

The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010



Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum

World Economic Forum
Geneva, Switzerland 2009

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The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010

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The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010 is published by the World Economic Forum within the framework of the Global Competitiveness Network.

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We thank Hope Steele for her superb editing work and Neil Weinberg for his excellent graphic design and layout. We are grateful to Joelle Latina 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

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ISBN-13: 978-92-95044-25-8
ISBN-10: 92-95044-25-8

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 | 59 |
| Preface | xi | 2.1 Country/Economy Profiles | 61 |
| by Klaus Schwab | | How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles | 63 |
| | | List of Countries/Economies | 65 |
| | | Country/Economy Profiles | 66 |
| Part 1: Measuring Competitiveness | 1 | 2.2 Data Tables | 333 |
| 1.1 The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010: Contributing to Long-Term Prosperity amid the Global Economic Crisis | 3 | How to Read the Data Tables..... | 335 |
| by Xavier Sala-i-Martin, Jennifer Blanke, Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz, Thierry Geiger, and Irene Mia | | Index of Data Tables | 337 |
| | | Data Tables | 339 |
| 1.2 The Executive Opinion Survey: Capturing the Views of the Business Community | 49 | Technical Notes and Sources | 473 |
| by Ciara Browne and Thierry Geiger | | About the Authors | 477 |
| | | Acknowledgments | 479 |

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The World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Network is pleased to acknowledge and thank the following organizations as its valued Partner Institutes, without whom the realization of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010* would not have been feasible:

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Preface

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This year's *Global Competitiveness Report* is published against the backdrop of the deepest global economic slowdown in generations. What began as a financial crisis in a handful of industrialized economies continues to spill over into the real economy, engendering massive contractions in consumer demand, rising unemployment, and mounting protectionist pressures worldwide. Developing countries have not been spared from its fallout; many are now facing slumping demand for their export products along with falling commodity prices, significant reductions in foreign investment and remittances, and a more general liquidity shortage. The strong interdependence among the worlds' economies makes this a truly global economic crisis in every sense.

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

This year's *Report* features a total of 133 economies, thus providing the most comprehensive assessment of its kind. The *Report* 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 Global Competitiveness Network, which produces a number of research studies that truly mirror the increased integration and complexity of the world economy. Concurrent complementary publications include *The Financial Development Report*, *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 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 of our competitiveness research. Appreciation also goes to Robert Greenhill, Chief Business Officer at the Forum, and Jennifer Blanke, Head of the Global Competitiveness Network, as well as 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 hard work 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 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 input made the publication of this *Report* possible.

Part 1

Measuring Competitiveness

The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010: Contributing to Long-Term Prosperity amid the Global Economic Crisis

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The global economy continues to weather the most difficult climate in generations. What began as a financial crisis in the United States and the United Kingdom quickly turned into the largest global recession in decades. World GDP is expected to contract by a record 2.5 percent in 2009 as the financial crisis continues to spill over into the real economy,¹ engendering massive declines in consumer demand, rising unemployment, and mounting protectionist pressures worldwide. Although the developing world at first seemed to be spared from the fallout of this crisis, many countries are now facing slumping demand for their export products; this decline is coupled with falling commodity prices and significant reductions in foreign investment and remittances. Moreover, a global liquidity shortage has negatively impacted access to finance for companies and governments alike.

In this context, policymakers are being confronted with new economic management challenges. All over the world governments have taken an active stance in addressing the crisis and the ensuing recession. Banks have been bailed out or nationalized on an unprecedented scale to buffer the immediate impact of the financial system's collapse. These emergency measures have been complemented by large stimulus packages and countercyclical policies intended to support the economy and facilitate recovery. These developments have led observers to question the prevailing paradigm regarding the optimal level of state involvement in the economy.

Today's difficult economic environment underscores the importance of not losing sight of long-term competitiveness fundamentals amid short-term urgencies. 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 weather business cycle downturns and ensure that the mechanisms enabling solid economic performance going into the future are in place.

For the past 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 strategies to overcome them. In the current challenging economic environment, our work serves as a critical reminder of the importance of taking into account the consequences of our present actions on future prosperity.

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

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 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 its *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

The determinants of competitiveness are many and complex. Economists have long tried to understand what determines the wealth of nations. This attempt has ranged from Adam Smith's focus on specialization and the division of labor to neoclassical economists' emphasis on investment in physical capital and infrastructure and, more recently, to interest in other mechanisms such as education and training, technological progress (whether created within the country or adopted from abroad),² macroeconomic stability, good governance, the rule of law, transparent and well-functioning institutions, firm sophistication, demand conditions, market size, and many others. Each of these conjectures rests on solid theoretical foundations. The central point, however, is that they are not mutually exclusive—two or more of them could be true at the same time. Hundreds of econometric studies show that many of these conjectures are, in fact, simultaneously true.³ This also can partly explain why, despite the present global economic crisis, we do not necessarily see large swings in competitiveness rankings, particularly among countries that have already put into place many of the elements driving productivity.

The GCI captures this open-ended dimension by providing a weighted average of many different components, each of which reflects one aspect of the complex concept that we call competitiveness. We group all these components into *12 pillars of competitiveness*:

First pillar: Institutions

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

apparent during the current 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.⁴ It influences investment decisions and the organization of production and plays a central 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 insecure.⁵

The role of institutions goes beyond the legal framework. Government attitudes toward markets and freedoms, and the efficiency of its operations, are also very important: excessive bureaucracy and red tape,⁶ overregulation, corruption, dishonesty in dealing with public contracts, lack of transparency and trustworthiness, and the political dependence of the judicial system impose significant economic costs to businesses and slow the process of economic development.⁷ Proper management of the public finances is also critical to ensuring trust in the national business environment. We include indicators capturing the quality of government management of the public finances to complement the measures of macroeconomic stability captured by pillar 3 below.

Although the economic literature has mainly focused on public institutions, private institutions are also an important element in the process of wealth creation. 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.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 an essential driver of competitiveness. It 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, with the result of truly integrating the national market and connecting it at low cost to markets in other countries and regions. In addition, the quality and extensiveness of infrastructure networks significantly impact economic growth and reduce income inequalities and poverty in a variety of

ways.¹⁰ In this regard, a well-developed transport and communications infrastructure network is a prerequisite for the ability of less-developed communities to connect to core economic activities and basic services.

Effective modes of transport for goods, people, and services—such as 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 that decisions made by economic actors take into account all available relevant information. This is an area where the crisis may prove to have positive longer-term effects, given the central role of infrastructure development in many of the national stimulus packages in countries such as the United States and China.

Third pillar: Macroeconomic stability

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 macro environment is stable. It is important to note that this pillar focuses only on macroeconomic stability, 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 public institutions subpillar described above.

Fourth pillar: Health and primary education

A healthy workforce is vital to a country's competitiveness and productivity. Workers who are ill cannot function to their potential and will be less productive. Poor health leads to significant costs to business, as sick workers are often absent or operate at lower levels of efficiency. Investment in the provision of health services is thus critical for clear economic, as well as moral, considerations.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, given that government budgets in many countries 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 economies to nurture pools of well-educated workers who are able to adapt rapidly to their changing environment. This pillar measures secondary and tertiary enrollment rates as well as the quality of education as assessed 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 to the changing needs of the evolving economy.

Sixth pillar: Goods market efficiency

Countries with efficient goods markets are well positioned to produce the right mix of products and services given 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 economic slowdown, with the consequent drop in trade and rise in unemployment, has increased the pressure on governments to adopt measures to protect domestic firms and jobs. Yet limiting global trade would not only amplify the current downturn, but in the longer term it would also reduce growth—in particular in developing countries.

Market efficiency also depends on demand conditions such as customer orientation and buyer sophistication. For cultural reasons, customers in some countries may be more demanding 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 Efficient labor markets must also ensure a clear relationship between worker incentives and their efforts, as well as the best use of available talent—which includes equity in the business environment between women and men.¹⁵

Eighth pillar: Financial market sophistication

The present economic crisis has highlighted the central role of a sound and well-functioning financial sector for economic activity. An efficient financial sector allocates the resources saved by a nation's citizens as well as those entering the economy from abroad to their most productive uses. It channels resources to those entrepreneurial or investment projects with the highest expected rates of return, rather than to the politically connected. A thorough and proper assessment of risk is therefore a key ingredient. 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, well-regulated securities exchanges, venture capital, and other financial products. This has been once again underscored by the liquidity crunch experienced by businesses and the public sector in developing and developed countries in recent times. 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

This pillar measures the agility with which an economy adopts existing technologies to enhance the productivity of its industries.¹⁶ In today's globalized world, technology has increasingly become an important element for firms to compete and prosper. In particular, information and communication technologies (ICT) have evolved into the “general purpose technology” of our time,¹⁷ given the critical spillovers to the other economic sectors and their role as efficient infrastructure for commercial transactions. Therefore ICT access (including the presence of an ICT-friendly regulatory framework) and usage are included in the pillar as

essential components of economies' overall level of technological readiness.

In this context, whether the technology used has or has not been developed within national borders is irrelevant for its effect on competitiveness. 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. In this respect, it is particularly worrisome that, after four years of solid growth resulting in a record global FDI stock of US\$1.9 trillion in 2007, FDI has declined by an estimated 15 percent in 2008 with further deterioration expected for 2009, especially for developing countries. This development is due to shortages in finance and a more risk-averse attitude of businesses.¹⁸

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 because 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.¹⁹

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.²⁰ In today's highly interdependent world, recovery from the present downturn will require that countries increase the amount of goods that they purchase from each other, thus spurring demand. Further lowering barriers to trade would support this process.

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 one 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. It 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, which we capture by using indicators of 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 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 expanded only with 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.²¹

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-driven stage of development, this is no longer sufficient to increase 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, this means sufficient investment in research and development (R&D) especially by the private sector, the presence of high-quality scientific research institutions, extensive collaboration in research between universities and industry, and the protection of intellectual property. In this time of crisis, it will be important to resist pressures to cut back on the 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

Although the 12 pillars of competitiveness are described separately, this should not obscure the fact that they are not independent: not only are they related to each other, but they tend to reinforce each other. For example, innovation (12th pillar) is not possible in a

world without institutions (1st pillar) that guarantee intellectual property rights, cannot be performed in countries with a poorly educated and poorly trained labor force (5th pillar), and is more difficult in economies with inefficient markets (6th, 7th, and 8th pillars) or without extensive and efficient infrastructure (2nd pillar). Although the actual construction of the Index will involve the aggregation of the 12 pillars into a single index, measures are reported for the 12 pillars separately because offering a more disaggregated analysis can be more useful to countries and practitioners: such an analysis gets closer to the actual areas in which a particular country needs to improve.

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

To discern the extent to which the global recession is affecting the longer-term competitiveness of countries, the World Economic Forum carried out a survey of selected experts. The results of this survey are described in Box 1.

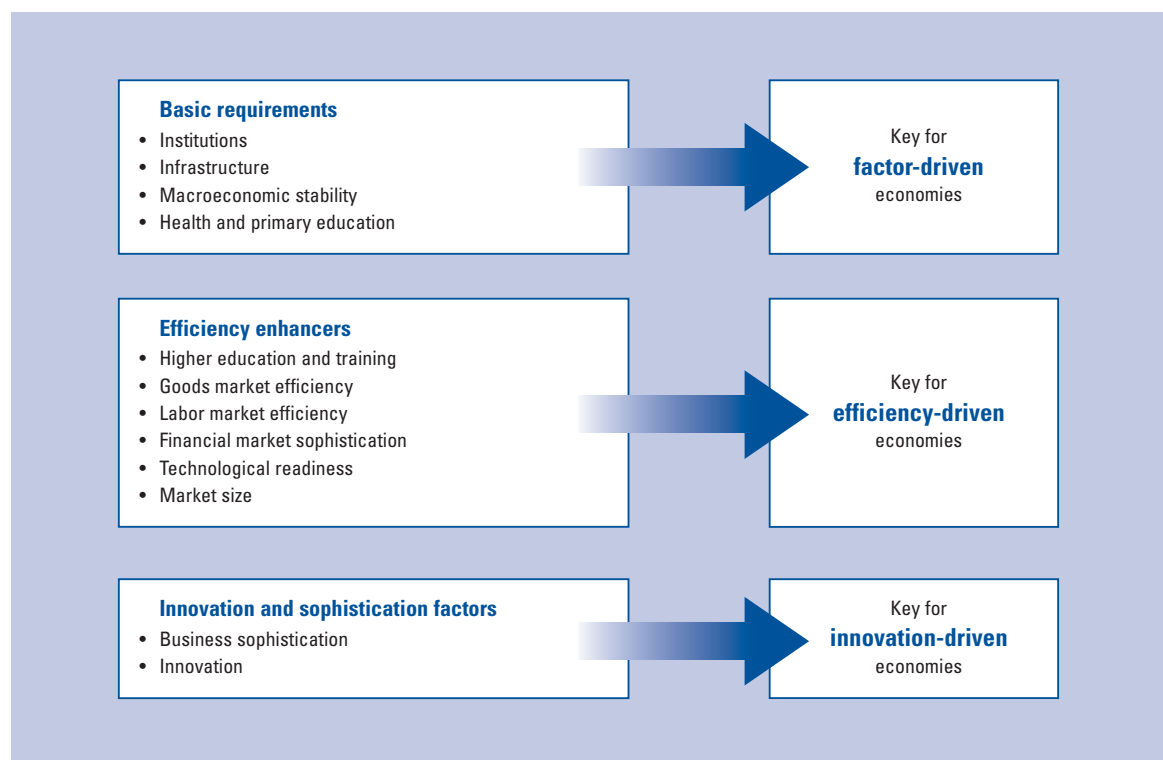
Stages of development and the weighted Index

It is clear that different pillars affect different countries differently: the best way for Burkina Faso to improve its competitiveness is not the same as the best way for Switzerland. This is because Burkina Faso and Switzerland 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.²²

According to the GCI, in the first stage, the economy is *factor-driven* and countries compete based on their factor endowments: primarily unskilled labor and natural resources. 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 framework (pillar 3), and a healthy and literate workforce (pillar 4).

As wages rise with advancing development, countries move into the *efficiency-driven* stage of development, when they must begin to develop more efficient production processes and increase product quality. 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), sophisticated financial markets (pillar 8), a large domestic and/or foreign market (pillar 10), and the ability to harness the benefits of existing technologies (pillar 9).

Finally, as countries move into the *innovation-driven* stage, they are able to sustain higher wages and the associated standard of living only if their businesses are able to compete with new and unique products. At this

Figure 1: The 12 pillars of competitiveness

stage, companies must compete through innovation (pillar 12), producing new and different goods using the most sophisticated production processes (pillar 11). The concept of stages of development is integrated into the Index by attributing higher relative weights to those pillars that are relatively more relevant for a country 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 take this into account, 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 specific weights we attribute to each subindex in every stage of development are shown 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 |

To obtain the precise 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.²³ The rounding of these econometric estimates led to the choice of weights displayed in Table 1.

Implementation of stages of development: Smooth transitions

Countries are allocated to stages of development based on two criteria. The first is the level of GDP per capita at market exchange rates. This widely available measure is used as a proxy for wages, as internationally comparable data for the latter are not available for all countries covered. The precise thresholds are shown in Table 2. A second criterion measures the extent to which countries are factor driven. We proxy this by the share of exports of mineral goods in total exports (goods and services)

Box 1: An expert assessment of national competitiveness prospects

The concept of competitiveness captures the medium- to long-term productivity and growth prospects of national economies. In other words, although business cycle movements affect countries' short-term growth prospects, as witnessed in the present economic downturn, they should have no impact on competitiveness assessments unless they have longer-term consequences for the competitiveness drivers discussed in this chapter.

In order to get a sense of the extent to which the global recession is affecting the longer-term competitiveness of countries, the World Economic Forum carried out a survey of selected leading macro and business economists from the Forum's economy-related Global Agenda Councils,¹ along with four international associations of business economists.² A total of 16 leading economists were surveyed. The survey is intended to complement the analysis of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) by providing the insight of experts on the matter.

Respondents were asked to rate the degree to which they believe the present global recession will have a positive or negative impact, on a scale of 1 (negative) to 7 (positive), on selected countries, with 4 (the central value) indicating that the recession will have no impact. They were also asked to describe the mechanisms by which the recession would have positive or negative impacts on countries. The 37 countries included were those ranked in the top 20 of last year's GCI, and other key regional economies.

Figure 1 shows the average score for each economy covered by the exercise (shown by a white dot), as well as the spread in scores (the highest and lowest scores given, shown by the blue line). Economies have been grouped in a number of different clusters according to the perceived impact of the crisis on their competitiveness perspective (ranging from slightly positive to negative). In addition, the last columns display each country's GCI rank for this year, as well as changes to the competitiveness rankings since last year for every economy considered (improvements are indicated by an upward arrow, declines are represented by downward arrows, and sideways arrows indicate no change).

The first point to note about the survey results shown in the figure is that the average assessments are skewed downward, with only five economies above the "no impact" value of 4. In other words, of all countries considered, the experts on average believe that only Brazil, India, and China (the three largest BRIC economies), along with Australia and Canada, are likely to see their competitiveness improving slightly as a consequence of the global recession. A further two economies are expected, on average, to see no impact on their competitiveness from the recession (Norway and Hong Kong). For the remaining 30 economies covered, the average assessment ranges from slightly negative to negative.

Taking into account the general downward bias of the results, the average responses to the survey are broadly in line with the changes in the GCI rankings since last year, with some exceptions. In particular, Brazil—perceived by the experts as the country that will likely see its competitiveness most favorably affected by the crisis—improved 8 places since last

year, continuing to build on an upward trend started in 2007 and narrowing the competitiveness gap vis-à-vis fellow BRIC economies India and China. Indeed, all countries in the slightly positive or no impact groups at the top of the figure either improve in rank (India, China, Australia, Canada, and Norway), or remain stable (Hong Kong). The remaining BRIC economy, Russia, lost 12 places in the GCI assessment; it is also rated as one of the countries most likely to be negatively affected by the global crisis. The recession is expected to be particularly harmful for the competitiveness of Iceland and Spain, the two countries receiving the lowest average scores in the sample, both of which also drop in the GCI ranking this year. Yet, for a handful of countries, the GCI and the economists' assessment diverges. This is particularly noticeable within the "negative" category for Argentina, Hungary, Italy, and Japan, although the improvements in the GCR ranking since last year remain somewhat small in all cases.

Another important characteristic of the survey results is the great variation in responses concerning the likely impact of the global recession on each country. The blue bars in the figure show the range of the lowest and highest responses. The country engendering the greatest agreement, Switzerland, still includes assessments that range from 2 (negative) to 4 (no impact). The largest variations are for Latin American countries: the results for Argentina, Mexico, and Venezuela range from the worst possible value (1) to the second-to-highest possible value (6). This demonstrates the extent of uncertainty even among expert economists on the longer-term impacts of the crisis.

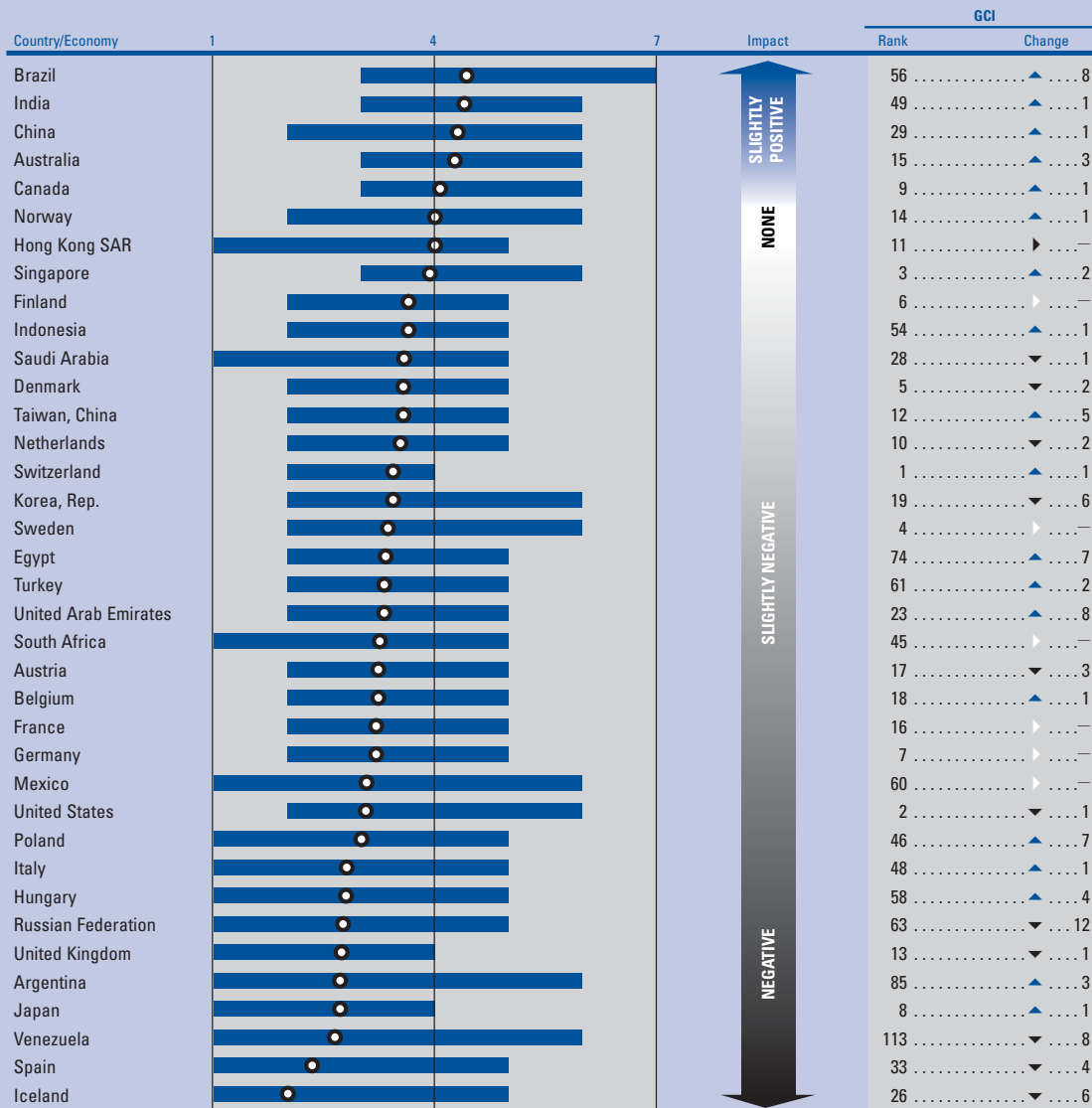
When asked to describe their reasons for pessimism and optimism for the longer-term outlook, the experts highlighted a number of factors that could have either positive or negative impacts on longer-term competitiveness. The reasons for pessimism were related primarily to concerns about excessive government intervention and lack of access to credit. Specifically, experts mentioned enhanced government intervention combined with blurred boundaries among institutions and rules; the non-optimal allocation of resources to education and transportation infrastructure through stimulus packages; massive debts accrued, especially in the West, likely prompting either sharp public-sector spending cuts or tax increases; the push for harsher financial regulations that would further hinder allocation of credit and risk new business investment; and more general difficulties in obtaining capital for pro-growth investment.

On the other hand, a number of positive implications for longer-term competitiveness potential were also noted by the experts. These include the possible reorientation of export-led economies to domestic demand and neutral exchange rates; increased awareness of the need of investment in pro-growth areas, notably education; lagging institutions brought into international compliance; a rethinking of the US dollar's impact and of the consequences of focusing only on the US markets for many exporters; enhanced incentives to clean up non-competitive enterprises and all sectors that had been kept alive during the boom period; and a potential push to fix long-overdue structural problems.

(Cont'd.)

Box 1: An expert assessment of national competitiveness prospects (cont'd.)

Figure 1: Survey of experts results and GCI variation (2009–2010)



Note: ▶ indicates that there has been no change since last year; ▲ indicates a positive change; ▼ indicates a negative change.

The data also reveal a difference in the level of pessimism or optimism of the macroeconomists, who constitute the academic respondents, compared with the business economists, who are practitioners involved in business activities. As Table 1 shows, the business economists remain measurably more pessimistic than the academic economists about the impact of the present crisis on longer-term national competitiveness. Specifically, while the macroeconomists are on average more optimistic about the impact on the competitiveness outlook for 25 countries, the business economists are more optimistic in only 7 cases. The two groups share the same opinion on average in 5 cases.

The results of the survey highlight the extent to which competitiveness is a complex phenomenon that is difficult to quantify precisely. Importantly, the potential positive effects of the crisis described by the experts underline the ways in which countries now have an opportunity to implement reforms that will place them on a stronger footing to ride out the next economic crisis and to ensure strong competitiveness going forward.

(Cont'd.)

Box 1: An expert assessment of national competitiveness prospects (cont'd.)**Table 1: Comparison of responses from business economists and macroeconomists**

| Country/Economy | Business economists | Macro-economists | Difference |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|
| Austria | 2.83 | 3.57 | -0.74 |
| Belgium | 3.00 | 3.43 | -0.43 |
| Denmark | 3.43 | 3.71 | -0.29 |
| Finland | 3.71 | 3.57 | 0.14 |
| France | 3.13 | 3.29 | -0.16 |
| Germany | 3.13 | 3.29 | -0.16 |
| Hungary | 2.29 | 3.29 | -1.00 |
| Iceland | 1.57 | 2.43 | -0.86 |
| Italy | 2.63 | 3.00 | -0.38 |
| Netherlands | 3.63 | 3.43 | 0.20 |
| Norway | 4.00 | 4.00 | 0.00 |
| Poland | 2.57 | 3.43 | -0.86 |
| Russia | 2.56 | 3.00 | -0.44 |
| Spain | 2.00 | 2.71 | -0.71 |
| Sweden | 3.00 | 3.71 | -0.71 |
| Switzerland | 3.43 | 3.43 | 0.00 |
| Turkey | 3.00 | 3.57 | -0.57 |
| United Kingdom | 2.50 | 3.00 | -0.50 |
| Argentina | 2.25 | 3.33 | -1.08 |
| Brazil | 4.50 | 4.33 | 0.17 |
| Canada | 3.88 | 4.33 | -0.46 |
| Mexico | 2.56 | 3.83 | -1.28 |
| United States | 2.89 | 3.29 | -0.40 |
| Venezuela | 2.50 | 2.83 | -0.33 |
| Australia | 4.38 | 4.14 | 0.23 |
| China | 4.33 | 4.29 | 0.05 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 4.00 | 4.00 | 0.00 |
| India | 4.50 | 4.29 | 0.21 |
| Indonesia | 3.43 | 3.86 | -0.43 |
| Japan | 2.29 | 3.14 | -0.86 |
| Korea, Rep. | 3.43 | 3.43 | 0.00 |
| Singapore | 3.86 | 4.00 | -0.14 |
| Taiwan, China | 3.57 | 3.57 | 0.00 |
| Egypt | 3.17 | 3.50 | -0.33 |
| Saudi Arabia | 3.33 | 3.83 | -0.50 |
| South Africa | 3.33 | 3.17 | 0.17 |
| United Arab Emirates | 3.00 | 3.67 | -0.67 |

Notes

- 1 More information on the Global Agenda Councils can be found at <http://www.weforum.org/en/about/GlobalAgendaCouncils/index.htm>.
- 2 The groups surveyed are the Conference of Business Economists, the National Business Economic Issues Council, the European Council of Economists, and the Harvard Industrial Economists Group.

and assume that countries that export more than 70 percent of mineral products (measured using a five-year average) are to a large extent factor driven.²⁴

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 |

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. By introducing this type of transition between stages into the model—that is, by placing increasingly more weight on those areas that are becoming more important for the country’s competitiveness as it develops—the Index 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.

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

Country coverage

One country covered last year, Moldova, is not covered this year because of a lack of Survey data. This has led to a decrease in country coverage to a total of 133 economies this year.

The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010 rankings

The detailed rankings from this year's GCI are shown in Tables 4 through 8. As Table 4 shows, all of the countries in the top 10 remain the same as last year, with some shifts in rank. The following sections discuss the findings of the GCI 2009–2010 for the top performers globally, as well as for a number of selected economies in each of the five following regions: Europe, Latin

America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, Middle East and North Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa.

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.

Top 10

The GCI results for the top 10 countries show a measurable decline in average score since last year, dropping from 5.51 out of a possible maximum score of 7 last year to 5.45 this year. In other words, it appears that in

Table 4: The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010 rankings and 2008–2009 comparisons

| Country/Economy | GCI 2009–2010 | | GCI 2008–2009 Rank* | Country/Economy | GCI 2009–2010 | | GCI 2008–2009 Rank* |
|----------------------|---------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|------------------------|
| | Rank | Score | | | Rank | Score | |
| Switzerland | 1 | 5.60 | 2 | Colombia | 69 | 4.05 | 74 |
| United States | 2 | 5.59 | 1 | Egypt | 70 | 4.04 | 81 |
| Singapore | 3 | 5.55 | 5 | Greece | 71 | 4.04 | 67 |
| Sweden | 4 | 5.51 | 4 | Croatia | 72 | 4.03 | 61 |
| Denmark | 5 | 5.46 | 3 | Morocco | 73 | 4.03 | 73 |
| Finland | 6 | 5.43 | 6 | Namibia | 74 | 4.03 | 80 |
| Germany | 7 | 5.37 | 7 | Vietnam | 75 | 4.03 | 70 |
| Japan | 8 | 5.37 | 9 | Bulgaria | 76 | 4.02 | 76 |
| Canada | 9 | 5.33 | 10 | El Salvador | 77 | 4.02 | 79 |
| Netherlands | 10 | 5.32 | 8 | Peru | 78 | 4.01 | 83 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 11 | 5.22 | 11 | Sri Lanka | 79 | 4.01 | 77 |
| Taiwan, China | 12 | 5.20 | 17 | Guatemala | 80 | 3.96 | 84 |
| United Kingdom | 13 | 5.19 | 12 | Gambia, The | 81 | 3.96 | 87 |
| Norway | 14 | 5.17 | 15 | Ukraine | 82 | 3.95 | 72 |
| Australia | 15 | 5.15 | 18 | Algeria | 83 | 3.95 | 99 |
| France | 16 | 5.13 | 16 | Macedonia, FYR | 84 | 3.95 | 89 |
| Austria | 17 | 5.13 | 14 | Argentina | 85 | 3.91 | 88 |
| Belgium | 18 | 5.09 | 19 | Trinidad and Tobago | 86 | 3.91 | 92 |
| Korea, Rep. | 19 | 5.00 | 13 | Philippines | 87 | 3.90 | 71 |
| New Zealand | 20 | 4.98 | 24 | Libya | 88 | 3.90 | 91 |
| Luxembourg | 21 | 4.96 | 25 | Honduras | 89 | 3.86 | 82 |
| Qatar | 22 | 4.95 | 26 | Georgia | 90 | 3.81 | 90 |
| United Arab Emirates | 23 | 4.92 | 31 | Jamaica | 91 | 3.81 | 86 |
| Malaysia | 24 | 4.87 | 21 | Senegal | 92 | 3.78 | 96 |
| Ireland | 25 | 4.84 | 22 | Serbia | 93 | 3.77 | 85 |
| Iceland | 26 | 4.80 | 20 | Syria | 94 | 3.76 | 78 |
| Israel | 27 | 4.80 | 23 | Dominican Republic | 95 | 3.75 | 98 |
| Saudi Arabia | 28 | 4.75 | 27 | Albania | 96 | 3.72 | 108 |
| China | 29 | 4.74 | 30 | Armenia | 97 | 3.71 | 97 |
| Chile | 30 | 4.70 | 28 | Kenya | 98 | 3.67 | 93 |
| Czech Republic | 31 | 4.67 | 33 | Nigeria | 99 | 3.65 | 94 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 32 | 4.64 | 39 | Tanzania | 100 | 3.59 | 113 |
| Spain | 33 | 4.59 | 29 | Pakistan | 101 | 3.58 | 101 |
| Cyprus | 34 | 4.57 | 40 | Suriname | 102 | 3.57 | 103 |
| Estonia | 35 | 4.56 | 32 | Benin | 103 | 3.56 | 106 |
| Thailand | 36 | 4.56 | 34 | Guyana | 104 | 3.56 | 115 |
| Slovenia | 37 | 4.55 | 42 | Ecuador | 105 | 3.56 | 104 |
| Bahrain | 38 | 4.54 | 37 | Bangladesh | 106 | 3.55 | 111 |
| Kuwait | 39 | 4.53 | 35 | Lesotho | 107 | 3.54 | 123 |
| Tunisia | 40 | 4.50 | 36 | Uganda | 108 | 3.53 | 128 |
| Oman | 41 | 4.49 | 38 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 109 | 3.53 | 107 |
| Puerto Rico | 42 | 4.48 | 41 | Cambodia | 110 | 3.51 | 109 |
| Portugal | 43 | 4.40 | 43 | Cameroon | 111 | 3.50 | 114 |
| Barbados | 44 | 4.35 | 47 | Zambia | 112 | 3.50 | 112 |
| South Africa | 45 | 4.34 | 45 | Venezuela | 113 | 3.48 | 105 |
| Poland | 46 | 4.33 | 53 | Ghana | 114 | 3.45 | 102 |
| Slovak Republic | 47 | 4.31 | 46 | Nicaragua | 115 | 3.44 | 120 |
| Italy | 48 | 4.31 | 49 | Côte d'Ivoire | 116 | 3.43 | 110 |
| India | 49 | 4.30 | 50 | Mongolia | 117 | 3.43 | 100 |
| Jordan | 50 | 4.30 | 48 | Ethiopia | 118 | 3.43 | 121 |
| Azerbaijan | 51 | 4.30 | 69 | Malawi | 119 | 3.42 | 119 |
| Malta | 52 | 4.30 | 52 | Bolivia | 120 | 3.42 | 118 |
| Lithuania | 53 | 4.30 | 44 | Madagascar | 121 | 3.42 | 125 |
| Indonesia | 54 | 4.26 | 55 | Tajikistan | 122 | 3.38 | 116 |
| Costa Rica | 55 | 4.25 | 59 | Kyrgyz Republic | 123 | 3.36 | 122 |
| Brazil | 56 | 4.23 | 64 | Paraguay | 124 | 3.35 | 124 |
| Mauritius | 57 | 4.22 | 57 | Nepal | 125 | 3.34 | 126 |
| Hungary | 58 | 4.22 | 62 | Timor-Leste | 126 | 3.26 | 129 |
| Panama | 59 | 4.21 | 58 | Mauritania | 127 | 3.25 | 131 |
| Mexico | 60 | 4.19 | 60 | Burkina Faso | 128 | 3.23 | 127 |
| Turkey | 61 | 4.16 | 63 | Mozambique | 129 | 3.22 | 130 |
| Montenegro | 62 | 4.16 | 65 | Mali | 130 | 3.22 | 117 |
| Russian Federation | 63 | 4.15 | 51 | Chad | 131 | 2.87 | 134 |
| Romania | 64 | 4.11 | 68 | Zimbabwe | 132 | 2.77 | 133 |
| Uruguay | 65 | 4.10 | 75 | Burundi | 133 | 2.58 | 132 |
| Botswana | 66 | 4.08 | 56 | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | 67 | 4.08 | 66 | | | | |
| Latvia | 68 | 4.06 | 54 | | | | |

*The 2008–2009 rank is out of 134 countries. One country covered last year, Moldova, had to be excluded this year for lack of Survey data.

(Cont'd.)

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010

| Country/Economy | SUBINDEXES | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------|--------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | OVERALL INDEX | | Basic requirements | | Efficiency enhancers | | Innovation factors | |
| | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score |
| Switzerland | 1 | 5.60 | 3 | 5.98 | 3 | 5.39 | 3 | 5.68 |
| United States | 2 | 5.59 | 28 | 5.23 | 1 | 5.66 | 1 | 5.71 |
| Singapore | 3 | 5.55 | 2 | 5.99 | 2 | 5.61 | 10 | 5.15 |
| Sweden | 4 | 5.51 | 5 | 5.96 | 7 | 5.31 | 4 | 5.53 |
| Denmark | 5 | 5.46 | 4 | 5.98 | 6 | 5.36 | 7 | 5.28 |
| Finland | 6 | 5.43 | 1 | 6.04 | 12 | 5.17 | 6 | 5.47 |
| Germany | 7 | 5.37 | 8 | 5.85 | 14 | 5.12 | 5 | 5.47 |
| Japan | 8 | 5.37 | 27 | 5.27 | 11 | 5.21 | 2 | 5.70 |
| Canada | 9 | 5.33 | 10 | 5.74 | 4 | 5.39 | 12 | 4.96 |
| Netherlands | 10 | 5.32 | 12 | 5.71 | 10 | 5.26 | 9 | 5.17 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 11 | 5.22 | 6 | 5.90 | 5 | 5.37 | 23 | 4.53 |
| Taiwan, China | 12 | 5.20 | 18 | 5.47 | 17 | 5.06 | 8 | 5.25 |
| United Kingdom | 13 | 5.19 | 26 | 5.29 | 8 | 5.31 | 14 | 4.92 |
| Norway | 14 | 5.17 | 11 | 5.73 | 13 | 5.14 | 18 | 4.83 |
| Australia | 15 | 5.15 | 14 | 5.63 | 9 | 5.29 | 21 | 4.61 |
| France | 16 | 5.13 | 15 | 5.60 | 16 | 5.08 | 15 | 4.90 |
| Austria | 17 | 5.13 | 13 | 5.70 | 19 | 4.98 | 11 | 5.00 |
| Belgium | 18 | 5.09 | 20 | 5.43 | 18 | 5.04 | 13 | 4.95 |
| Korea, Rep. | 19 | 5.00 | 23 | 5.40 | 20 | 4.92 | 16 | 4.88 |
| New Zealand | 20 | 4.98 | 16 | 5.58 | 15 | 5.11 | 27 | 4.37 |
| Luxembourg | 21 | 4.96 | 7 | 5.85 | 23 | 4.84 | 22 | 4.58 |
| Qatar | 22 | 4.95 | 17 | 5.57 | 28 | 4.67 | 36 | 4.10 |
| United Arab Emirates | 23 | 4.92 | 9 | 5.75 | 21 | 4.89 | 25 | 4.41 |
| Malaysia | 24 | 4.87 | 33 | 5.12 | 25 | 4.76 | 24 | 4.43 |
| Ireland | 25 | 4.84 | 37 | 5.06 | 22 | 4.87 | 20 | 4.63 |
| Iceland | 26 | 4.80 | 24 | 5.36 | 30 | 4.64 | 19 | 4.70 |
| Israel | 27 | 4.80 | 42 | 4.88 | 26 | 4.72 | 17 | 4.87 |
| Saudi Arabia | 28 | 4.75 | 30 | 5.17 | 38 | 4.49 | 33 | 4.15 |
| China | 29 | 4.74 | 36 | 5.09 | 32 | 4.56 | 29 | 4.23 |
| Chile | 30 | 4.70 | 32 | 5.14 | 33 | 4.55 | 43 | 3.96 |
| Czech Republic | 31 | 4.67 | 45 | 4.78 | 24 | 4.78 | 26 | 4.40 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 32 | 4.64 | 19 | 5.44 | 76 | 3.94 | 81 | 3.42 |
| Spain | 33 | 4.59 | 38 | 5.06 | 29 | 4.66 | 35 | 4.14 |
| Cyprus | 34 | 4.57 | 21 | 5.43 | 41 | 4.45 | 32 | 4.18 |
| Estonia | 35 | 4.56 | 34 | 5.10 | 27 | 4.69 | 42 | 3.98 |
| Thailand | 36 | 4.56 | 43 | 4.86 | 40 | 4.46 | 47 | 3.83 |
| Slovenia | 37 | 4.55 | 29 | 5.18 | 37 | 4.49 | 30 | 4.23 |
| Bahrain | 38 | 4.54 | 22 | 5.41 | 44 | 4.39 | 60 | 3.69 |
| Kuwait | 39 | 4.53 | 40 | 5.02 | 63 | 4.08 | 64 | 3.62 |
| Tunisia | 40 | 4.50 | 35 | 5.09 | 56 | 4.14 | 45 | 3.94 |
| Oman | 41 | 4.49 | 25 | 5.30 | 53 | 4.18 | 52 | 3.75 |
| Puerto Rico | 42 | 4.48 | 44 | 4.84 | 36 | 4.50 | 31 | 4.21 |
| Portugal | 43 | 4.40 | 39 | 5.05 | 43 | 4.40 | 41 | 3.98 |
| Barbados | 44 | 4.35 | 31 | 5.16 | 60 | 4.11 | 49 | 3.81 |
| South Africa | 45 | 4.34 | 77 | 4.26 | 39 | 4.47 | 39 | 4.05 |
| Poland | 46 | 4.33 | 71 | 4.30 | 31 | 4.56 | 46 | 3.84 |
| Slovak Republic | 47 | 4.31 | 54 | 4.61 | 34 | 4.55 | 57 | 3.71 |
| Italy | 48 | 4.31 | 67 | 4.38 | 46 | 4.37 | 34 | 4.15 |
| India | 49 | 4.30 | 79 | 4.18 | 35 | 4.52 | 28 | 4.24 |
| Jordan | 50 | 4.30 | 46 | 4.74 | 66 | 4.06 | 51 | 3.79 |
| Azerbaijan | 51 | 4.30 | 50 | 4.63 | 71 | 4.03 | 56 | 3.71 |
| Malta | 52 | 4.30 | 41 | 4.97 | 48 | 4.31 | 48 | 3.83 |
| Lithuania | 53 | 4.30 | 47 | 4.68 | 47 | 4.33 | 53 | 3.75 |
| Indonesia | 54 | 4.26 | 70 | 4.30 | 50 | 4.24 | 40 | 4.03 |
| Costa Rica | 55 | 4.25 | 62 | 4.44 | 58 | 4.13 | 37 | 4.08 |
| Brazil | 56 | 4.23 | 91 | 4.04 | 42 | 4.41 | 38 | 4.08 |
| Mauritius | 57 | 4.22 | 51 | 4.63 | 72 | 4.01 | 65 | 3.59 |
| Hungary | 58 | 4.22 | 58 | 4.48 | 45 | 4.38 | 61 | 3.67 |
| Panama | 59 | 4.21 | 55 | 4.54 | 70 | 4.04 | 54 | 3.73 |
| Mexico | 60 | 4.19 | 59 | 4.47 | 55 | 4.15 | 67 | 3.57 |
| Turkey | 61 | 4.16 | 69 | 4.34 | 54 | 4.16 | 58 | 3.70 |
| Montenegro | 62 | 4.16 | 65 | 4.43 | 65 | 4.06 | 68 | 3.56 |
| Russian Federation | 63 | 4.15 | 64 | 4.43 | 52 | 4.20 | 73 | 3.47 |
| Romania | 64 | 4.11 | 86 | 4.10 | 49 | 4.25 | 75 | 3.44 |
| Uruguay | 65 | 4.10 | 49 | 4.64 | 82 | 3.86 | 77 | 3.44 |
| Botswana | 66 | 4.08 | 63 | 4.43 | 87 | 3.77 | 92 | 3.25 |
| Kazakhstan | 67 | 4.08 | 74 | 4.27 | 69 | 4.04 | 78 | 3.43 |

(Cont'd.)

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010 (cont'd.)

| Country/Economy | SUBINDEXES | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------|--------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | OVERALL INDEX | | Basic requirements | | Efficiency enhancers | | Innovation factors | |
| | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score |
| Latvia | 68 | 4.06 | 60 | 4.45 | 51 | 4.21 | 86 | 3.36 |
| Colombia | 69 | 4.05 | 83 | 4.12 | 64 | 4.07 | 62 | 3.67 |
| Egypt | 70 | 4.04 | 78 | 4.21 | 80 | 3.87 | 71 | 3.51 |
| Greece | 71 | 4.04 | 56 | 4.49 | 57 | 4.13 | 66 | 3.59 |
| Croatia | 72 | 4.03 | 52 | 4.62 | 67 | 4.05 | 72 | 3.49 |
| Morocco | 73 | 4.03 | 57 | 4.49 | 91 | 3.71 | 88 | 3.35 |
| Namibia | 74 | 4.03 | 53 | 4.61 | 90 | 3.72 | 91 | 3.26 |
| Vietnam | 75 | 4.03 | 92 | 4.02 | 61 | 4.08 | 55 | 3.72 |
| Bulgaria | 76 | 4.02 | 80 | 4.13 | 62 | 4.08 | 89 | 3.29 |
| El Salvador | 77 | 4.02 | 66 | 4.39 | 83 | 3.85 | 87 | 3.36 |
| Peru | 78 | 4.01 | 88 | 4.06 | 59 | 4.11 | 85 | 3.37 |
| Sri Lanka | 79 | 4.01 | 89 | 4.05 | 74 | 3.95 | 44 | 3.95 |
| Guatemala | 80 | 3.96 | 82 | 4.13 | 81 | 3.86 | 63 | 3.66 |
| Gambia, The | 81 | 3.96 | 76 | 4.26 | 101 | 3.49 | 69 | 3.55 |
| Ukraine | 82 | 3.95 | 94 | 3.96 | 68 | 4.05 | 80 | 3.42 |
| Algeria | 83 | 3.95 | 61 | 4.44 | 117 | 3.29 | 122 | 2.88 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 84 | 3.95 | 73 | 4.27 | 85 | 3.83 | 93 | 3.23 |
| Argentina | 85 | 3.91 | 84 | 4.11 | 84 | 3.84 | 76 | 3.44 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 86 | 3.91 | 48 | 4.67 | 79 | 3.90 | 79 | 3.42 |
| Philippines | 87 | 3.90 | 95 | 3.94 | 78 | 3.91 | 74 | 3.45 |
| Libya | 88 | 3.90 | 68 | 4.38 | 110 | 3.36 | 111 | 3.04 |
| Honduras | 89 | 3.86 | 87 | 4.10 | 95 | 3.54 | 96 | 3.21 |
| Georgia | 90 | 3.81 | 85 | 4.10 | 89 | 3.73 | 117 | 2.94 |
| Jamaica | 91 | 3.81 | 101 | 3.74 | 73 | 3.95 | 83 | 3.39 |
| Senegal | 92 | 3.78 | 96 | 3.93 | 96 | 3.54 | 59 | 3.69 |
| Serbia | 93 | 3.77 | 97 | 3.90 | 86 | 3.77 | 94 | 3.21 |
| Syria | 94 | 3.76 | 72 | 4.30 | 112 | 3.35 | 100 | 3.17 |
| Dominican Republic | 95 | 3.75 | 98 | 3.82 | 88 | 3.77 | 82 | 3.41 |
| Albania | 96 | 3.72 | 90 | 4.04 | 93 | 3.63 | 121 | 2.90 |
| Armenia | 97 | 3.71 | 81 | 4.13 | 99 | 3.51 | 112 | 3.03 |
| Kenya | 98 | 3.67 | 120 | 3.49 | 75 | 3.94 | 50 | 3.80 |
| Nigeria | 99 | 3.65 | 118 | 3.51 | 77 | 3.91 | 70 | 3.53 |
| Tanzania | 100 | 3.59 | 103 | 3.71 | 104 | 3.45 | 95 | 3.21 |
| Pakistan | 101 | 3.58 | 114 | 3.53 | 92 | 3.69 | 84 | 3.39 |
| Suriname | 102 | 3.57 | 75 | 4.26 | 126 | 3.14 | 118 | 2.94 |
| Benin | 103 | 3.56 | 99 | 3.78 | 121 | 3.25 | 104 | 3.12 |
| Guyana | 104 | 3.56 | 105 | 3.69 | 107 | 3.40 | 110 | 3.06 |
| Ecuador | 105 | 3.56 | 93 | 4.00 | 113 | 3.34 | 123 | 2.88 |
| Bangladesh | 106 | 3.55 | 108 | 3.60 | 97 | 3.54 | 114 | 3.00 |
| Lesotho | 107 | 3.54 | 102 | 3.71 | 116 | 3.31 | 101 | 3.16 |
| Uganda | 108 | 3.53 | 110 | 3.58 | 102 | 3.49 | 103 | 3.14 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 109 | 3.53 | 100 | 3.74 | 100 | 3.50 | 127 | 2.80 |
| Cambodia | 110 | 3.51 | 112 | 3.55 | 103 | 3.49 | 107 | 3.08 |
| Cameroon | 111 | 3.50 | 107 | 3.68 | 119 | 3.27 | 106 | 3.11 |
| Zambia | 112 | 3.50 | 117 | 3.51 | 98 | 3.52 | 90 | 3.26 |
| Venezuela | 113 | 3.48 | 104 | 3.70 | 108 | 3.38 | 130 | 2.76 |
| Ghana | 114 | 3.45 | 127 | 3.40 | 94 | 3.58 | 108 | 3.08 |
| Nicaragua | 115 | 3.44 | 113 | 3.54 | 114 | 3.32 | 116 | 2.96 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 116 | 3.43 | 121 | 3.49 | 109 | 3.38 | 98 | 3.20 |
| Mongolia | 117 | 3.43 | 123 | 3.48 | 106 | 3.42 | 120 | 2.93 |
| Ethiopia | 118 | 3.43 | 111 | 3.56 | 120 | 3.26 | 115 | 2.98 |
| Malawi | 119 | 3.42 | 124 | 3.43 | 105 | 3.43 | 97 | 3.21 |
| Bolivia | 120 | 3.42 | 106 | 3.68 | 128 | 3.08 | 133 | 2.63 |
| Madagascar | 121 | 3.42 | 115 | 3.52 | 118 | 3.28 | 99 | 3.20 |
| Tajikistan | 122 | 3.38 | 116 | 3.51 | 123 | 3.22 | 109 | 3.06 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 123 | 3.36 | 126 | 3.40 | 111 | 3.36 | 128 | 2.80 |
| Paraguay | 124 | 3.35 | 122 | 3.49 | 115 | 3.32 | 131 | 2.70 |
| Nepal | 125 | 3.34 | 119 | 3.50 | 125 | 3.15 | 129 | 2.77 |
| Timor-Leste | 126 | 3.26 | 109 | 3.60 | 132 | 2.78 | 132 | 2.68 |
| Mauritania | 127 | 3.25 | 125 | 3.43 | 129 | 3.01 | 125 | 2.83 |
| Burkina Faso | 128 | 3.23 | 130 | 3.25 | 122 | 3.22 | 105 | 3.12 |
| Mozambique | 129 | 3.22 | 129 | 3.26 | 124 | 3.19 | 113 | 3.00 |
| Mali | 130 | 3.22 | 128 | 3.30 | 127 | 3.09 | 102 | 3.14 |
| Chad | 131 | 2.87 | 131 | 2.92 | 131 | 2.81 | 126 | 2.81 |
| Zimbabwe | 132 | 2.77 | 132 | 2.71 | 130 | 2.87 | 124 | 2.86 |
| Burundi | 133 | 2.58 | 133 | 2.49 | 133 | 2.68 | 119 | 2.94 |

Table 6: The Global Competitiveness Index: Basic requirements

| Country/Economy | PILLARS | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | BASIC REQUIREMENTS | | 1. Institutions | | 2. Infrastructure | | 3. Macroeconomic stability | | 4. Health and primary education | |
| | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score |
| Albania | 90 | 4.04 | 87 | 3.62 | 104 | 2.84 | 95 | 4.24 | 66 | 5.48 |
| Algeria | 61 | 4.44 | 115 | 3.20 | 99 | 2.91 | 2 | 6.39 | 77 | 5.28 |
| Argentina | 84 | 4.11 | 126 | 2.94 | 88 | 3.11 | 48 | 4.87 | 59 | 5.54 |
| Armenia | 81 | 4.13 | 95 | 3.49 | 81 | 3.25 | 53 | 4.78 | 97 | 5.00 |
| Australia | 14 | 5.63 | 12 | 5.60 | 25 | 5.19 | 18 | 5.56 | 16 | 6.18 |
| Austria | 13 | 5.70 | 14 | 5.55 | 9 | 5.89 | 37 | 5.22 | 18 | 6.14 |
| Azerbaijan | 50 | 4.63 | 55 | 4.15 | 58 | 4.03 | 27 | 5.30 | 96 | 5.04 |
| Bahrain | 22 | 5.41 | 30 | 4.88 | 27 | 4.96 | 5 | 5.97 | 37 | 5.83 |
| Bangladesh | 108 | 3.60 | 122 | 3.09 | 126 | 2.39 | 84 | 4.45 | 105 | 4.49 |
| Barbados | 31 | 5.16 | 20 | 5.18 | 21 | 5.37 | 115 | 3.80 | 9 | 6.28 |
| Belgium | 20 | 5.43 | 24 | 4.98 | 18 | 5.58 | 56 | 4.74 | 3 | 6.43 |
| Benin | 99 | 3.78 | 79 | 3.72 | 117 | 2.58 | 54 | 4.77 | 111 | 4.06 |
| Bolivia | 106 | 3.68 | 132 | 2.50 | 122 | 2.47 | 60 | 4.70 | 94 | 5.05 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 100 | 3.74 | 128 | 2.89 | 128 | 2.18 | 69 | 4.61 | 75 | 5.29 |
| Botswana | 63 | 4.43 | 29 | 4.89 | 61 | 3.93 | 41 | 5.06 | 118 | 3.85 |
| Brazil | 91 | 4.04 | 93 | 3.50 | 74 | 3.50 | 109 | 3.93 | 79 | 5.24 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 19 | 5.44 | 36 | 4.78 | 41 | 4.55 | 1 | 6.64 | 42 | 5.78 |
| Bulgaria | 80 | 4.13 | 116 | 3.19 | 102 | 2.88 | 45 | 4.93 | 58 | 5.54 |
| Burkina Faso | 130 | 3.25 | 71 | 3.82 | 115 | 2.60 | 118 | 3.60 | 130 | 2.97 |
| Burundi | 133 | 2.49 | 129 | 2.75 | 125 | 2.41 | 132 | 1.05 | 121 | 3.74 |
| Cambodia | 112 | 3.55 | 92 | 3.51 | 95 | 2.94 | 122 | 3.40 | 107 | 4.36 |
| Cameroon | 107 | 3.68 | 112 | 3.24 | 121 | 2.49 | 34 | 5.24 | 122 | 3.74 |
| Canada | 10 | 5.74 | 17 | 5.50 | 7 | 5.93 | 31 | 5.24 | 7 | 6.30 |
| Chad | 131 | 2.92 | 131 | 2.71 | 133 | 1.90 | 82 | 4.50 | 133 | 2.55 |
| Chile | 32 | 5.14 | 35 | 4.78 | 30 | 4.93 | 19 | 5.48 | 69 | 5.38 |
| China | 36 | 5.09 | 48 | 4.39 | 46 | 4.31 | 8 | 5.93 | 45 | 5.72 |
| Colombia | 83 | 4.12 | 101 | 3.37 | 83 | 3.20 | 72 | 4.59 | 72 | 5.34 |
| Costa Rica | 62 | 4.44 | 47 | 4.42 | 82 | 3.24 | 101 | 4.11 | 29 | 5.97 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 121 | 3.49 | 127 | 2.91 | 73 | 3.54 | 89 | 4.43 | 128 | 3.08 |
| Croatia | 52 | 4.62 | 85 | 3.65 | 49 | 4.26 | 50 | 4.83 | 44 | 5.72 |
| Cyprus | 21 | 5.43 | 22 | 5.03 | 24 | 5.22 | 39 | 5.15 | 5 | 6.32 |
| Czech Republic | 45 | 4.78 | 62 | 3.93 | 48 | 4.27 | 43 | 4.99 | 33 | 5.94 |
| Denmark | 4 | 5.98 | 3 | 6.08 | 12 | 5.83 | 14 | 5.71 | 6 | 6.31 |
| Dominican Republic | 98 | 3.82 | 117 | 3.19 | 85 | 3.16 | 94 | 4.28 | 103 | 4.65 |
| Ecuador | 93 | 4.00 | 125 | 2.97 | 100 | 2.91 | 44 | 4.99 | 89 | 5.14 |
| Egypt | 78 | 4.21 | 56 | 4.13 | 55 | 4.07 | 120 | 3.46 | 84 | 5.20 |
| El Salvador | 66 | 4.39 | 91 | 3.52 | 51 | 4.20 | 61 | 4.68 | 86 | 5.17 |
| Estonia | 34 | 5.10 | 31 | 4.85 | 34 | 4.67 | 47 | 4.90 | 28 | 5.98 |
| Ethiopia | 111 | 3.56 | 75 | 3.78 | 96 | 2.94 | 116 | 3.76 | 120 | 3.78 |
| Finland | 1 | 6.04 | 4 | 6.05 | 10 | 5.87 | 12 | 5.78 | 1 | 6.46 |
| France | 15 | 5.60 | 26 | 4.95 | 3 | 6.52 | 58 | 4.72 | 11 | 6.22 |
| Gambia, The | 76 | 4.26 | 27 | 4.91 | 60 | 3.95 | 92 | 4.32 | 117 | 3.86 |
| Georgia | 85 | 4.10 | 72 | 3.82 | 72 | 3.60 | 117 | 3.73 | 78 | 5.26 |
| Germany | 8 | 5.85 | 16 | 5.50 | 1 | 6.59 | 30 | 5.28 | 24 | 6.01 |
| Ghana | 127 | 3.40 | 68 | 3.87 | 87 | 3.14 | 129 | 2.68 | 115 | 3.93 |
| Greece | 56 | 4.49 | 70 | 3.83 | 47 | 4.31 | 103 | 4.02 | 41 | 5.81 |
| Guatemala | 82 | 4.13 | 108 | 3.26 | 68 | 3.78 | 88 | 4.43 | 95 | 5.04 |
| Guyana | 105 | 3.69 | 103 | 3.32 | 91 | 3.03 | 127 | 3.00 | 67 | 5.41 |
| Honduras | 87 | 4.10 | 99 | 3.37 | 77 | 3.39 | 85 | 4.44 | 85 | 5.18 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 6 | 5.90 | 11 | 5.62 | 2 | 6.54 | 16 | 5.67 | 43 | 5.76 |
| Hungary | 58 | 4.48 | 76 | 3.77 | 57 | 4.04 | 83 | 4.50 | 53 | 5.59 |
| Iceland | 24 | 5.36 | 13 | 5.58 | 11 | 5.85 | 119 | 3.57 | 2 | 6.45 |
| India | 79 | 4.18 | 54 | 4.21 | 76 | 3.47 | 96 | 4.23 | 101 | 4.82 |
| Indonesia | 70 | 4.30 | 58 | 4.00 | 84 | 3.20 | 52 | 4.82 | 82 | 5.20 |
| Ireland | 37 | 5.06 | 19 | 5.21 | 52 | 4.19 | 65 | 4.63 | 10 | 6.23 |
| Israel | 42 | 4.88 | 39 | 4.64 | 44 | 4.42 | 67 | 4.62 | 39 | 5.82 |
| Italy | 67 | 4.38 | 97 | 3.44 | 59 | 3.99 | 102 | 4.11 | 26 | 5.99 |
| Jamaica | 101 | 3.74 | 82 | 3.70 | 67 | 3.84 | 131 | 2.25 | 88 | 5.14 |
| Japan | 27 | 5.27 | 28 | 4.90 | 13 | 5.83 | 97 | 4.22 | 19 | 6.13 |
| Jordan | 46 | 4.74 | 25 | 4.97 | 42 | 4.45 | 105 | 3.97 | 57 | 5.56 |
| Kazakhstan | 74 | 4.27 | 86 | 3.64 | 75 | 3.49 | 59 | 4.71 | 80 | 5.22 |
| Kenya | 120 | 3.49 | 107 | 3.27 | 92 | 3.01 | 121 | 3.43 | 110 | 4.26 |
| Korea, Rep. | 23 | 5.40 | 53 | 4.23 | 17 | 5.60 | 11 | 5.80 | 27 | 5.99 |
| Kuwait | 40 | 5.02 | 51 | 4.31 | 50 | 4.23 | 3 | 6.23 | 73 | 5.33 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 126 | 3.40 | 124 | 2.98 | 124 | 2.41 | 125 | 3.25 | 98 | 4.98 |
| Latvia | 60 | 4.45 | 65 | 3.91 | 56 | 4.04 | 99 | 4.20 | 50 | 5.66 |
| Lesotho | 102 | 3.71 | 89 | 3.54 | 114 | 2.62 | 29 | 5.29 | 127 | 3.37 |

(Cont'd.)

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

| Country/Economy | PILLARS | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | BASIC REQUIREMENTS | | 1. Institutions | | 2. Infrastructure | | 3. Macroeconomic stability | | 4. Health and primary education | |
| | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score | Rank | Score |
| Libya | 68 | 4.38 | 67 | 3.88 | 105 | 2.83 | 4 | 6.19 | 104 | 4.61 |
| Lithuania | 47 | 4.68 | 59 | 4.00 | 43 | 4.44 | 57 | 4.72 | 55 | 5.57 |
| Luxembourg | 7 | 5.85 | 6 | 5.88 | 19 | 5.56 | 6 | 5.95 | 25 | 6.01 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 73 | 4.27 | 83 | 3.69 | 90 | 3.05 | 49 | 4.84 | 60 | 5.52 |
| Madagascar | 115 | 3.52 | 111 | 3.24 | 113 | 2.63 | 123 | 3.38 | 102 | 4.82 |
| Malawi | 124 | 3.43 | 50 | 4.32 | 112 | 2.63 | 126 | 3.17 | 124 | 3.61 |
| Malaysia | 33 | 5.12 | 43 | 4.53 | 26 | 5.05 | 42 | 5.00 | 34 | 5.90 |
| Mali | 128 | 3.30 | 88 | 3.55 | 108 | 2.73 | 110 | 3.91 | 129 | 2.99 |
| Malta | 41 | 4.97 | 33 | 4.82 | 38 | 4.60 | 81 | 4.52 | 32 | 5.94 |
| Mauritania | 125 | 3.43 | 100 | 3.37 | 118 | 2.57 | 113 | 3.84 | 114 | 3.95 |
| Mauritius | 51 | 4.63 | 41 | 4.59 | 53 | 4.16 | 98 | 4.21 | 56 | 5.56 |
| Mexico | 59 | 4.47 | 98 | 3.40 | 69 | 3.69 | 28 | 5.29 | 65 | 5.48 |
| Mongolia | 123 | 3.48 | 121 | 3.09 | 132 | 1.98 | 108 | 3.95 | 100 | 4.91 |
| Montenegro | 65 | 4.43 | 52 | 4.28 | 93 | 3.00 | 70 | 4.61 | 40 | 5.81 |
| Morocco | 57 | 4.49 | 64 | 3.92 | 70 | 3.62 | 32 | 5.24 | 87 | 5.17 |
| Mozambique | 129 | 3.26 | 105 | 3.30 | 116 | 2.59 | 100 | 4.18 | 131 | 2.97 |
| Namibia | 53 | 4.61 | 37 | 4.77 | 32 | 4.77 | 66 | 4.62 | 109 | 4.28 |
| Nepal | 119 | 3.50 | 123 | 3.07 | 131 | 2.03 | 86 | 4.44 | 106 | 4.45 |
| Netherlands | 12 | 5.71 | 10 | 5.66 | 15 | 5.74 | 38 | 5.21 | 14 | 6.22 |
| New Zealand | 16 | 5.58 | 5 | 6.03 | 35 | 4.64 | 33 | 5.24 | 4 | 6.43 |
| Nicaragua | 113 | 3.54 | 119 | 3.12 | 120 | 2.52 | 124 | 3.33 | 83 | 5.20 |
| Nigeria | 118 | 3.51 | 102 | 3.34 | 127 | 2.29 | 20 | 5.43 | 132 | 2.96 |
| Norway | 11 | 5.73 | 7 | 5.88 | 28 | 4.95 | 7 | 5.94 | 17 | 6.16 |
| Oman | 25 | 5.30 | 18 | 5.38 | 29 | 4.93 | 10 | 5.82 | 92 | 5.08 |
| Pakistan | 114 | 3.53 | 104 | 3.31 | 89 | 3.06 | 114 | 3.81 | 113 | 3.95 |
| Panama | 55 | 4.54 | 69 | 3.85 | 65 | 3.88 | 46 | 4.92 | 64 | 5.50 |
| Paraguay | 122 | 3.49 | 130 | 2.71 | 129 | 2.13 | 107 | 3.95 | 90 | 5.14 |
| Peru | 88 | 4.06 | 90 | 3.52 | 97 | 2.91 | 63 | 4.66 | 91 | 5.14 |
| Philippines | 95 | 3.94 | 113 | 3.24 | 98 | 2.91 | 76 | 4.54 | 93 | 5.07 |
| Poland | 71 | 4.30 | 66 | 3.90 | 103 | 2.88 | 74 | 4.56 | 35 | 5.88 |
| Portugal | 39 | 5.05 | 44 | 4.49 | 23 | 5.23 | 79 | 4.52 | 31 | 5.95 |
| Puerto Rico | 44 | 4.84 | 42 | 4.58 | 33 | 4.69 | 87 | 4.44 | 49 | 5.67 |
| Qatar | 17 | 5.57 | 9 | 5.69 | 39 | 4.58 | 13 | 5.73 | 8 | 6.30 |
| Romania | 86 | 4.10 | 84 | 3.68 | 110 | 2.67 | 75 | 4.55 | 63 | 5.50 |
| Russian Federation | 64 | 4.43 | 114 | 3.23 | 71 | 3.62 | 36 | 5.24 | 51 | 5.65 |
| Saudi Arabia | 30 | 5.17 | 32 | 4.84 | 36 | 4.63 | 9 | 5.86 | 71 | 5.37 |
| Senegal | 96 | 3.93 | 77 | 3.75 | 80 | 3.25 | 90 | 4.39 | 108 | 4.33 |
| Serbia | 97 | 3.90 | 110 | 3.24 | 107 | 2.75 | 111 | 3.88 | 46 | 5.71 |
| Singapore | 2 | 5.99 | 1 | 6.15 | 4 | 6.35 | 35 | 5.24 | 13 | 6.22 |
| Slovak Republic | 54 | 4.61 | 78 | 3.74 | 63 | 3.89 | 40 | 5.14 | 48 | 5.68 |
| Slovenia | 29 | 5.18 | 46 | 4.47 | 31 | 4.84 | 26 | 5.32 | 22 | 6.10 |
| South Africa | 77 | 4.26 | 45 | 4.47 | 45 | 4.33 | 68 | 4.62 | 125 | 3.60 |
| Spain | 38 | 5.06 | 49 | 4.38 | 22 | 5.36 | 62 | 4.68 | 38 | 5.82 |
| Sri Lanka | 89 | 4.05 | 73 | 3.80 | 64 | 3.88 | 128 | 2.83 | 47 | 5.69 |
| Suriname | 75 | 4.26 | 94 | 3.50 | 86 | 3.15 | 51 | 4.82 | 54 | 5.58 |
| Sweden | 5 | 5.96 | 2 | 6.10 | 14 | 5.82 | 15 | 5.70 | 12 | 6.22 |
| Switzerland | 3 | 5.98 | 8 | 5.85 | 5 | 6.35 | 17 | 5.63 | 21 | 6.10 |
| Syria | 72 | 4.30 | 57 | 4.04 | 79 | 3.28 | 80 | 4.52 | 70 | 5.38 |
| Taiwan, China | 18 | 5.47 | 37 | 4.73 | 16 | 5.60 | 25 | 5.34 | 15 | 6.20 |
| Tajikistan | 116 | 3.51 | 81 | 3.71 | 109 | 2.73 | 130 | 2.63 | 99 | 4.97 |
| Tanzania | 103 | 3.71 | 74 | 3.80 | 123 | 2.45 | 77 | 4.54 | 112 | 4.03 |
| Thailand | 43 | 4.86 | 60 | 3.98 | 40 | 4.57 | 22 | 5.37 | 61 | 5.52 |
| Timor-Leste | 109 | 3.60 | 109 | 3.24 | 130 | 2.04 | 21 | 5.41 | 123 | 3.69 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 48 | 4.67 | 80 | 3.72 | 54 | 4.09 | 23 | 5.35 | 62 | 5.50 |
| Tunisia | 35 | 5.09 | 23 | 5.02 | 37 | 4.62 | 55 | 4.77 | 30 | 5.95 |
| Turkey | 69 | 4.34 | 96 | 3.49 | 62 | 3.92 | 64 | 4.66 | 74 | 5.32 |
| Uganda | 110 | 3.58 | 106 | 3.29 | 119 | 2.54 | 73 | 4.59 | 116 | 3.93 |
| Ukraine | 94 | 3.96 | 120 | 3.10 | 78 | 3.39 | 106 | 3.96 | 68 | 5.41 |
| United Arab Emirates | 9 | 5.75 | 15 | 5.52 | 6 | 5.98 | 24 | 5.35 | 20 | 6.13 |
| United Kingdom | 26 | 5.29 | 21 | 5.07 | 20 | 5.43 | 71 | 4.60 | 23 | 6.07 |
| United States | 28 | 5.23 | 34 | 4.81 | 8 | 5.92 | 93 | 4.31 | 36 | 5.88 |
| Uruguay | 49 | 4.64 | 40 | 4.60 | 66 | 3.86 | 78 | 4.53 | 52 | 5.60 |
| Venezuela | 104 | 3.70 | 133 | 2.39 | 106 | 2.80 | 91 | 4.38 | 81 | 5.22 |
| Vietnam | 92 | 4.02 | 63 | 3.93 | 94 | 3.00 | 112 | 3.86 | 76 | 5.28 |
| Zambia | 117 | 3.51 | 61 | 3.94 | 111 | 2.63 | 104 | 4.00 | 126 | 3.44 |
| Zimbabwe | 132 | 2.71 | 118 | 3.14 | 101 | 2.89 | 133 | 1.00 | 119 | 3.80 |

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

| Country/Economy | INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS | | PILLARS | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|------|----------------|------|
| | Rank | Score | 11. Business sophistication | | 12. Innovation | |
| Albania | 121 | 2.90 | 109 | 3.37 | 126 | 2.43 |
| Algeria | 122 | 2.88 | 128 | 3.13 | 114 | 2.64 |
| Argentina | 76 | 3.44 | 73 | 3.94 | 86 | 2.95 |
| Armenia | 112 | 3.03 | 112 | 3.35 | 108 | 2.71 |
| Australia | 21 | 4.61 | 26 | 4.79 | 20 | 4.43 |
| Austria | 11 | 5.00 | 7 | 5.54 | 19 | 4.46 |
| Azerbaijan | 56 | 3.71 | 74 | 3.90 | 42 | 3.53 |
| Bahrain | 60 | 3.69 | 61 | 4.15 | 60 | 3.22 |
| Bangladesh | 114 | 3.00 | 100 | 3.47 | 122 | 2.52 |
| Barbados | 49 | 3.81 | 58 | 4.20 | 47 | 3.43 |
| Belgium | 13 | 4.95 | 11 | 5.28 | 14 | 4.62 |
| Benin | 104 | 3.12 | 114 | 3.32 | 89 | 2.92 |
| Bolivia | 133 | 2.63 | 131 | 3.04 | 132 | 2.23 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 127 | 2.80 | 117 | 3.29 | 131 | 2.32 |
| Botswana | 92 | 3.25 | 107 | 3.41 | 71 | 3.10 |
| Brazil | 38 | 4.08 | 32 | 4.64 | 43 | 3.52 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 81 | 3.42 | 77 | 3.84 | 75 | 3.00 |
| Bulgaria | 89 | 3.29 | 89 | 3.68 | 91 | 2.90 |
| Burkina Faso | 105 | 3.12 | 123 | 3.23 | 76 | 3.00 |
| Burundi | 119 | 2.94 | 119 | 3.27 | 116 | 2.61 |
| Cambodia | 107 | 3.08 | 101 | 3.45 | 107 | 2.72 |
| Cameroun | 106 | 3.11 | 106 | 3.42 | 102 | 2.80 |
| Canada | 12 | 4.96 | 17 | 5.12 | 12 | 4.80 |
| Chad | 126 | 2.81 | 129 | 3.06 | 120 | 2.55 |
| Chile | 43 | 3.96 | 39 | 4.52 | 49 | 3.41 |
| China | 29 | 4.23 | 38 | 4.54 | 26 | 3.93 |
| Colombia | 62 | 3.67 | 60 | 4.17 | 63 | 3.17 |
| Costa Rica | 37 | 4.08 | 41 | 4.48 | 34 | 3.68 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 98 | 3.20 | 92 | 3.63 | 104 | 2.77 |
| Croatia | 72 | 3.49 | 84 | 3.76 | 61 | 3.22 |
| Cyprus | 32 | 4.18 | 31 | 4.67 | 35 | 3.68 |
| Czech Republic | 26 | 4.40 | 25 | 4.80 | 25 | 4.01 |
| Denmark | 7 | 5.28 | 8 | 5.51 | 10 | 5.04 |
| Dominican Republic | 82 | 3.41 | 71 | 3.98 | 100 | 2.84 |
| Ecuador | 123 | 2.88 | 105 | 3.42 | 129 | 2.34 |
| Egypt | 71 | 3.51 | 72 | 3.98 | 74 | 3.03 |
| El Salvador | 87 | 3.36 | 63 | 4.07 | 113 | 2.64 |
| Estonia | 42 | 3.98 | 48 | 4.31 | 37 | 3.64 |
| Ethiopia | 115 | 2.98 | 118 | 3.28 | 112 | 2.69 |
| Finland | 6 | 5.47 | 9 | 5.40 | 3 | 5.53 |
| France | 15 | 4.90 | 10 | 5.30 | 18 | 4.50 |
| Gambia, The | 69 | 3.55 | 67 | 4.03 | 72 | 3.06 |
| Georgia | 117 | 2.94 | 113 | 3.33 | 119 | 2.56 |
| Germany | 5 | 5.47 | 2 | 5.82 | 7 | 5.11 |
| Ghana | 108 | 3.08 | 98 | 3.52 | 115 | 2.63 |
| Greece | 66 | 3.59 | 66 | 4.04 | 65 | 3.14 |
| Guatemala | 63 | 3.66 | 47 | 4.32 | 77 | 2.99 |
| Guyana | 110 | 3.06 | 94 | 3.60 | 121 | 2.52 |
| Honduras | 96 | 3.21 | 87 | 3.72 | 111 | 2.70 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 23 | 4.53 | 15 | 5.19 | 28 | 3.86 |
| Hungary | 61 | 3.67 | 76 | 3.89 | 45 | 3.45 |
| Iceland | 19 | 4.70 | 23 | 4.85 | 16 | 4.55 |
| India | 28 | 4.24 | 27 | 4.76 | 30 | 3.73 |
| Indonesia | 40 | 4.03 | 40 | 4.49 | 39 | 3.57 |
| Ireland | 20 | 4.63 | 18 | 4.97 | 22 | 4.29 |
| Israel | 17 | 4.87 | 30 | 4.67 | 9 | 5.06 |
| Italy | 34 | 4.15 | 20 | 4.92 | 50 | 3.38 |
| Jamaica | 83 | 3.39 | 79 | 3.82 | 82 | 2.96 |
| Japan | 2 | 5.70 | 1 | 5.89 | 4 | 5.51 |
| Jordan | 51 | 3.79 | 49 | 4.30 | 59 | 3.27 |
| Kazakhstan | 78 | 3.43 | 88 | 3.70 | 64 | 3.15 |
| Kenya | 50 | 3.80 | 59 | 4.18 | 48 | 3.41 |
| Korea, Rep. | 16 | 4.88 | 21 | 4.91 | 11 | 4.84 |
| Kuwait | 64 | 3.62 | 50 | 4.29 | 83 | 2.96 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 128 | 2.80 | 127 | 3.21 | 128 | 2.40 |
| Latvia | 86 | 3.36 | 82 | 3.79 | 88 | 2.94 |
| Lesotho | 101 | 3.16 | 104 | 3.43 | 95 | 2.88 |
| Libya | 111 | 3.04 | 111 | 3.35 | 106 | 2.73 |
| Lithuania | 53 | 3.75 | 56 | 4.22 | 58 | 3.28 |
| Luxembourg | 22 | 4.58 | 22 | 4.85 | 21 | 4.31 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 93 | 3.23 | 96 | 3.56 | 92 | 2.89 |
| Madagascar | 99 | 3.20 | 103 | 3.44 | 84 | 2.95 |
| Malawi | 97 | 3.21 | 99 | 3.52 | 94 | 2.89 |
| Malaysia | 24 | 4.43 | 24 | 4.80 | 24 | 4.06 |
| Mali | 102 | 3.14 | 116 | 3.30 | 81 | 2.97 |
| Malta | 48 | 3.83 | 46 | 4.33 | 53 | 3.33 |
| Mauritania | 125 | 2.83 | 125 | 3.21 | 125 | 2.46 |
| Mauritius | 65 | 3.59 | 55 | 4.23 | 85 | 2.95 |
| Mexico | 67 | 3.57 | 62 | 4.15 | 78 | 2.99 |
| Mongolia | 120 | 2.93 | 130 | 3.05 | 101 | 2.80 |
| Montenegro | 68 | 3.56 | 80 | 3.82 | 56 | 3.29 |
| Morocco | 88 | 3.35 | 78 | 3.83 | 96 | 2.88 |
| Mozambique | 113 | 3.00 | 124 | 3.23 | 105 | 2.76 |
| Namibia | 91 | 3.26 | 86 | 3.75 | 103 | 2.78 |
| Nepal | 129 | 2.77 | 126 | 3.21 | 130 | 2.34 |
| Netherlands | 9 | 5.17 | 6 | 5.54 | 13 | 4.79 |
| New Zealand | 27 | 4.37 | 34 | 4.64 | 23 | 4.10 |
| Nicaragua | 116 | 2.96 | 110 | 3.35 | 117 | 2.57 |
| Nigeria | 70 | 3.53 | 69 | 4.00 | 73 | 3.06 |
| Norway | 18 | 4.83 | 16 | 5.12 | 17 | 4.53 |
| Oman | 52 | 3.75 | 57 | 4.21 | 55 | 3.30 |
| Pakistan | 84 | 3.39 | 81 | 3.80 | 79 | 2.98 |
| Panama | 54 | 3.73 | 45 | 4.33 | 66 | 3.12 |
| Paraguay | 131 | 2.70 | 120 | 3.27 | 133 | 2.14 |
| Peru | 85 | 3.37 | 68 | 4.02 | 109 | 2.71 |
| Philippines | 74 | 3.45 | 65 | 4.06 | 99 | 2.84 |
| Poland | 46 | 3.84 | 44 | 4.35 | 52 | 3.33 |
| Portugal | 41 | 3.98 | 53 | 4.28 | 33 | 3.69 |
| Puerto Rico | 31 | 4.21 | 29 | 4.72 | 31 | 3.70 |
| Qatar | 36 | 4.10 | 37 | 4.55 | 36 | 3.65 |
| Romania | 75 | 3.44 | 83 | 3.79 | 70 | 3.10 |
| Russian Federation | 73 | 3.47 | 95 | 3.59 | 51 | 3.35 |
| Saudi Arabia | 33 | 4.15 | 35 | 4.61 | 32 | 3.70 |
| Senegal | 59 | 3.69 | 64 | 4.07 | 54 | 3.31 |
| Serbia | 94 | 3.21 | 102 | 3.45 | 80 | 2.98 |
| Singapore | 10 | 5.15 | 14 | 5.20 | 8 | 5.09 |
| Slovak Republic | 57 | 3.71 | 51 | 4.29 | 68 | 3.12 |
| Slovenia | 30 | 4.23 | 33 | 4.64 | 29 | 3.83 |
| South Africa | 39 | 4.05 | 36 | 4.57 | 41 | 3.54 |
| Spain | 35 | 4.14 | 28 | 4.74 | 40 | 3.55 |
| Sri Lanka | 44 | 3.95 | 42 | 4.47 | 46 | 3.43 |
| Suriname | 118 | 2.94 | 115 | 3.31 | 118 | 2.57 |
| Sweden | 4 | 5.53 | 4 | 5.66 | 5 | 5.39 |
| Switzerland | 3 | 5.68 | 3 | 5.81 | 2 | 5.56 |
| Syria | 100 | 3.17 | 90 | 3.64 | 110 | 2.71 |
| Taiwan, China | 8 | 5.25 | 13 | 5.22 | 6 | 5.28 |
| Tajikistan | 109 | 3.06 | 122 | 3.25 | 97 | 2.87 |
| Tanzania | 95 | 3.21 | 97 | 3.53 | 93 | 2.89 |
| Thailand | 47 | 3.83 | 43 | 4.37 | 57 | 3.29 |
| Timor-Leste | 132 | 2.68 | 133 | 2.97 | 127 | 2.40 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 79 | 3.42 | 75 | 3.90 | 87 | 2.95 |
| Tunisia | 45 | 3.94 | 54 | 4.24 | 38 | 3.64 |
| Turkey | 58 | 3.70 | 52 | 4.28 | 69 | 3.11 |
| Uganda | 103 | 3.14 | 108 | 3.41 | 98 | 2.86 |
| Ukraine | 80 | 3.42 | 91 | 3.63 | 62 | 3.21 |
| United Arab Emirates | 25 | 4.41 | 19 | 4.96 | 27 | 3.87 |
| United Kingdom | 14 | 4.92 | 12 | 5.24 | 15 | 4.60 |
| United States | 1 | 5.71 | 5 | 5.65 | 1 | 5.77 |
| Uruguay | 77 | 3.44 | 85 | 3.76 | 67 | 3.12 |
| Venezuela | 130 | 2.76 | 132 | 3.01 | 123 | 2.51 |
| Vietnam | 55 | 3.72 | 70 | 4.00 | 44 | 3.45 |
| Zambia | 90 | 3.26 | 93 | 3.62 | 90 | 2.91 |
| Zimbabwe | 124 | 2.86 | 121 | 3.25 | 124 | 2.48 |

(Cont'd.)

the context of the present recession, the competitiveness performance of top-performing countries on average has declined. This implies that in many cases countries that improve in the rankings do so by maintaining a performance across the various indicators similar to that of past years.

The countries that constitute the top 10 remain the same as last year, with some changes in rank among them. **Switzerland** overtakes the United States this year as the world's most competitive economy. This is explained by the fact that Switzerland's performance has remained relatively stable, whereas the United States has seen a weakening across a number of areas, as discussed below. Switzerland's economy continues to be characterized by an excellent capacity for innovation and a very sophisticated business culture, ranked 3rd for its business sophistication and 2nd for its innovation capacity. The country is characterized by high spending on R&D. Switzerland's scientific research institutions are among the world's best, and the strong collaboration between the academic and business sectors ensures that much of this research is translated into marketable products and processes, reinforced by strong intellectual property protection. This strong innovative capacity is captured by the high rate of patenting (148.27 per million inhabitants) in the country, for which Switzerland ranks 7th worldwide on a per capita basis.

Switzerland's public institutions are rated among the most effective and transparent in the world (7th), ensuring a level playing field and enhancing business confidence; these include an independent judiciary, a strong rule of law, and a highly accountable public sector. Competitiveness is also buttressed by excellent infrastructure (5th) and a well-functioning goods market (5th), as well as a labor market that is among the most efficient in the world (2nd, just behind Singapore). And Switzerland's macroeconomic environment, although weakening somewhat since last year, continues to be assessed as stable compared in particular with the United States and many European neighbors (ranked 17th).

On the other hand, the university enrollment rate of 47 percent continues to lag behind many other high-innovation countries, placing the country 46th on this indicator. Although gaps are currently being filled through immigration, efforts should be made to boost higher education attainment to ensure sufficient national talent. Financial markets have also weakened somewhat, reflecting in particular difficulties in the national banking sector. However, this has been muted compared with many other countries.

After several years at the top of the rankings, the **United States** falls one place and is ranked 2nd this year. The country continues to be endowed with many structural features that make its economy extremely productive and that place it on a strong footing to ride out business cycle shifts and economic shocks. However,

a number of escalating weaknesses have taken their toll on the US ranking this year.

The United States is home to highly sophisticated and innovative companies operating in very efficient factor markets. The country is also endowed with 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 3rd, characterized by the ease and affordability of hiring workers and significant wage flexibility. The country's goods markets (12th) are also characterized by low levels of distortion within the context of a very competitive environment.

Although the country is very competitive overall, there are some weaknesses in particular areas that have deepened since our last assessment. Some aspects of the institutional environment could be strengthened, with particular concerns on the part of the business community about the government's ability to maintain arms-length relationships with the private sector (48th), and in the perception that the government spends its resources 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 20th last year to 39th this year), perhaps not unexpected in the context of recent turmoil and scandals within the financial sector in particular. More generally, given that the financial crisis originated in large part in the United States, it is hardly surprising that there has been a weakening of the assessment of its financial market sophistication, dropping from 9th last year to 20th overall this year in that pillar.

The country's greatest overall weakness continues to be related to its macroeconomic stability, where it ranks 93rd, down from 66th last year. The United States has built up large macroeconomic imbalances over recent years. Repeated fiscal deficits have led to burgeoning levels of public indebtedness, which are presently being exacerbated by significant stimulus spending. For more analysis of the competitiveness of the United States, see Box 2.

Singapore moves up two ranks to 3rd place, remaining the highest-ranked country from Asia. The country's institutions continue to be ranked as the best in the world; at a time when confidence in governments in many countries has diminished, they are assessed even more strongly than in past years. 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 4th), leading the world in the quality of its roads, ports, and air transport facilities. In addition, the country's competitiveness is propped up by a strong focus on

Box 2: Is the United States losing its competitive edge?

After several years at the top of the rankings, the United States has fallen to 2nd place in the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), outflanked by Switzerland this year. The efficiency of its goods and labor markets; the sophistication of its business culture; and the impressive capacity for technological innovation of its companies, supported by high levels of collaboration with universities in research, continue to constitute competitive strengths. These factors remain a driving force behind US productivity, and will support recovery from the current recession. However, a number of weaknesses particularly related to public and private institutions, as well as continuing burgeoning macroeconomic imbalances, have somewhat eroded the country's overall competitiveness potential over the past years. These weaknesses, which some observers consider to be the root cause of the financial crisis, have been further emphasized by the present fall in the US ranking, as the loss of confidence in financial markets has now been added to the list of challenges to be addressed.

The United States has highly efficient goods and labor markets, ensuring an optimal allocation of these resources. Its goods markets in particular, characterized by low levels of distortion in an environment of open competition across virtually all markets, are assessed as the most efficient in the world, ensuring a large selection of quality goods at low prices, supplied in a timely manner. Its labor markets are very flexible and efficient, with high rates of job creation and low rates of unemployment, against a background of wage flexibility and considerable ease for hiring and firing at the firm level. Indeed, while the flexibility of US labor markets has allowed for rapidly rising unemployment since the onslaught of the economic crisis, these same flexible labor markets are expected to encourage firms to hire more rapidly once the crisis subsides.

The level of innovation in the United States is second to none (1st in the innovation pillar). The country is endowed with top-notch scientific institutions (ranked 2nd) and companies that spend heavily on R&D (ranked 5th). Businesses and universities collaborate heavily in research, spawning centers of innovation, as confirmed by its 1st place in the variable assessing this dimension. It is therefore not surprising that the United States ranks 1st worldwide in patent registrations. This culture of innovation is buttressed by a number of other critical factors, such as strong intellectual property protection, very

high attainment rates of tertiary education, and excellent on-the-job training that fosters the ability of workers and businesses to adapt rapidly to a changing environment. Further, the overall high levels of sophistication of the business community (ranked 8th) ensure that much of this innovation is translated into productive business activity.

While strengths in the technological and market efficiency areas explain the country's overall high rank, the US economy has increasingly suffered from weaknesses in other areas, and this has pushed its GCI score downward this year. Most notably, over the past few years—and particularly this year—there is a much weaker assessment of the country's financial markets, including the soundness of banks, much in line with the evolving situation in the country and recent bank failures and bailouts. Access to finance through various channels has become measurably more difficult, and the assessment of bank solvency has dropped from a rank of 40 last year all the way down to 106th this year (on a par with countries such as Albania and Mali).

Related to this issue, there is also a strong sense that there has not been enough accountability among the country's private institutions, and that accounting and auditing standards have not been up to scratch.

Macroeconomic imbalances also continue to afflict the United States. Indeed, recent stimulus spending, while meant to head off an even more protracted recession, is increasing the debt burden that will be borne by future generations. According to the latest estimates published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the fiscal deficit in 2009 is projected to exceed 13 percent of GDP, the ninth year in a row that the federal budget will have shown a deficit. The IMF also projects deficits at least through 2010, despite the government's pledges to rein in spending after the crisis. In the meantime, the impact of this deficit spending on public debt is alarming, with debt rising sharply from 63 percent of GDP in 2000 to a projected 87 percent of GDP in 2009 and expected to continue to rise in coming years. With the many long-term claims on the budget—such as defense, pensions, and other social payments (including healthcare)—the prospects for sustained fiscal adjustment do not seem bright. It is clear that in order to ensure rising prosperity for future generations, the United States must get its macro house in order rapidly once the crisis subsides.

education, providing highly skilled individuals for the workforce. In order to strengthen its competitiveness further, Singapore could encourage even stronger adoption of the latest technologies—especially broadband Internet—as well as the innovative capacity of its companies.

The Nordic members of the European Union continue to hold privileged positions in the rankings. **Sweden, Finland, and Denmark** hold the 4th through the 6th places. They continue to lead the rank-

ings in a number of individual areas. For example, they are all ranked among the top 15 countries with regard to macroeconomic stability, all running healthy budget surpluses through 2008, with low levels of public indebtedness, high national savings, and narrow interest rate spreads. The three countries have among the best-functioning and most transparent institutions in the world, ranked behind only Singapore on this pillar, as in past years. Finland, Denmark, and Sweden also continue to occupy the top three positions in the higher educa-

tion and training pillar, the result of a strong focus on education over recent decades. This has provided the workforce with the skills needed to adapt rapidly to a changing environment and has laid the ground for their high levels of technological adoption and innovation, which is crucial for countries at their advanced stage of economic development. Notably, amid the economic and financial crisis, all three countries' financial markets continue to receive high scores, with Finland and Denmark ranked 7th and 8th, respectively, and Sweden close behind at 12th.

A marked difference among these three Nordic countries relates to labor market flexibility. Denmark continues to distinguish itself as having one of the most flexible and efficient labor markets internationally (ranked 5th). In Finland and Sweden, however—as in a number of other European countries—companies have less flexibility in setting wages, and firing and therefore hiring workers is deemed expensive, although cooperation in labor-employer relations is good in all three countries.

Germany remains stable at 7th place. The country is ranked 1st for the quality of its infrastructure, a position it has held for some time, with particularly good marks for its transport and telephony infrastructure. Its goods market is assessed as being efficient (18th), with a high level of competition among companies (21st). The financial market also continues to receive relatively good marks, although the ranking has dropped in this area from 19th to 36th, with rising concerns about the soundness of banks and more difficult access to capital for business development. Germany has very sophisticated businesses, ranked 2nd, just behind Japan. These attributes allow Germany to benefit greatly from its significant market size (5th). On the other hand, Germany's labor market remains very rigid (124th 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.

Japan moves up one place to 8th overall, mainly by maintaining its performance compared with last year, while other countries in the top 10 have weakened. Japan continues to enjoy a major competitive edge in the areas of business sophistication and innovation, ranked 1st and 4th, respectively, in these two pillars. The country benefits from the strong availability of scientists and engineers and high company spending on R&D (2nd on both indicators), as well as a capacity for innovation that is second to none. Indeed, in terms of innovation output this pays off with a rate of patenting per capita (263.35 per million inhabitants) that is 2nd worldwide. The country's overall competitive performance, however, continues to be dragged down by its macroeconomic weaknesses, with high budget deficits over several years (ranked 115th in 2008), which have led to the buildup of one of the highest public debt levels in the world (196.29 percent of GDP in 2008, corresponding to a

132nd 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 questions about the soundness of its banks, for example, have now become concerns for many other countries.

Canada moves up one more place this year to 9th, having joined the top 10 last year. Canada benefits from excellent transport and telephony infrastructure (7th for the infrastructure pillar), highly efficient markets, particularly labor and financial markets (ranked 7th and 11th, respectively), and well-functioning and transparent institutions (17th). In addition, the country has been successful in nurturing its human resources: it is ranked 7th for health and primary education and 9th for higher education and training. This has paved the way for the country's workforce to adopt the latest technologies for productivity enhancements (ranked 11th). Further, at a time when many industrialized and developing countries alike are struggling with macroeconomic instability, Canada has improved in this area since last year, rising from 43rd to 31st. Continuing to reduce the debt level will be important for ensuring the Canadian government's ability to meet its future liabilities and grow sustainably into the future.

The Netherlands drops two places to 10th place, rounding out the top 10. The country's companies are highly sophisticated (ranked 6th on the business sophistication pillar) and are among the most aggressive internationally in absorbing new technologies (ranked 2nd for their technological readiness, just behind Sweden). Business activity is buttressed by an excellent educational system and efficient factor markets, especially goods markets, which are ranked 6th overall. The Netherlands is also characterized by a comparatively stable macroeconomic environment, improving on a relative basis compared with last year. The drop in the rankings can be traced mainly to a weaker assessment of its financial markets, which have dropped from 11th to 23rd overall, linked, as in many countries, to concerns about the solvency of the banking sector and more difficult access to credit.

Europe

Since last year, several European countries have seen a weakening of their performance. However, Europe continues to feature prominently among the most competitive regions in the world. Six European countries are among the top 10, and 12 are among the top 20, as follows: Switzerland (1st), Sweden (4th), Denmark (5th), Finland (6th), Germany (7th), the Netherlands (10th), the United Kingdom (13th), Norway (14th), France (16th), Austria (17th), Belgium (18th), and Luxembourg (21st).

After having fallen three positions in the last edition, the **United Kingdom** loses another place to settle at 13th this year. 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 Union (EU) countries. The United Kingdom is also harnessing the latest technologies for productivity improvements: it is ranked 8th on the technological readiness pillar. The country continues to have sophisticated and innovative businesses, characteristics that are important for spurring productivity enhancements. The drop in rank is largely attributable to a weakening of the assessment of the country's financial market, which has slipped from 5th to 24th place since last year, based on rising concerns in the business sector about the soundness of banks (126th) on the back of several banking-sector bankruptcies and bailouts. In this context it is not surprising that a significant and growing weakness remains the United Kingdom's macroeconomic instability (71st, down 13 places since last year), with low national savings, an exploding public-sector deficit (related in large part to recent efforts to bail out the financial sector), and consequential public indebtedness.

France is ranked 16th in this year's GCI, with a stable performance compared with last year and demonstrating a number of competitive strengths. The country's infrastructure is among the best in the world (ranked 3rd), 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 11th for health and primary education and 15th for higher education and training), providing the economy with a healthy and educated workforce. In addition, the sophistication of its business culture (10th in the business sophistication pillar) and its leadership in the area of innovation (18th in the innovation pillar) are important attributes that have helped to boost the country's growth potential.

On the other hand, a number of weaknesses are hindering the country from unleashing its full competitive potential. Macroeconomic stability, while improved from last year (up to 58th from 65th), still raises alarm bells for the future: the government budget deficit and the related public-sector debt ratio remain large, and the national savings rate, while growing, still remains somewhat low by international standards. Finally, France's labor market flexibility continues to be ranked very low (115th) because of the rigidity of wage determination and the strict rules on firing and hiring, as well as the poor labor-employer relations in the country. It is clear that structural reforms in this area, long mooted, are overdue.

Not surprisingly, given the near economic collapse suffered by the country in the autumn of 2008,²⁵

Iceland drops six places to 26th position, mainly because of a sharp deterioration in the macroeconomic environment (from 56th to 119th) and a much poorer assessment of the country's financial market sophistication (from 20th to 85th). Indeed, the bankruptcy of the three main banks—following their inability to re-finance short-

term debt and a run on deposits—and the consequent takeover by the government of their domestic operations took a significant toll on the public finances. The public debt spiraled from 24.26 percent in 2007 to 93.21 percent of GDP in 2008.

Nevertheless, the sound competitiveness fundamentals displayed by the country in key areas will, it is hoped, ease the recovery and allow the Icelandic economy to bounce back more rapidly. Toward that end, Iceland can count on a top-notch educational system at all levels (2nd and 4th in the health and primary education and higher education and training pillars, respectively) coupled with a rather sophisticated business sector (23rd) displaying high levels of technological readiness (14th) and innovation (16th). An extremely flexible labor market (6th), efficient infrastructure (11th), and well-functioning institutions (13th) complete the picture.

Spain has dropped four ranks this year to reach 33rd place. Spain's competitiveness performance continues to be boosted by the large market (13th) available to its national companies, strong technological adoption (29th in the technological readiness pillar), first-class infrastructure (22nd), and good-quality higher education and training (33rd). On a more negative note, its institutional environment (49th) could be strengthened to further buttress its economic potential. In addition, there has been a measurable weakening of the country's macroeconomic stability since last year, dropping from 30th to 62nd place, with the government now running budget deficits and contributing to the already large debt burden. And the greatest area of concern remains the highly inflexible labor market (122nd), which discourages job creation, a matter of particular concern given the recently rising unemployment in the country—at 19 percent, it is the highest in the euro zone. It is especially interesting to note that the Spanish financial sector pillar has fallen 14 positions to rank 50th. This is interesting because Spain's financial sector was praised by world leaders during the 2008 G-20 summit, right before the construction companies went bankrupt as a result of the explosion of the housing bubble, causing a sizeable hole in the balance sheets of its main financial institutions.

Italy moves up by one place this year to 48th place, remaining nevertheless 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. Italy is ranked 20th for its business sophistication, producing goods high on the value chain using the latest production processes (14th), also thanks to strong business clusters (3rd). Italy also benefits from its large market size—the 9th largest in the world—which allows for significant scale economies. However, Italy's overall competitiveness performance continues to be held back by some critical structural weaknesses in the economy. The labor market remains among the most rigid in the

world, with Italy ranked 117th out of 133 countries for its labor market efficiency, creating a large hindrance to job creation. Another problematic area is its weak public finances and extremely high levels of public indebtedness (it is ranked 128th on this indicator—even lower than last year). Other institutional weaknesses include high levels of corruption and organized crime and a perceived lack of independence within the judicial system, which increase business costs and undermine investor confidence, with Italy ranked 97th overall for its institutional environment.

Among the 12 countries that have joined the European Union since 2004, the **Czech Republic** takes the lead at 31st position. Although the country continues to face difficulties with respect to macroeconomic stability (43rd) and the quality of infrastructure (48th), consistent improvements across all dimensions of the institutional environment (up 10 places, from 72nd to 62nd), improved efficiency of markets (27th), and advances in technological readiness (30th) have contributed to this rise in the rankings. **Slovenia** (ranked 37th) follows closely behind, having improved by five places. Slovenia benefits from world-class health and educational systems, good infrastructure, and impressive innovative capacity. In addition, the country's macroeconomic stability has improved (up from 33rd to 26th rank this year), advancing its overall competitiveness outlook.

Among the Baltic economies, **Estonia** at 35th loses some ground for the second year in a row, largely because of a deteriorating macroeconomic environment following the economic crisis. Nevertheless, the country continues to be characterized by efficient institutions, well-functioning markets, and strong uptake of new technologies. Similarly, **Latvia** and **Lithuania** are down 14 and 9 places to 68th and 53rd, respectively.

The largest improvement among the new EU members is registered by **Poland**, up seven places to 46th rank this year. Poland benefits from its strong educational system and large market size, and has seen measurable improvements in the quality of its public institutions, with greater confidence in the efficiency and honesty of the country's public servants. EU membership and buoyant growth over past years have provided an incentive and the means for conducting reforms. Although the macroeconomic stability pillar has registered a significant drop in rankings this year (from 50th to 74th) because of the financial crisis, the years up to 2007 have seen a streamlining of fiscal and monetary policies. This, along with prudent regulation of financial markets and the large size of the domestic market, has helped Poland to weather the effects of the current global downturn and become one of the most economically stable countries in the region.²⁶ For more analysis of the 12 recent EU accession countries, see Box 3.

Azerbaijan moves up an impressive 18 places to rank 51st this year, with measurable improvements across

Box 3: Eastern Europe: The road to recovery

After years of buoyant growth, falling unemployment, and rapidly rising living standards following their accession to the European Union (EU) in 2004, the countries of Eastern Europe have been hit hard by the global economic downturn. In 2009, the region is expected to contract by 4.9 percent on average—more than Asia or Latin America.¹ Rapid integration with the global economy sustained growth in Eastern Europe over recent years but has also made the region more vulnerable to contagion during the economic crisis that is now having dramatic consequences in some countries.²

Over the past two decades, countries have deregulated, privatized, and stabilized their economies and opened their markets—including their financial sectors—to trade and investment. The relative stability that was associated with fixed exchange rates,³ along with EU membership, gave rise to high inflows of lending as well as direct and portfolio investment from European countries.⁴ These, in turn, accelerated credit growth and imports. By early 2008, it became apparent that the region had overheated. Massive capital inflows were necessary to finance balance-of-payment deficits.

Given this high dependence on outside finance, it is not surprising that Eastern European countries were heavily affected when liquidity dried up in the Fall of 2008. The second wave of contagion, and the steep drop in global demand—especially in the European Union, which remains the main export destination for these countries—further drove them into recession. Yet countries were affected to different degrees, depending on their initial conditions and government policies.⁵ Open economies that were highly exposed to foreign currency borrowing and that ran large current account deficits, such as the Baltic States, were hardest hit. While these are expected to register negative double-digit growth rates in 2009, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and the Czech Republic will suffer from much milder recessions (see Table 1). These countries are weathering the crisis better for various reasons. They were less leveraged, were members of the euro zone, were less dependent on exports, benefited from stimulus packages of EU countries, or experienced a combination of these factors.⁶

Table 1: Growth projections for Eastern European countries

| Country | Projected growth for 2009 |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Lithuania | -10.0 |
| Latvia | -12.0 |
| Estonia | -10.0 |
| Hungary | -3.3 |
| Poland | -0.7 |
| Czech Republic | -3.5 |
| Slovak Republic | -2.1 |
| Slovenia | -2.7 |
| Romania | -4.7 |
| Bulgaria | -2.0 |

Source: IMF 2009a.

(Cont'd.)

Box 3: Eastern Europe: The road to recovery (cont'd.)

The steep downturn necessitated immediate action to stabilize the economies. The IMF has bailed out Hungary, Latvia, and Romania, and granted a flexible credit line, which is a new preventive facility, to Poland. The European Union and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), as well as a few Western European governments, have also jumped in to support the banking sector. Yet the present situation also provides an opportunity to strengthen economic fundamentals and overall competitiveness in order to put growth on a sustainable footing and prevent future crises. In this context, the GCI results provide interesting insight into the region's strengths and weaknesses and the necessary steps to be taken.

Much progress in upgrading competitiveness has been achieved in the course of the transition to market economies and EU accession. In many Eastern European countries, labor markets are more flexible and efficient than they are in the EU15, in particular with respect to regulations related to hiring and firing, the flexibility of wage determination, the relationship between pay and productivity, and the participation of women in the workforce. Similarly, tax rates tend to be lower and government regulation is less pervasive than in the EU15. Accession to the European Monetary Union or the prospect thereof helped discipline fiscal and monetary policy, reducing budget deficits and inflation rates. While this relative flexibility and stability will provide advantages on the way to recovery, the GCI points to other areas that will need to be addressed on a priority basis in the region.

Most of all, the countries' institutional environments will need to be strengthened. Much progress has been achieved since the early days of transition, but even regional best performer in this area Estonia, ranked 31st, does not reach the average level of the EU15 with respect to the quality of public institutions; other relatively advanced countries from the region, such as the Czech Republic (66th) or Slovenia (43rd), lag behind by an even wider margin. In most countries, governments are considered inefficient (3.42 vs. 4.21 for the EU15, on a scale of 1 to 7), corruption is rampant (3.68 vs. 5.31 for the EU15), and public trust in politicians is low (2.54 vs. 4.13 for the EU15). A similar gap can be observed with respect to the functioning of private institutions (4.44 vs. 5.39 in the EU15). Stronger private and public institutions would ultimately reduce vulnerability related to greater integration with the global economy.

The present crisis has also highlighted weaknesses in the countries' financial sectors. Over the past decade, the sophistication of the financial sector as well as the stability of the banking systems in Eastern Europe converged toward EU15 levels.⁷ This was attributable to, among other factors, foreign direct investment from Western European banks (including the associated transfer of know-how),⁸ as well as fairly solid financial policy frameworks. Because of this relative strength, no systemic failures of banking systems have been observed to date, despite significant pressures. Yet the risks remain high and a significant gap vis-à-vis the "old Europe" remains visible with respect to financial markets sophistication (4.50 vs. 5.81 for the EU15); the ease of access to finance through the local equity market (3.74 vs. 4.12); and also, to a lesser degree,

access to loans (3.42 vs. 3.62). There is also scope for strengthening financial supervision in some countries, for example through stricter capital requirements for weaker banks and putting in place forward-looking provisioning measures for loan losses.⁹

Among other factors, physical infrastructure remains a major weakness that, if adequately addressed, would significantly contribute to raising the competitive performance of many of these countries. On average, the new EU members achieve a score of 4.04 compared with 5.46 for the established EU countries, with only air transport infrastructure performing somewhat better. Also, many countries are transitioning toward the most advanced stage of development, so that business sophistication and innovative capacity, which remain far below EU15 levels, will become increasingly more important in order to sustain the productivity gains achieved over the past years.

On all these counts, advances will not only facilitate recovery over the next few years, but will further solidify the region's competitive position going into the future. But to do this, countries must seize this opportunity to put their economies on a more sustainable footing despite major short-term challenges.

Notes

- 1 *The Economist* 2009a and IMF 2009a.
- 2 For example, Latvia has experienced social unrest as a result of the crisis.
- 3 Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Bulgaria have fixed exchange rates.
- 4 Combined with fixed exchange rates, this has led to inflation in many countries.
- 5 See IMF 2009b for more details.
- 6 Measures implemented by some EU countries to support automotive industries had significant spillover effects on some countries in the region such as Poland, Slovenia, and the Czech Republic.
- 7 See Drzeniek Hanouz et al. 2008.
- 8 Many Western European Banks acquired the newly privatized banks in Eastern European countries.
- 9 See Čihák and Mitra 2009 for a discussion of financial sector reform in the region. According to the GCI results, the soundness of the banking sector is approximately at the level of Western Europe; however, this is the result of the relatively more critical assessment of this indicator in the EU15 in 2009.

many aspects of the Index. The country is characterized by strong and improving macroeconomic stability, moving up 18 spots to 27th place this year, with high national savings, a large budget surplus, and low and shrinking government debt, although high inflation does raise some concerns. There have also been measurable improvements in the efficiency of the country's markets, especially labor and goods markets. Labor markets are ranked a high 13th (up from 34th last year), characterized by high and improving flexibility (for example, the country improved from 70th to 4th position in the rigidity of employment index). Within goods markets (up 18 places, from 89th to 71st), it has become much easier and less expensive to start a business: the number of procedures required more than halved from 13 to 6, and the time required has been reduced from 30 to 16 days. Indeed, the country is one of the ten biggest improvers in the World Bank's *Doing Business 2009* report.

Turkey moves up two places to 61st this year, with a stable performance overall. Turkey continues to benefit from its large market, which is characterized by strong competition (26th) and reasonably sophisticated business practices (52nd). Compared with other countries, Turkey has also seen an improvement in its macroeconomic stability, moving up from 79th to 64th this year, although this is mainly because of other countries' weakening rather than particular improvements in Turkey's fiscal and monetary policies. On the other hand, some more basic issues must still be tackled, such as upgrading the quality of infrastructure, now ranked 62nd (especially ports and the electricity supply), improving the human resources base through better primary education and better healthcare (74th), addressing the inefficiencies in the labor market (120th), and reinforcing the efficiency and transparency of public institutions.

Russia falls 12 places this year to 63rd, the only BRIC economy to see a decline in performance. Russia's main strengths are its large market size and reasonable macroeconomic stability (although this has been partly the result of windfall oil revenues and might not prove sustainable in the longer term). However, to improve its competitiveness further, the country must tackle a number of structural weaknesses. Of major concern are a perceived lack of government efficiency (110th), little judicial independence in meting out justice (116th), a lack of property rights (119th), and more general concerns about government favoritism in its dealings with the private sector. Private institutions also get poor marks, with corporate ethics in the country placing Russia 110th overall on this indicator. The drop in overall rank is mainly attributable to a weaker assessment of the functioning of factor markets, with, in particular, goods markets (ranked 108th) and financial markets (ranked 119th) getting poor marks. For a comparative analysis of the competitiveness of the four BRIC economies, see Box 4.

Box 4: The competitiveness of the BRICs amid the global economic crisis

Although the present major economic crisis began in the advanced economies, it rapidly spilled over to the developing world through the contagion mechanisms of reductions in trade, foreign direct investment, remittances, and other types of financing. Although GDP growth rates in emerging markets have not fallen as much as they have in advanced economies,¹ the notion that the developing world would be only marginally affected by the crisis, having decoupled from the business cycle of industrialized economies, has not held true.

However, it is important to note that the crisis has not affected developing countries in a homogenous way—some economies are showing a higher resilience and even managing to enhance their competitiveness in the midst of the global downturn. As discussed in the chapter, those countries that are more competitive are better placed to weather such economic storms as the present one.

The experience of the four large emerging market BRIC economies is illustrative of this point. Within this group, Brazil, China, and India have continued to improve on their competitiveness fundamentals, posting strong showings in the most recent GCI results. All three countries improved their ranks, with China and India each improving by one place and Brazil by a remarkable eight places, as shown in Table 1. This was also mirrored in the results of the expert survey discussed in Box 1, which rated these same three countries among those on which the global recession will probably have a mildly positive effect on their longer-term competitiveness.

On the other hand, Russia collapsed by 12 places, losing significant ground in general competitiveness, with a notable deterioration in financial market efficiency, an area one would expect to reflect some effects of the financial crisis. The expert survey of Box 1 is also in line with this decline, with experts on average expecting Russia's competitiveness to be negatively effected in the longer-term by the crisis. What is causing this divergence in performance?

Table 1: Comparison of GCI 2009 and 2008 for BRIC countries

| Country | GCI 2008–2009 | GCI 2009–2010 | Change in rank |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Brazil | 64 | 56 | 8 |
| China | 30 | 29 | 1 |
| India | 50 | 49 | 1 |
| Russian Federation | 51 | 63 | –12 |

(Cont'd.)

Box 4: The competitiveness of the BRICs amid the global economic crisis (cont'd.)

Figure 1: Comparison of GCI scores for the four BRIC economies, and the 133 country sample average

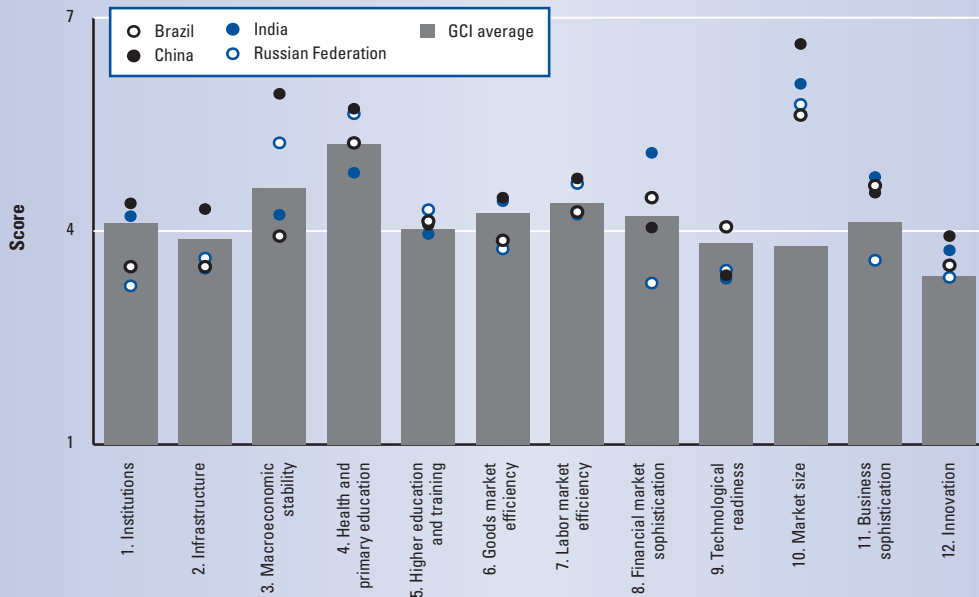


Figure 1 shows the score (on a scale of 1–7) of each of the four BRICs, each represented by a colored dot, in the 12 pillars of the GCI. In addition, the gray bars indicate the average score of the 133 countries included this year.

The figure shows that all of the BRICs do better than the world average in specific areas.² For example, with regard to human resources, all four countries are near or above the average country score for health and primary education and higher education and training, as well as for labor market efficiency (with India lagging a bit compared with the others). There are also some areas in which particular countries perform comparatively well, such as China in the areas of infrastructure and macroeconomic stability, India for financial market sophistication, and Brazil with respect to technological readiness.

The BRICs also benefit significantly from the economies of scale afforded by their large markets, scoring well ahead of the overall GCI average country score. China, India, Russia, and Brazil boast the 2nd, 4th, 8th, and 9th largest domestic markets in the world, respectively. This has provided a buffer in the face of the economic crisis because they depend less on exports than the average developing country: the sheer size of BRIC economies means that their companies can rely on millions of domestic customers when foreign demand declines.

A distinction emerges with Russia with regard to the size and structure of the export component of the market size pillar:

Russia is less sheltered from price and demand shocks than the others, given the structure of its output. The country not only exports a large proportion of its GDP (although somewhat less than China), but its exports also are dominated by oil and gas (65 percent of total exports in 2007), which partly explains its less positive performance vis-à-vis the external shocks caused by the crisis. In contrast, Brazil, China, and India have benefited from their more diversified production and export structures, with companies operating higher on the value chain and successfully exporting value-added products to international markets. Indeed, as shown in the figure, Russia is the laggard in the business sophistication pillar.

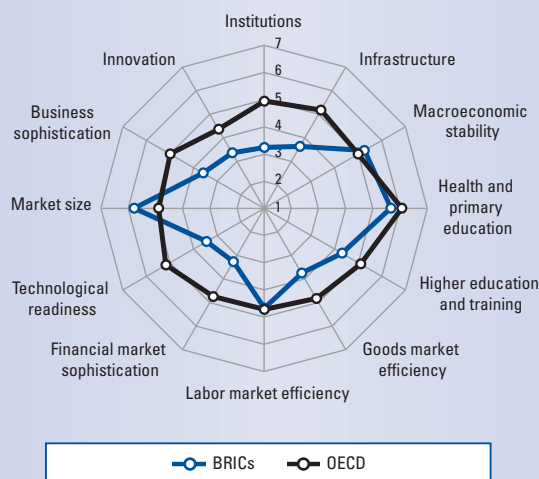
The difference in performance between Brazil, China, and India on the one hand, and Russia on the other, is also marked in a few other key areas measured by the GCI. Financial markets are more highly developed in the former three countries, with especially India but also Brazil above the GCI average and China close to it, and with Russia lagging well behind. Their comparatively developed financial markets, combined with sound macroeconomic fundamentals—particularly in China and Brazil—might also help to explain why the three have not been affected as strongly by the financial crisis as Russia.

Finally, we come to the more complex areas measured by the GCI, namely innovation and business sophistication—areas on which these countries will need to focus increasingly as they

(Cont'd.)

Box 4: The competitiveness of the BRICs amid the global economic crisis (cont'd.)

Figure 2: Comparison of BRIC and OECD average scores across the 12 pillars of the GCI



move up the development ladder. In both these areas, Brazil, China, and India again outperform Russia and are assessed as above the overall country average, while Russia remains below average in both pillars.

The above factors demonstrate how Brazil, China, and India confronted the crisis from a stronger competitiveness footing than Russia. Indeed, their competitiveness has improved markedly in recent years, be it through enhanced macroeconomic stability, improved business environments, and/or more competitive productive sectors, and this has been of great benefit through the recent difficulties.

Yet, although it is important to give credit to these economies for the strides they have made toward stronger competitiveness underpinnings, one should not forget the significant remaining challenges ahead in building better institutional frameworks, strengthening human and hard infrastructure, and enhancing market efficiency as well as further developing their innovation capacity. The relatively rosy outlook in relation to most of the world should not be a reason for complacency, but rather a powerful incentive to push through the necessary reforms and policies that would fully unleash their enormous competitive potential. Indeed, the comparison of the BRICs with the OECD average, shown across the 12 pillars in Figure 2, demonstrates the efforts still needed across most areas.

Notes

- 1 According to International Monetary Fund estimates (IMF 2009a), while GDP growth will be negative in 2009 for advanced economies (with a 2 percent contraction), it will significantly slow down but still reach 3.3 percent in emerging and developing economies. This represents a downturn similar in proportion to the one suffered by developed economies when one takes into account the higher trend growth rates experienced by the region in past cycles.
- 2 The world average is useful for comparing the BRICs' performance with that of countries at all stages of economic development. However, it is important to keep in mind that strong performance vis-à-vis the world average, which includes several low-income and less-developed economies, can cloud weaknesses in the individual BRICs when held to a more stringent benchmark. For example, as discussed in the chapter, improving the educational system remains a significant challenge for Brazil, and financial market development is a priority for China. A comparison with the OECD average, as shown in Figure 2, is much more useful for this purpose.

The remaining countries from the region place below Russia. **Kazakhstan**, as it struggles with the consequences of the economic crisis, drops one position to 67th place and **Ukraine** drops by 10 spots to 82nd. With a steep fall in demand for export products, a devaluation of the currency, and a near breakdown of the financial system, Ukraine faces daunting challenges in the short term. Nonetheless, past reform efforts will have to continue, in particular aiming at upgrading the institutional environment (120th), strengthening financial markets (106th), and rendering goods markets more efficient (109th). The regional ranking closes with **Tajikistan** at 122nd and the **Kyrgyz Republic** at 123rd.

Asia and the Pacific

Behind the two regional economies in the top 10, **Singapore** and **Japan**, the other countries from Asia and the Pacific span the entire GCI ranking, with **Timor-Leste** (126th) closing the regional ranking. It is thus the region with the largest spread in performances, perhaps not surprising given that it hosts almost two thirds of the world's population, with a great diversity among individual countries. Sparsely inhabited Mongolia stands in contrast to countries such as Bangladesh, one of the world's most densely populated countries, and to small, urban Singapore; high-tech Taiwan and innovation-driven Korea are grouped together in the region with oil-rich Brunei. This significant economic, geographical, and cultural diversity is reflected in the variations in the competitiveness landscape.

Hong Kong SAR retains its 11th position, and features in the top 10 in five of the 12 GCI pillars. It continues to top the financial market pillar, although its score and lead are eroding. It places no lower than 8th in all indicators but one. Even though the crisis hit the country hard—the Hang Seng Index lost over 60 percent within six months from its peak in November 2008—Hong Kong undoubtedly remains one of the world's major financial centers, and continues to lure both investors and companies. This is partly because of its close links with mainland China's financial market. More generally, Hong Kong offers one of the world's most business-friendly environments. The territory has improved its marks in the infrastructure pillar, now placing second only to Germany. Finally, the quality of public institutions (10th overall), and in particular the efficiency of the government (2nd), continues to be praised by business leaders.

Taiwan is up five places to 12th position overall, thanks to a combination of small improvements in the areas of institutions (38th), infrastructure (16th), and education (15th). Above all, Taiwan's significant progression owes to the fact that the island has now entered the third and most advanced stage of development as defined by the Global Competitiveness Index frame-

work. Taiwan now gets fully rewarded for its outstanding capacity to innovate (6th). In effect, for countries in the third stage, the innovation pillar accounts for 15 percent of the overall GCI score. On a more negative note, we observe a generalized weakening of the macroeconomic situation (25th, down seven places): inflation, interest rate spreads, and public debt were all on the rise in 2008, and the government posted a small budget deficit. Provided macroeconomic fundamentals are kept in check, and if Taiwan can improve on its institutional framework (38th) and the efficiency of its financial market (54th)—by far its two weakest spots—the competitiveness landscape will be even brighter in the years to come.

Australia improves by three positions to rank 15th overall. Its performance remains very much in line with that of last year, the only notable improvement coming from the macroeconomic environment (18th, up 10 positions). In 2008, Australia managed to balance its budget and reduce its public debt to 14 percent of GDP—the second lowest among OECD countries after Luxembourg. Australia also has improved its showing in the financial markets pillar by two places (4th worldwide), with its score decreasing less than that of other large economies. The trustworthiness and confidence in the banking system remain essentially intact (4th). Australia remains a prime location for doing business with efficient goods markets and flexible labor markets (both ranked 9th), and excellent public (14th) and private (9th) institutions. To progress even further, the country will need to improve on several measures of business sophistication (26th) and strengthen its innovation capacity (20th). Most importantly, there is a need to upgrade infrastructure (25th), particularly ports (50th). Infrastructure is a keystone of Australia's economy given its large land mass, remoteness, and trade profile—the country is one of the world's biggest commodity exporters. By the government's own account, deficient port infrastructure represents a bottleneck in the export process, resulting in delays and contractual issues, and ultimately hurting Australia's competitiveness.²⁷

Korea falls six places to 19th position. The decline is attributable to deteriorations in three categories that were already of concern. First, the country ranks 118th with respect to labor market flexibility. The business community's discontent about the difficulty of hiring and firing employees (108th) is particularly pronounced and mirrored by Korea's low rank in the World Bank's Doing Business rigidity of employment index (92nd). This leads companies to resort extensively to temporary employment, thus creating precarious working conditions and giving rise to tensions—Korea ranks third to last for the quality of relations between employers and workers. A major labor law reform bill aimed at increasing flexibility while providing a better safety net exists, but it has yet to be approved by the parliament.²⁸ A second area of concern is the financial market, particularly the banking sector. Despite the waves of consolidation and

restructuring the sector has undergone since 1997, banks are still very much seen as unsound (90th). Third, Korea ranks a low 53rd with respect to the quality of its institutions. Survey data show a general dissatisfaction with the government, as reflected in the mediocre level of trust in politicians (67th), the perceived opacity of policy-making (100th), and the burden of red tape (98th).

Yet Korea continues to be characterized by a number of strengths, which drive its overall productivity and keep it placed in the top 20 of the rankings. Specifically, Korea has world-class infrastructure (17th), strong macroeconomic stability (11th), and an excellent higher educational system (16th), while it remains one of the world's innovation powerhouses (11th in the innovation pillar).

New Zealand (20th) advances four ranks and joins the top 20. It is the only country within the top 20 to improve its score year on year (4.9 to 5.0), an increase attributable to a number of small improvements across the board. The country maintains or improves its ranking in no less than 85 indicators out of the 113 that compose the GCI. Public institutions are assessed very well, placing New Zealand in 5th position worldwide, behind only Singapore and three Nordic countries. The incidence of corruption is minimal by all measures. And when it comes to private institutions, New Zealand is second to none. It ranks 1st with respect to corporate ethics, the strength of auditing standards, and protection of shareholders; and 2nd for the efficiency of corporate boards. Overall, the environment is extremely conducive to business, supported by efficient goods (8th, up nine places) and labor (11th) markets, and by one of the soundest financial systems in the world (3rd). Yet the country is not immune to the crisis, which has been aggravated by its large current account deficit, the high level of household indebtedness, and the fall in commodity prices. After 10 years of uninterrupted growth, New Zealand will experience a mild recession in 2009. Furthermore, very much like neighboring Australia, New Zealand's infrastructure is in need of upgrading, as reflected in the country's 35th rank in this area—its lowest for any of the 12 pillars, after market size. In this light, within the government's stimulus plan, investment in infrastructure projects and incentives to boost innovation capacity would be expected to improve the country's competitiveness going into the future.²⁹

Malaysia (24th) drops three positions, essentially as the result of a much poorer assessment of its institutional framework. In this area, every indicator has been exhibiting a downward trend since 2007, causing Malaysia to tumble from 17th to 43rd position in this dimension in just two years. Security is of particular concern (85th, down 25 ranks). According to the business community, the potential of terrorism (97th) and crime (95th) both impose significant business costs. Also of concern is the budget deficit, which increased in 2008, amounting to almost 5 percent of Malaysia's GDP. Yet in most other

dimensions it scores high, particularly in those factors at the top end of the value chain, namely business sophistication (24th) and innovation (24th). Expectations are high for a country that averaged an impressive 7 percent growth per year between 1990 and 2000 and a healthy 5 percent since then. Mirroring this economic success, Malaysia has featured prominently in the competitiveness rankings ever since its first inclusion in 1994. Indeed, it remains the most competitive Stage 2 (efficiency-driven) country. To maintain its competitive edge, Malaysia now needs to prepare its conversion into a knowledge-based, innovation-driven economy. Improving both the quantity and quality of higher education (41st) and boosting technological readiness (37th), particularly ICT penetration, would serve this effort well.

Up one position from last year, **China** consolidates its presence in the top 30. At 29th, it outperforms the other BRIC economies, ahead of the closest contender, India, by 20 positions. The country's very high growth rates in recent years have moved China from Stage 1 to Stage 2, as measured by the GCI, in just three years. This rapid progression is posing new challenges to China. As the country moves up the development ladder, its competitive edge can no longer be based on the use of cheap factors of production alone and increasingly must be based on efficiency improvements. This will pose challenges for the country to achieve the minimum growth rate—8 percent by the government's own estimates—necessary to prevent any rise in unemployment and avoid social unrest.³⁰ The GCI captures a number of these efficiency-enabling factors and reveals that China still presents some shortcomings—in particular with respect to financial market sophistication (81st) and technological readiness (79th), and, to a lesser extent, higher education (61st). A number of measures also reveal the relative rigidity of the labor market. But China can already rely on a relatively sophisticated business environment (38th, up five) and its capacity to innovate (26th, up two) to move up the value chain. In addition, China's enviable fiscal situation allows the government to stimulate internal demand, invest in infrastructure, and pursue economic reforms. These combined strengths provide the basis for China's overall strong position in the GCI ranking.³¹

Following last year's first inclusion, **Brunei Darussalam** leaps seven places to 32nd. The sultanate continues to do relatively well in all the categories that matter the most given its stage of development, namely institutions (36th, up five), infrastructure (41st, down two), health and primary education (42nd, up five), and macroeconomic stability (1st).³² Brunei tops this latter category thanks to a hefty budget surplus equivalent to one third of its GDP (4th highest), high savings (2nd), and controlled inflation (2.7 percent, 6th lowest). Yet the challenges inherent in diversifying away from oil and gas are enormous. The overall environment is generally not conducive to doing business. The goods market does not

function efficiently (100th); in particular, the level of competition is disturbingly low (106th). Furthermore, higher education, technological readiness (60th), business sophistication (77th), financial markets, and innovation (75th) all exhibit major shortcomings. Addressing and overcoming these challenges is a condition that must be met to further widen the economic base beyond oil and gas, which together account for half of Brunei's GDP.

Once a member of the top 30, **Thailand** (36th) drops for the second year in a row. The global downturn added to Thailand's severe political turmoil and social unrest with grim consequences for the country's economy, which is expected to shrink between 3 and 4 percent in 2009—the first contraction since the Asian Financial Crisis of the late 1990s. The government coalition is now faced with the double challenge of jumpstarting the economy and restoring political stability. The country's competitiveness inevitably suffers from protracted instability. Unsurprisingly, the quality of public institutions continues to deteriorate. Ranked 63rd in this category, Thailand has dropped 20 places over the past three years. Insufficient protection of property rights (75th) and security (85th) are of particular concern to the business community. With respect to public health (78th), HIV/AIDS, which afflicts 1.4 percent of the adult population; tuberculosis (142 cases per 100,000 population); and malaria (400 cases per 100,000 population) are all major concerns. Thailand's technological readiness (63rd) is also lagging. Although mobile telephony penetration is among the densest in the world at 124 mobile subscriptions per 100 population, the use of the Internet (21 users per 100) and computers (6 per 100) remains scarce. Looking at the most positive aspects of Thailand's performance, the macroeconomic situation (22nd) improved slightly between 2007 and 2008. The efficiency of the labor market (25th) constitutes another strength. Finally, the sheer size of its domestic (22nd) and foreign (18th) markets is a source of economies of scale.

India is up one position at 49th. India's GDP has grown 6.6 percent per year on average since 1991, when many economic reforms began in earnest, yet its GDP per capita remains just above US\$1,000—a third and a tenth, respectively, of those in China and Russia. A wide gap also remains between rural India and its thriving economic and technological hubs. India hosts some of the best universities in the world, and a number of Indian corporate giants have become major global players or even leaders in their fields. At the same time, some 42 percent of the population lives on less than \$1.25 a day (in PPP international dollars), more than twice China's equivalent figure. Mirroring this dichotomy, India's competitive performance continues to exhibit a rather reversed development pattern. It ranks an outstanding 28th in the most complex areas measured by the business sophistication and innovation subindex, ahead of several advanced economies. The country also boasts

fairly well functioning institutions (54th), bustling financial markets (16th), and a sound banking sector (25th) supported by a vast domestic market (4th largest in PPP terms). On the other hand, the country underperforms on some of the basic determinants of competitiveness, namely health and primary education (101st), macroeconomic stability (96th)—though improving—and infrastructure (76th). In addition, penetration rates for mobile telephony (116th), the Internet (104th), and personal computers (96th) remain among the lowest in the world, while inefficiencies in the labor market (83rd) prevent an optimal allocation of human capital. Improvements in these areas would place India on a stronger growth trajectory going into the future.

Moving up one place, the assessment of **Indonesia** (54th) is very much in line with that of the previous three years. Three areas—among the most important given Indonesia's current stage of development—are of particular concern. First, infrastructure is in need of upgrading (84th), in particular with respect to ports (95th) and roads (94th). Second, several indicators reveal the poor level of public health: tuberculosis and malaria incidence are among the highest in the world, while infant mortality remains high. The third area of concern relates to technological readiness (88th). ICT penetration rates remain low by all measures and have been improving more slowly than in other countries. Indeed, related to this last area, Indonesia is now in transition between being a factor-driven economy and becoming an efficiency-driven one. The country's competitiveness will therefore increasingly be driven by such efficiency-enhancing factors. On a more positive note, similar to the situation in India, Indonesia ranks higher in more complex factors such as business sophistication (40th) and innovation (39th). This certainly bodes well for the future, but does not reduce the urgency of making improvements in the other priority areas highlighted above.

Vietnam is down five positions to 75th. Although the country improves in most of the categories of the Index, the considerable worsening of its macroeconomic situation—dropping from 70th to 112th place—weighs heavily on its economy and competitiveness. A widening trade deficit, an overheating economy, and a global rise in commodity prices caused inflation to shoot up to 23 percent in 2008. This in turn triggered a crisis of confidence, big swings in interest rates, and a sharp fall of the dong, the local currency. It is crucial for monetary authorities and the government to bring inflation back under control and restore macroeconomic stability so that Vietnam can reap the benefits of the efforts and successes achieved in other areas.

Sri Lanka is at 79th, down two places, and the gap with the other countries of the region is widening. Like last year, **Pakistan** ranks 101st. Still at an early stage of development, the country fails to improve significantly on any of the basic determinants of its competitiveness,

namely institutions (104th), infrastructure (89th), macro-economic stability (114th), and basic (128th) and higher education (118th). To make things worse, the threat of terrorism bears heavily on the business community.

Bangladesh inches up five ranks to place 106th, while **Cambodia** drops one rank to 110th. **Mongolia** falls to 117th place, whereas **Nepal** (125th, up one) and **Timor-Leste** (126th, up three) improve their performance slightly but remain among the world's least competitive nations.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The competitiveness landscape described by the GCI this year for Latin America and the Caribbean is fairly encouraging. A number of countries—among them Uruguay (up 10 places), Brazil (up 8 places), Trinidad and Tobago (up 6 places), Colombia and Peru (both up 5 places), and Costa Rica (up 4 places)—are realizing important advances in the midst of a major external shock on export demand and financing availability, brought about by the current global economic crisis and lower commodity prices. This reflects the rather strong footing of most of the countries in the region that enables them to weather the crisis, thanks to the sounder macroeconomic fundamentals achieved in recent years. Most notable among these are reduced debt levels and increased foreign currency reserves. Indeed, although average GDP for the region is expected to contract by 1.9 percent in 2009, it is projected to start growing again in 2010 at 3.1 percent—a higher rate than the projected average world growth rate in that year of just 1.9 percent. Furthermore, several economies are still expected to grow moderately in 2009: growth estimates include Panama (2.5 percent), Peru (2 percent), and Colombia (0.6 percent), among others.³³ At the same time, the region's important competitiveness potential does not seem to have fully been reflected to date in the GCI rankings. Only Chile (30th) appears among the top 30 performers globally, followed by the small Caribbean economies of Puerto Rico (42nd) and Barbados (44th), and there is still a significant—although closing over the past few years—gap with respect to the second tier of Latin American best performers, namely Costa Rica (55th) and Brazil (56th). Panama (59th), Mexico (60th), and Uruguay (65th), featured in the upper half of the rankings, complete the list of the region's most competitive economies.

Chile leads the region in competitiveness at a still-remarkable 30th place, although it has lost some ground in the last two years, with a four-position fall overall. The country's successful early and timely market liberalization and trade opening, as well as consistent macroeconomic management have resulted in extremely high growth rates over the last two decades or so. Notably, thanks to the countercyclical policies followed in recent

times of high commodity prices, Chile is now, more than any other economy in the region, able to stimulate the economy in the current slowdown with a comprehensive stimulus package. The package involves fiscal measures worth US\$4 billion; an extra US\$1 billion to finance the National Copper Corporation of Chile (CODELCO)'s investment activities; and US\$700 million for infrastructure projects, temporary tax cuts for small enterprises, and benefits for the poor, among other things.³⁴

Besides sound macroeconomic fundamentals (19th), Chile's performance in the GCI is especially boosted by efficient and transparent institutions (35th); highly developed infrastructure (30th); and well-functioning goods (26th), labor (41st), and financial (32nd) markets—the latter displaying the largest pension industry in the region. Completing the picture, Chile also boasts a sophisticated business sector (39th), effectively absorbing technology and knowledge coming from abroad, notably through FDI (21st for FDI and technology transfer). The main area requiring improvement for Chile going forward remains the unsatisfactory quality of its educational system, notwithstanding increasing investment in education and rising educational attainment rates. Despite a slight improvement in both cases, primary and higher education continue to be assessed fairly poorly at 96th and 45th ranks, respectively, pointing to the need for further upgrading if Chile is to catch up with best practice countries and establish an innovation-conducive environment.

Fairly stable at 42nd, **Puerto Rico** follows Chile as the second-most competitive economy in Latin America and the Caribbean. Among the island's main competitive advantages are its sound innovation and sophistication factors (31st), with dynamic businesses operating high in the value chain (29th) and with an important innovation potential (31st). It also has a well-developed financial sector (19th) and efficient goods markets (34th). Third in the region, **Barbados** improves three places to 44th, continuing the upward trend observed last year. The country displays a rather mixed performance, whereby very poor macroeconomic fundamentals (115th), a small market size (126th), and, to a lesser extent, a relatively inefficient goods market (72nd) go hand in hand and are counterbalanced by first-class institutions (20th) and infrastructure (21st), as well as excellent primary (6th) and higher (26th) education, among other factors.

Costa Rica climbs another four ranks from last year to reach 55th place, overtaking **Panama** (59th) as the best performer in Central America. It is worth noting Costa Rica's remarkable evolution in the rankings since 2006, with an overall 13-position improvement since that year, demonstrating the success of the unique development strategy followed by the country over decades. This has consistently focused on high-quality education, good governance standards, and production and export diversification—notably toward high-tech

products and eco-tourism. The GCI underscores Costa Rica's fairly good institutional environment (47th), quality education at all levels (29th for primary education and 44th for higher education and training), and the sophistication of its businesses (41st) and innovation potential (34th) as areas of strength. On a less positive note, notwithstanding recent progress, macroeconomic stability, at 101st, remains a cause for concern, while the poor state of the country's infrastructure (82nd) represents a potential bottleneck for further economic modernization and diversification. Finally, red tape and rigidities in different sectors continue to affect the country's business environment.³⁵

The regional giant **Brazil**, at 56th, continues the impressive upward evolution it started last year, gaining another eight positions, overcoming Russia for the first time, and partially closing the competitiveness gap with India and China among the BRIC economies. The important steps taken since the 1990s toward fiscal sustainability,³⁶ as well as measures taken to liberalize and open the economy, have significantly boosted the country's competitiveness fundamentals, providing a better environment for private-sector development. The GCI assessment highlights further improvements across the board from last year, particularly in the efficiency enhancers, from which Brazil's growth potential critically depends in its current stage of development. It also reflects Brazil's main competitive strengths, notably its extensive and growing domestic market (9th), one of the most developed financial markets in the region (51st), and a diversified and sophisticated business sector (32nd) with a significant potential for innovation (43rd). Brazilian FDI outflows exceeded inflows in 2007 (US\$28 million vs. 18.8 million in 2006) because of a number of significant acquisitions and investments abroad made by the national *multilatinas* that year.³⁷ Brazil, together with Mexico,³⁸ has been at the forefront of the Latin American *multilatinas* phenomenon by which—thanks to superior technology and organization—local companies have successfully turned global. *Multilatinas* have made this transition notably by investing massively abroad, in the region and beyond, and thus realizing an increasing portion of their revenues internationally.³⁹ However, a number of shortcomings remain to be addressed for Brazil to fully tap its important competitive advantages and further reduce poverty and income inequality. The institutional environment (93rd), macroeconomic stability (109th), and the efficiency of the goods (99th) and labor markets (80th) continue to be poorly assessed, notwithstanding some improvements in recent years. Moreover, despite the government's increased focus, the educational system at all levels (79th and 58th for health and primary education and higher education and training, respectively) remains in serious need of upgrading, and a particular effort should be made to reduce the high student dropout rates and regional disparities in education attainment and quality.⁴⁰

Mexico's rank remains unchanged at 60th, demonstrating some resilience to the current international economic downturn. This is particularly notable given Mexico's close association with the US business cycle in terms of availability of financing, trade, and remittances.⁴¹ The important steps taken by Mexico in the last two decades toward more responsible fiscal policies (28th in the macroeconomic stability pillar) as well as in opening, liberalizing, and diversifying its economy are now enabling the country to address the recession more effectively. Among the anti-crisis measures, the government has earmarked approximately US\$80 billion to support small- and medium-sized enterprises, housing, antipoverty programs, oil prices, and the peso. Moreover, Mexico was the first country to access a new International Monetary Fund (IMF) facility—the Flexible Credit Line—aimed at supporting otherwise sound economies in addressing economic challenges without conditionalities.⁴²

A number of competitive advantages underpin Mexico's competitiveness performance. These include the sound macroeconomic fundamentals already mentioned; one of the largest markets in the world available for local companies (11th), thanks to a comprehensive network of preferential trade agreements and an important and expanding domestic market; and a diversified and fairly sophisticated business sector (62nd) that displays relatively well developed clusters (53rd), quality local suppliers (47th), and a comprehensive value chain breadth (54th), and that exports mainly manufactured products. At the same time, the GCI analysis points to some important weaknesses in key areas for the country's sustained growth in the medium to long term. The inefficiency of public institutions (101st), together with high insecurity (125th) due to spiraling and widespread violence and crime, are reasons for concern. Equally worrisome are Mexico's rigid labor market (115th)—characterized by burdensome labor regulations, high payroll taxes, and high social contributions—and inefficient goods market (90th), with widespread red tape and insufficient competition. Last but not least, the higher education and training system (74th) does not seem to provide the economy with the necessary pool of skilled labor, notably scientists and engineers (94th), and is not creating an environment conducive to adopting new technologies (71st in the technological readiness pillar) and generating new ones (78th in the innovation pillar). Further action is needed to liberalize markets, upgrade the educational system, and improve public governance in the country.⁴³

Uruguay, at 65th and up 10 places from last year, presents the largest improvement in the region. It has made significant progress in various areas, including infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, higher education and training, and technological readiness. The country's development model and competitiveness strategy rest on a continuous emphasis on education at large (ranked 52nd for health and primary education and 50th for

higher education and training), and it has among the best regional public governance standards (39th for public institutions). Strides toward macroeconomic stability have also been made in recent years, notably with a significant reduction of public debt levels in the last few years (reduced from 116.51 percent of GDP in 2006 to 53 percent in 2008). Widespread rigidities in the factor markets remain a cause of concern, especially in the labor market (119th), but also, to a lesser extent, in the financial (88th) and goods (78th) markets.

Colombia has gained five positions since last year and is now placed 69th. The country has achieved significant advances in macroeconomic stabilization and civil pacification and can count on a rather extensive market size (31st) and sophisticated business sector (60th), successfully absorbing technology from abroad (66th for technological readiness) and with a fairly high innovation potential (63rd). However, the poor institutional environment (101st), displaying notably low levels of security for businesses and the population at large (132nd), infrastructure in sore need of improvement (83rd), and rather inefficient factor markets (88th, 78th, and 78th for goods, labor, and financial markets, respectively) are among the areas hindering Colombia's competitive potential going forward.

Peru is up five places to 78th, continuing the upward trend started last year and improving in most of the dimensions assessed by the GCI. The country's impressive 9.8 percent growth rate in 2008 made it among the fastest-growing economies in the region. Although the growth rate is expected to significantly slow in 2009, Peru will still be one of the lucky few spared a recession, with a projected 2 percent growth rate this year. The country's positive recent performance has much to do with the competent monetary and fiscal policy pursued particularly over the last decade, with falling levels of public indebtedness (from 37.8 percent of GDP in 2006 to 24 percent in 2008) and consistent budget surpluses (2.40 percent of GDP in 2008); this has gone hand in hand with goods and labor market liberalization, trade and FDI opening, and maximization of the revenues from the country's rich natural and mineral resources. Peru also benefits from strengths such as the fairly large size of its market (46th) and its sophisticated and rather deep financial sector (39th). For Peru to continue to grow in a sustained fashion and fulfill its competitive potential going forward, a number of weaknesses will need to be tackled. This will include improving the quality of the institutional environment (90th), upgrading the country's poor infrastructure (97th) and educational standards and access at large (91st and 81st for health and primary education and higher education and training, respectively). In particular, an improved educational system will better cater to the needs of an efficiency-driven economy such as Peru and facilitate technological adoption (77th for technological readiness) and generation (109th for innovation) in the

domestic market. Finally, poverty levels and income and regional inequalities continue to loom as a cause of social unrest in the country, despite the current administration's efforts to increase social expenditure and public investment in infrastructure.

Argentina climbs three places to 85th place, a still-disappointing result given the country's many competitive strengths and strong GDP growth between the major economic crisis of 2001 and 2008. The country benefits from a fairly educated labor force (59th and 55th on the health and primary education and higher education and training pillars, respectively) and a large market size (23rd). On the other hand, serious flaws continue to affect the country's competitiveness landscape, representing enduring vulnerabilities in the current difficult economic outlook and going forward. In particular, the expansionary fiscal and monetary policies of recent years have caused the economy to overheat, resulting in high inflation levels (8.59 percent in 2008). The still-high public debt (48.5 percent of GDP in 2008), despite debt restructuring, coupled with the reduction in tax revenues brought about by decreased commodities prices, are particularly worrisome features in the face of the current global economic downturn. Furthermore, the dismal 126th rank for the quality of the institutional environment highlights the business community's deep distrust of, and pessimism about, government efficiency and transparency, respect of the rule of law, and even-handedness in dealing with the private sector. The tendency of the last two administrations to adopt discretionary policies (including a recent attempt to increase taxes on agricultural exports, as well as the nationalization of the private pension system) has eroded the confidence of national and international investors, thus creating greater incentive for capital outflows. On a related note, factor markets continue to be unable to allocate resources to their most efficient use because of the many rigidities troubling the goods (124th), labor (123rd), and financial (116th) markets. Going into the future, institutionalization of sound fiscal policies, a greater respect for the rule of law, the liberalization of the factor markets, and a reduction of red tape will be crucial to restoring investors' trust in the fairness of the government and in the business environment in Argentina.

Venezuela falls to 113th place, losing eight positions from last year and continuing the downward trend observed in recent years, despite some marginal improvements in macroeconomic stability and infrastructure quality and the sheer size of its market (37th). The GCI assessment continues to highlight major problematic areas in Venezuela's competitiveness performance. Among these is its poor macroeconomic environment (91st)—despite windfall oil revenues in recent years, this poor showing is mainly due to expansionary fiscal policies and discretionary administrative measures. The dreary quality of its institutional environment, for which Venezuela continues to be assessed as worst out of all

countries covered by the GCI, is another major problem area; this mirrors enduring concerns on the part of the business community in Venezuela about the respect of the rule of law, the fairness and efficiency of the government in its day-to-day operations and strategy, and the high violence and crime levels in the country. Other serious concerns include factor markets that are among the least efficient in the world, at 132nd (goods market efficiency), 133rd (labor market efficiency), and 126th (financial market sophistication). Underdeveloped infrastructure (106th) and poor educational standards at all levels (81st and 83rd for primary health and primary education and higher education and training, respectively) complete the picture. The growing distortions in the economy and the high vulnerability of public finance to changes in oil prices are particularly troubling and require urgent structural reform; such reform should also ensure that public spending on health and education are better targeted. Restoring investors' trust in the country's institutional and business environment would be equally important for unleashing Venezuela's competitiveness potential going forward.

As in previous years, **Suriname** (102nd), **Ecuador** (105th), **Nicaragua** (115th), **Bolivia** (120th), and **Paraguay** (124th) lag behind the rest of the region and most of the world in competitiveness, displaying common flaws in their institutional environment. They all exhibit poor governance standards, red tape, and rampant crime and violence, as well as underdeveloped factor markets, infrastructure, and educational systems.

Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa region appears to be on average somewhat less affected by the global economic crisis than other emerging regions. With the exception of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, all countries in the region expect positive growth rates for 2009. With respect to national competitiveness, significant differences between countries persist. In many energy-exporting countries, abundant oil windfall profits have triggered a wave of reforms aimed at improving competitiveness. As a result, some of the more successful reformers, such as Qatar (22nd), the United Arab Emirates (23rd), and Saudi Arabia (28th), place in the top tier of the emerging markets. Although non-oil exporting countries from the region also benefited from the boom through foreign investment and remittances, the progress in improving competitiveness has been less pronounced or nonexistent. Consequently, the poorest regional performers—such as Libya (88th) and Syria (94th)—continue to lag behind most of the world's economies with respect to national competitiveness.

At 22nd, **Qatar** takes the lead in the Middle East and North Africa region, gaining four positions compared with last year's edition of this *Report*. The country continues to weather the economic crisis well

thanks to its abundant resources in natural gas remaining, with an estimated 18 percent growth rate in 2009,⁴⁴ the fastest-growing economy in the Gulf Cooperation Council region. This positive economic performance is reflected in a number of indicators captured by the GCI. Over the past year, the country moved up by six places from last year's already high base in the macroeconomic stability pillar, to 13th. This is a reflection of both absolute improvements—notably in the budgetary surplus and public debt levels—and the poorer macroeconomic performance of many other countries due to the financial crisis and concurrent countercyclical measures. In terms of macroeconomic management, the country's priorities remain to reduce inflation, which was exacerbated by rising food and housing prices in 2008, and to expand credit.

Qatar is moving in the right direction in many areas of competitiveness. The upgrading of the institutional framework continues (9th), and goods and labor markets are more efficient than in previous years, ranked 21st and 14th, respectively. In addition, the country has made great strides in harnessing the latest technologies, such as mobile telephony (2nd) and broadband (37th), and in opening up to foreign investment (it is ranked 13th on the restrictiveness of rules and regulations on FDI). Moving forward, improving competitiveness will necessitate further measures to encourage students to pursue tertiary education, where enrollment rates remain low (93rd). Additionally, the stability of Qatar's financial sector (35th) would benefit from a stronger protection of investor's rights. The country ranks 71st for the strength of investor protection and 98th for the strength of legal rights.

The **United Arab Emirates (UAE)** occupies the 23rd position in this year's *Report* and 2nd in the region, building on the positive trend of the past few years. Notwithstanding the current cyclical downturn, the available data suggest that the UAE has in place the underlying fundamentals of a competitive economy.⁴⁵ The lower score in macroeconomic stability due to rising public debt and lower budget surplus is in line with most other countries' results in this pillar and therefore does not lead to significant changes in the ranking. However, serious doubts persist about the sustainability of public finances in Dubai and the potential effect a further deterioration may have on the country as a whole. As the global downturn continues to limit the availability of finance and reduces tourism and trade, the country's main sectors of activity are likely to be adversely affected. However, in spite of the fall in real estate prices, the assessment of its financial markets so far proves more resilient than for many other countries. The UAE has improved by eight positions to 33rd in this pillar, although the score has gone down. It has to be noted, however, that businesses assess banks as somewhat less sound than previously (down by five positions to 36th). The changing global environment is

also reflected in the intensifying competition in goods markets in the Emirates, which may in turn have positive effects on the country's future development path.

The consistent upgrading of institutions and infrastructure and rising technological readiness and innovative capacity over the past few years will help the UAE maintain its competitive edge in the longer term. Perhaps more emphasis will be needed on education, where quantitative measures still point to low secondary and tertiary enrollment rates (50th and 81st, respectively), and on further boosting the country's innovative capacity, which remains constrained by the quality of research institutions (53rd) and relative disconnect between universities and businesses (39th).

Israel's competitive position continues to erode, coming in at 27th, four positions down from last year.⁴⁶ This deterioration is mainly due to a continuously lower assessment of the quality of the educational system (from 15th in 2006 to 65th in 2009), which was also mirrored in the OECD's PISA assessment in 2006.⁴⁷ It appears that reductions in overall government spending have affected the educational system, as reflected in the falling public education expenditure as a share of gross national income. The deteriorating quality of education in Israel is worrisome because the availability of a well-educated workforce, such as engineers and scientists, provided the basis of the successful technology-focused development strategy followed by the country over the last three decades.

In addition to the quality of education, the sophistication of business strategies as well as innovative capacity have deteriorated over the past two years. Despite this slightly downward trend, the country's innovative capacity, ranked 9th, remains a key competitive advantage, along with the high level of sophistication of its financial markets, ranked 15th. As well as addressing the educational system, the challenges to be tackled going into the future are to be found in a number of other basic areas of the GCI. The quality of infrastructure (44th) is assessed below levels expected from a country at such a high level of income, and public and private institutions, although recovering, are still assessed as relatively weak, in particular with respect to the capacity of government to ensure security (69th) and the efficiency of government operations (51st). The present economic crisis has also taken a toll on macroeconomic stability in Israel. Rising inflation (4.75 percent in 2008) and an increasing budget deficit (2.8 percent of GDP in 2008) have contributed to pulling the ranking on this pillar down to 67th this year.

Saudi Arabia ranks 28th, with a fairly stable performance. As in previous years, the country's macroeconomic stability, ranked 9th, remains its main strength; this is buoyed by the still relatively high oil prices in 2008. Since its first inclusion in the GCR in 2006, Saudi Arabia has made continuous progress in improving its competitive position in the framework of the ambitious

10 × 10 program.⁴⁸ Major reforms in the area of the investment climate, education, health, the financial sector, and the judiciary are under way or envisaged, and are being registered in the country's performance in the GCI. Saudi Arabia has in particular made progress with respect to upgrading its public institutions, ranked 28th this year. The protection of property rights has been improved, corruption has been reduced, and the judiciary has made gains in independence. The country has also made great strides in improving the competitive environment for firms. Despite these commendable moves, some of the most serious challenges have not been addressed sufficiently. The quality of education (74th), as well as enrollment rates at all levels—Saudi Arabia ranks 109th for primary, 45th for secondary, and 72nd for tertiary enrollment—have not improved, although public expenditures on education are among the highest in the world (7th). The other challenges Saudi Arabia will have to address are the fairly rigid labor market (71st) and the trustworthiness and confidence in the financial sector, which remain low, although they have held up well in the current financial crisis, improving from 98th to 81st.

Tunisia drops four places to 40th in this year's rankings, but retains the lead among the North African countries. The country's efficient government institutions (15th) remain its main strength, along with a high level of security (23rd) and an educational system that ensures a good quality of education (29th), although enrollment rates in secondary and tertiary institutions are fairly low (ranked 66th and 70th, respectively). At the same time, Tunisia boasts fairly well developed infrastructure (37th), in particular for air and rail transport, and has fairly efficient domestic markets for goods and services (39th). In the course of the past years, the macroeconomic environment in the country has remained stable. The government continues to run a small deficit of about 3 percent; public debt appears manageable and is being reduced continuously; and inflation, although rising recently, remains largely under control. In light of the recent deterioration in the macroeconomic stability of many countries worldwide, this relative stability has led to a significant improvement in rankings for Tunisia on the related pillar (55th).

Moving forward, two priorities for Tunisia emerge from the GCI results in order to become more competitive. First, the country will have to tackle inefficiencies related to its labor market. The low ranking of 98th reflects in particular rigid employment regulations (108th) and wage-setting processes (118th), high taxes (108th), and the low participation of women in the labor force (124th). Second, the low confidence in the stability of the banking system (94th) and the efficiency of financial markets (68th) will need to be addressed. In particular, investors cannot rely on the legal framework for protection of their rights (110th), and the sophistication of financial markets and restrictions on capital flows are

considered burdensome by the business community (89th).

Egypt moves up 11 places to 70th in this year's GCI rankings, overtaking **Morocco** at 73rd and reflecting recent liberalization efforts in the country.

The improvement in the overall ranking stems mainly from the upgrading of infrastructure across all categories and from positive developments related to labor market efficiency and, to an even greater extent, financial markets sophistication.⁴⁹

Egypt's main competitive strengths are the sheer size of its market (26th), which allows businesses to exploit economies of scale; the fairly solid private institutions (53rd); and the satisfactory quality of the transport and energy networks (55th overall). The challenges, on the other hand, are numerous. The labor market continues to be over-regulated, which diminishes its efficiency. Although some progress has been achieved, the persisting labor market rigidities are particularly worrisome. Inflexible hiring and firing procedures keep the country's many unemployed young people, a large number of whom are well educated, from entering the formal labor market, raising the risk of a degradation of human capital, brain drain from the country (123rd), and potentially causing social problems. Also, the participation of women in the labor force continues to be low (127th), despite some progress achieved in the context of a government program. Egypt continues to struggle with serious challenges related to macroeconomic stability (120th). Although government debt has been reduced somewhat (from 105.8 percent of GDP in 2007 to 85.9 in 2008), the budget deficit and inflation continue to rise. The budget deficit has reached 6.8 percent of GDP (in 2008, 128th position), and inflation is also among the highest in the world at 11.7 (in 2008, 101st).⁵⁰ Furthermore, Egypt's banking system continues to lack trustworthiness and solidity, as reflected in the 107th position in the rankings.

The regional ranking closes with **Libya** at 88th and **Syria** at 94th. Both countries display fairly solid public institutions (59th for Libya and 56th for Syria) and high levels of security (32nd and 17th, respectively), but face numerous serious challenges related to the inefficiency of their goods, labor, and financial markets. Libya has the additional advantage of a stable macroeconomic environment (4th), thanks to the significant gains in oil revenues realized in recent years.

Sub-Saharan Africa

After an impressive upward trend in African GDP in recent years, the current global economic turmoil has raised questions about how sustainable this growth will be over the longer term. Although Africa's economies are less linked than many other parts of the world to global markets, the region has not been spared from the fallout of the economic crisis: the IMF is projecting a

slight decline in GDP for the region in the year ahead.⁵¹ However, despite such concerns, some African countries continue to fare quite well. South Africa and Mauritius have both maintained a stable performance since last year and are still 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, we continue to note that 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 45th overall, remains the highest-ranked country in sub-Saharan Africa, with a stable performance compared with last year. The country continues to benefit from the large size of its economy, particularly by regional standards (it is ranked 24th in the market size pillar). South Africa does well on measures of the quality of institutions and factor allocation, such as intellectual property protection (24th), the accountability of private institutions (5th), and goods market efficiency (35th). In this area there has been a notable improvement in the evaluation of the country's financial markets, which have increased in rank from 24th last year to a very high 5th this year, indicating strong 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 (36th) and innovation (41st), benefiting from good scientific research institutions (ranked 29th) and strong collaboration between universities and the business sector in innovation (ranked 25th).

On the other hand, South Africa's competitiveness would be enhanced by tackling some enduring weaknesses. The country ranks 90th in labor market efficiency, with inflexible hiring and firing practices (125th), a lack of flexibility in wage determination by companies (123rd), and poor labor-employer relations (121st). Furthermore, the country's innovative potential could be at risk with a university enrollment rate of only 15 percent, which places the country 94th overall. In addition, South Africa's infrastructure, although good by regional standards, requires upgrading (ranked 45th). In this light, the improvements in transport infrastructure related to the 2010 World Cup is a welcome development that should reinforce South Africa's competitiveness. The poor security situation remains another important obstacle to doing business in South Africa. The business costs of crime and violence (133rd) and the sense that the police are unable to provide protection from crime (106th) do not contribute to an environment that fosters competitiveness. Another major concern remains the health of the workforce, ranked 127th out of 133 countries, the result of high rates of communicable diseases and poor health

indicators more generally. Improvements in these areas will enhance South Africa's competitiveness outlook.

Mauritius is ranked 57th this year, the same ranking it held last year, and the second-highest in sub-Saharan Africa. The country is characterized by strong and transparent public institutions, with clear property rights, strong judicial independence, and a security situation that is good by regional standards (44th). Private institutions are rated as accountable and improving (ranked 22nd), with strong auditing and accounting standards and a system that protects minority shareholders' interests. The country's infrastructure is well developed by regional standards, particularly roads, air transport, and telephony. Health standards are also impressive compared with other sub-Saharan African countries. Further, both goods and financial markets function well (ranked 37th and 26th, respectively), with improvements registered in both areas since last year.

However, efforts continue to be required in the area of education. Educational enrollment rates remain somewhat low, particularly at the university level (placing Mauritius 97th); education spending is low; and the educational system gets mediocre marks for quality. Beyond the educational weaknesses, labor markets could be made more flexible, with stringent hiring and firing laws (87th) and wages that are not flexibly determined (105th), although there have been measurable improvements in this area since last year.

After climbing significantly in the rankings last year, **Botswana** falls back by 10 places to 66th, although it is still in the top half of the rankings and counted as one of the three most competitive economies in the region. Among the country's strengths are its reliable and legitimate institutions, ranking 16th worldwide for the efficiency of government spending, 19th for public trust of politicians, and 27th for judicial independence. Botswana is rated as the country with the lowest corruption in Africa (ranked 22nd overall, on a par with countries such as Austria and Germany). Over past years, the transparency and accountability of public institutions have contributed to a stable macroeconomic environment, although there has been a weakening in this area since last year, dropping from 22nd to 41st.

Botswana's primary weaknesses are related to the country's human resources base. Despite high spending on education, educational enrollment rates at all levels of the educational ladder remain low by international standards (ranked 111th, 92nd, and 115th 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 is the health situation in the country. Botswana's HIV prevalence rate remains very high (ranked 133rd), as well as the incidence of malaria (94th) and tuberculosis (130th). However, these rates are for the most part coming down, leading to an improvement in life expectancy

from 52 to 56 years by the most recent estimate.

Continuing to improve the health and education levels of the workforce remain the key priorities for improving Botswana's competitiveness.

Namibia has moved up six ranks to 74th place this year, with small improvements across most of the areas measured by the GCI. Among Namibia's comparative strengths is the quality of the institutional environment (ranked 37th, up from 42nd last year). Property rights are well protected (ranked 21st), the judiciary is perceived as independent from undue influence (21st), and there is strong public trust in politicians (27th). The quality of the country's infrastructure, most particularly its transport infrastructure, is also excellent by regional standards (ranked 32nd). Goods and labor markets (77th) function fairly well by regional standards, and both have seen improvements in their functioning since last year. Financial markets also function particularly well, with the rank in this pillar going up from 53rd to 31st this year, with particular advances in aspects related to trustworthiness and confidence. The country also continues to be characterized by reasonable macroeconomic management, although this is an area that has weakened since last year, falling from 27th to 66th overall, a drop mainly attributable to the government's deficit spending.

With regard to weaknesses, Namibia's health and education indicators are worrisome. The country is ranked a low 115th 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 assessment of the quality of the educational system remains poor, ranked 104th. In addition, the country 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.

Kenya, ranked 98th, has fallen five places this year, with a weakening especially in its institutional environment. 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 48th, with high company spending on research and development and good scientific research institutions collaborating well with the business sector in research activities. Supporting this innovative potential is an educational system that—although reaching a relatively small proportion of the population compared with most other countries—gets good marks for quality (34th) as well as for on-the-job training (44th). The economy is also supported by financial markets that are sophisticated by international standards (37th), with relatively easy access to loans and share issues on the local stock market.

However, there are a number of basic weaknesses that are eroding Kenya's overall competitive potential. As mentioned above, the country's public institutions are assessed as increasingly inefficient (ranked 117th, down

from 100th last year), plagued by undue influence (120th), government inefficiency (101st), and high and rising corruption (116th, down from 101st last year). The security situation in Kenya is also worrisome, particularly in regard to crime and violence (122nd), the potential of terrorism (127th), and the prevalence of organized crime (118th). Health is another area of serious concern (ranked 119th), with a high prevalence of communicable diseases contributing to the low life expectancy of 54 years.

Nigeria is ranked 99th this year, down five places since last year. The country's greatest area of strength remains its macroeconomic environment (ranked 20th), with the government running budget surpluses, a high national savings rate, and low national debt. Nigeria also benefits from a relatively large market (42nd), providing its companies with opportunities for economies of scale. Factor markets also function relatively well by regional standards, with goods, labor, and financial markets ranked 62nd, 61st, and 57th, respectively.

On the other hand, Nigeria's economy is characterized by weak institutions (ranked 102nd), including a serious security problem (117th), high levels of corruption (122nd), and government spending that is perceived as wasteful (120th). It also receives poor assessments for its infrastructure (127th) as well as health and primary education (132nd). In addition, the country is not harnessing the latest technologies for productivity enhancements, as demonstrated by its low rates of ICT penetration.

Tanzania has seen an impressive improvement this year of 13 ranks, up to 100th place, and directly following Kenya and Nigeria in the overall rankings. The country benefits from public institutions that are characterized by reasonable public trust of politicians (ranked 61st), relative government evenhandedness in its dealings with the private sector (ranked 60th), and a security situation that is good by regional standards (ranked 64th). In addition, some aspects of the labor markets lend themselves to efficiency, such as the high female participation in the labor force (ranked 4th) and reasonable taxation and firing costs. There has also been a measurable improvement in the sophistication of financial markets, up from 90th to 74th place this year.

But Tanzania demonstrates weaknesses throughout most of the other areas measured by the Index. Infrastructure in the country is underdeveloped (ranked 123rd), with poor-quality roads, ports, and electricity supply, and few telephone lines. And although primary education enrollment is commendably high (25th), enrollment rates at the secondary and university levels are among the lowest in the world (ranked 125th and 129th, respectively). Related to the education level of the workforce, the adoption of new technologies is low in Tanzania (ranked 120th), with very low uptake of ICTs such as the Internet and mobile telephony. In addition, the quality of the educational system receives a poor assessment. And the basic health of the workforce

is also a serious concern, ranked 118th in this area, with poor health indicators and high levels of diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV.

Ghana is ranked 114th this year, down 12 ranks since last year. Ghana continues to display excellent public institutions and governance indicators, for which it has often been commended by international leaders in recent years, having notably seen a peaceful transition of political power through presidential elections. The weakening of Ghana's performance is attributable to a deterioration of the country's macroeconomic stability since last year. Overall, Ghana's institutions are ranked 68th, with reasonable public trust of politicians (ranked 62nd), relative judicial independence (69th), and corruption levels lower than in most other countries of the region (71st for ethics and corruption). Some aspects of the country's infrastructure are also good by regional standards, particularly roads and ports, which are ranked 76th and 69th, respectively. Financial markets are also relatively sophisticated (ranked 59th). On the other hand, education levels continue to lag behind international standards at all levels, goods and 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 high and increasing macroeconomic instability, having gone from 121st on this pillar last year to a very low 129th this year. The government is running high and increasing fiscal deficits, debt levels are high, inflation is well into the double digits, and high interest rate spreads point to inefficiencies in the financial system.

Zimbabwe continues to be among the least competitive economies included in the GCI, ranked second to last at 132nd overall. The institutional environment continues to be ranked among the worst of all countries, with a complete absence of property rights (ranked last out of all countries at 133rd), high levels of corruption (122nd), and a lack of evenhandedness of the government in its dealings with the public (129th) as well as basic government inefficiency (124th). And even amid the international economic turmoil affecting so many countries, the extreme mismanagement of the public finances and monetary policy has placed Zimbabwe once again at the bottom of all countries covered with regard to macroeconomic stability (ranked 133rd). Zimbabwe continues to carry out massive deficit spending, engendering unsustainable public debt. Raging hyperinflation that was unparalleled internationally recently pushed the government to suspend the printing of Zimbabwean dollars and to dollarize the economy in the early months of 2009. Weaknesses in other areas include health (ranked 128th in the health subpillar), low educational enrollment rates, and official markets that are functioning only with great difficulty (particularly with regard to goods and labor markets, ranked 130th and 125th, respectively).

Conclusions

This chapter has discussed the results of the Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010, covering 133 countries from all of the world's regions. The GCI demonstrates the extent to which national competitiveness is a complex phenomenon, which can be improved only through an array of reforms in different areas that affect the longer-term productivity of a country. These range from good governance and macroeconomic stability to the efficiency of factor markets, technological adoption, and innovation potential, among others. In this context, it is important to bear in mind that the present economic crisis is 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. Indeed, countries that have competitive strengths in a variety of areas can be expected to exit the crisis faster and to rebound much more strongly.

Of course, if the economic crisis affects the longer-term drivers of competitiveness this should be reflected by specific aspects of the GCI; this is indeed the case this year. Most directly, there has been a weakening in the assessment of financial markets in a number of countries, and notably in the soundness of banks and measures of access to capital. The crisis has also had consequences on ratings in other pillars. For example, the assessment by business leaders of the institutional environment has been affected by revelations of private-sector and public-sector behaviors that contributed to the crisis, as well as some government actions taken in response. Related to this point, the crisis has exacerbated macroeconomic instability in some countries, with individual governments running up significant deficits through stimulus spending to support demand and thus generating increased debt and expectations that they will generate inflation to reduce the future debt burden. The full impact of these actions for future national competitiveness has yet to be seen.

More generally, under-regulation of the financial sector in the United States and the United Kingdom has been blamed for the economic crisis. In response, governments all over the world are now tempted to increase regulation in other aspects of the economy, notably in goods and services markets. Yet this would be reading the wrong lessons from the crisis. It would be dangerous to conclude that the need for more financial regulation in a few highly unregulated economies means that already highly regulated economies should further increase red tape elsewhere. The GCI clearly shows the importance of efficient markets for national productivity and competitiveness.

Since its introduction in 2004, 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 countries to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the

national competitiveness environment and to identify those factors most constraining their 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 IMF 2009a.
- 2 Schumpeter 1942; Solow 1956; and Swan 1956.
- 3 See, for example, Sala-i-Martin et al. 2004 for an extensive list of potential robust determinants of economic growth.
- 4 See Easterly and Levine 1997; Acemoglu et al. 2001, 2002; Rodrik et al. 2002; and Sala-i-Martin and Subramanian 2003.
- 5 See de Soto 2000.
- 6 See de Soto and Abbot 1990.
- 7 In this pillar, one Survey-based variable capturing the efficiency of the legal framework for (1) settling disputes and (2) challenging the legality of government actions and/or regulations has been replaced by two variables, each capturing one of the issues more specifically.
- 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 Data previously included in this pillar measuring non-wage labor costs have been excluded this year, as they are no longer collected by the World Bank Doing Business group.
- 16 See Aghion and Howitt 1992 and Barro and Sala-i-Martin 2003 for a technical exposition of technology-based growth theories.
- 17 A general purpose technology (GPT), according to Trajtenberg (2005), is one which in any given period makes 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.
- 18 See UNCTAD 2009.
- 19 See Sachs and Warner 1995; Frenkel and Romer 1999; Rodrik and Rodriguez 1999; Alesina et al. 2005; and Feyrer 2009.
- 20 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).
- 21 See Romer 1990; Grossman and Helpman 1991; and Aghion and Howitt 1992.

- 22 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.
- 23 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.
- 24 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 2003 through 2007. 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).

- 25 The extent of Iceland's economic crisis can be grasped by looking at the projected contraction in overall GDP expected for 2009: -10.6 according to the IMF (2009a).
- 26 Poland has applied for and has been granted the IMF Flexible Credit Facility. This unconditional facility, however, is a pre-emptive support to otherwise sound economies in their efforts to counter potential effects of the crisis.
- 27 See, for example, ARCRNSISS 2007 and Swan 2009.
- 28 Reuters 2009.
- 29 Parliament of New Zealand 2009.
- 30 Xinhua 2009.
- 31 For a more detailed assessment of China's competitiveness, see Box 3 in Sala-i-Martin et al. 2008.
- 32 Exports of oil and gas account for 93 percent of Brunei's exports. Because of this strong dependence on mineral production, and the low level of transformation, we treat Brunei as an economy in transition from Stage 1 to Stage 2. As a result, the four pillars within the basic requirements subindex account for 51 percent of the overall GCI score for Brunei.
- 33 Estimates for Latin America are from CEPAL/ECLAC 2009 and for the world are from IMF 2009a.
- 34 *The Economist* 2009a.
- 35 For a more detailed analysis on Costa Rica's performance, see Box 2 in Sala-i-Martin et al. 2008.
- 36 In particular, the macroeconomic stability pillar has registered a remarkable 17-place improvement over the last two years (gaining 13 places since last year alone). This was achieved in part by a significant reduction of public indebtedness, falling from 65.50 percent of GDP in 2006 to 39.40 percent in 2008.
- 37 See UNCTAD 2008.
- 38 According to Santiso 2008, among the 50 most profitable *multilatinas*, 35 are from either Mexico or Brazil. Among the 100 most important multinationals from emerging markets, 11 are Brazilian and 6 are Mexican.
- 39 The *multilatinas* are now global players in sectors as diverse as oil and gas, metals and mining, cement, steel, food and beverage, and high tech. Brazilian companies such as Petrobras, Vale, Sadia, and Embraer are among those that have proven their ability to compete in international markets, in traditional as well as less traditional (Embraer) industries.
- 40 For a more detailed analysis on Brazil's competitive potential, see Mia et al. 2009.
- 41 The recent H1N1 flu epidemic has also hit the economy hard. Consequences included the partial economic shutdown of the country for approximately two weeks, adopted as part of the precautionary measures to avoid contagion, as well as the more general negative impact on the tourism industry. The government has estimated that the H1N1 flu might shave off an additional half point from national GDP in 2009.
- 42 See Noriega 2009.
- 43 For a more comprehensive assessment of Mexico's competitiveness, see Hausmann et al. 2009.
- 44 IMF 2009a.
- 45 It has to be noted, however, that gaps in macroeconomic and other data in the United Arab Emirates obfuscate the assessment of the situation somewhat. The planned establishment of a national statistics bureau will be helpful in this regard.
- 46 Since 2006, the country has lost 13 positions in the rankings.
- 47 See <http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-3478838,00.html> and http://www.pisa.oecd.org/pages/0,2987,en_32252351_32235731_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.
- 48 See <http://www.gcf.org.sa/en/content/10-x-10-program> for more information on Saudi Arabia's 10 x 10 program.
- 49 Labor market efficiency improved by 8 ranks and financial market sophistication by 22. The better assessment of the financial markets reflects the fact that Egypt's banks remained fairly unaffected by the financial turmoil of 2008 because they were not engaged in activities such as the sub-prime lending that took place in the United States.
- 50 While inflation resulted mainly from rising prices for food and building material, the budget deficit was exacerbated by energy subsidies, which soared as fuel prices peaked.
- 51 IMF 2009a.

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This appendix presents the structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010 (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 hard data indicators used in the GCI are normalized on a 1-to-7 scale in order to align them with the Executive Opinion Survey's results.^a The Technical Notes and Sources at the end of this *Report* provide detailed information on all the hard data indicators.

Those variables that are followed by the symbol^{1/2} enter the GCI in two different places. In order to avoid double counting, we give them a half-weight in each place by dividing their value by 2 when computing the aggregate score for the two categories in which they appear.^b

The percentage next to each category represents this category's weight within its immediate parent category. The computation of the GCI is based on successive aggregations of scores, from the variable level (i.e., the lowest level) all the way up to the overall GCI score (i.e., the highest level), using the weights reported below. 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. Similarly, the score achieved on the subpillar *Networks and supporting industries* accounts for 50 percent of the score of the 11th pillar. Reported percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, but exact figures are used in the calculation of the GCI.

Unlike for the lower levels of aggregation, the weight put on each of the three subindexes (Basic requirements, Efficiency enhancers, and Innovation and sophistication factors) is not fixed. It depends on each country's stage of development, as discussed in the text.^c For instance, in the case of Dominican Republic—a country in the second stage of development—the score in the *Basic requirements* subindex accounts for 40 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.

Finally, note that this year the structure of the GCI has undergone two minor changes. Variable 1.09 on the efficiency of the legal framework has been split into two distinct variables. Variables 1.09 and 1.10 now measure the degree of efficiency of the legal framework in settling disputes (1.09) and in challenging regulations (1.10). The second alteration to the structure is the exclusion of the measure of non-wage labor costs (formerly variable 7.03). The variables that belong to the two pillars affected by these changes (i.e., 1st and 7th pillars) were renumbered accordingly.

Weight (%) within immediate parent category

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

| | |
|---|------------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 25% |
| A. Public institutions..... | 75% |
| 1. Property rights | 20% |
| 1.01 Property rights | |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection ^{1/2} | |
| 2. Ethics and corruption..... | 20% |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | |
| 3. Undue influence..... | 20% |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | |
| 4. Government inefficiency | 20% |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations | |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | |
| 5. Security | 20% |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | |
| 1.14 Organized crime | |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | |
| B. Private institutions | 25% |
| 1. Corporate ethics | 50% |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | |
| 2. Accountability | 50% |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 25% |
| A. General infrastructure..... | 50% |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | |
| B. Specific infrastructure | 50% |
| 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 (hard data) | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines (hard data) | |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 25% |
| 3.01 Government budget balance (hard data) | |
| 3.02 National savings rate (hard data) | |
| 3.03 Inflation (hard data) ^d | |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread (hard data) | |
| 3.05 Government debt (hard data) | |

(Cont'd.)

Appendix A: Structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010 (cont'd.)

4th pillar: Health and primary education25%

A. Health.....50%

- 4.01 Business impact of malaria^e
- 4.02 Malaria incidence (hard data)^e
- 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis^e
- 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence (hard data)^e
- 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS^e
- 4.06 HIV prevalence (hard data)
- 4.07 Infant mortality (hard data)
- 4.08 Life expectancy (hard data)

B. Primary education50%

- 4.09 Quality of primary education
- 4.10 Primary enrollment (hard data)
- 4.11 Education expenditure (hard data)^{1/2}

EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS

5th pillar: Higher education and training17%

A. Quantity of education33%

- 5.01 Secondary enrollment (hard data)
- 5.02 Tertiary enrollment (hard data)
- 4.11 Education expenditure (hard data)^{1/2}

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^f

- 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 (hard data)^{1/2}
- 6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business (hard data)^g
- 6.07 Time required to start a business (hard data)^g
- 6.08 Agricultural policy costs

2. Foreign competitionvariable^f

- 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers
- 6.10 Tariff barriers (hard data)
- 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 (hard data)

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 (hard data)
- 7.04 Hiring and firing practices
- 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation^{1/2}
- 6.05 Total tax rate (hard data)^{1/2}
- 7.05 Firing costs (hard data)

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 (hard data)

8th pillar: Financial market sophistication17%

A. Efficiency50%

- 8.01 Financial market sophistication
- 8.02 Financing through local equity market
- 8.03 Ease of access to loans
- 8.04 Venture capital availability
- 8.05 Restriction on capital flows
- 8.06 Strength of investor protection (hard data)

B. Trustworthiness and confidence50%

- 8.07 Soundness of banks
- 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges
- 8.09 Legal rights index (hard data)

9th pillar: Technological readiness17%

- 9.01 Availability of latest technologies
- 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption
- 9.03 Laws relating to ICT
- 9.04 FDI and technology transfer
- 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions (hard data)
- 9.06 Internet users (hard data)
- 9.07 Personal computers (hard data)
- 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers (hard data)

10th pillar: Market size17%

A. Domestic market size75%

- 10.01 Domestic market size index (hard data)^h

B. Foreign market size25%

- 10.02 Foreign market size index (hard data)ⁱ

INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS

11th pillar: Business sophistication50%

A. Networks and supporting industries50%

- 11.01 Local supplier quantity
- 11.02 Local supplier quality
- 11.03 State of cluster development

B. Sophistication of firms' operations and strategy 50%

- 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}

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 (hard data)
- 1.02 Intellectual property protection^{1/2}

- f 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*.
- g Variables 6.06 and 6.07 combine to form one single variable.
- h The size of the domestic market is constructed by taking 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-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).
- i The size of the foreign market is estimated as the natural log of the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1-to-7 scale. PPP estimates of exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP. The underlying data are reported in the Data Tables.

Notes

a The standard formula for converting hard data is the following:

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

The *sample minimum* and *sample maximum* are, respectively, the lowest and highest country scores in the sample of countries covered by the GCI. In some instances, adjustments were made to account for extreme outliers. For those hard data variables for which a higher value indicates a worse outcome (e.g., disease incidence, government debt), we rely on a normalization formula that, in addition to converting the series to a 1-to-7 scale, reverses it, so that 1 and 7 still corresponds to the worst and best possible outcomes, respectively:

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

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

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

c 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 |

- d 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.
- e 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.

The Executive Opinion Survey: Capturing the Views of the Business Community

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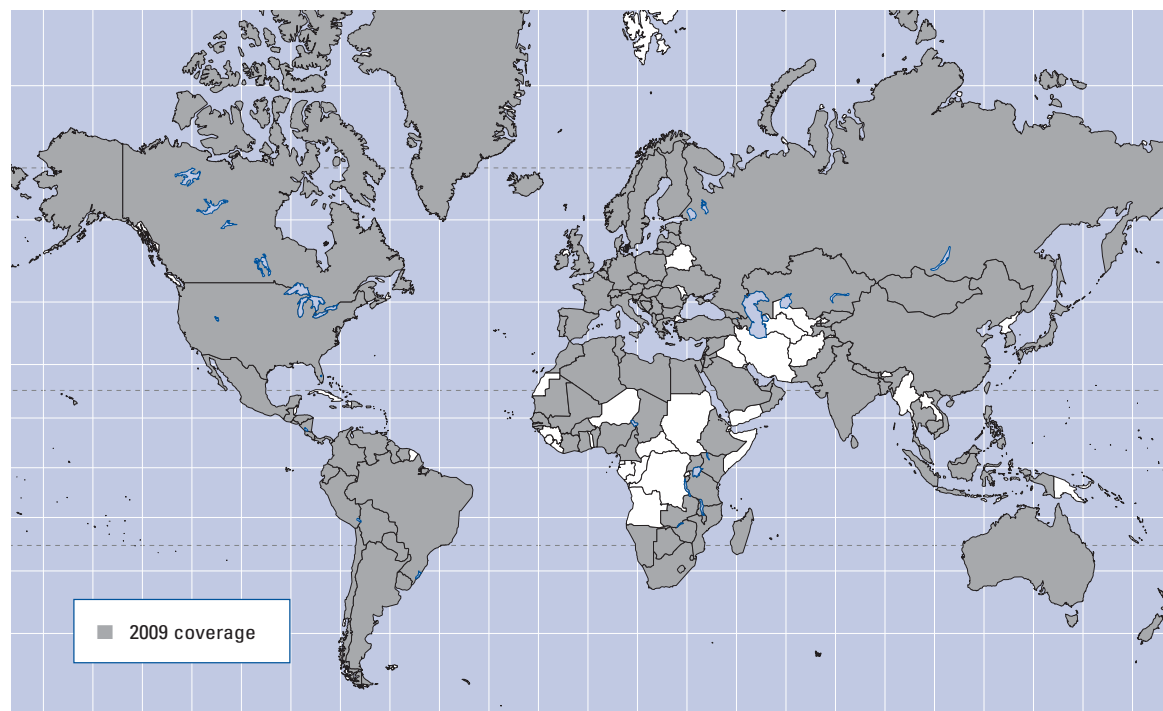
The Global Competitiveness Report has, over the last three decades, become one of the world's most respected assessments of national competitiveness, providing a mirror image of a nation's economic environment and its ability to achieve sustained levels of prosperity and growth. In view of presenting an image that is as close to reality as possible, the World Economic Forum draws its data from two sources: international hard data sources and the Executive Opinion Survey (Survey). The Survey is a unique tool for capturing timely and vital information that is not available on a global level. It captures the perception of business executives about the environment in which they operate, thus imparting a unique source of insight about the competitiveness of their economy.

The World Economic Forum has conducted the annual Survey for 30 years. The Survey has evolved over time to capture new data points essential to the Global Competitiveness Index and several other projects. The Survey has also expanded in its scope of completion, achieving this year a record sample of over 13,000 surveys from 133 countries between January and May 2009. Following the editing process (see below), a total of 12,614 surveys were retained. This represents an average of 95 respondents per country. Table 1 shows key attributes of the Survey respondents for the 2009 dataset.

The Survey is divided into 13 sections related to the 12 pillars of the Global Competitiveness Index, and includes a general "About your company" section capturing information about the respondent's company as well. The data gathered thus provide a unique source of insight and a qualitative portrait of each nation's economic and business environment, and how it compares with the situation in other countries. Given the scope of the Survey's coverage and in order to maximize its outreach, it is translated into more than 20 languages.

Geographic expansion

In 1979, on the occasion of the Forum's 10th anniversary, the first competitiveness report using survey data covering just 16 European countries was launched. Thirty years later, the Survey is conducted in 133 economies from all the world's regions (see Figure 1 for details). This year the *Report* does not, for the first time in many years, include any new countries although continued efforts are made to cover those not yet included.¹ Although the Forum aims to present comprehensive international coverage, expansion to additional countries may be constrained by the absence of adequate infrastructure to support the Survey process in some areas, and also because some of the hard data sources are themselves not available for some countries. Furthermore, the first quarter of 2009 was a difficult time for conducting a survey given the business executives' concerns related to the global economic downturn. Nonetheless, the 133 economies included in the *Report* account for more than

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

98 percent of the world's total gross domestic product, demonstrating that the findings are indeed global in scope.

Survey structure and methodology

The Survey is reviewed and streamlined every year to reflect the variables captured in the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), which is at the heart of this *Report*. The 2009 Survey was very much aligned with the previous edition.

Most questions in the Survey follow a structure asking participants 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, and at the other end of the scale, 7 represents the best (see Box 1 for an example).

In view of reaching out to business executives at national level, the Forum has established a close collaboration with its network of over 150 Partner Institutes that administer the Executive Opinion Survey in their respective countries. The Partner Institutes are, for the most part, recognized economics departments of national universities, independent research institutes, or business organizations.² The valuable collaboration helps to ensure that the Survey is conducted in a consistent manner across the globe. In addition, the Partner Institutes also take an active part in disseminating the findings of the various competitiveness report series by holding events or press conferences to explain the

Box 1: Example of a typical Survey question

How would you rate the intellectual property protection, including anti-counterfeiting measures, in your country?

Very weak < 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 > Very strong

- 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

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.

To this end, and in order to obtain a representative and comparable sample of Survey responses from each economy, the Partner Institutes are each year required to follow a detailed set of guidelines. The process has been in constant review with the advice of an internationally renowned survey consultancy and in collaboration between the World Economic Forum and the Institute of Strategy and Competitiveness at the Harvard Business School.³ In this way, the process is moving toward a best practice procedure, 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.⁴ 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).⁵
3. Based on these lists, and in view of reducing survey bias, choose a random selection of these firms to receive the Survey.⁶

An additional feature of the 2009 Executive Opinion Survey process was to ask the Partner Institute to collect a combination of random respondents with some repeat respondents for further comparative analysis. Despite the significantly increased complexity of the process this year, the 2009 Survey guidelines were carefully followed by a large majority of Partner Institutes, improving the robustness of the sample.

Beyond the sampling guidelines, the actual administration of the Survey to the selected group of companies is tailored at the national level to differences in infrastructure, distance, cultural preferences, and other such factors. For example, in some instances, the Partner Institute may deem that face-to-face interviews with business executives are the most effective method, as opposed to a mailing or telephone interview method, or offering the online version as an alternative.

Over the past year, the online completion of the Survey has increased further. Specifically, this year there has been an increase of 7 percentage points—online participation now represents 27 percent of all responses, with over 10 countries using the online system solely and 27 percent of countries having an online usage above 70 percent. The online Survey is available in 15 languages.

Who else uses the Executive Opinion Survey?

The Survey data used for the calculation of the Global Competitiveness Index as the backbone of *The Global Competitiveness Report* is also used as a prime data source for the Forum’s industry-specific reports, including *The Global Information Technology Report*, *The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report*, *The Global Enabling Trade Report*, *The Gender Gap Report*, and *The Financial Development Report*. The data are also used extensively for regional studies. Most recently, the Forum published *The Mexico Competitiveness Report*, *The Brazil Competitiveness Report*, *The Africa Competitiveness Report*, and *The Lisbon Review*.

In addition, 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 and for the global review of business perceptions and the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic produced by Harvard School of Public Health in collaboration with the Forum’s Global Health Initiative, as well as a number of academic publications.

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

Data treatment and score computation

The previous sections described how the Survey is actually conducted and the data collected. The following pages describe in detail how the data are then processed to arrive at country-level scores. These results,⁷ together with hard data indicators, then feed into the GCI, as well as other projects as described above.

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.⁸ This is because partially completed surveys likely demonstrate a lack of sufficient focus on the part of the respondent. In a second step, a multivariate outlier analysis is applied to the data using the Mahalanobis distance technique. This test assesses whether each individual survey is representative, given the overall sample of survey responses in the specific country, and allows for the deletion of clear outliers (see Box 2 for more detail).

Table 1: Distribution of respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2009 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 | 100 | 0 | 68 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Algeria | 74 | 0 | 61 | 18 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Argentina | 85 | 99 | 24 | 27 | 14 | 19 | 12 | 5 | 0 |
| Armenia | 78 | 0 | 62 | 29 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Australia | 67 | 13 | 42 | 21 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Austria | 87 | 36 | 7 | 32 | 28 | 25 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Azerbaijan | 79 | 0 | 68 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bahrain | 58 | 98 | 52 | 28 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bangladesh | 89 | 0 | 33 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Barbados | 64 | 42 | 41 | 38 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | 68 | 94 | 43 | 21 | 9 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Benin | 92 | 0 | 90 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Bolivia | 48 | 100 | 83 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 99 | 0 | 90 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Botswana | 99 | 3 | 64 | 25 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Brazil | 181 | 54 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 44 | 36 | 59 | 30 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Bulgaria | 107 | 0 | 49 | 40 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Burkina Faso | 39 | 0 | 62 | 28 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Burundi | 80 | 0 | 80 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Cambodia | 93 | 0 | 35 | 28 | 17 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Cameroon | 69 | 0 | 59 | 32 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Canada | 100 | 71 | 32 | 18 | 8 | 25 | 11 | 5 | 1 |
| Chad | 136 | 0 | 91 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Chile | 77 | 26 | 14 | 29 | 14 | 27 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| China | 373 | 2 | 25 | 26 | 13 | 22 | 9 | 6 | 0 |
| Colombia | 235 | 18 | 43 | 37 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Costa Rica | 42 | 74 | 48 | 26 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 94 | 0 | 74 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Croatia | 82 | 40 | 40 | 24 | 13 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Cyprus | 86 | 0 | 51 | 40 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Czech Republic | 86 | 52 | 22 | 38 | 21 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Denmark | 49 | 100 | 31 | 39 | 10 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Dominican Republic | 61 | 3 | 46 | 33 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ecuador | 65 | 11 | 35 | 51 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Egypt | 83 | 1 | 27 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| El Salvador | 74 | 32 | 28 | 47 | 11 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 81 | 100 | 60 | 33 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ethiopia | 98 | 0 | 71 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Finland | 53 | 100 | 28 | 40 | 11 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 128 | 1 | 27 | 19 | 8 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 1 |
| Gambia, The | 84 | 0 | 77 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Georgia | 83 | 100 | 66 | 22 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Germany | 86 | 28 | 24 | 21 | 3 | 20 | 13 | 19 | 0 |
| Ghana | 132 | 6 | 54 | 32 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 78 | 51 | 18 | 15 | 26 | 31 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| Guatemala | 88 | 0 | 40 | 28 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Guyana | 102 | 0 | 75 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Honduras | 91 | 13 | 56 | 25 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 39 | 26 | 38 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 21 | 3 | 5 |
| Hungary | 96 | 0 | 20 | 39 | 21 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Iceland | 38 | 100 | 68 | 24 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| India | 120 | 20 | 16 | 18 | 8 | 28 | 19 | 11 | 1 |
| Indonesia | 90 | 0 | 31 | 36 | 10 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Ireland | 78 | 58 | 36 | 24 | 15 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Israel | 85 | 99 | 33 | 46 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 93 | 3 | 32 | 20 | 2 | 30 | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| Jamaica | 53 | 2 | 58 | 21 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan | 150 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 29 | 25 | 9 | 5 | 1 |
| Jordan | 95 | 4 | 44 | 33 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kazakhstan | 124 | 2 | 43 | 41 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Kenya | 112 | 0 | 58 | 22 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Korea, Rep. | 95 | 0 | 34 | 27 | 9 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Kuwait | 52 | 13 | 50 | 21 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 79 | 0 | 67 | 27 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Latvia | 85 | 79 | 58 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| Lesotho | 50 | 0 | 84 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Libya | 31 | 100 | 61 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 3 |

(Cont'd.)

Table 1: Distribution of respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2009 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 |
| Lithuania | 102 | 62 | 26 | 52 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Luxembourg | 38 | 21 | 45 | 24 | 21 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 91 | 11 | 44 | 46 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madagascar | 101 | 0 | 74 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Malawi | 95 | 2 | 62 | 29 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Malaysia | 68 | 34 | 35 | 31 | 10 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Mali | 79 | 0 | 66 | 23 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Malta | 65 | 60 | 74 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Mauritania | 58 | 0 | 84 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Mauritius | 58 | 24 | 40 | 40 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Mexico | 154 | 87 | 25 | 10 | 12 | 25 | 11 | 15 | 1 |
| Mongolia | 83 | 0 | 42 | 51 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Montenegro | 82 | 0 | 87 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Morocco | 103 | 0 | 66 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Mozambique | 67 | 3 | 57 | 27 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Namibia | 55 | 7 | 47 | 25 | 15 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Nepal | 101 | 2 | 54 | 38 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 119 | 90 | 25 | 22 | 11 | 23 | 11 | 8 | 1 |
| New Zealand | 47 | 100 | 17 | 21 | 15 | 28 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Nicaragua | 83 | 20 | 47 | 40 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Nigeria | 123 | 1 | 66 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 86 | 60 | 24 | 28 | 14 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Oman | 168 | 96 | 20 | 42 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Pakistan | 300 | 1 | 41 | 28 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Panama | 92 | 1 | 49 | 29 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Paraguay | 129 | 18 | 60 | 28 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Peru | 89 | 1 | 9 | 45 | 22 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Philippines | 39 | 0 | 21 | 28 | 13 | 23 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Poland | 184 | 76 | 32 | 29 | 19 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Portugal | 81 | 7 | 28 | 28 | 12 | 21 | 7 | 0 | 2 |
| Puerto Rico | 65 | 97 | 54 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Qatar | 80 | 100 | 20 | 31 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Romania | 45 | 33 | 67 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Russian Federation | 368 | 1 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 104 | 1 | 21 | 29 | 13 | 27 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Senegal | 98 | 0 | 65 | 27 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Serbia | 78 | 0 | 40 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Singapore | 144 | 48 | 25 | 36 | 17 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Slovak Republic | 65 | 72 | 32 | 40 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovenia | 110 | 1 | 48 | 29 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| South Africa | 44 | 57 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 25 | 18 | 25 | 0 |
| Spain | 103 | 52 | 36 | 25 | 5 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| Sri Lanka | 100 | 0 | 31 | 40 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Suriname | 36 | 0 | 78 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden | 38 | 79 | 16 | 32 | 5 | 13 | 29 | 5 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 103 | 66 | 43 | 13 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 1 |
| Syria | 126 | 13 | 72 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiwan, China | 62 | 56 | 2 | 24 | 21 | 35 | 11 | 6 | 0 |
| Tajikistan | 99 | 0 | 76 | 18 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanzania | 97 | 1 | 64 | 25 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Thailand | 86 | 0 | 19 | 29 | 17 | 24 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Timor-Leste | 31 | 0 | 81 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 34 | 68 | 29 | 41 | 12 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tunisia | 83 | 16 | 39 | 45 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Turkey | 96 | 3 | 6 | 65 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Uganda | 101 | 0 | 62 | 32 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ukraine | 105 | 2 | 35 | 31 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| United Arab Emirates | 122 | 14 | 15 | 39 | 9 | 22 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| United Kingdom | 122 | 95 | 48 | 15 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 11 | 1 |
| United States | 404 | 96 | 68 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 0 |
| Uruguay | 88 | 1 | 55 | 31 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Venezuela | 36 | 100 | 44 | 22 | 8 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Vietnam | 144 | 1 | 48 | 40 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Zambia | 91 | 0 | 63 | 23 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Zimbabwe | 54 | 24 | 15 | 33 | 26 | 20 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL/AVERAGE (%) | 12,614 | 27 | 44 | 27 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 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 106 country samples. A total of 168 surveys in 14 countries were excluded based upon the Mahalanobis outlier test.

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).⁹

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 came 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:

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

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

where

$w_{s,c}$ is sector s 's contribution to the economy of country c (e.g., .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 2009 are combined with the 2008 averages to produce the final country scores that are used for the computation of the GCI 2009–2010 and for other projects.¹⁰

This moving average technique, introduced in 2007, consists of taking a weighted average of the most recent year's Survey results together with a discounted average of the previous year. There are several reasons for doing this. First, it makes results less sensitive to the specific point in time when the Survey is administered.

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 | Lithuania | 5 | 19 | 14 | 61 |
| Algeria | 8 | 5 | 56 | 31 | Luxembourg | 0 | 8 | 6 | 85 |
| Argentina | 9 | 21 | 12 | 57 | Macedonia, FYR | 12 | 19 | 11 | 59 |
| Armenia | 20 | 17 | 27 | 36 | Madagascar | 26 | 16 | 2 | 56 |
| Australia | 2 | 11 | 18 | 69 | Malawi | 34 | 14 | 6 | 45 |
| Austria | 2 | 20 | 11 | 67 | Malaysia | 10 | 28 | 20 | 42 |
| Azerbaijan | 6 | 6 | 67 | 21 | Mali | 37 | 3 | 21 | 39 |
| Bahrain | 0 | 12 | 51 | 36 | Malta | 3 | 22 | 75 | |
| Bangladesh | 19 | 18 | 11 | 52 | Mauritania | 13 | 5 | 42 | 41 |
| Barbados | 4 | 7 | 11 | 78 | Mauritius | 5 | 20 | 8 | 67 |
| Belgium | 1 | 17 | 7 | 75 | Mexico | 4 | 19 | 17 | 60 |
| Benin | 32 | 8 | 6 | 54 | Moldova | 12 | 14 | 1 | 73 |
| Bolivia | 13 | 15 | 22 | 51 | Mongolia | 23 | 4 | 37 | 36 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 10 | 13 | 8 | 69 | Montenegro | 11 | 9 | 11 | 69 |
| Botswana | 2 | 3 | 46 | 49 | Morocco | 14 | 15 | 12 | 59 |
| Brazil | 6 | 18 | 11 | 66 | Mozambique | 28 | 15 | 10 | 47 |
| Brunei | 1 | 10 | 61 | 28 | Namibia | 11 | 11 | 19 | 59 |
| Bulgaria | 6 | 17 | 16 | 61 | Nepal | 34 | 8 | 9 | 49 |
| Burkina Faso | 33 | 14 | 9 | 44 | Netherlands | 2 | 13 | 11 | 74 |
| Burundi | 35 | 9 | 11 | 45 | New Zealand | 7 | 16 | 9 | 68 |
| Cambodia | 32 | 19 | 8 | 41 | Nicaragua | 19 | 19 | 11 | 51 |
| Cameroon | 19 | 17 | 14 | 50 | Nigeria | 33 | 3 | 37 | 28 |
| Canada | 2 | 16 | 16 | 66 | Norway | 1 | 10 | 33 | 56 |
| Chad | 23 | 6 | 38 | 32 | Oman | 2 | 8 | 47 | 43 |
| Chile | 4 | 14 | 33 | 49 | Pakistan | 21 | 19 | 8 | 53 |
| China | 11 | 34 | 15 | 40 | Panama | 7 | 7 | 9 | 77 |
| Colombia | 9 | 18 | 18 | 56 | Paraguay | 22 | 13 | 7 | 58 |
| Costa Rica | 9 | 21 | 8 | 63 | Peru | 7 | 16 | 21 | 56 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 24 | 18 | 8 | 51 | Philippines | 14 | 22 | 10 | 54 |
| Croatia | 7 | 21 | 11 | 61 | Poland | 4 | 18 | 14 | 65 |
| Cyprus | 2 | 8 | 11 | 79 | Portugal | 3 | 15 | 10 | 73 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 27 | 12 | 59 | Puerto Rico | 1 | 40 | 3 | 56 |
| Denmark | 1 | 14 | 11 | 73 | Qatar | 0 | 8 | 64 | 28 |
| Dominican Republic | 12 | 13 | 14 | 60 | Romania | 9 | 22 | 14 | 55 |
| Ecuador | 7 | 10 | 27 | 56 | Russian Federation | 5 | 19 | 19 | 57 |
| Egypt | 14 | 16 | 21 | 50 | Saudi Arabia | 3 | 10 | 56 | 32 |
| El Salvador | 12 | 22 | 6 | 59 | Senegal | 14 | 14 | 9 | 62 |
| Estonia | 3 | 18 | 13 | 67 | Serbia | 13 | 25 | 4 | 59 |
| Ethiopia | 46 | 5 | 8 | 40 | Singapore | 0 | 25 | 6 | 69 |
| Finland | 3 | 24 | 9 | 65 | Slovak Republic | 3 | 22 | 14 | 61 |
| France | 2 | 12 | 8 | 77 | Slovenia | 2 | 23 | 11 | 63 |
| Gambia, The | 29 | 5 | 10 | 56 | South Africa | 3 | 18 | 13 | 66 |
| Georgia | 11 | 12 | 12 | 65 | Spain | 3 | 16 | 14 | 67 |
| Germany | 1 | 23 | 7 | 69 | Sri Lanka | 12 | 19 | 11 | 58 |
| Ghana | 34 | 8 | 18 | 41 | Suriname | 5 | 14 | 22 | 59 |
| Greece | 4 | 13 | 10 | 73 | Sweden | 2 | 20 | 9 | 70 |
| Guatemala | 11 | 18 | 10 | 61 | Switzerland | 1 | 20 | 8 | 71 |
| Guyana | 31 | 8 | 16 | 44 | Syrian Arab Republic | 18 | 12 | 23 | 47 |
| Honduras | 13 | 20 | 8 | 59 | Taiwan, China | 2 | 25 | 4 | 70 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 0 | 3 | 5 | 92 | Tajikistan | 21 | 20 | 8 | 51 |
| Hungary | 4 | 22 | 8 | 66 | Tanzania | 45 | 7 | 10 | 37 |
| Iceland | 6 | 10 | 14 | 71 | Thailand | 11 | 35 | 9 | 45 |
| India | 18 | 16 | 13 | 52 | Timor-Leste | 9 | 3 | 21 | 68 |
| Indonesia | 14 | 27 | 20 | 39 | Trinidad and Tobago | 0 | 6 | 53 | 41 |
| Iran | 10 | 11 | 34 | 45 | Tunisia | 10 | 17 | 12 | 60 |
| Ireland | 2 | 23 | 12 | 63 | Turkey | 9 | 19 | 9 | 63 |
| Israel | 3 | 22 | 10 | 63 | Uganda | 24 | 8 | 18 | 50 |
| Italy | 2 | 18 | 9 | 71 | Ukraine | 8 | 23 | 14 | 55 |
| Jamaica | 6 | 13 | 20 | 61 | United Arab Emirates | 2 | 12 | 47 | 39 |
| Japan | 1 | 21 | 9 | 68 | United Kingdom | 1 | 14 | 10 | 76 |
| Jordan | 3 | 19 | 10 | 67 | United States | 1 | 14 | 8 | 77 |
| Kazakhstan | 6 | 12 | 28 | 53 | Uruguay | 10 | 23 | 9 | 58 |
| Kenya | 26 | 11 | 7 | 56 | Venezuela | 4 | 16 | 41 | 38 |
| Korea, Rep. | 3 | 28 | 11 | 58 | Vietnam | 20 | 21 | 20 | 38 |
| Kuwait | 0 | 2 | 49 | 49 | Zambia | 22 | 11 | 27 | 40 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 34 | 11 | 8 | 47 | Zimbabwe | 19 | 14 | 10 | 57 |
| Latvia | 3 | 11 | 11 | 75 | | | | | |
| Lesotho | 12 | 19 | 28 | 41 | | | | | |
| Libya | 2 | 4 | 76 | 18 | | | | | |

Source: World Bank; Economist Intelligence Unit; national sources.
Note: Data are for 2007 or the most recent year available.

(Cont'd.)

Box 3: Country score calculation

For any given Survey question q_i , country c 's score, q_{ic}^{08-09} , is given by:

$$q_{ic}^{08-09} = w_c^{2008} \times \bar{q}_{ic}^{2008} + w_c^{2009} \times \bar{q}_{ic}^{2009} \quad (1)$$

where

\bar{q}_{ic}^t is country c 's score on question q_i in year t , with $t = 2008, 2009$, as computed following the approach described in the text;

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

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

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

The weights for each year are determined as follows:

$$w_c^{2008} = \frac{(1-\alpha) + \frac{N_c^{2008}}{N_c^{2008} + N_c^{2009}}}{2} \quad (2a)$$

and

$$w_c^{2009} = \frac{\alpha + \frac{N_c^{2009}}{N_c^{2008} + N_c^{2009}}}{2} \quad (2b)$$

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

$$q_{ic}^{08-09} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\underbrace{(1-\alpha) \times \bar{q}_{ic}^{2008} + \alpha \times \bar{q}_{ic}^{2009}}_{\text{discounted-past weighted average}} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\underbrace{\frac{N_c^{2008}}{N_c^{2008} + N_c^{2009}} \times \bar{q}_{ic}^{2008} + \frac{N_c^{2009}}{N_c^{2008} + N_c^{2009}} \times \bar{q}_{ic}^{2009}}_{\text{sample-size weighted average}} \right] \quad (3)$$

In equation (3), the first component of the weighting scheme is the discounted-past weighted average. The second component is the sample-size weighted average. The two components are given half-weight each. The value for α is 0.6, which corresponds to a discount factor of 2/3. That is, the 2008 score of country c is given 2/3 of the weight given to its 2009 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.

The same treatment is applied to the results of the previous editions of the Survey. That is, for any two consecutive editions t and $t+1$ of the EOS, country c 's score on question i is computed as follows:

$$q_{ic}^{t,t+1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left[(1-\alpha) \times \bar{q}_{ic}^t + \alpha \times \bar{q}_{ic}^{t+1} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\frac{N_c^t}{N_c^t + N_c^{t+1}} \times \bar{q}_{ic}^t + \frac{N_c^{t+1}}{N_c^t + N_c^{t+1}} \times \bar{q}_{ic}^{t+1} \right] \quad (4)$$

Example

For the sake of concreteness and clarity, let us compute the score of Turkey on indicator 2.05 on the quality of air transport infrastructure.

Turkey's score was 4.71 in 2008 and 5.33 in 2009. The weighting scheme described above indicates how the two scores are combined. In Turkey, the size of the sample was 77 in 2008 and 96 in 2009. Using $\alpha = 0.6$ and applying formulas (2a) and (2b) yield weights of 42.3 percent for 2008 and 57.7 percent for 2009. The final country score for this question is given by formula (1):

$$\underbrace{0.423 \times 4.71}_{2008} + \underbrace{0.577 \times 5.33}_{2009} = 5.07$$

This is the final score used in the computation GCI. Although numbers were rounded to two decimal places in this example, exact figures are used in the actual calculation.

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 2008 and first quarter 2009 better aligns the Survey data with many of the hard data indicators, which typically are year-average data.

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

Despite all the challenges associated with conducting a survey in 133 countries, the World Economic Forum collected over 13,000 responses from high-level executives. This makes the Executive Opinion Survey data unique as a portrayal of the opinion of business leaders concerning the many factors that contribute to shaping up the competitive landscape of a nation. The Survey is by far the largest poll of its kind; a scale which would not be possible without the incredible work carried out by the Forum’s network of over 150 Partner Institutes. Going forward, sampling and comparability across the globe for a more robust dataset will remain the major aims of the Forum.

Notes

- 1 Data were collected for the Islamic Republic of Iran, but—in keeping with our moving average methodology—one more year of Survey data will be collected in 2010 in order to include the country in the rankings of *The Global Competitiveness Report* next year.
- 2 The World Economic Forum’s Global Competitiveness Network would like to acknowledge e-Rewards Market Research for carrying out the Executive Opinion Survey 2009 in the United States, collecting over 400 surveys following the detailed sampling guidelines.
- 3 Special appreciation is extended to Richard Bryden, Director of Information Products, Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness, Harvard Business School and Mercedes Delgado, Assistant Professor, Fox School of Business, Temple University and Member, Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness, Harvard Business School for their invaluable input into the Survey sampling methodology and Survey design.
- 4 The Survey sampling guidelines each year emphasize the need to have a sample with a sufficient presence of large companies.
- 5 *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.
- 6 In order to reach the required number of surveys in each country (80 for most economies and 300 for the BRIC countries and the US), a Partner Institute uses the response rate from previous years.

- 7 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.
- 8 The *completion rate* is the proportion of unanswered questions among the 120 core questions in the survey instrument.
- 9 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.
- 10 For details about the 2008 dataset of the Survey, please refer to Browne et al. 2008.

Reference

- Browne, C., R. Bryden, M. Delgado, and T. Geiger. 2008. “Executive Opinion Survey: Capturing the Voice of the Business Community.” *The Global Competitiveness Report 2008–2009*. Geneva: World Economic Forum. 67–77.

Part 2

Data Presentation

2.1

Country/Economy Profiles

How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

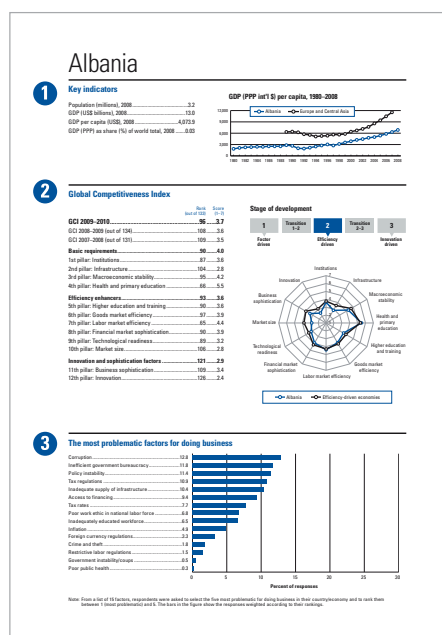
The Country Profiles section presents a two-page profile for each of the 133 economies covered by *The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010*.

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 2008* and the Economist Intelligence Unit's *CountryData Database*.
- Macroeconomic data come from the April 2009 edition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s *World Economic Outlook*.
- The chart on the upper right-hand side displays the evolution of GDP per capita adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP), from 1980 through 2008 (or the period for which data are available) for the economy under review (blue line). The source for these figures is the April 2009 edition of the IMF's *World Economic Outlook*. Note that no data are available for Puerto Rico. The black line plots the aggregate performance of the group of economies to which the economy under review belongs. We draw on the World Bank's classification of economies, which divides the world into six regions ("East Asia and the Pacific," "Europe and Central Asia," "Latin America and the Caribbean," "Middle East and North Africa," "South Asia," and "Sub-Saharan Africa") and two income groups ("high-income OECD" and "other high income"). In some cases, a different comparator than the economy's corresponding group is used. GDP aggregates (available only through 2007) are from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators Online Database* (data retrieved in August 2009).



2 Global Competitiveness Index

This section details the country's performance on the various components of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). The first column shows the country's ranks among the 133 economies, while the second column presents the scores. 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 countries 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 2009 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 the appendix of Chapter 1.1 for the detailed structure of the GCI.

Next to the rank, a colored square indicates whether the indicator constitutes an advantage (blue square) or a disadvantage (black square) for the country. In order to identify variables as advantages or disadvantages, the following rules were applied:

- For those economies ranked in the top 10 in the overall GCI, individual variables ranked from 1 through 10 are considered to be advantages. Any variables ranked below 10 are considered to be disadvantages. For instance, in the case of the United States—which is ranked 2nd overall—its 3rd rank in the variable *Local availability of specialized research and training services* makes this variable a competitive advantage, whereas the *Number of procedures required to start a business*, on which it ranks 26th, constitutes a competitive disadvantage for the country.
- 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. Any variables ranked equal to or lower than the economy's overall rank are considered to be disadvantages. In the case of United Arab Emirates, ranked 23rd overall, its rank of 11th for *Quality of overall infrastructure* makes this variable a competitive advantage. On the other hand, *Tertiary enrollment*, for which United Arab Emirates ranks 81st, represents a competitive disadvantage.
- For those economies ranked lower than 50 in the overall GCI, any individual variables ranked higher than 51 are considered to be advantages. Any variables ranked lower than 50 are considered disadvantages. For Vietnam, ranked 75th overall, variable *Burden of government regulation* constitutes a disadvantage (106th), whereas the variable *Telephone lines* (which shows 32.7 per 100 population, 36th rank) constitutes a competitive advantage.

For indicators allocated a half-weight in the GCI, 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 variables of the GCI.

| The Global Competitiveness Index in detail | | Albania | |
|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Competitive Advantage | Competitive Disadvantage |
| 4 Pillar: Social institutions | | | |
| 4.01 | Business rights | 116 | ■ |
| 4.02 | Strength of judiciary protection | 100 | ■ |
| 4.03 | Government of public finance | 100 | ■ |
| 4.04 | Public sector of public debt | 89 | ■ |
| 4.05 | Political independence | 100 | ■ |
| 4.06 | Transparency in decisions of government officials | 86 | ■ |
| 4.07 | Transparency of government procurement | 100 | ■ |
| 4.08 | Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 70 | ■ |
| 4.09 | Efficiency of legal framework in establishing legal claims | 82 | ■ |
| 4.10 | Transparency of government policymaking | 84 | ■ |
| 4.11 | Business costs of crime and violence | 89 | ■ |
| 4.12 | Business costs of corruption | 89 | ■ |
| 4.13 | Business costs of labor disputes | 76 | ■ |
| 4.14 | Business costs of labor strikes | 76 | ■ |
| 4.15 | Strength of banking and reporting standards | 82 | ■ |
| 4.16 | Efficiency of corporate finance | 77 | ■ |
| 4.17 | Efficiency of minority shareholder treatment | 86 | ■ |
| 5 Pillar: Infrastructure | | | |
| 5.01 | Quality of overall infrastructure | 87 | ■ |
| 5.02 | Quality of roads | 86 | ■ |
| 5.03 | Quality of overall infrastructure | 102 | ■ |
| 5.04 | Quality of port infrastructure | 105 | ■ |
| 5.05 | Quality of air transport infrastructure | 105 | ■ |
| 5.06 | Available seat kilometers* | 117 | ■ |
| 5.07 | Quality of electricity supply | 116 | ■ |
| 5.08 | Telephone lines | 89 | ■ |
| 6 Pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | | |
| 6.01 | Government expenditure | 116 | ■ |
| 6.02 | Relative savings rate* | 100 | ■ |
| 6.03 | Inflation | 12 | ■ |
| 6.04 | Current account balance* | 79 | ■ |
| 6.05 | Government | 89 | ■ |
| 7 Pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 7.01 | Business impact of malaria | 1 | ■ |
| 7.02 | Malaria incidence** | 1 | ■ |
| 7.03 | Business impact of tuberculosis | 27 | ■ |
| 7.04 | Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 36 | ■ |
| 7.05 | Business impact of hepatitis | 40 | ■ |
| 7.06 | Business impact of dengue | 42 | ■ |
| 7.07 | Life expectancy | 89 | ■ |
| 7.08 | Quality of primary education | 89 | ■ |
| 7.09 | Primary enrollment** | 70 | ■ |
| 7.10 | Maternal mortality** | 101 | ■ |
| 8 Pillar: Higher education and training | | | |
| 8.01 | University enrollment** | 51 | ■ |
| 8.02 | Service industries** | 85 | ■ |
| 8.03 | Quality of the judicial system | 85 | ■ |
| 8.04 | Quality of health and disease prevention | 100 | ■ |
| 8.05 | Quality of management education | 100 | ■ |
| 8.06 | Quality of science education | 100 | ■ |
| 8.07 | Local availability of research and training services | 110 | ■ |
| 8.08 | Research and export training | 71 | ■ |
| 9 Pillar: Local market efficiency | | | |
| 9.01 | Efficiency of local competition | 116 | ■ |
| 9.02 | Costs of market operation | 104 | ■ |
| 9.03 | Characteristics of anti-monopoly policy | 114 | ■ |
| 9.04 | Costs and effects of taxation | 87 | ■ |
| 9.05 | Cost of doing business | 80 | ■ |
| 9.06 | Number of procedures required to start a business** | 26 | ■ |
| 9.07 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.08 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.09 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.10 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.11 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.12 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.13 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.14 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.15 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.16 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.17 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.18 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.19 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.20 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.21 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.22 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.23 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.24 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.25 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.26 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.27 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.28 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.29 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.30 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.31 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.32 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.33 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.34 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.35 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.36 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.37 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.38 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.39 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.40 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.41 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.42 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.43 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.44 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.45 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.46 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.47 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.48 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.49 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.50 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.51 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.52 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.53 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.54 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.55 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.56 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.57 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.58 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.59 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.60 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.61 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.62 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.63 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.64 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.65 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.66 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.67 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.68 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.69 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.70 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.71 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.72 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.73 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.74 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.75 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.76 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.77 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.78 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.79 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.80 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.81 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.82 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.83 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.84 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.85 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.86 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.87 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.88 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.89 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.90 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.91 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.92 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.93 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.94 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.95 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.96 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.97 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.98 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.99 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 10.00 | Number of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |

List of Countries/Economies

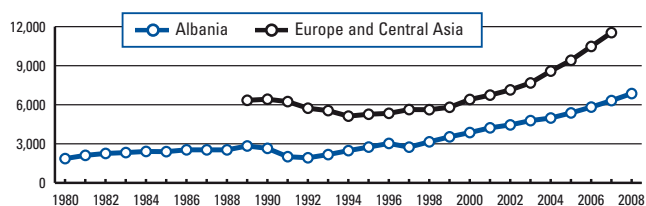
| Country/Economy | Page | Country/Economy | Page | Country/Economy | Page |
|------------------------|------|-----------------|------|----------------------|------|
| Albania | 66 | Greece | 156 | Oman | 246 |
| Algeria | 68 | Guatemala | 158 | Pakistan | 248 |
| Argentina | 70 | Guyana | 160 | Panama | 250 |
| Armenia | 72 | Honduras | 162 | Paraguay | 252 |
| Australia | 74 | Hong Kong SAR | 164 | Peru | 254 |
| Austria | 76 | Hungary | 166 | Philippines | 256 |
| Azerbaijan | 78 | Iceland | 168 | Poland | 258 |
| Bahrain | 80 | India | 170 | Portugal | 260 |
| Bangladesh | 82 | Indonesia | 172 | Puerto Rico | 262 |
| Barbados | 84 | Ireland | 174 | Qatar | 264 |
| Belgium | 86 | Israel | 176 | Romania | 266 |
| Benin | 88 | Italy | 178 | Russian Federation | 268 |
| Bolivia | 90 | Jamaica | 180 | Saudi Arabia | 270 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 92 | Japan | 182 | Senegal | 272 |
| Botswana | 94 | Jordan | 184 | Serbia | 274 |
| Brazil | 96 | Kazakhstan | 186 | Singapore | 276 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 98 | Kenya | 188 | Slovak Republic | 278 |
| Bulgaria | 100 | Korea, Rep. | 190 | Slovenia | 280 |
| Burkina Faso | 102 | Kuwait | 192 | South Africa | 282 |
| Burundi | 104 | Kyrgyz Republic | 194 | Spain | 284 |
| Cambodia | 106 | Latvia | 196 | Sri Lanka | 286 |
| Cameroon | 108 | Lesotho | 198 | Suriname | 288 |
| Canada | 110 | Libya | 200 | Sweden | 290 |
| Chad | 112 | Lithuania | 202 | Switzerland | 292 |
| Chile | 114 | Luxembourg | 204 | Syria | 294 |
| China | 116 | Macedonia, FYR | 206 | Taiwan, China | 296 |
| Colombia | 118 | Madagascar | 208 | Tajikistan | 298 |
| Costa Rica | 120 | Malawi | 210 | Tanzania | 300 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 122 | Malaysia | 212 | Thailand | 302 |
| Croatia | 124 | Mali | 214 | Timor-Leste | 304 |
| Cyprus | 126 | Malta | 216 | Trinidad and Tobago | 306 |
| Czech Republic | 128 | Mauritania | 218 | Tunisia | 308 |
| Denmark | 130 | Mauritius | 220 | Turkey | 310 |
| Dominican Republic | 132 | Mexico | 222 | Uganda | 312 |
| Ecuador | 134 | Mongolia | 224 | Ukraine | 314 |
| Egypt | 136 | Montenegro | 226 | United Arab Emirates | 316 |
| El Salvador | 138 | Morocco | 228 | United Kingdom | 318 |
| Estonia | 140 | Mozambique | 230 | United States | 320 |
| Ethiopia | 142 | Namibia | 232 | Uruguay | 322 |
| Finland | 144 | Nepal | 234 | Venezuela | 324 |
| France | 146 | Netherlands | 236 | Vietnam | 326 |
| Gambia, The | 148 | New Zealand | 238 | Zambia | 328 |
| Georgia | 150 | Nicaragua | 240 | Zimbabwe | 330 |
| Germany | 152 | Nigeria | 242 | | |
| Ghana | 154 | Norway | 244 | | |

Albania

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 3.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 13.0 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 4,073.9 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.03 |

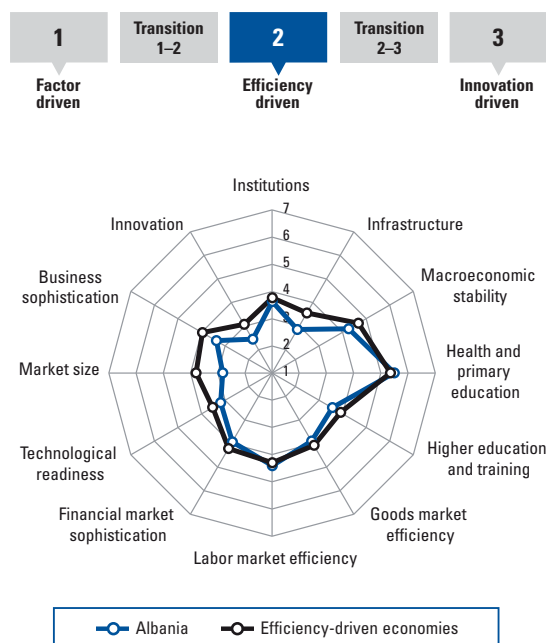
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



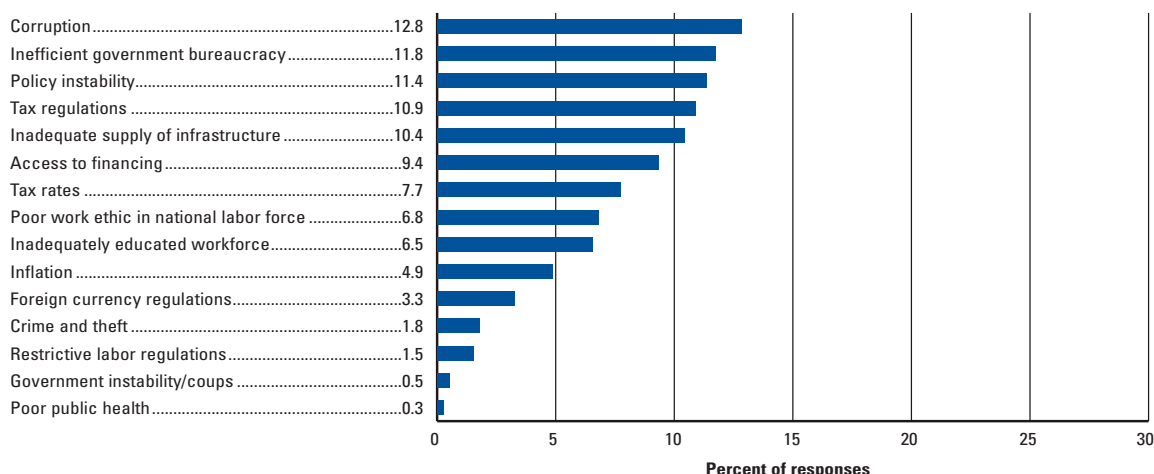
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 96 | 3.7 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 108 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 109 | 3.5 |
| Basic requirements | 90 | 4.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 87 | 3.6 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 104 | 2.8 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 95 | 4.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 66 | 5.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 93 | 3.6 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 90 | 3.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 97 | 3.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 65 | 4.4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 90 | 3.9 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 89 | 3.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 106 | 2.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 121 | 2.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 109 | 3.4 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | 126 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 118 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 116 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 120 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 104 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 66 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 114 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 69 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 57 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 106 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 90 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 84 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 65 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 20 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 54 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 94 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 70 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 54 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 62 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 47 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 94 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 96 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 59 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 95 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 63 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 92 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 86 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 99 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 75 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 103 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 76 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 90 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 56 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 77 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 45 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 96 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 68 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 20 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 97 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 85 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 99 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 19 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 102 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 90 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 105 | 7.08 Brain drain | 101 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 63 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 83 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 117 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 116 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 117 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 89 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 133 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 72 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 119 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 101 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 125 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 81 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 12 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 14 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 74 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 104 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 95 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 128 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 5 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 105 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 22 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 100 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 34 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 88 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 32 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 83 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 54 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 63 | 9.06 Internet users* | 80 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 69 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 91 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 64 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 80 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 70 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 101 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 98 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 116 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 91 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 85 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 119 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 63 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 116 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 59 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 130 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 103 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 109 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 87 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 117 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 110 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 93 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 71 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 78 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 74 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 98 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 120 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 128 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 126 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 133 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 80 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 115 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

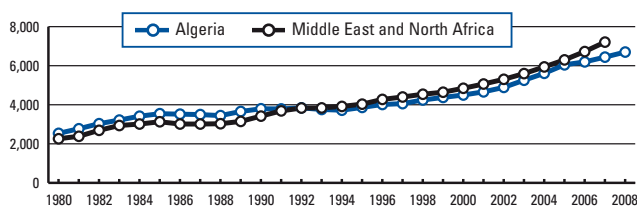
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Algeria

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 34.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 159.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 4,588.2 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.34 |

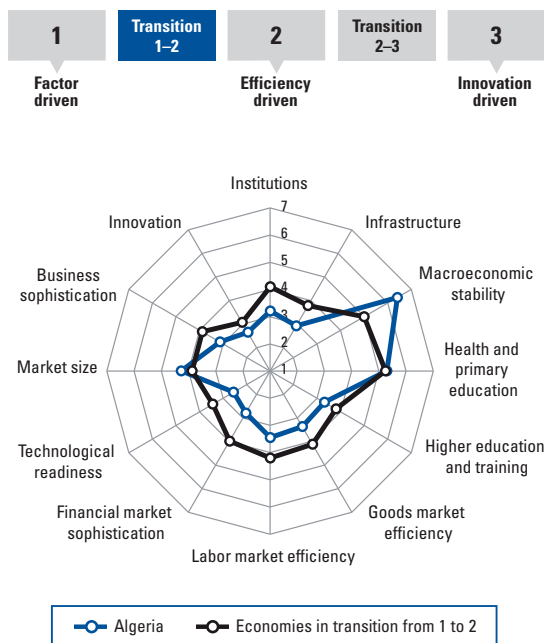
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



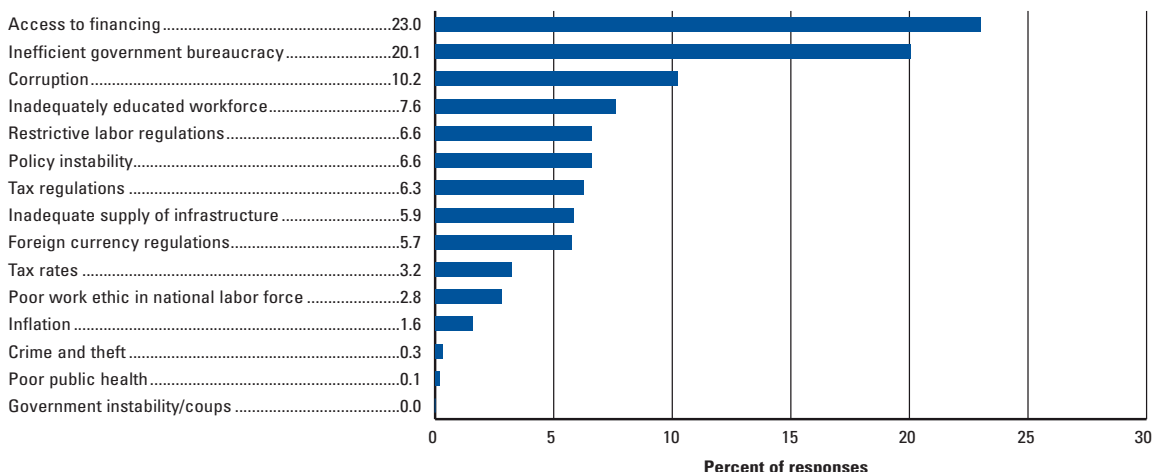
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 83 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 99 | 3.7 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 81 | 3.9 |
| Basic requirements | 61 | 4.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 115 | 3.2 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 99 | 2.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 2 | 6.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 77 | 5.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 117 | 3.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 102 | 3.3 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 126 | 3.4 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 127 | 3.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 132 | 2.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 123 | 2.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 51 | 4.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 122 | 2.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 128 | 3.1 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 120 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 110 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 96 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 74 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 112 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 88 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 80 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 126 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 86 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 100 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 126 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 128 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 93 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 95 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 90 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 114 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 120 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 133 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 113 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 100 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 82 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 64 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 118 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 119 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 68 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 76 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 93 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 13 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 5 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 32 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 76 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 9 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 93 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 69 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 80 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 94 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 80 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 104 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 50 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 54 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 84 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 79 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 118 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 101 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 115 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 123 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 111 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 121 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 109 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 62 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 117 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 70 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 121 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 117 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 67 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 123 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 70 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 128 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 133 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 125 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 129 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 131 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 118 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 125 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 117 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 102 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 105 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 28 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 123 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 125 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 127 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 116 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 127 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 119 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 112 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 118 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 131 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 127 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 133 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 126 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 130 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 127 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 133 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 76 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 91 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 113 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 83 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 52 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 42 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 100 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 120 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 131 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 120 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 128 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 124 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 104 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 124 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 128 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 129 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 111 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 99 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 120 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 122 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 57 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

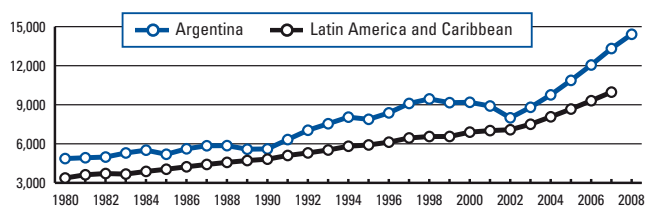
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Argentina

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 39.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 326.5 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 8,214.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.83 |

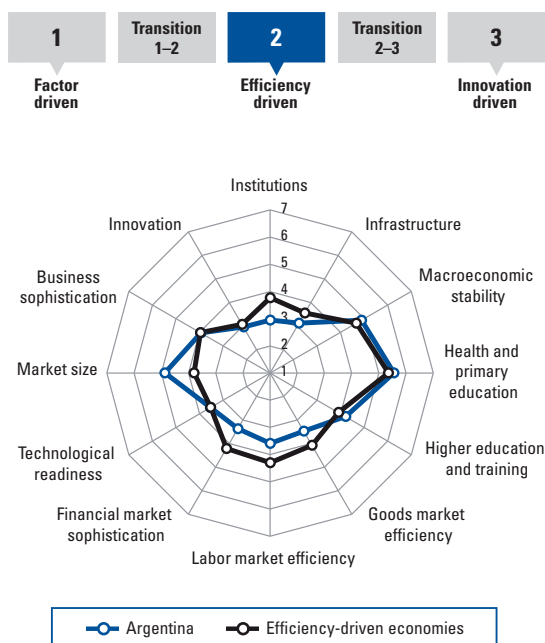
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



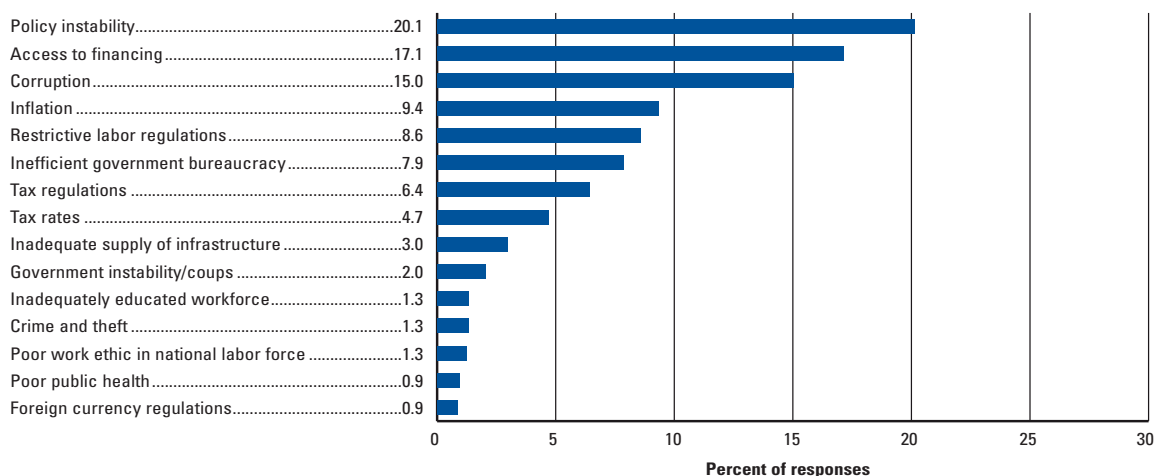
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 85 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 88 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 85 | 3.9 |
| Basic requirements | 84 | 4.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 126 | 2.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 88 | 3.1 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 48 | 4.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 59 | 5.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 84 | 3.8 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 55 | 4.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 124 | 3.5 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 123 | 3.6 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 116 | 3.4 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 68 | 3.5 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 23 | 4.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 76 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 73 | 3.9 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 126 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 107 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 117 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 85 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 124 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 112 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 133 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 131 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 120 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 127 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 130 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 120 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 125 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 88 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 110 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 130 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 127 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 130 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 131 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 83 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 125 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 59 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 41 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 128 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 107 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 124 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 91 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 109 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 121 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 42 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 120 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 107 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 118 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 100 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 129 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 112 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 68 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 121 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 94 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 114 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 84 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 126 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 78 ■ | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 53 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 85 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 56 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 113 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 91 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 29 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 97 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 97 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 52 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 113 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 128 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 26 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 117 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 43 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 128 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 70 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 86 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 96 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 118 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 90 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 86 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 74 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 71 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 84 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 56 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 83 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 53 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 102 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 64 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 107 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 78 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 31 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 61 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 60 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 45 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 65 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 95 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 48 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 18 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 71 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 21 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 39 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 80 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 20 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 69 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 94 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 68 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 98 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 71 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 23 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 126 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 89 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 94 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 57 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 83 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 81 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 64 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 48 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 60 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 69 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 59 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 75 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 63 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 121 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 84 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 53 ■ |

* Hard data

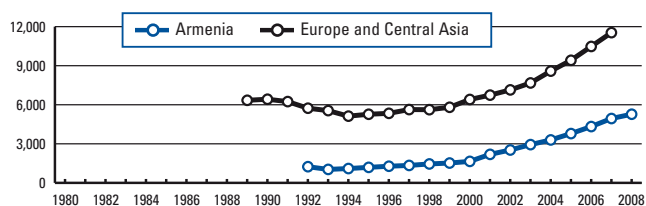
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Armenia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 3.0 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 11.9 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 3,360.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.03 |

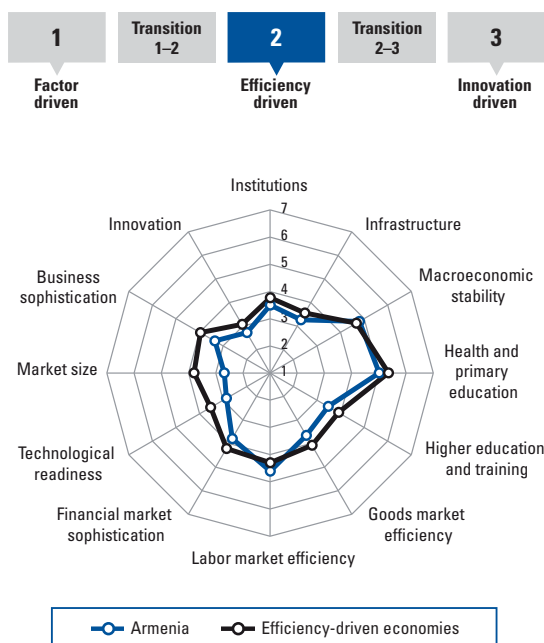
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



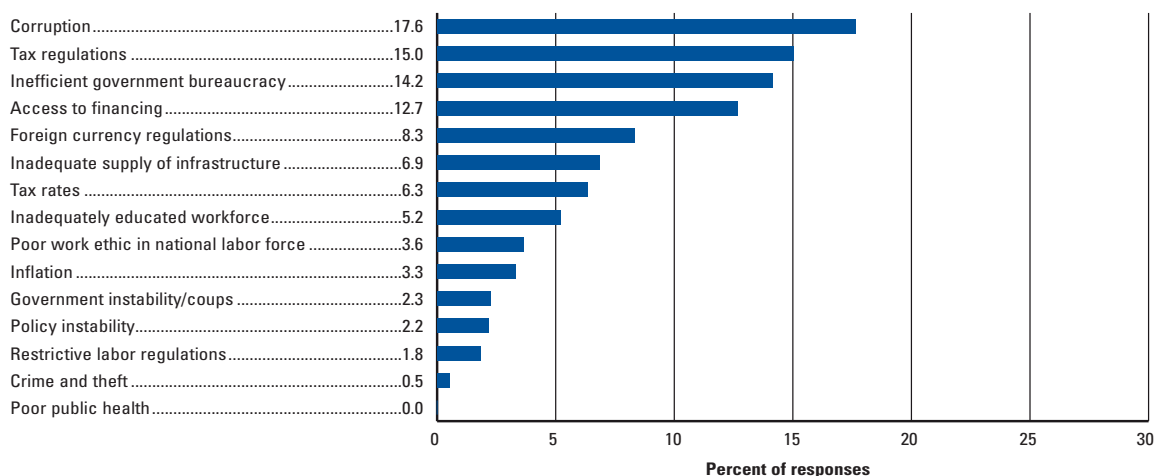
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | .97 | 3.7 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | .97 | 3.7 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | .93 | 3.8 |
| Basic requirements | .81 | 4.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | .95 | 3.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | .81 | 3.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | .53 | 4.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | .97 | 5.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | .99 | 3.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | .96 | 3.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | .116 | 3.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | .47 | 4.6 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | .97 | 3.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | .105 | 2.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | .109 | 2.7 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | .112 | 3.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | .112 | 3.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 79 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 107 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 104 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 92 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 122 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 82 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 54 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 64 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 111 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 98 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 65 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 26 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 23 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 69 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 104 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 115 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 92 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 123 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 123 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 78 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 72 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 82 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 117 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 74 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 100 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 82 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 66 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 66 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 36 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 75 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 106 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 19 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 48 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 79 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 34 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 75 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 88 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 81 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 108 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 117 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 62 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 65 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 105 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 73 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 125 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 101 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 120 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 114 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 128 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 129 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 132 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 86 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 52 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 75 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 53 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 26 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 97 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 119 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 95 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 89 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 131 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 124 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 83 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 45 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 46 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 58 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 22 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 19 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 52 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 115 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 107 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 36 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 103 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 112 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 119 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 129 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 57 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 81 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 118 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 115 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 105 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 111 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 85 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 93 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 109 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 61 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 86 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 104 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 125 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 112 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 112 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 122 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 41 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 103 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 113 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 99 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 118 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 125 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 66 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 98 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 115 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 114 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 124 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 91 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 69 ■ |

* Hard data

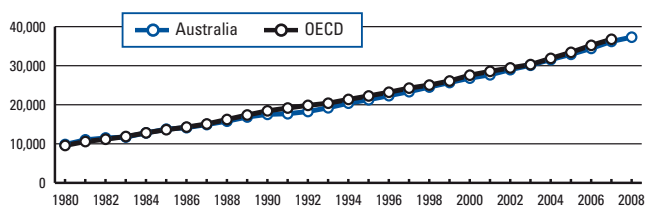
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Australia

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 21.0 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 1,010.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 47,400.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 1.16 |

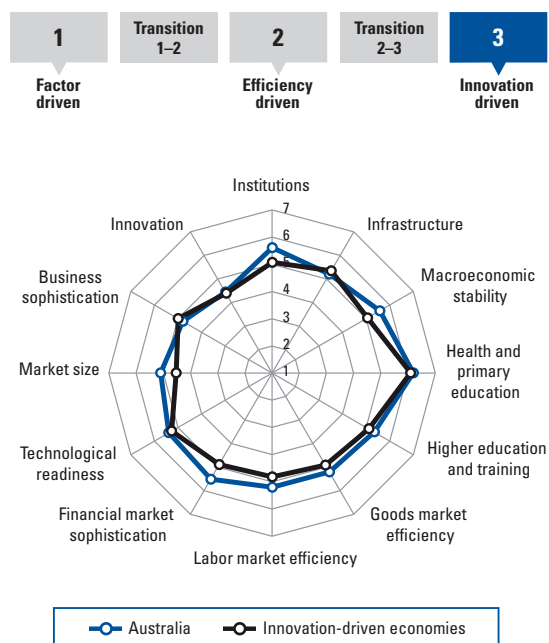
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



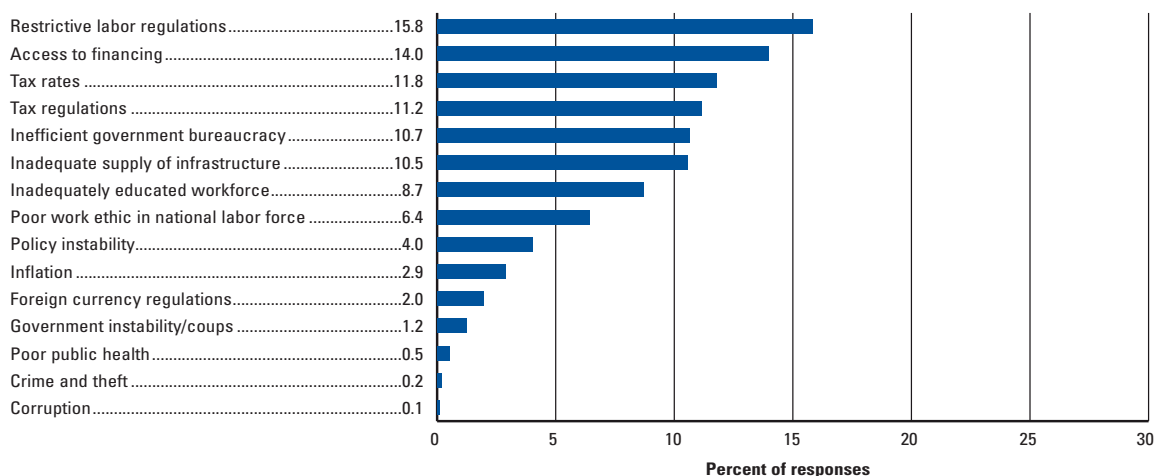
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 15 | 5.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 18 | 5.2 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 19 | 5.2 |
| Basic requirements | 14 | 5.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 12 | 5.6 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 25 | 5.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 18 | 5.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 16 | 6.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 9 | 5.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 14 | 5.3 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 9 | 5.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 9 | 5.2 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 4 | 5.5 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 20 | 5.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 19 | 5.1 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 21 | 4.6 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 26 | 4.8 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | 20 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 13 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 12 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 10 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 14 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 5 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 13 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 22 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 66 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 12 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 20 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 15 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 84 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 48 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 34 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 18 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 11 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 10 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 5 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 18 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 38 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 37 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 29 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 50 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 28 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 7 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 28 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 21 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 42 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 56 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 29 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 38 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 15 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 21 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 7 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 44 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 26 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 3 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 16 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 37 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 42 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 1 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 13 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 14 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 30 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 18 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 25 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 17 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 18 |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 17 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 12 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 7 |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 66 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 89 |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 3 |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 2 |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 3 |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 22 |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 96 |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 24 |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 55 |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 24 |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 17 |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 12 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 43 |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 90 |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 4 |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 62 |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 6 |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 33 |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 7 |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 26 |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 47 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 12 |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 27 |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 10 |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 10 |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 41 |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 42 |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 3 |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 6 |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 5 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 21 |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 16 |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 8 |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 11 |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 47 |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 25 |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | n/a |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 17 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 17 |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 30 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 32 |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 16 |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 37 |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 38 |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 78 |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 34 |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 23 |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 13 |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 13 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 26 |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 10 |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 20 |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 14 |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 42 |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 34 |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 15 |

* Hard data

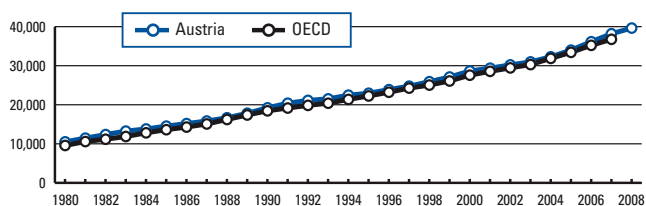
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Austria

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 8.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 415.3 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 50,098.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.48 |

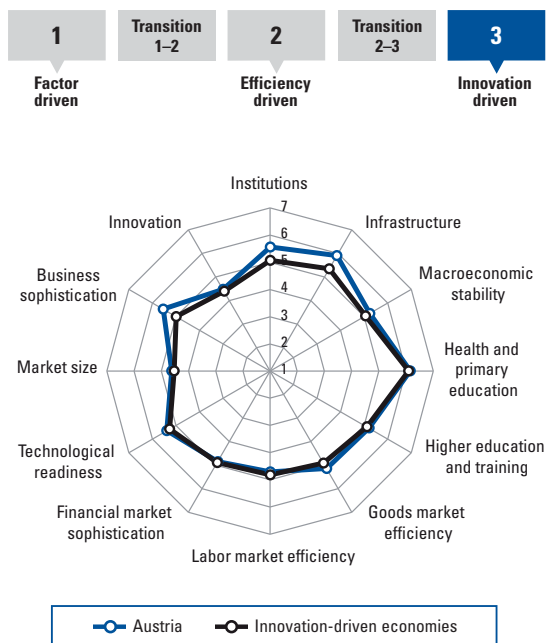
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



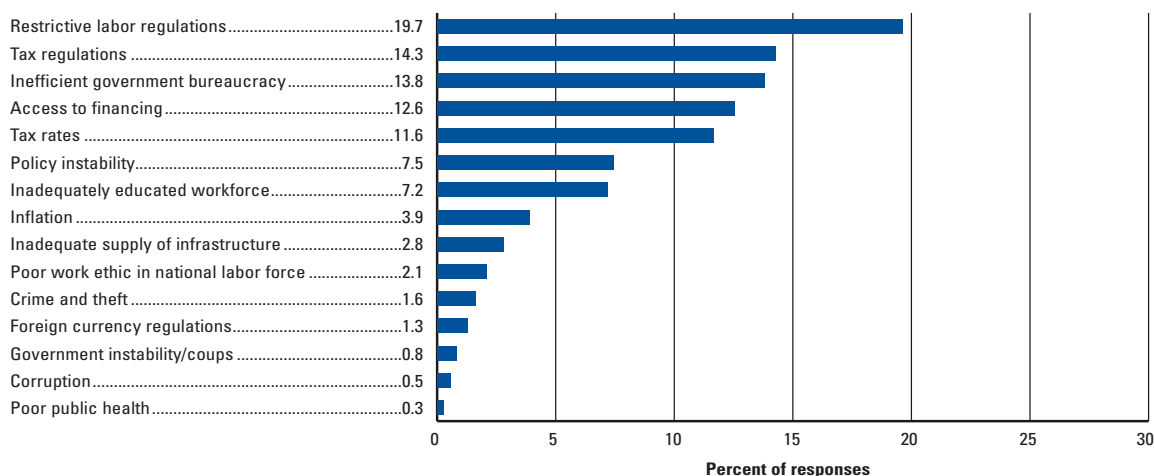
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 17 | 5.1 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 14 | 5.2 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 15 | 5.2 |
| Basic requirements | 13 | 5.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 14 | 5.6 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 9 | 5.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 37 | 5.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 18 | 6.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 19 | 5.0 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 17 | 5.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 11 | 5.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 34 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 27 | 4.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 19 | 5.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 33 | 4.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 11 | 5.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 7 | 5.5 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 6 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 3 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 5 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 4 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 17 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 12 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 24 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 67 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 13 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 99 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 22 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 24 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 78 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 45 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 31 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 14 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 15 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 7 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 25 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 26 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 1 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 48 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 19 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 13 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 12 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 2 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 24 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 19 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 13 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 11 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 28 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 5 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 19 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 133 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 61 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 100 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 4 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 5 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 6 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 76 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 12 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 18 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 38 | 7.08 Brain drain | 28 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 13 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 46 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 41 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 10 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 31 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 18 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 41 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 39 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 53 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 37 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 44 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 12 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 10 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 100 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 15 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 27 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 111 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 34 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 13 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 10 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 6 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 5 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 24 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 69 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 6 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 18 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 | 9.06 Internet users* | 23 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 15 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 15 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 15 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 25 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 24 | | |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 30 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 31 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 34 |
| | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 28 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 20 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 6 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 40 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 1 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 18 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 22 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 39 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 8 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 24 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 7 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 11 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 6 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 12 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 9 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 24 | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 9 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 12 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 11 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 21 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 17 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 16 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 55 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 30 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 17 |

* Hard data

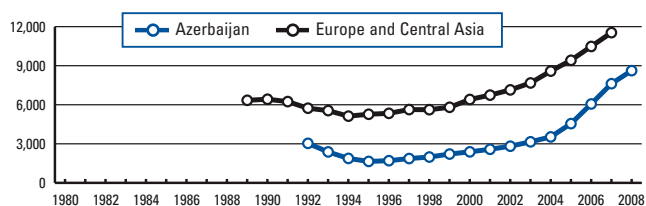
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Azerbaijan

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 8.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 46.4 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 5,349.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.11 |

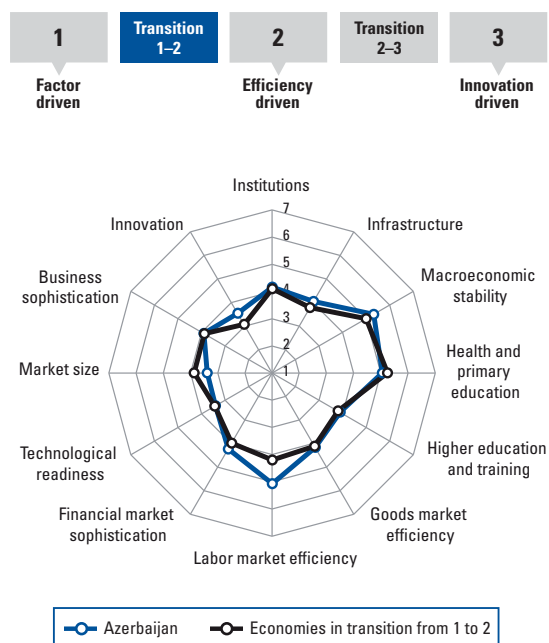
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



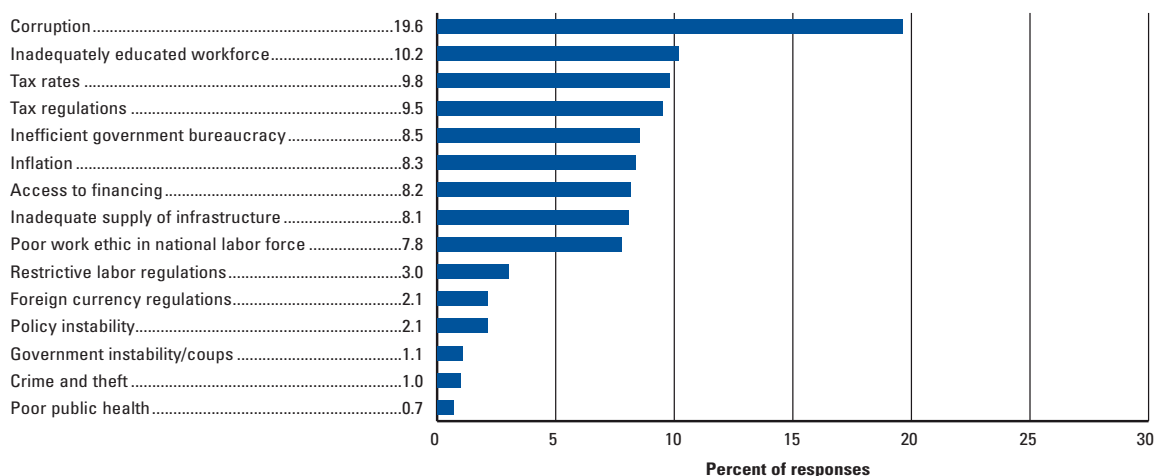
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 51 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 69 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 66 | 4.1 |
| Basic requirements | 50 | 4.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 55 | 4.1 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 58 | 4.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 27 | 5.3 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 96 | 5.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 71 | 4.0 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 72 | 3.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 71 | 4.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 13 | 5.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 66 | 4.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 75 | 3.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 78 | 3.4 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 56 | 3.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 74 | 3.9 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 80 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 105 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 54 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 89 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 53 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 116 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 35 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 38 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 65 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 64 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 42 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 48 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 44 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 14 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 62 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 61 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 113 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 42 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 70 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 51 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 36 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 62 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 64 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 42 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 72 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 80 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 70 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 61 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 45 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 56 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 86 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 37 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 93 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 30 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 97 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 4 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 11 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 51 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 36 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 58 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 17 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 31 ■ | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 95 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 63 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 63 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 50 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 31 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 95 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 83 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 70 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 75 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 90 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 77 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 6 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 42 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 1 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 75 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 123 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 18 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 88 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 106 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 12 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 109 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 89 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 74 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 60 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 91 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 55 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 80 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 44 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 79 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 33 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 82 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 112 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 86 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 92 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 97 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 76 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 85 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 51 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 102 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 89 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 59 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 63 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 96 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 84 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 64 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 86 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 85 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 111 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 117 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 42 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 56 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 63 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 60 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 41 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 32 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 47 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 81 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 58 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 29 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 39 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 65 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 55 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 16 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 49 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 72 ■ |

* Hard data

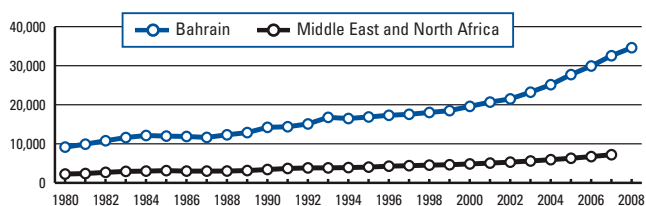
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Bahrain

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 0.8 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 21.2 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 27,247.8 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.04 |

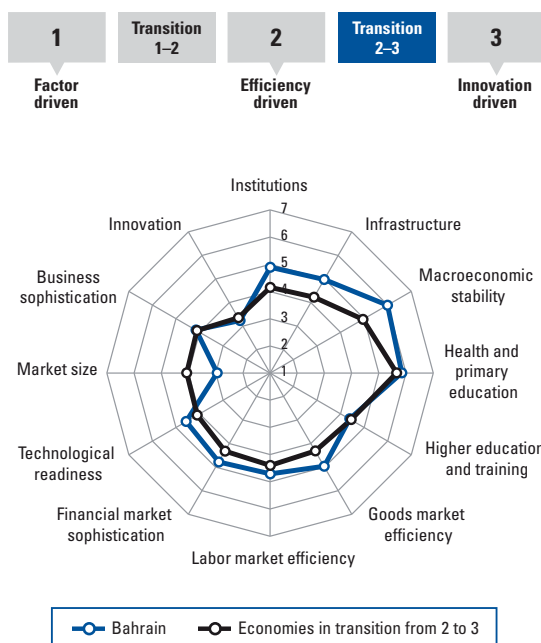
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



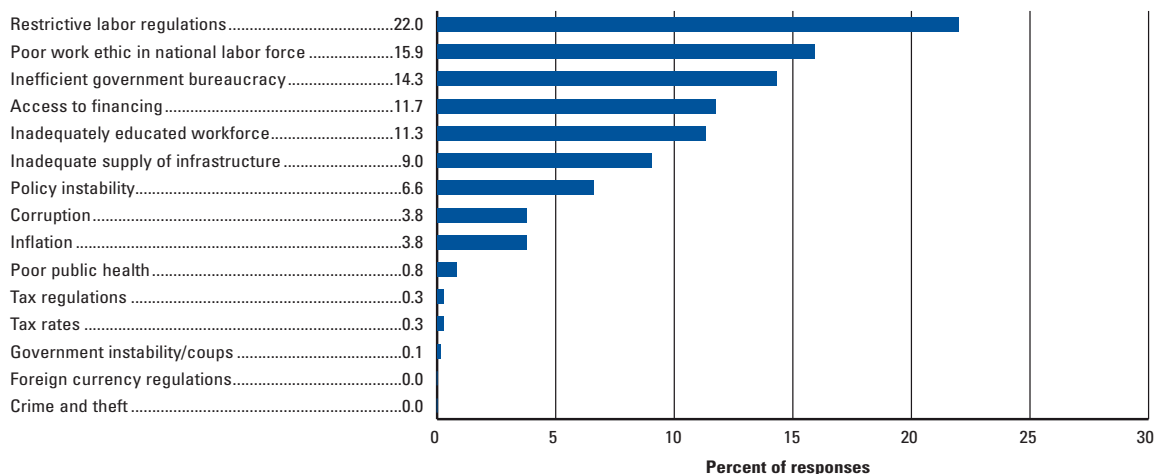
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 38 | 4.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 37 | 4.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 43 | 4.4 |
| Basic requirements | 22 | 5.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 30 | 4.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 27 | 5.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 5 | 6.0 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 37 | 5.8 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 44 | 4.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 48 | 4.4 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 22 | 5.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 35 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 30 | 4.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 35 | 4.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 97 | 2.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 60 | 3.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 61 | 4.2 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 32 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 51 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 25 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 46 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 24 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 44 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 32 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 1 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 36 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 5 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 55 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 7 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 23 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 32 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 23 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 79 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 16 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 31 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 61 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 68 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 19 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 71 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 8 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 33 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 12 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 17 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 25 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 31 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 34 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 26 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 33 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 85 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 36 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 12 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 30 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 31 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 85 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 26 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 6 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 23 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 30 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 83 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 17 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 10 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 22 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 123 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 52 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 70 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 28 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 45 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 64 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 4 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 12 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 11 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 21 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 14 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 17 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 42 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 43 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 18 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 51 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 26 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 28 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 55 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 59 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 60 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 28 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 62 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 15 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 4 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 45 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 49 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 45 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 45 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 50 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 36 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 20 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 62 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 108 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 74 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 18 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 67 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 118 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 40 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 82 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 54 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 15 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 41 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 102 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 28 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 83 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 103 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 35 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 36 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 48 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 39 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 28 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 58 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 112 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 87 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 101 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 18 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 42 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

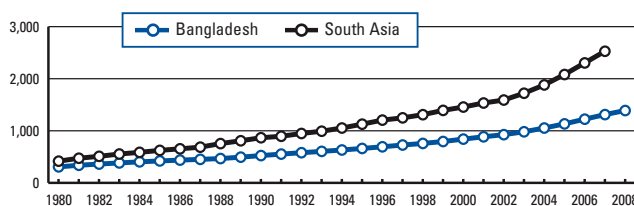
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Bangladesh

Key indicators

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 161.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 81.9 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 506.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.33 |

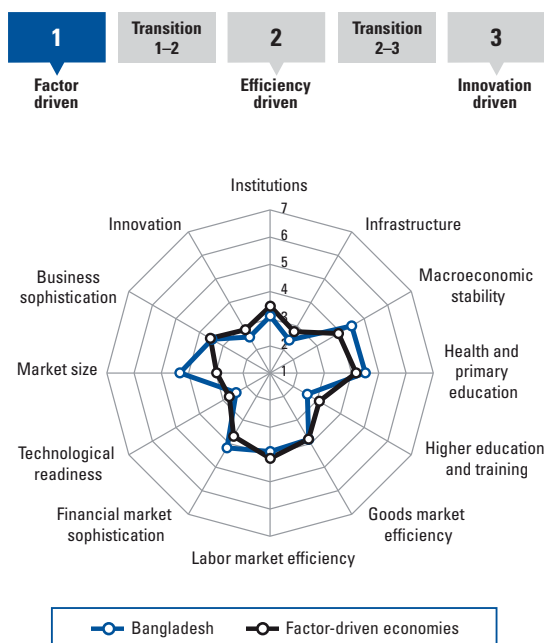
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



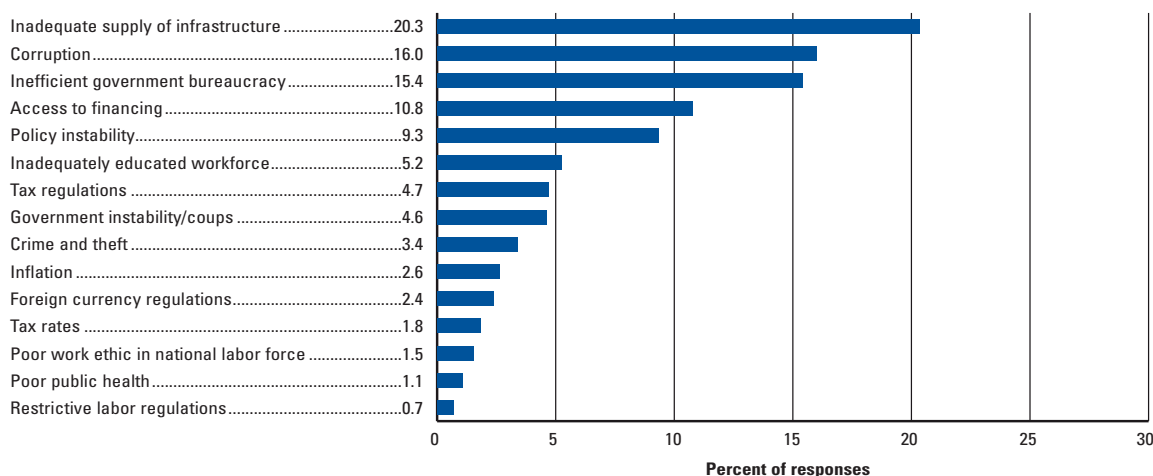
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 106 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 111 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 107 | 3.5 |
| Basic requirements | 108 | 3.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 122 | 3.1 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 126 | 2.4 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 84 | 4.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 105 | 4.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 97 | 3.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 129 | 2.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 102 | 3.8 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 112 | 3.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 71 | 4.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 125 | 2.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 48 | 4.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 114 | 3.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 100 | 3.5 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 107 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 74 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 124 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 128 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 110 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 90 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 117 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 63 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 82 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 60 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 119 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 98 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 119 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 123 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 47 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 104 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 88 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 89 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 118 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 115 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 99 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 123 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 46 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 112 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 128 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 113 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 97 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 119 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 92 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 125 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 122 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 104 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 118 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 85 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 116 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 68 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 25 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 125 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 118 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 95 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 92 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 65 ■ | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 97 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 113 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 114 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 116 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 95 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 61 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 128 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 115 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 117 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 33 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 108 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 110 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 122 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 55 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 118 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 68 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 18 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 81 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 101 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 60 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 66 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 98 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 108 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 109 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 94 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 109 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 106 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 131 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 75 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 105 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 120 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 104 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 131 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 100 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 98 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 128 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 115 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 103 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 122 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 42 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 63 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 112 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 110 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 93 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 108 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 91 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 118 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 65 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 101 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 130 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 132 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 100 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 119 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 128 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 132 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 125 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 112 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 117 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 123 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 108 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 130 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 125 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 127 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 69 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

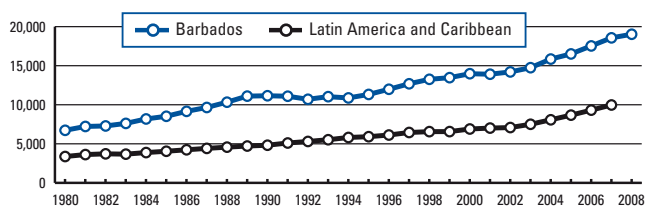
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Barbados

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 0.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 3.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 13,355.9 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.01 |

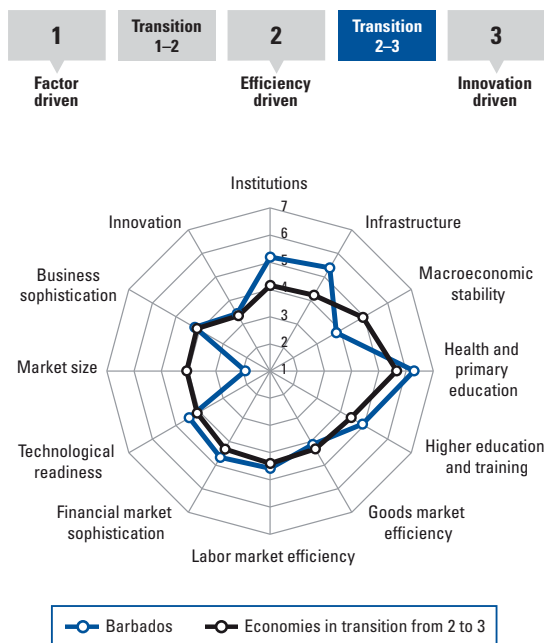
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



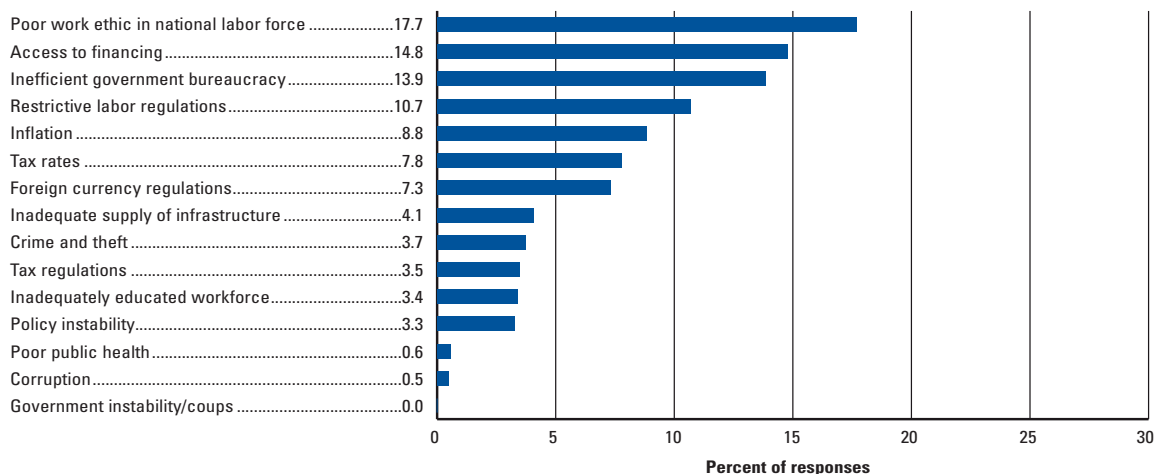
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 44 | 4.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 47 | 4.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 50 | 4.3 |
| Basic requirements | 31 | 5.2 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 20 | 5.2 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 21 | 5.4 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 115 | 3.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 9 | 6.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 60 | 4.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 26 | 4.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 72 | 4.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 48 | 4.6 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 38 | 4.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 41 | 4.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 126 | 1.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 49 | 3.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 58 | 4.2 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 47 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 25 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 96 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 28 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 99 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 27 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 67 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 17 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 28 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 20 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | n/a |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 26 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | n/a |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 21 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | n/a |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 17 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 19 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 22 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 87 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 18 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 123 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 16 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 53 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 57 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 32 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 87 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 73 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 20 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 76 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 19 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 37 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 18 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 16 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 34 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 35 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 94 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 38 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | n/a |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 70 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 16 | 7.05 Firing costs* | n/a |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 32 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 94 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 37 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 21 | 7.08 Brain drain | 35 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 16 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 24 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 80 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 24 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 47 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 17 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 55 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 66 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 102 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 69 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 101 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 114 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 64 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | n/a |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 67 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 12 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 125 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 24 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | n/a |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 29 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 46 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 41 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 1 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 42 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 112 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 42 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 104 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 68 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 54 | 9.06 Internet users* | n/a |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 38 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 51 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 5 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 27 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 38 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 9 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 127 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 121 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 16 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 37 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 103 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 13 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 54 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 12 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 66 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 27 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 20 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 42 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 45 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 62 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 77 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 37 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 61 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 60 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 63 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 77 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 38 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 67 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 35 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 46 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 63 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

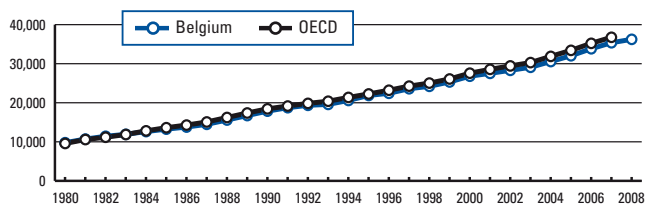
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Belgium

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 10.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 506.4 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 47,107.8 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.57 |

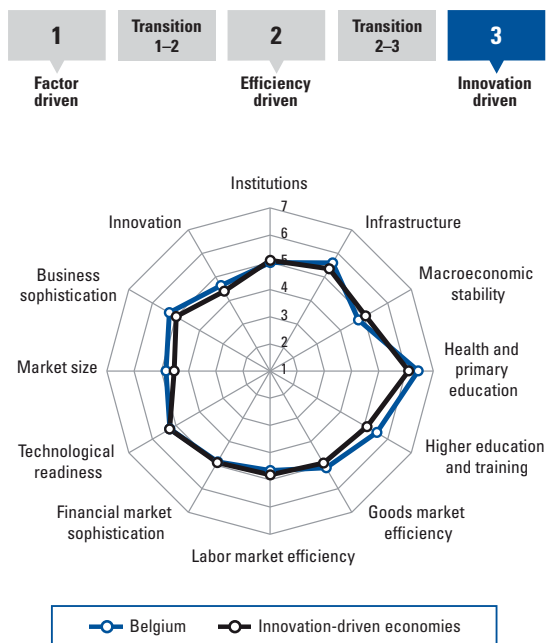
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



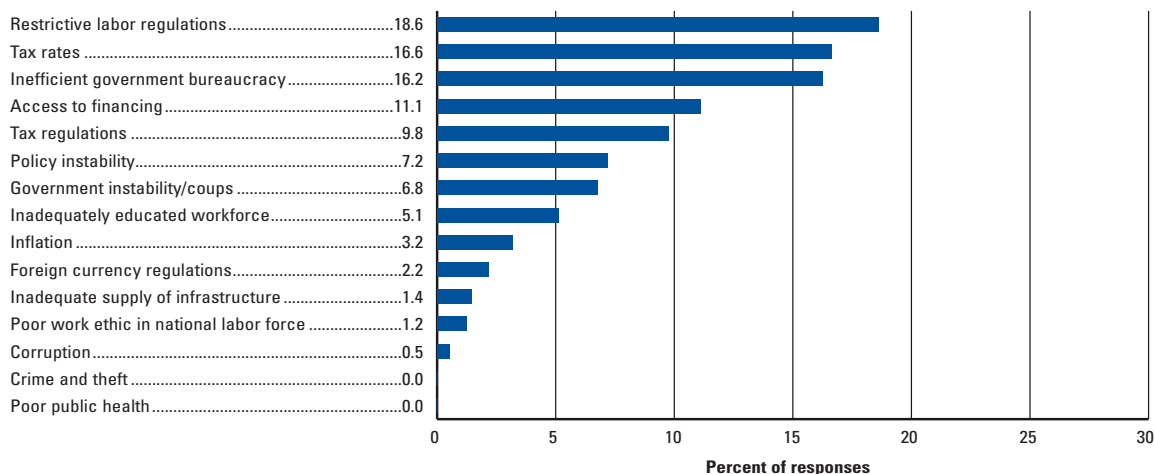
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 18 | 5.1 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 19 | 5.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 20 | 5.1 |
| Basic requirements | 20 | 5.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 24 | 5.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 18 | 5.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 56 | 4.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 3 | 6.4 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 18 | 5.0 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 8 | 5.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 13 | 5.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 44 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 25 | 4.9 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 22 | 5.3 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 25 | 4.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 13 | 5.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 11 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 23 | ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 22 | ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 23 | ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 40 | ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 25 | ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 27 | ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 45 | ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 112 | ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 48 | ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 56 | ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 63 | ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 47 | ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 24 | ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 35 | ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 26 | ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 20 | ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 22 | ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 19 | ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 27 | ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 15 | ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 16 | ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 11 | ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 6 | ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 14 | ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 36 | ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 14 | ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 24 | ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 64 | ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 50 | ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 33 | ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 22 | ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 123 | ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 9 | ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 24 | ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 19 | ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 | ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 15 | ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 15 | ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 2 | ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 24 | ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 20 | ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 11 | ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 24 | ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 7 | ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 4 | ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 7 | ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 24 | ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 10 | ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 13 | ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

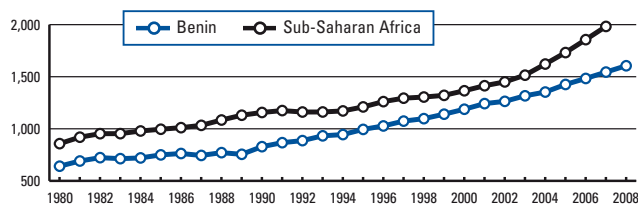
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | |
|--|----------|---|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 7 | ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 9 | ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 14 | ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 130 | ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 105 | ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 4 | ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 4 | ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 43 | ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 12 | ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 | ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 12 | ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 26 | ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 38 | ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 13 | ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 16 | ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 73 | ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 119 | ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 25 | ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 115 | ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 27 | ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 87 | ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 20 | ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 21 | ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 54 | ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 19 | ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 50 | ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 24 | ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 29 | ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 32 | ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 15 | ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 95 | ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 27 | ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 | ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 19 | ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 27 | ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 30 | ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 16 | ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 36 | ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 18 | ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 26 | ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 13 | ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 28 | ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 21 | ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 14 | ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 5 | ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 27 | ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 10 | ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 17 | ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 23 | ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 10 | ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 15 | ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 14 | ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 12 | ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 8 | ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 15 | ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 8 | ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 35 | ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 17 | ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 21 | ■ |

Benin

Key indicators

| | |
|---|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 9.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 6.9 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 856.0 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.02 |

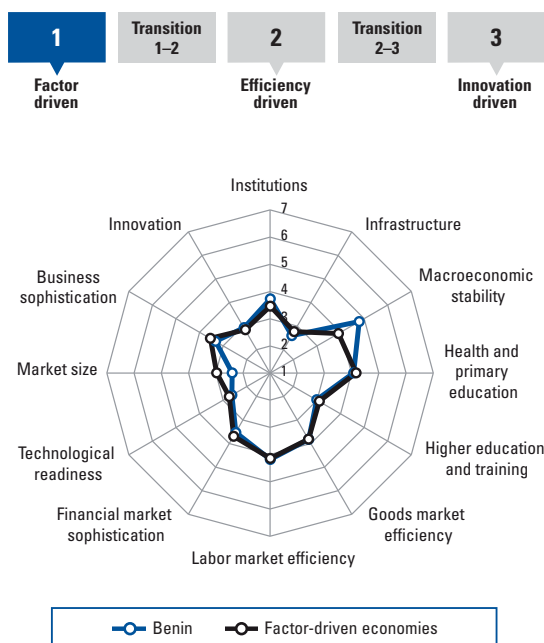
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



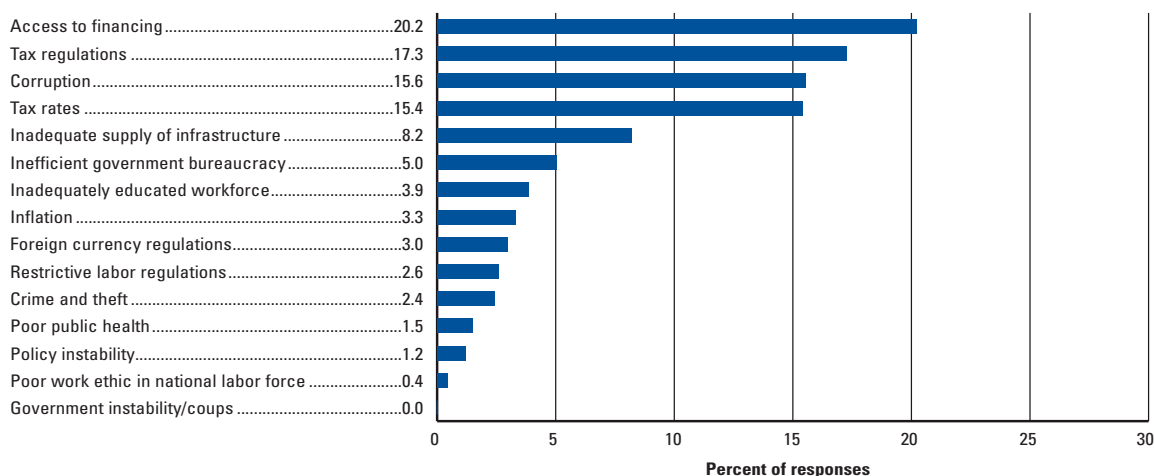
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 103 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 106 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 108 | 3.5 |
| Basic requirements | 99 | 3.8 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 79 | 3.7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 117 | 2.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 54 | 4.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 111 | 4.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 121 | 3.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 115 | 3.0 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 103 | 3.8 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 87 | 4.2 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 108 | 3.5 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 117 | 2.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 122 | 2.4 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 104 | 3.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 114 | 3.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 96 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 63 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 97 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 44 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 116 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 68 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 73 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 104 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 77 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 119 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 52 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 33 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 84 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 68 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 115 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 46 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 71 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 30 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 82 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 62 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 90 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 88 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 109 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 79 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 97 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 107 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 113 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 66 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 105 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 81 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 105 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 69 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 86 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 22 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 55 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 82 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 44 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 110 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 66 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 98 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 96 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 91 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 102 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 98 | 7.08 Brain drain | 94 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 120 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 93 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 118 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 111 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 101 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 113 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 86 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 115 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 54 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 88 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 105 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 107 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 62 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 115 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | n/a | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 52 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 14 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 98 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 119 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 127 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 117 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 103 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 108 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 84 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 86 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 105 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 100 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 104 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 110 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 123 | 9.06 Internet users* | 119 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 114 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 118 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 74 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 116 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 114 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 83 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 117 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 128 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 118 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 117 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 116 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 69 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 89 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 69 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 118 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 56 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 83 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 117 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 88 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 77 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 120 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 125 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 118 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 121 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 126 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 102 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 95 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 79 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 112 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 47 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 73 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

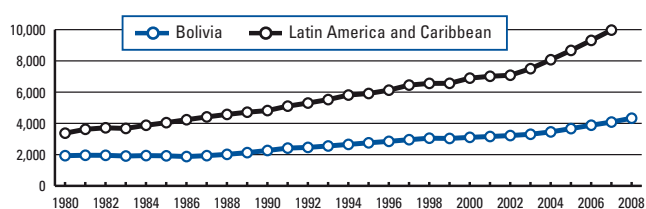
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Bolivia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 9.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 17.4 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,736.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.06 |

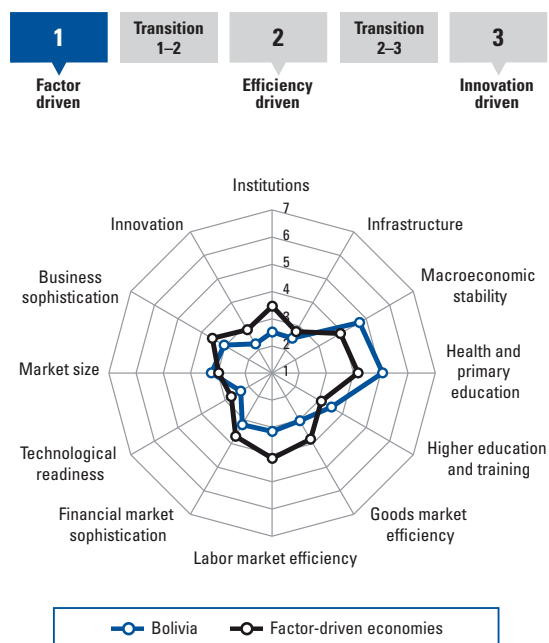
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



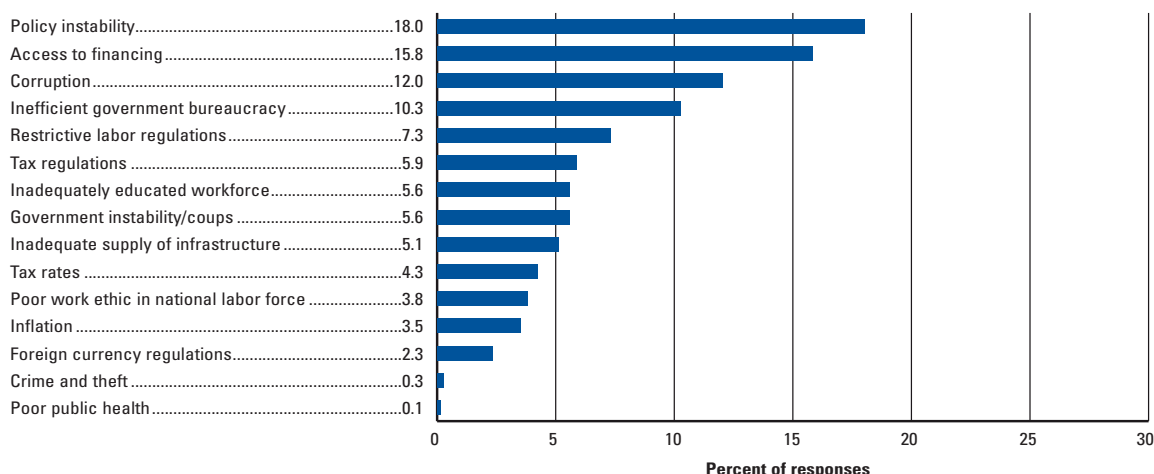
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 120 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 118 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 105 | 3.6 |
| Basic requirements | 106 | 3.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 132 | 2.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 122 | 2.5 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 60 | 4.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 94 | 5.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 128 | 3.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 93 | 3.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 131 | 3.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 131 | 3.2 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 121 | 3.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 128 | 2.3 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 87 | 3.2 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 133 | 2.6 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 131 | 3.0 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 132 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 131 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 133 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 130 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 126 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 128 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 131 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 123 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 101 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 131 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 129 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 131 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 116 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 109 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 117 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 132 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 132 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 129 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 127 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 131 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 124 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 123 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 93 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 115 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 112 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 86 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 90 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 96 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 24 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 27 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 111 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 101 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 73 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 103 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 100 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 102 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 98 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 95 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 103 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 97 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 121 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 69 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 16 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 85 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 53 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 126 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 112 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 112 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 114 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 112 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 117 |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

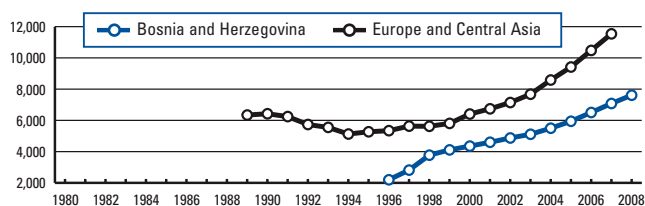
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 126 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 110 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 129 |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 125 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 122 |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 120 |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 111 |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 113 |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 132 |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 89 |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 130 |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 133 |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 125 |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 133 |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 121 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 127 |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 103 |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 128 |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 127 |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 128 |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 119 |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 129 |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 124 |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 58 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 112 |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 116 |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 122 |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 89 |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 92 |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 100 |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 75 |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 104 |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 127 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 129 |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 132 |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 133 |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 131 |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 102 |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 90 |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 99 |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 93 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 87 |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 81 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 131 |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 130 |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 129 |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 131 |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 108 |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 108 |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 117 |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 110 |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 104 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 117 |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 130 |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 132 |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 121 |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 133 |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 127 |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 82 |

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 3.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 18.5 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 4,625.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total..... | n/a |

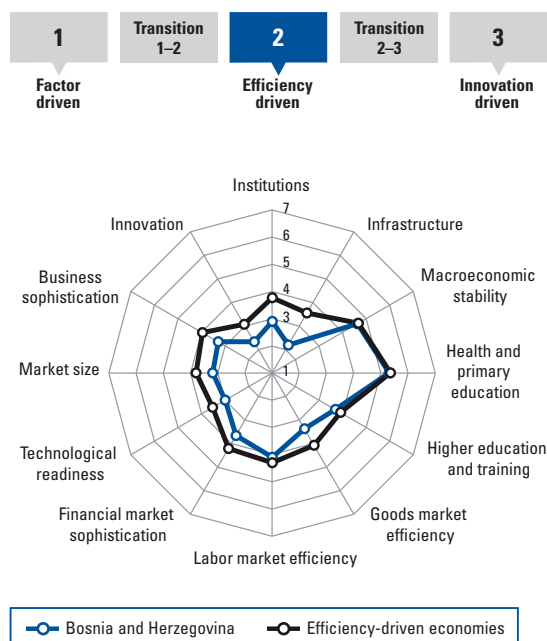
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



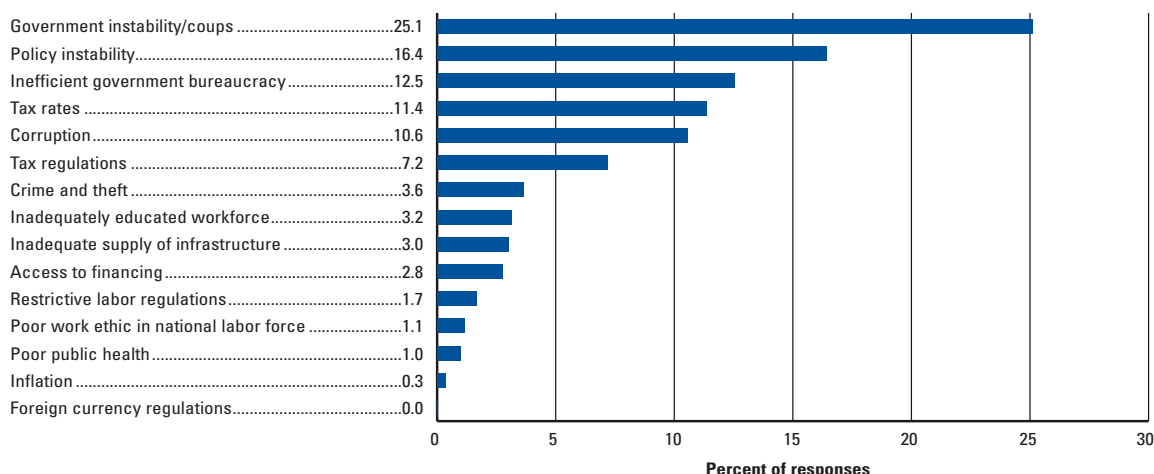
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 109 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 107 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 106 | 3.6 |
| Basic requirements | 100 | 3.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 128 | 2.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 128 | 2.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 69 | 4.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 75 | 5.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 100 | 3.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 86 | 3.7 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 125 | 3.4 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 94 | 4.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 104 | 3.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 95 | 3.0 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 90 | 3.2 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 127 | 2.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 117 | 3.3 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 131 | 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/economy 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

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 128 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 131 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 57 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 129 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 127 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 124 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 118 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 116 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 133 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 132 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 133 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 13 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 47 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 78 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 99 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 133 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 131 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 131 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 133 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 132 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 132 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 100 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 133 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 133 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 129 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 46 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 51 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 76 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 117 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 56 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 31 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 68 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 65 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 67 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 7 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 59 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 45 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 57 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | n/a |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | n/a |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 75 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 56 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 114 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 31 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 99 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 76 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 130 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 131 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 118 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 132 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 133 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 124 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 71 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 107 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 114 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 114 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 90 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 93 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 94 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 115 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 93 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 117 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 123 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 72 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 32 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 96 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 5 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 55 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 130 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 132 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 131 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 48 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 122 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 97 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 90 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 128 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 106 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 82 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 97 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 71 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 122 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 131 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 128 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 115 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 78 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 50 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 79 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 56 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 88 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 95 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 80 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 113 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 116 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 125 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 106 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 131 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 116 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 108 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 124 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 121 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 126 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 122 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 130 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 129 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 122 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 71 ■ |

* Hard data

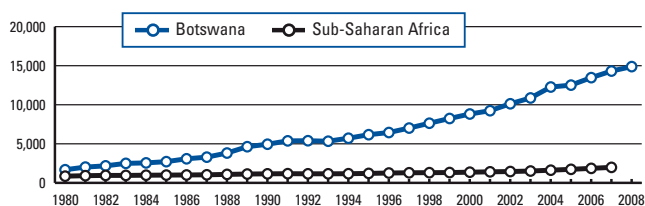
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Botswana

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 1.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 13.5 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 7,554.2 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total..... | n/a |

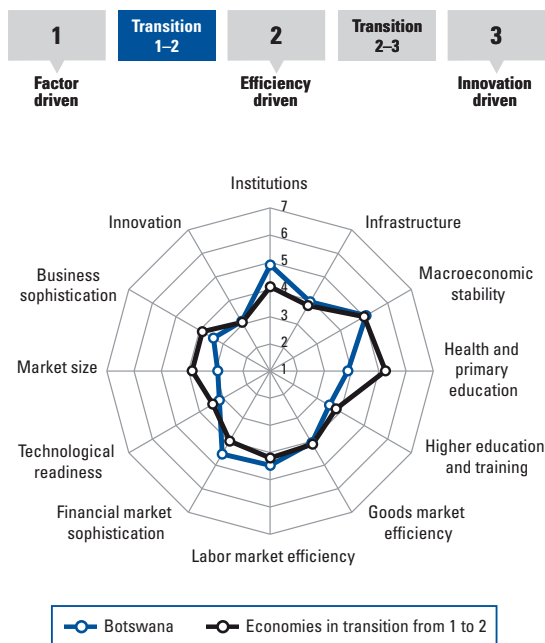
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



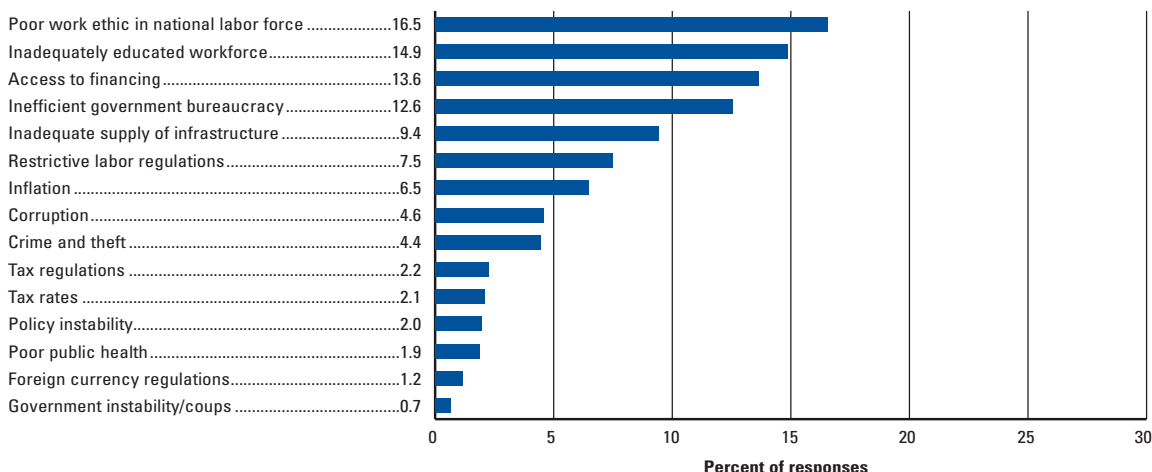
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | .66 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | .56 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | .76 | 4.0 |
| Basic requirements | .63 | 4.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | .29 | 4.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | .61 | 3.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | .41 | 5.1 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | .118 | 3.8 |
| Efficiency enhancers | .87 | 3.8 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | .94 | 3.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | .79 | 4.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | .58 | 4.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | .47 | 4.5 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | .92 | 3.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | .98 | 2.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | .92 | 3.3 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | .107 | 3.4 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 38 | ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 49 | ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 25 | ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 19 | ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 27 | ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 21 | ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 12 | ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 40 | ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 34 | ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 26 | ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 38 | ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 49 | ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 78 | ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 51 | ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 39 | ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 28 | ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 57 | ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 50 | ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 44 | ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 46 | ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 45 | ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 34 | ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 79 | ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 95 | ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 131 | ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 81 | ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 95 | ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 52 | ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 15 | ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 108 | ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 91 | ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 8 | ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 104 | ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 94 | ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 127 | ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 130 | ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 126 | ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 133 | ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 124 | ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 117 | ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 53 | ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 111 | ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 14 | ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 92 | ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 115 | ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 42 | ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 81 | ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 118 | ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 96 | ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 113 | ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 74 | ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

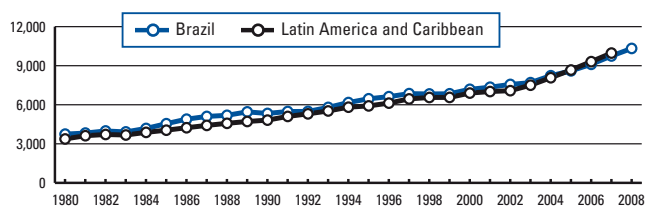
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | |
|--|----------|---|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 88 | ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 86 | ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 79 | ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 20 | ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 7 | ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 | ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 122 | ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 32 | ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 42 | ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 53 | ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 44 | ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 28 | ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 47 | ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 121 | ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 80 | ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 44 | ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 107 | ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 25 | ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 68 | ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 106 | ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 85 | ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 44 | ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 45 | ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 68 | ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 83 | ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 71 | ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 38 | ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 51 | ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 28 | ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 31 | ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 47 | ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 68 | ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 | ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 69 | ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 73 | ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 94 | ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 62 | ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 80 | ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 112 | ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 83 | ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 98 | ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 102 | ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 92 | ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 124 | ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 115 | ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 98 | ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 58 | ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 109 | ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 106 | ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 103 | ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 122 | ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 89 | ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 95 | ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 73 | ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 73 | ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 58 | ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 40 | ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 100 | ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 | ■ |

Brazil

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 194.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 1,572.8 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 8,197.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 2.86 |

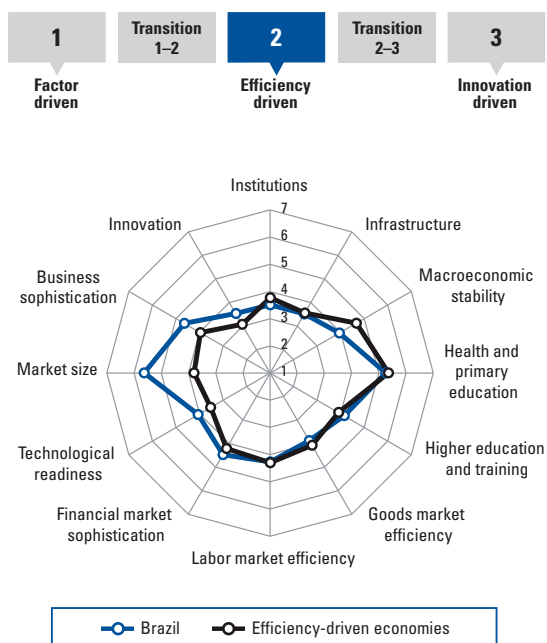
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



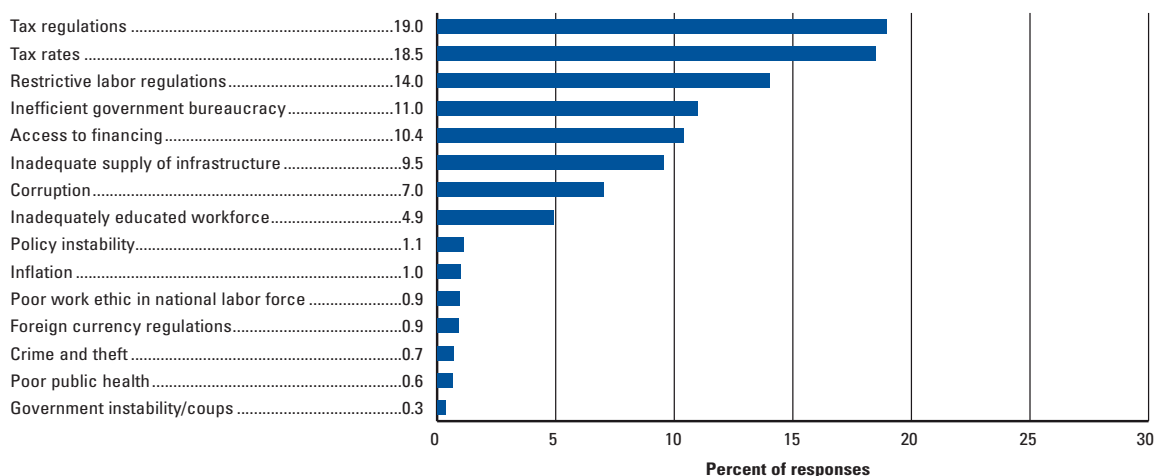
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 56 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 64 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 72 | 4.0 |
| Basic requirements | 91 | 4.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 93 | 3.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 74 | 3.5 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 109 | 3.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 79 | 5.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 42 | 4.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 58 | 4.1 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 99 | 3.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 80 | 4.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 51 | 4.5 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 46 | 4.1 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 10 | 5.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 38 | 4.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 32 | 4.6 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 70 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 52 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 92 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 35 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 121 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 36 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 127 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 133 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 78 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 117 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 74 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 126 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 129 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 128 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 132 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 33 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 95 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 117 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 81 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 94 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 96 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 71 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 5 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 70 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 118 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 121 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 111 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 50 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 89 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 57 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 95 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 70 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 58 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 87 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 59 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 110 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 96 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 118 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 81 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 68 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 106 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 68 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 86 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 35 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 127 | 7.08 Brain drain | 34 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 89 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 78 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 12 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 55 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 61 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 13 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 44 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 62 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 69 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 68 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 86 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 91 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 42 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 128 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 10 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 67 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 10 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 77 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 49 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 98 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 36 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 59 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 41 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 65 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 23 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 66 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 81 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 85 | 9.06 Internet users* | 47 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 70 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 35 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 59 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 54 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 119 | | |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 75 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 55 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 9 |
| | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 22 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 25 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 10 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 73 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 35 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 103 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 29 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 123 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 89 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 66 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 57 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 64 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 26 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 29 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 31 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 52 | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 25 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 40 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 28 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 41 |
| | | 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 | 60 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 60 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 59 |

* Hard data

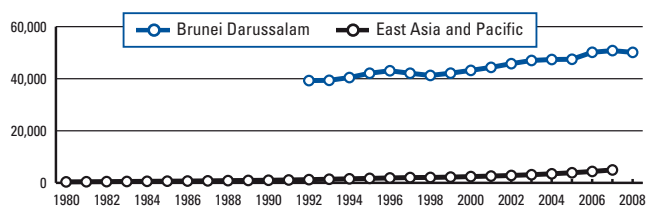
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Brunei Darussalam

Key indicators

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 0.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 14.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 37,053.0 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total | n/a |

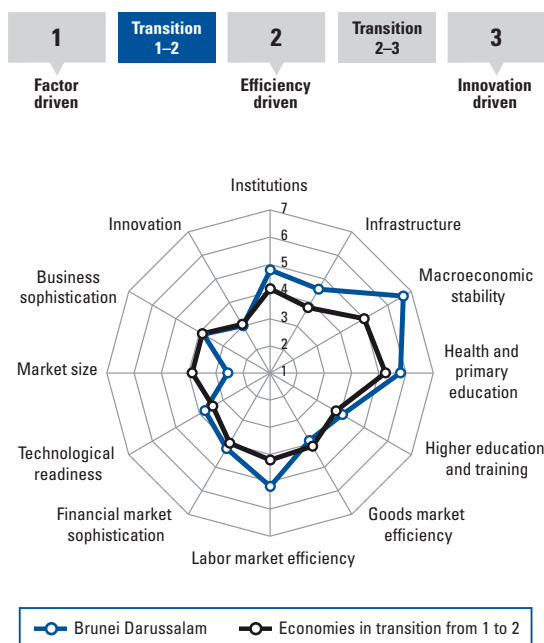
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



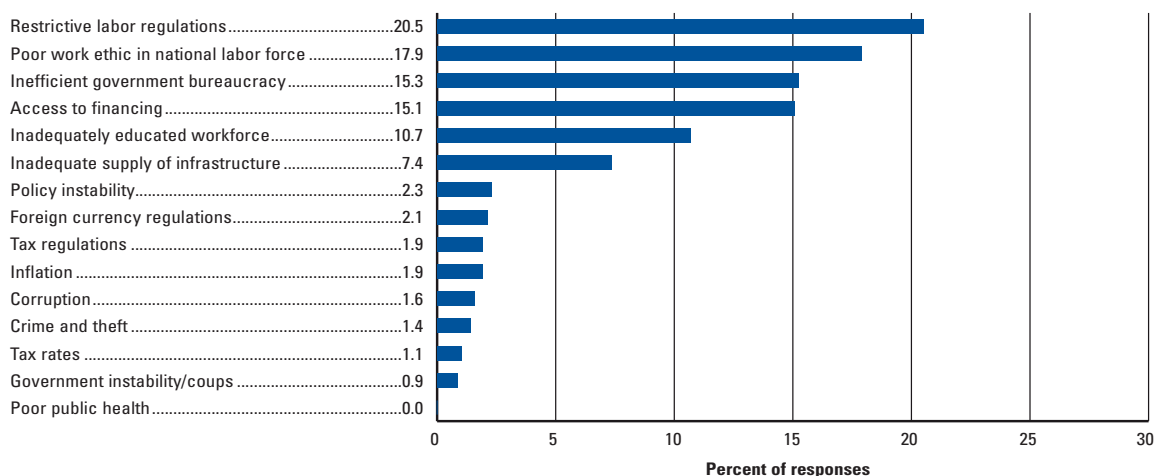
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 32 | 4.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 39 | 4.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | n/a | n/a |
| Basic requirements | 19 | 5.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 36 | 4.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 41 | 4.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 1 | 6.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 42 | 5.8 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 76 | 3.9 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 62 | 4.1 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 100 | 3.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 10 | 5.2 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 68 | 4.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 60 | 3.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 115 | 2.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 81 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 77 | 3.8 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 49 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 75 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 51 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 72 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 29 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 71 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 20 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 14 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 46 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 55 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 32 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 126 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 19 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 126 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 39 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 27 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 32 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 60 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 55 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 65 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 46 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 108 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 14 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 78 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 15 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 36 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 16 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 60 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 38 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 101 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 37 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 51 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 42 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 16 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 61 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 33 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 78 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 37 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 6 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 29 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 16 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 65 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 42 | 7.08 Brain drain | 33 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 47 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 69 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 90 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 47 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 64 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 64 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 117 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 42 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 4 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 62 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 2 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 56 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 6 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 90 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 52 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 39 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | n/a | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 101 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 85 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 75 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 51 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 86 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 57 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 71 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 72 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 72 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 92 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 65 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 41 | 9.06 Internet users* | 39 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 38 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 68 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 26 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 67 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 74 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 82 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 121 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 91 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 37 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 95 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 39 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 63 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 40 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 78 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 74 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 72 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 37 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 50 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 108 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 126 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 54 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 78 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 91 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 93 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 68 |
| | | | |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 91 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 97 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 70 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 75 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 32 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 110 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

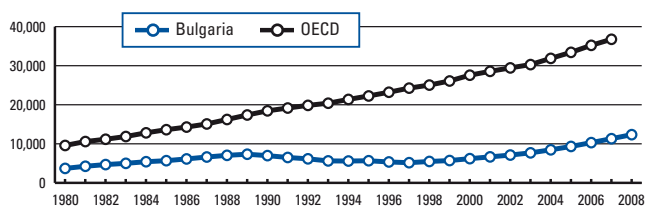
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Bulgaria

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 7.6 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 52.0 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 6,856.9 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.14 |

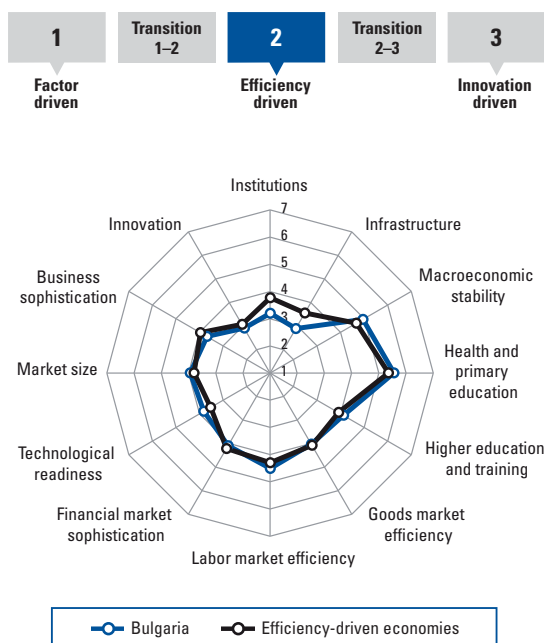
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



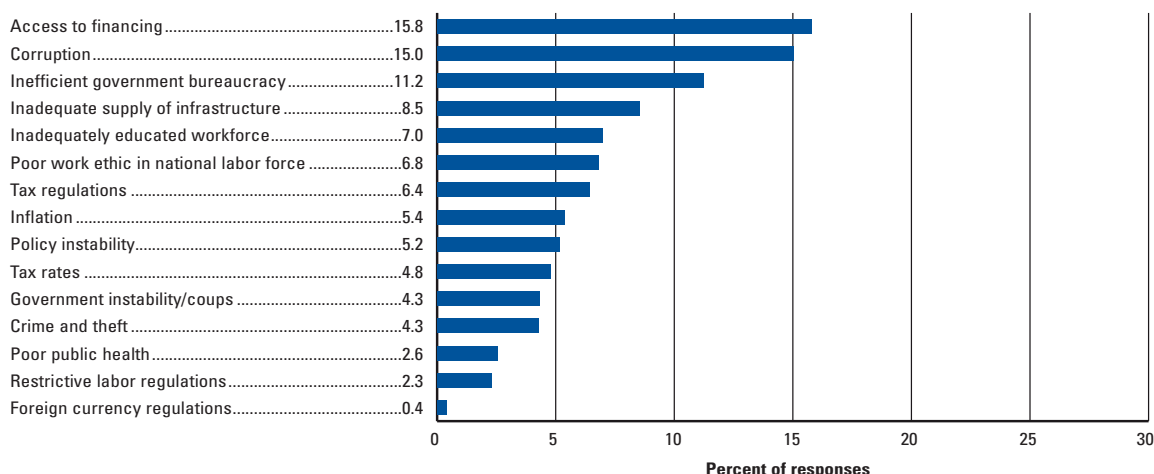
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 76 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 76 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 79 | 3.9 |
| Basic requirements | 80 | 4.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 116 | 3.2 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 102 | 2.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 45 | 4.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 58 | 5.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 62 | 4.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 60 | 4.1 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 81 | 4.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 54 | 4.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 76 | 4.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 56 | 3.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 58 | 3.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 89 | 3.3 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 89 | 3.7 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 110 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 109 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 113 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 112 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 108 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 110 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 93 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 82 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 116 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 105 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 118 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 92 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 98 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 121 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 115 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 107 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 85 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 107 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 120 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 115 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 124 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 54 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 86 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 96 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 79 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 95 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 43 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 21 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 93 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 102 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 78 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 26 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 81 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 59 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 65 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 50 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 59 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 70 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 58 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 66 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 13 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 42 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 82 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 56 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 92 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 52 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 73 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 126 ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

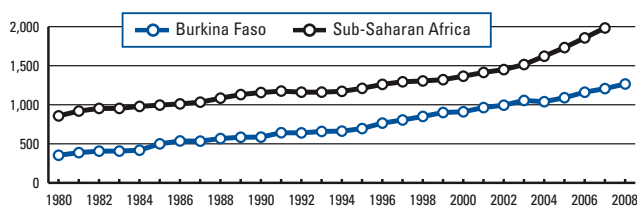
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 66 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 67 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 99 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 81 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 43 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 8 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 109 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 131 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 94 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 92 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 114 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 88 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 92 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 82 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 112 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 31 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 53 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 39 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 15 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 45 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 121 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 128 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 32 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 110 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 85 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 49 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 71 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 94 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 31 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 102 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 108 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 107 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 107 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 43 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 104 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 11 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 56 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 67 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 43 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 59 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 60 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 58 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 73 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 108 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 84 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 75 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 97 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 92 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 95 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 114 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 73 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 75 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 94 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 102 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 97 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 88 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 36 ■ |

Burkina Faso

Key indicators

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 15.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 8.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 577.0 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.03 |

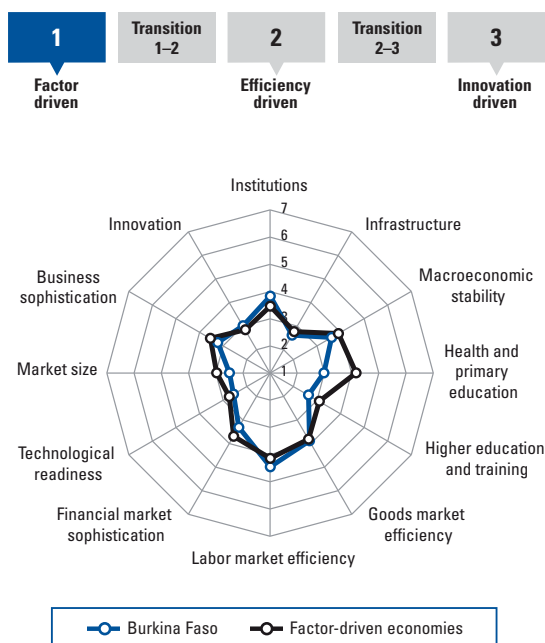
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



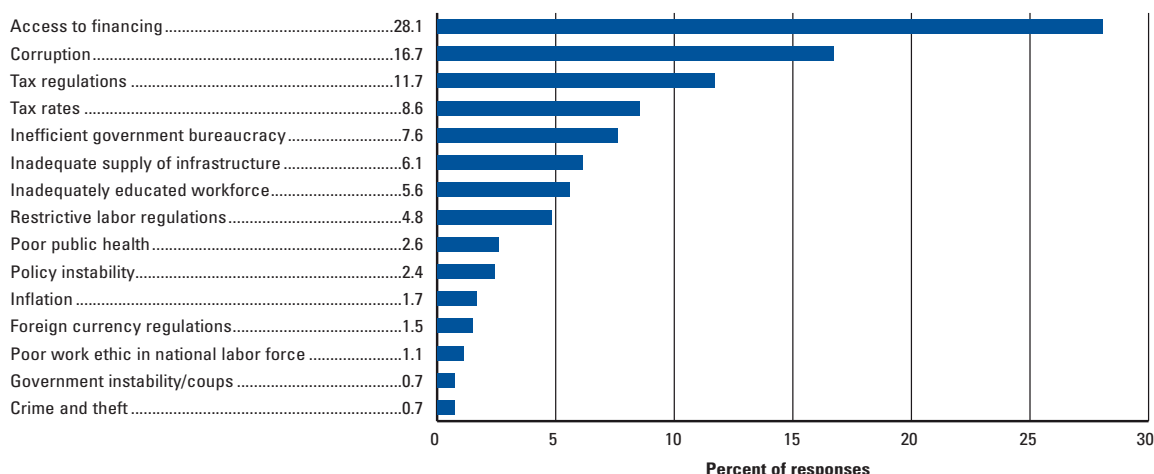
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 128 | 3.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 127 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 112 | 3.4 |
| Basic requirements | 130 | 3.2 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 71 | 3.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 115 | 2.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 118 | 3.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 130 | 3.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 122 | 3.2 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 127 | 2.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 98 | 3.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 60 | 4.4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 117 | 3.3 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 122 | 2.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 119 | 2.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 105 | 3.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 123 | 3.2 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 71 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 113 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 76 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 74 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 83 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 77 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 75 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 76 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 96 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 72 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 50 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 16 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 60 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 44 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 44 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 64 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 54 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 64 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 59 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 99 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 34 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 109 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 61 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 92 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 81 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 80 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 88 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 101 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 65 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 122 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 73 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 87 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 89 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 109 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 86 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 65 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 28 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 53 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 113 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 61 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 105 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 118 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 79 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 103 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 71 | 7.08 Brain drain | 67 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 122 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 29 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 121 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 109 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 113 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 118 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 94 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 132 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 127 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 132 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 119 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 101 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 92 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 110 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | n/a | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 67 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 37 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 103 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 121 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 131 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 113 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 104 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 101 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 107 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 92 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 107 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 94 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 110 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 125 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 132 | 9.06 Internet users* | 127 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 124 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 119 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 98 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 120 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 130 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 64 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 111 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 129 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 132 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 125 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 92 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 127 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 96 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 82 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 132 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 86 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 78 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 127 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 110 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 86 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 126 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 127 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 131 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 128 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 133 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 83 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 58 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 92 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 93 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 53 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 99 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

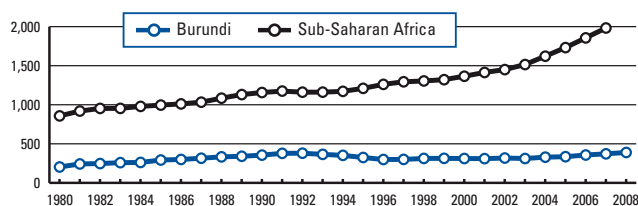
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Burundi

Key indicators

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 8.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 1.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 138.0 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.00 |

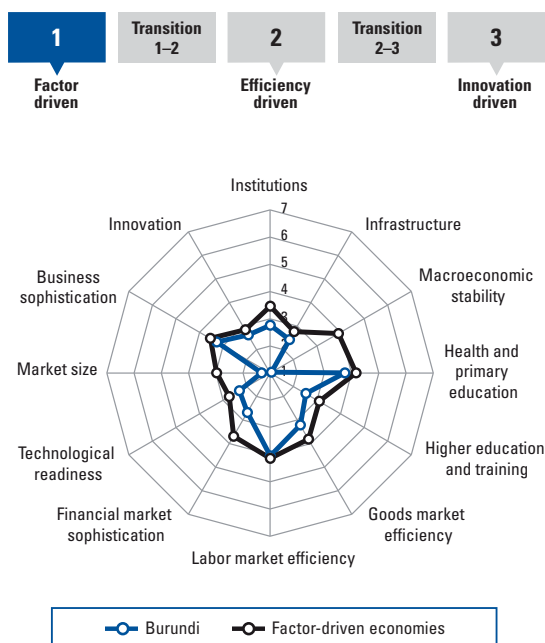
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



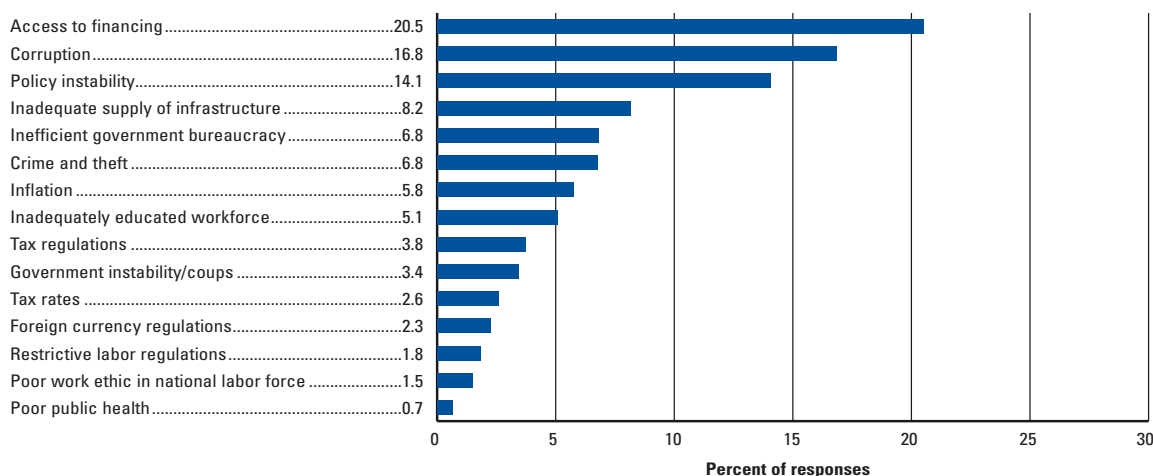
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 133 | 2.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 132 | 3.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 130 | 2.8 |
| Basic requirements | 133 | 2.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 129 | 2.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 125 | 2.4 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 132 | 1.0 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 121 | 3.7 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 133 | 2.7 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 131 | 2.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 129 | 3.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 101 | 4.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 133 | 2.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 129 | 2.3 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 132 | 1.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 119 | 2.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 119 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 123 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 130 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 130 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 76 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 125 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 121 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 116 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 119 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 126 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 128 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 108 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 99 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 115 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 105 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 104 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 125 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 101 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 127 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 126 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 109 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 130 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 123 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 129 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 112 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 116 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 114 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 125 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 98 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 129 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 133 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 130 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 128 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 116 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 90 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 41 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 122 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 54 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 88 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 123 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 46 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 121 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 132 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 131 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 109 | 7.08 Brain drain | 120 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 110 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 3 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 132 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 117 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 133 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 126 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 122 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 126 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 131 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 108 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 131 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 127 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 127 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 115 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | n/a | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 125 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 129 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 130 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 123 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 117 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 116 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 130 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 98 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 111 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 123 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 108 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 114 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 111 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 115 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 131 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 130 | 9.06 Internet users* | 128 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 124 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 116 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 111 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 125 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 112 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 37 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 129 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 132 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 133 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 128 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 101 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 131 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 123 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 63 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 112 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 94 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 75 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 129 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 87 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 121 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 115 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 122 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 127 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 127 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 123 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 116 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 94 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 121 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 85 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 83 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 131 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

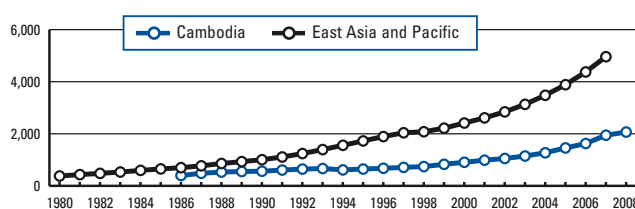
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Cambodia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 14.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 11.2 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 818.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.04 |

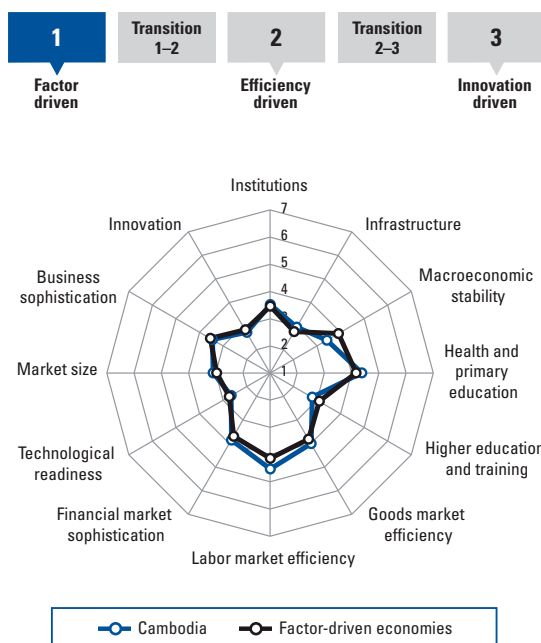
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



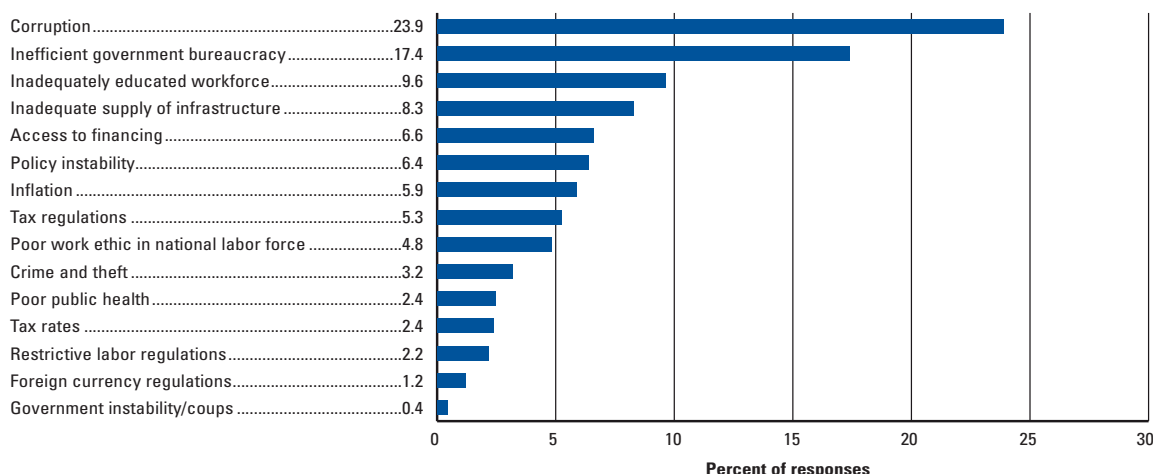
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 110 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 109 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 110 | 3.5 |
| Basic requirements | 112 | 3.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 92 | 3.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 95 | 2.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 122 | 3.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 107 | 4.4 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 103 | 3.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 122 | 2.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 85 | 4.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 52 | 4.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 94 | 3.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 113 | 2.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 92 | 3.1 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 107 | 3.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 101 | 3.4 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 107 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 108 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 103 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 98 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 59 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 111 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 71 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 57 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 72 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 72 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 65 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 106 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 94 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 77 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 84 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 113 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 90 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 113 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 89 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 101 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 82 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 77 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 94 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 89 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 88 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 91 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 121 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 127 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 72 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 98 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 120 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 119 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 49 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 108 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 107 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 106 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 127 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 109 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 93 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 110 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 106 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 114 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 90 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 124 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 114 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 114 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 101 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 115 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 120 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 105 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 106 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 86 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 112 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 88 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 105 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 50 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 13 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 75 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 124 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 48 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 96 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 107 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 77 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 47 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 102 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 69 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 58 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 105 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 75 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 92 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 36 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 71 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 50 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 109 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 51 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 28 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 120 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 130 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 95 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 78 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 58 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 114 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 126 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 5 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 100 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 93 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 118 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 56 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 118 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 129 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 125 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 106 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 92 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 85 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 125 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 114 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 55 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 73 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 101 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 123 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 111 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 114 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 111 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 92 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 107 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 81 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 109 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 76 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 113 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

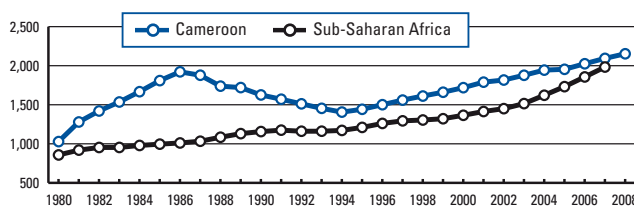
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Cameroon

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 18.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 23.2 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,199.2 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.06 |

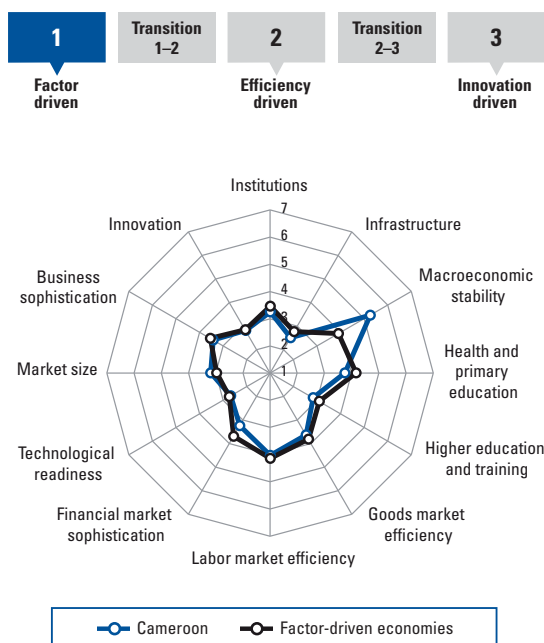
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



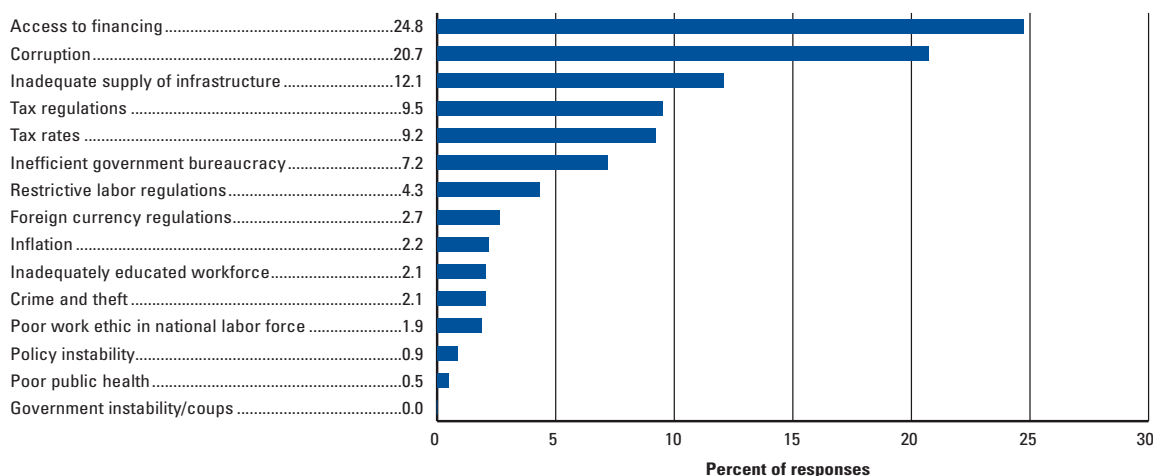
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 111 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 114 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 116 | 3.4 |
| Basic requirements | 107 | 3.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 112 | 3.2 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 121 | 2.5 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 34 | 5.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 122 | 3.7 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 119 | 3.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 119 | 2.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 118 | 3.6 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 104 | 4.0 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 120 | 3.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 111 | 2.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 89 | 3.2 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 106 | 3.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 106 | 3.4 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 106 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 112 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 129 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 96 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 119 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 89 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 100 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 102 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 88 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 88 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 76 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 83 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 102 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 103 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 87 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 119 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 106 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 95 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 92 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 114 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 111 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 70 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 123 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 125 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 99 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 115 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 115 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 15 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 84 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 39 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 110 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 16 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 123 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 119 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 117 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 103 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 115 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 122 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 122 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 121 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 79 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 117 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 111 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 127 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 111 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 84 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 77 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 75 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 109 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 107 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 95 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 80 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 93 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 102 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 113 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 96 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 111 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 95 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 52 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 73 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 121 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 57 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 108 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 107 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 105 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 126 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 109 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 61 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 96 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 41 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 60 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 95 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 110 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 115 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 92 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 128 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 91 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 125 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 126 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 103 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 90 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 87 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 115 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 88 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 82 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 115 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 95 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 114 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 116 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 111 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 124 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 86 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 97 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 47 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 109 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 126 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 122 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 112 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 99 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 115 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 98 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 127 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 78 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 104 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 83 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 116 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 105 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 71 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

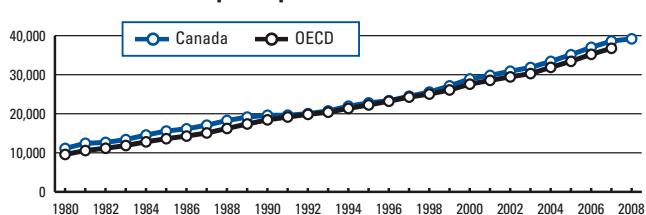
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Canada

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 33.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 1,511.0 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 45,428.2 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 1.89 |

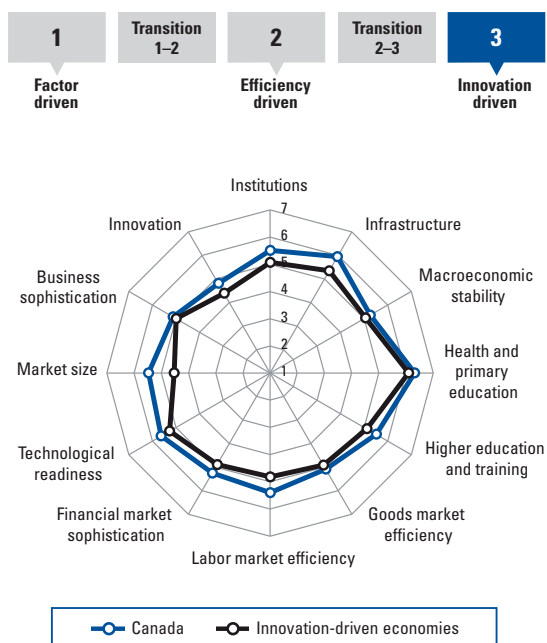
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



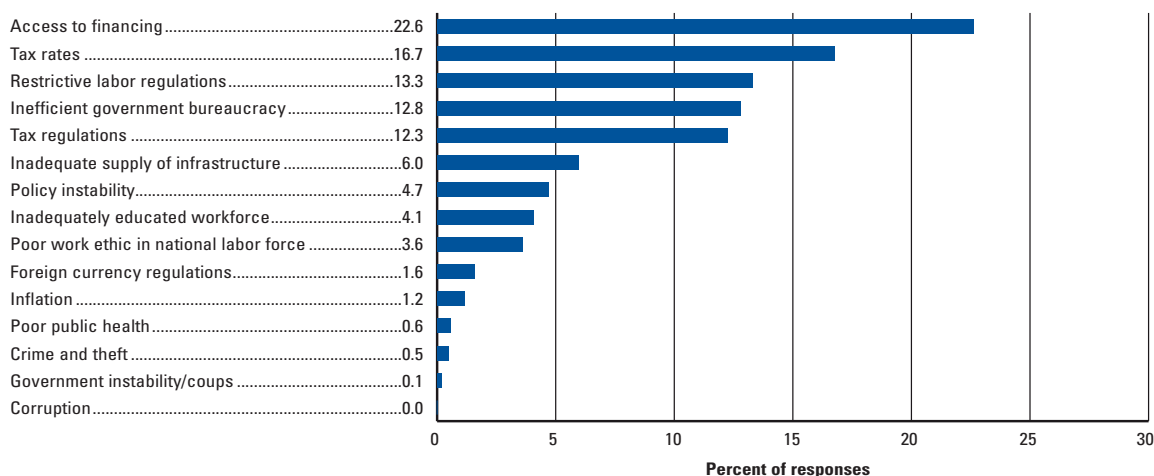
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 9 | 5.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 10 | 5.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 13 | 5.3 |
| Basic requirements | 10 | 5.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 17 | 5.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 7 | 5.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 31 | 5.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 7 | 6.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 4 | 5.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 9 | 5.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 16 | 5.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 7 | 5.4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 11 | 5.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 11 | 5.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 14 | 5.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 12 | 5.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 17 | 5.1 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 12 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 24 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 18 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 13 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 19 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 19 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 23 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 65 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 11 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 75 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 15 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 1 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 29 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 6 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 42 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 41 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 16 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 45 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 16 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 36 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 14 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 22 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 74 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 51 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 38 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 31 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 40 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 18 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 11 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 14 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 10 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 7 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 31 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 4 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 29 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 8 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 21 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 13 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 52 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 21 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 26 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 15 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 9 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 14 | 7.08 Brain drain | 14 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 25 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 22 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 9 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 15 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 3 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 10 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 17 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 25 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 39 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 18 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 58 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 37 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 3 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 5 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 28 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 1 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 108 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 21 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 58 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 9 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 16 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 21 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 5 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 12 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 29 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 9 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 74 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 92 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 26 | 9.06 Internet users* | 12 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 7 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 1 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 10 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 10 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 7 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 47 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 14 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 15 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 21 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 25 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 17 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 5 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 8 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 14 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 8 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 2 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 48 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 12 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 38 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 11 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 33 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 12 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 20 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 10 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 10 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 20 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 11 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 22 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 9 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 25 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 6 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 10 |

* Hard data

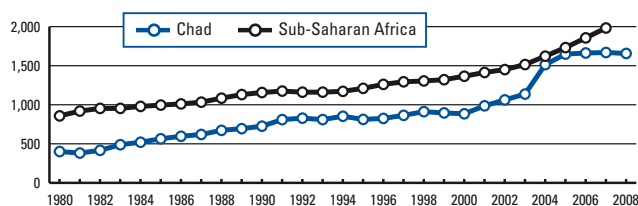
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Chad

Key indicators

| | |
|---|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 11.1 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 8.4 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 862.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.02 |

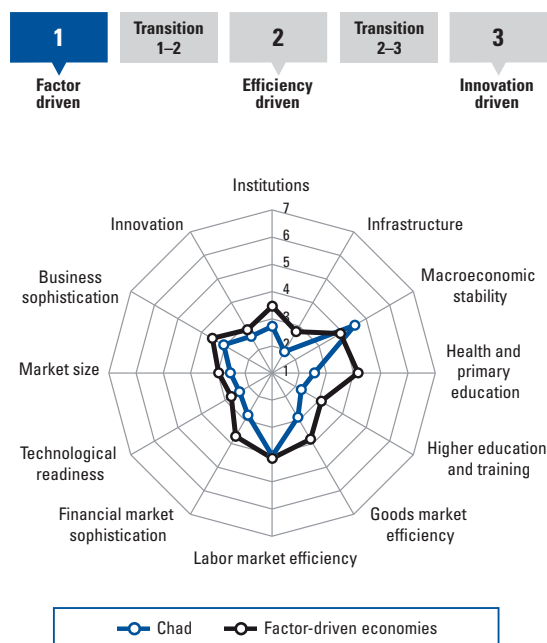
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



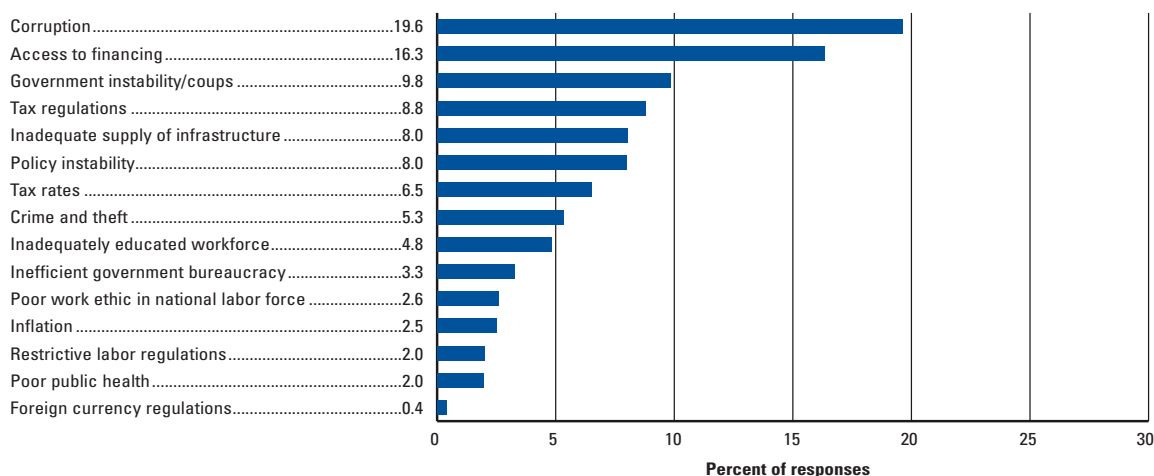
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 131 | 2.9 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 134 | 2.8 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 131 | 2.8 |
| Basic requirements | 131 | 2.9 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 131 | 2.7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 133 | 1.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 82 | 4.5 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 133 | 2.6 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 131 | 2.8 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 133 | 2.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 133 | 2.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 102 | 4.0 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 131 | 2.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 127 | 2.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 116 | 2.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 126 | 2.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 129 | 3.1 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 130 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 133 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 127 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 117 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 132 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 126 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 110 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 117 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 125 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 110 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 116 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 129 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 124 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 120 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 79 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 111 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 113 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 129 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 107 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 124 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 129 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 128 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 115 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 129 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 113 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 132 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 126 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 130 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 128 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 132 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 126 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 133 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 130 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 129 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 49 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 114 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 96 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 71 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 131 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 66 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 128 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 115 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 133 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 125 | 7.08 Brain drain | 119 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 130 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 10 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 126 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 132 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 129 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 130 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 127 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 127 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 9 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 123 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 128 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 130 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 66 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 100 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 111 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 124 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 58 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 129 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 129 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 129 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 131 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 123 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 128 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 115 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 112 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 124 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 130 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 120 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 126 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 133 | 9.06 Internet users* | 125 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 130 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 128 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 122 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | n/a |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 129 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 126 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 120 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 100 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 130 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 131 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 97 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 109 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 132 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 110 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 120 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 124 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 86 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 131 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 97 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 127 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 129 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 130 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 133 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 132 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 129 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 111 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 122 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 91 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 119 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 107 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 114 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 84 |

* Hard data

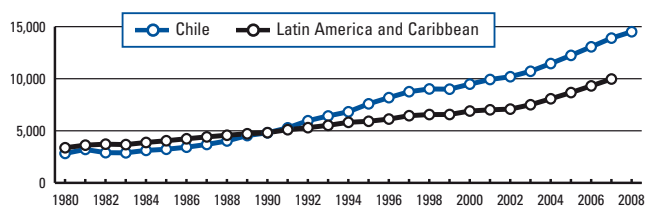
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Chile

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 16.8 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 169.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 10,123.8 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.36 |

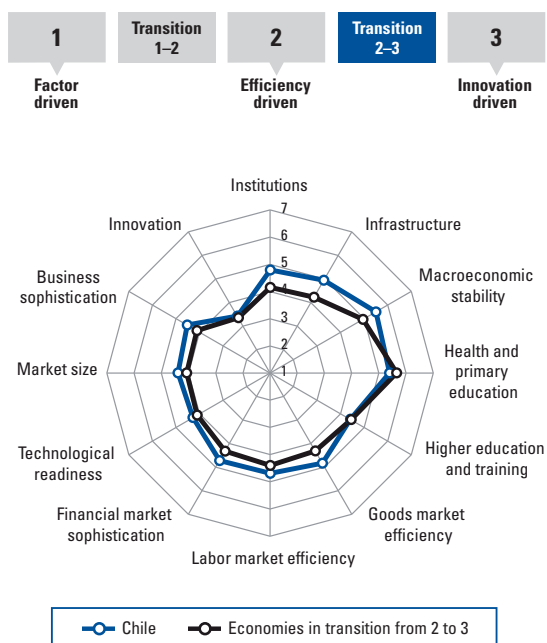
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



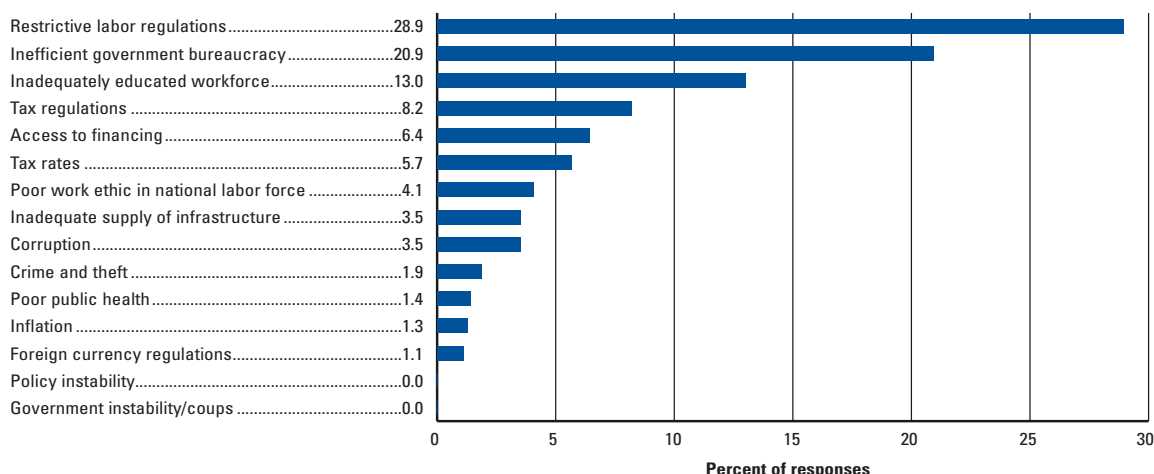
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 30 | 4.7 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 28 | 4.7 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 26 | 4.8 |
| Basic requirements | 32 | 5.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 35 | 4.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 30 | 4.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 19 | 5.5 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 69 | 5.4 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 33 | 4.6 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 45 | 4.4 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 26 | 4.8 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 41 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 32 | 4.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 42 | 4.3 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 44 | 4.4 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 43 | 4.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 39 | 4.5 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 31 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 23 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 65 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 63 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 52 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 28 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 47 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 42 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 43 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 16 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 41 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 75 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 40 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 75 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 41 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 4 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 26 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 2 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 29 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 54 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 18 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 7 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 25 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 15 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 80 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 5 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 29 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 47 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 10 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 26 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 21 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 24 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 11 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 52 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 29 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 20 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 35 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 98 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 23 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 81 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 15 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 34 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 76 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 23 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 27 | 7.08 Brain drain | 8 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 19 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 108 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 40 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 37 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 62 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 20 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 14 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 27 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 16 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 30 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 62 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 23 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 72 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 31 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 70 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 4 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 6 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 58 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 32 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 20 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 31 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 24 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 27 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 35 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 21 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 69 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 67 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 41 | 9.06 Internet users* | 53 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 30 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 37 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 118 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 47 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 61 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 93 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 45 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 45 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 57 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 38 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 107 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 31 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 116 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 26 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 17 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 45 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 38 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 90 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 41 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 60 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 39 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 30 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 34 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 20 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 48 |
| | | | |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 60 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 57 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 56 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 41 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 54 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 23 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 54 |

* Hard data

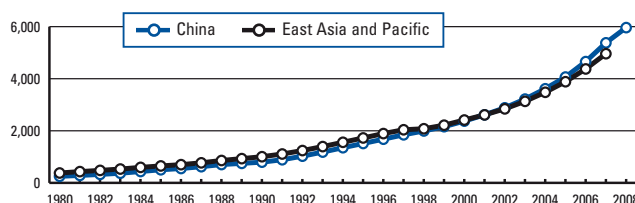
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

China

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 1,336.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 4,401.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 3,315.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 11.40 |

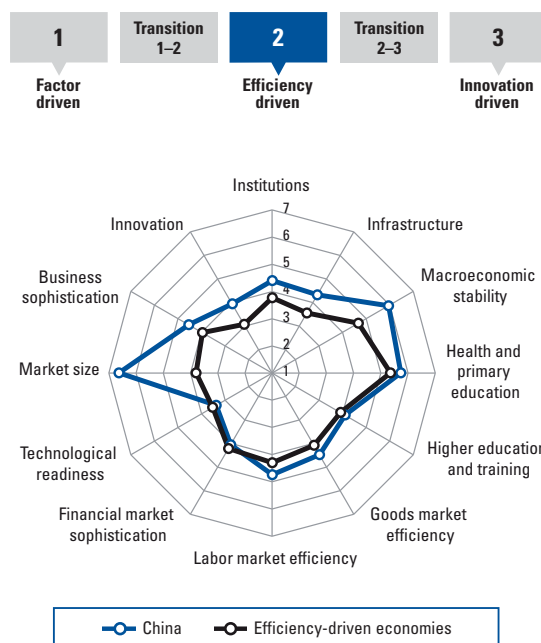
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



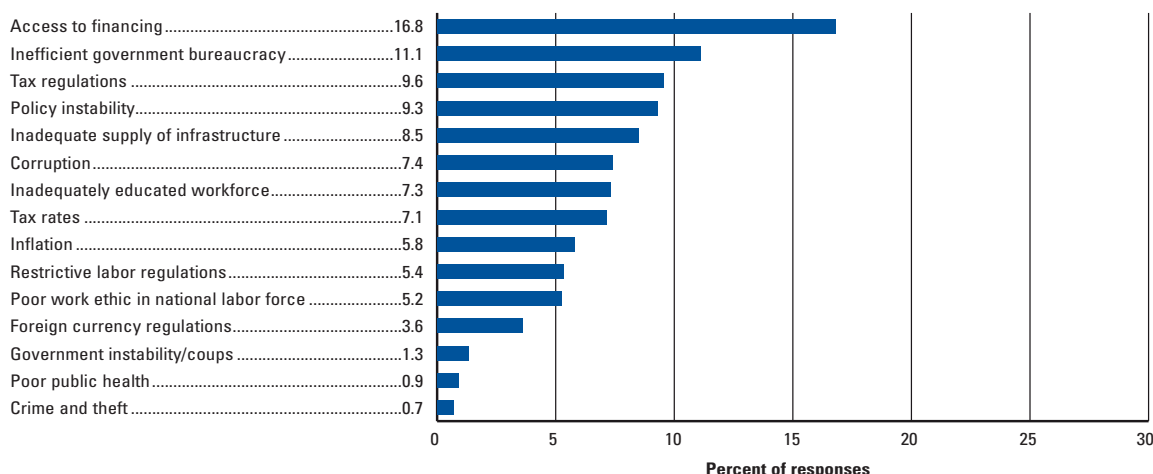
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 29 | 4.7 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 30 | 4.7 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 34 | 4.6 |
| Basic requirements | 36 | 5.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 48 | 4.4 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 46 | 4.3 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 8 | 5.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 45 | 5.7 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 32 | 4.6 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 61 | 4.1 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 42 | 4.5 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 32 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 81 | 4.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 79 | 3.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 2 | 6.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 29 | 4.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 38 | 4.5 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 39 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 13 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 45 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 26 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 55 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 50 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 26 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 32 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 62 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 124 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 35 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 117 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 35 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 99 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 21 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 6 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 43 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 69 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 57 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 120 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 32 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 98 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 66 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 23 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 43 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 41 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 71 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 71 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 49 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 13 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 54 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 72 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 60 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 92 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 53 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 71 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 43 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 77 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 66 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 109 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 50 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 12 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 27 ■ | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 46 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 61 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 39 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 80 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 20 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 2 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 61 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 78 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 49 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 66 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 89 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 56 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 38 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 7 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 125 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 46 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 25 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 66 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 20 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 91 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 58 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 78 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 78 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 87 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 70 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 47 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 86 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 48 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 49 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 77 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 104 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 73 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 72 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 53 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 81 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 32 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 52 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 6 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 123 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 2 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 1 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 89 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 80 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 11 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 52 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 53 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 35 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 16 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 72 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 61 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 23 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 46 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 47 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 45 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 50 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 50 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 46 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 65 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 22 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 35 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 23 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 23 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 13 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 36 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 50 ■ |

* Hard data

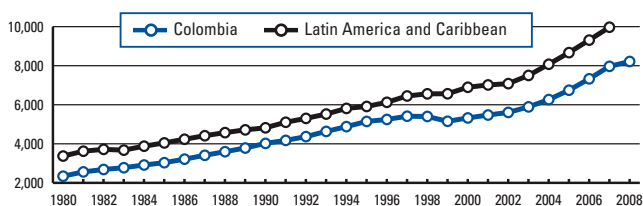
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Colombia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 46.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 240.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 4,985.2 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.58 |

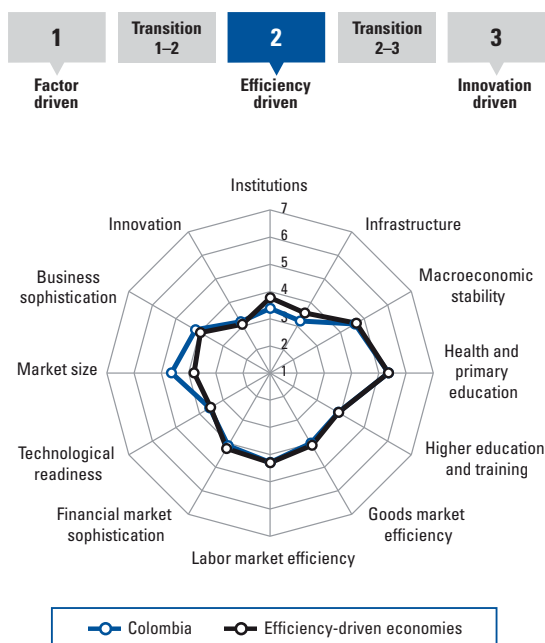
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



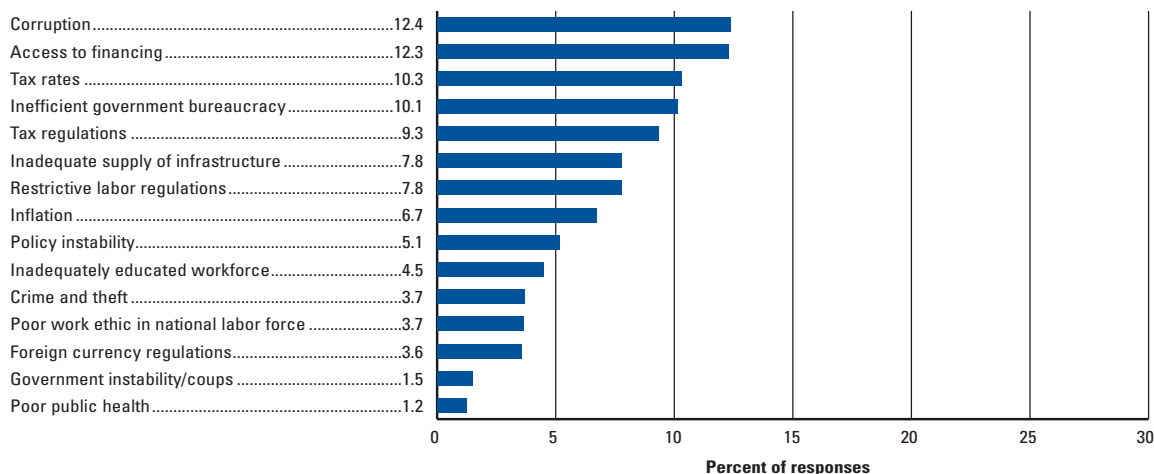
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | .69 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | .74 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | .69 | 4.0 |
| Basic requirements | .83 | 4.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 101 | 3.4 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | .83 | 3.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | .72 | 4.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | .72 | 5.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | .64 | 4.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | .71 | 3.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | .88 | 4.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | .78 | 4.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | .78 | 4.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | .66 | 3.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | .31 | 4.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | .62 | 3.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | .60 | 4.2 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | .63 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 83 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 94 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 99 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 88 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 76 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 111 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 85 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 107 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 85 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 72 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 52 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 133 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 126 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 131 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 69 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 68 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 91 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 70 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 87 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 83 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 101 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 99 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 107 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 81 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 45 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 58 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 76 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 82 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 64 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 52 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 87 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 78 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 90 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 101 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 84 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 57 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 100 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 85 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 66 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 45 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 75 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 100 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 43 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 77 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 68 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 73 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 86 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 61 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 81 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 59 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 105 |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 78 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 113 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 65 |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 120 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 123 |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 75 |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 94 |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 63 |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 128 |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 101 |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 89 |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 94 |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 77 |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 30 |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 70 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 48 |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 60 |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 35 |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 79 |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 89 |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 110 |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 81 |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 82 |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 49 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 62 |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 77 |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 60 |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 76 |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 115 |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 24 |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 54 |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 81 |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 71 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 96 |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 95 |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 50 |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 75 |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 66 |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 46 |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 70 |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 61 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 26 |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 55 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 35 |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 48 |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 51 |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 71 |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 56 |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 63 |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 71 |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 82 |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 67 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 62 |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 87 |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 72 |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 36 |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 44 |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 89 |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 70 |

* Hard data

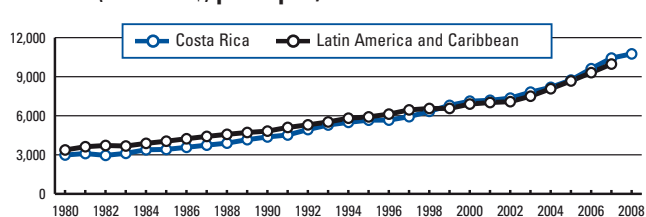
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Costa Rica

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 4.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 29.8 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 6,579.9 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.07 |

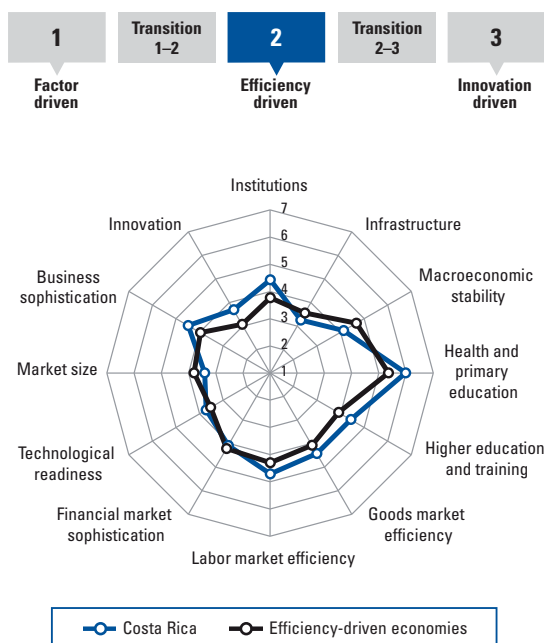
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



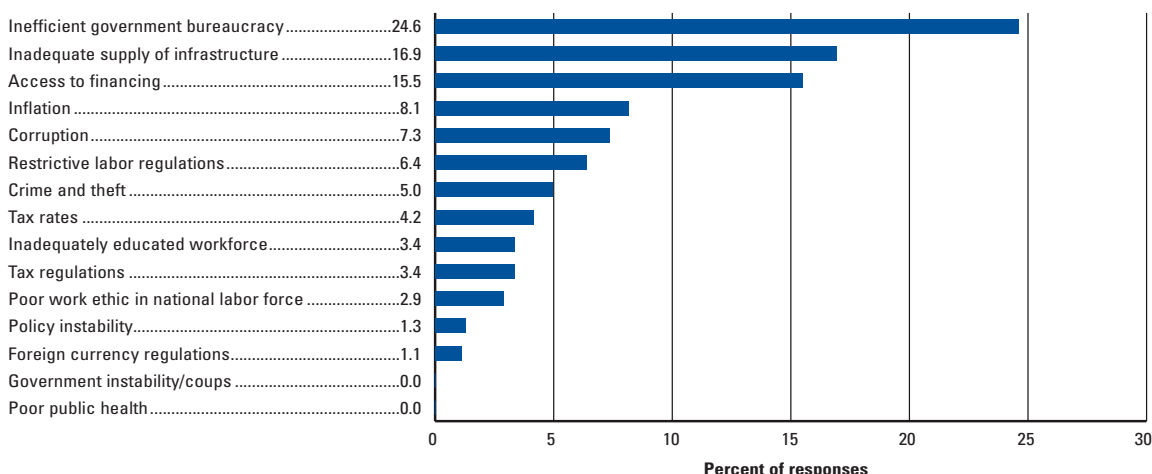
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 55 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 59 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 63 | 4.1 |
| Basic requirements | 62 | 4.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 47 | 4.4 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 82 | 3.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 101 | 4.1 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 29 | 6.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 58 | 4.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 44 | 4.4 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 47 | 4.4 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 36 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 79 | 4.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 62 | 3.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 77 | 3.4 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 37 | 4.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 41 | 4.5 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 63 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 54 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 66 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 28 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 44 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 52 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 34 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 43 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 28 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 102 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 34 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 107 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 37 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 114 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 63 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 38 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 55 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 91 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 39 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 40 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 48 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 16 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 51 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 20 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 104 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 70 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 76 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 45 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 58 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 39 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 40 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 59 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 51 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 11 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 47 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 70 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 49 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 28 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 85 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 62 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 107 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 49 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 106 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 49 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 128 | 7.08 Brain drain | 16 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 71 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 110 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 74 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 40 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 37 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 63 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 98 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 63 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 40 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 72 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 79 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 77 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 110 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 122 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 114 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 30 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 76 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 56 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 71 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 71 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 92 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 74 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 27 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 53 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 22 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 58 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 43 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 7 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 74 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 107 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 54 | 9.06 Internet users* | 48 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 25 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 33 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 38 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 63 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 1 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 67 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 76 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 76 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 70 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 78 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 26 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 53 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 55 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 33 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 13 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 60 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 62 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 32 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 37 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 30 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 27 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 54 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 44 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 41 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 22 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 41 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 30 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 32 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 29 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 38 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 29 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 51 |

* Hard data

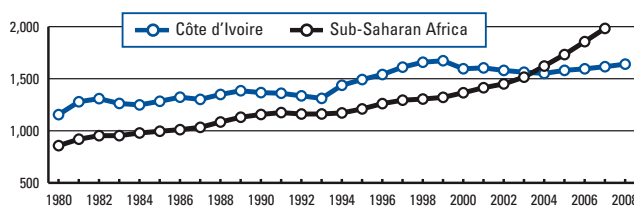
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Côte d'Ivoire

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 19.6 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 23.5 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,132.2 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.05 |

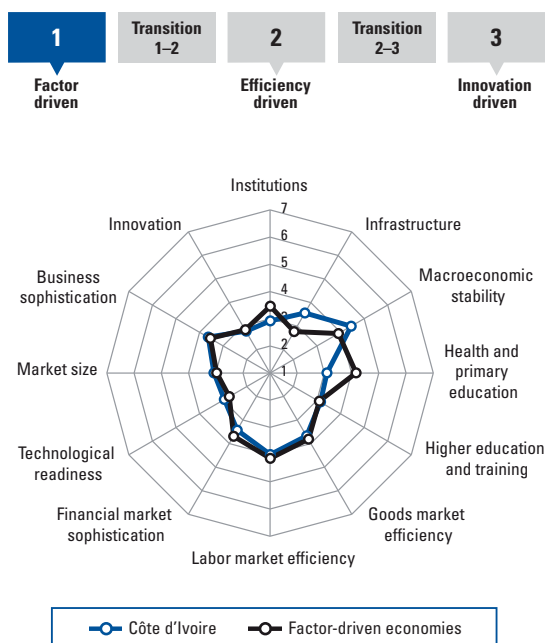
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



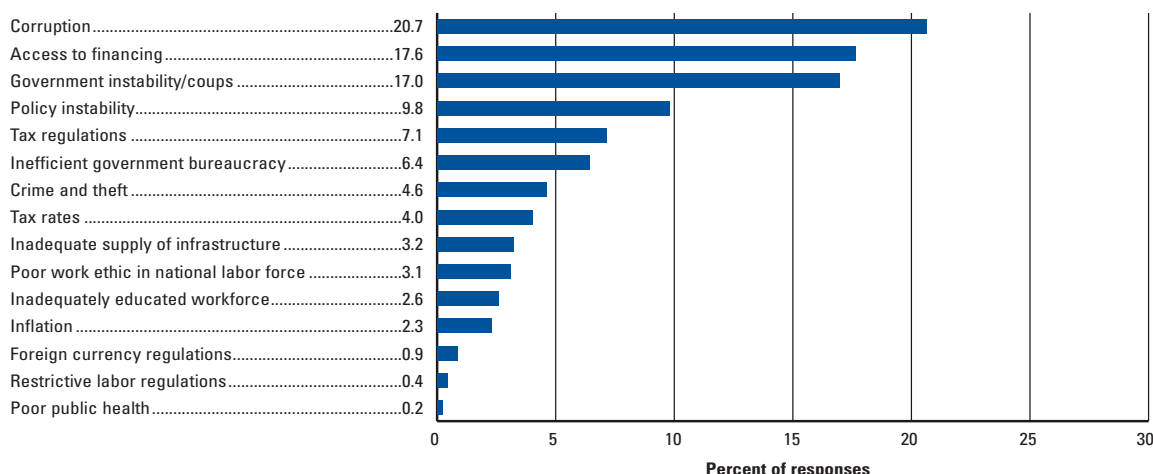
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 116 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 110 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | n/a | n/a |
| Basic requirements | 121 | 3.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 127 | 2.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 73 | 3.5 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 89 | 4.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 128 | 3.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 109 | 3.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 112 | 3.1 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 115 | 3.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 105 | 4.0 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 113 | 3.4 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 97 | 3.0 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 95 | 3.1 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 98 | 3.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 92 | 3.6 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 113 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 129 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 128 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 131 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 131 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 122 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 122 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 103 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 115 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 113 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 90 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 90 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 125 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 130 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 127 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 113 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 97 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 48 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 93 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 68 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 71 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 80 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 39 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 75 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 101 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 64 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 111 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 50 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 118 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 49 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 92 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 107 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 124 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 128 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 121 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 125 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 120 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 121 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 124 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 118 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 85 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 131 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 49 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 128 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 108 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 95 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 66 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 71 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 115 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 70 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 47 |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 84 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 121 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 96 |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 94 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 75 |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 99 |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 92 |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 77 |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 103 |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 30 |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 60 |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 103 |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 106 |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 129 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 67 |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 55 |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 75 |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 58 |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 79 |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 86 |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 84 |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 62 |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 117 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 99 |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 58 |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 133 |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 133 |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 110 |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 115 |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 97 |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 65 |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 73 |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 50 |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 121 |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 71 |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 99 |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 115 |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 105 |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 108 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 94 |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 89 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 70 |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 69 |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 93 |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 118 |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 95 |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 112 |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 107 |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 83 |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 122 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 124 |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 92 |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 107 |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 126 |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 88 |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 27 |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

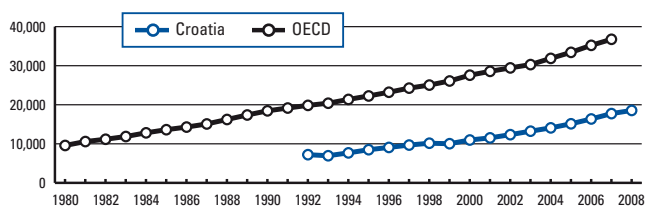
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Croatia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 4.6 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 69.3 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 15,628.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.11 |

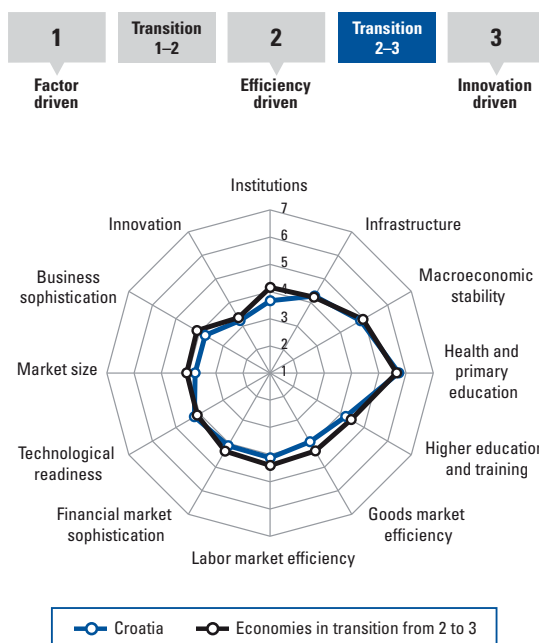
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



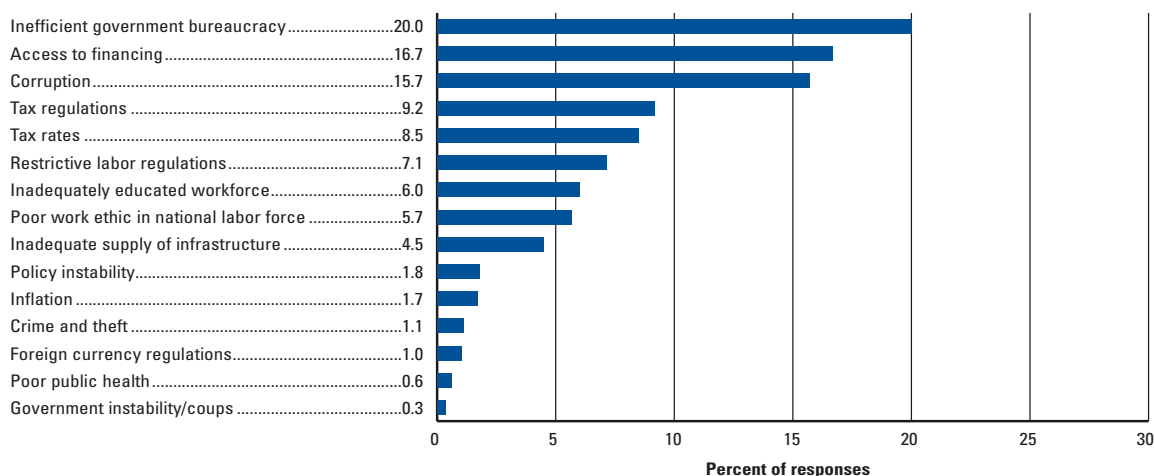
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 72 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 61 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 57 | 4.2 |
| Basic requirements | 52 | 4.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 85 | 3.6 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 49 | 4.3 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 50 | 4.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 44 | 5.7 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 67 | 4.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 56 | 4.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 94 | 3.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 92 | 4.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 77 | 4.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 43 | 4.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 65 | 3.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 72 | 3.5 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 84 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 85 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 93 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 68 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 105 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 80 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 86 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 91 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 116 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 98 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 31 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 92 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 102 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 99 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 120 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 116 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 126 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 66 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 118 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 37 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 88 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 97 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 39 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 120 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 44 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 75 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 70 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 86 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 57 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 89 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 66 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 79 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 124 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 115 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 66 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 111 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 110 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 76 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 48 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 71 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 34 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 89 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 43 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 86 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 77 | 7.08 Brain drain | 98 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 79 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 64 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 87 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 43 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 73 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 29 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 76 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 78 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 75 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 97 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 57 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 82 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 48 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 100 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 84 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 56 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 64 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 73 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 58 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 61 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 8 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 102 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 60 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 54 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 8 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 109 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 15 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 26 | 9.06 Internet users* | 36 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 38 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 31 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 36 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 41 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 87 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 63 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 64 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 69 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 54 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 47 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 104 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 75 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 74 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 33 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 106 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 89 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 57 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 51 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 79 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 54 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 74 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 107 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 79 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 72 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 82 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 52 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 50 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 49 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 61 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 94 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 80 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 35 |

* Hard data

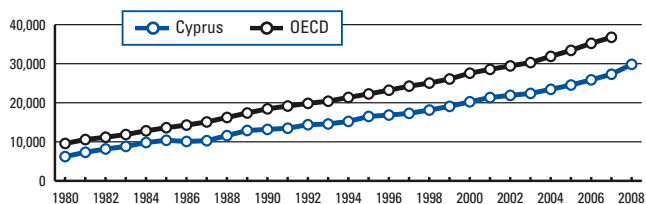
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Cyprus

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 0.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 24.9 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 32,772.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.03 |

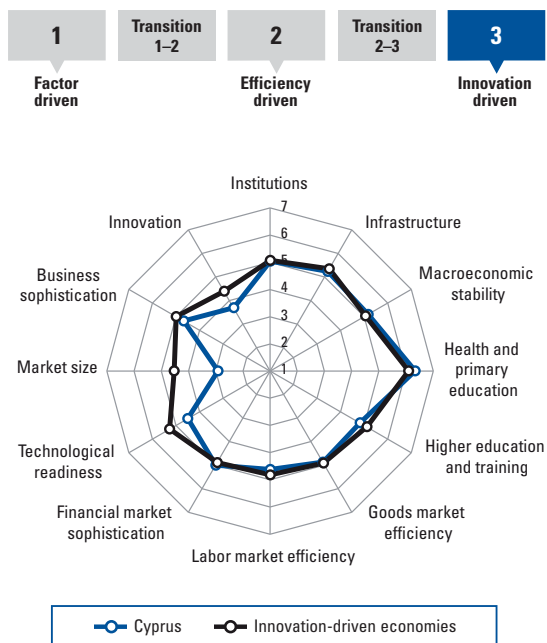
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



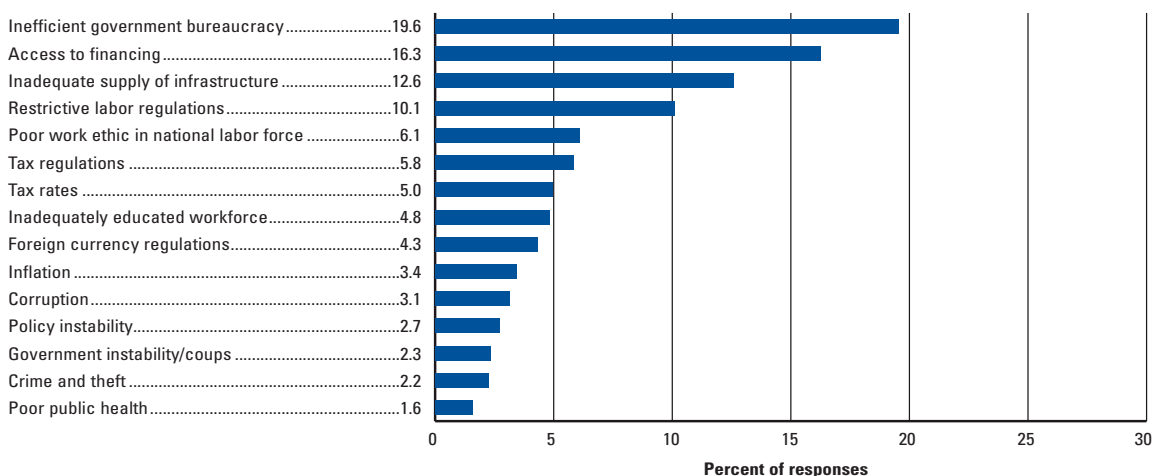
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 34 | 4.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 40 | 4.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 55 | 4.2 |
| Basic requirements | 21 | 5.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 22 | 5.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 24 | 5.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 39 | 5.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 5 | 6.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 41 | 4.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 28 | 4.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 24 | 4.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 46 | 4.6 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 18 | 5.0 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 38 | 4.5 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 99 | 2.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 32 | 4.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 31 | 4.7 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 29 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 16 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 29 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 33 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 26 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 26 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 22 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 13 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 24 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | n/a |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 30 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | n/a |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 18 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | n/a |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 16 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 42 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 25 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 27 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 25 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 27 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 72 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 30 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 36 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 13 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 18 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 25 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 29 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 32 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 20 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 39 ■ | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 20 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 97 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 21 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 24 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 99 ■ |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | n/a |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 64 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 24 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | n/a |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 13 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 67 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 72 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 29 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 29 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 43 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 57 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 59 ■ | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 23 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 18 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 34 ■ |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 60 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 17 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 30 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 19 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 111 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 27 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 30 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | n/a |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 11 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 22 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 92 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 29 ■ |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | n/a |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 31 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 39 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 18 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 37 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 5 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 70 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 20 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 29 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 45 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 3 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 28 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 15 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 38 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 11 ■ | | |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 10 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 21 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 101 ■ |
| | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 96 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 35 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 49 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 58 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 29 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 9 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 30 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 13 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 22 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 32 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 37 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 34 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 10 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 39 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 36 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 43 ■ | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 37 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 52 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 40 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 52 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 38 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 47 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 19 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 21 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 47 ■ |

* Hard data

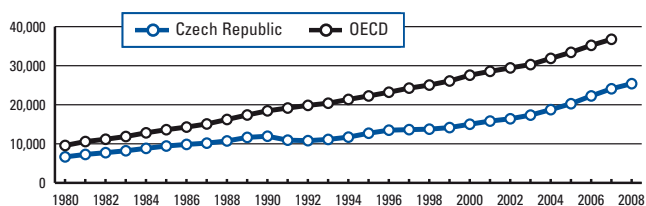
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Czech Republic

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 10.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 217.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 21,027.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.38 |

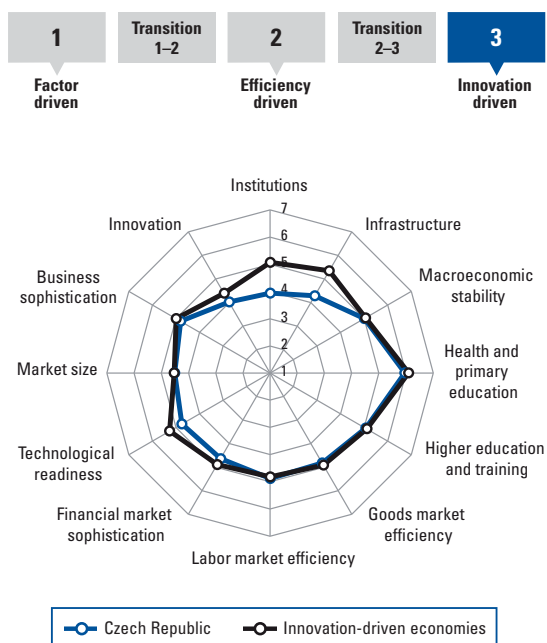
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



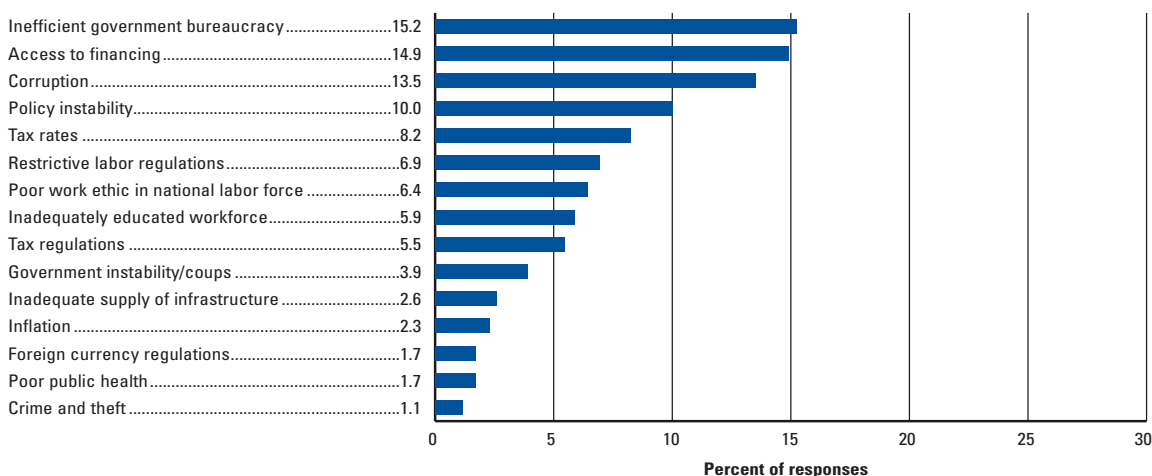
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 31 | 4.7 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 33 | 4.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 33 | 4.6 |
| Basic requirements | 45 | 4.8 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 62 | 3.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 48 | 4.3 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 43 | 5.0 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 33 | 5.9 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 24 | 4.8 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 24 | 5.1 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 27 | 4.8 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 20 | 4.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 42 | 4.6 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 30 | 4.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 40 | 4.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 26 | 4.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 25 | 4.8 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 55 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 46 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 91 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 115 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 61 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 104 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 87 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 114 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 80 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 70 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 103 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 16 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 28 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 41 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 81 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 74 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 41 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 21 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 88 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 52 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 79 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 24 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 65 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 24 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 57 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 19 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 59 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 71 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 60 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 50 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 54 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 62 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 50 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 21 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 58 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 3 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 37 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 17 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 76 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 68 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 40 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 36 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 25 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 10 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 36 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 19 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 16 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 28 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 10 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 19 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 27 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 45 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 85 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 41 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 56 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 9 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 32 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 12 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 43 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 49 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 31 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 47 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 25 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 49 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 104 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 36 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 14 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 26 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 44 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 56 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 45 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 37 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 37 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 55 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 24 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 29 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 38 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 58 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 48 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 35 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 32 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 14 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 13 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 38 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 36 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 32 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 41 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 27 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 8 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 15 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 34 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 35 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 21 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 91 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 27 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 34 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 32 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 21 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 19 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 25 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 26 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 23 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 24 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 32 ■ |

* Hard data

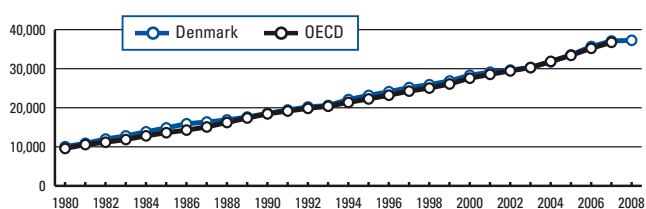
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Denmark

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 5.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 342.9 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 62,625.6 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.30 |

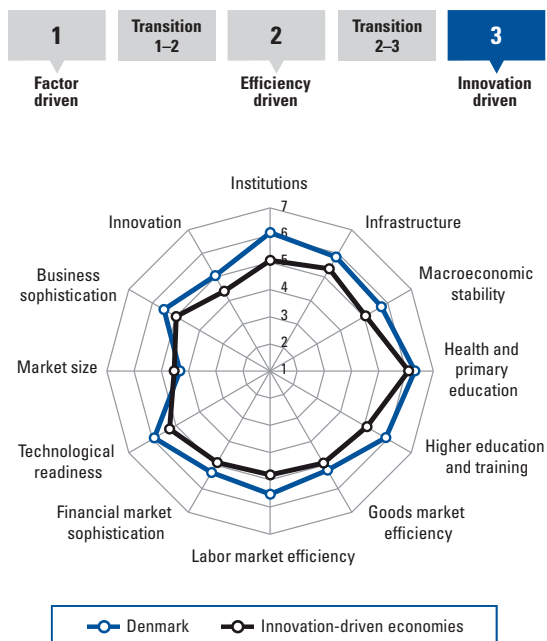
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



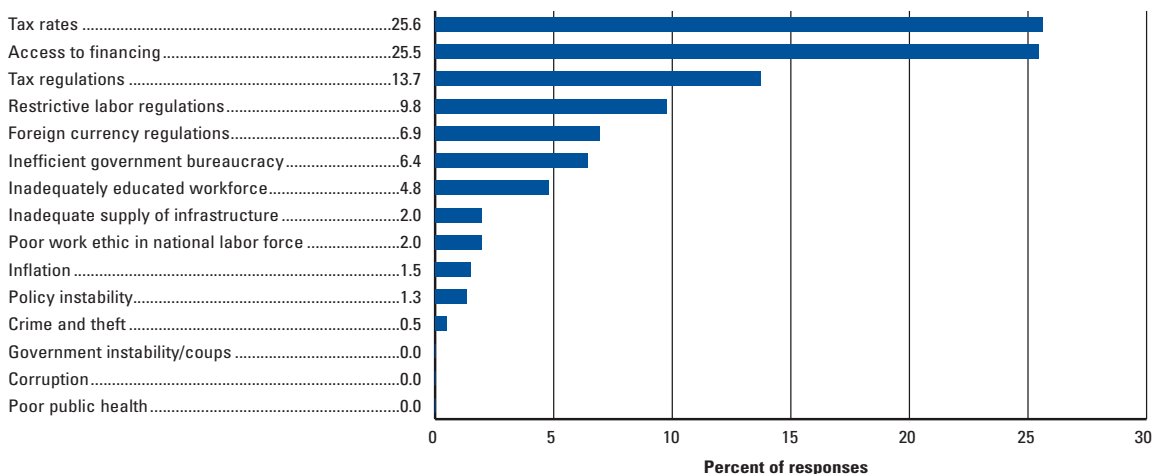
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 5 | 5.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 3 | 5.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 3 | 5.6 |
| Basic requirements | 4 | 6.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 3 | 6.1 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 12 | 5.8 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 14 | 5.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 6 | 6.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 6 | 5.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 2 | 5.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 7 | 5.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 5 | 5.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 8 | 5.3 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 4 | 5.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 49 | 4.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 7 | 5.3 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 8 | 5.5 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 10 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 2 | ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 6 | ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 2 | ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 2 | ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 3 | ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 3 | ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 14 | ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 27 | ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 6 | ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 6 | ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 4 | ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 40 | ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 12 | ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 4 | ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 2 | ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 4 | ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 14 | ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 9 | ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 5 | ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 9 | ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 8 | ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 14 | ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 9 | ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 6 | ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 44 | ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 1 | ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 19 | ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 21 | ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 54 | ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 14 | ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 26 | ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 69 | ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 3 | ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 18 | ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 9 | ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 | ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 3 | ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 30 | ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 13 | ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 46 | ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 4 | ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 5 | ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 7 | ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 6 | ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 15 | ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 9 | ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 6 | ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 6 | ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 4 | ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

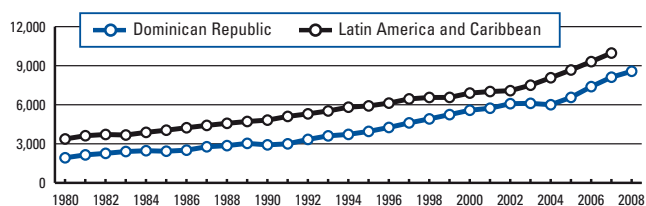
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | |
|--|----------|---|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 11 | ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 10 | ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 5 | ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 129 | ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 24 | ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 8 | ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 9 | ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 36 | ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 21 | ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 | ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 21 | ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 58 | ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 7 | ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 6 | ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 8 | ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 3 | ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 104 | ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 14 | ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 2 | ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 1 | ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 23 | ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 5 | ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 18 | ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 16 | ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 15 | ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 57 | ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 12 | ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 17 | ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 18 | ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 24 | ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 49 | ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 7 | ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 5 | ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 7 | ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 7 | ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 2 | ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 40 | ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 28 | ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 4 | ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 19 | ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 2 | ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 48 | ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 44 | ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 20 | ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 10 | ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 14 | ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 4 | ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 8 | ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 13 | ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 7 | ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 8 | ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 2 | ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 7 | ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 9 | ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 6 | ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 6 | ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 8 | ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 18 | ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 14 | ■ |

Dominican Republic

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 9.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 45.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 5,122.0 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.11 |

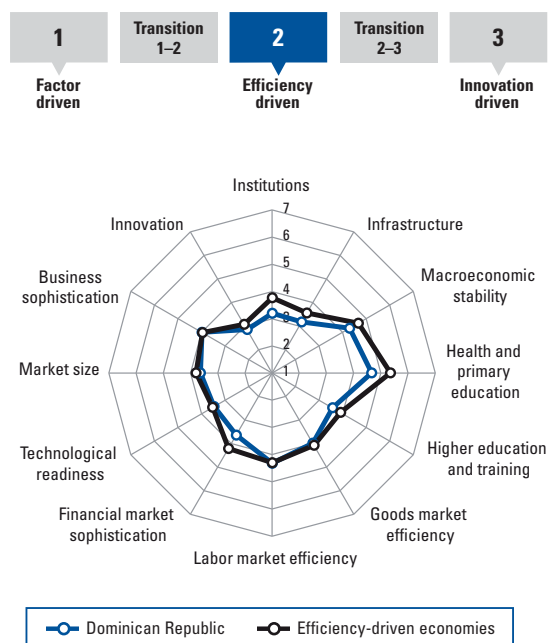
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



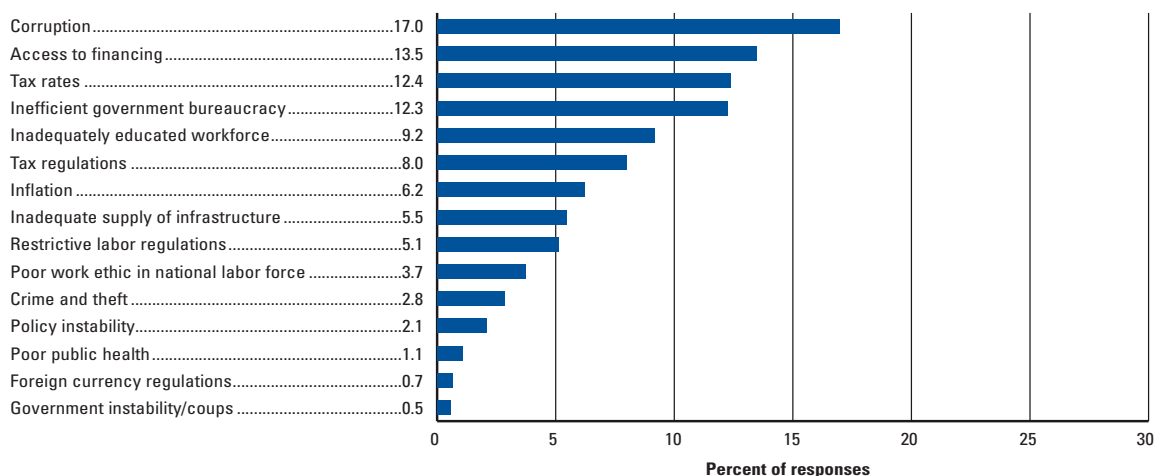
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 95 | 3.8 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 98 | 3.7 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 96 | 3.7 |
| Basic requirements | 98 | 3.8 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 117 | 3.2 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 85 | 3.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 94 | 4.3 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 103 | 4.6 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 88 | 3.8 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 89 | 3.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 89 | 4.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 73 | 4.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 105 | 3.6 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 72 | 3.5 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 68 | 3.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 82 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 71 | 4.0 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 88 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 82 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 79 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 115 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 127 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 115 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 122 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 115 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 88 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 49 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 133 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 132 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 56 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 78 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 90 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 71 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 112 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 114 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 75 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 82 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 29 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 55 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 62 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 120 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 45 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 115 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 79 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 130 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 86 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 118 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 96 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 35 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 81 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 37 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 100 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 49 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 60 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 80 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 105 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 70 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 79 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 98 ■ | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 93 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 58 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 68 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 36 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 63 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 50 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 130 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 84 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 88 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 108 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 105 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 65 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 102 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 114 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 65 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 91 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 100 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 103 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 59 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 40 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 93 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 95 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 87 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 68 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 85 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 68 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 77 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 62 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 102 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 36 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 102 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 86 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 84 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 62 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 69 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 94 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 132 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 71 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 116 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 87 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 66 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 78 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 90 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 64 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 65 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 129 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 70 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 131 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 63 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 96 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 95 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 86 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 62 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 63 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 56 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 76 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 90 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 50 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 72 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 90 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 121 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 105 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 82 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 63 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 93 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 75 ■ |

* Hard data

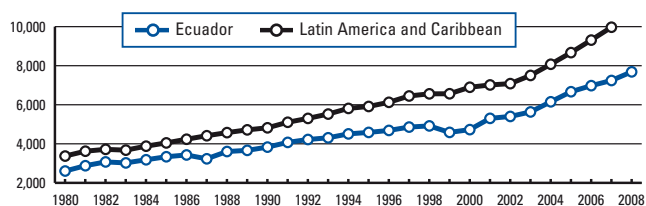
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Ecuador

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 13.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 52.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 3,776.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.15 |

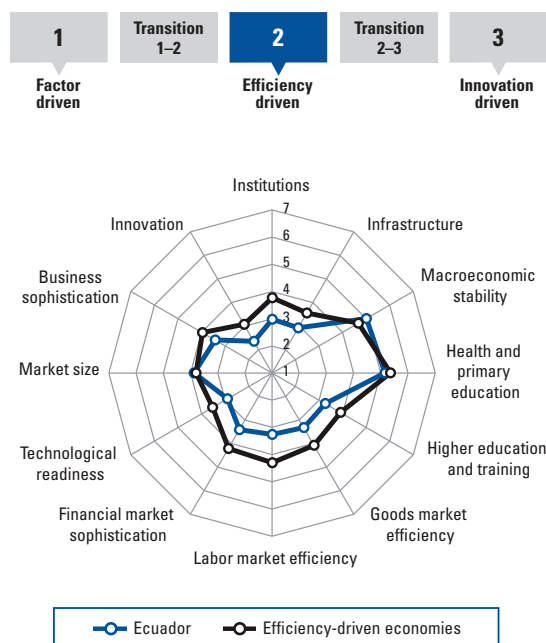
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



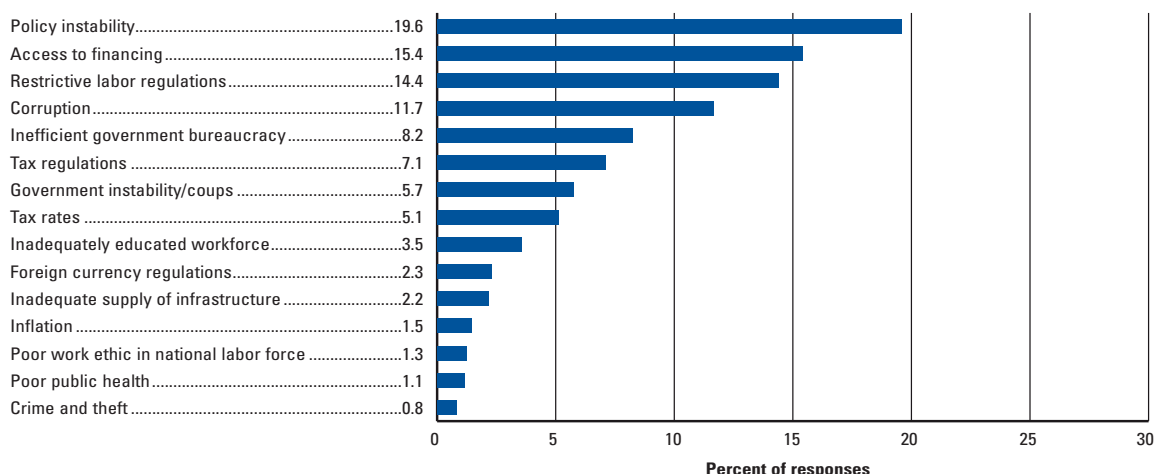
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 105 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 104 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 103 | 3.6 |
| Basic requirements | 93 | 4.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 125 | 3.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 100 | 2.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 44 | 5.0 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 89 | 5.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 113 | 3.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 103 | 3.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 127 | 3.3 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 130 | 3.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 114 | 3.4 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 102 | 2.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 60 | 3.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 123 | 2.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 105 | 3.4 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 129 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 116 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 126 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 123 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 123 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 130 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 115 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 126 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 100 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 119 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 122 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 122 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 75 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 111 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 104 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 120 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 122 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 109 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 119 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 104 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 99 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 103 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 113 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 96 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 73 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 69 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 93 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 78 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 54 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 32 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 69 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 90 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 46 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 92 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 93 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 79 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 87 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 73 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 69 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 75 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 59 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 120 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 39 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 125 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 97 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 61 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 122 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 117 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 109 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 97 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 105 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 113 |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 124 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 119 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 131 |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 107 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 43 |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 117 |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 116 |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 100 |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 133 |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 79 |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 118 |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 130 |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 112 |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 126 |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 98 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 117 |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 108 |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 111 |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 131 |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 123 |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 128 |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 123 |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 103 |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 96 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 86 |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 115 |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 110 |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 114 |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 123 |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 100 |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 98 |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 85 |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 123 |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 116 |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 107 |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 120 |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 73 |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 93 |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 59 |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 96 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 60 |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 68 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 113 |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 111 |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 114 |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 115 |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 91 |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 80 |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 106 |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 88 |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 93 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 114 |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 129 |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 120 |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 124 |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 125 |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 129 |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 79 |

* Hard data

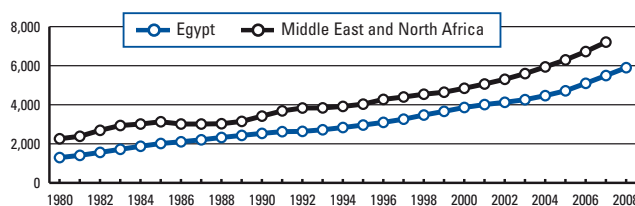
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Egypt

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 76.8 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 162.2 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 2,160.9 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.64 |

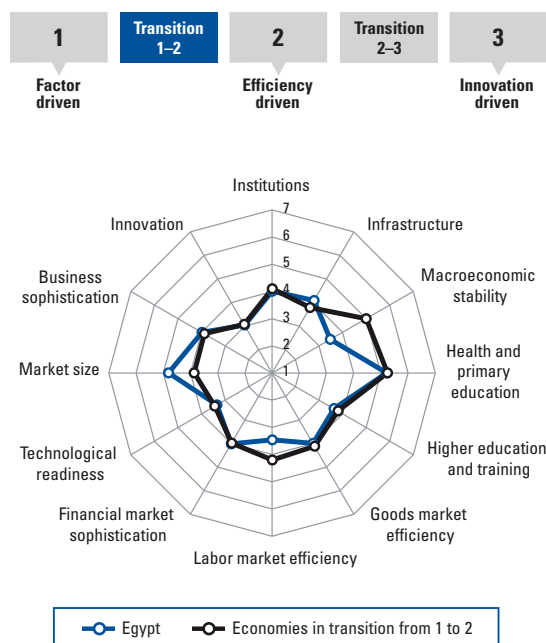
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



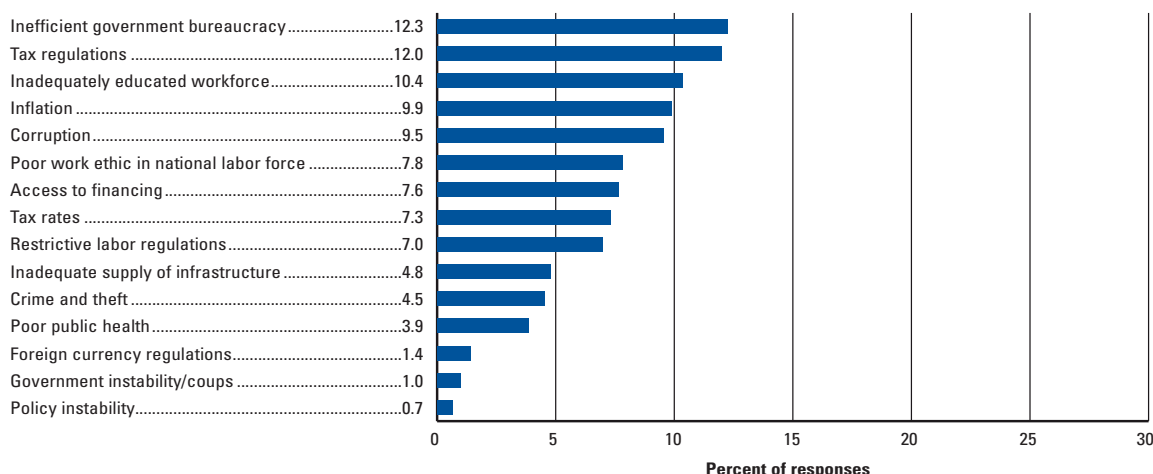
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 70 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 81 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 77 | 4.0 |
| Basic requirements | 78 | 4.2 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 56 | 4.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 55 | 4.1 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 120 | 3.5 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 84 | 5.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 80 | 3.9 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 88 | 3.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 87 | 4.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 126 | 3.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 84 | 4.0 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 82 | 3.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 26 | 4.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 71 | 3.5 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 72 | 4.0 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 67 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 83 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 58 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 102 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 88 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 95 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 37 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 52 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 64 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 79 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 81 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 61 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 15 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 70 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 99 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 39 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 114 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 63 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 131 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 57 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 66 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 106 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 63 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 53 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 68 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 15 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 43 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 54 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 106 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 52 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 50 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 46 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 64 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 56 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 60 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 43 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 72 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 56 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 121 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 73 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 93 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 47 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 106 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 57 | 7.08 Brain drain | 123 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 44 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 127 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 32 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 51 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 85 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 73 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 22 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 44 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 128 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 34 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 80 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 66 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 101 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 68 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 86 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 121 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 69 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 66 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 57 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 48 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 40 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 51 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 39 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 30 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 97 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 89 | 9.06 Internet users* | 78 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 92 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 84 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 124 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 82 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 45 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 59 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 25 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 26 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 68 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 63 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 71 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 123 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 104 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 124 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 41 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 114 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 69 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 95 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 72 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 78 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 66 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 106 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 56 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 85 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 31 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 96 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 101 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 54 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 96 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 72 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 53 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 86 |

* Hard data

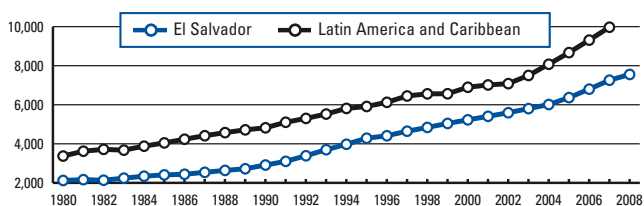
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

El Salvador

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 7.0 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 22.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 3,823.6 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.06 |

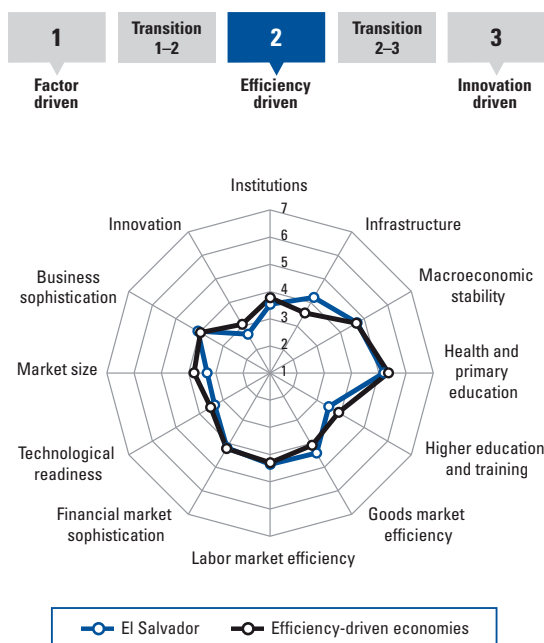
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



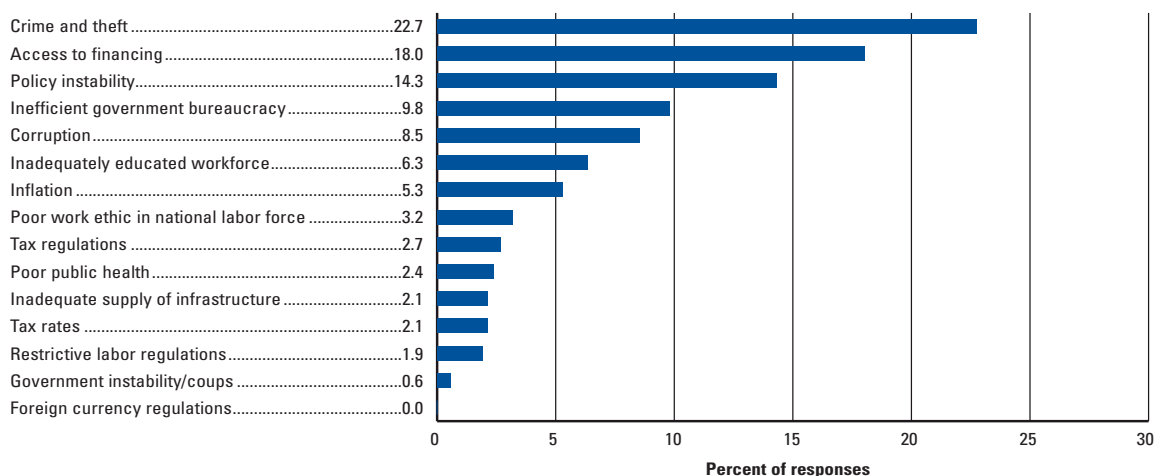
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 77 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 79 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 67 | 4.1 |
| Basic requirements | 66 | 4.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 91 | 3.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 51 | 4.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 61 | 4.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 86 | 5.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 83 | 3.8 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 95 | 3.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 50 | 4.4 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 68 | 4.4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 70 | 4.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 81 | 3.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 80 | 3.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 87 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 63 | 4.1 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 78 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 96 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 71 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 87 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 99 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 99 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 51 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 48 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 81 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 77 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 55 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 100 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 131 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 133 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 77 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 62 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 77 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 39 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 85 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 40 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 27 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 108 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 64 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 29 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 83 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 62 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 74 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 58 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 121 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 53 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 37 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 70 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 80 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 70 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 77 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 60 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 89 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 93 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 80 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 69 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 101 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 80 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 106 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 101 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 82 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 102 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 111 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 70 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 98 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 71 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 56 |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 43 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 97 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 82 |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 25 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 43 |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 49 |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 44 |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 51 |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 43 |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 35 |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 40 |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 58 |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 36 |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 77 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 27 |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 21 |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 35 |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 18 |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 103 |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 62 |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 75 |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 60 |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 101 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 38 |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 92 |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 70 |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 85 |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 40 |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 90 |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 32 |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 80 |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 71 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 78 |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 79 |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 83 |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 68 |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 52 |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 84 |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 77 |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 74 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 77 |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 94 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 67 |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 56 |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 81 |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 44 |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 55 |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 61 |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 89 |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 55 |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 45 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 110 |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 125 |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 116 |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 94 |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 81 |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 118 |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

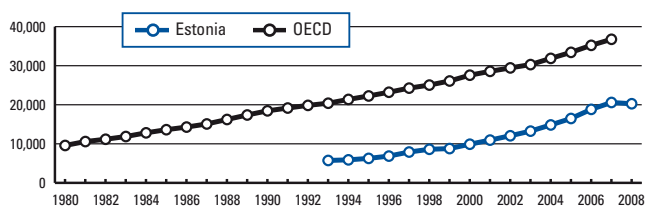
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Estonia

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 1.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 23.2 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 17,299.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.04 |

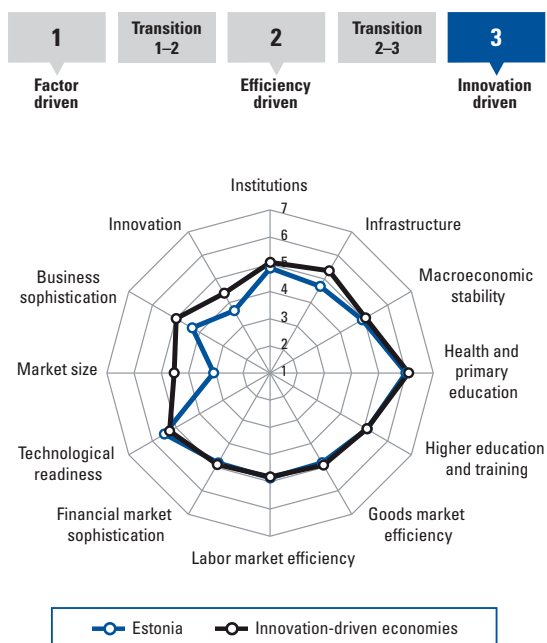
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



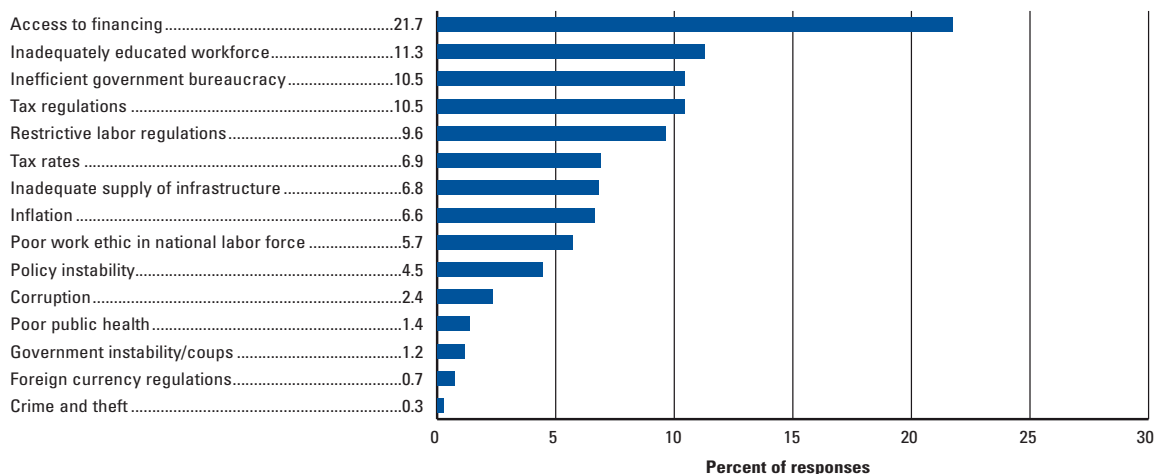
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 35 | 4.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 32 | 4.7 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 27 | 4.7 |
| Basic requirements | 34 | 5.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 31 | 4.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 34 | 4.7 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 47 | 4.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 28 | 6.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 27 | 4.7 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 21 | 5.1 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 28 | 4.8 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 21 | 4.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 29 | 4.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 16 | 5.5 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 94 | 3.1 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 42 | 4.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 48 | 4.3 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | 37 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 27 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 26 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 34 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 43 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 39 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 35 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 51 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 15 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 22 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 85 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 39 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 16 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 56 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 15 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 8 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 25 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 40 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 13 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 47 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 17 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 50 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 10 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 16 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 26 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 10 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 30 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 34 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 29 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 63 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 32 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 18 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 60 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 39 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 51 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 3 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 118 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 86 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 34 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 62 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 49 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 11 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 39 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 27 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 15 | 7.08 Brain drain | 49 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 59 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 17 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 119 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 38 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 33 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 27 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 62 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 36 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 87 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 21 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 71 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 7 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 87 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 42 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 21 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 34 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 4 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 32 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 58 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 26 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 43 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 29 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 58 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 3 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 60 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 29 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 106 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 3 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 26 | 9.06 Internet users* | 21 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 59 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 22 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 12 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 19 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 59 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 51 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 96 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 77 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 27 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 22 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 36 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 82 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 17 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 25 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 35 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 77 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 2 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 52 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 24 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 51 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 40 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 59 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 38 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 51 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 24 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 37 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 27 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 44 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 32 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 36 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 67 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 41 |

* Hard data

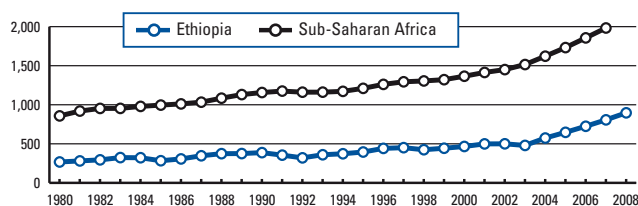
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Ethiopia

Key indicators

| | |
|---|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 85.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 25.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 324.0 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.10 |

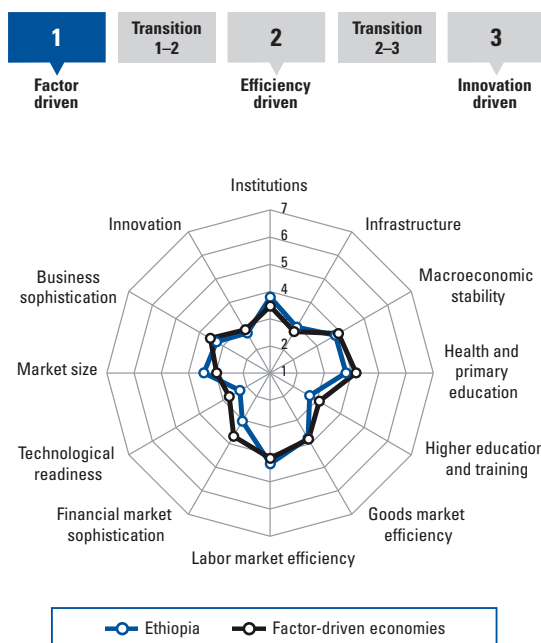
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



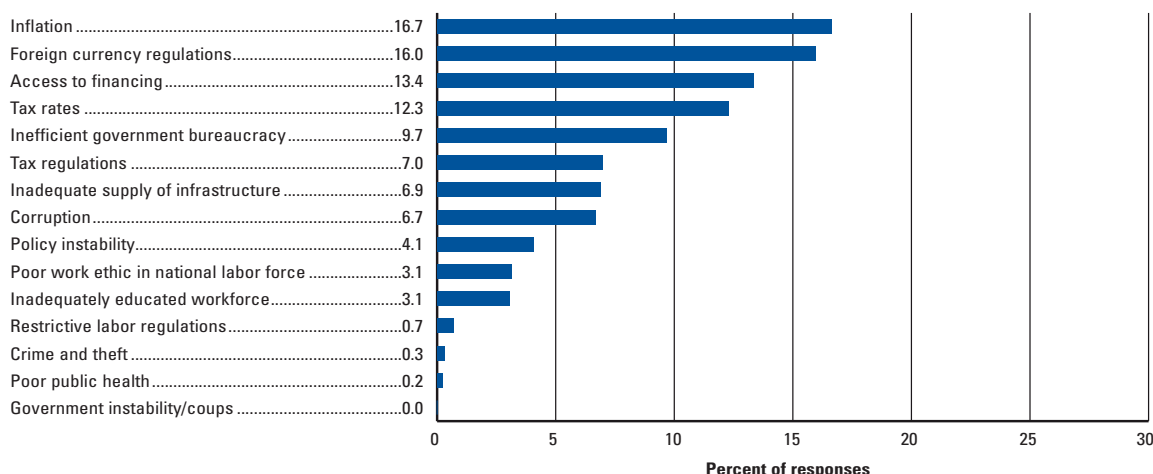
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 118 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 121 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 123 | 3.3 |
| Basic requirements | 111 | 3.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 75 | 3.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 96 | 2.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 116 | 3.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 120 | 3.8 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 120 | 3.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 125 | 2.7 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 106 | 3.8 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 69 | 4.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 127 | 3.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 131 | 2.3 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 76 | 3.4 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 115 | 3.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 118 | 3.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 74 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 123 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 74 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 96 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 62 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 119 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 63 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 77 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 101 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 26 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 59 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 42 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 44 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 28 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 60 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 78 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 115 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 87 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 111 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 97 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 121 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 95 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 96 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 58 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 105 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 61 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 103 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 83 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 110 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 92 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 110 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 111 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 96 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 74 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 64 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 63 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 61 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 93 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 75 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 80 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 98 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 95 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 107 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 75 | 7.08 Brain drain | 96 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 67 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 23 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 67 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 107 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 130 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 114 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 124 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 113 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 89 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 112 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 80 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 126 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 130 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 90 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 58 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 117 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 63 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 123 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 122 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 113 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 124 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 130 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 121 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 124 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 104 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 129 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 119 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 116 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 132 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 116 | 9.06 Internet users* | 130 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 114 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 120 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 96 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 126 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 123 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 80 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 68 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 110 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 121 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 126 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 117 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 70 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 121 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 106 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 91 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 119 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 123 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 122 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 118 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 109 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 68 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 119 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 124 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 130 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 83 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 106 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 114 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 118 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 110 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 65 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 124 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

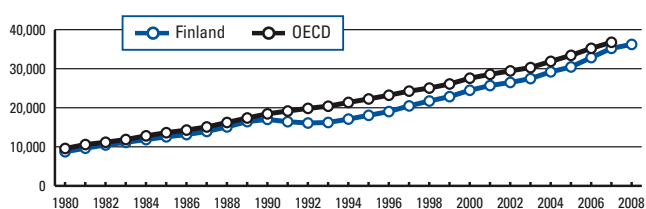
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Finland

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 5.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 274.0 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 51,989.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.28 |

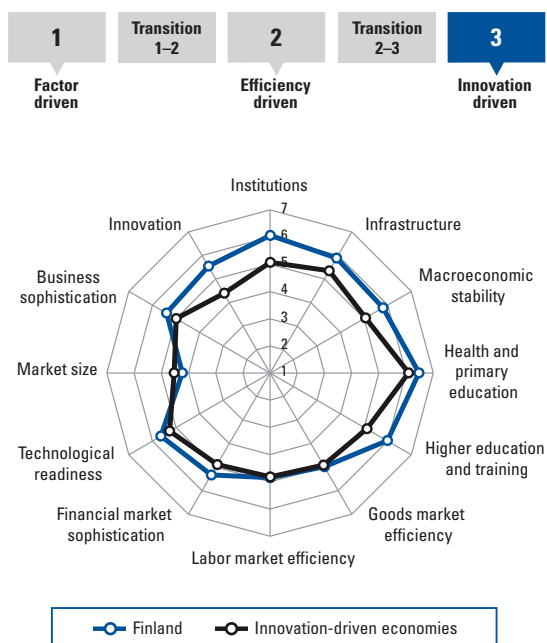
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



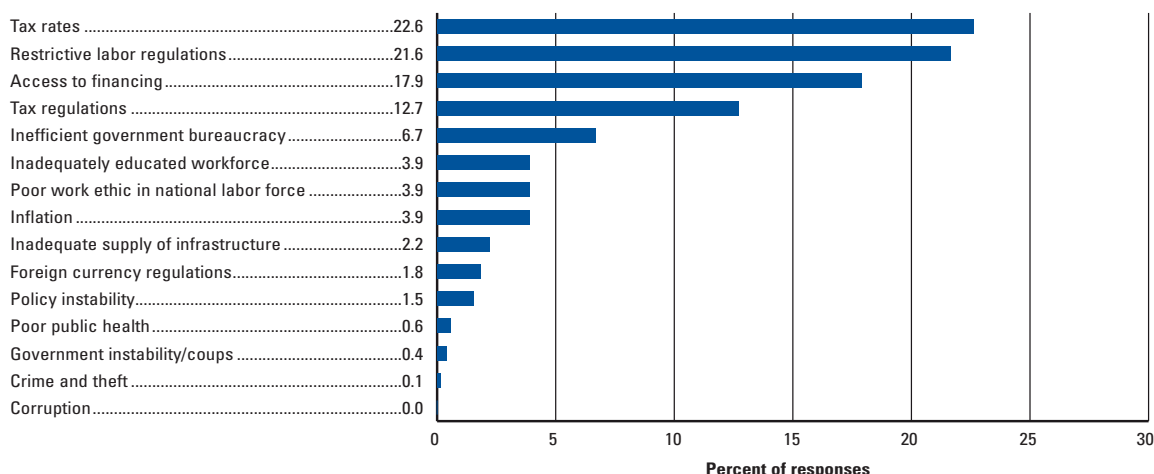
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 6 | 5.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 6 | 5.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 6 | 5.5 |
| Basic requirements | 1 | 6.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 4 | 6.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 10 | 5.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 12 | 5.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 1 | 6.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 12 | 5.2 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 1 | 6.0 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 19 | 5.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 23 | 4.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 7 | 5.3 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 10 | 5.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 53 | 4.2 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 6 | 5.5 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 9 | 5.4 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 3 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 3 | ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 3 | ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 5 | ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 10 | ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 4 | ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 7 | ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 10 | ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 12 | ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 15 | ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 9 | ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 8 | ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 4 | ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 3 | ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 6 | ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 1 | ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 3 | ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 3 | ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 6 | ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 3 | ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 7 | ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 12 | ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 6 | ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 4 | ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 8 | ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 46 | ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 4 | ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 39 | ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 19 | ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 53 | ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 22 | ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 3 | ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 71 | ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 1 | ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 7 | ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 5 | ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 | ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 3 | ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 25 | ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 1 | ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 41 | ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 19 | ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 9 | ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 2 | ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 4 | ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 2 | ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 12 | ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 7 | ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 5 | ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 9 | ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

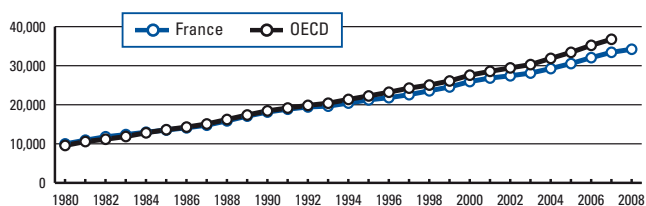
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | |
|--|----------|---|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 31 | ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 18 | ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 6 | ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 109 | ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 83 | ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 4 | ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 38 | ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 71 | ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 10 | ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 | ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 9 | ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 31 | ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 9 | ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 27 | ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 18 | ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 18 | ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 125 | ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 102 | ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 80 | ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 46 | ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 69 | ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 4 | ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 13 | ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 7 | ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 14 | ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 36 | ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 3 | ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 6 | ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 4 | ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 42 | ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 11 | ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 12 | ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 | ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 3 | ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 9 | ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 15 | ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 86 | ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 17 | ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 7 | ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 24 | ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 8 | ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 51 | ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 49 | ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 42 | ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 13 | ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 7 | ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 5 | ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 9 | ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 16 | ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 5 | ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 31 | ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 6 | ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 5 | ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 13 | ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 7 | ■ |
| 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* | 6 | ■ |

France

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 61.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 2,865.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 46,015.9 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 3.08 |

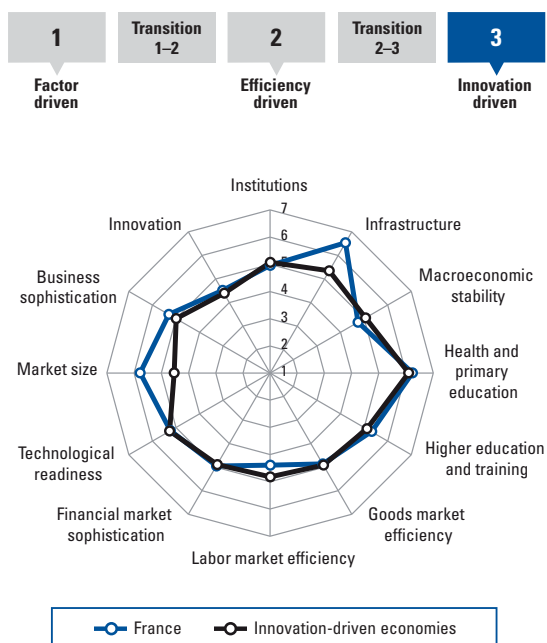
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



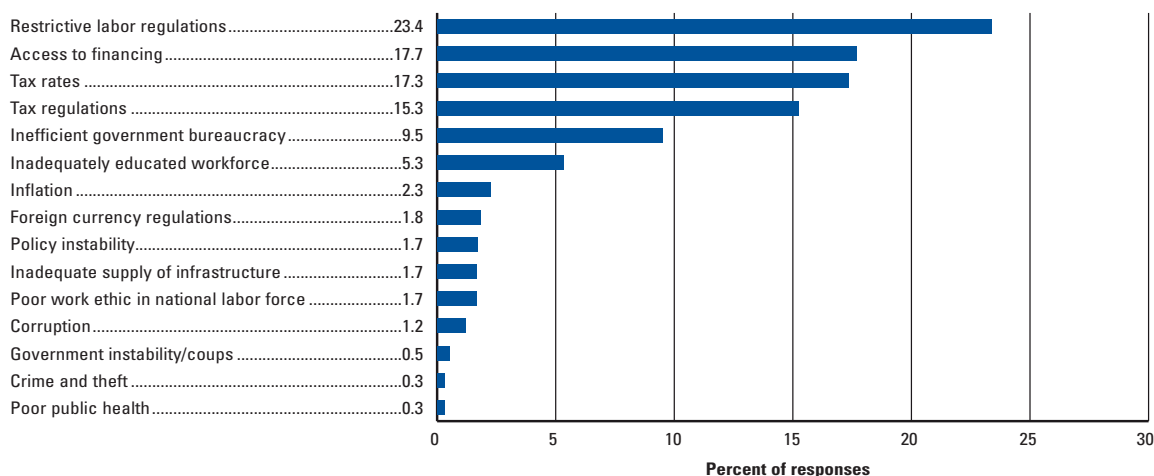
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 16 | 5.1 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 16 | 5.2 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 18 | 5.2 |
| Basic requirements | 15 | 5.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 26 | 5.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 3 | 6.5 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 58 | 4.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 11 | 6.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 16 | 5.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 15 | 5.3 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 25 | 4.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 67 | 4.4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 21 | 4.9 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 24 | 5.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 8 | 5.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 15 | 4.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 10 | 5.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 22 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 15 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 10 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 25 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 32 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 10 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 29 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 92 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 42 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 116 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 28 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 16 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 44 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 15 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 127 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 55 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 27 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 29 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 17 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 37 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 27 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 76 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 66 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 49 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 29 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 47 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 31 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 25 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 21 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 25 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 25 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 126 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 29 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 87 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 42 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 116 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 119 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 5 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 59 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 2 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 57 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 4 ■ | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 31 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 10 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 42 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 9 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 33 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 6 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 5 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 10 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 8 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 8 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 41 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 92 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 31 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 70 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 51 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 9 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 45 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 40 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 113 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 17 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 17 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 24 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 26 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 31 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 19 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 40 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 54 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 74 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 62 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 15 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 32 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 7 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 12 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 15 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 11 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 14 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 36 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 7 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 10 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 7 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 35 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 15 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 24 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 11 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 8 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 26 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 3 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 11 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 35 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 5 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 8 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 8 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 17 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 11 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 5 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 42 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 9 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 17 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 13 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 42 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 37 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 11 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 18 ■ |

* Hard data

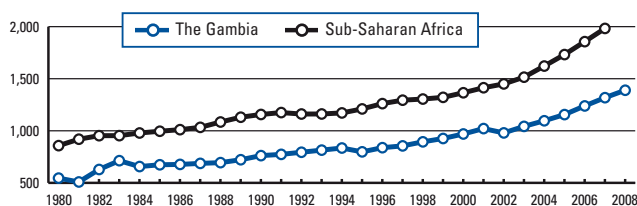
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Gambia, The

Key indicators

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 1.8 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 0.8 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 495.6 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.00 |

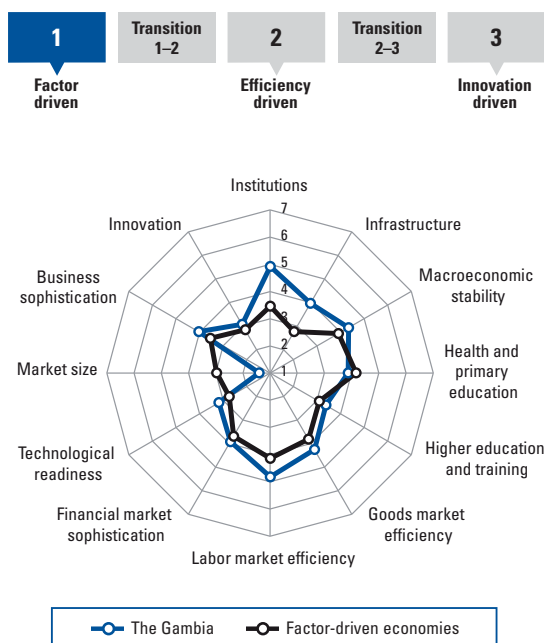
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



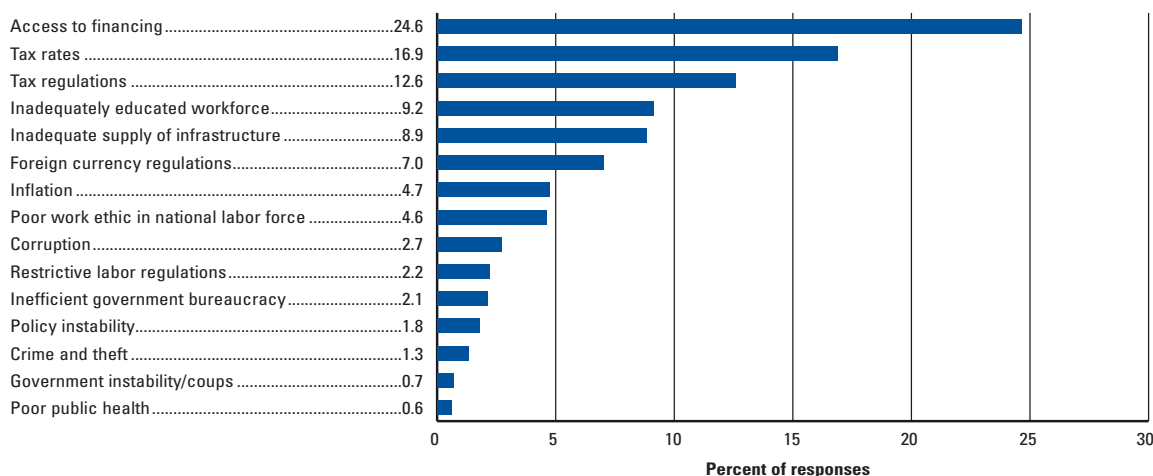
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 81 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 87 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 102 | 3.6 |
| Basic requirements | 76 | 4.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 27 | 4.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 60 | 4.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 92 | 4.3 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 117 | 3.9 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 101 | 3.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 100 | 3.4 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 60 | 4.3 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 26 | 4.8 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 91 | 3.9 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 90 | 3.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 131 | 1.4 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 69 | 3.5 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 67 | 4.0 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 44 | ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 35 | ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 40 | ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 21 | ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 41 | ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 20 | ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 11 | ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 4 | ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 20 | ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 37 | ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 22 | ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 44 | ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 37 | ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 37 | ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 35 | ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 45 | ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 49 | ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 16 | ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 26 | ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 49 | ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 54 | ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 48 | ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 61 | ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 130 | ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 71 | ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 106 | ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 60 | ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 108 | ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 31 | ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 121 | ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 75 | ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 112 | ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 117 | ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 95 | ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 111 | ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 83 | ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 98 | ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 121 | ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 109 | ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 46 | ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 124 | ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 121 | ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 110 | ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 132 | ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 29 | ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 91 | ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 58 | ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 84 | ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 81 | ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 41 | ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

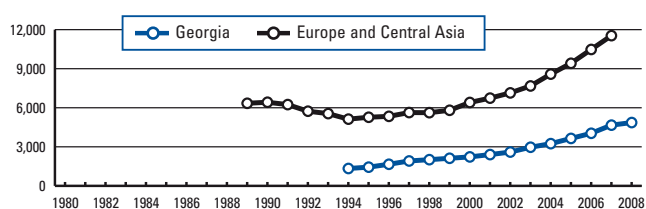
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | |
|--|----------|---|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 76 | ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 36 | ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 33 | ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 36 | ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 129 | ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 | ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 75 | ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 9 | ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 40 | ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 129 | ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 11 | ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 9 | ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 20 | ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 44 | ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 107 | ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 13 | ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 15 | ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 43 | ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 15 | ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 46 | ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 21 | ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 22 | ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 54 | ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 45 | ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 81 | ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 105 | ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 67 | ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 77 | ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 53 | ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 126 | ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 42 | ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 89 | ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 71 | ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 76 | ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 70 | ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 60 | ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 63 | ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 90 | ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 105 | ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 95 | ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 118 | ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 133 | ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 130 | ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 77 | ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 65 | ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 58 | ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 55 | ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 65 | ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 48 | ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 113 | ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 109 | ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 41 | ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 76 | ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 78 | ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 106 | ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 71 | ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 27 | ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 120 | ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 | ■ |

Georgia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 4.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 12.9 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 2,925.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.03 |

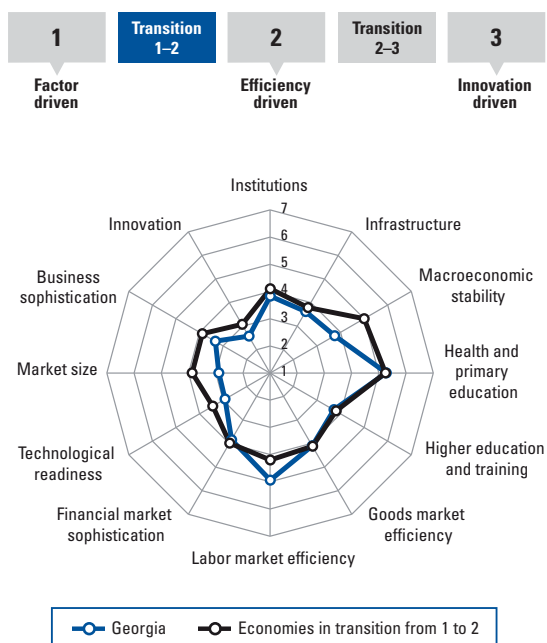
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



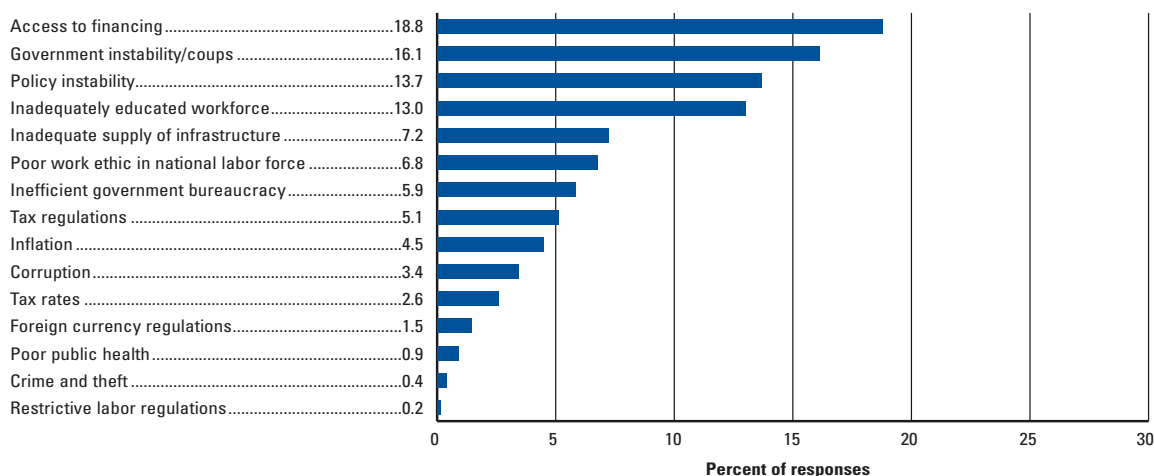
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 90 | 3.8 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 90 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 90 | 3.8 |
| Basic requirements | 85 | 4.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 72 | 3.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 72 | 3.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 117 | 3.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 78 | 5.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 89 | 3.7 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 84 | 3.7 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 74 | 4.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 17 | 4.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 95 | 3.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 100 | 2.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 101 | 2.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 117 | 2.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 113 | 3.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|--|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 109 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 100 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 43 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 72 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 117 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 60 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 50 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 3 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 91 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 102 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 45 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 52 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 34 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 64 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 41 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 78 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 93 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 88 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 117 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 70 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 66 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 41 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 70 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 77 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 112 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 66 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 80 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 126 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 122 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 82 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 108 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 29 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 70 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 73 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 60 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 81 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 55 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 88 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 69 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 87 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 67 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 104 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 58 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 55 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 97 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 84 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 106 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 65 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 122 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 82 ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

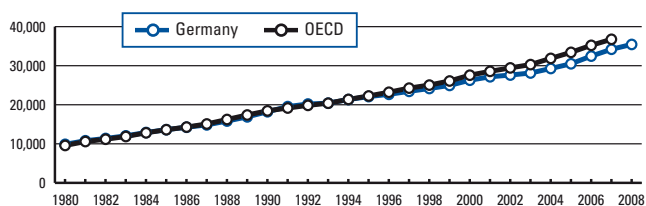
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|--|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 115 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 98 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 125 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 19 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 57 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 4 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 3 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 103 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 19 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 4 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 61 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 38 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 40 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 119 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 90 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 54 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 16 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 9 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 7 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 6 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 39 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 76 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 88 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 75 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 96 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 125 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 96 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 109 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 16 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 31 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 91 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 117 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 58 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 93 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 115 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 97 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 79 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 95 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 99 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 82 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 81 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 97 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 108 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 130 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 129 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 85 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 81 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 89 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 92 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 101 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 97 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 107 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 119 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 123 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 124 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 122 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 95 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 96 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 65 ■ |

Germany

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 82.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 3,667.5 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 44,660.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 4.23 |

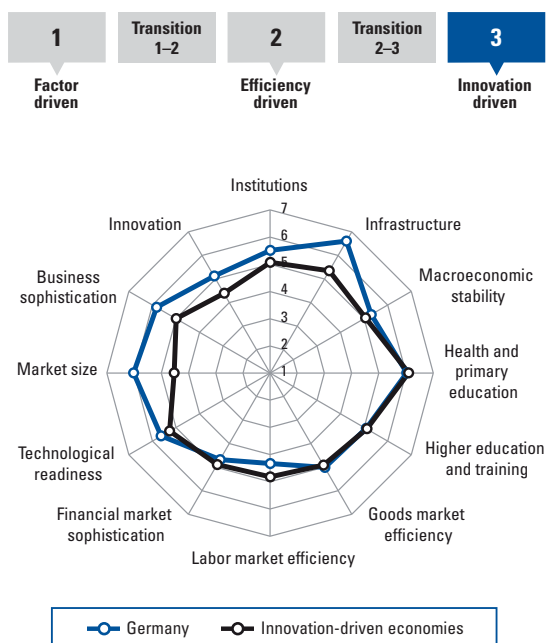
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



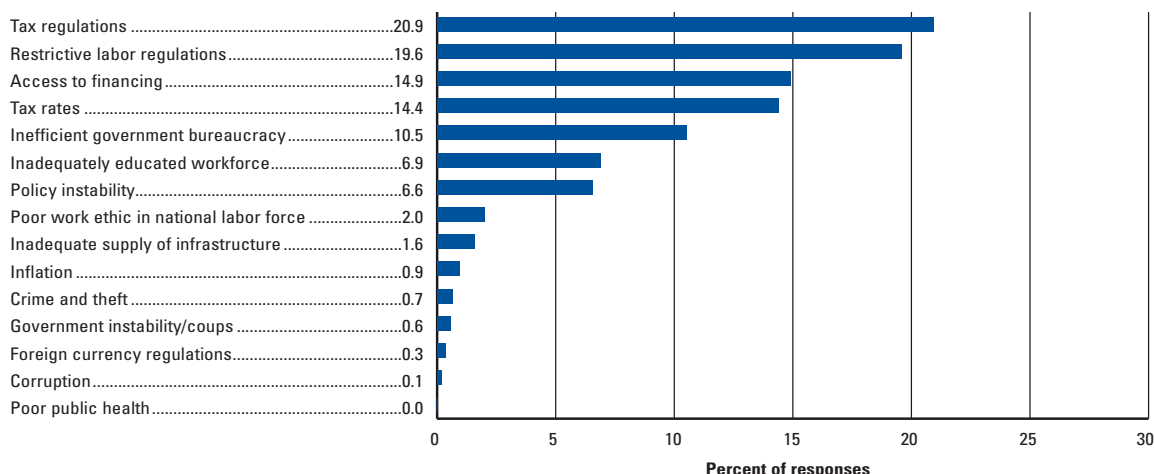
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 7 | 5.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 7 | 5.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 5 | 5.5 |
| Basic requirements | 8 | 5.8 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 16 | 5.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 1 | 6.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 30 | 5.3 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 24 | 6.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 14 | 5.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 22 | 5.1 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 18 | 5.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 70 | 4.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 36 | 4.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 12 | 5.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 5 | 6.0 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 5 | 5.5 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 2 | 5.8 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 7 | 5.1 |

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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|--|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 9 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 13 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 14 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 25 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 6 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 12 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 31 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 84 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 17 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 10 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 28 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 58 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 29 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 31 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 9 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 14 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 15 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 15 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 10 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 6 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 5 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 5 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 5 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 4 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 5 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 7 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 2 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 49 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 48 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 7 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 9 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 112 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 17 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 7 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 10 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 15 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 15 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 35 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 23 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 56 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 28 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 50 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 27 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 45 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 26 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 39 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 2 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 11 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|--|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 1 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 1 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 3 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 106 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 90 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 75 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 53 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 86 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 33 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 39 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 71 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 21 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 11 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 22 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 24 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 130 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 89 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 126 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 93 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 54 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 15 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 30 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 43 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 17 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 59 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 65 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 53 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 10 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 103 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 20 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 16 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 14 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 18 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 80 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 16 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 11 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 13 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 14 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 5 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 3 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 2 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 3 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 11 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 1 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 1 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 1 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 2 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 6 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 8 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 2 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 5 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 4 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 10 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 45 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 35 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 9 ■ |

* Hard data

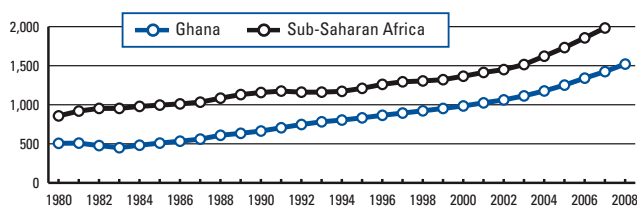
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Ghana

Key indicators

| | |
|---|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 23.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 16.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 715.6 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.05 |

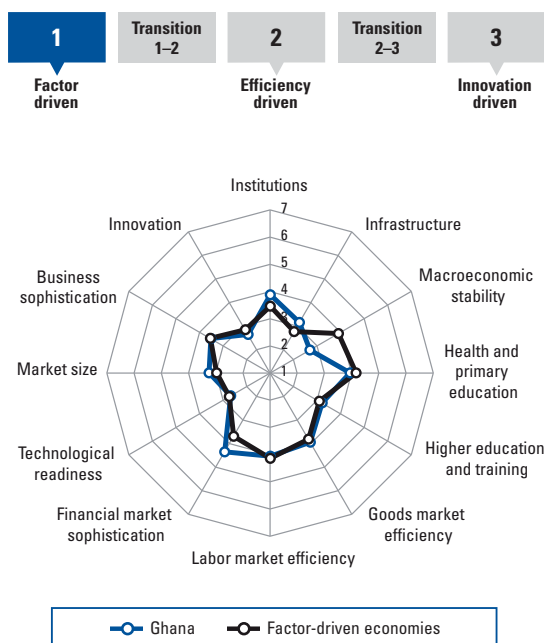
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



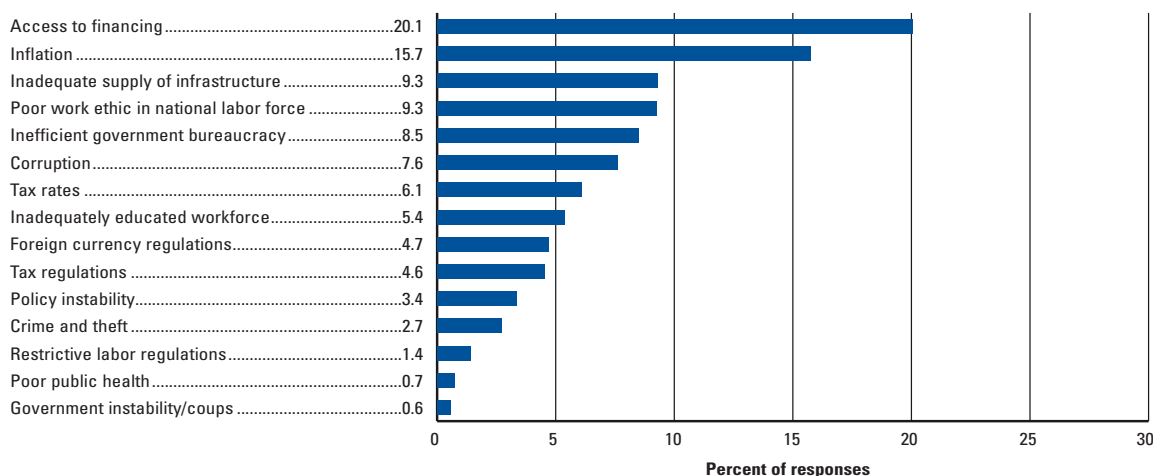
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 114 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 102 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | n/a | n/a |
| Basic requirements | 127 | 3.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 68 | 3.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 87 | 3.1 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 129 | 2.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 115 | 3.9 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 94 | 3.6 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 108 | 3.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 91 | 3.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 100 | 4.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 59 | 4.3 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 112 | 2.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 86 | 3.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 108 | 3.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 98 | 3.5 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 72 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 65 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 84 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 55 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 85 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 106 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 62 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 61 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 69 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 32 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 105 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 75 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 79 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 90 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 77 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 77 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 66 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 35 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 74 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 102 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 101 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 42 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 37 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 49 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 92 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 96 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 53 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 116 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 85 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 113 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 65 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 74 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 78 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 45 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 112 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 37 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 73 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 75 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 76 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 125 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 76 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 117 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 105 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 52 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 69 | 7.08 Brain drain | 90 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 91 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 2 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 78 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 101 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 80 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 123 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 42 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 114 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 132 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 115 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 99 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 76 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 118 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 31 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 118 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 57 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 94 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 48 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 126 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 122 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 98 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 110 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 110 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 104 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 116 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 110 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 98 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 114 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 103 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 114 | 9.06 Internet users* | 113 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 114 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 121 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 77 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 105 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 119 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 48 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 81 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 90 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 106 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 113 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 91 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 74 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 105 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 100 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 96 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 69 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 106 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 106 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 122 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 104 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 103 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 90 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 122 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 103 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 70 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 127 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 68 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 133 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 118 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 116 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 98 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

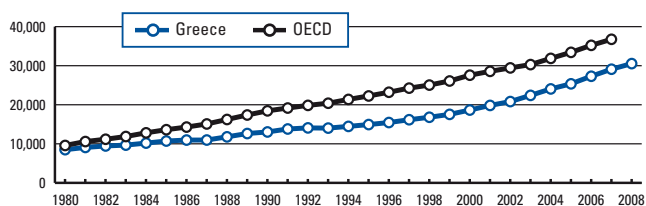
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Greece

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 11.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 357.5 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 32,004.6 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.49 |

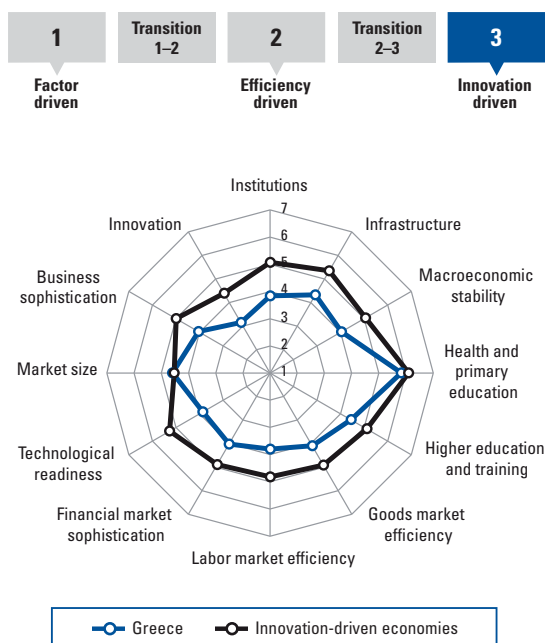
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



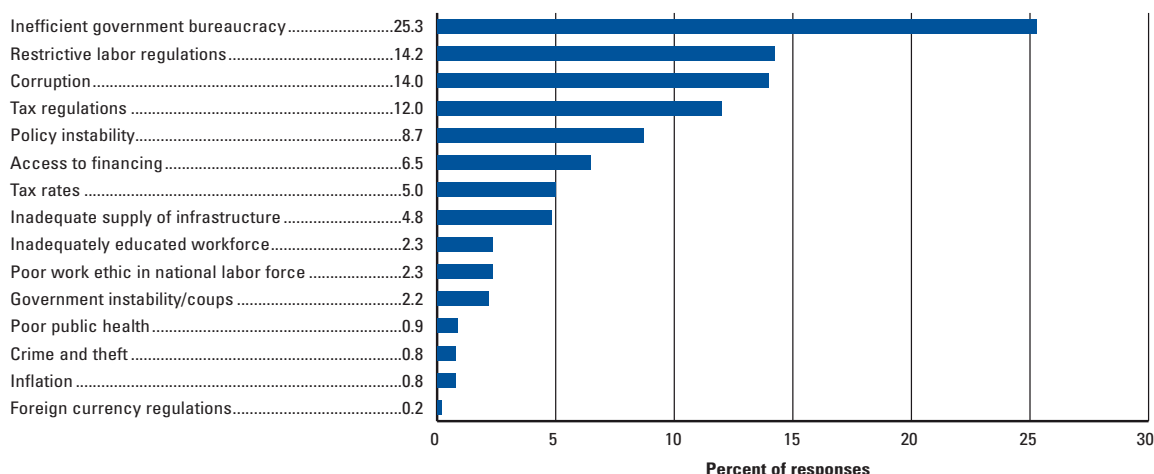
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 71 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 67 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 65 | 4.1 |
| Basic requirements | 56 | 4.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 70 | 3.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 47 | 4.3 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 103 | 4.0 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 41 | 5.8 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 57 | 4.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 43 | 4.4 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 75 | 4.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 116 | 3.8 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 83 | 4.0 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 53 | 3.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 34 | 4.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 66 | 3.6 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 66 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 47 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 68 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 42 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 61 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 86 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 59 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 78 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 78 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 75 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 81 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 93 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 120 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 107 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 56 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 125 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 121 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 90 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 32 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 84 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 95 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 79 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 87 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 111 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 68 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 61 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 55 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 75 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 80 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 50 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 101 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 56 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 104 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 120 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 33 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 128 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 111 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 113 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 54 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 40 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 52 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 120 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 57 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 94 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 66 | 7.08 Brain drain | 83 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 39 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 88 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 33 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 68 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 13 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 58 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 52 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 58 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 98 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 75 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 126 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 47 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 27 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 115 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 39 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 45 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 127 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 50 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 64 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 12 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 98 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 38 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 78 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 28 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 101 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 22 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 15 | 9.06 Internet users* | 52 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 15 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 63 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 65 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 35 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 5 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 107 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 29 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 52 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 19 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 3 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 90 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 64 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 47 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 61 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 80 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 87 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 73 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 36 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 84 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 58 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 101 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 55 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 63 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 54 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 94 |
| | | | |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 101 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 77 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 101 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 90 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 91 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 20 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 37 |

* Hard data

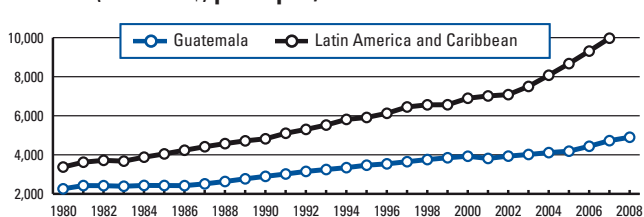
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Guatemala

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 13.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 39.0 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 2,848.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.10 |

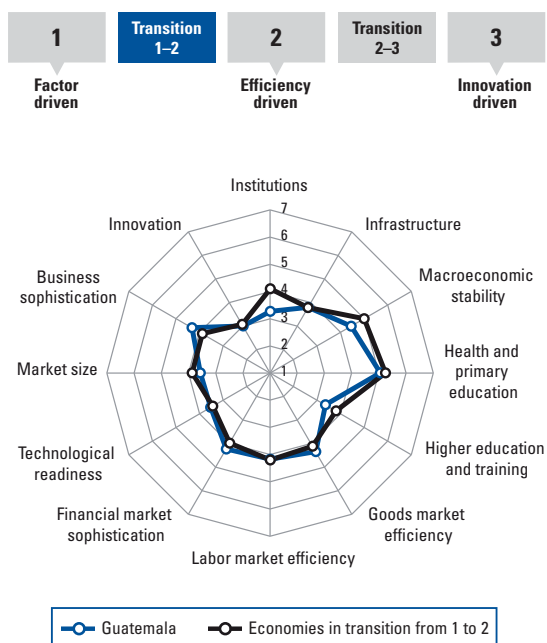
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



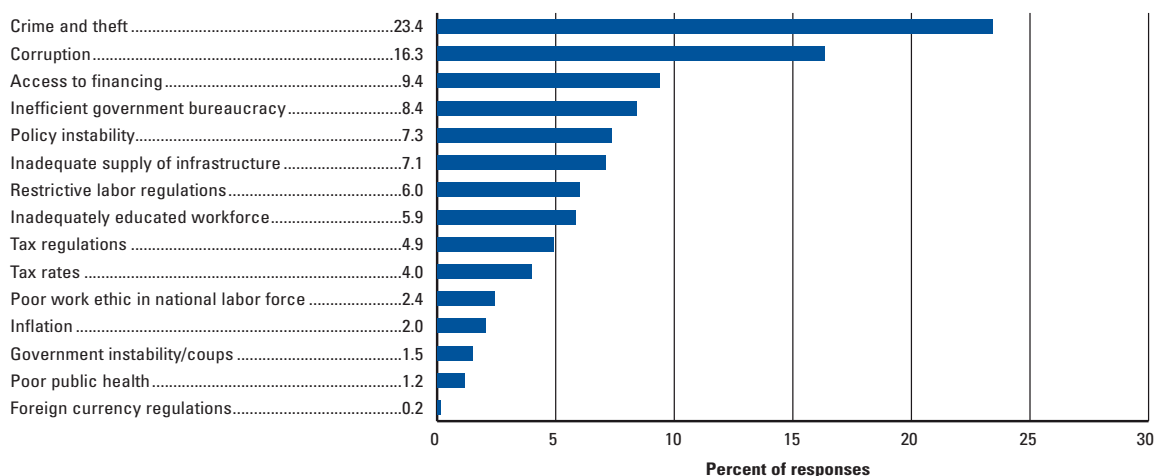
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 80 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 84 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 87 | 3.9 |
| Basic requirements | 82 | 4.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 108 | 3.3 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 68 | 3.8 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 88 | 4.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 95 | 5.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 81 | 3.9 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 101 | 3.3 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 52 | 4.3 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 88 | 4.2 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 67 | 4.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 70 | 3.5 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 71 | 3.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 63 | 3.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 47 | 4.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 92 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 50 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 115 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 58 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 107 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 108 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 109 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 44 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 100 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 51 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 100 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 99 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 106 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 70 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 38 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 30 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 96 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 65 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 93 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 42 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 56 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 40 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 102 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 84 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 132 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 53 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 132 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 38 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 126 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 65 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 67 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 81 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 41 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 30 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 110 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 35 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 49 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 47 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 59 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 117 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 55 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 82 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 111 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 63 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 59 | 7.08 Brain drain | 47 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 45 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 112 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 93 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 65 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 85 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 68 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 121 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 74 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 69 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 81 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 88 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 35 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 96 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 100 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 95 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 55 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 34 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 63 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 81 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 104 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 56 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 67 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 44 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 75 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 76 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 68 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 31 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 93 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 43 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 93 | 9.06 Internet users* | 92 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 88 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 102 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 127 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 87 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 55 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 105 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 69 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 82 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 105 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 88 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 125 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 33 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 126 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 36 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 48 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 47 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 103 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 72 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 55 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 48 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 64 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 71 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 70 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 45 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 34 |
| | | | |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 63 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 96 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 63 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 50 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 96 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 86 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 73 |

* Hard data

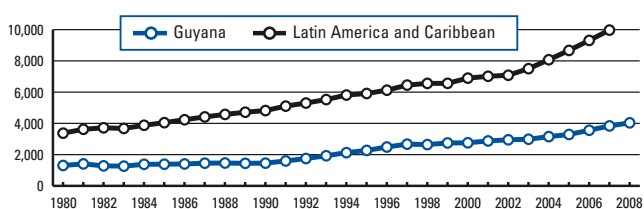
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Guyana

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 0.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 1.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,479.8 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.01 |

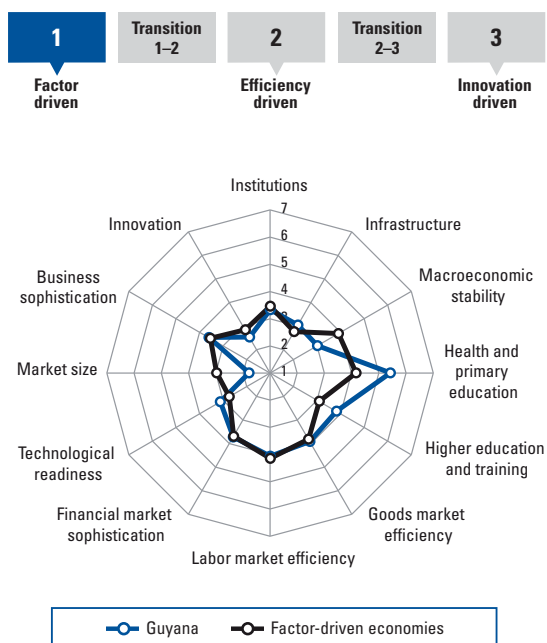
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



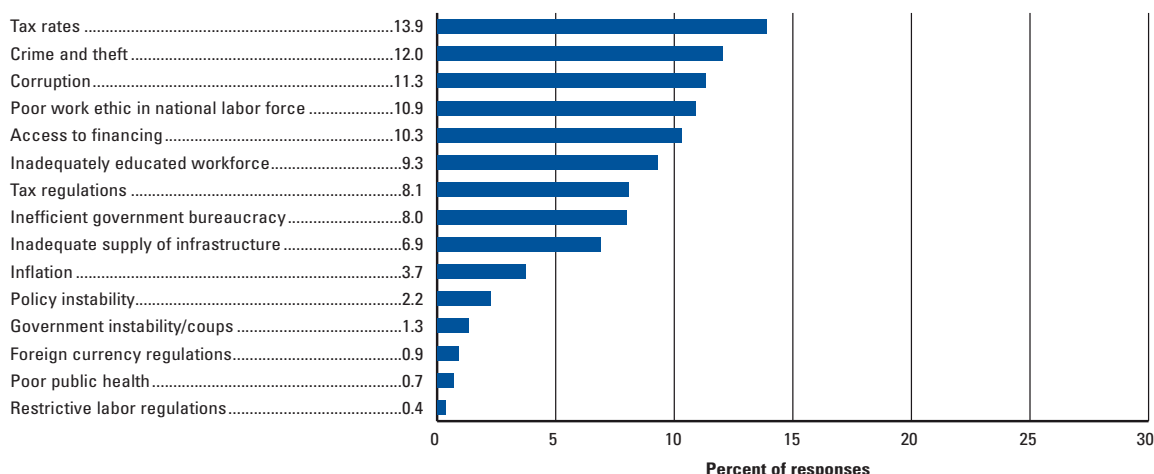
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 104 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 115 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 126 | 3.2 |
| Basic requirements | 105 | 3.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 103 | 3.3 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 91 | 3.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 127 | 3.0 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 67 | 5.4 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 107 | 3.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 78 | 3.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 96 | 3.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 99 | 4.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 101 | 3.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 94 | 3.1 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 129 | 1.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 110 | 3.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 94 | 3.6 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 121 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 102 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 92 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 123 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 80 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 90 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 81 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 83 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 118 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 90 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 59 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 113 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 73 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 99 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 43 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 39 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 122 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 57 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 112 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 106 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 84 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 110 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 110 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 91 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 127 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 126 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 101 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 85 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 116 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 114 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 91 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 94 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 80 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 68 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 68 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 103 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 28 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 27 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 92 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 85 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 67 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 78 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 68 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 106 | 7.08 Brain drain | 133 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 104 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 102 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 127 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 114 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 109 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | n/a | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 101 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 103 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 130 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 105 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 116 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 50 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 63 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 115 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 46 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 122 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 107 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 111 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 111 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 108 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 108 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 114 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 94 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 123 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 118 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 110 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 118 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | n/a |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 100 | 9.06 Internet users* | 63 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 108 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 90 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 55 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | n/a |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 26 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 3 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 130 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 126 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 12 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 99 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 94 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 62 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 90 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 79 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 101 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 88 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 88 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 112 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 86 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 118 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 73 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 69 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 108 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 113 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 75 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 99 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 120 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 86 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 117 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 112 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 130 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

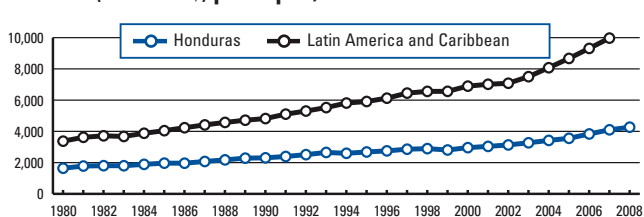
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Honduras

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 7.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 14.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,842.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.05 |

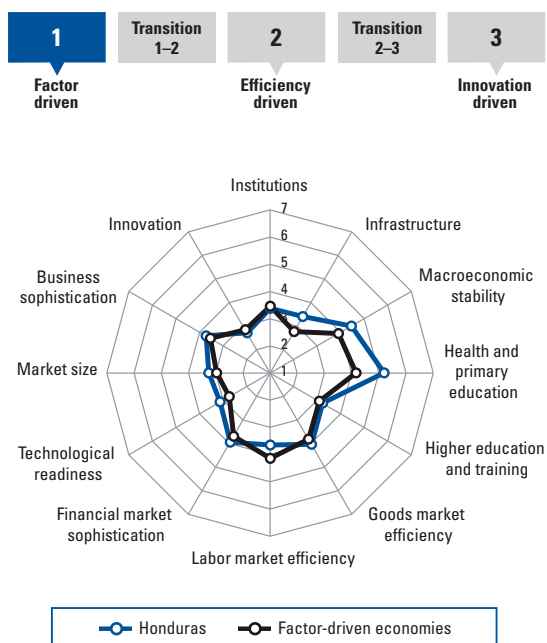
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



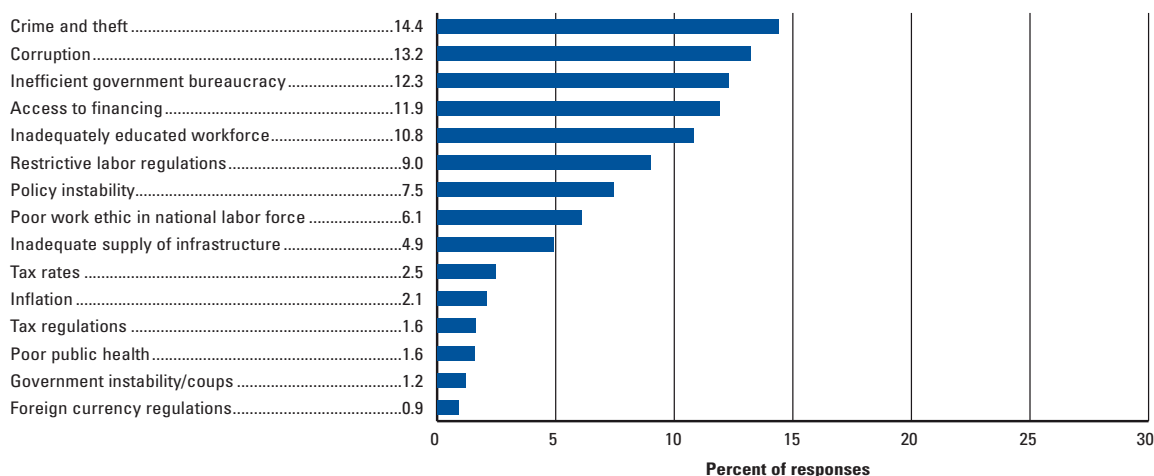
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | .89 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | .82 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | .83 | 3.9 |
| Basic requirements | .87 | 4.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | .99 | 3.4 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | .77 | 3.4 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | .85 | 4.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | .85 | 5.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | .95 | 3.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 106 | 3.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | .80 | 4.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 121 | 3.6 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | .89 | 3.9 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | .93 | 3.1 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | .84 | 3.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | .96 | 3.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | .87 | 3.7 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 84 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 90 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 105 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 89 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 102 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 106 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 116 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 33 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 98 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 90 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 89 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 93 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 123 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 124 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 111 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 89 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 80 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 72 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 94 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 75 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 74 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 101 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 35 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 72 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 103 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 86 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 83 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 81 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 67 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 97 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 97 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 35 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 87 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 97 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 72 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 71 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 93 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 91 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 81 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 80 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 116 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 72 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 85 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 102 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 91 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 116 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 125 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 108 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 90 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 88 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 94 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 91 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 112 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 103 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 37 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 88 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 111 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 60 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 61 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 63 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 77 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 47 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 73 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 63 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 91 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 72 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 71 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 91 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 114 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 83 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 95 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 108 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 99 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 73 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 119 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 77 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 126 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 94 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 92 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 71 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 115 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 51 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 83 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 58 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 92 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 91 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 91 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 55 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 74 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 95 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 104 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 97 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 84 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 86 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 95 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 84 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 79 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 101 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 73 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 90 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 93 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 86 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 69 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 93 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 119 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 109 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 105 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 82 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 109 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

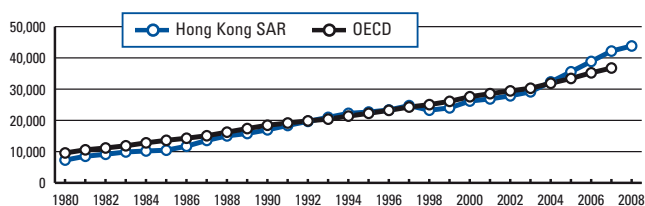
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Hong Kong SAR

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 7.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 215.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 30,755.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.45 |

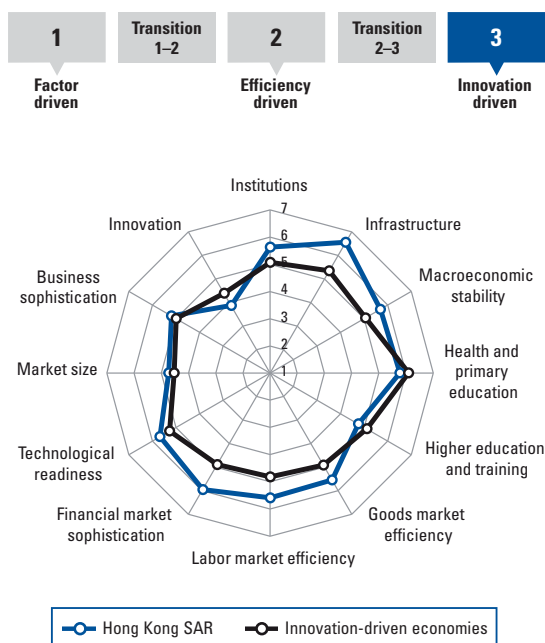
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



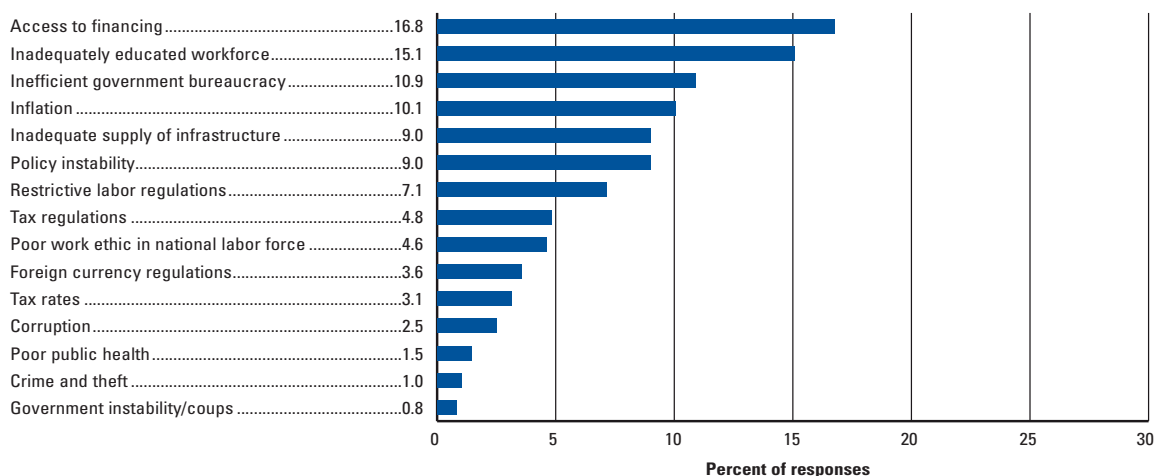
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 11 | 5.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 11 | 5.3 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 12 | 5.4 |
| Basic requirements | 6 | 5.9 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 11 | 5.6 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 2 | 6.5 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 16 | 5.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 43 | 5.8 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 5 | 5.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 31 | 4.7 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 2 | 5.5 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 4 | 5.6 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 1 | 5.9 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 9 | 5.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 27 | 4.7 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 23 | 4.5 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 15 | 5.2 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 8 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 23 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 13 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 15 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 14 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 23 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 6 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 2 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 2 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 5 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 3 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 35 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 9 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 33 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 8 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 16 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 9 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 52 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 34 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 3 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 3 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 3 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 2 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 2 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 14 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 3 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 9 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 48 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 23 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 28 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 50 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 22 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 73 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 68 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 54 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 74 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 36 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 1 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 2 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 34 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 84 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 99 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 73 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 66 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 28 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 11 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 28 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 14 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 20 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 25 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 35 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 60 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 84 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 2 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 14 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 16 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 29 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 5 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 1 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 1 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 1 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 3 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 2 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 4 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 7 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 8 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 1 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 1 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 3 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 90 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 2 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 38 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 9 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 70 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 5 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 1 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 8 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 1 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 1 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 3 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 5 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 16 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 1 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 11 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 17 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 13 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 17 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 5 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 26 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 11 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 15 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 38 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 8 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 23 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 20 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 4 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 19 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 10 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 21 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 26 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 12 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 39 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 43 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 34 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 33 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 27 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 28 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 78 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 22 ■ |

* Hard data

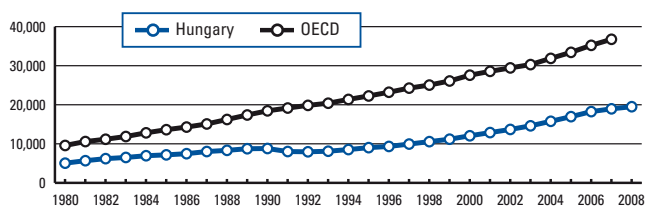
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Hungary

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 10.0 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 156.3 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 15,542.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.29 |

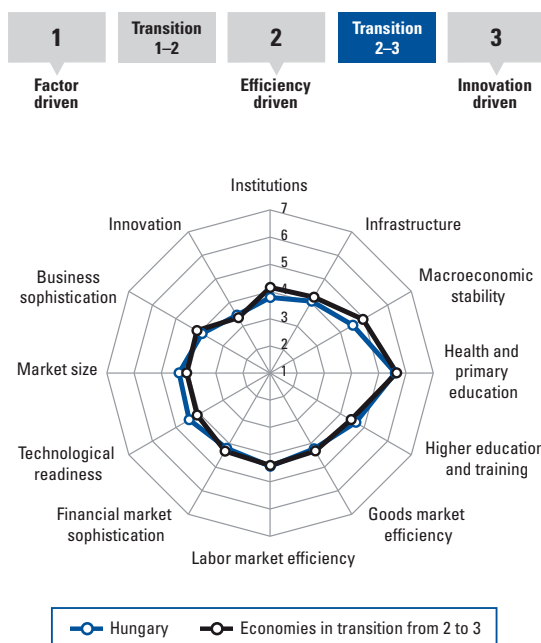
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



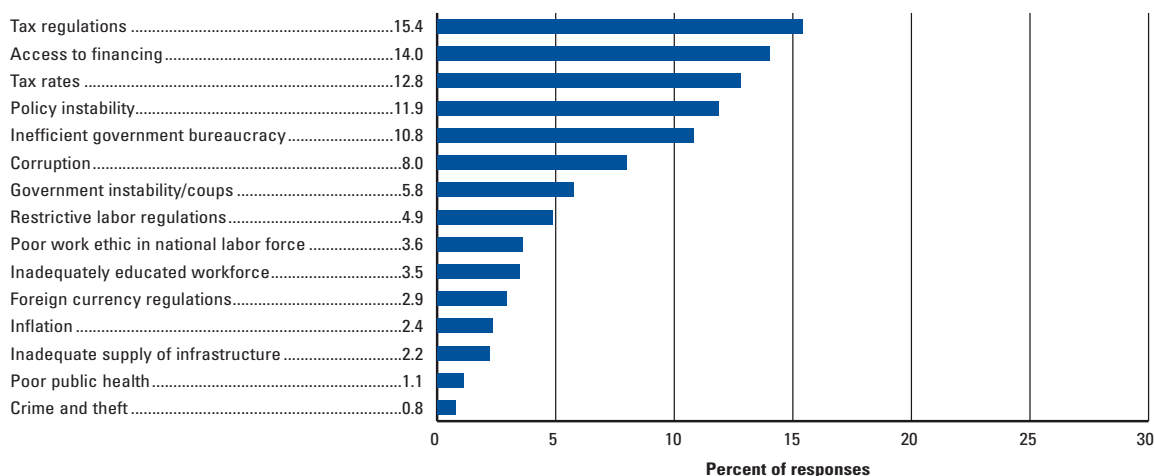
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 58 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 62 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 47 | 4.4 |
| Basic requirements | 58 | 4.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 76 | 3.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 57 | 4.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 83 | 4.5 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 53 | 5.6 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 45 | 4.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 35 | 4.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 64 | 4.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 63 | 4.4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 69 | 4.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 40 | 4.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 45 | 4.4 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 61 | 3.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 76 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 57 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 44 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 53 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 70 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 94 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 54 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 111 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 132 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 57 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 104 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 114 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 8 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 127 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 6 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 130 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 107 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 99 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 25 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 99 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 113 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 8 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 19 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 56 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 54 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 52 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 66 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 108 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 56 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 93 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 98 ■ | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 37 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 84 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 83 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 74 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 36 ■ |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 54 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 65 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 58 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 62 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 64 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 51 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 46 ■ | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 85 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 74 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 85 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 62 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 55 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 70 ■ | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 52 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 41 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 61 ■ |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 100 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 79 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 91 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 94 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 103 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 38 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 47 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 90 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 1 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 100 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 119 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 54 ■ |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 54 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 34 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 72 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 34 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 64 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 13 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 26 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 24 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 34 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 29 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 59 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 38 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 45 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 34 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 102 ■ | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 29 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 50 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 36 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 41 ■ | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 17 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 80 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 68 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 26 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 64 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 68 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 99 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 29 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 56 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 49 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 47 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 89 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 101 ■ |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 58 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 69 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 115 ■ |
| | | | |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 48 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 23 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 85 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 31 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 118 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 40 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 28 ■ |

* Hard data

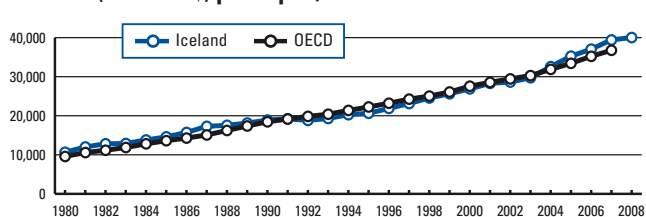
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Iceland

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 0.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 17.5 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 55,462.2 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.02 |

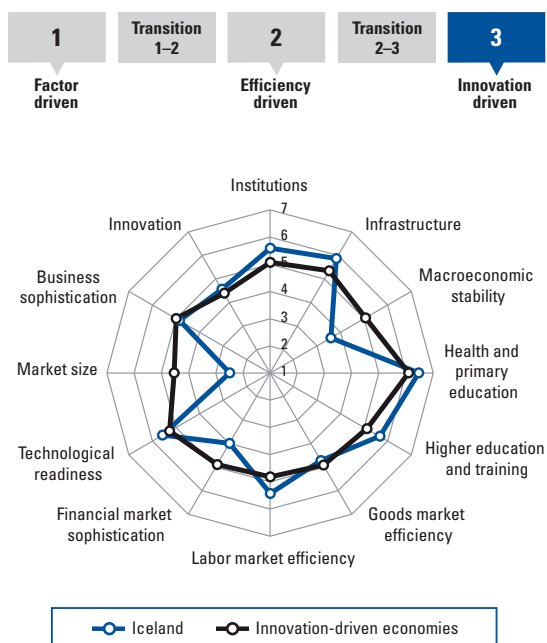
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



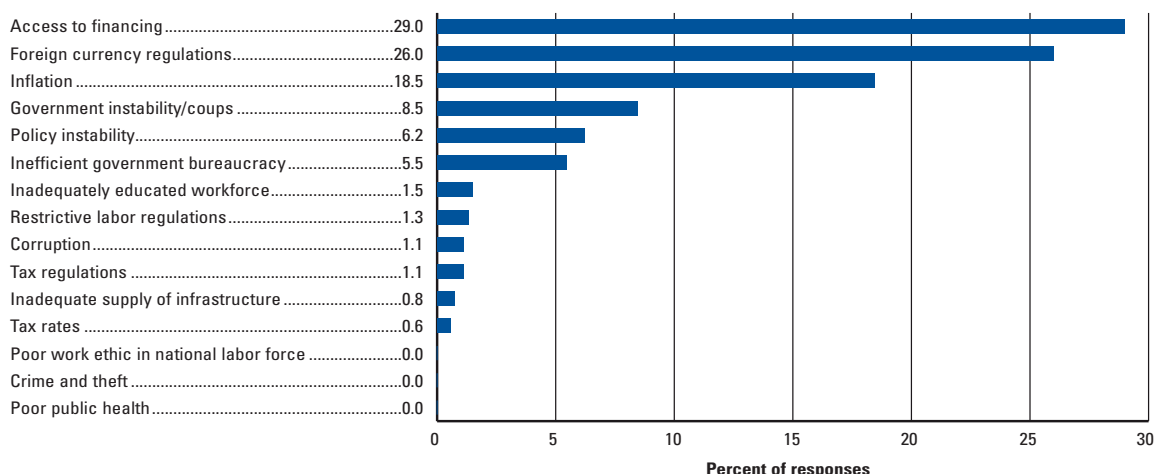
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 26 | 4.8 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 20 | 5.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 23 | 5.0 |
| Basic requirements | 24 | 5.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 13 | 5.6 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 11 | 5.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 119 | 3.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 2 | 6.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 30 | 4.6 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 4 | 5.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 31 | 4.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 6 | 5.4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 85 | 4.0 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 14 | 5.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 120 | 2.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 19 | 4.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 23 | 4.9 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 17 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 57 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 17 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 84 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 12 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 23 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 18 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 11 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 18 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 17 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 16 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 16 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 15 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 6 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 5 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 104 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 21 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 99 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 13 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 51 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 10 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 126 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 2 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 119 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 6 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 14 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 2 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 12 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 5 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 27 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 9 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 29 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 31 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 7 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 54 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 95 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 58 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 6 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 8 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 19 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 33 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 25 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 17 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 8 | 7.08 Brain drain | 15 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 10 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 11 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 82 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 2 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 3 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 65 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 106 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 76 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 63 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 57 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 102 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 95 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 105 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 104 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 130 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 124 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 49 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 1 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 2 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 1 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 1 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 14 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 12 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 97 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 44 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 2 | 9.06 Internet users* | 17 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 3 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 21 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 6 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 6 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 31 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 6 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 119 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 111 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 10 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 15 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 3 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 60 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 21 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 19 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 10 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 48 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 1 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 28 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 18 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 31 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 14 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 4 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 14 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 27 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 15 |
| | | | |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 23 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 24 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 24 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 17 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 20 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 8 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 12 |

* Hard data

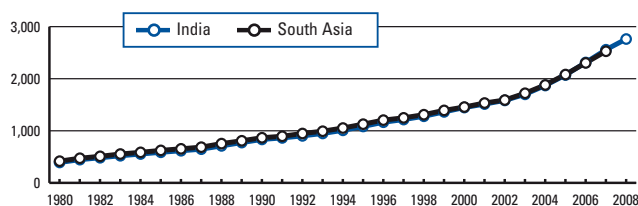
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

India

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 1,186.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 1,209.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 1,016.2 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 4.77 |

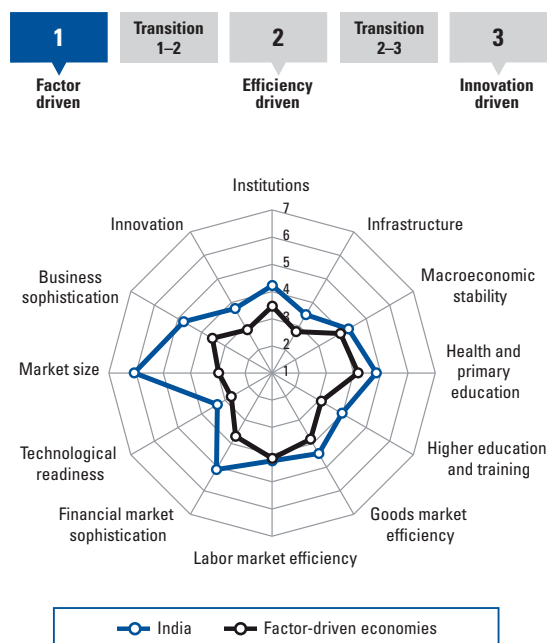
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



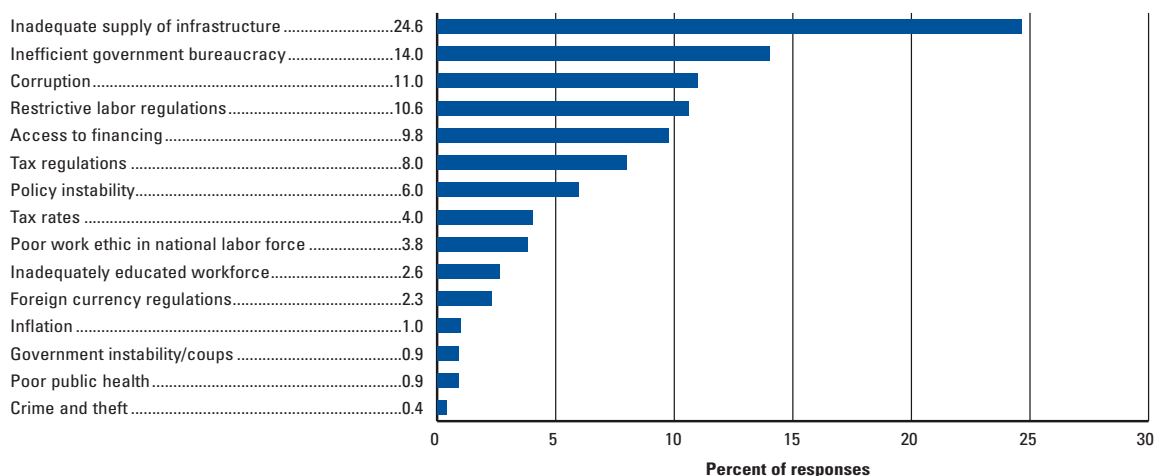
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 49 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 50 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 48 | 4.3 |
| Basic requirements | 79 | 4.2 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 54 | 4.2 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 76 | 3.5 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 96 | 4.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 101 | 4.8 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 35 | 4.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 66 | 4.0 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 48 | 4.4 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 83 | 4.2 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 16 | 5.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 83 | 3.3 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 4 | 6.1 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 28 | 4.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 27 | 4.8 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | 30 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 54 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 12 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 61 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 22 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 58 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 25 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 79 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 29 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 37 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 118 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 54 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 111 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 55 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 82 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 95 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 82 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 37 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 79 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 21 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 104 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 43 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 65 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 117 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 45 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 50 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 71 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 63 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 57 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 52 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 33 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 57 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 27 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 63 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 40 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 36 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 44 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 54 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 103 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 89 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 85 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 89 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 46 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 20 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 30 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 90 | 7.08 Brain drain | 41 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 65 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 122 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 10 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 106 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 103 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 32 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 3 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 34 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 115 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 23 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 20 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 73 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 67 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 31 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 85 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 25 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 116 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 11 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 100 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 103 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 39 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 87 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 30 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 99 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 39 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 92 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 19 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 69 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 116 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 108 | 9.06 Internet users* | 104 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 100 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 96 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 89 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 91 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 96 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 94 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 4 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 107 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 100 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 37 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 3 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 22 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 41 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 15 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 20 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 67 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 67 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 32 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 26 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 34 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 44 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 43 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 33 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 36 |
| | | | |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 35 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 25 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 36 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 46 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 68 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 4 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 58 |

* Hard data

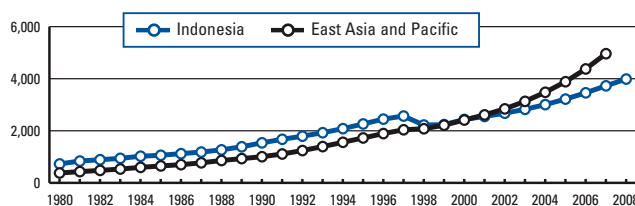
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Indonesia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 234.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 511.8 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 2,246.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 1.31 |

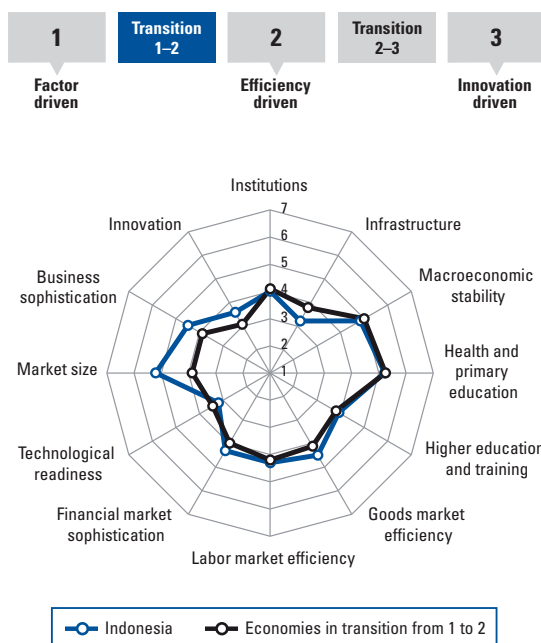
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



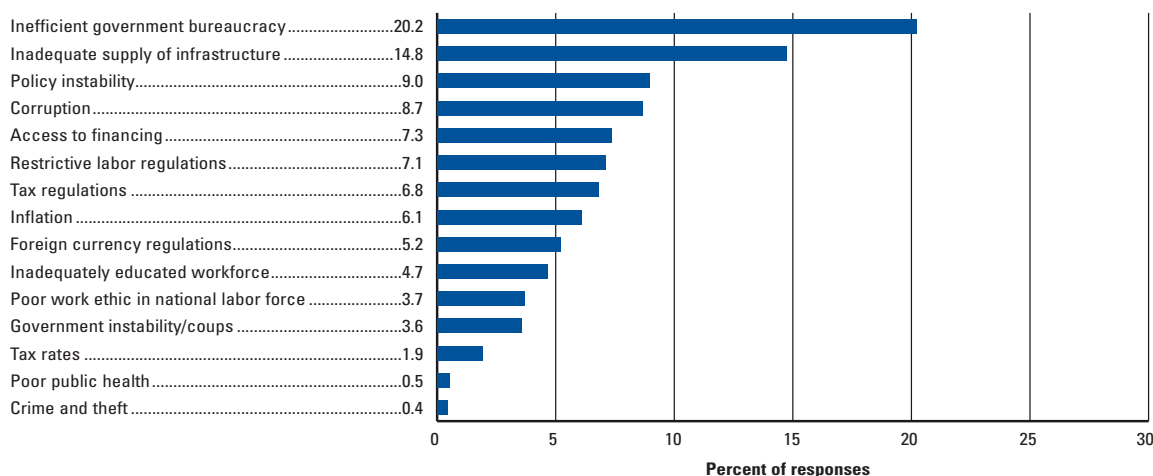
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 54 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 55 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 54 | 4.2 |
| Basic requirements | 70 | 4.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 58 | 4.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 84 | 3.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 52 | 4.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 82 | 5.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 50 | 4.2 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 69 | 3.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 41 | 4.5 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 75 | 4.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 61 | 4.3 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 88 | 3.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 16 | 5.2 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 40 | 4.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 40 | 4.5 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|--|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 81 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 67 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 59 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 52 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 66 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 36 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 28 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 23 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 59 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 52 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 87 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 89 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 62 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 81 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 79 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 102 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 76 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 32 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 48 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 96 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 94 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 60 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 95 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 68 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 21 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 96 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 79 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 74 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 40 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 80 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 60 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 56 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 97 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 105 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 92 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 108 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 88 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 85 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 92 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 58 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 56 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 127 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 93 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 90 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 44 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 50 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 51 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 59 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 48 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 33 ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

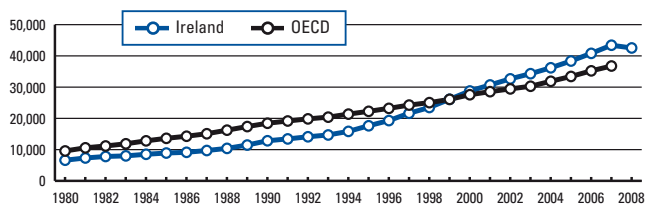
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|--|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 47 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 34 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 30 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 22 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 54 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 99 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 121 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 22 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 38 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 71 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 41 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 41 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 83 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 54 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 30 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 42 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 92 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 82 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 34 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 119 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 29 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 55 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 25 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 104 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 56 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 13 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 21 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 15 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 33 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 42 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 96 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 45 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 72 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 65 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 65 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 49 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 94 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 87 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 103 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 101 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 16 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 23 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 50 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 58 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 24 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 34 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 35 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 39 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 60 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 56 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 26 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 44 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 43 ■ |
| 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 | 34 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 31 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 87 ■ |

Ireland

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 4.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 273.3 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 61,809.6 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.27 |

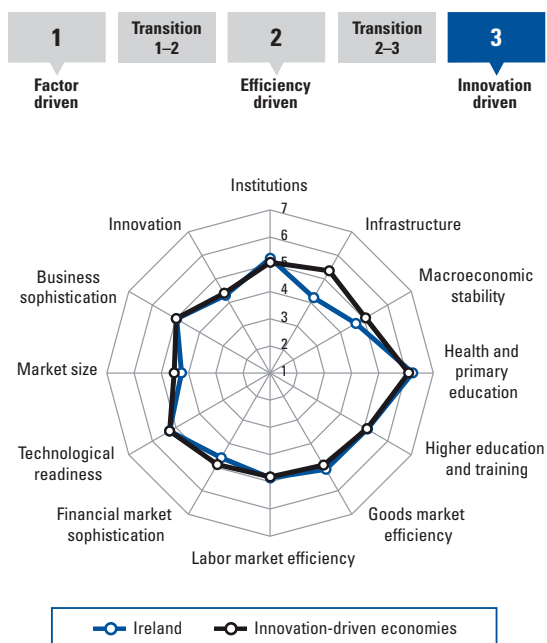
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



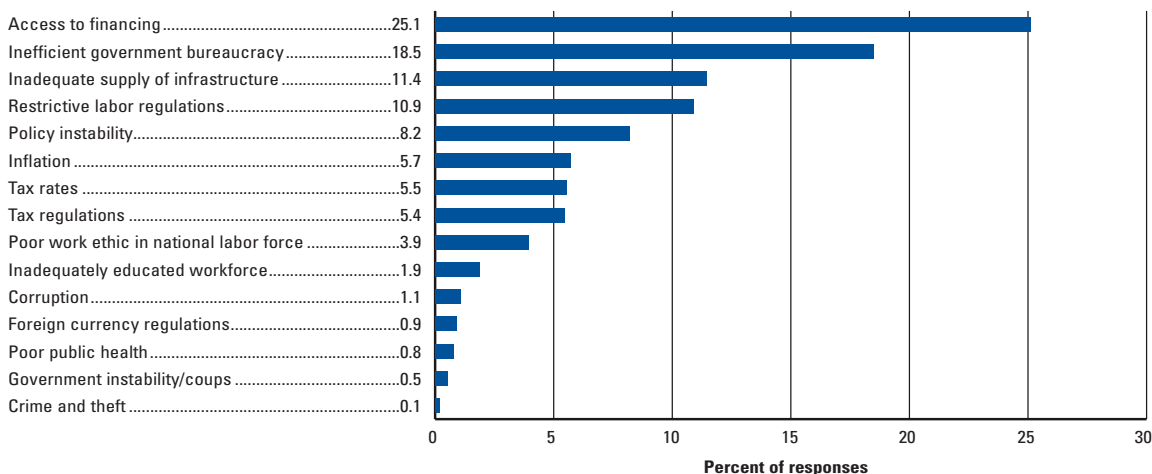
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 25 | 4.8 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 22 | 5.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 22 | 5.0 |
| Basic requirements | 37 | 5.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 19 | 5.2 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 52 | 4.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 65 | 4.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 10 | 6.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 22 | 4.9 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 20 | 5.1 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 15 | 5.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 22 | 4.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 45 | 4.6 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 21 | 5.3 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 52 | 4.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 20 | 4.6 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 18 | 5.0 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 22 | 4.3 |

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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 15 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 49 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 16 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 29 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 15 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 20 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 49 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 26 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 9 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 21 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 29 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 8 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 63 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 33 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 74 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 37 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 30 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 14 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 24 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 13 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 6 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 20 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 2 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 39 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 17 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 21 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 22 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 20 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 24 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 17 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 35 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 23 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 33 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 127 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 32 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 20 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 74 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 65 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 40 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 59 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 77 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 50 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 12 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 53 | 7.08 Brain drain | 12 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 48 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 71 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 39 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 26 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 29 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 16 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 83 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 64 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 125 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 39 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 87 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 21 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 8 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 5 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 14 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 121 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 87 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 61 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 34 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 31 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 32 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 28 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 29 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 27 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 1 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 32 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 15 | 9.06 Internet users* | 20 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 15 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 16 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 9 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 28 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 44 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 35 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 53 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 38 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 6 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 26 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 39 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 8 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 21 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 24 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 28 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 19 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 18 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 47 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 19 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 25 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 53 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 15 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 18 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 23 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 21 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 30 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 16 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 21 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 13 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 59 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 12 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 23 |

* Hard data

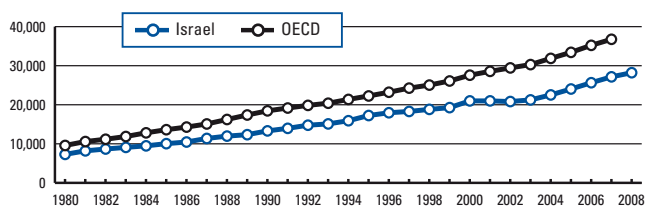
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Israel

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 7.0 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 201.8 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 28,365.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.29 |

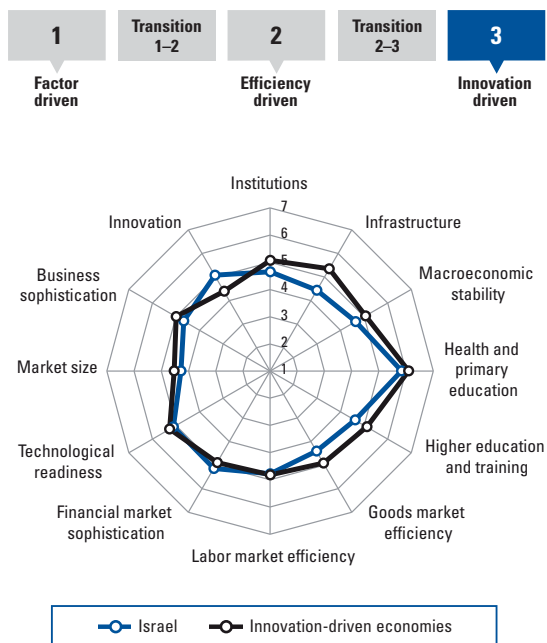
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



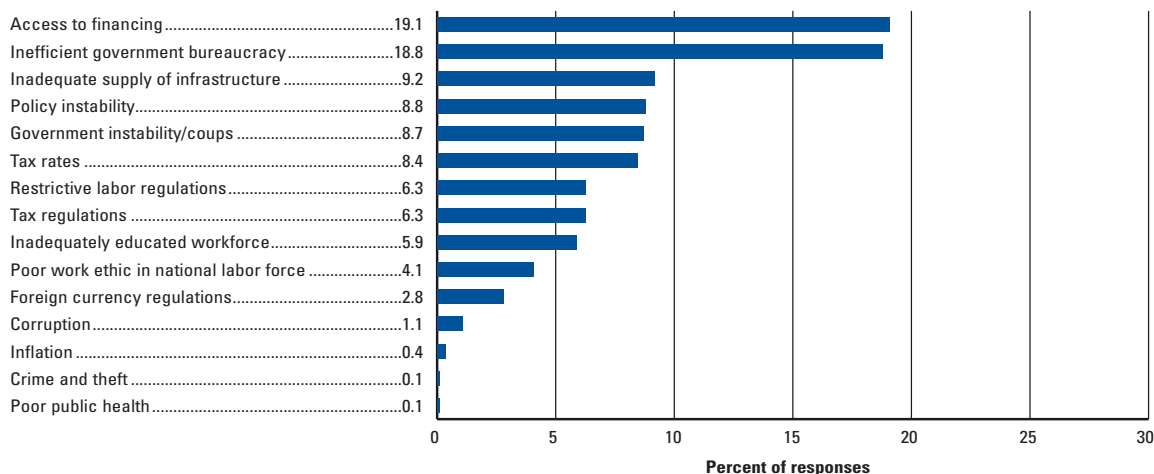
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 27 | 4.8 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 23 | 5.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 17 | 5.2 |
| Basic requirements | 42 | 4.9 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 39 | 4.6 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 44 | 4.4 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 67 | 4.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 39 | 5.8 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 26 | 4.7 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 36 | 4.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 49 | 4.4 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 28 | 4.8 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 15 | 5.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 26 | 5.1 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 50 | 4.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 17 | 4.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 30 | 4.7 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | 9 | 5.1 |

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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 65 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 29 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 44 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 125 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 21 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 40 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 38 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 64 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 15 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 36 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 38 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 16 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 47 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 90 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 76 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 12 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 44 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 20 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 23 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 56 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 91 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 70 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 109 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 79 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 30 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 67 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 45 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 56 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 93 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 74 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 27 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 42 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 33 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 53 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 47 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 31 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 35 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 45 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 50 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 109 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 47 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 37 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 49 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 24 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 51 | 7.08 Brain drain | 37 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 34 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 30 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 37 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 30 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 22 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 28 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 40 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 55 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 86 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 14 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 74 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 59 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 36 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 5 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 19 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 19 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 120 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 57 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 5 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 15 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 4 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 11 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 18 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 56 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 2 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 43 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 19 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 15 | 9.06 Internet users* | 58 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 7 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 7 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 91 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 21 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 34 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 17 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 47 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 51 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 55 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 27 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 46 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 98 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 30 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 103 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 49 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 65 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 7 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 31 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 25 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 28 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 75 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 35 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 22 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 67 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 46 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 8 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 3 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 11 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 21 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 26 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 16 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 4 |

* Hard data

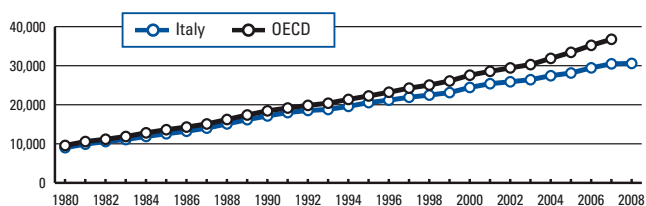
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Italy

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 58.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 2,313.9 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 38,996.2 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 2.64 |

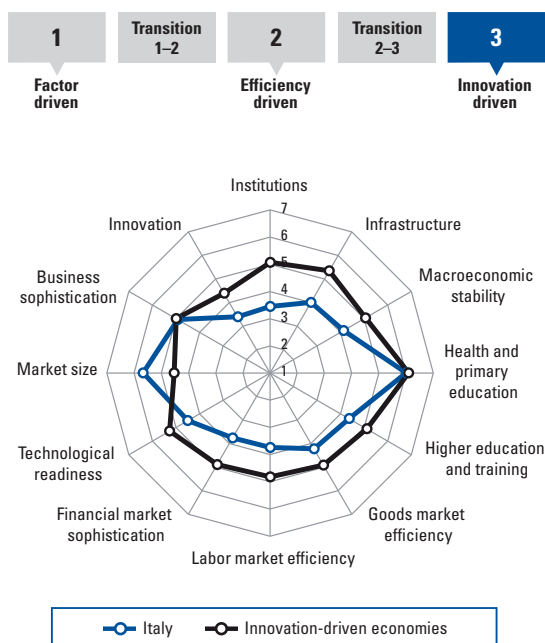
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



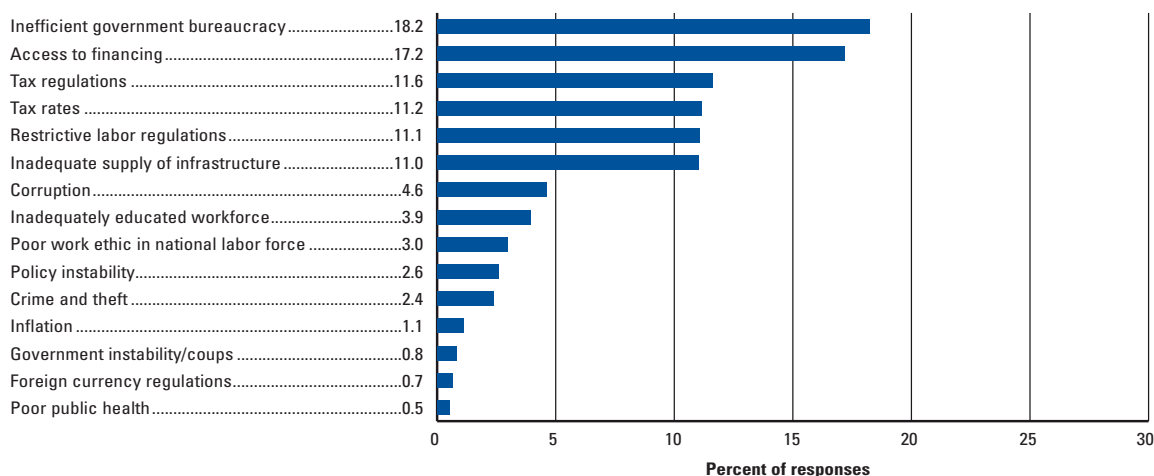
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 48 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 49 | 4.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 46 | 4.4 |
| Basic requirements | 67 | 4.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 97 | 3.4 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 59 | 4.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 102 | 4.1 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 26 | 6.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 46 | 4.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 49 | 4.4 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 65 | 4.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 117 | 3.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 100 | 3.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 39 | 4.5 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 9 | 5.7 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 34 | 4.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 20 | 4.9 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 69 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 103 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 50 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 30 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 84 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 76 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 107 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 126 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 93 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 120 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 102 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 121 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 25 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 128 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 66 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 128 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 53 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 116 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 109 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 112 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 70 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 123 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 88 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 66 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 127 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 62 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 50 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 40 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 93 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 101 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 123 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 121 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 126 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 124 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 75 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 128 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 72 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 18 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 53 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 124 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 45 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 120 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 83 | 7.08 Brain drain | 91 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 85 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 90 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 15 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 45 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 67 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 34 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 74 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 118 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 85 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 104 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 82 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 98 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 15 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 42 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 94 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 69 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 128 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 76 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 65 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 15 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 87 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 14 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 63 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 31 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 106 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 74 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 6 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 3 | 9.06 Internet users* | 35 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 3 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 29 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 49 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 30 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 13 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 65 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 10 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 13 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 22 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 19 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 22 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 87 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 34 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 83 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 3 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 46 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 12 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 68 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 14 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 43 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 40 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 118 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 28 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 49 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 113 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 27 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 79 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 42 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 69 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 120 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 39 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 25 |

* Hard data

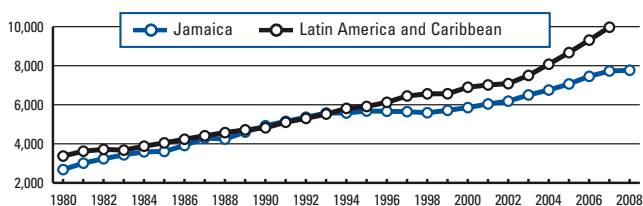
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Jamaica

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 2.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 14.4 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 5,335.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.03 |

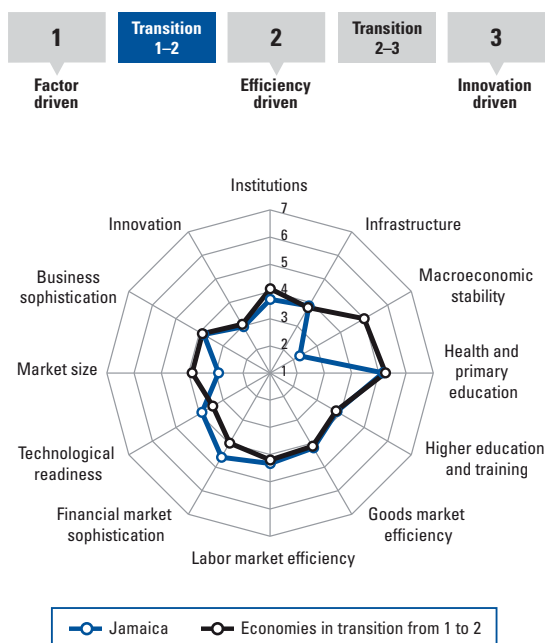
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



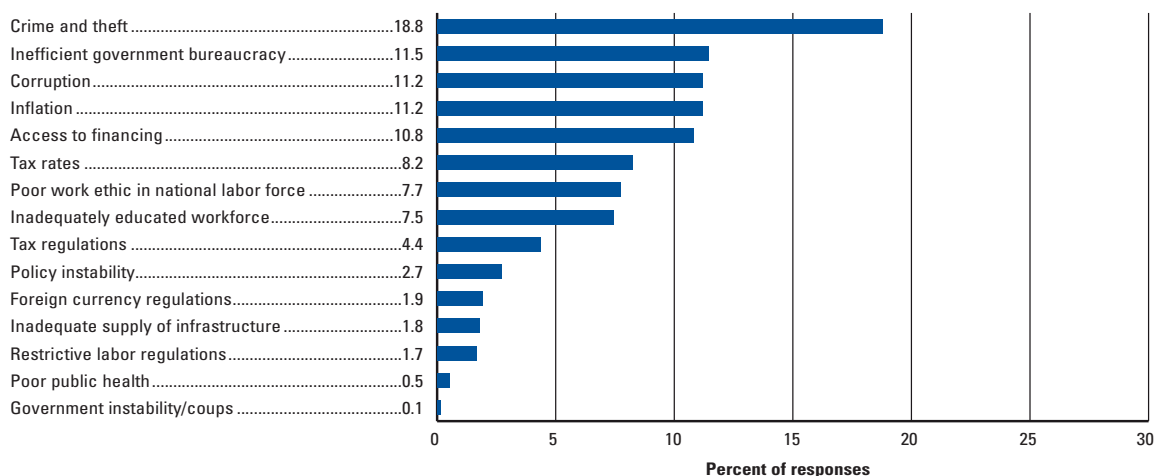
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 91 | 3.8 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 86 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 78 | 3.9 |
| Basic requirements | 101 | 3.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 82 | 3.7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 67 | 3.8 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 131 | 2.3 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 88 | 5.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 73 | 4.0 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 77 | 3.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 69 | 4.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 72 | 4.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 46 | 4.6 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 50 | 3.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 100 | 2.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 83 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 79 | 3.8 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 60 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 69 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 93 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 93 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 47 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 94 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 103 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 121 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 73 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 83 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 69 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 67 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 130 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 128 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 96 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 69 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 34 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 87 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 45 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 55 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 63 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 112 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 28 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 38 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 73 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 85 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 82 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 107 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 127 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 124 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 102 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 130 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 93 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | n/a |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 76 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 14 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 111 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 110 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 85 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 69 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 86 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 105 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 28 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 59 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 86 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 83 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 109 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 67 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 85 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 82 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 61 |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 48 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 78 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 58 |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 123 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 95 |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 20 |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 80 |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 31 |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 95 |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 38 |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 35 |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 100 |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 107 |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 51 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 106 |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 65 |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 7 |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 56 |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 90 |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 106 |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 56 |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 105 |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 72 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 43 |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 53 |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 121 |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 120 |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 46 |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 50 |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 33 |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 46 |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 69 |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 73 |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 74 |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 53 |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 27 |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 75 |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 65 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 100 |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 102 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 108 |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 81 |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 82 |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 27 |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 64 |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 114 |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 95 |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 73 |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 84 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 103 |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 51 |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 77 |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 60 |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 98 |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 117 |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 42 |

* Hard data

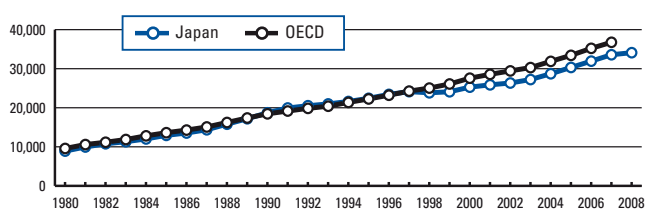
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Japan

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 127.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 4,923.8 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 38,559.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 6.37 |

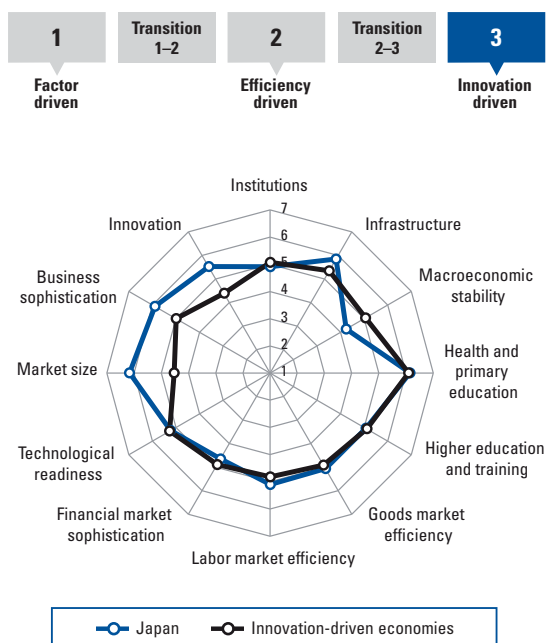
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



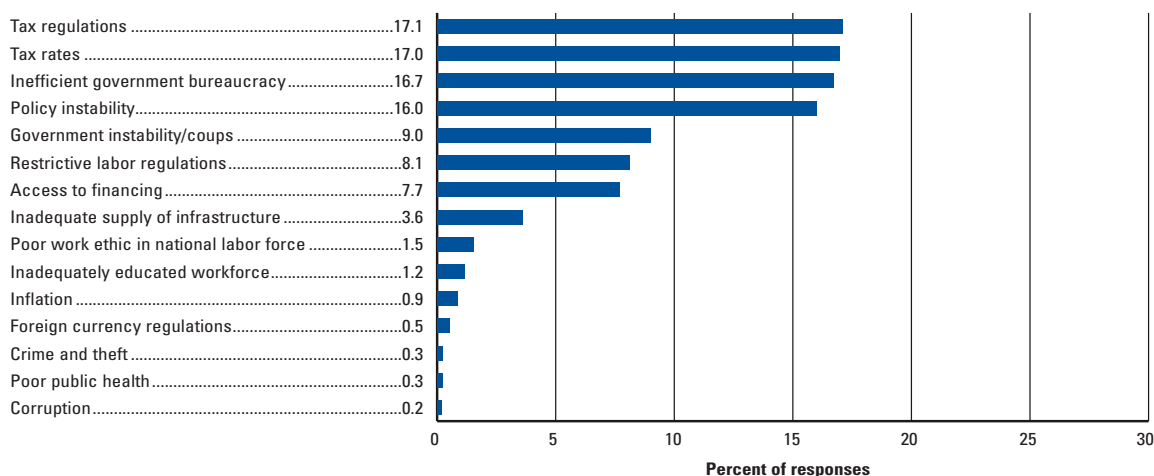
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 8 | 5.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 9 | 5.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 8 | 5.4 |
| Basic requirements | 27 | 5.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 28 | 4.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 13 | 5.8 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 97 | 4.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 19 | 6.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 11 | 5.2 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 23 | 5.1 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 17 | 5.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 12 | 5.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 40 | 4.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 25 | 5.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 3 | 6.2 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 2 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 19 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 8 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 20 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 2 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 31 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 13 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 54 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 101 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 23 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 101 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 17 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 99 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 65 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 22 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 128 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 31 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 95 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 41 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 45 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 35 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 93 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 108 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 98 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 64 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 49 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 82 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 1 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 23 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 1 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 24 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 38 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 10 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 24 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 11 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 35 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 20 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 116 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 17 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 6 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 22 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 13 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 2 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 19 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 34 | 7.08 Brain drain | 20 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 53 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 85 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 4 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 11 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 44 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 30 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 30 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 54 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 120 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 54 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 46 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 52 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 1 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 15 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 5 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 84 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 132 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 40 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 12 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 44 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 2 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 40 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 33 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 46 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 57 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 72 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 3 | 9.06 Internet users* | 16 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 1 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 18 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 23 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 20 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 3 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 96 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 5 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 24 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 32 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 1 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 31 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 4 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 25 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 1 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 77 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 3 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 33 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 2 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 13 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 2 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 5 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 1 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 11 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 16 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 1 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 15 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 2 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 20 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 49 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 2 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 2 |

* Hard data

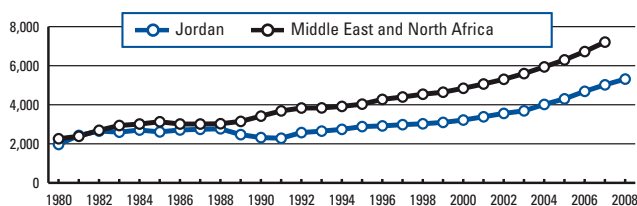
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Jordan

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 6.1 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 20.0 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 3,421.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.05 |

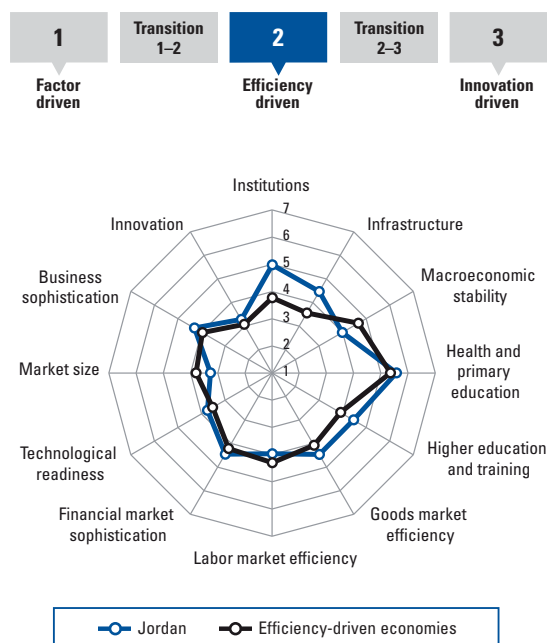
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



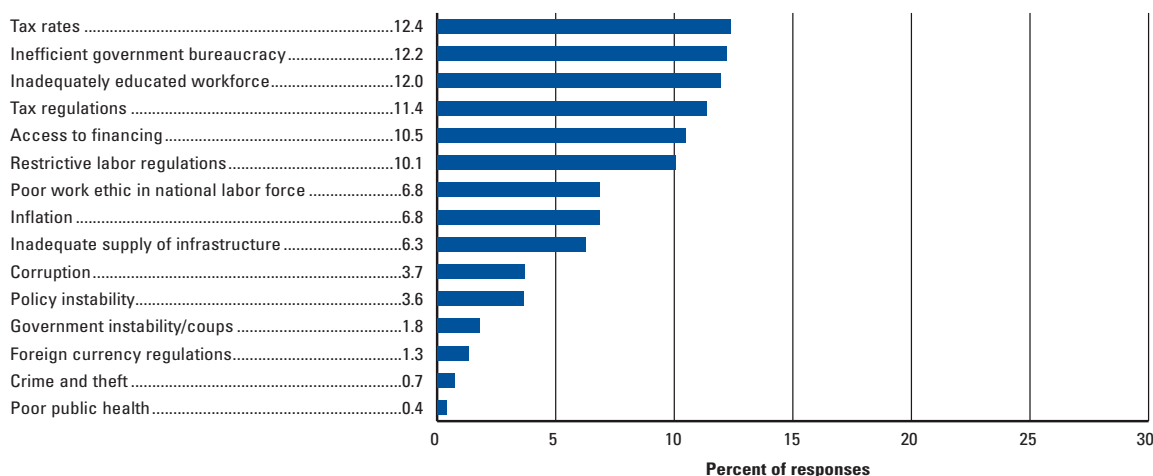
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 50 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 48 | 4.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 49 | 4.3 |
| Basic requirements | 46 | 4.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 25 | 5.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 42 | 4.5 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 105 | 4.0 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 57 | 5.6 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 66 | 4.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 42 | 4.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 43 | 4.5 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 106 | 4.0 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 52 | 4.5 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 61 | 3.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 82 | 3.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 51 | 3.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 49 | 4.3 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | 59 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 24 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 30 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 34 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 31 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 35 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 33 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 26 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 18 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 28 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 36 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 41 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 56 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 17 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 8 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 17 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 33 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 30 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 59 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 15 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 29 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 42 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 84 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 52 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 33 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 62 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 35 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 94 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 114 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 39 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 115 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 35 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 106 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 29 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 14 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 11 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 75 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 69 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 48 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 97 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 22 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 61 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 54 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 33 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 38 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 53 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 45 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 44 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 67 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 30 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 42 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 37 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 73 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 26 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 38 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 51 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 68 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 113 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 52 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 37 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 34 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 53 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 66 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 66 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 23 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 54 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 94 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 6 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 56 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 78 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 77 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 133 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 46 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 6 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 45 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 46 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 31 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 90 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 37 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 25 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 35 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 24 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 59 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 52 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 70 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 67 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 73 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 73 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 83 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 83 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 34 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 55 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 46 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 46 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 52 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 37 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 52 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 66 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 54 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 74 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 70 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 108 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 68 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 48 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 26 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

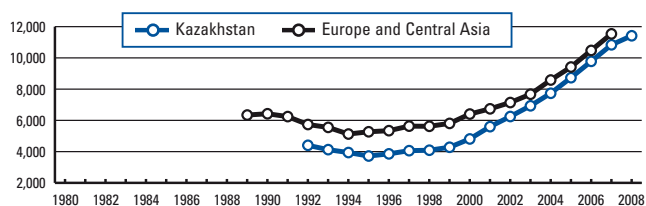
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Kazakhstan

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 15.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 132.2 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 8,502.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.26 |

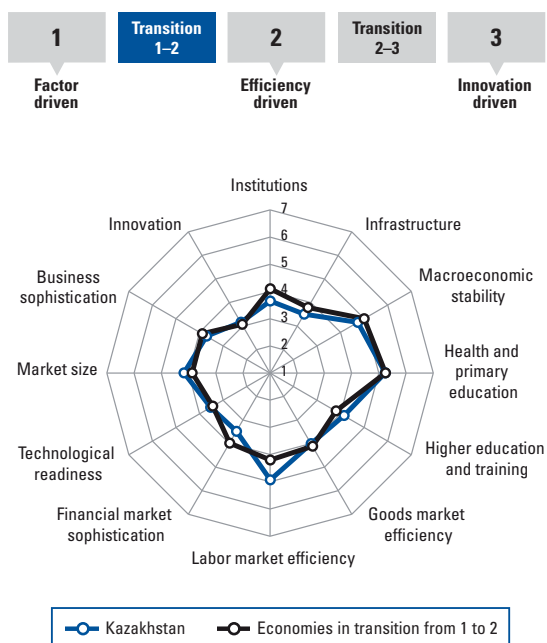
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



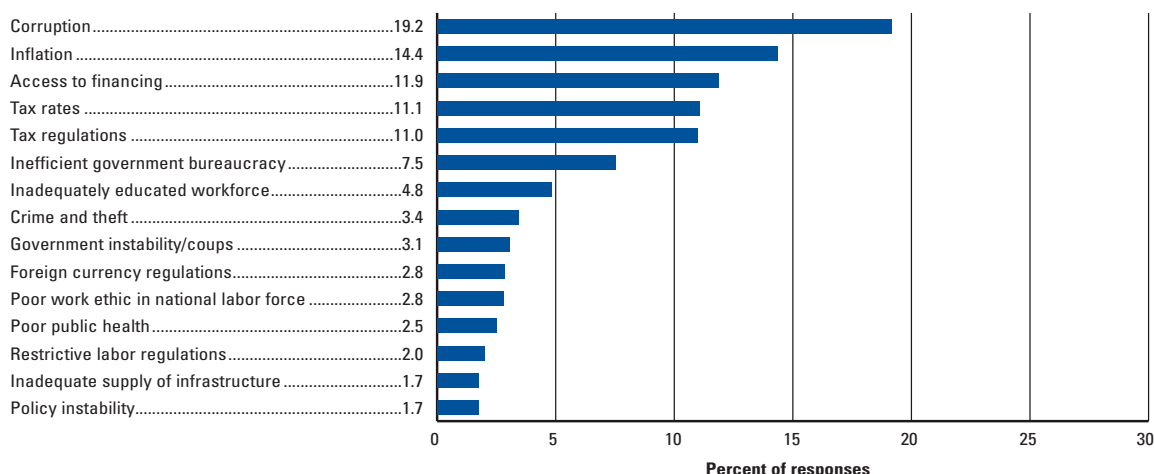
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 67 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 66 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 61 | 4.1 |
| Basic requirements | 74 | 4.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 86 | 3.6 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 75 | 3.5 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 59 | 4.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 80 | 5.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 69 | 4.0 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 59 | 4.1 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 84 | 4.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 18 | 4.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 111 | 3.5 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 69 | 3.5 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 55 | 4.2 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 78 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 88 | 3.7 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 103 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 101 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 78 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 87 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 78 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 92 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 53 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 89 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 97 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 50 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 58 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 52 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 62 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 85 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 78 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 82 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 122 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 75 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 41 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 83 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 111 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 86 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 107 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 59 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 106 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 89 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 73 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 105 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 79 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 94 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 98 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 76 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 98 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 40 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 109 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 31 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 12 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 69 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 15 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 116 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 20 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 32 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 100 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 110 | 7.08 Brain drain | 61 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 94 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 19 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 64 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 77 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 95 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 60 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 99 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 86 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 29 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 59 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 14 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 116 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 119 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 42 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 109 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 128 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 11 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 116 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 71 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 101 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 97 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 85 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 96 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 55 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 85 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 113 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 59 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 85 | 9.06 Internet users* | 82 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 100 | 9.07 Personal computers* | n/a |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 67 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 64 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 86 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 58 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 54 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 47 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 51 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 45 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 105 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 66 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 97 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 72 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 76 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 97 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 79 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 55 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 96 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 68 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 58 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 83 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 62 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 84 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 92 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 50 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 80 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 60 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 77 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 62 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 74 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 85 |

* Hard data

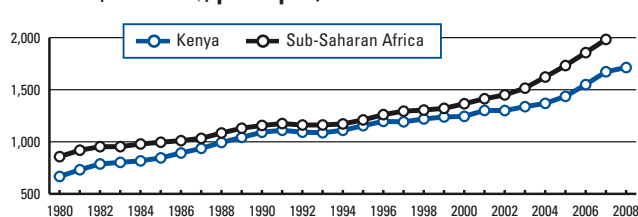
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Kenya

Key indicators

| | |
|---|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 38.6 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 30.2 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 857.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.09 |

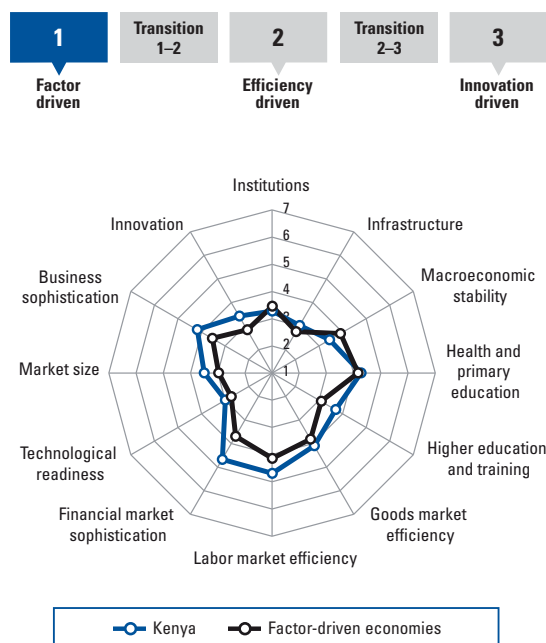
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



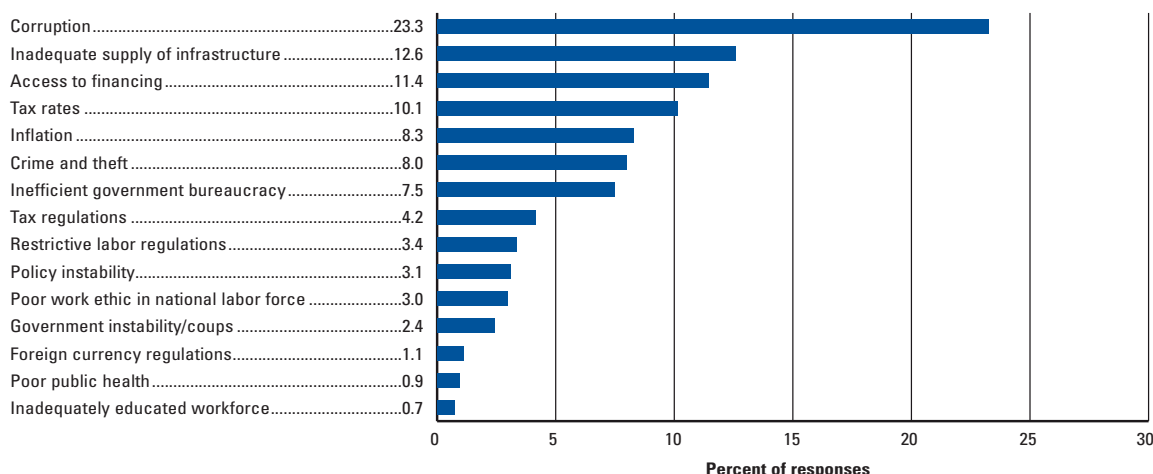
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 98 | 3.7 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 93 | 3.8 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 99 | 3.6 |
| Basic requirements | 120 | 3.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 107 | 3.3 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 92 | 3.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 121 | 3.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 110 | 4.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 75 | 3.9 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 85 | 3.7 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 73 | 4.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 40 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 37 | 4.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 96 | 3.0 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 74 | 3.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 50 | 3.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 59 | 4.2 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 98 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 61 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 87 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 54 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 117 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 49 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 114 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 112 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 115 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 94 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 120 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 107 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 84 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 82 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 80 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 57 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 106 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 116 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 119 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 80 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 92 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 67 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 127 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 85 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 122 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 104 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 118 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 39 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 100 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 102 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 82 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 78 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 61 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 55 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 80 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 90 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 20 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 23 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 90 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 78 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 91 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 44 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 69 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 59 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 84 | 7.08 Brain drain | 59 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 69 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 34 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 54 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 91 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 76 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 121 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 20 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 28 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 123 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 47 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 100 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 84 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 109 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 99 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 61 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 104 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 100 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 1 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 120 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 123 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 83 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 122 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 71 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 122 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 82 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 123 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 65 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 124 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 106 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 120 | 9.06 Internet users* | 96 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 118 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 108 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 63 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 110 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 106 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 13 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 72 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 87 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 109 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 123 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 48 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 34 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 67 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 64 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 39 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 47 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 66 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 99 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 66 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 45 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 51 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 48 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 87 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 70 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 56 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 45 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 40 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 37 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 40 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 64 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 55 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 81 |

* Hard data

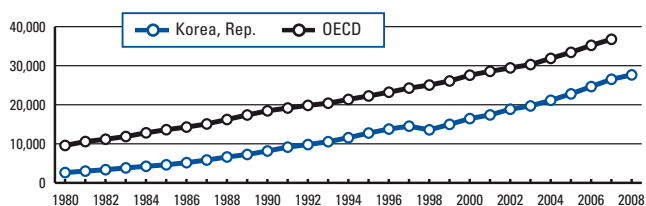
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Korea, Rep.

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 48.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 947.0 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 19,504.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 1.85 |

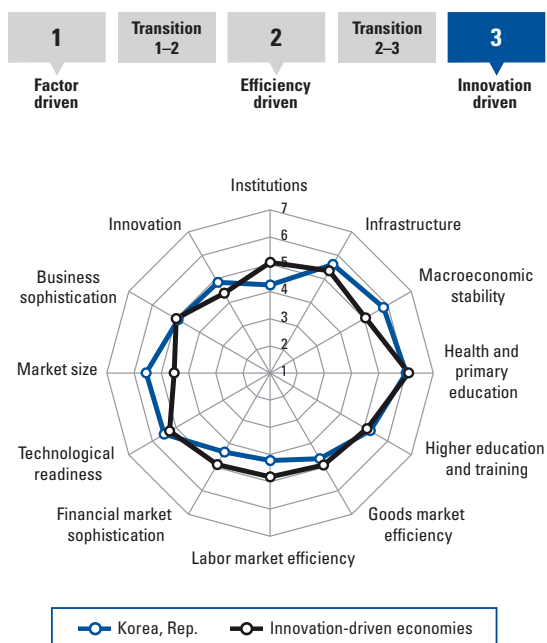
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



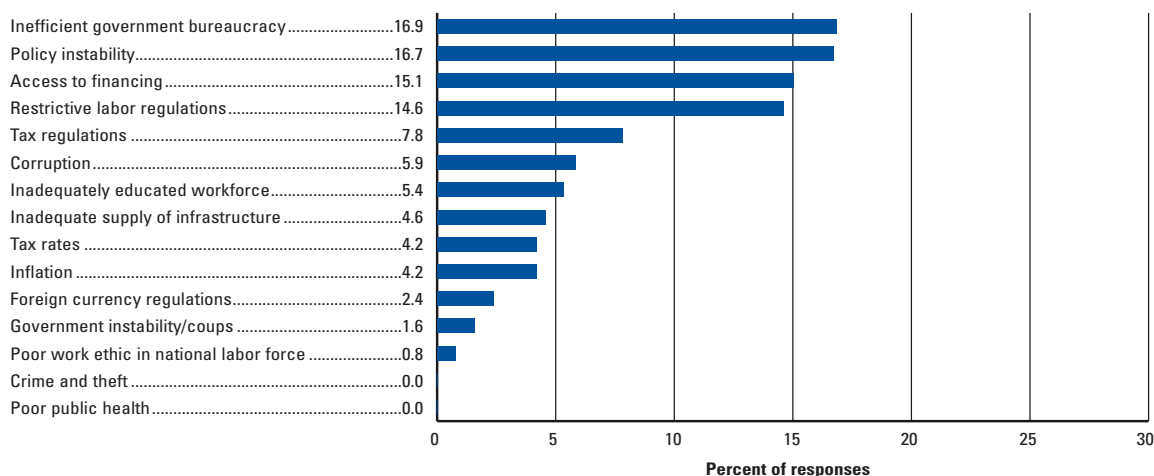
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 19 | 5.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 13 | 5.3 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 11 | 5.4 |
| Basic requirements | 23 | 5.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 53 | 4.2 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 17 | 5.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 11 | 5.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 27 | 6.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 20 | 4.9 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 16 | 5.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 36 | 4.6 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 84 | 4.2 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 58 | 4.4 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 15 | 5.5 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 12 | 5.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 16 | 4.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 21 | 4.9 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | 11 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 48 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 39 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 41 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 65 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 46 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 31 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 67 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 72 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 58 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 35 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 65 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 70 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 49 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 98 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 96 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 62 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 75 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 69 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 86 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 100 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 62 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 64 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 65 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 51 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 42 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 48 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 15 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 43 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 15 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 48 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 58 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 57 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 131 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 73 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 38 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 92 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 108 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 20 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 109 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 14 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 28 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 8 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 42 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 36 | 7.08 Brain drain | 36 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 21 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 89 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 18 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 21 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 23 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 57 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 38 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 80 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 28 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 64 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 30 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 78 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 34 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 4 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 90 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 42 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 55 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 76 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 24 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 80 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 15 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 51 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 7 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 83 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 73 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 45 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 61 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 | 9.06 Internet users* | 9 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 26 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 17 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 25 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 7 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 29 | | |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 21 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 75 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 13 |
| | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 6 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 31 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 25 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 1 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 38 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 47 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 23 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 18 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 17 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 44 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 13 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 4 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 24 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 35 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 21 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 29 | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 30 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 74 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 15 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 22 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 10 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 24 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 15 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 25 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 5 |

* Hard data

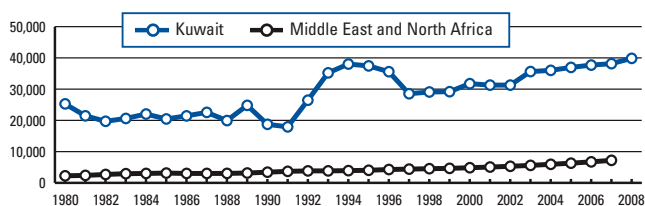
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Kuwait

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 2.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 158.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 45,920.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.20 |

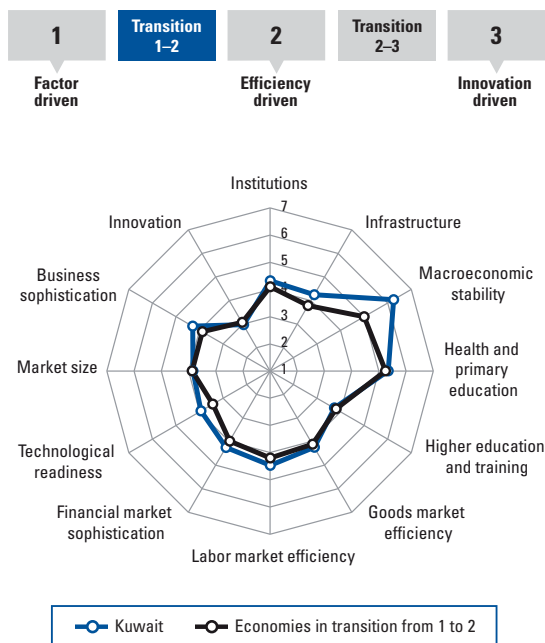
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



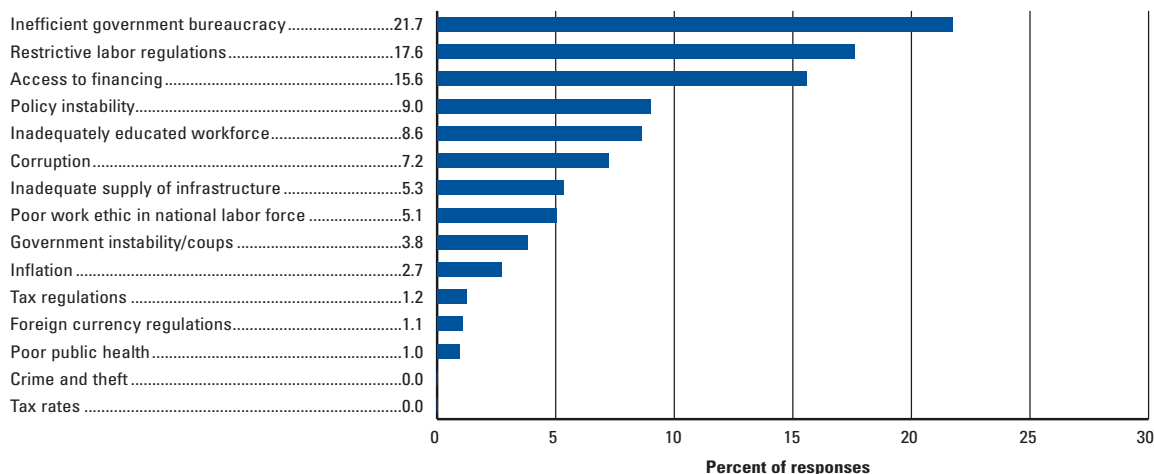
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 39 | 4.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 35 | 4.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 30 | 4.7 |
| Basic requirements | 40 | 5.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 51 | 4.3 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 50 | 4.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 3 | 6.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 73 | 5.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 63 | 4.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 82 | 3.7 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 63 | 4.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 59 | 4.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 63 | 4.3 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 49 | 3.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 61 | 3.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 64 | 3.6 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 50 | 4.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 45 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 47 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 64 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 39 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 48 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 61 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 82 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 115 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 38 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 34 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 108 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 60 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 14 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 24 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 42 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 55 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 65 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 103 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 84 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 44 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 36 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 68 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 58 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 53 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 80 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 67 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 5 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 3 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 90 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 20 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 52 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 44 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 21 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 45 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 30 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 88 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 98 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 98 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 56 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 89 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 81 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 89 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 98 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 79 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 80 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 72 |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 45 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 56 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 97 |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 9 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 2 |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 111 |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 92 |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 49 |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 72 |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 69 |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 131 |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 126 |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 94 |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 59 |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 78 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 51 |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 34 |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 16 |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 54 |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 97 |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 41 |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 98 |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 40 |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 113 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 54 |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 56 |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 30 |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 32 |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 69 |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 24 |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 48 |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 92 |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 55 |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 42 |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 99 |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 123 |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 57 |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 55 |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 42 |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | n/a |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 67 |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 48 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 26 |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 46 |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 70 |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 47 |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 71 |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 28 |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 53 |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 57 |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 27 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 85 |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 83 |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 100 |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 99 |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 114 |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 72 |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 30 |

* Hard data

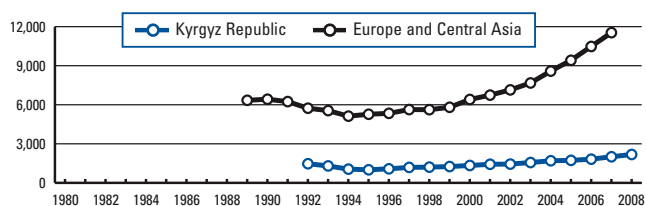
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Kyrgyz Republic

Key indicators

| | |
|---|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 5.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 5.0 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 950.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.02 |

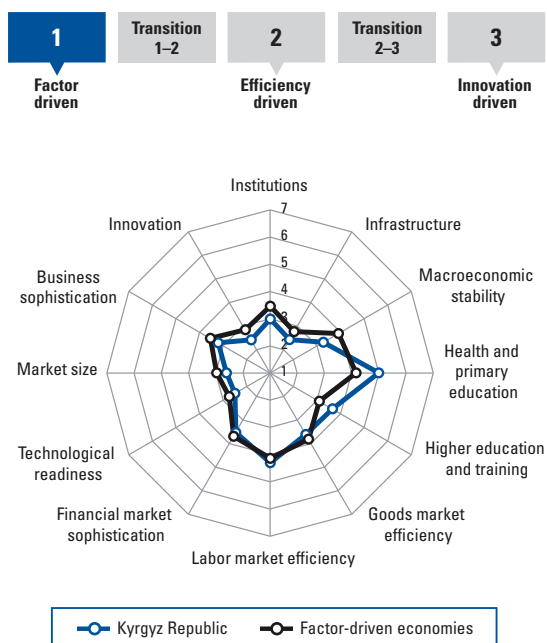
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



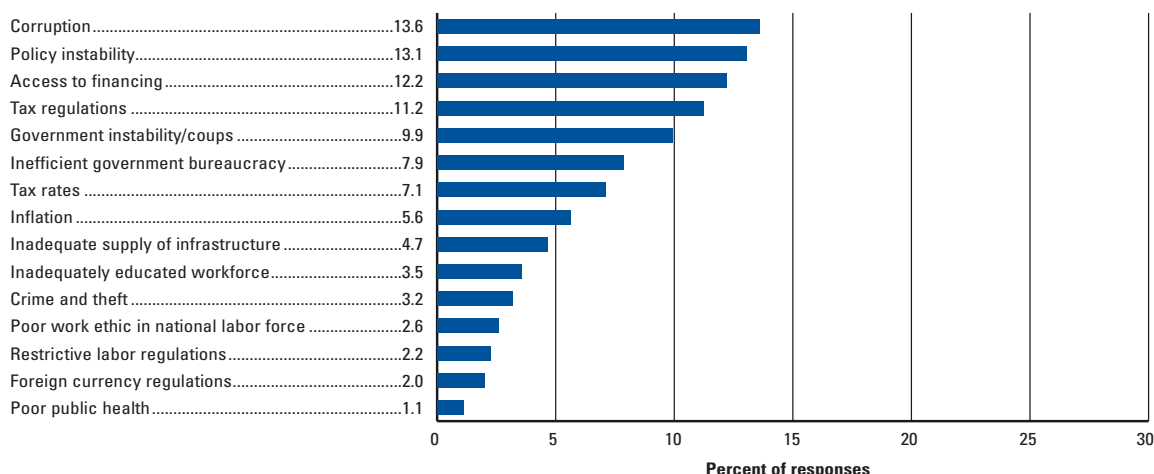
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 123 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 122 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 119 | 3.3 |
| Basic requirements | 126 | 3.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 124 | 3.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 124 | 2.4 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 125 | 3.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 98 | 5.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 111 | 3.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 87 | 3.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 120 | 3.6 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 76 | 4.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 109 | 3.5 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 124 | 2.5 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 112 | 2.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 128 | 2.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 127 | 3.2 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | 128 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 125 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 122 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 109 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 108 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 121 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 83 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 113 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 97 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 125 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 127 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 110 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 118 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 97 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 110 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 122 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 128 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 121 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 106 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 125 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 112 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 122 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 67 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 132 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 127 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 110 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 125 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 92 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 37 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 112 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 128 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 123 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 93 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 102 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 77 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 112 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 93 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 97 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 98 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 97 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 90 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 110 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 34 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 72 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 51 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 100 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 96 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 122 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 93 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 125 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 97 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 121 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 114 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 123 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 108 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 111 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 8 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 41 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 127 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 121 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 110 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 113 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 122 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 123 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 122 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 95 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 94 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 57 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 75 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 26 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 28 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 40 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 114 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 126 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 80 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 121 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 114 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 117 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 111 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 109 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 11 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 129 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 124 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 127 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 126 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 122 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 128 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 109 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 81 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 107 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 107 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 114 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 106 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 126 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 124 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 121 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 107 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 102 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 127 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 102 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 101 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 108 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 97 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 124 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 125 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 128 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 131 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 112 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 77 ■ |

* Hard data

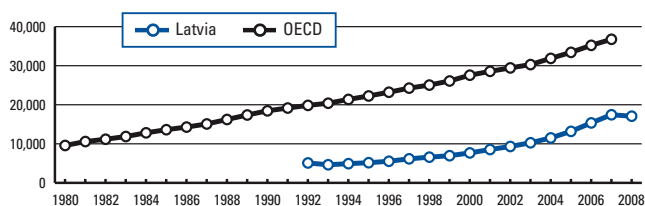
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Latvia

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 2.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 34.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 14,997.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.06 |

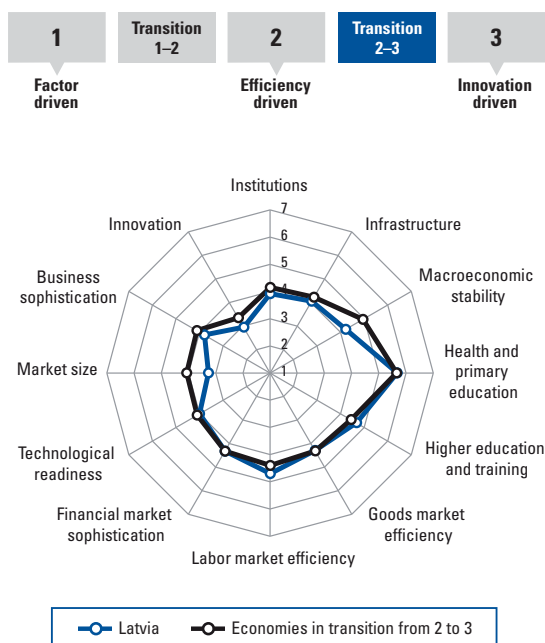
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



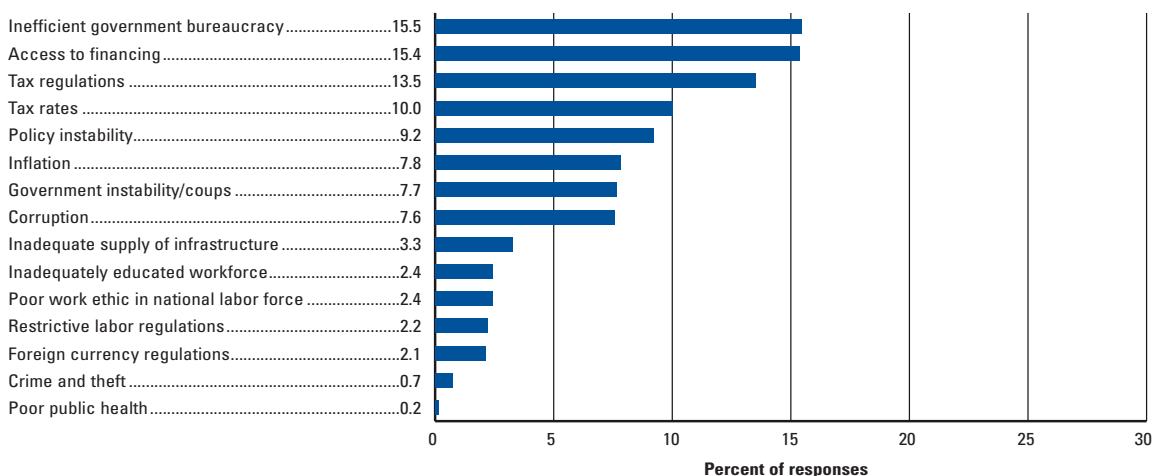
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 68 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 54 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 45 | 4.4 |
| Basic requirements | 60 | 4.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 65 | 3.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 56 | 4.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 99 | 4.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 50 | 5.7 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 51 | 4.2 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 34 | 4.7 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 57 | 4.3 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 37 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 60 | 4.3 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 47 | 4.0 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 83 | 3.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 86 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 82 | 3.8 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 52 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 79 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 60 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 57 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 69 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 63 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 102 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 80 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 72 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 33 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 97 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 16 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 105 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 44 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 69 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 112 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 97 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 17 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 104 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 78 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 56 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 17 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 86 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 36 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 57 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 26 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 74 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 72 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 84 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 79 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 66 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 64 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 82 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 8 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 83 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 87 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 52 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 60 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 28 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 85 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 43 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 35 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 58 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 56 | 7.08 Brain drain | 75 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 40 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 25 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 81 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 50 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 66 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 48 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 95 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 100 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 101 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 79 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 66 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 34 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 117 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 42 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 65 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 115 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 25 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 79 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 5 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 71 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 64 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 88 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 68 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 75 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 50 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 93 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 93 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 55 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 41 | 9.06 Internet users* | 28 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 80 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 32 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 40 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 51 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 88 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 23 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 82 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 84 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 33 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 16 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 109 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 57 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 66 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 60 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 113 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 50 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 64 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 30 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 80 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 66 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 109 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 70 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 69 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 63 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 73 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 68 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 66 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 95 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 86 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 102 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 104 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 66 |

* Hard data

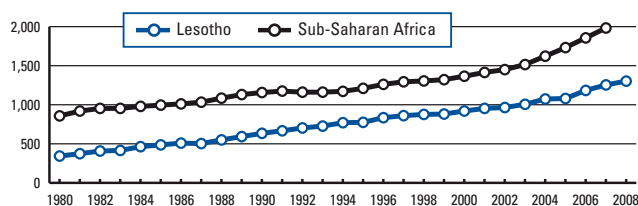
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Lesotho

Key indicators

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 2.0 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 1.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 661.0 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.01 |

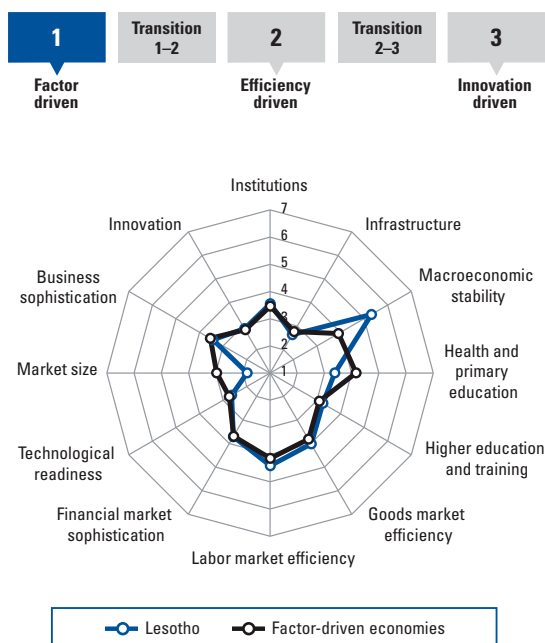
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



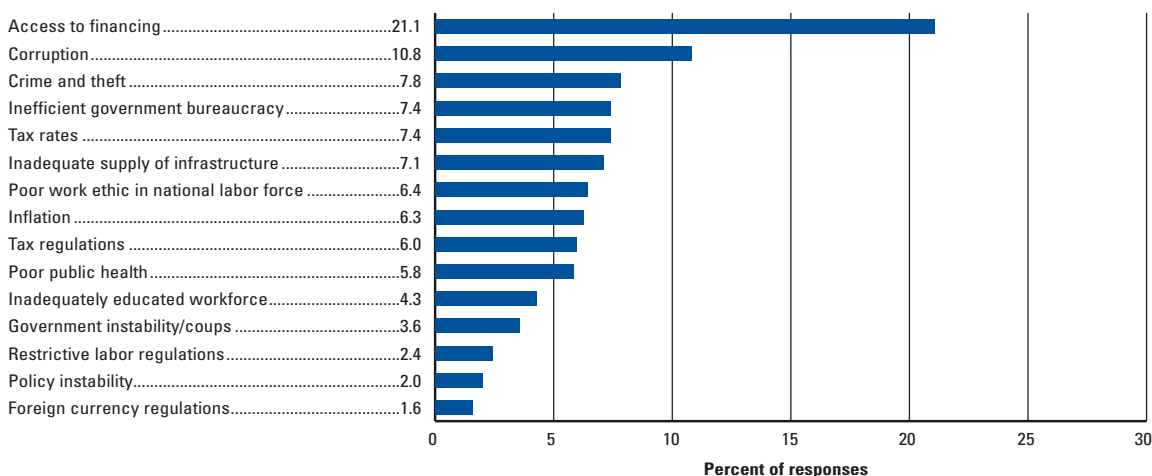
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 107 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 123 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 124 | 3.3 |
| Basic requirements | 102 | 3.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 89 | 3.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 114 | 2.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 29 | 5.3 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 127 | 3.4 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 116 | 3.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 105 | 3.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 82 | 4.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 64 | 4.4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 102 | 3.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 116 | 2.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 127 | 1.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 101 | 3.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 104 | 3.4 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 90 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 71 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 61 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 66 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 83 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 62 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 72 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 46 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 117 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 124 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 102 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 111 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 103 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 99 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 97 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 103 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 111 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 105 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 119 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 104 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 113 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 114 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 132 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 133 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 94 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 104 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 10 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 8 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 93 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 98 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 83 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 115 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 129 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 131 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 132 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 128 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 132 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 94 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 121 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 2 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 116 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 121 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 72 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 92 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 105 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 107 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 98 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 77 |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

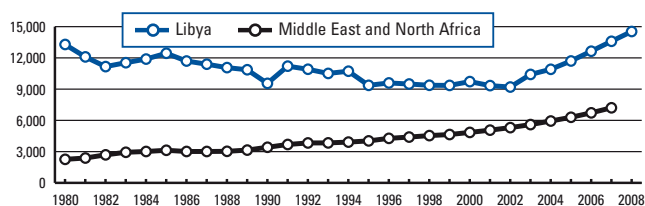
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 104 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 73 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 91 |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 71 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 8 |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 99 |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 122 |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 111 |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 48 |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 74 |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 90 |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 79 |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 115 |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 88 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 84 |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 116 |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 28 |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 67 |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 76 |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 101 |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 96 |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 87 |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 18 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 106 |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 120 |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 93 |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 90 |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 93 |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 110 |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 119 |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 111 |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 119 |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 124 |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 113 |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 121 |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 119 |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 114 |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 126 |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | n/a |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 126 |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 127 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 128 |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 117 |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 84 |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 45 |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 84 |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 130 |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 94 |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 116 |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 81 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 75 |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 113 |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 48 |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 107 |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 79 |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 97 |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

Libya

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 6.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 100.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 16,114.7 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.13 |

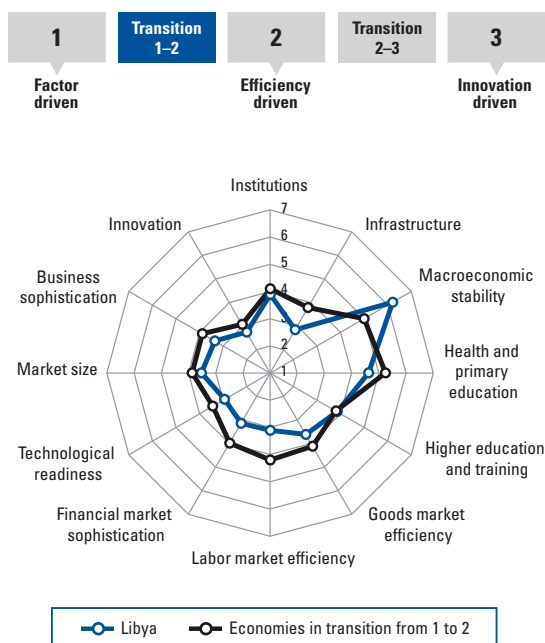
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



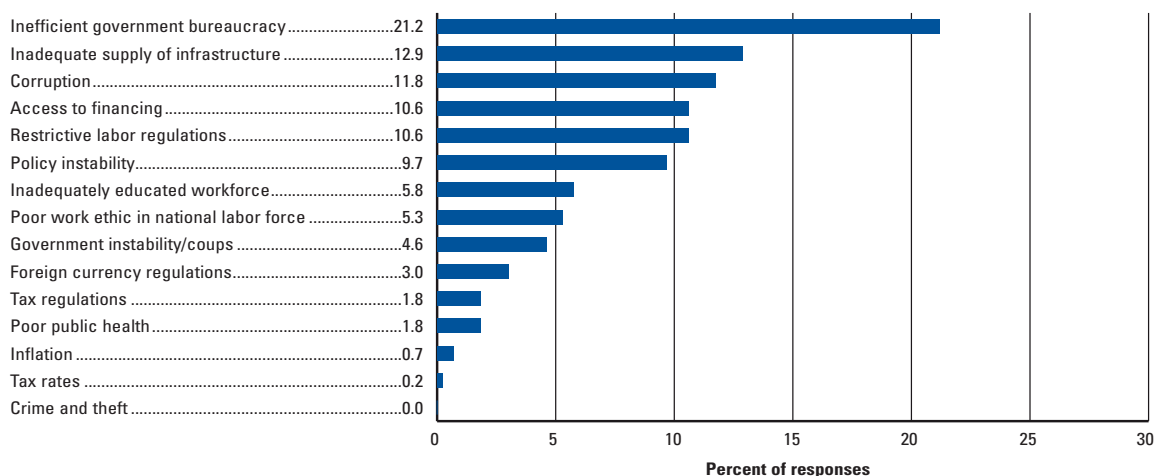
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | .88 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | .91 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | .88 | 3.9 |
| Basic requirements | .68 | 4.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | .67 | 3.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 105 | 2.8 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | .4 | 6.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 104 | 4.6 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 110 | 3.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | .75 | 3.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 119 | 3.6 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 132 | 3.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 122 | 3.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | .98 | 2.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | .73 | 3.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 111 | 3.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 111 | 3.4 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 106 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 93 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 122 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 82 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 82 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 76 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 80 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 58 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 23 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 63 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | n/a |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 75 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | n/a |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 46 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | n/a |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 73 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 105 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 52 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 85 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 61 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 1 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 111 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 127 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 24 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 93 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 11 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 95 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 23 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 120 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 82 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 109 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 84 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 114 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 132 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 98 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 79 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 111 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | n/a |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 124 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 108 | 7.05 Firing costs* | n/a |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 81 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 133 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 110 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 130 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 104 | 7.08 Brain drain | 95 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 126 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 128 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 76 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 63 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | n/a | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 131 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 128 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 46 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 2 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 63 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 4 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 120 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 89 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | n/a |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 32 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 116 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 3 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 125 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | n/a |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 70 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 66 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 69 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 130 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 34 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 91 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 90 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 85 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 | 9.06 Internet users* | 111 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 66 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 100 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 69 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 100 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 106 | | |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | n/a | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | n/a | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 79 |
| | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 53 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 48 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 79 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 34 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 102 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 128 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 89 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 80 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 132 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 133 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 132 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 121 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 100 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 114 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 88 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 99 | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 119 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 130 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 133 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 91 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 129 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 115 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 99 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 66 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

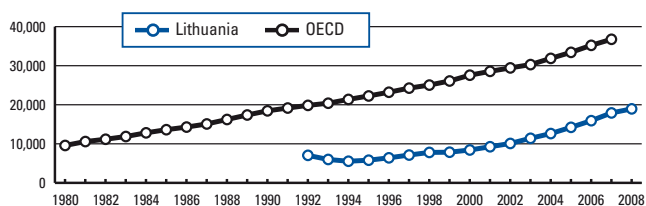
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Lithuania

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 3.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 47.3 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 14,085.9 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.09 |

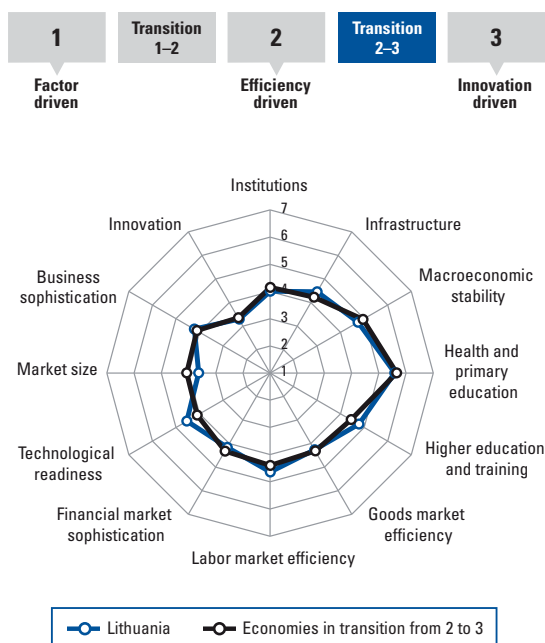
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



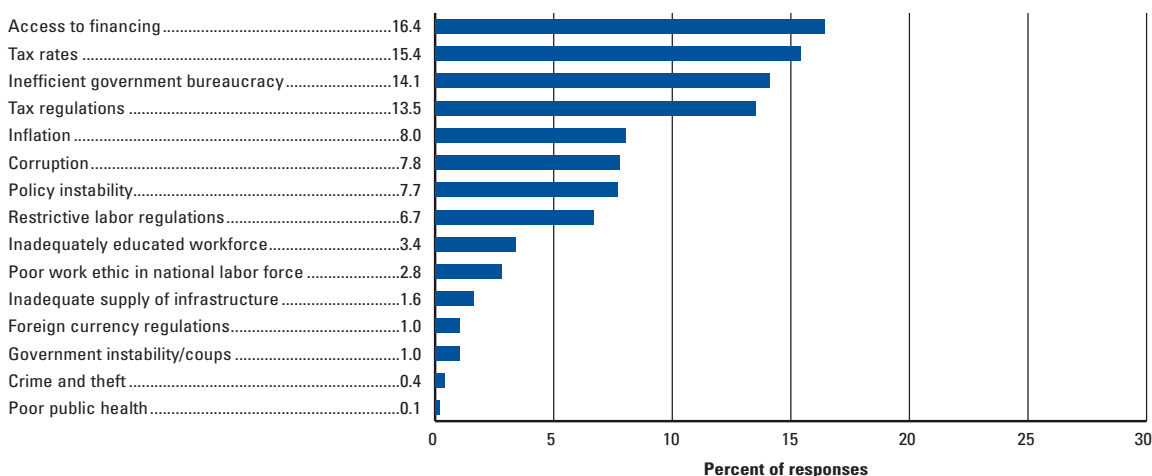
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 53 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 44 | 4.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 38 | 4.5 |
| Basic requirements | 47 | 4.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 59 | 4.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 43 | 4.4 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 57 | 4.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 55 | 5.6 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 47 | 4.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 30 | 4.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 59 | 4.3 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 45 | 4.6 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 72 | 4.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 36 | 4.5 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 69 | 3.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 53 | 3.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 56 | 4.2 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 58 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 61 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 73 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 56 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 81 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 67 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 98 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 95 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 83 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 71 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 80 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 70 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 117 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 70 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 96 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 81 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 76 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 50 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 82 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 61 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 85 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 7 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 116 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 40 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 26 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 43 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 24 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 64 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 87 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 60 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 46 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 57 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 18 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 7 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 89 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 102 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 81 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 39 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 53 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 26 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 18 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 26 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 60 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 44 | 7.08 Brain drain | 100 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 83 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 12 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 113 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 44 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 75 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 54 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 73 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 73 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 90 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 73 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 95 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 63 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 94 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 2 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 63 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 18 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 51 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 71 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 50 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 68 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 64 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 76 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 46 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 52 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 82 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 8 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 36 | 9.06 Internet users* | 30 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 80 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 47 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 51 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 31 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 85 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 46 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 71 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 70 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 34 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 11 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 52 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 76 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 44 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 37 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 92 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 60 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 43 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 32 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 33 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 51 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 25 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 60 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 59 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 59 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 57 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 53 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 46 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 52 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 45 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 100 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 70 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 34 |

* Hard data

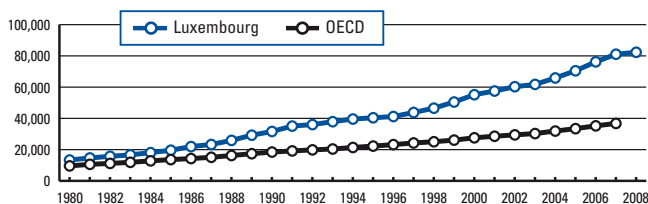
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Luxembourg

Key indicators

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 0.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 55.0 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 113,044.0 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.06 |

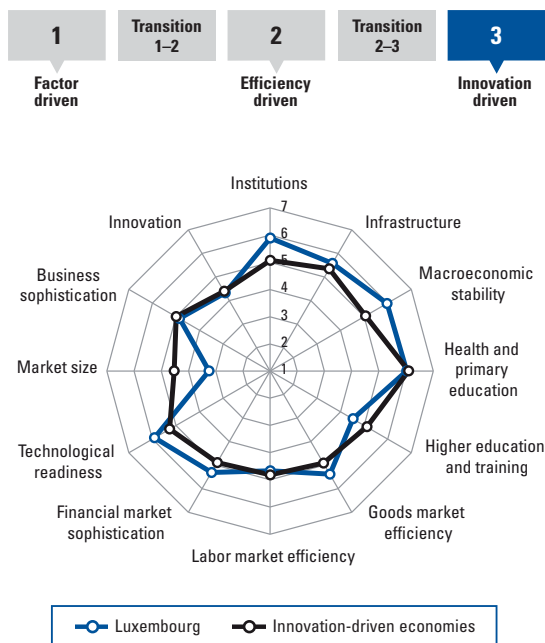
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



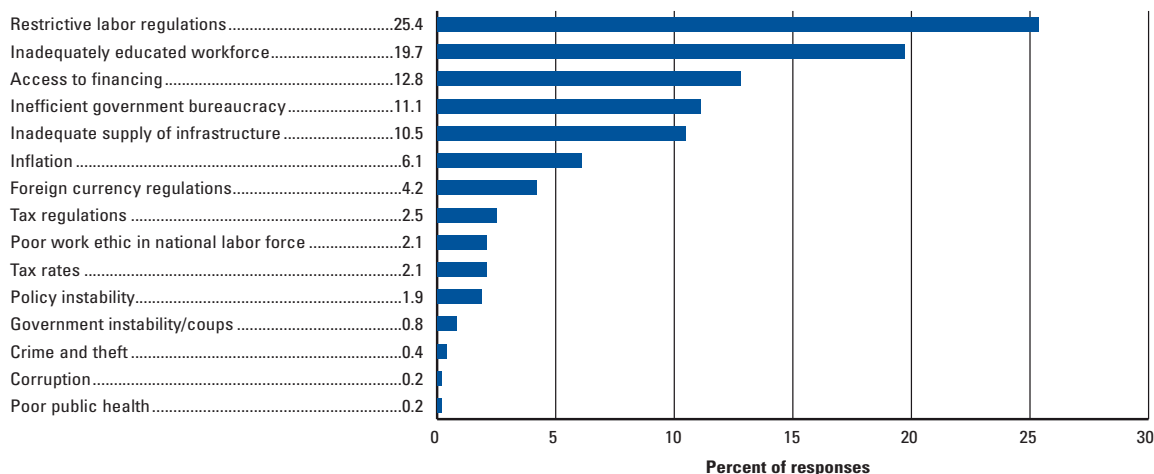
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 21 | 5.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 25 | 4.9 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 25 | 4.9 |
| Basic requirements | 7 | 5.8 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 6 | 5.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 19 | 5.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 6 | 5.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 25 | 6.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 23 | 4.8 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 39 | 4.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 3 | 5.4 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 42 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 9 | 5.3 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 5 | 5.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 85 | 3.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 22 | 4.6 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 22 | 4.9 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 21 | 4.3 |

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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 7 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 8 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 6 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 5 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 17 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 9 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 8 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 13 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 8 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 2 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 6 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 28 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 5 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 1 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 15 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 12 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 8 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 12 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 22 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 12 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 17 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 16 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 20 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 42 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 111 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 20 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 11 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 27 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 45 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 13 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 6 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 13 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 11 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 24 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 33 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 3 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 15 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 27 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 35 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 79 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 38 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 104 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 38 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 46 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 73 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 20 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 38 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 6 ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

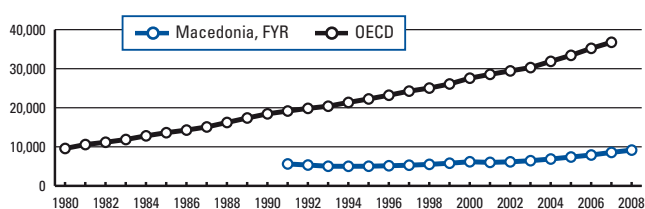
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 64 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 24 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 16 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 7 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 10 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 70 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 10 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 8 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 5 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 4 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 8 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 21 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 5 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 12 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 100 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 122 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 111 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 71 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 47 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 16 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 23 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 65 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 1 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 47 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 1 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 4 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 11 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 90 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 14 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 9 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 20 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 20 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 16 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 3 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 7 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 8 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 10 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 9 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 95 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 56 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 111 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 37 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 19 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 14 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 18 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 43 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 17 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 24 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 11 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 19 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 36 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 16 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 19 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 3 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 79 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 19 ■ |

Macedonia, FYR

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 2.0 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 9.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 4,656.6 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.03 |

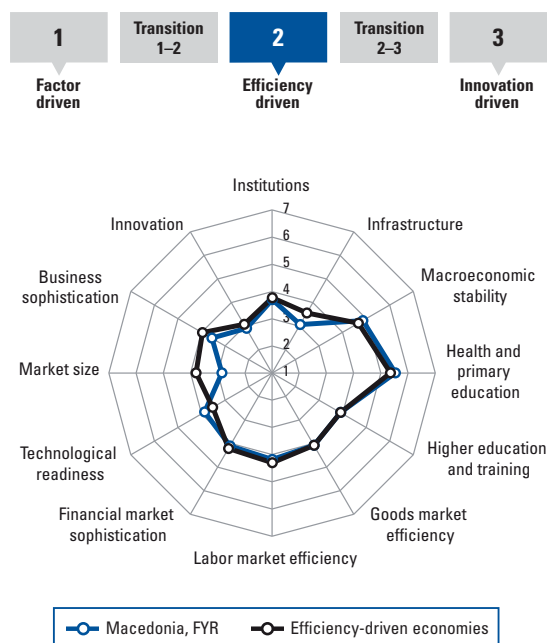
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



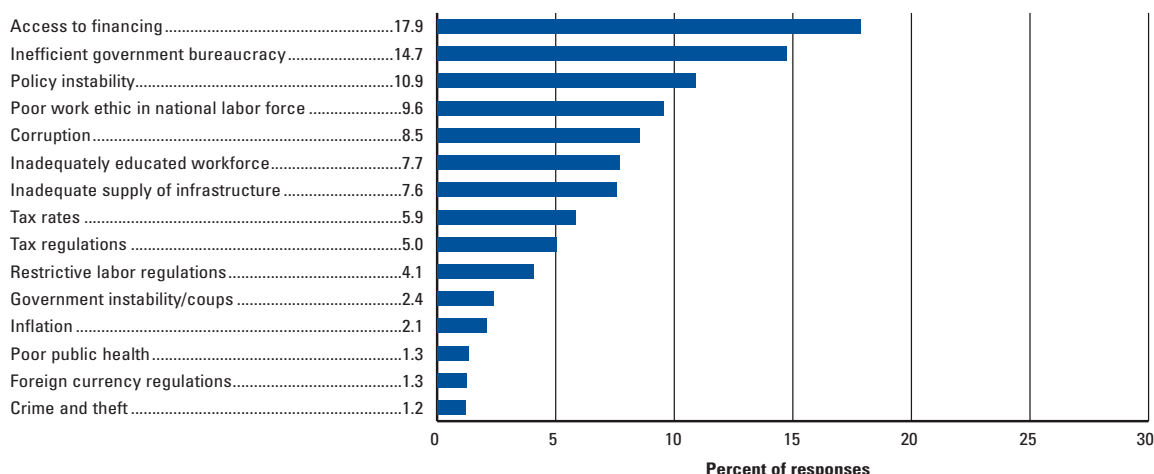
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 84 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 89 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 94 | 3.7 |
| Basic requirements | 73 | 4.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 83 | 3.7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 90 | 3.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 49 | 4.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 60 | 5.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 85 | 3.8 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 70 | 3.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 76 | 4.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 86 | 4.2 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 75 | 4.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 52 | 3.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 103 | 2.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 93 | 3.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 96 | 3.6 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 95 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 91 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 54 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 70 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 105 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 73 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 64 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 62 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 92 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 95 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 72 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 65 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 60 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 92 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 62 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 77 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 83 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 113 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 107 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 88 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 87 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 71 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 94 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 123 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 124 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 79 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 58 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 67 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 106 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 65 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 40 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 31 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 75 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 49 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 59 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 63 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 53 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 56 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 95 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 39 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 79 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 60 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 59 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 57 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 78 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 61 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 101 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 103 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 102 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 106 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 100 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 41 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 9 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 23 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 24 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 67 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 91 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 114 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 100 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 62 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 94 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 104 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 101 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 9 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 100 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 59 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 46 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 60 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 113 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 125 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 97 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 93 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 84 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 111 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 61 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 90 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 79 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 74 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 103 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 127 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 74 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 108 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 23 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 42 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 30 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 45 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 105 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 99 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 85 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 85 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 109 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 127 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 81 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 72 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 98 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 99 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 100 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 86 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 90 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 114 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 78 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 106 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 81 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 61 ■ |

* Hard data

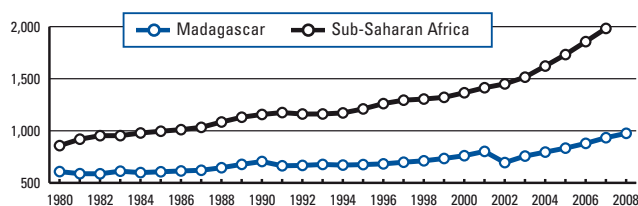
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Madagascar

Key indicators

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 20.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 9.3 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 457.8 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.03 |

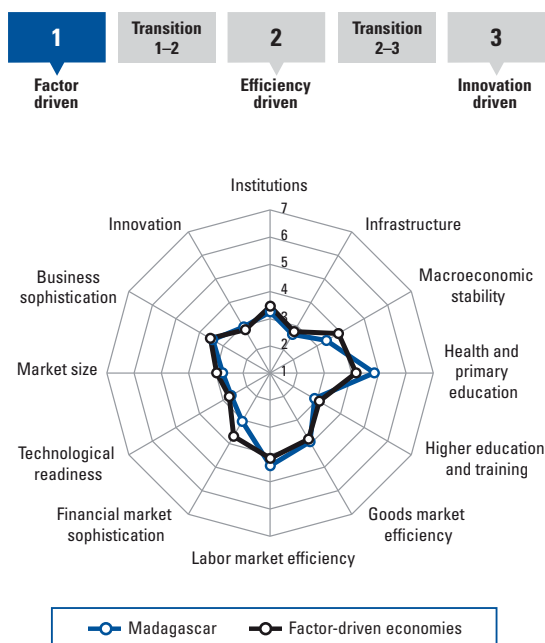
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



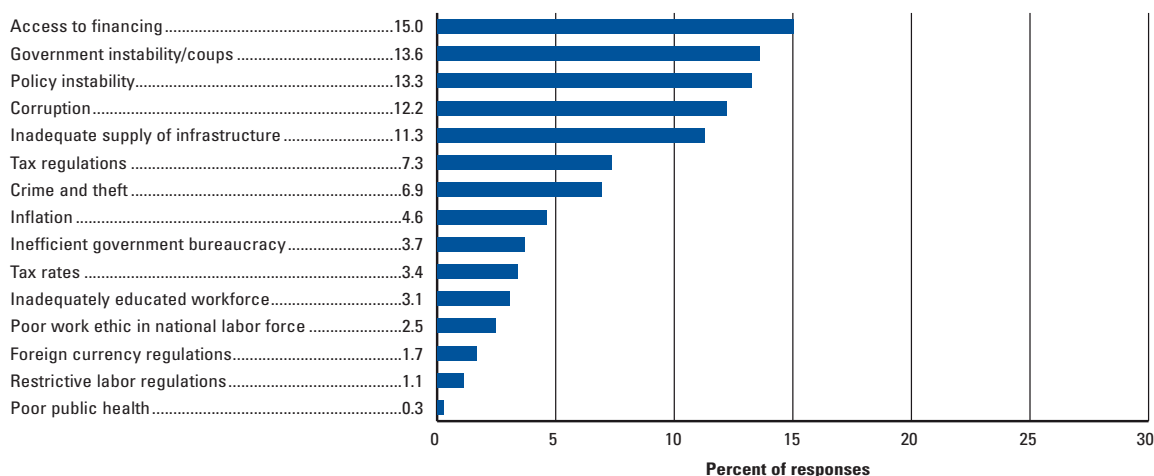
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 121 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 125 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 118 | 3.4 |
| Basic requirements | 115 | 3.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 111 | 3.2 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 113 | 2.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 123 | 3.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 102 | 4.8 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 118 | 3.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 117 | 2.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 93 | 3.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 66 | 4.4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 125 | 3.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 114 | 2.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 108 | 2.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 99 | 3.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 103 | 3.4 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 115 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 100 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 113 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 109 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 101 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 101 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 113 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 75 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 113 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 68 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 77 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 16 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 88 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 15 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 89 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 58 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 108 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 92 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 94 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 90 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 93 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 91 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 114 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 105 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 115 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 90 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 112 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 67 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 98 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 124 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 105 ■ | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 125 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 76 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 88 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 102 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 67 ■ |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 124 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 37 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 105 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 53 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 92 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 53 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 83 ■ | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 74 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 111 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 110 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 93 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 9 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 96 ■ | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 123 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 119 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 125 ■ |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 129 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 82 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 107 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 96 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 94 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 121 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 78 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 42 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 127 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 83 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 61 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 132 ■ |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 123 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 118 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 110 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 86 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 111 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 76 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 110 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 114 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 103 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 87 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 123 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 111 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 121 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 109 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 123 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 93 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 114 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 16 ■ | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 97 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 107 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 115 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 123 ■ | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 124 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 88 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 89 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 70 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 101 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 62 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 105 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 113 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 114 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 91 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 98 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 104 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 122 ■ |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 120 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 104 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 121 ■ |
| | | | |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 81 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 109 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 71 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 97 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 51 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 61 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

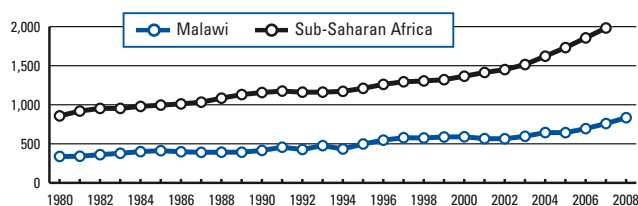
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Malawi

Key indicators

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 14.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 4.3 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 312.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.02 |

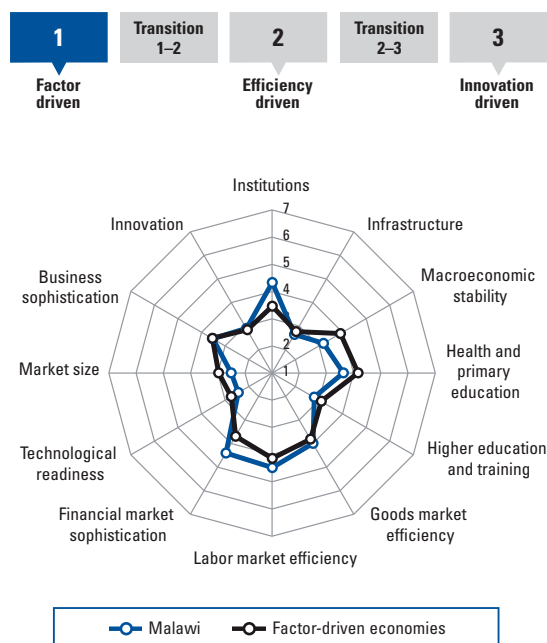
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



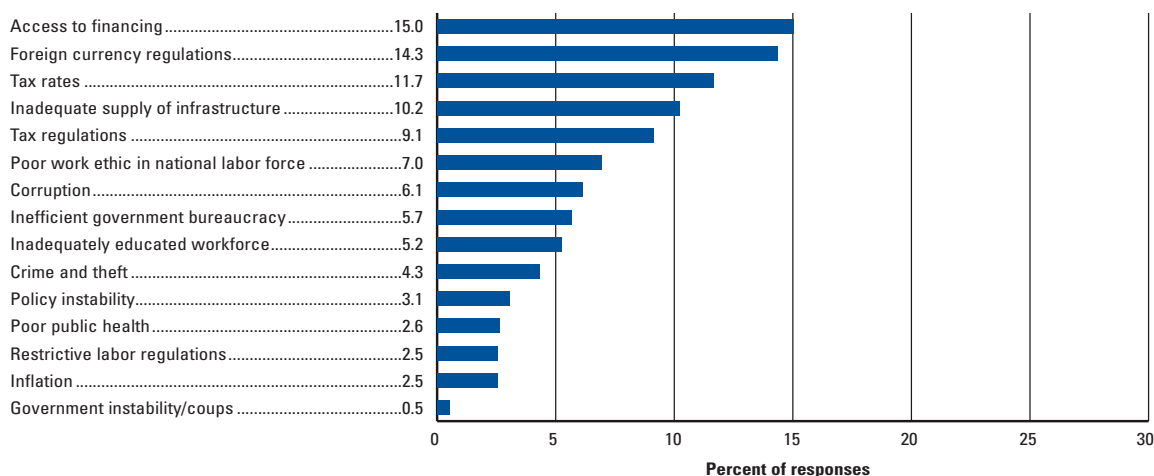
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 119 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 119 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | n/a | n/a |
| Basic requirements | 124 | 3.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 50 | 4.3 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 112 | 2.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 126 | 3.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 124 | 3.6 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 105 | 3.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 120 | 2.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 86 | 4.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 55 | 4.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 55 | 4.4 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 126 | 2.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 118 | 2.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 97 | 3.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 99 | 3.5 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 75 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 85 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 70 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 103 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 47 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 62 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 57 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 100 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 39 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 28 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 47 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 25 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 97 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 26 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 15 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 63 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 106 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 45 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 108 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 50 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 69 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 22 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 72 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 85 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 82 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 44 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 72 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 55 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 120 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 51 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 48 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 50 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 61 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 26 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 52 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 41 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 63 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 106 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 100 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 90 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 100 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 75 ■ | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 47 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 88 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 97 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 121 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 6 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 123 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 120 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 94 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 112 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 12 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 106 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 84 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 121 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 129 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 108 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 71 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 125 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 31 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 91 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 59 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 127 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 124 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 112 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 128 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 118 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 121 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 106 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 125 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 99 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 126 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 127 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 114 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 118 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 123 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 127 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 110 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 122 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 101 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 88 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 115 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 122 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 122 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 133 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 88 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 65 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 107 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 102 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 83 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 116 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 104 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 128 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 119 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 97 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 86 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 75 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 130 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 120 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 88 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 112 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 89 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 89 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 83 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 71 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 105 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

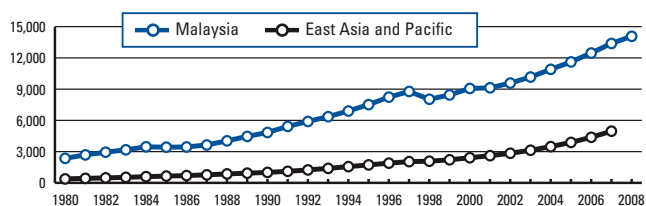
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Malaysia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 27.0 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 222.2 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 8,140.7 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.56 |

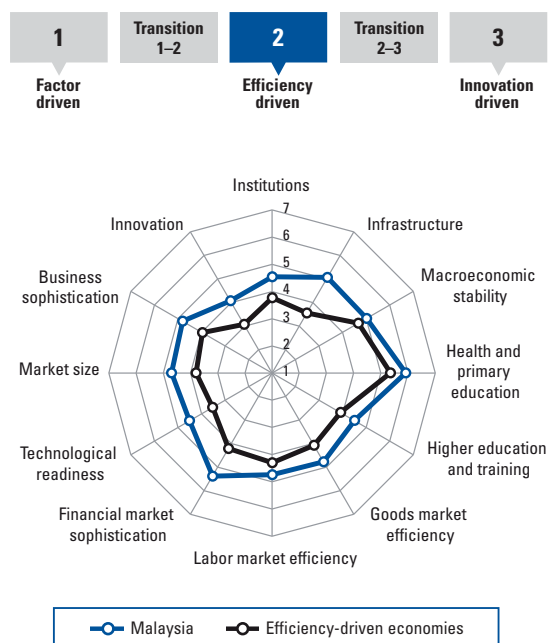
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



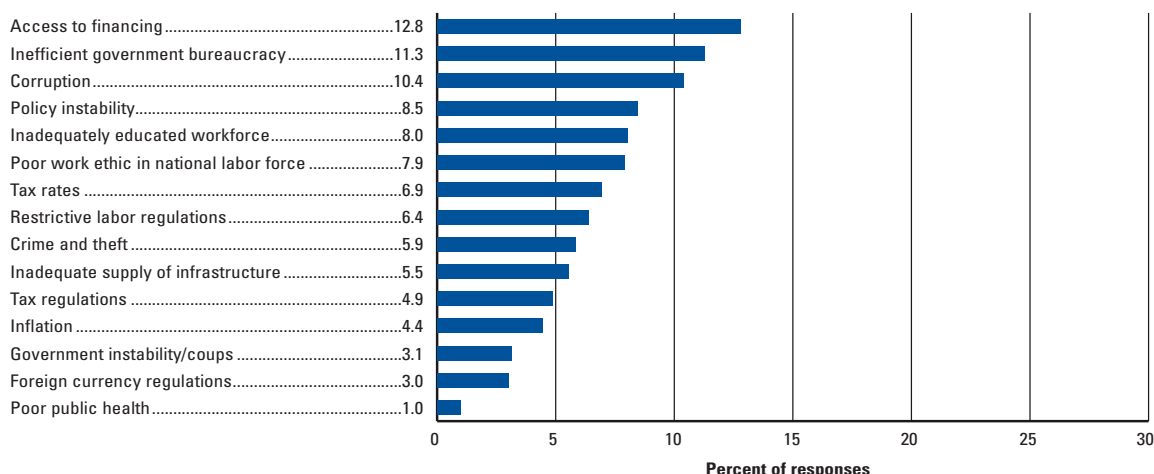
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 24 | 4.9 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 21 | 5.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 21 | 5.1 |
| Basic requirements | 33 | 5.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 43 | 4.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 26 | 5.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 42 | 5.0 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 34 | 5.9 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 25 | 4.8 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 41 | 4.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 30 | 4.8 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 31 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 6 | 5.4 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 37 | 4.5 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 28 | 4.7 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 24 | 4.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 24 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 40 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 42 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 37 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 32 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 48 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 47 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 33 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 30 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 53 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 41 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 37 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 75 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 23 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 33 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 15 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 14 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 36 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 83 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 40 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 68 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 30 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 68 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 97 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 43 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 95 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 28 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 83 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 26 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 48 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 25 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 44 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 43 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 25 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 19 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 23 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 54 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 14 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 46 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 27 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 96 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 24 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 9 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 19 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 29 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 19 | 7.08 Brain drain | 31 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 27 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 107 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 22 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 39 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 72 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 31 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 15 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 13 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 110 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 12 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 22 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 60 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 40 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 4 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 23 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 38 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 74 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 30 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 1 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 86 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 36 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 84 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 37 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 80 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 26 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 89 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 8 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 81 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 51 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 78 | 9.06 Internet users* | 22 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 50 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 41 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 69 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 55 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 31 | | |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 28 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 24 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 36 |
| | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 19 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 98 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 27 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 71 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 42 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 23 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 17 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 34 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 31 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 34 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 22 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 40 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 31 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 26 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 33 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 16 | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 35 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 20 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 25 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 28 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 19 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 22 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 9 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 33 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 29 |

* Hard data

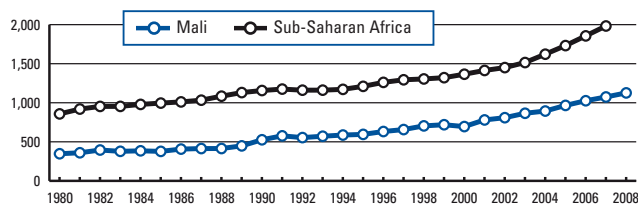
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mali

Key indicators

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 12.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 8.8 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 657.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.02 |

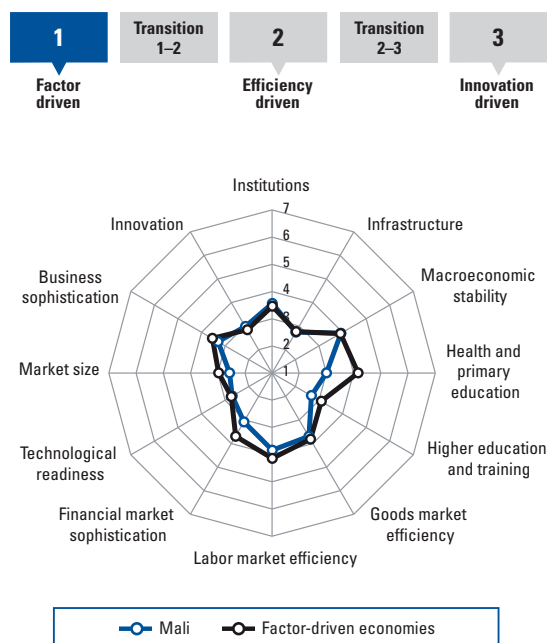
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



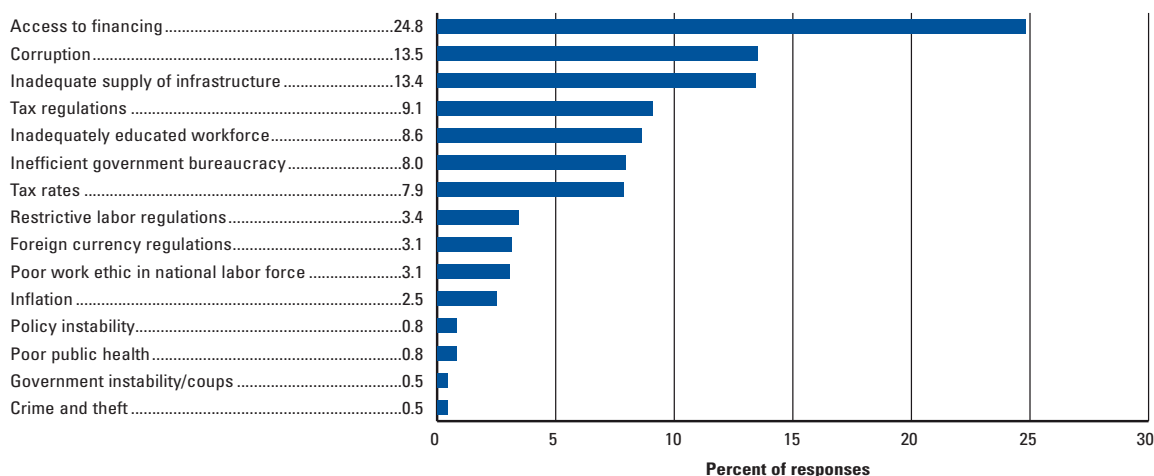
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 130 | 3.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 117 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 115 | 3.4 |
| Basic requirements | 128 | 3.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 88 | 3.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 108 | 2.7 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 110 | 3.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 129 | 3.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 127 | 3.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 126 | 2.7 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 113 | 3.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 114 | 3.8 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 124 | 3.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 110 | 2.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 114 | 2.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 102 | 3.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 116 | 3.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 94 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 77 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 83 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 68 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 112 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 94 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 103 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 90 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 79 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 96 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 101 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 99 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 77 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 70 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 47 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 74 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 64 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 120 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 68 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 98 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 49 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 117 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 85 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 99 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 75 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 84 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 90 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 104 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 76 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 130 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 88 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 126 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 124 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 63 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 81 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 109 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 75 |
| | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 33 |
| | | 7.05 Firing costs* | 55 |
| | | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 116 |
| | | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 127 |
| | | 7.08 Brain drain | 116 |
| | | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 106 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 101 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 100 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 118 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 85 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 109 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 76 | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 131 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 118 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 130 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 107 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 105 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 104 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 115 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 122 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 105 |
| | | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 119 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 118 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 104 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 106 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 77 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 80 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | n/a | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 84 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 47 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 90 |
| | | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 122 |
| | | 9.06 Internet users* | 126 |
| | | 9.07 Personal computers* | 117 |
| | | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 112 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 130 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 121 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 113 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 120 | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 118 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 118 | | |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 116 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 108 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 78 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 131 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 106 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 124 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 124 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 126 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 112 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 127 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 105 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 84 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 105 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 123 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 125 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 120 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 120 | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 118 | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 122 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 121 | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 72 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 108 | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 82 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 113 | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 100 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 110 | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 41 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 100 | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 85 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 124 | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

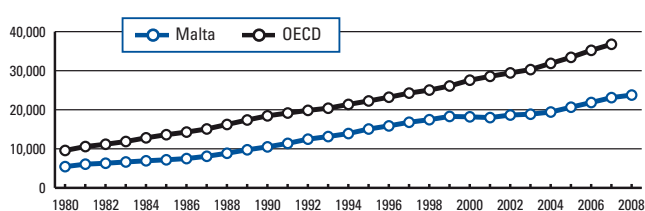
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Malta

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 0.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 8.3 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 20,202.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.01 |

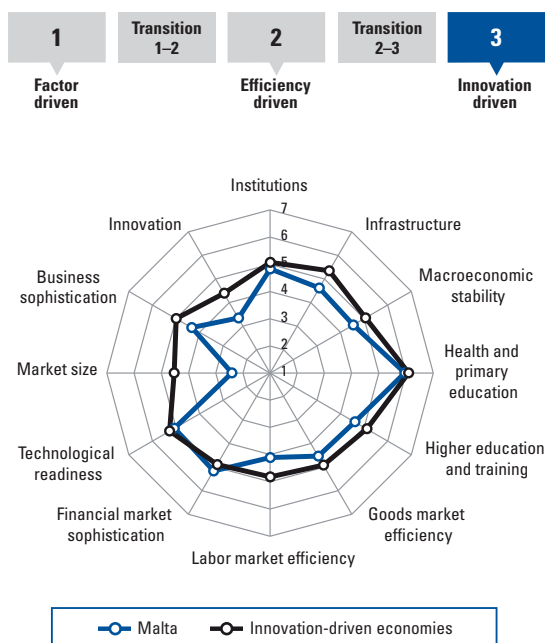
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



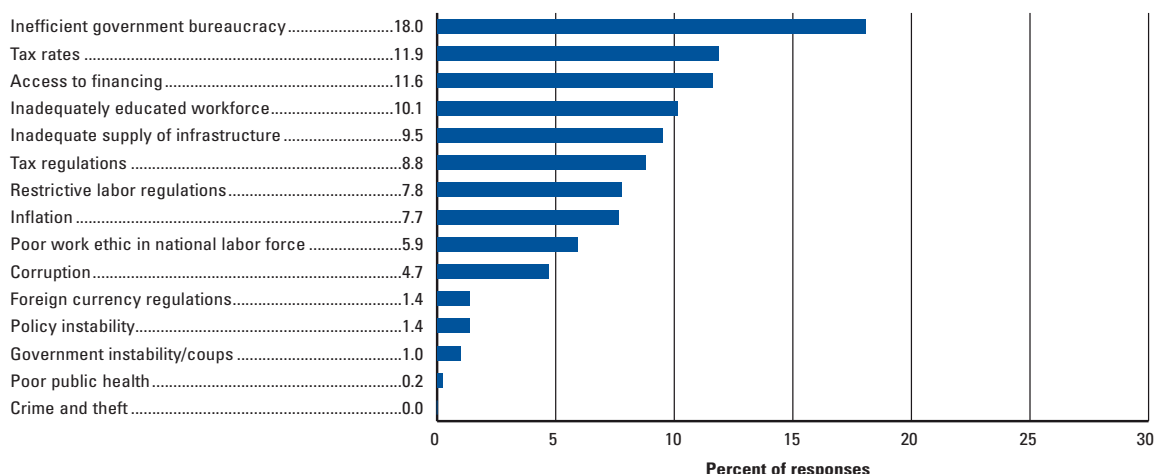
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 52 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 52 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 56 | 4.2 |
| Basic requirements | 41 | 5.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 33 | 4.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 38 | 4.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 81 | 4.5 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 32 | 5.9 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 48 | 4.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 37 | 4.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 40 | 4.5 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 93 | 4.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 13 | 5.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 27 | 5.1 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 121 | 2.4 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 48 | 3.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 46 | 4.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 33 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 28 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 39 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 50 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 35 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 38 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 30 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 33 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 31 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | n/a |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 45 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | n/a |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 34 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | n/a |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 88 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 11 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 41 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 24 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 43 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 36 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 64 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 18 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 10 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 16 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 27 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 10 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 82 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 30 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 59 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 46 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 12 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 41 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 47 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 51 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 17 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | n/a |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 97 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 42 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | n/a |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 97 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 55 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 70 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 23 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 46 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 31 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 115 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 88 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 67 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 35 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 6 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 18 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 20 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 104 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 43 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 106 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 19 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 35 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | n/a |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 10 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 13 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 109 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 15 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | n/a |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 30 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 37 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 43 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 7 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 25 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 54 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 10 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 60 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 26 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 37 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 15 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | n/a |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 22 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 18 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 82 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 50 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 122 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 103 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 29 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 69 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 38 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 21 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 63 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 28 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 68 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 42 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 29 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 22 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 39 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 58 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 52 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 49 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 42 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 52 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 55 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 61 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 69 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 53 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 57 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 21 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 82 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 31 ■ |

* Hard data

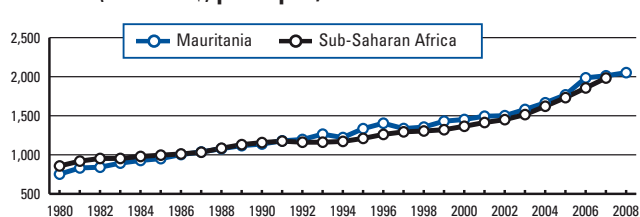
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mauritania

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 3.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 3.2 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,042.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.01 |

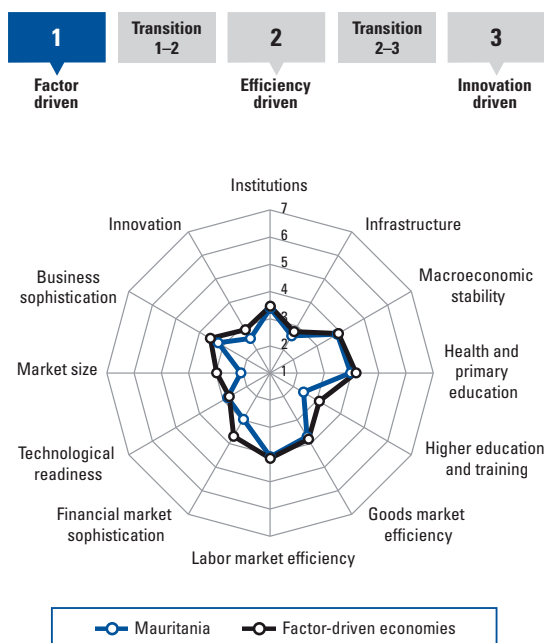
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



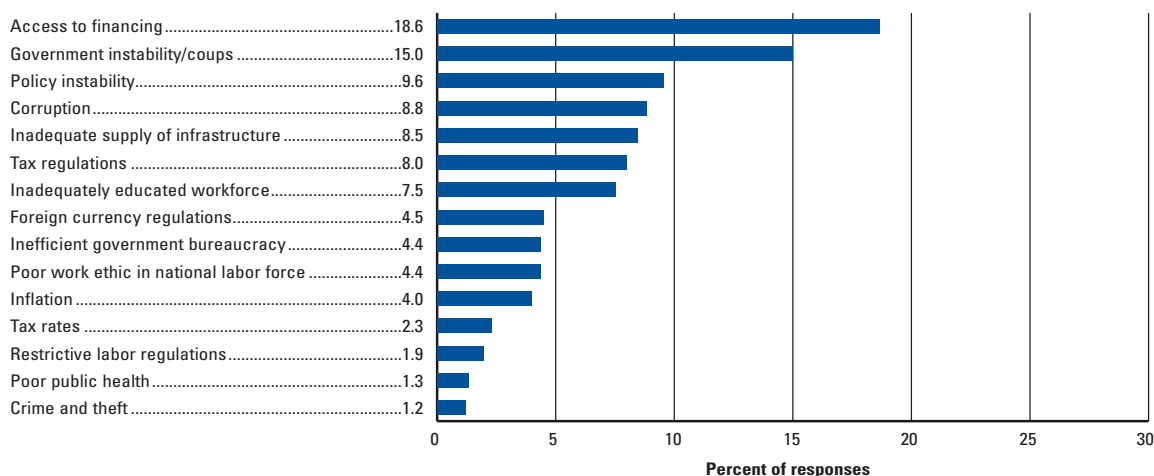
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 127 | 3.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 131 | 3.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 125 | 3.3 |
| Basic requirements | 125 | 3.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 100 | 3.4 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 118 | 2.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 113 | 3.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 114 | 3.9 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 129 | 3.0 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 132 | 2.4 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 111 | 3.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 95 | 4.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 129 | 3.0 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 106 | 2.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 125 | 2.1 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 125 | 2.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 125 | 3.2 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 114 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 121 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 103 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 84 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 107 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 80 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 92 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 9 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 89 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 110 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 64 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 122 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 69 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 59 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 95 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 108 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 130 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 108 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 99 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 116 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 114 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 81 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 91 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 124 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 128 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 98 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 109 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 97 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 33 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 55 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 122 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 118 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 115 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 114 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 114 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 117 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 91 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 93 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 117 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 113 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 129 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 113 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 108 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 126 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 119 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 124 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 95 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 131 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 120 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 126 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 128 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 97 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 120 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 64 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 54 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 126 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 75 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 56 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 89 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 46 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 85 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 119 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 69 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 64 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 93 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 125 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 58 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 58 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 92 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 42 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 55 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 113 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 126 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 117 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 74 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 123 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 131 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 116 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 106 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 112 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 110 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 113 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 131 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 82 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 86 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 117 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 118 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 91 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 122 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 88 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 99 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 125 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 119 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 73 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 118 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 115 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 116 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 131 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 67 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 126 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 133 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 131 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 105 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 131 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 97 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 129 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 109 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 116 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

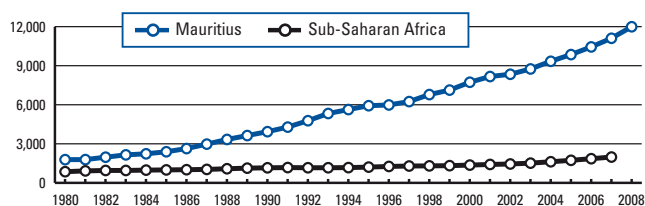
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mauritius

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 1.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 8.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 6,871.8 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.02 |

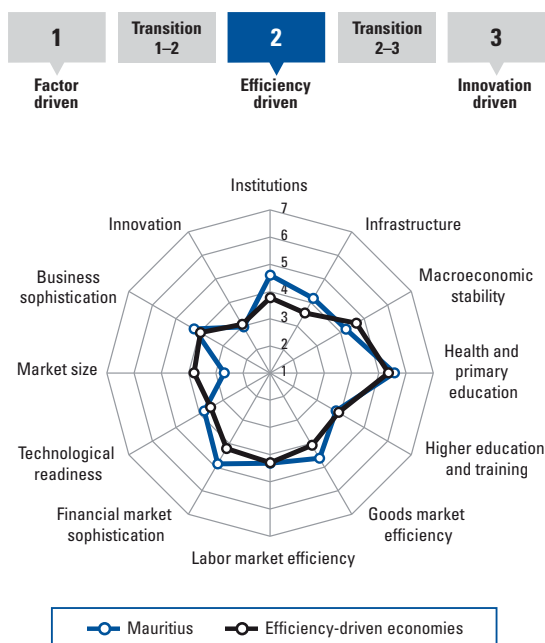
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



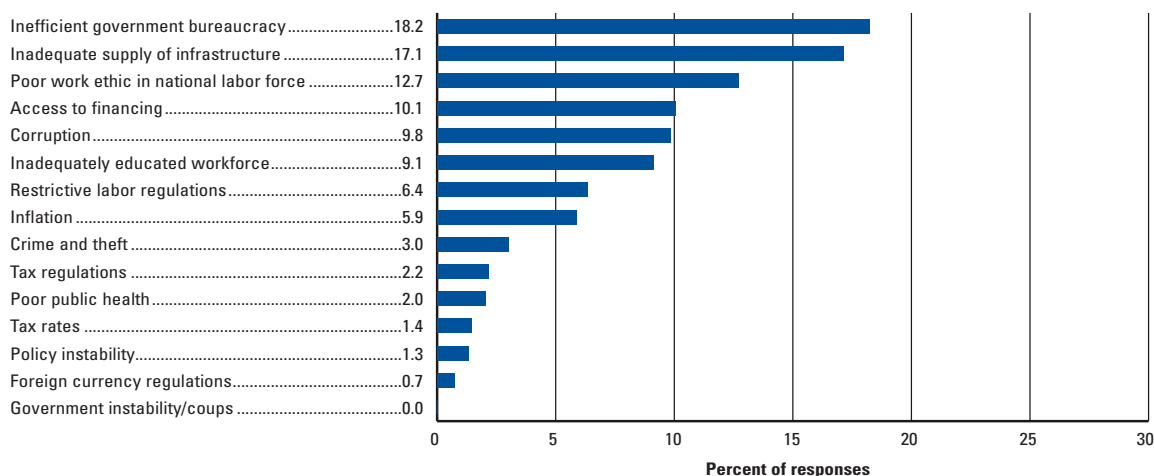
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 57 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 57 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 60 | 4.2 |
| Basic requirements | 51 | 4.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 41 | 4.6 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 53 | 4.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 98 | 4.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 56 | 5.6 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 72 | 4.0 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 79 | 3.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 37 | 4.6 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 74 | 4.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 26 | 4.9 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 57 | 3.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 110 | 2.7 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 65 | 3.6 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 55 | 4.2 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 36 | ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 48 | ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 42 | ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 60 | ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 33 | ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 53 | ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 39 | ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 29 | ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 35 | ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 38 | ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 26 | ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 27 | ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 65 | ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 28 | ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 60 | ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 49 | ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 26 | ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 38 | ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 12 | ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 53 | ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 51 | ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 60 | ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 57 | ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 65 | ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 59 | ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 46 | ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 92 | ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 29 | ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 73 | ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 112 | ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 102 | ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 36 | ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 42 | ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 70 | ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 113 | ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 57 | ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 59 | ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 66 | ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 49 | ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 90 | ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 65 | ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 97 | ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 51 | ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 65 | ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 91 | ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 78 | ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 93 | ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 44 | ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | |
|--|----------|---|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 72 | ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 111 | ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 73 | ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 6 | ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 12 | ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 16 | ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 9 | ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 18 | ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 34 | ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 44 | ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 60 | ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 6 | ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 37 | ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 41 | ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 61 | ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 38 | ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 105 | ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 31 | ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 87 | ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 62 | ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 73 | ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 73 | ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 69 | ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 109 | ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 42 | ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 51 | ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 26 | ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 45 | ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 3 | ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 11 | ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 16 | ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 28 | ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 71 | ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 52 | ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 62 | ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 52 | ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 37 | ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 77 | ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 57 | ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 48 | ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 53 | ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 112 | ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 101 | ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 72 | ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 72 | ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 44 | ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 40 | ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 27 | ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 32 | ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 54 | ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 71 | ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 50 | ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 94 | ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 85 | ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 66 | ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 91 | ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 73 | ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 107 | ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 | ■ |

* Hard data

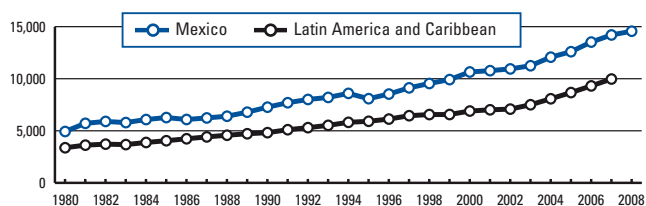
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mexico

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 107.8 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 1,088.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 10,234.8 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 2.24 |

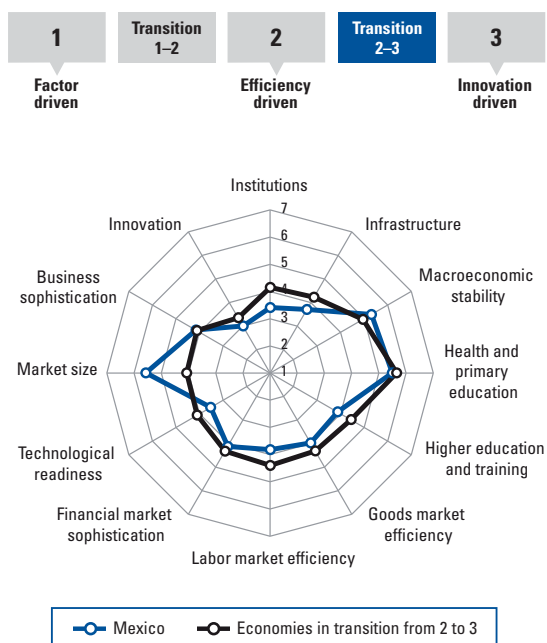
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



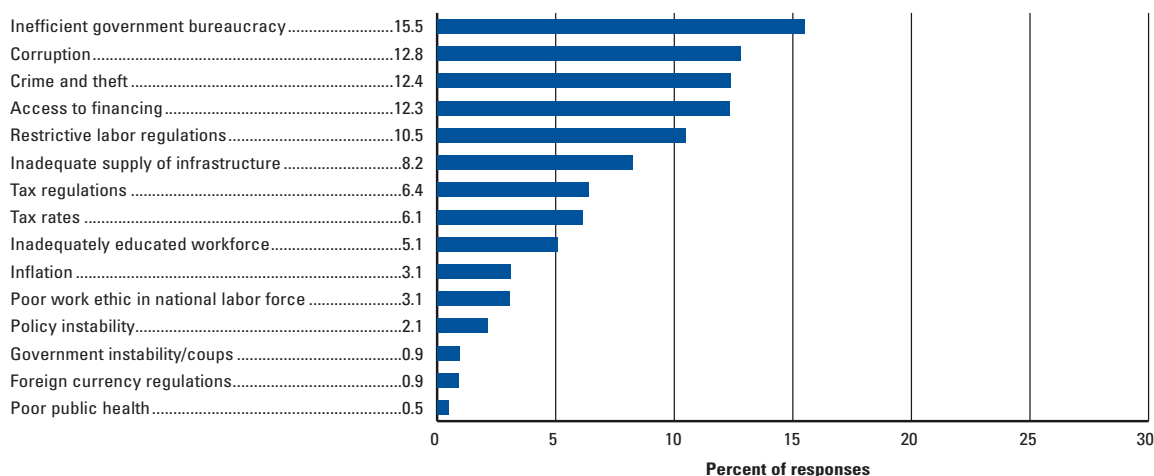
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 60 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 60 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 52 | 4.3 |
| Basic requirements | 59 | 4.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 98 | 3.4 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 69 | 3.7 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 28 | 5.3 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 65 | 5.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 55 | 4.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 74 | 3.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 90 | 4.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 115 | 3.8 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 73 | 4.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 71 | 3.5 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 11 | 5.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 67 | 3.6 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 62 | 4.1 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 86 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 94 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 81 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 116 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 100 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 89 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 94 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 91 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 91 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 98 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 85 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 75 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 69 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 78 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 117 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 120 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 94 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 47 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 80 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 97 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 75 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 23 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 91 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 57 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 124 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 86 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 129 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 64 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 124 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 62 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 96 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 69 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 102 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 75 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 72 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 88 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 102 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 106 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 71 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 81 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 57 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 99 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 66 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 87 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 82 | 7.08 Brain drain | 64 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 56 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 114 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 20 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 88 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 65 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 53 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 88 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 85 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 46 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 98 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 51 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 48 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 38 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 31 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 66 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 41 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 41 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 62 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 72 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 79 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 79 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 77 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 47 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 67 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 39 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 47 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 71 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 89 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 69 | 9.06 Internet users* | 73 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 89 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 54 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 38 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 50 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 115 | | |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 27 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 25 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 11 |
| | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 16 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 64 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 55 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 75 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 47 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 115 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 53 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 127 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 74 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 49 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 54 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 77 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 69 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 53 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 67 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 78 | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 62 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 77 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 80 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 65 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 78 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 62 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 93 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 94 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 60 |

* Hard data

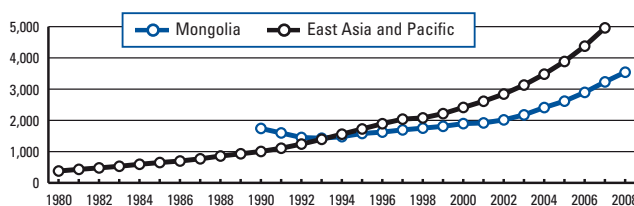
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mongolia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 2.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 5.3 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,980.8 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.01 |

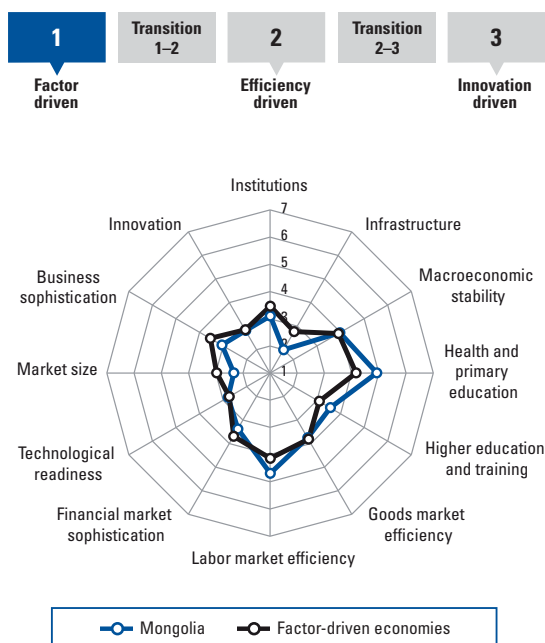
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



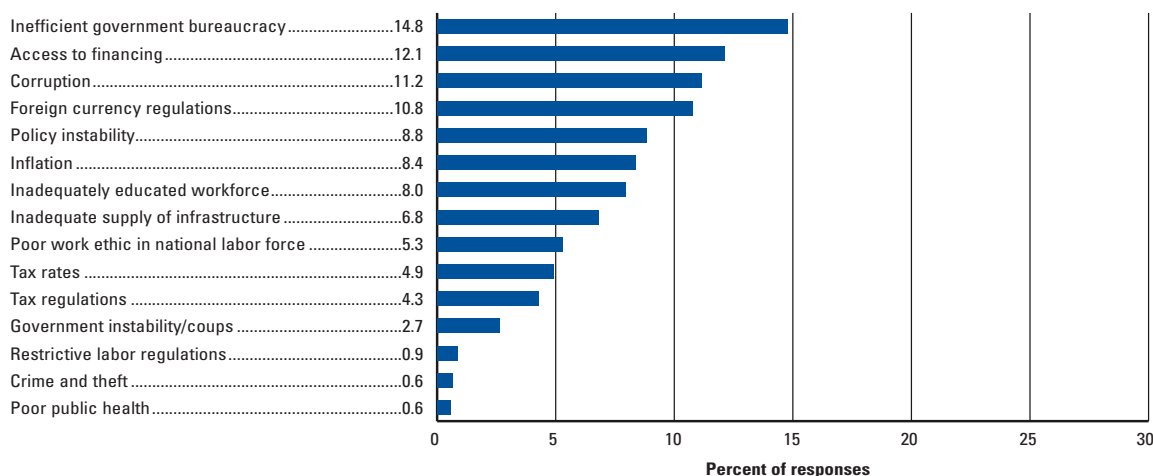
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 117 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 100 | 3.7 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 101 | 3.6 |
| Basic requirements | 123 | 3.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 121 | 3.1 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 132 | 2.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 108 | 3.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 100 | 4.9 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 106 | 3.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 91 | 3.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 107 | 3.8 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 39 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 115 | 3.4 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 107 | 2.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 123 | 2.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 120 | 2.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 130 | 3.1 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 112 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 118 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 118 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 119 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 118 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 123 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 131 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 109 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 121 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 96 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 123 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 33 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 76 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 75 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 107 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 127 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 116 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 111 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 129 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 133 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 133 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 77 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 116 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 128 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 116 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 112 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 98 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 116 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 12 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 131 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 82 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 59 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 118 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 105 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 99 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 97 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 100 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 103 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 93 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 52 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 53 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 44 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 132 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 67 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 130 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 94 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 133 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 109 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 98 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 133 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 122 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 60 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 25 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 33 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 75 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 100 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 60 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 82 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 117 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 109 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 127 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 100 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 100 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 13 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 63 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 19 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 15 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 61 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 128 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 112 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 5 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 124 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 89 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 130 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 131 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 83 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 24 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 132 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 120 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 58 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 94 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 94 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 120 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 114 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 113 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 83 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 55 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 95 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 123 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 109 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 129 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 128 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 123 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 91 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 130 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 133 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 96 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 94 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 132 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 79 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 106 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 112 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 98 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 84 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 75 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

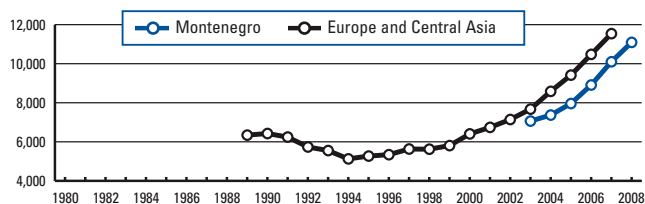
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Montenegro

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 0.6 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 4.8 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 6,509.0 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total..... | n/a |

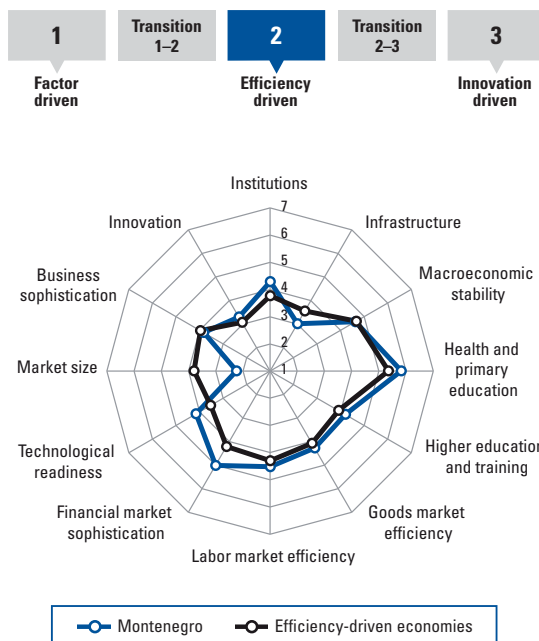
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



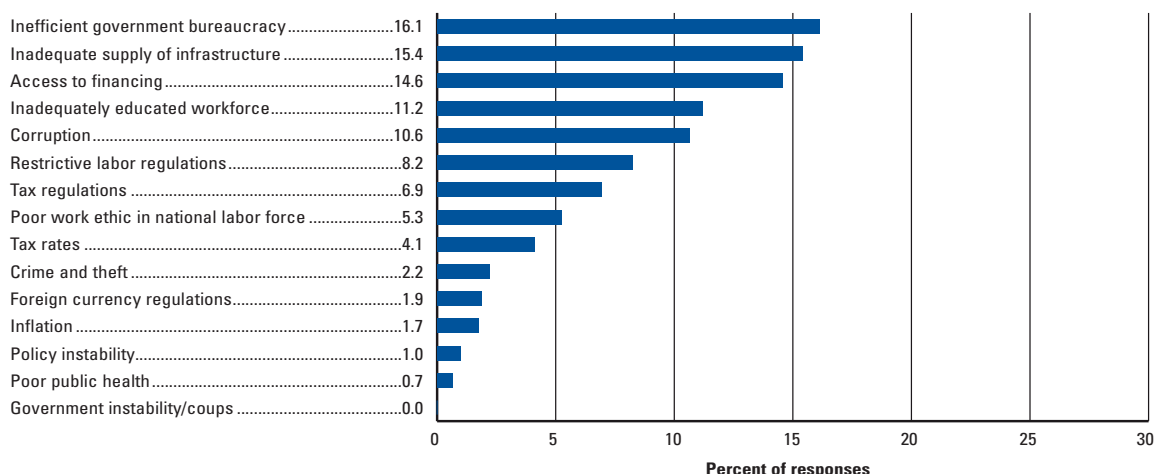
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | .62 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | .65 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | .82 | 3.9 |
| Basic requirements | .65 | 4.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | .52 | 4.3 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | .93 | 3.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | .70 | 4.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | .40 | 5.8 |
| Efficiency enhancers | .65 | 4.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | .57 | 4.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | .58 | 4.3 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | .53 | 4.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | .17 | 5.0 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | .45 | 4.1 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | .124 | 2.2 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | .68 | 3.6 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | .80 | 3.8 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 56 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 73 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 49 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 46 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 67 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 40 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 32 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 61 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 53 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 51 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 42 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 12 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 31 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 60 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 45 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 53 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 68 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 65 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 82 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 118 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 119 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 74 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 100 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 82 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 122 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 102 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 7 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 33 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 132 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 76 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 62 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 50 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 32 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 54 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 41 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 39 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 45 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 53 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 43 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 15 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 89 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 76 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 52 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 43 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 32 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 64 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 60 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 64 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 65 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 99 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 66 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 72 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 31 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 29 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 120 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 62 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 45 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 36 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 39 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 58 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 18 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 65 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 83 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 54 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 91 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 71 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 75 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 49 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 71 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 63 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 79 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 57 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 52 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 59 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 23 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 9 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 22 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 17 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 24 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 72 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 42 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 5 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 75 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 92 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 57 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 64 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 46 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 40 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | n/a |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 59 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 124 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 120 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 98 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 76 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 128 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 49 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 70 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 50 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 80 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 64 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 30 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 71 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 47 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 59 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 54 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 33 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 65 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

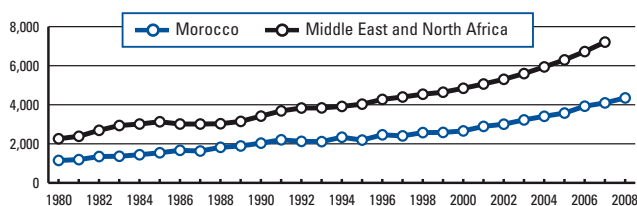
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Morocco

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 31.6 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 86.4 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 2,748.2 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.20 |

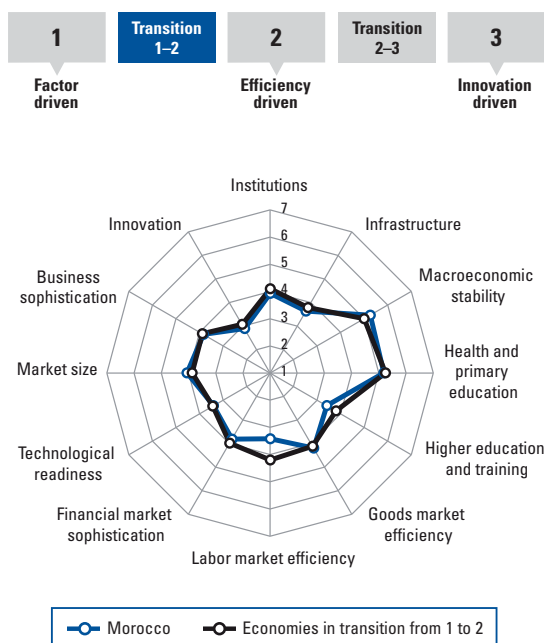
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



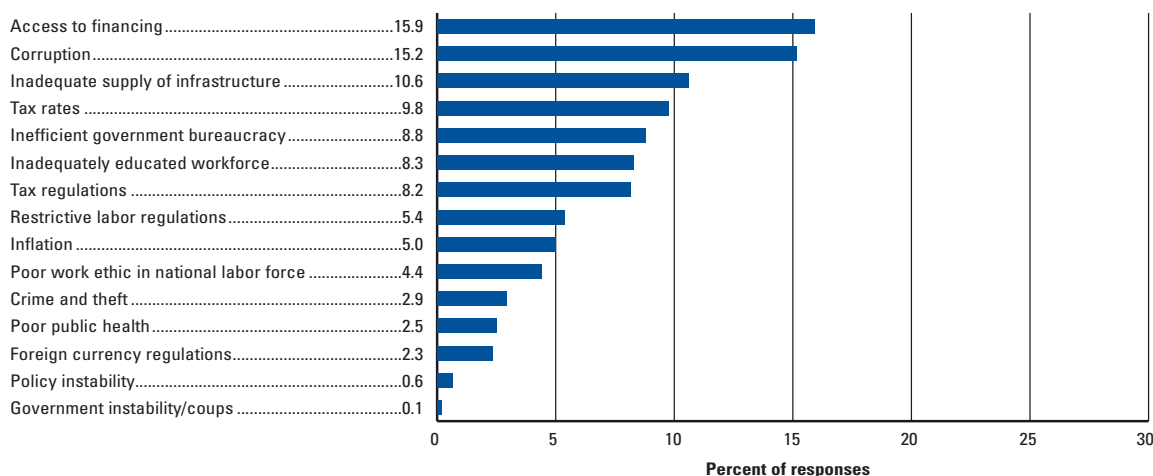
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 73 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 73 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 64 | 4.1 |
| Basic requirements | 57 | 4.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 64 | 3.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 70 | 3.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 32 | 5.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 87 | 5.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 91 | 3.7 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 99 | 3.4 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 68 | 4.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 129 | 3.4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 96 | 3.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 76 | 3.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 56 | 4.1 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 88 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 78 | 3.8 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 58 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 89 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 86 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 64 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 72 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 61 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 64 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 82 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 80 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 72 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 51 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 59 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 31 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 52 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 93 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 57 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 102 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 53 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 114 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 58 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 86 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 105 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 74 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 56 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 56 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 74 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 46 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 53 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 81 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 72 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 95 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 107 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 91 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 72 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 58 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 124 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 69 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 73 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 102 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 69 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 81 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 38 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 105 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 62 | 7.08 Brain drain | 86 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 70 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 129 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 49 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 60 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 60 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 90 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 48 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 59 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 34 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 65 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 41 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 117 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 21 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 122 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 56 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 78 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 105 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 53 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 63 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 96 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 75 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 85 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 89 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 96 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 60 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 87 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 96 | 9.06 Internet users* | 51 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 69 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 93 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 99 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 75 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 94 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 33 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 55 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 64 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 104 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 103 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 66 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 112 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 83 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 78 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 80 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 52 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 82 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 80 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 50 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 79 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 84 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 96 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 65 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 80 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 106 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 88 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 100 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 96 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 113 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 74 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 64 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 80 |

* Hard data

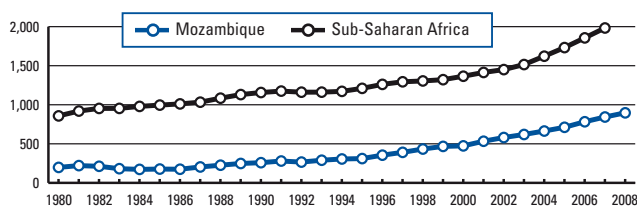
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mozambique

Key indicators

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 21.8 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 9.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 462.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.03 |

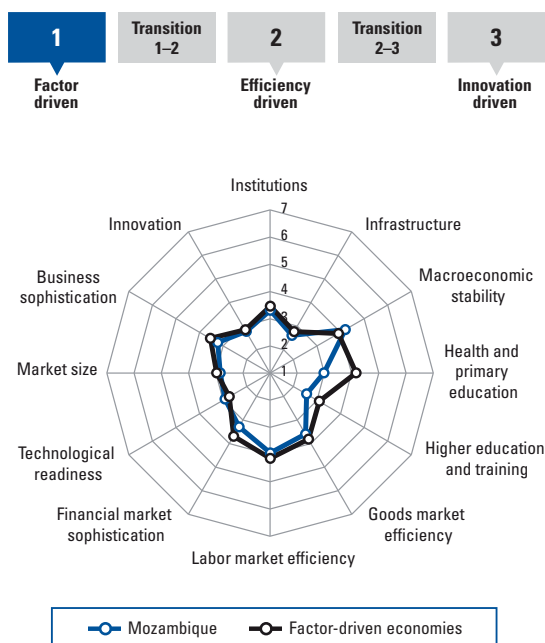
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



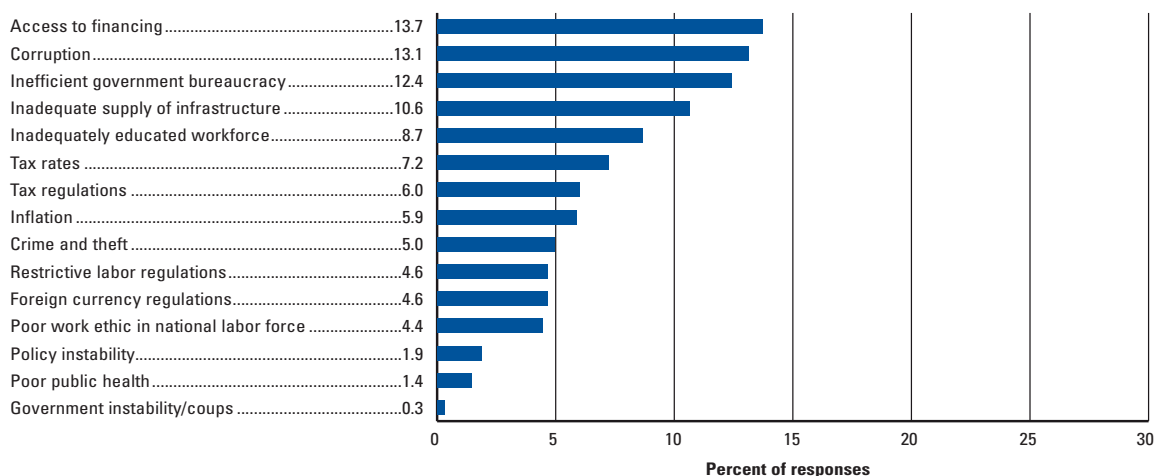
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 129 | 3.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 130 | 3.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 128 | 3.0 |
| Basic requirements | 129 | 3.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 105 | 3.3 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 116 | 2.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 100 | 4.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 131 | 3.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 124 | 3.2 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 130 | 2.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 121 | 3.6 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 109 | 3.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 118 | 3.3 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 99 | 2.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 104 | 2.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 113 | 3.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 124 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 117 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 127 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 119 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 123 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 111 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 113 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 76 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 93 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 104 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 40 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 91 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 86 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 70 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 71 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 118 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 75 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 107 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 76 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 81 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 81 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 87 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 78 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 75 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 106 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 110 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 100 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 123 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 109 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 119 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 123 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 100 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 103 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 112 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 113 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 105 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 108 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 95 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 117 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 122 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 120 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 104 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 73 ■ | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 104 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 108 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 65 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 98 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 1 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 108 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 92 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 105 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 125 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 110 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 123 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 106 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 113 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 110 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 129 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 85 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 31 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 86 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 80 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 32 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 106 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 123 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 131 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 126 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 104 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 132 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 89 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 126 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 103 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 132 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 41 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 127 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 124 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 126 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 120 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 128 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 109 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 130 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | n/a |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 118 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 78 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 103 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 105 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 131 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 130 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 122 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 93 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 131 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 122 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 95 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 123 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 113 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 119 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 113 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 123 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 121 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 85 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 100 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 107 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 105 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 118 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 99 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 93 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 70 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 56 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 125 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

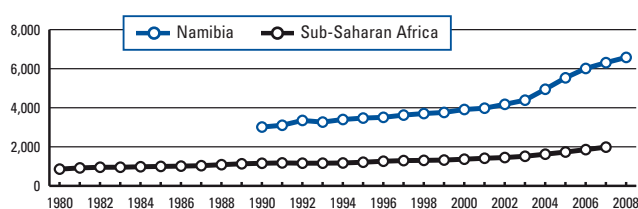
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Namibia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 2.1 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 8.5 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 4,135.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.02 |

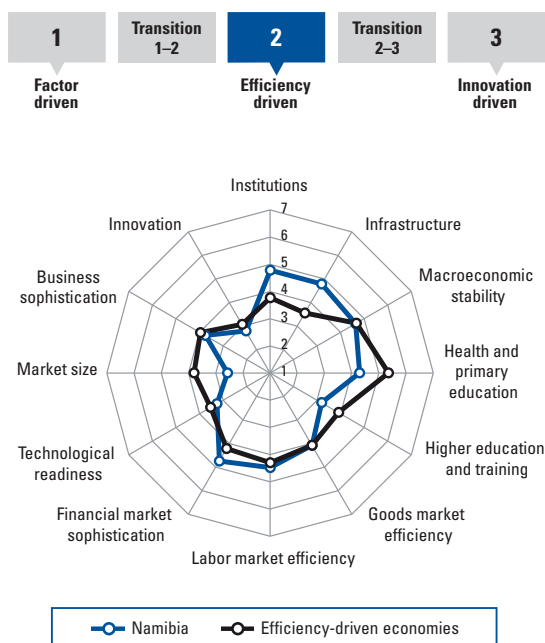
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



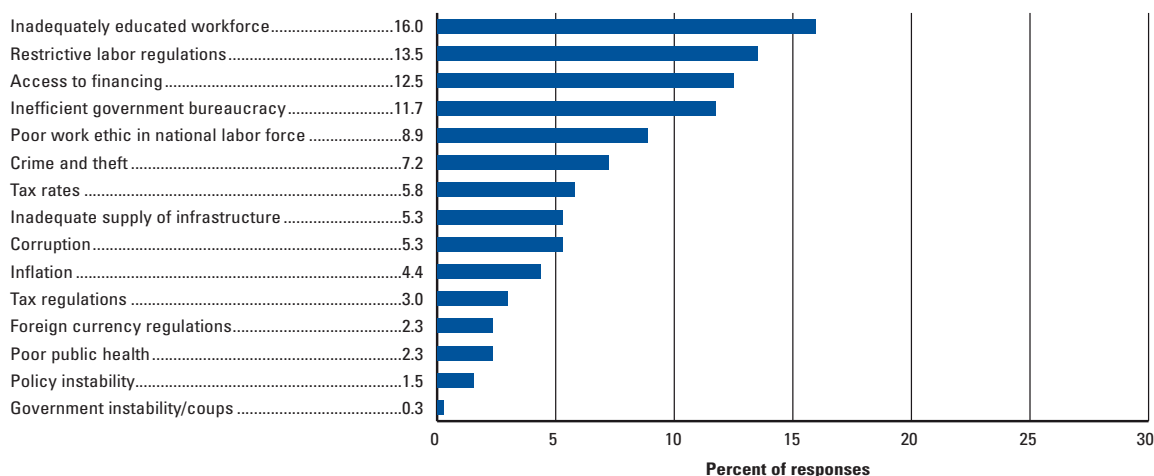
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 74 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 80 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 89 | 3.8 |
| Basic requirements | 53 | 4.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 37 | 4.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 32 | 4.8 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 66 | 4.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 109 | 4.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 90 | 3.7 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 110 | 3.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 77 | 4.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 57 | 4.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 31 | 4.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 86 | 3.3 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 113 | 2.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 91 | 3.3 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 86 | 3.7 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 21 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 86 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 32 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 95 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 45 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 74 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 27 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 39 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 21 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 15 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 43 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 36 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 118 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 34 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 21 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 29 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 61 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 19 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 92 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 39 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 37 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 31 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 54 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 100 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 54 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 56 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 114 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 59 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 64 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 47 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 17 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 34 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 122 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 14 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 81 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 25 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 132 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 25 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 40 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 20 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 111 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 25 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 36 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 24 | 7.08 Brain drain | 50 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 55 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 50 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 102 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 54 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 97 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 36 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 68 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 57 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 96 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 67 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 49 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 97 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 86 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 61 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 7 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 36 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 37 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 114 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 45 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 106 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 63 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 119 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 98 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 131 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 44 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 122 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 101 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 129 | 9.06 Internet users* | 110 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 99 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 40 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 109 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 121 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 84 | | |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 104 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 5 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 118 |
| | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 104 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 103 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 120 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 112 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 87 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 104 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 74 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 120 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 60 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 129 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 125 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 102 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 104 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 124 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 68 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 58 | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 77 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 49 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 113 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 93 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 84 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 103 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 103 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 128 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 63 |

* Hard data

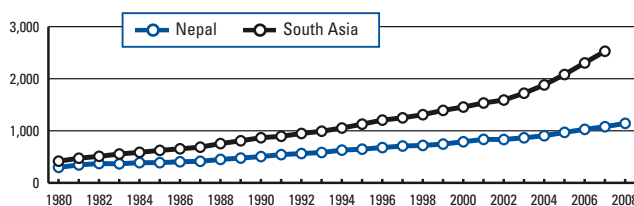
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Nepal

Key indicators

| | |
|---|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 28.8 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 12.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 459.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.05 |

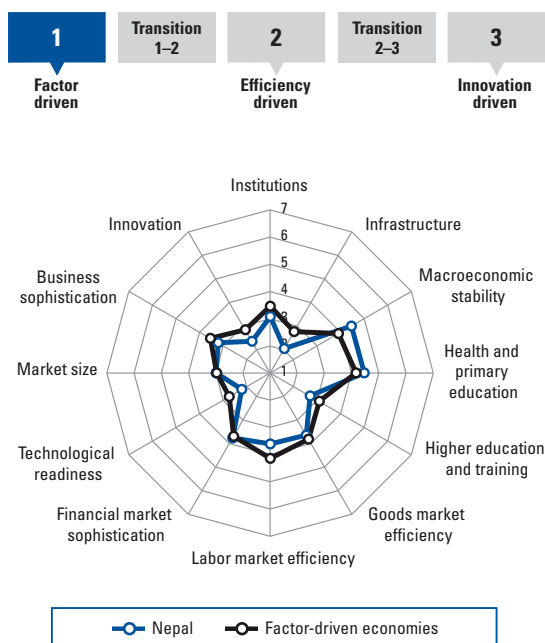
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



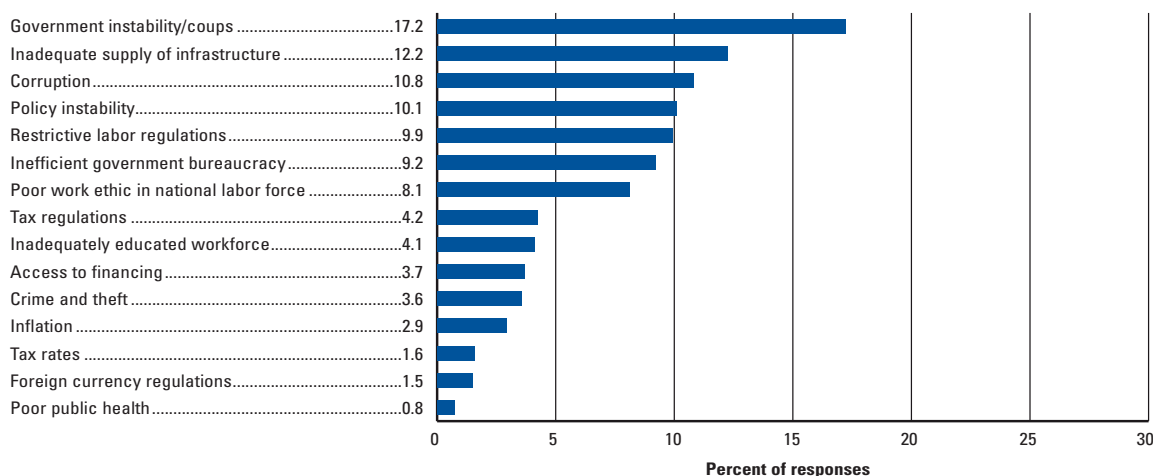
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 125 | 3.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 126 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 114 | 3.4 |
| Basic requirements | 119 | 3.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 123 | 3.1 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 131 | 2.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 86 | 4.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 106 | 4.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 125 | 3.2 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 124 | 2.7 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 117 | 3.6 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 122 | 3.6 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 99 | 3.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 132 | 2.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 96 | 3.0 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 129 | 2.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 126 | 3.2 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | 130 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 119 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 110 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 111 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 130 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 102 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 110 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 120 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 58 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 87 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 38 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 78 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 95 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 84 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 92 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 110 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 120 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 119 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 117 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 116 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 117 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 129 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 130 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 113 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 121 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 111 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 122 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 111 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 110 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 115 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 124 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 115 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 132 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 122 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 97 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 108 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 84 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 101 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 130 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 106 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 126 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 125 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 109 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 119 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 119 | 7.08 Brain drain | 129 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 107 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 66 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 85 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 133 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 114 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 105 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 25 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 84 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 121 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 93 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 35 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 119 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 58 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 69 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 99 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 80 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 105 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 71 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 105 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 89 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 128 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 113 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 129 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 101 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 124 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 113 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 129 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 78 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 129 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 100 | 9.06 Internet users* | 123 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 104 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 124 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 113 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 113 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 115 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 115 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 90 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 117 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 111 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 102 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 107 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 110 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 126 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 105 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 94 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 121 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 110 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 104 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 104 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 128 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 125 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 133 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 129 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 129 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 119 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 126 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 127 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 127 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 127 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 126 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 121 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

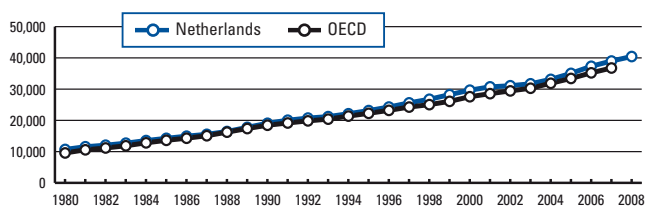
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Netherlands

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 16.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 868.9 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 52,019.0 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.98 |

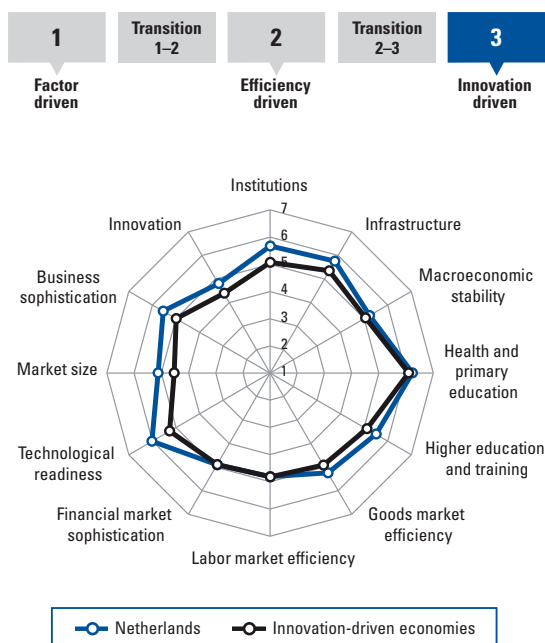
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



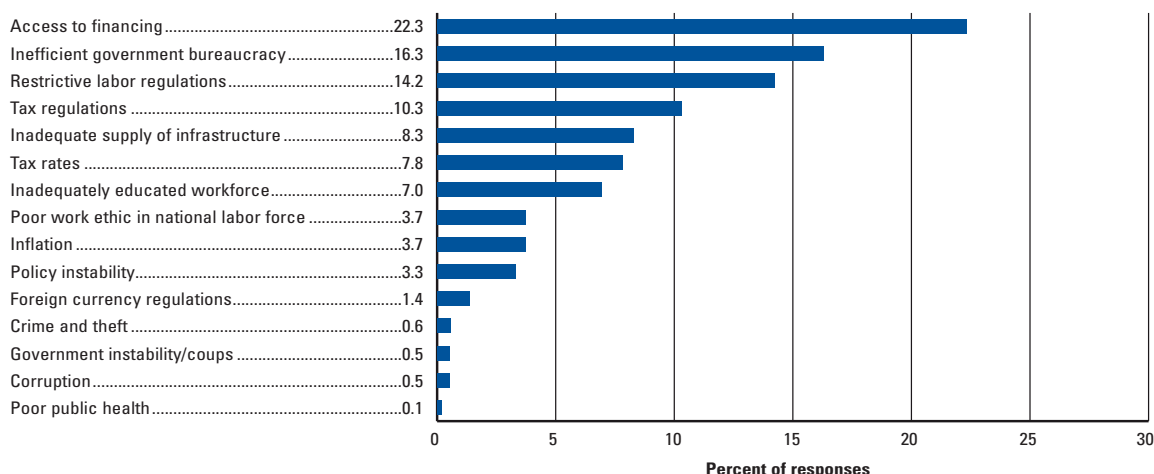
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 10 | 5.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 8 | 5.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 10 | 5.4 |
| Basic requirements | 12 | 5.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 10 | 5.7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 15 | 5.7 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 38 | 5.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 14 | 6.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 10 | 5.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 10 | 5.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 6 | 5.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 27 | 4.8 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 23 | 4.9 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 2 | 6.0 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 18 | 5.1 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 9 | 5.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 6 | 5.5 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 14 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 9 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 11 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 11 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 8 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 5 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 16 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 91 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 11 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 12 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 20 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 77 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 57 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 42 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 13 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 7 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 13 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 10 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 21 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 18 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 25 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 10 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 3 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 7 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 19 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 9 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 22 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 36 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 37 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 2 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 72 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 110 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 13 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 18 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 24 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 15 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 15 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 14 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 17 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 40 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 4 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 28 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 15 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 16 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 11 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 9 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 4 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 10 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 4 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 5 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 1 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 55 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 58 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 25 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 17 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 23 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 28 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 33 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 15 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 20 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 11 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 9 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 122 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 84 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 114 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 28 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 84 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 6 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 11 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 42 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 9 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 46 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 16 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 9 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 15 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 86 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 70 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 14 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 58 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 10 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 25 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 21 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 58 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 27 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 1 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 3 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 3 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 20 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 14 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 9 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 7 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 13 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 9 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 6 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 11 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 6 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 7 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 3 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 10 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 7 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 12 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 11 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 31 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 22 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 13 ■ |

* Hard data

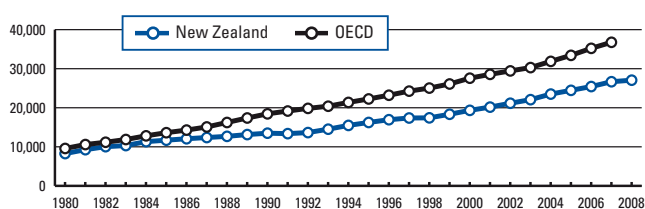
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

New Zealand

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 4.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 128.5 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 30,049.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.17 |

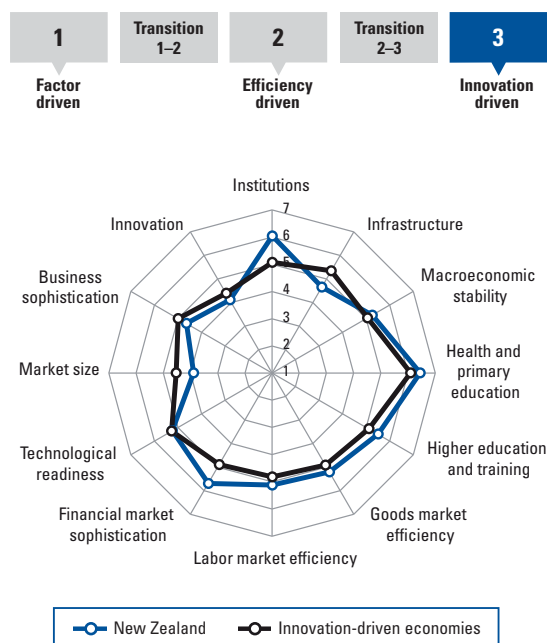
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



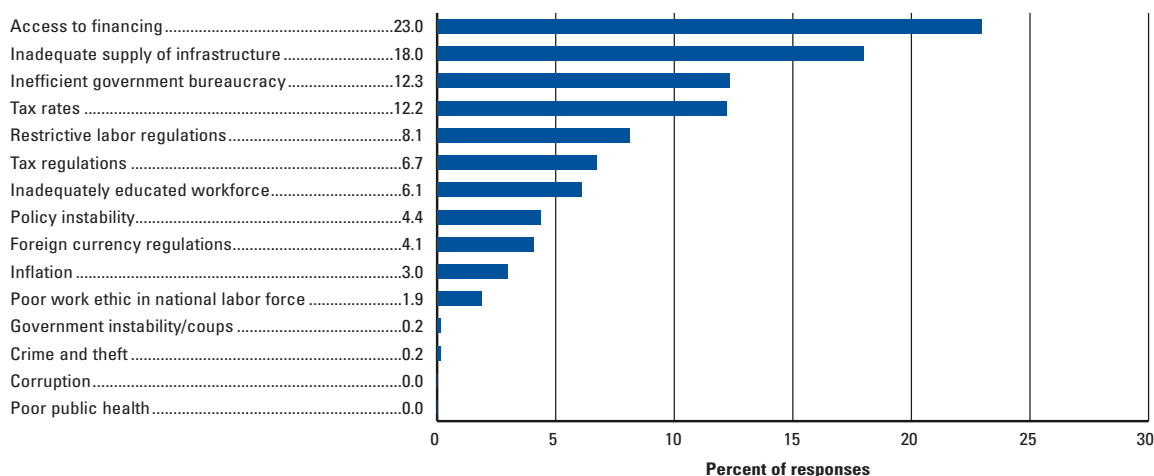
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 20 | 5.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 24 | 4.9 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 24 | 5.0 |
| Basic requirements | 16 | 5.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 5 | 6.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 35 | 4.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 33 | 5.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 4 | 6.4 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 15 | 5.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 11 | 5.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 8 | 5.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 11 | 5.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 3 | 5.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 23 | 5.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 59 | 3.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 27 | 4.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 34 | 4.6 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 11 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 7 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 1 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 9 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 1 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 4 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 30 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 31 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 4 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 3 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 5 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 53 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 25 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 13 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 16 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 1 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 1 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 2 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 1 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 45 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 43 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 37 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 22 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 17 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 30 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 53 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 26 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 43 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 96 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 24 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 49 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 44 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 19 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 14 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 17 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 26 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 7 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 8 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 9 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 11 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 2 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 8 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 11 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 9 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 20 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 18 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 19 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 20 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 53 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 45 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 4 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 53 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 48 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 1 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 1 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 1 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 4 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 32 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 14 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 61 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 4 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 16 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 29 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 15 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 19 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 9 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 90 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 1 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 27 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 2 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 84 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 41 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 23 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 7 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 19 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 24 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 13 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 1 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 2 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 5 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 5 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 27 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 18 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 11 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 67 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 42 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 14 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 20 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 24 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 58 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 71 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 83 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 14 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 56 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 70 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 53 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 22 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 25 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 21 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 9 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 24 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 14 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 31 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 18 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 57 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 59 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 24 ■ |

* Hard data

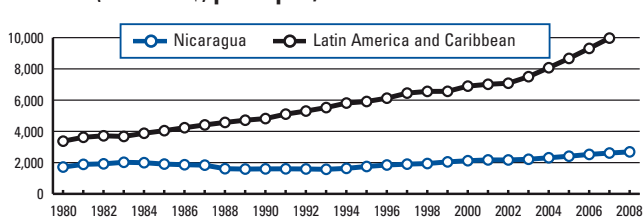
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Nicaragua

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 5.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 6.4 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,025.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.02 |

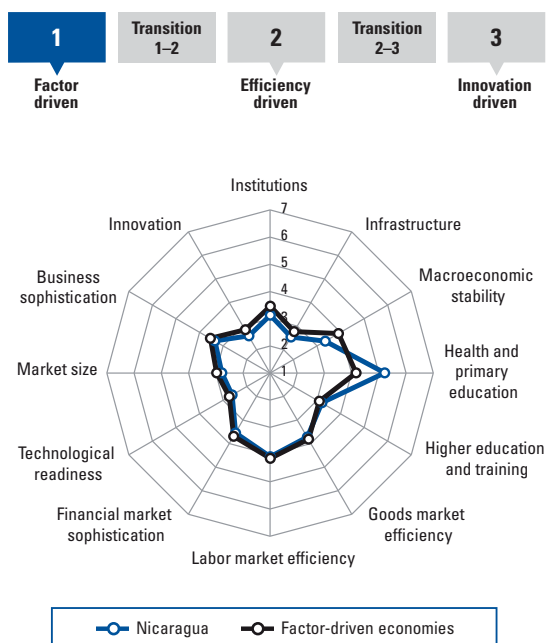
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



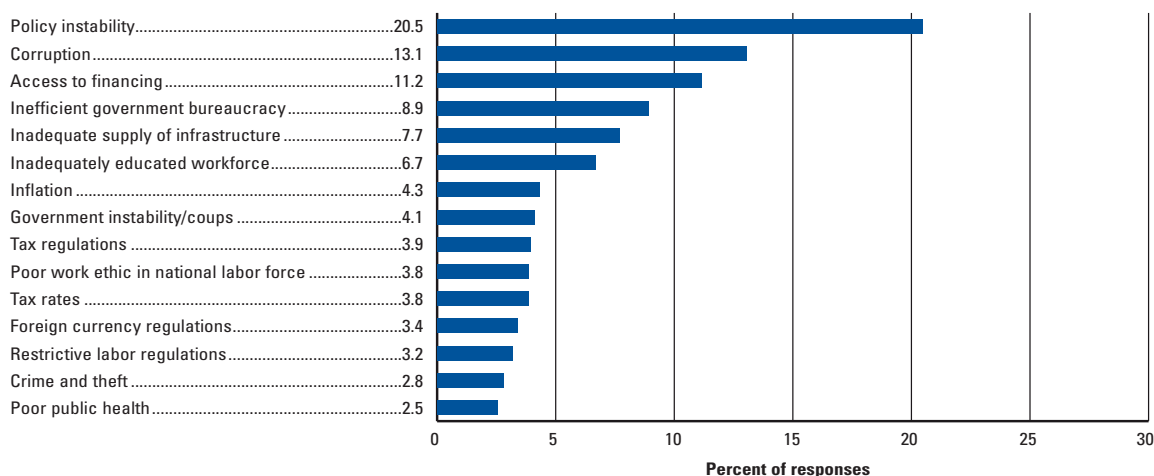
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 115 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 120 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 111 | 3.5 |
| Basic requirements | 113 | 3.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 119 | 3.1 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 120 | 2.5 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 124 | 3.3 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 83 | 5.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 114 | 3.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 109 | 3.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 110 | 3.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 96 | 4.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 107 | 3.6 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 119 | 2.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 107 | 2.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 116 | 3.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 110 | 3.4 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 122 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 125 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 104 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 122 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 108 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 118 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 118 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 74 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 124 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 112 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 118 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 97 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 97 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 57 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 68 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 118 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 124 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 121 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 74 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 112 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 88 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 112 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 104 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 101 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 78 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 97 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 118 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 71 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 85 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 111 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 104 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 59 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 101 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 73 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 118 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 43 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 35 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 119 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 40 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 96 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 80 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 96 ■ | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 116 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 124 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 80 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 86 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 120 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 114 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 119 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 102 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 101 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 104 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 98 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 103 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 74 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 97 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 67 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 121 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 80 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 112 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 98 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 87 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 107 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 88 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 125 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 100 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 106 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 66 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 105 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 101 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 124 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 98 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 89 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 117 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 59 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 89 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 117 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 94 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 48 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 100 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 106 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 112 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 96 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 87 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 123 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 120 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 100 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 121 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 97 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 83 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 124 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 111 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 116 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 115 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 111 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 93 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 114 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 106 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 78 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 107 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 117 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 117 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 111 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 113 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 119 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

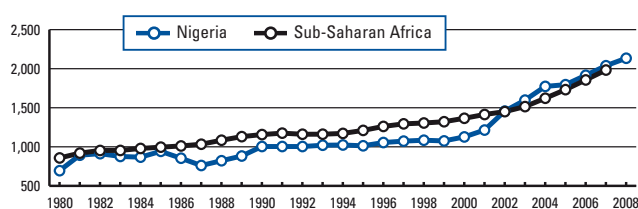
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Nigeria

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 151.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 214.4 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,450.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.46 |

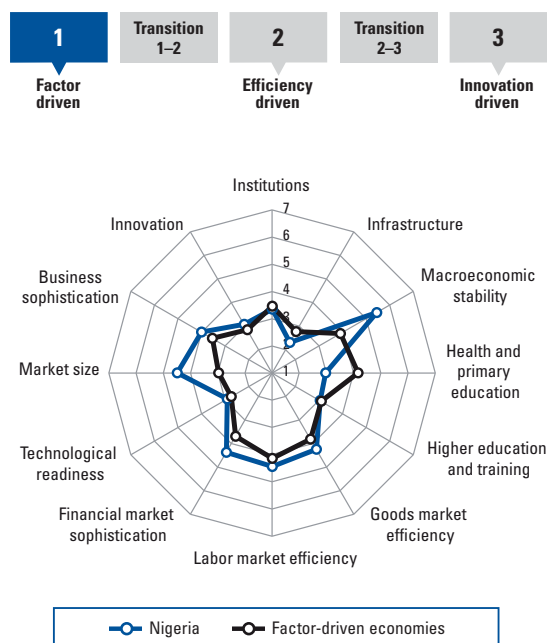
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



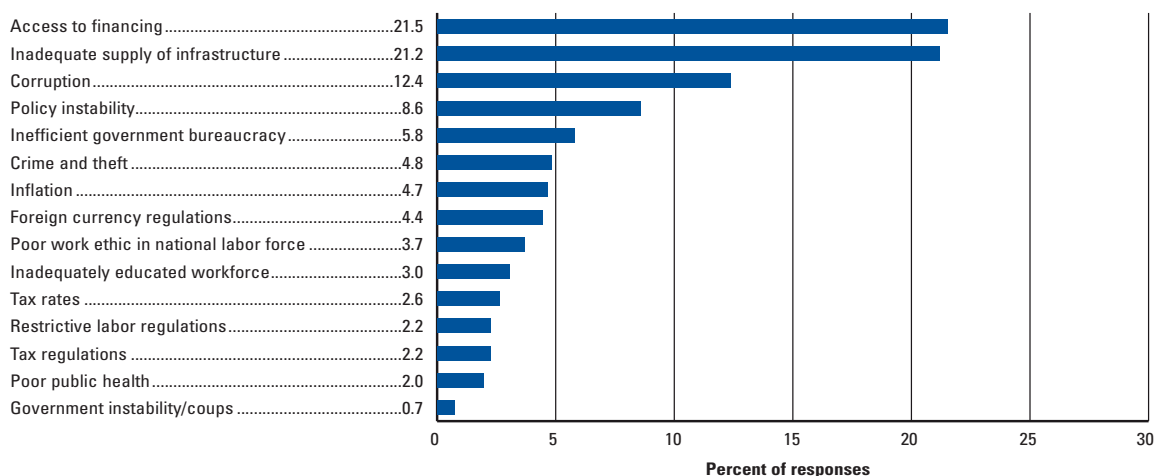
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 99 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 94 | 3.8 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 95 | 3.7 |
| Basic requirements | 118 | 3.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 102 | 3.3 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 127 | 2.3 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 20 | 5.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 132 | 3.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 77 | 3.9 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 113 | 3.0 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 62 | 4.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 61 | 4.4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 57 | 4.4 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 101 | 2.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 42 | 4.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 70 | 3.5 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 69 | 4.0 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 73 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 91 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 34 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 88 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 51 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 119 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 57 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 128 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 47 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 59 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 30 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 121 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 120 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 84 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 75 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 102 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 47 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 109 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 85 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 115 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 79 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 78 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 101 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 83 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 114 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 113 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 120 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 63 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 118 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 69 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 104 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 102 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 79 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 92 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 70 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 42 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 9 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 126 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 80 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 112 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 83 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 104 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 64 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 122 | 7.08 Brain drain | 71 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 78 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 111 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 55 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 131 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 116 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 74 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 24 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 124 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 32 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 95 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 16 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 88 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 95 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 42 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 33 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 92 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 17 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 52 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 116 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 130 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 85 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 107 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 74 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 116 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 77 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 98 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 89 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 119 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 108 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 127 | 9.06 Internet users* | 102 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 124 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 114 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 109 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 117 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 126 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 128 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 43 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 32 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 119 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 105 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 48 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 41 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 97 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 79 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 63 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 62 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 91 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 54 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 72 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 111 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 88 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 49 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 84 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 90 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 53 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 47 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 115 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 40 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 87 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 115 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 41 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 89 |

* Hard data

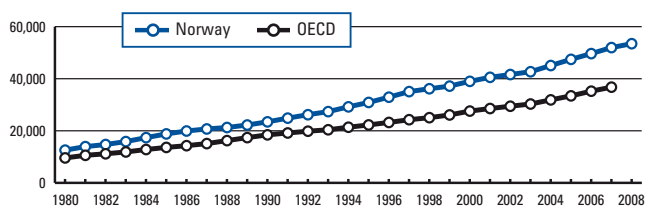
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Norway

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 4.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 456.2 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 95,061.8 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.38 |

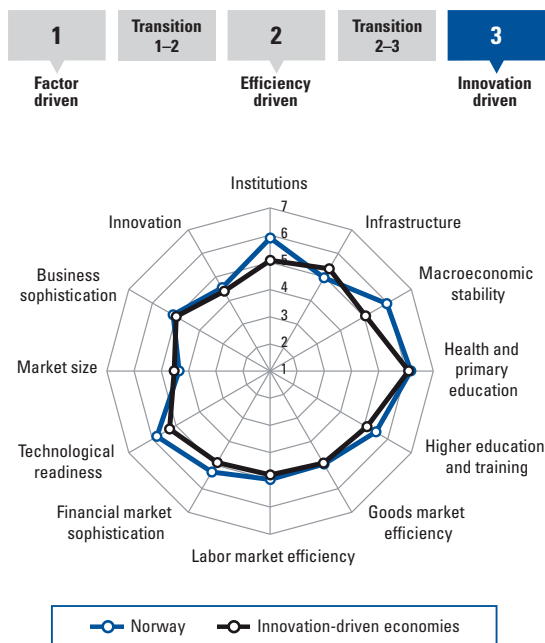
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



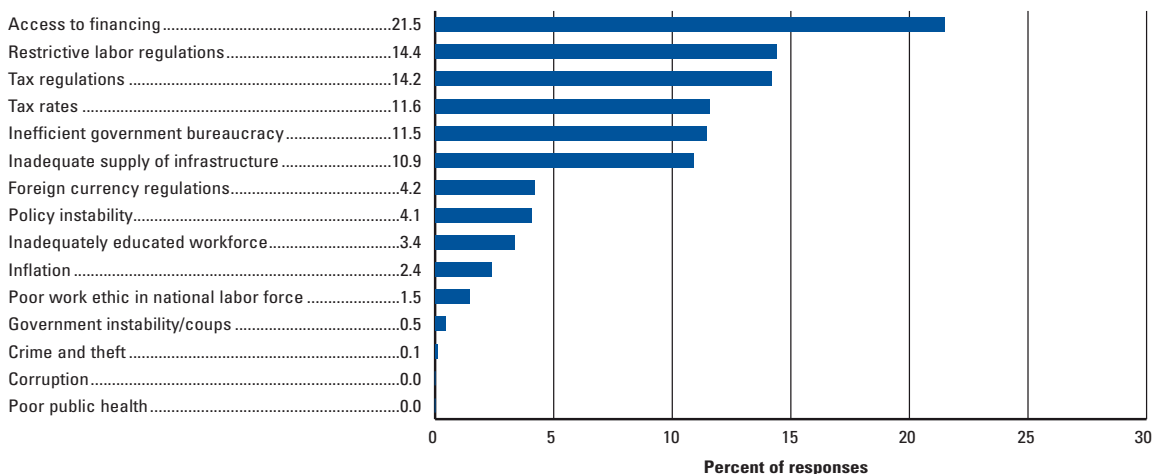
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 14 | 5.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 15 | 5.2 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 16 | 5.2 |
| Basic requirements | 11 | 5.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 7 | 5.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 28 | 5.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 7 | 5.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 17 | 6.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 13 | 5.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 12 | 5.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 23 | 4.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 15 | 5.0 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 10 | 5.3 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 7 | 5.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 47 | 4.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 18 | 4.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 16 | 5.1 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 10 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 14 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 9 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 7 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 12 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 8 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 20 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 49 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 7 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 11 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 11 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 8 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 8 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 7 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 7 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 8 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 5 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 7 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 4 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 31 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 61 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 36 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 12 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 11 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 43 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 13 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 25 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 8 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 13 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 19 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 7 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 100 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 7 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 7 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 1 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 3 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 7 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 37 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 12 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 15 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 8 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 10 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 16 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 58 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 21 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 21 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 15 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 7 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 19 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 23 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 9 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 46 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 66 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 25 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 76 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 104 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 57 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 34 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 88 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 16 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 14 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 17 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 6 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 120 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 100 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 117 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 19 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 70 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 3 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 6 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 13 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 16 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 29 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 6 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 2 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 49 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 18 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 20 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 8 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 4 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 8 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 6 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 78 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 40 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 3 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 14 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 4 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 46 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 40 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 37 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 12 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 21 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 24 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 40 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 27 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 12 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 18 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 4 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 14 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 20 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 18 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 15 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 30 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 19 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 16 ■ |

* Hard data

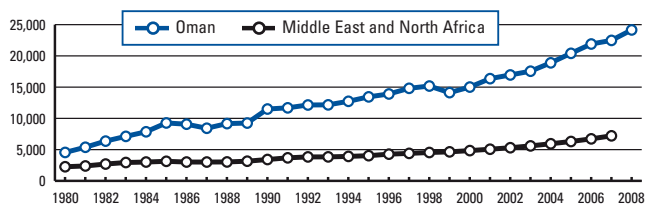
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Oman

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 2.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 52.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 18,987.8 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.10 |

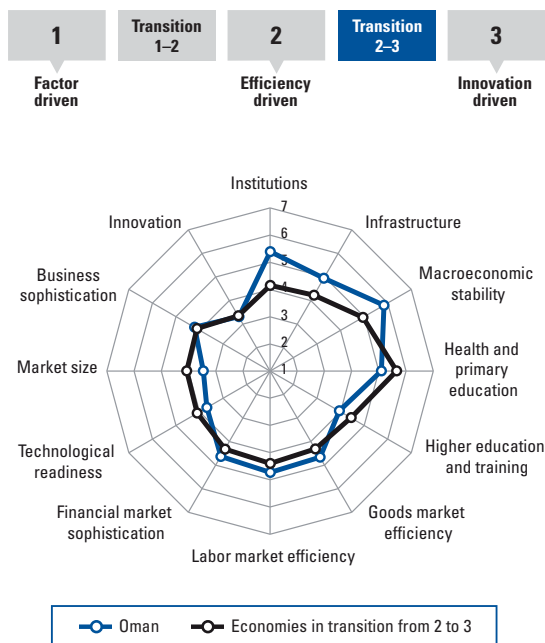
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



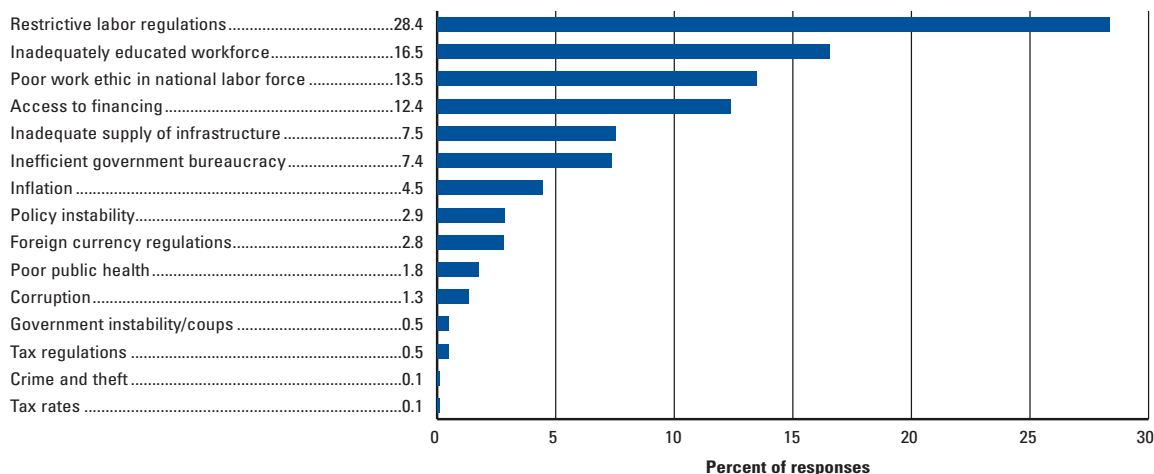
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 41 | 4.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 38 | 4.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 42 | 4.4 |
| Basic requirements | 25 | 5.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 18 | 5.4 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 29 | 4.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 10 | 5.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 92 | 5.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 53 | 4.2 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 67 | 3.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 33 | 4.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 33 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 43 | 4.6 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 64 | 3.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 75 | 3.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 52 | 3.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 57 | 4.2 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 26 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 59 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 26 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 79 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 18 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 48 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 12 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 5 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 29 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 11 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 14 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 3 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 38 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 7 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 7 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 19 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 26 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 27 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 58 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 19 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 84 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 21 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 52 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 4 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 22 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 14 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 42 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 22 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 52 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 23 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 45 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 14 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 30 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 24 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 13 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 35 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 40 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 22 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 6 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 10 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 32 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 41 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 32 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 22 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 52 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 126 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 75 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 29 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 51 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 86 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 16 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 14 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 20 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 20 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 11 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 20 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 107 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 16 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 35 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 2 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 19 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 59 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 61 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 60 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 28 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 36 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 42 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 46 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 26 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 50 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 88 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 53 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 74 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 54 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 79 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 120 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 73 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 78 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 66 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 60 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 77 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 76 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 54 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 62 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 71 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 54 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 110 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 68 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 48 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 67 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 94 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 29 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 53 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 39 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 79 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 51 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 87 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 63 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 62 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 53 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 12 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 102 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 40 ■ |

* Hard data

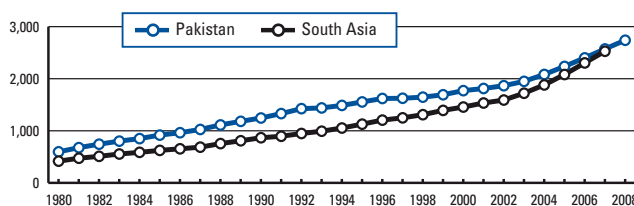
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Pakistan

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 167.0 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 167.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,044.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.64 |

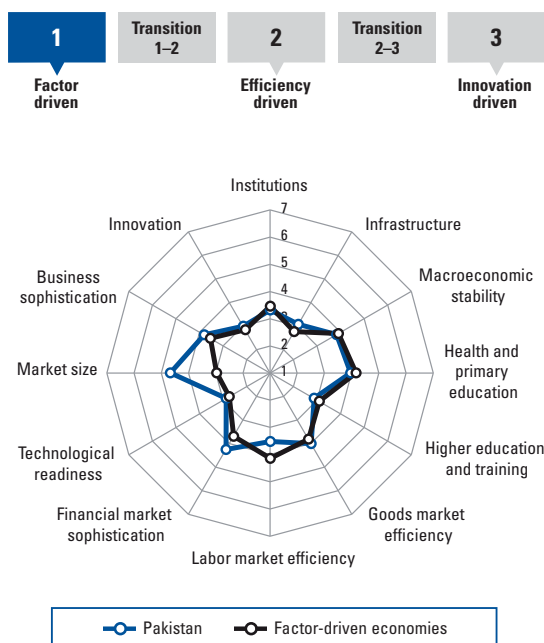
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



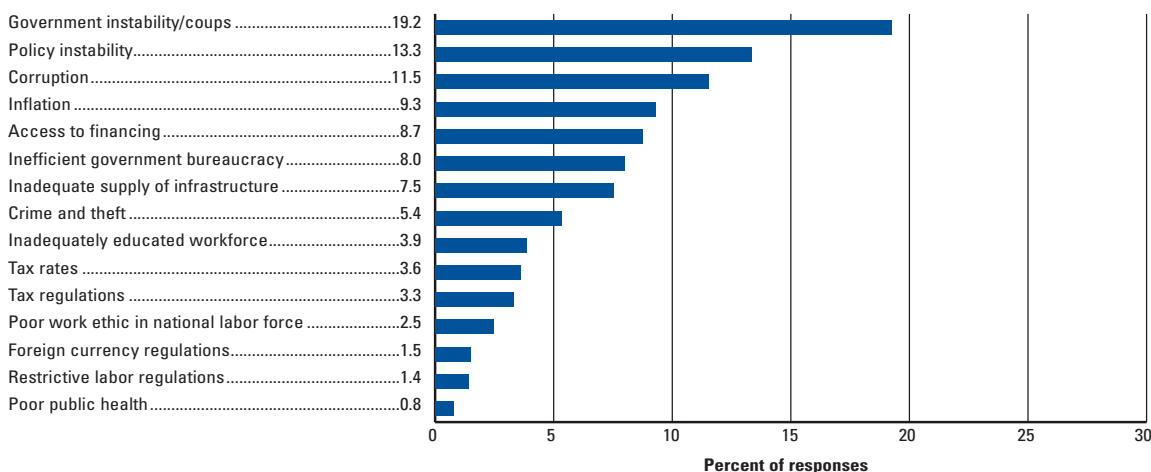
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 101 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 101 | 3.7 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 92 | 3.8 |
| Basic requirements | 114 | 3.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 104 | 3.3 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 89 | 3.1 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 114 | 3.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 113 | 3.9 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 92 | 3.7 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 118 | 2.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 83 | 4.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 124 | 3.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 64 | 4.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 104 | 2.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 30 | 4.7 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 84 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 81 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 100 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 95 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 89 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 82 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 95 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 87 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 67 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 59 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 103 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 103 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 105 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 131 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 119 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 116 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 114 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 100 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 84 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 117 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 91 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 87 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 65 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 51 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 73 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 76 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 48 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 124 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 107 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 105 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 114 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 103 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 64 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 103 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 109 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 102 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 105 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 102 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 94 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 117 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 104 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 100 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 125 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 120 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 117 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 116 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 99 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 93 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 76 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 75 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 99 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 112 |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 87 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 71 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 78 |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 51 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 22 |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 99 |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 67 |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 88 |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 108 |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 105 |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 101 |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 67 |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 89 |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 95 |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 76 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 99 |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 93 |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 87 |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 38 |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 106 |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 88 |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 91 |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 72 |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 131 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 79 |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 45 |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 53 |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 66 |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 74 |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 24 |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 85 |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 75 |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 58 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 91 |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 99 |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 95 |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 96 |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 100 |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 85 |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 122 |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 103 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 24 |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 62 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 96 |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 88 |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 50 |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 93 |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 69 |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 81 |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 86 |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 91 |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 86 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 56 |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 81 |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 80 |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 92 |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 87 |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 83 |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 88 |

* Hard data

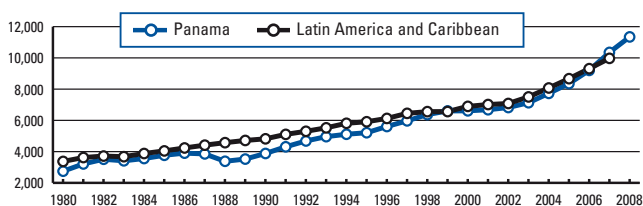
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Panama

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 3.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 23.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 6,784.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.06 |

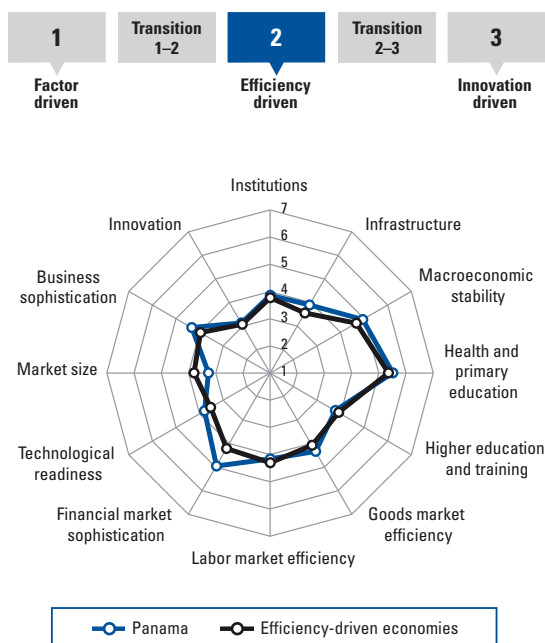
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



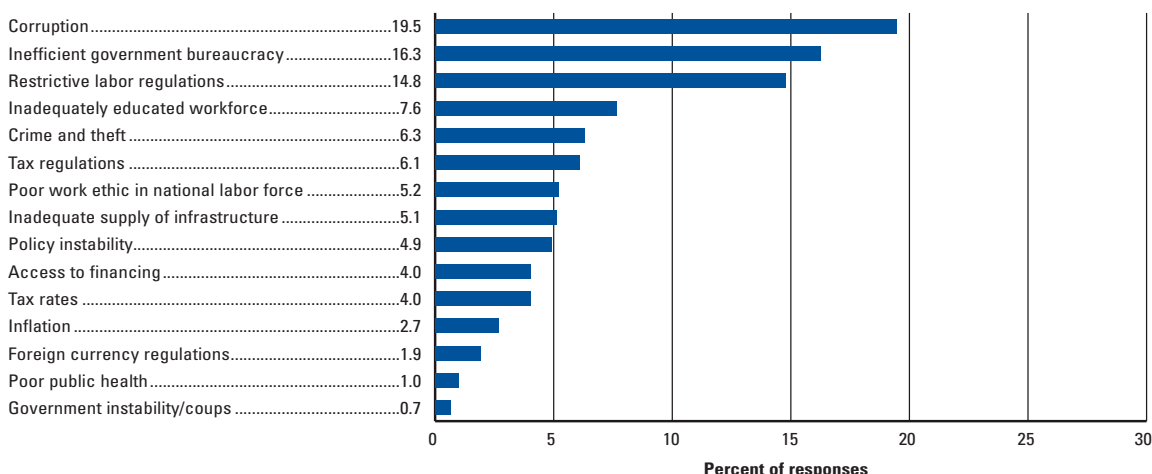
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 59 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 58 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 59 | 4.2 |
| Basic requirements | 55 | 4.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 69 | 3.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 65 | 3.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 46 | 4.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 64 | 5.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 70 | 4.0 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 80 | 3.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 54 | 4.3 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 89 | 4.2 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 22 | 4.9 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 59 | 3.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 81 | 3.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 54 | 3.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 45 | 4.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 50 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 71 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 55 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 49 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 70 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 55 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 85 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 69 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 103 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 92 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 90 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 90 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 33 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 35 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 72 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 87 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 81 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 79 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 63 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 59 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 25 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 73 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 22 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 89 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 50 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 79 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 90 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 103 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 44 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 61 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 47 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 68 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 44 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 77 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 63 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 127 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 109 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 67 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 76 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 62 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 58 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 62 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 66 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 18 | 7.08 Brain drain | 27 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 32 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 100 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 58 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 56 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 25 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 77 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 31 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 15 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 38 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 16 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 61 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 39 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 74 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 86 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 53 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 9 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 82 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 22 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 58 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 75 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 91 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 67 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 42 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 58 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 64 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 47 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 61 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 12 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 99 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 37 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 68 | 9.06 Internet users* | 70 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 38 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 86 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 105 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 57 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 19 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 57 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 91 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 73 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 95 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 48 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 61 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 111 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 51 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 113 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 43 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 102 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 33 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 82 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 59 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 76 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 65 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 59 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 57 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 29 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 35 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 100 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 62 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 51 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 84 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 50 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 90 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 52 |

* Hard data

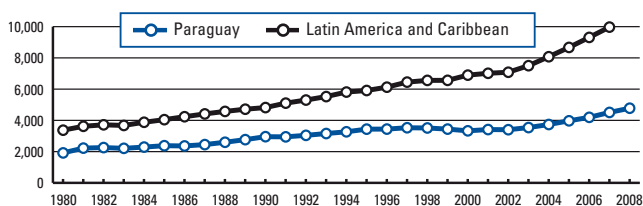
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Paraguay

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 6.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 16.0 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 2,601.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.04 |

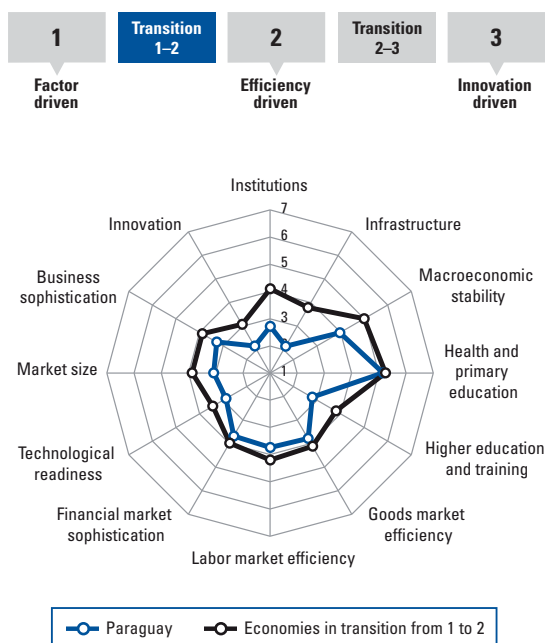
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



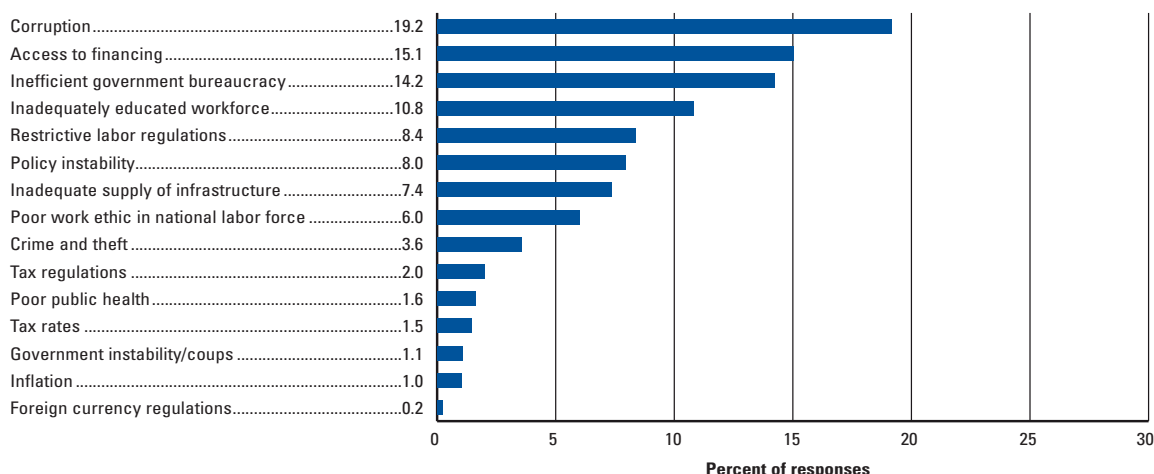
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 124 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 124 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 121 | 3.3 |
| Basic requirements | 122 | 3.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 130 | 2.7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 129 | 2.1 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 107 | 3.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 90 | 5.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 115 | 3.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 121 | 2.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 105 | 3.8 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 118 | 3.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 103 | 3.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 103 | 2.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 93 | 3.1 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 131 | 2.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 120 | 3.3 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 133 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 124 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 119 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 128 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 107 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 131 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 128 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 132 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 21 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 132 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 46 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 129 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 128 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 92 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 51 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 84 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 129 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 82 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 120 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 76 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 119 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 103 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 72 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 118 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 117 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 87 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 114 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 87 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 131 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 117 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 131 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 123 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 102 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 126 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 76 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 115 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 119 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 96 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 129 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 120 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 130 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 121 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 114 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 122 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 92 | 7.08 Brain drain | 113 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 131 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 37 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 120 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 110 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 107 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 99 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 80 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 104 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 41 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 125 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 77 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 55 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 83 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 42 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 126 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 73 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 43 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 94 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 94 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 82 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 118 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 83 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 120 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 70 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 125 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 86 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 126 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 85 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 63 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 70 | 9.06 Internet users* | 97 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 53 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 52 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 133 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 76 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 62 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 74 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 93 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 88 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 99 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 76 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 110 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 133 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 98 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 132 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 127 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 128 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 129 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 133 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 121 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 131 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 110 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 129 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 121 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 102 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 102 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 130 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 133 |
| | | 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 | 128 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 132 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

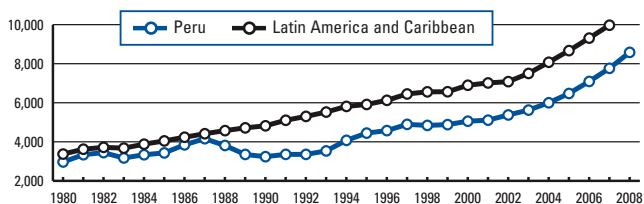
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Peru

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 28.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 127.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 4,452.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.35 |

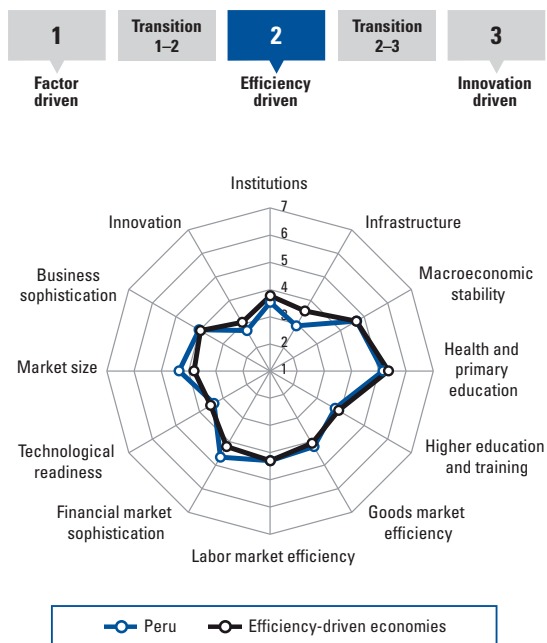
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



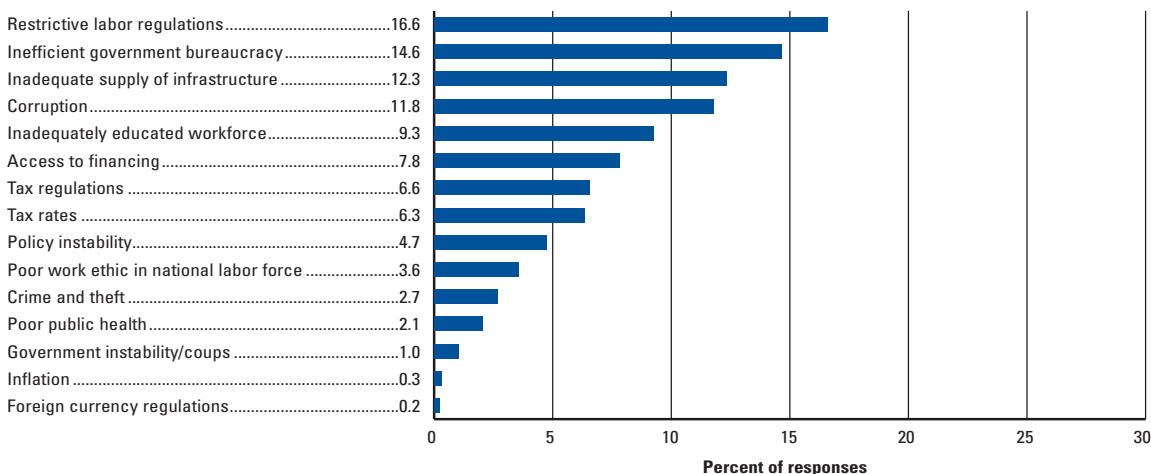
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 78 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 83 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 86 | 3.9 |
| Basic requirements | 88 | 4.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 90 | 3.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 97 | 2.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 63 | 4.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 91 | 5.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 59 | 4.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 81 | 3.7 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 66 | 4.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 77 | 4.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 39 | 4.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 77 | 3.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 46 | 4.4 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 85 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 68 | 4.0 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 87 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 70 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 116 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 83 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 68 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 70 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 101 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 49 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 109 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 65 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 68 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 41 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 116 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 119 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 40 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 100 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 43 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 92 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 38 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 74 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 15 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 96 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 21 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 108 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 76 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 94 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 52 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 123 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 53 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 86 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 67 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 55 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 43 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 39 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 57 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 102 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 92 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 102 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 81 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 93 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 90 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 87 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 54 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 126 | 7.08 Brain drain | 58 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 87 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 73 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 47 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 69 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 49 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 87 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 67 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 43 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 24 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 52 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 59 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 25 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 45 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 18 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 124 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 26 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 39 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 78 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 83 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 99 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 95 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 90 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 84 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 95 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 81 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 78 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 27 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 78 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 84 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 75 | 9.06 Internet users* | 65 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 38 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 60 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 131 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 70 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 43 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 113 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 44 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 57 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 32 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 62 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 57 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 130 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 60 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 130 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 69 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 54 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 96 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 71 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 74 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 85 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 87 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 80 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 77 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 61 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 59 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 84 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 118 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 90 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 104 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 104 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 101 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

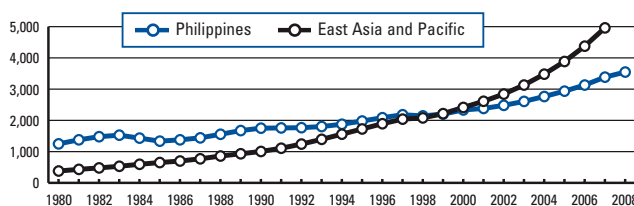
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Philippines

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 89.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 168.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,866.0 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.46 |

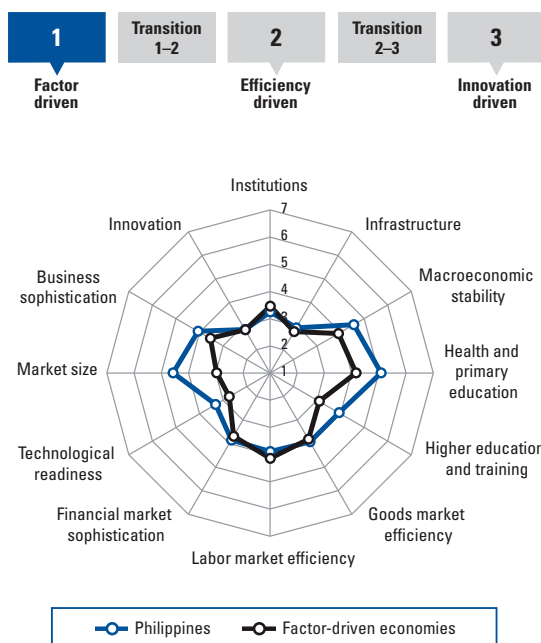
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



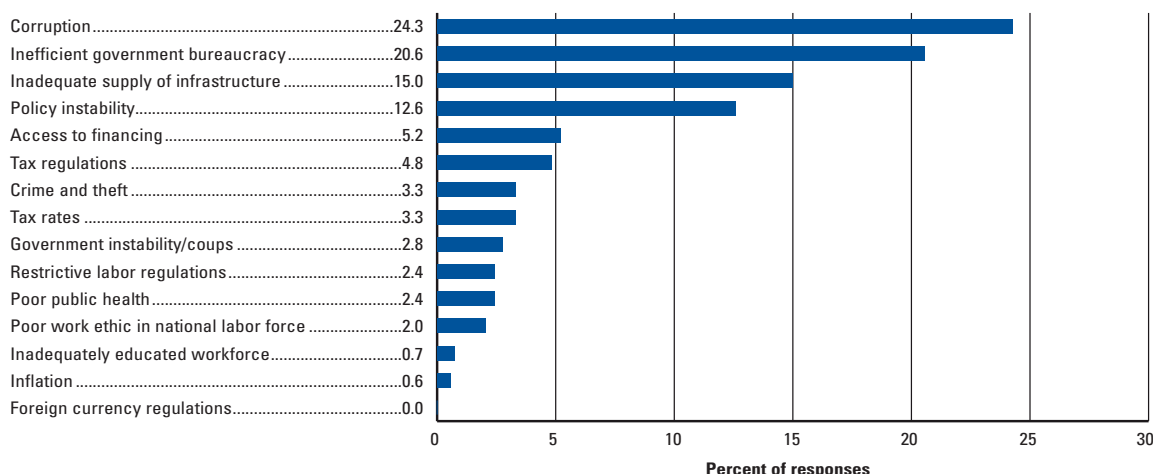
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 87 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 71 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 71 | 4.0 |
| Basic requirements | 95 | 3.9 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 113 | 3.2 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 98 | 2.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 76 | 4.5 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 93 | 5.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 78 | 3.9 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 68 | 3.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 95 | 3.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 113 | 3.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 93 | 3.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 84 | 3.3 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 35 | 4.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 74 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 65 | 4.1 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 97 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 98 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 122 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 130 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 94 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 128 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 119 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 113 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 123 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 109 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 104 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 124 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 96 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 102 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 101 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 116 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 61 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 62 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 77 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 98 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 104 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 92 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 112 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 100 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 28 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 87 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 102 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 60 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 83 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 79 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 47 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 101 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 101 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 90 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 109 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 113 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 69 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 82 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 80 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 78 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 81 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 118 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 83 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 74 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 50 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 94 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 39 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 66 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 83 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 38 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 81 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 108 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 87 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 68 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 93 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 120 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 113 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 97 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 98 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 50 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 102 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 97 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 117 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 35 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 73 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 65 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 96 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 68 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 110 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 109 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 74 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 48 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 104 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 99 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 71 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 54 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 88 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 87 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 68 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 100 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 58 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 77 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 57 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 54 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 71 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 72 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 83 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 106 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 71 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 89 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 31 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 41 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 75 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 77 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 59 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 59 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 61 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 64 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 83 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 58 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 37 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 70 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 102 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 61 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 89 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 119 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 95 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 78 ■ |

* Hard data

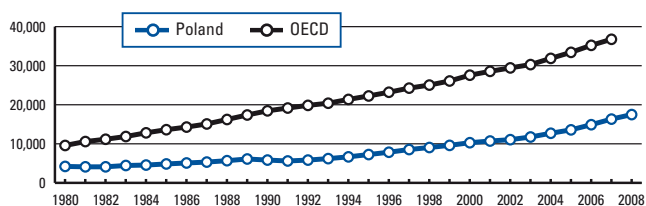
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Poland

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 38.0 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 525.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 13,798.9 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.97 |

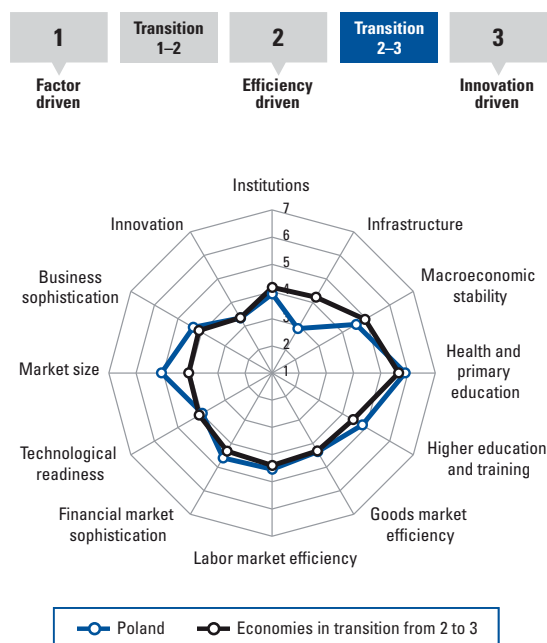
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



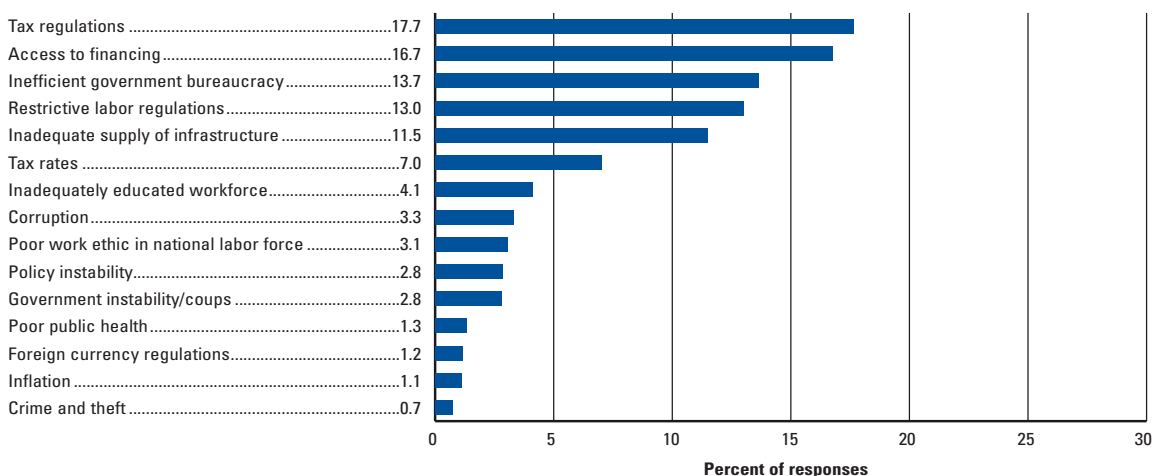
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 46 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 53 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 51 | 4.3 |
| Basic requirements | 71 | 4.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 66 | 3.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 103 | 2.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 74 | 4.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 35 | 5.9 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 31 | 4.6 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 27 | 4.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 53 | 4.3 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 50 | 4.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 44 | 4.6 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 48 | 4.0 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 20 | 5.1 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 46 | 3.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 44 | 4.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 76 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 33 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 64 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 47 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 50 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 51 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 99 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 110 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 55 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 62 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 64 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 94 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 84 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 111 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 117 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 114 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 49 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 106 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 127 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 54 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 69 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 87 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 82 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 69 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 77 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 55 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 74 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 41 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 50 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 60 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 95 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 85 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 28 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 62 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 73 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 93 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 121 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 19 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 127 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 64 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 56 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 45 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 121 | 7.08 Brain drain | 78 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 97 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 51 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 51 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 48 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 69 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 50 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 61 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 61 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 100 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 44 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 76 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 42 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 26 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 31 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 73 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 93 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 99 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 39 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 80 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 49 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 67 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 46 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 79 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 38 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 35 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 45 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 34 | 9.06 Internet users* | 41 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 45 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 50 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 42 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 44 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 47 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 30 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 18 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 24 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 26 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 21 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 28 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 45 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 39 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 23 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 104 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 45 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 53 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 49 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 23 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 30 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 42 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 63 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 45 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 32 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 62 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 57 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 48 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 57 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 76 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 29 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 58 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 43 |

* Hard data

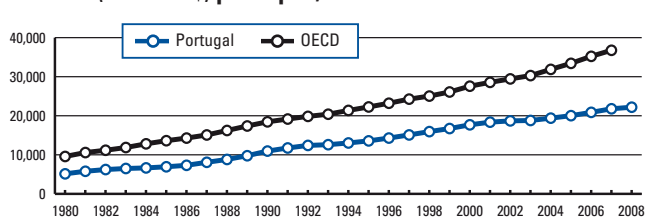
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Portugal

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 10.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 244.5 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 22,997.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.34 |

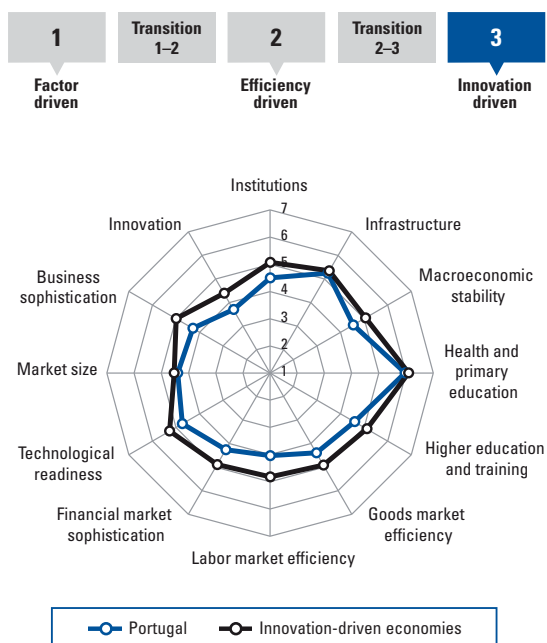
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



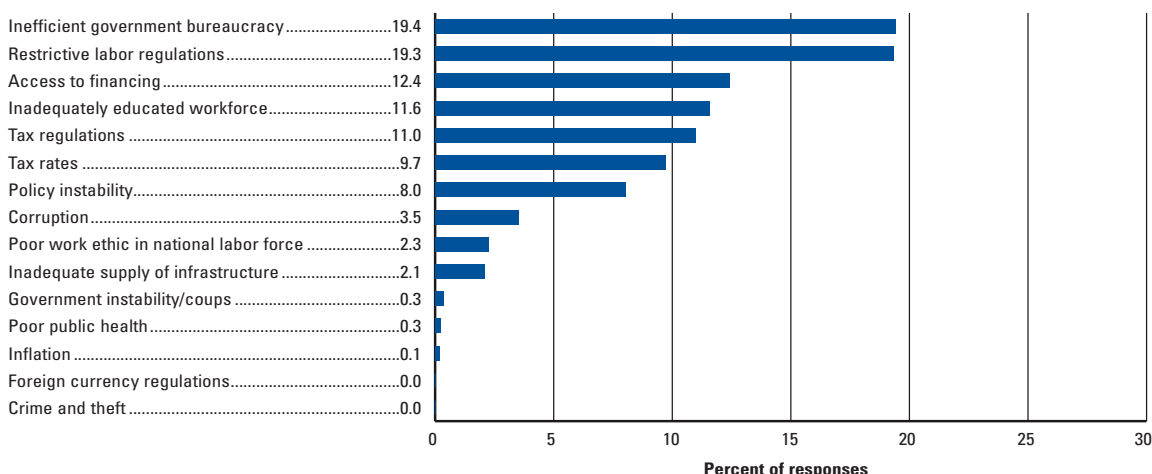
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 43 | 4.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 43 | 4.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 40 | 4.5 |
| Basic requirements | 39 | 5.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 44 | 4.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 23 | 5.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 79 | 4.5 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 31 | 5.9 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 43 | 4.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 38 | 4.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 51 | 4.4 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 103 | 4.0 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 62 | 4.3 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 31 | 4.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 43 | 4.4 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 41 | 4.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 53 | 4.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 41 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 46 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 33 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 75 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 38 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 43 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 44 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 102 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 45 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 70 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 44 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 71 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 9 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 99 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 91 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 107 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 18 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 91 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 70 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 76 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 29 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 42 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 32 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 25 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 32 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 65 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 37 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 68 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 41 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 63 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 79 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 83 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 106 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 53 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 102 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 129 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 21 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 114 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 9 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 72 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 23 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 67 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 45 | 7.08 Brain drain | 55 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 49 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 35 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 31 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 22 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 26 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 32 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 69 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 52 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 83 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 56 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 113 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 44 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 5 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 31 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 46 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 62 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 117 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 41 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 23 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 33 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 34 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 50 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 22 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 22 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 20 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 78 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 12 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 3 | 9.06 Internet users* | 43 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 25 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 49 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 59 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 33 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 11 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 27 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 40 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 54 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 23 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 33 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 59 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 68 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 57 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 104 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 57 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 38 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 51 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 27 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 43 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 34 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 57 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 79 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 40 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 42 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 66 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 38 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 31 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 45 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 33 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 17 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 46 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 48 |

* Hard data

Note: 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

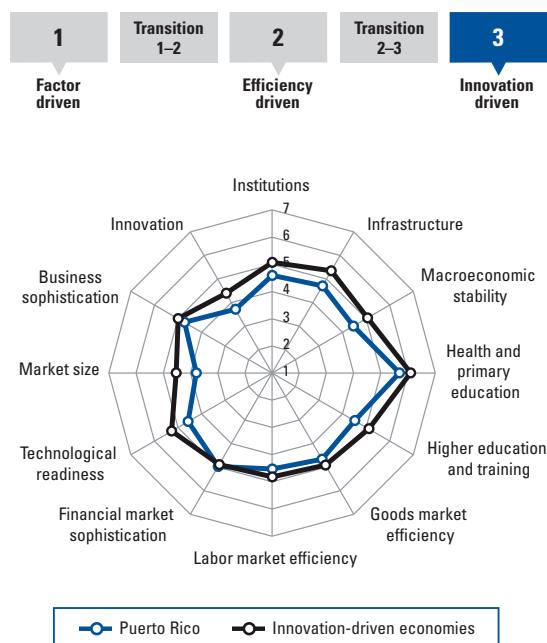
Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 4.0 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2007..... | 88.9 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2007..... | 22,595.0 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total..... | n/a |

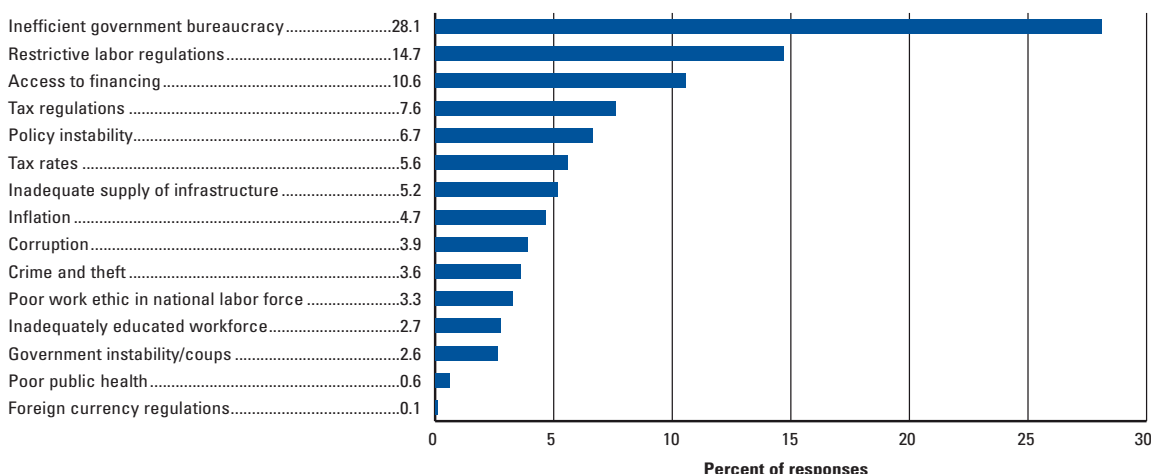
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1-7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009-2010 | 42 | 4.5 |
| GCI 2008-2009 (out of 134)..... | 41 | 4.5 |
| GCI 2007-2008 (out of 131)..... | 36 | 4.5 |
| Basic requirements | 44 | 4.8 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 42 | 4.6 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 33 | 4.7 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 87 | 4.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 49 | 5.7 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 36 | 4.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 40 | 4.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 34 | 4.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 51 | 4.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 19 | 5.0 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 34 | 4.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 62 | 3.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 31 | 4.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 29 | 4.7 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 31 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 18 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 18 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 11 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 20 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 51 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 18 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 68 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 95 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 40 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 115 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 67 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 110 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 15 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 131 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 106 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 24 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 55 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 33 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 33 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 71 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 33 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 54 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 34 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 94 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 32 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 49 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 61 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 47 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 38 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 38 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 19 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 37 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 81 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 7 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 64 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 41 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 99 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 36 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 1 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 31 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 48 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 72 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 28 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 25 | 7.08 Brain drain | 74 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 15 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 94 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 35 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 57 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | n/a | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 21 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 63 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 40 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 92 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 35 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 120 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 61 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 60 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 15 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 12 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 65 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 88 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 13 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 68 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 22 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 69 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 23 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 26 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 35 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 4 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 28 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 76 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 39 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 101 | 9.06 Internet users* | 66 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 49 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 39 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 36 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | n/a |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 73 | | |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 22 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 77 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 65 |
| | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 61 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 42 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 43 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 49 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 18 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 53 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 38 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 87 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 23 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 55 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 36 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 53 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 98 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 23 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 24 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 22 | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 26 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 29 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 54 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 33 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 50 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 28 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 90 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 15 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 33 |

* Hard data

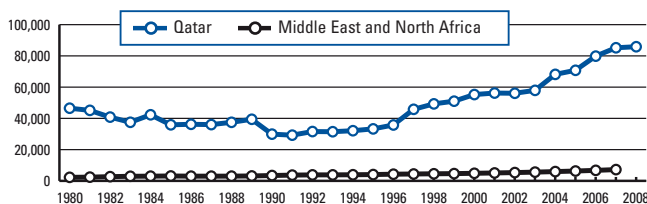
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Qatar

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 0.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 102.3 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 93,204.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.14 |

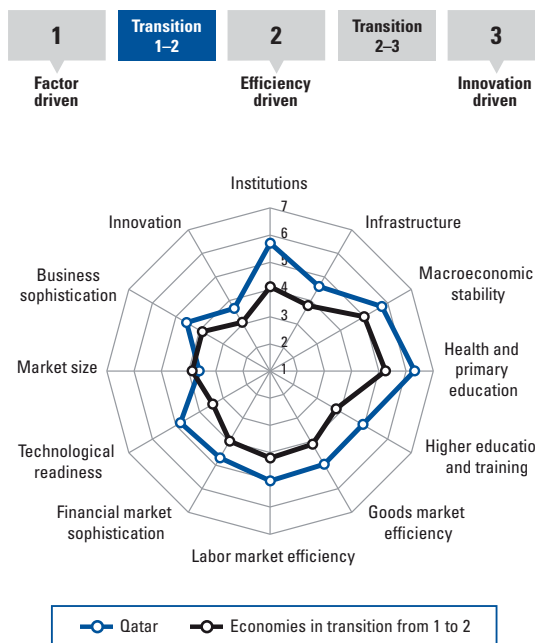
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



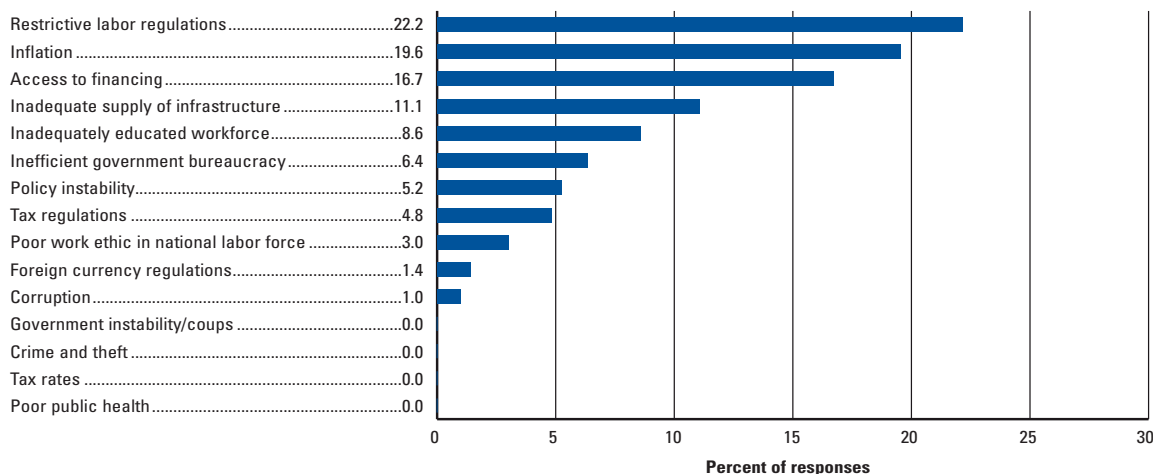
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 22 | 4.9 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 26 | 4.8 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 31 | 4.6 |
| Basic requirements | 17 | 5.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 9 | 5.7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 39 | 4.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 13 | 5.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 8 | 6.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 28 | 4.7 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 25 | 4.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 21 | 5.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 14 | 5.0 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 35 | 4.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 28 | 4.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 70 | 3.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 36 | 4.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 37 | 4.6 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 16 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 14 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 36 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 6 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 8 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 39 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 3 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 10 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 10 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 1 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 6 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 2 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 9 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 10 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 54 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 5 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 5 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 32 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 59 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 9 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 31 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 23 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 13 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 1 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 44 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 3 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 28 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 14 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 56 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 29 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 28 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 13 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 22 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 16 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 4 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 43 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 13 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 47 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 93 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 44 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 4 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 14 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 37 | 7.08 Brain drain | 2 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 12 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 118 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 34 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 25 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 42 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 37 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 2 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 11 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 40 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 6 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 26 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 116 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 44 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 17 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 5 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 18 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 25 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 30 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 19 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 78 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 40 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 14 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 5 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 2 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 45 | 9.06 Internet users* | 33 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 38 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 44 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 7 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 37 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 73 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | n/a | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 75 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 58 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 15 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 93 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 10 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 4 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 3 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 23 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 8 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 36 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 15 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 100 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 52 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 114 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 23 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 96 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 16 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 22 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 116 |
| | | | |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 109 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 32 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 64 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 38 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 5 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 13 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 46 |

* Hard data

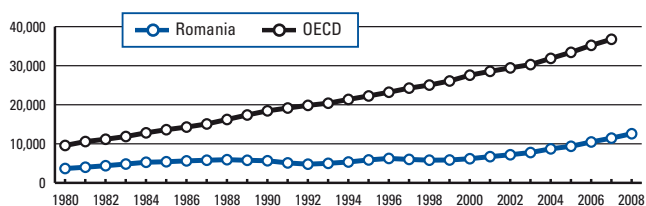
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Romania

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 21.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 199.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 9,291.7 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.39 |

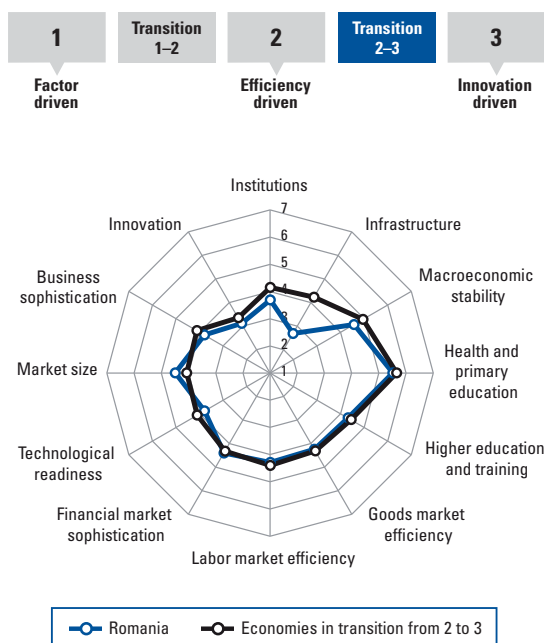
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



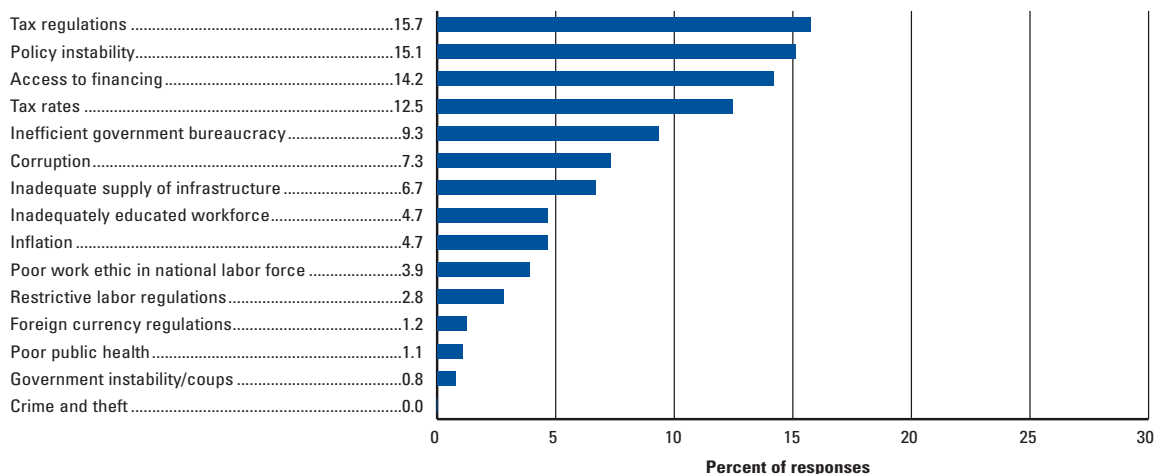
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 64 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 68 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 74 | 4.0 |
| Basic requirements | 86 | 4.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 84 | 3.7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 110 | 2.7 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 75 | 4.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 63 | 5.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 49 | 4.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 52 | 4.3 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 61 | 4.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 79 | 4.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 56 | 4.4 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 58 | 3.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 41 | 4.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 75 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 83 | 3.8 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 82 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 69 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 72 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 39 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 75 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 66 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 106 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 122 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 84 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 84 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 117 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 112 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 25 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 87 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 126 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 105 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 52 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 97 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 128 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 83 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 42 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 81 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 27 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 59 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 50 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 89 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 68 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 47 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 97 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 71 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 114 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 66 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 84 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 78 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 122 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 51 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 127 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 14 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 129 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 42 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 61 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 57 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 103 | 7.08 Brain drain | 102 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 90 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 60 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 63 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 78 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 82 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 53 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 78 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 48 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 113 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 58 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 78 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 70 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 59 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 31 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 63 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 74 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 33 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 88 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 89 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 78 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 90 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 91 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 85 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 56 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 53 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 33 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 61 | 9.06 Internet users* | 68 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 59 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 43 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 62 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 39 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 66 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 91 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 35 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 50 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 69 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 31 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 86 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 77 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 80 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 29 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 100 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 85 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 85 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 57 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 68 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 67 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 79 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 57 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 74 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 78 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 85 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 64 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 82 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 74 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 73 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 75 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 56 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 57 |

* Hard data

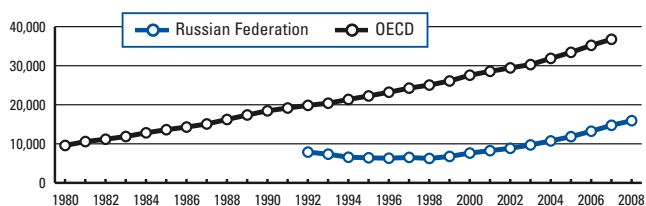
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Russian Federation

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 141.8 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 1,676.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 11,806.9 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 3.30 |

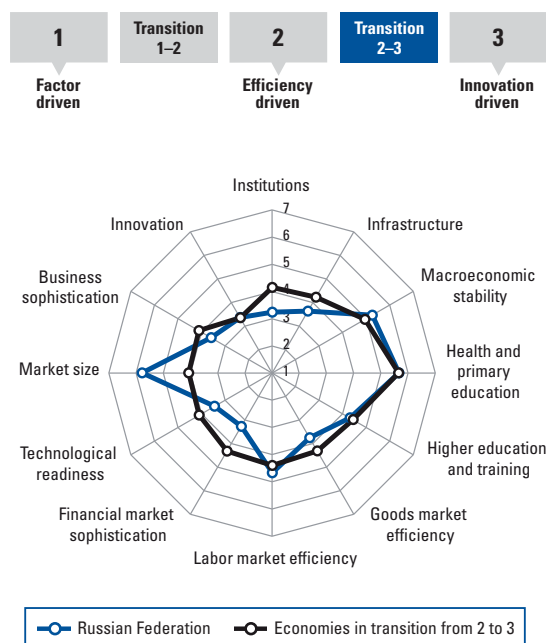
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



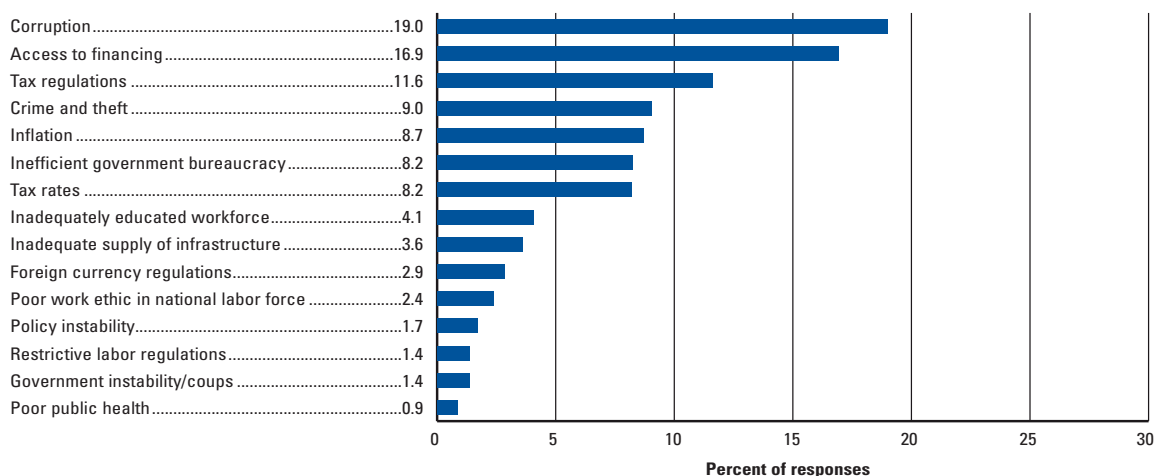
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 63 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 51 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 58 | 4.2 |
| Basic requirements | 64 | 4.4 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 114 | 3.2 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 71 | 3.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 36 | 5.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 51 | 5.6 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 52 | 4.2 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 51 | 4.3 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 108 | 3.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 43 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 119 | 3.3 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 74 | 3.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 7 | 5.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 73 | 3.5 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 95 | 3.6 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 121 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 102 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 106 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 80 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 116 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 96 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 81 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 124 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 109 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 111 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 114 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 80 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 71 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 96 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 112 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 112 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 119 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 74 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 127 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 86 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 118 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 33 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 87 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 92 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 13 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 73 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 40 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 17 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 25 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 112 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 79 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 10 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 53 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 90 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 37 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 102 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 50 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 97 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 47 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 2 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 86 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 78 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 14 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 56 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 42 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 93 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 63 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 69 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 91 ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

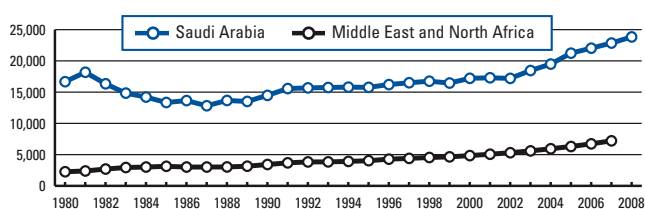
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 106 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 92 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 107 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 99 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 87 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 80 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 108 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 125 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 125 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 120 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 124 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 130 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 112 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 60 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 97 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 59 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 89 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 43 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 28 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 35 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 77 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 53 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 21 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 92 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 96 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 99 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 86 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 122 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 123 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 113 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 102 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 104 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 93 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 103 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 14 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 74 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 56 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 68 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 8 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 7 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 102 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 110 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 90 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 103 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 92 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 85 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 76 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 89 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 99 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 42 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 42 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 46 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 48 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 69 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 48 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 44 ■ |

Saudi Arabia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 25.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 481.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 19,345.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.87 |

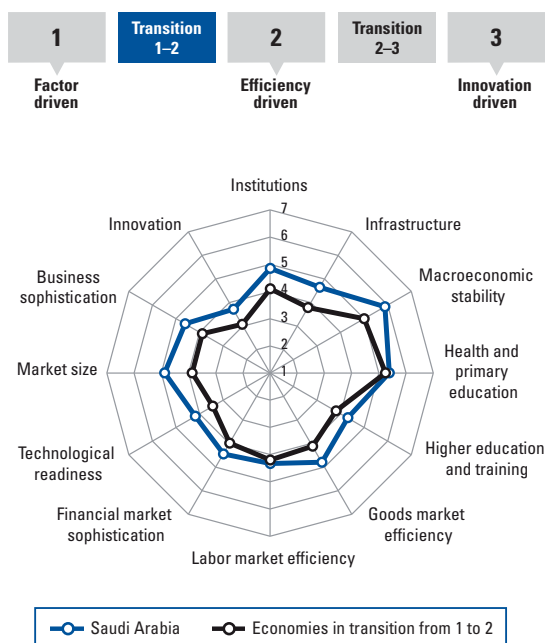
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



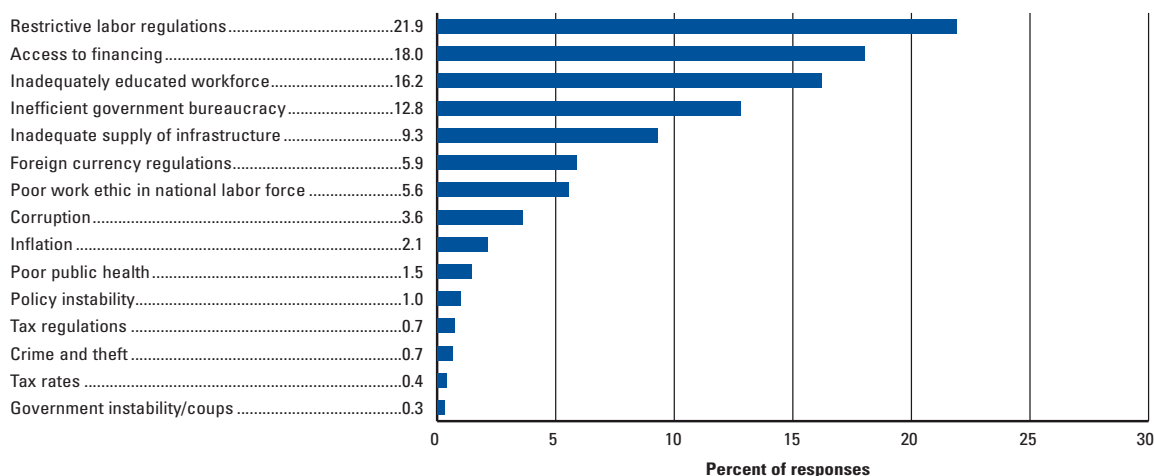
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 28 | 4.7 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 27 | 4.7 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 35 | 4.5 |
| Basic requirements | 30 | 5.2 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 32 | 4.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 36 | 4.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 9 | 5.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 71 | 5.4 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 38 | 4.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 53 | 4.3 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 29 | 4.8 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 71 | 4.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 53 | 4.4 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 44 | 4.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 22 | 4.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 33 | 4.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 35 | 4.6 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 32 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 37 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 31 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 33 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 13 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 34 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 19 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 13 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 20 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 58 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 44 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 44 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 103 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 55 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 38 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 36 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 35 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 53 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 67 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 46 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 32 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 38 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 53 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 46 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 51 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 27 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 33 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 71 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 3 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 9 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 81 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 42 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 24 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 84 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 76 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 74 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 63 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 74 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 75 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 80 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 71 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 109 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 7 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 45 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 72 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 60 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 76 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 79 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 69 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 42 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 45 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 37 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 37 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 41 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 8 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 4 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 46 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 31 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 28 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 37 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 67 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 106 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 76 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 30 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 37 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 36 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 32 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 43 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 16 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 57 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 98 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 31 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 69 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 17 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 132 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 50 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 21 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 18 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 27 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 72 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 24 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 33 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 64 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 43 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 40 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 45 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 13 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 9 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 59 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 53 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 60 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 27 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 17 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 21 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 43 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 40 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 39 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 29 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 9 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 30 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 38 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 33 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 31 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 37 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 34 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 37 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 22 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 47 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 45 ■ |

* Hard data

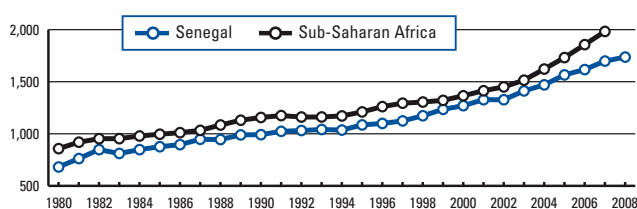
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Senegal

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 12.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 13.4 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,066.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.03 |

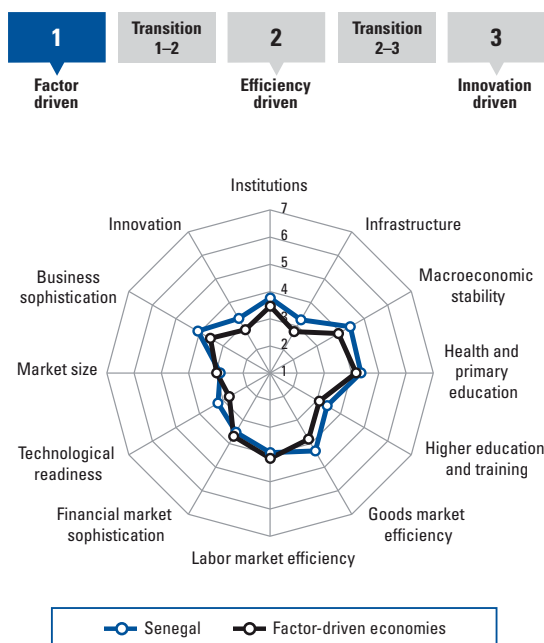
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



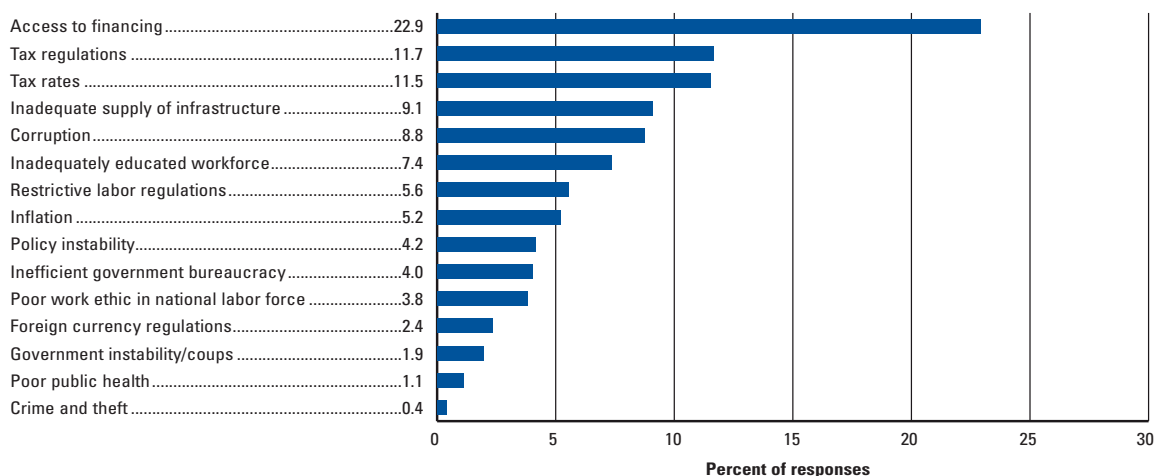
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 92 | 3.8 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 96 | 3.7 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 100 | 3.6 |
| Basic requirements | 96 | 3.9 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 77 | 3.7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 80 | 3.3 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 90 | 4.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 108 | 4.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 96 | 3.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 98 | 3.4 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 55 | 4.3 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 110 | 3.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 110 | 3.5 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 87 | 3.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 105 | 2.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 59 | 3.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 64 | 4.1 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 77 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 38 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 75 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 31 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 114 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 60 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 86 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 85 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 114 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 78 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 103 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 8 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 96 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 20 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 67 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 79 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 74 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 86 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 101 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 100 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 121 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 63 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 11 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 77 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 22 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 46 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 36 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 19 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 40 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 131 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 70 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 88 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 71 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 53 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 39 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 98 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 121 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 55 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 74 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 70 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 78 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 102 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 89 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 112 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 54 | 7.08 Brain drain | 111 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 66 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 87 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 72 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 113 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 110 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 87 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 87 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 129 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 107 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 127 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 89 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 104 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 44 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 122 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 113 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 28 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 21 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 99 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 113 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 112 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 42 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 101 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 28 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 112 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 61 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 84 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 88 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 99 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 105 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 109 | 9.06 Internet users* | 100 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 109 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 101 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 61 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 92 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 122 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 53 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 99 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 113 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 124 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 109 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 55 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 51 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 49 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 45 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 29 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 78 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 50 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 87 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 36 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 49 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 111 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 20 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 81 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 53 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 97 |
| | | | |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 67 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 55 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 58 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 56 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 39 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 38 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

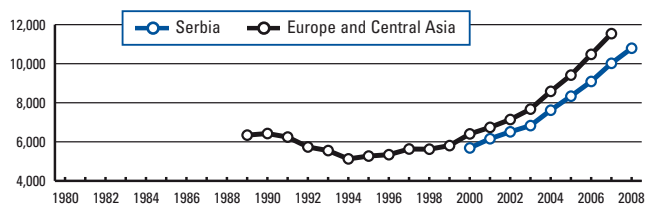
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Serbia

Key indicators

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 9.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 50.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 6,781.9 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total | n/a |

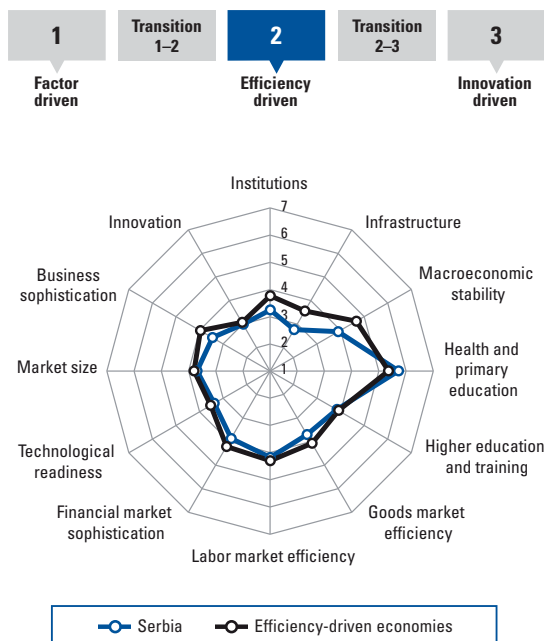
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



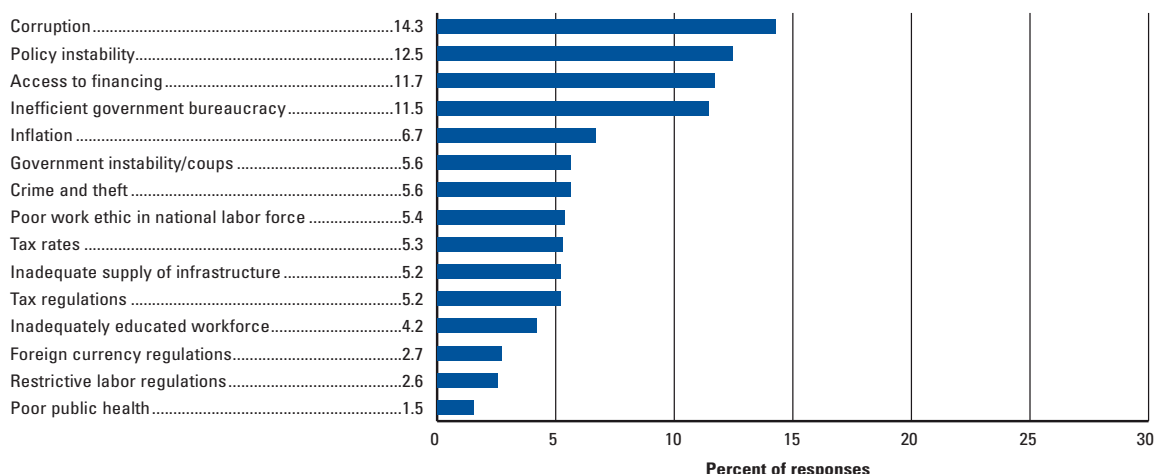
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 93 | 3.8 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 85 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 91 | 3.8 |
| Basic requirements | 97 | 3.9 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 110 | 3.2 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 107 | 2.8 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 111 | 3.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 46 | 5.7 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 86 | 3.8 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 76 | 3.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 112 | 3.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 85 | 4.2 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 92 | 3.9 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 78 | 3.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 67 | 3.7 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 94 | 3.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 102 | 3.4 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 111 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 120 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 101 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 131 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 77 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 130 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 97 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 97 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 110 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 37 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 112 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 99 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 104 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 65 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 129 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 67 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 124 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 84 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 115 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 52 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 86 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 100 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 98 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 106 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 90 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 101 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 109 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 96 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 78 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 111 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 110 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 99 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 113 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 120 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 63 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 128 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 81 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 48 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 122 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 45 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 117 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 66 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 88 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 118 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 101 | 7.08 Brain drain | 132 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 111 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 67 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 92 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 75 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 111 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 38 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 82 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 92 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 78 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 80 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 123 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 99 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 100 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 107 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 110 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 65 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 102 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 114 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 73 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 125 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 54 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 80 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 67 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 81 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 56 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 36 | 9.06 Internet users* | 69 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 59 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 46 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 52 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 58 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 52 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 61 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 62 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 80 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 67 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 59 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 87 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 71 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 103 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 43 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 117 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 90 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 111 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 83 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 93 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 90 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 107 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 120 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 109 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 105 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 101 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 82 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 54 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 110 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 81 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 86 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 77 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 67 |

* Hard data

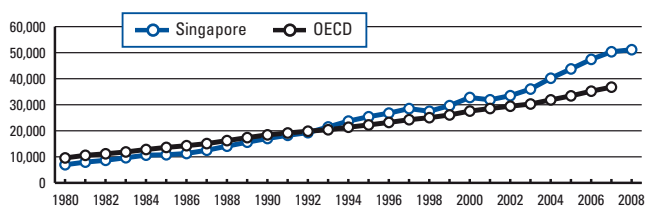
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Singapore

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 4.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 181.9 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 38,972.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.35 |

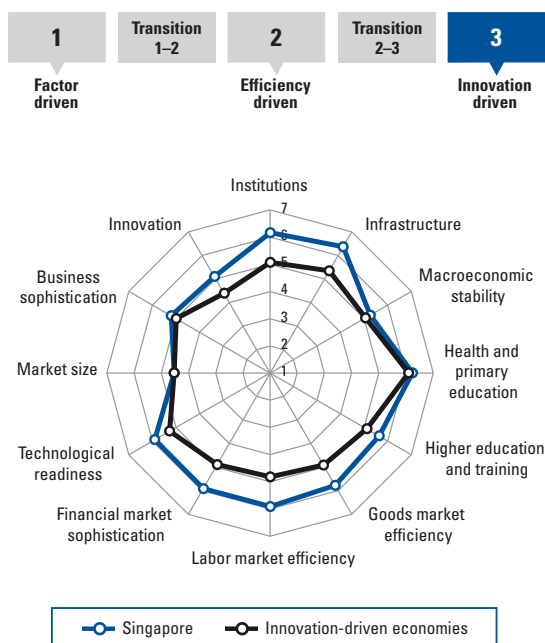
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



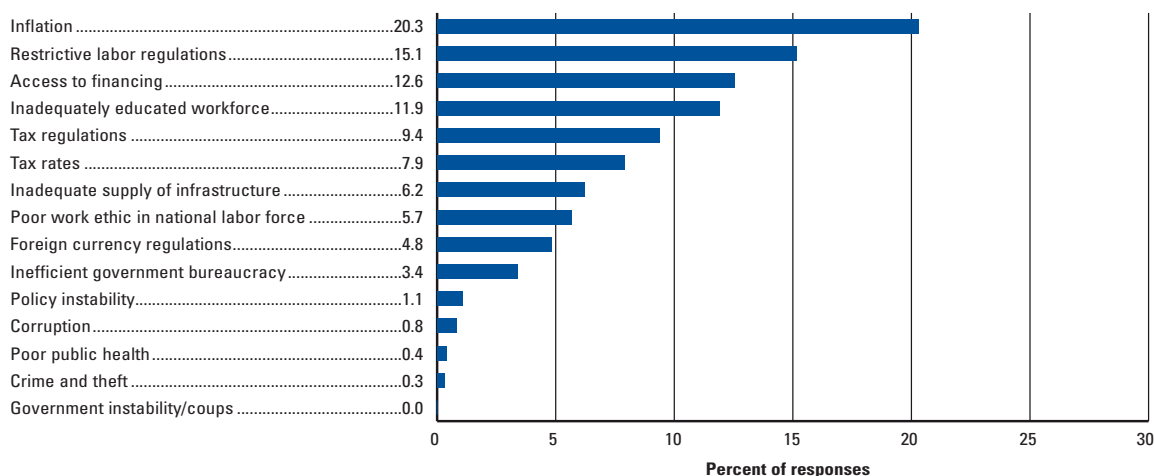
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 3 | 5.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 5 | 5.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 7 | 5.4 |
| Basic requirements | 2 | 6.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 1 | 6.1 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 4 | 6.4 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 35 | 5.2 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 13 | 6.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 2 | 5.6 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 5 | 5.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 1 | 5.8 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 1 | 5.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 2 | 5.9 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 6 | 5.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 39 | 4.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 10 | 5.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 14 | 5.2 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | 8 | 5.1 |

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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 4 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 1 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 4 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 1 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 19 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 2 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 1 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 1 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 1 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 4 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 1 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 79 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 10 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 9 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 3 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 5 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 6 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 8 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 6 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 2 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 1 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 9 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 1 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 1 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 17 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 12 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 27 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 18 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 10 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 51 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 57 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 126 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 35 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 48 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 26 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 3 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 7 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 3 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 36 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 109 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 17 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 29 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 1 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 1 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 5 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 5 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 14 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 2 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 21 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 11 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 8 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 4 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 18 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 8 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 4 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 2 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 3 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 3 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 3 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 1 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 1 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 10 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 6 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 1 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 2 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 1 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 1 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 6 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 1 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 8 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 5 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 84 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 8 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 9 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 5 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 3 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 2 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 2 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 8 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 4 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 1 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 14 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 13 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 1 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 2 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 10 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 15 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 8 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 22 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 49 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 11 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 44 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 28 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 5 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 13 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 12 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 60 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 13 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 14 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 19 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 18 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 12 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 8 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 4 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 1 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 14 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 11 ■ |

* Hard data

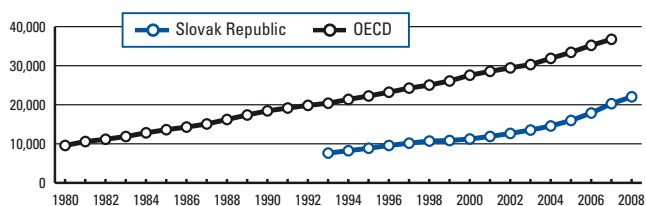
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Slovak Republic

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 5.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 95.4 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 17,630.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.17 |

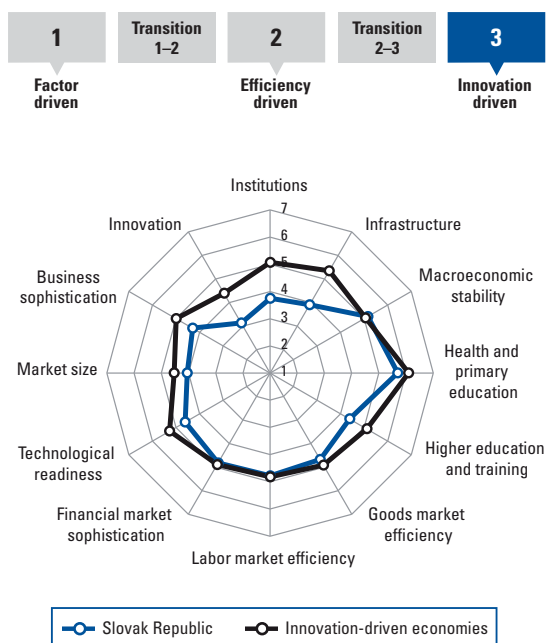
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



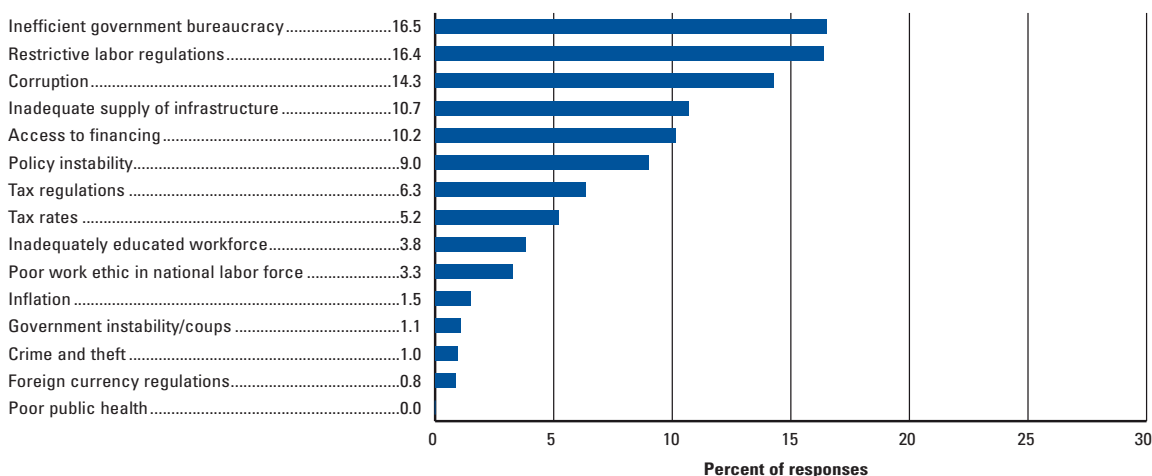
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 47 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 46 | 4.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 41 | 4.4 |
| Basic requirements | 54 | 4.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 78 | 3.7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 63 | 3.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 40 | 5.1 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 48 | 5.7 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 34 | 4.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 47 | 4.4 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 32 | 4.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 29 | 4.8 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 28 | 4.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 33 | 4.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 57 | 4.0 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 57 | 3.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 51 | 4.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 59 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 57 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 95 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 121 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 81 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 127 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 109 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 90 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 102 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 123 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 54 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 9 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 45 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 67 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 94 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 75 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 64 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 22 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 69 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 64 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 75 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 22 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 67 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 106 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 106 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 27 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 63 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 80 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 63 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 23 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 48 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 55 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 23 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 34 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 4 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 36 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 45 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 44 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 79 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 76 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 47 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 41 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 89 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 51 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 100 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 36 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 50 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 51 ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

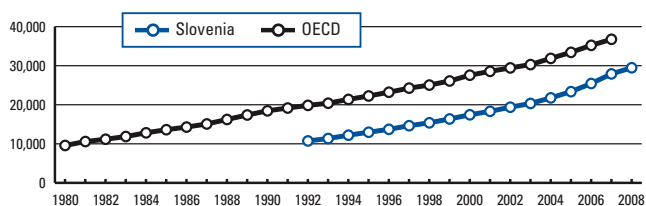
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 25 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 15 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 34 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 18 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 81 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 44 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 124 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 11 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 2 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 5 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 33 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 66 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 75 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 36 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 27 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 72 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 82 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 19 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 7 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 32 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 106 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 59 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 41 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 93 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 22 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 41 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 29 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 86 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 15 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 84 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 5 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 44 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 45 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 66 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 4 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 50 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 31 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 23 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 42 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 57 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 46 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 36 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 49 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 67 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 99 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 44 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 94 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 37 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 43 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 23 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 55 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 86 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 55 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 80 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 111 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 52 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 49 ■ |

Slovenia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 2.0 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 54.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 27,148.6 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.09 |

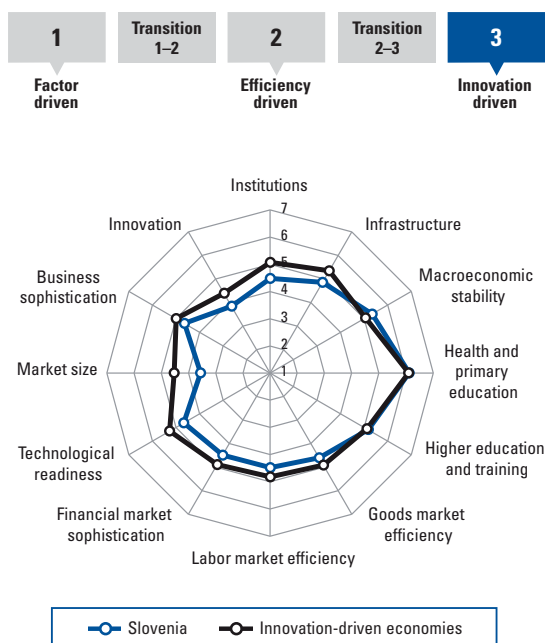
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



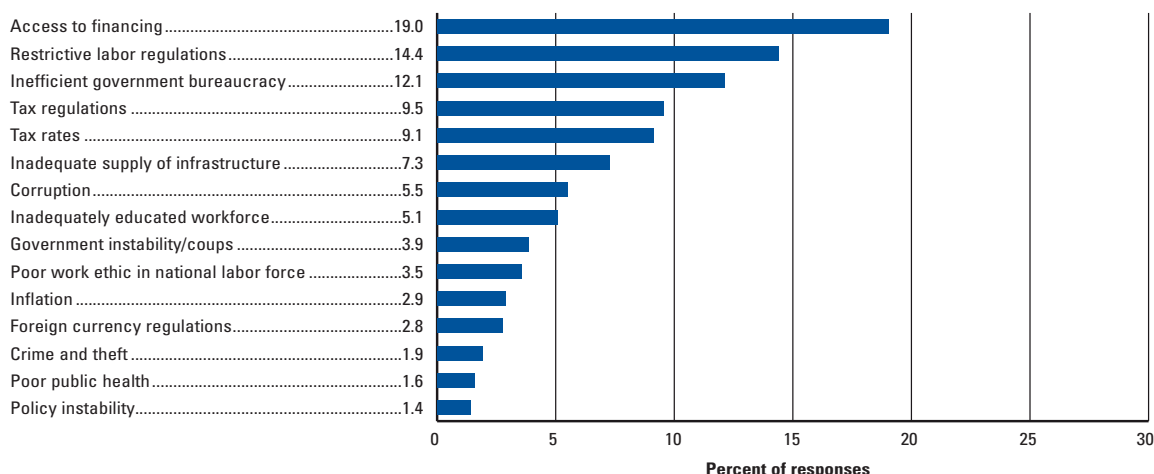
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 37 | 4.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 42 | 4.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 39 | 4.5 |
| Basic requirements | 29 | 5.2 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 46 | 4.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 31 | 4.8 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 26 | 5.3 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 22 | 6.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 37 | 4.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 19 | 5.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 38 | 4.6 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 56 | 4.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 48 | 4.5 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 32 | 4.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 72 | 3.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 30 | 4.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 33 | 4.6 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 29 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 51 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 56 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 38 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 48 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 41 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 42 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 45 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 56 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 51 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 53 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 56 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 16 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 66 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 56 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 25 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 65 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 50 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 30 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 60 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 29 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 104 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 32 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 103 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 21 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 11 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 39 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 33 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 46 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 48 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 42 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 40 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 80 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 62 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 106 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 102 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 119 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 112 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 30 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 68 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 41 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 36 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 42 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 62 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 30 | 7.08 Brain drain | 43 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 60 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 26 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 115 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 31 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 15 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 48 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 72 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 29 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 51 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 28 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 51 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 62 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 43 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 18 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 30 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 77 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 54 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 60 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 58 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 38 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 25 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 56 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 28 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 24 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 16 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 102 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 49 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 3 | 9.06 Internet users* | 34 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 30 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 25 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 21 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 26 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 42 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 26 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 73 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 67 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 46 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 4 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 32 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 40 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 19 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 31 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 37 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 42 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 16 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 26 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 31 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 20 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 42 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 19 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 35 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 36 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 38 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 17 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 26 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 26 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 30 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 61 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 68 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 26 |

* Hard data

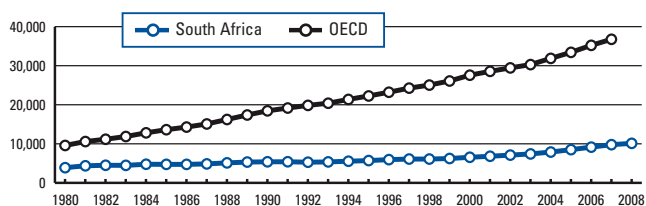
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

South Africa

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 48.8 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 277.2 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 5,693.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.72 |

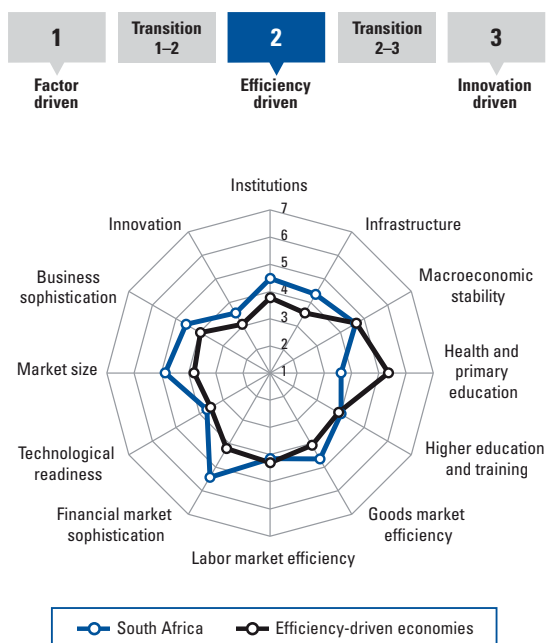
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



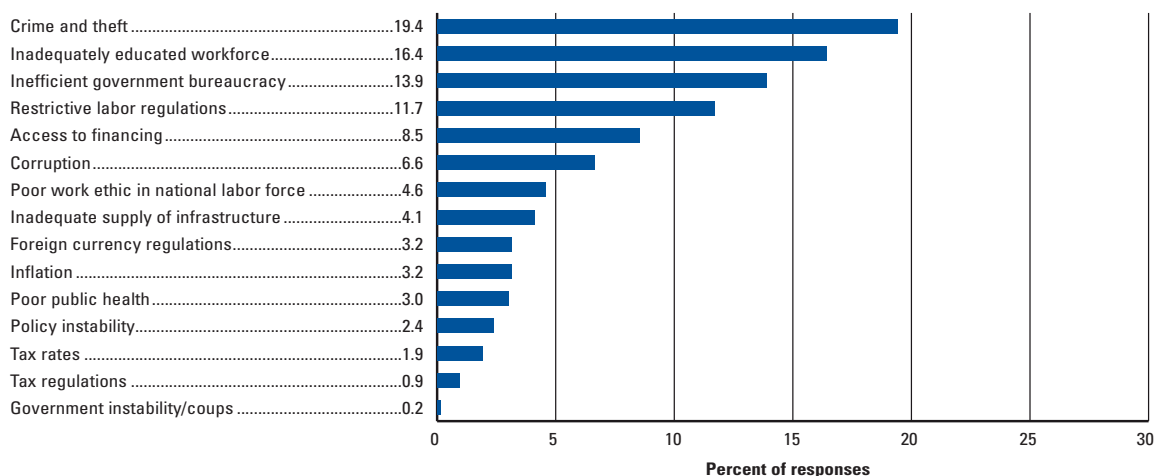
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 45 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 45 | 4.4 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 44 | 4.4 |
| Basic requirements | 77 | 4.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 45 | 4.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 45 | 4.3 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 68 | 4.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 125 | 3.6 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 39 | 4.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 65 | 4.0 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 35 | 4.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 90 | 4.2 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 5 | 5.4 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 65 | 3.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 24 | 4.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 39 | 4.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 36 | 4.6 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 41 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 20 | ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 24 | ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 56 | ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 65 | ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 38 | ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 69 | ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 38 | ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 65 | ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 18 | ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 22 | ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 24 | ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 36 | ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 133 | ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 119 | ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 106 | ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 43 | ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 2 | ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 3 | ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 9 | ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 43 | ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 40 | ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 40 | ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 49 | ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 23 | ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 23 | ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 100 | ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 91 | ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 58 | ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 91 | ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 99 | ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 34 | ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 57 | ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 99 | ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 85 | ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 131 | ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 133 | ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 133 | ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 131 | ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 106 | ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 118 | ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 107 | ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 107 | ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 32 | ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 39 | ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 94 | ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 119 | ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 133 | ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 30 | ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 100 | ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 40 | ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 21 | ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

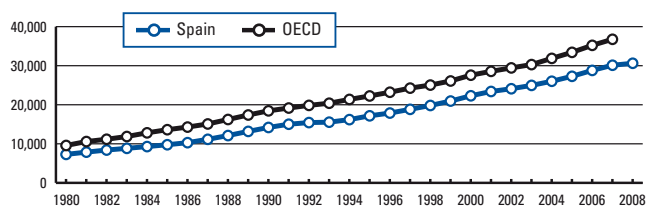
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | |
|--|----------|---|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 60 | ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 40 | ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 15 | ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 27 | ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 39 | ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 64 | ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 34 | ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 58 | ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 73 | ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 45 | ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 80 | ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 51 | ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 81 | ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 23 | ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 121 | ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 123 | ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 84 | ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 125 | ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 40 | ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 105 | ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 21 | ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 79 | ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 61 | ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 6 | ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 4 | ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 31 | ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 33 | ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 111 | ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 9 | ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 6 | ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 2 | ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 5 | ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 37 | ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 33 | ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 31 | ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 45 | ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 64 | ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 98 | ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 69 | ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 84 | ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 23 | ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 34 | ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 45 | ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 22 | ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 33 | ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 80 | ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 85 | ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 38 | ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 41 | ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 17 | ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 25 | ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 36 | ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 29 | ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 35 | ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 25 | ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 78 | ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 123 | ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 39 | ■ |

Spain

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 44.6 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 1,611.8 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 35,331.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 2.03 |

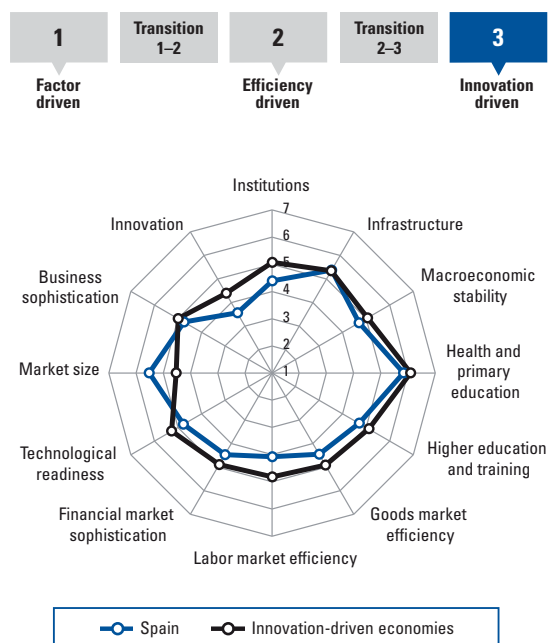
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



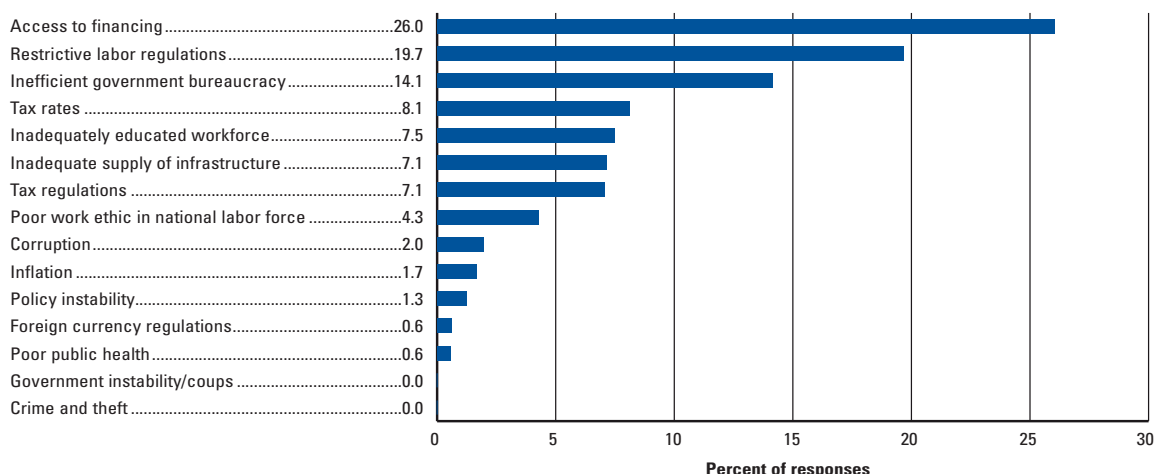
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 33 | 4.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 29 | 4.7 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 29 | 4.7 |
| Basic requirements | 38 | 5.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 49 | 4.4 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 22 | 5.4 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 62 | 4.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 38 | 5.8 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 29 | 4.7 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 33 | 4.7 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 46 | 4.4 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 97 | 4.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 50 | 4.5 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 29 | 4.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 13 | 5.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 35 | 4.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 28 | 4.7 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 43 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 22 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 40 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 21 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 36 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 32 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 50 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 87 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 60 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 109 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 46 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 49 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 108 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 105 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 83 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 68 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 41 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 66 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 80 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 49 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 119 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 82 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 66 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 48 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 62 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 51 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 27 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 35 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 36 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 54 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 86 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 49 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 115 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 68 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 116 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 122 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 28 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 85 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 28 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 91 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 18 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 39 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 33 | 7.08 Brain drain | 38 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 37 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 81 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 8 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 42 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 24 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 20 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 70 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 71 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 99 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 48 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 68 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 64 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 25 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 77 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 24 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 85 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 70 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 58 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 41 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 28 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 49 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 50 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 38 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 47 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 59 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 78 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 38 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 15 | 9.06 Internet users* | 24 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 7 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 27 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 72 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 29 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 4 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 72 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 12 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 20 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 3 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 18 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 13 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 78 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 32 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 99 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 32 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 6 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 30 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 44 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 24 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 27 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 46 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 73 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 32 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 28 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 47 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 34 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 44 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 39 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 49 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 66 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 37 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 27 |

* Hard data

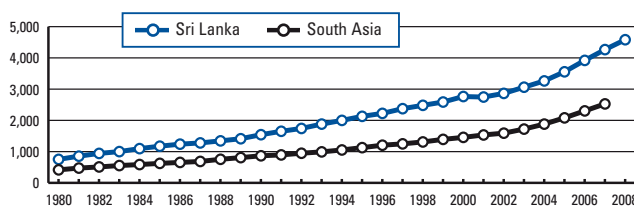
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Sri Lanka

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 19.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 39.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 1,971.8 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.13 |

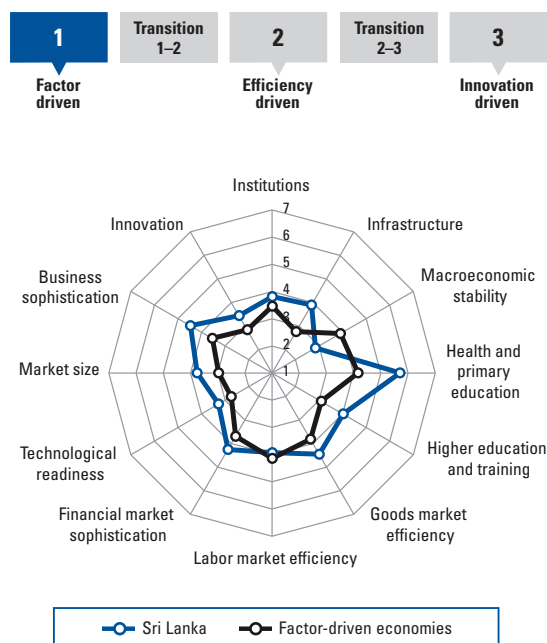
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



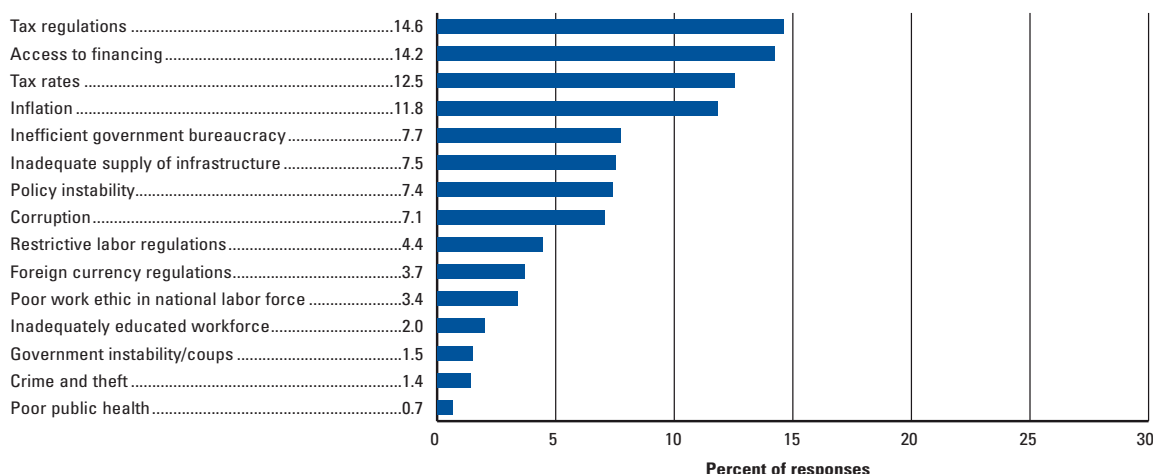
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 79 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 77 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 70 | 4.0 |
| Basic requirements | 89 | 4.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 73 | 3.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 64 | 3.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 128 | 2.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 47 | 5.7 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 74 | 3.9 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 64 | 4.0 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 45 | 4.5 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 111 | 3.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 65 | 4.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 85 | 3.3 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 63 | 3.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 44 | 4.0 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 42 | 4.5 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | 46 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 68 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 36 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 63 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 38 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 73 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 46 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 81 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 79 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 50 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 113 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 79 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 8 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 74 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 96 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 81 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 69 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 51 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 105 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 58 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 88 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 98 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 73 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 132 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 29 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 99 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 85 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 87 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 32 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 102 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 32 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 85 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 44 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 74 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 27 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 78 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 40 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 43 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 84 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 63 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 124 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 60 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 59 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 44 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 40 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 43 | 7.08 Brain drain | 52 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 64 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 105 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 66 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 72 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 55 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 69 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 34 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 51 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 129 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 60 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 73 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 79 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 125 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 93 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 60 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 115 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 31 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 82 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 81 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 58 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 63 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 46 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 73 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 53 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 51 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 39 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 1 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 96 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 54 | 9.06 Internet users* | 107 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 80 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 92 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 33 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 90 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 40 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 114 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 61 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 75 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 71 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 92 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 56 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 41 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 50 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 44 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 31 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 40 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 37 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 74 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 34 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 46 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 18 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 68 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 51 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 40 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 44 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 49 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 45 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 41 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 51 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 52 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 44 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 82 |

* Hard data

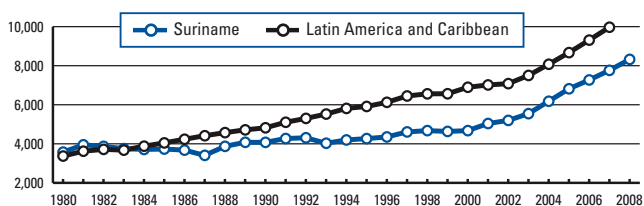
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Suriname

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 0.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 3.0 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 5,598.8 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.01 |

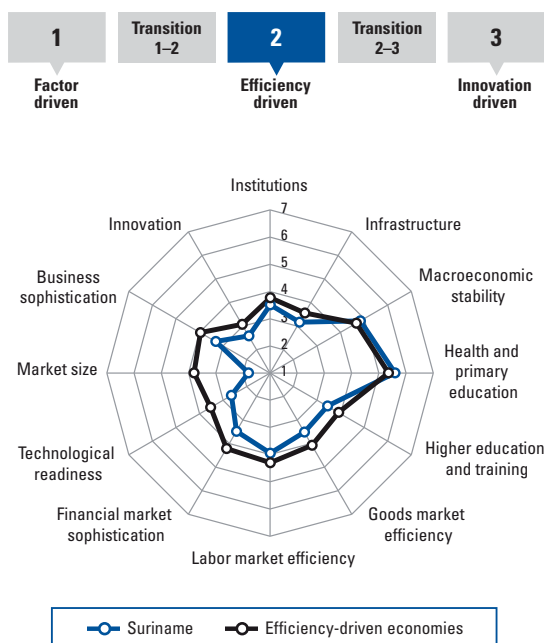
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



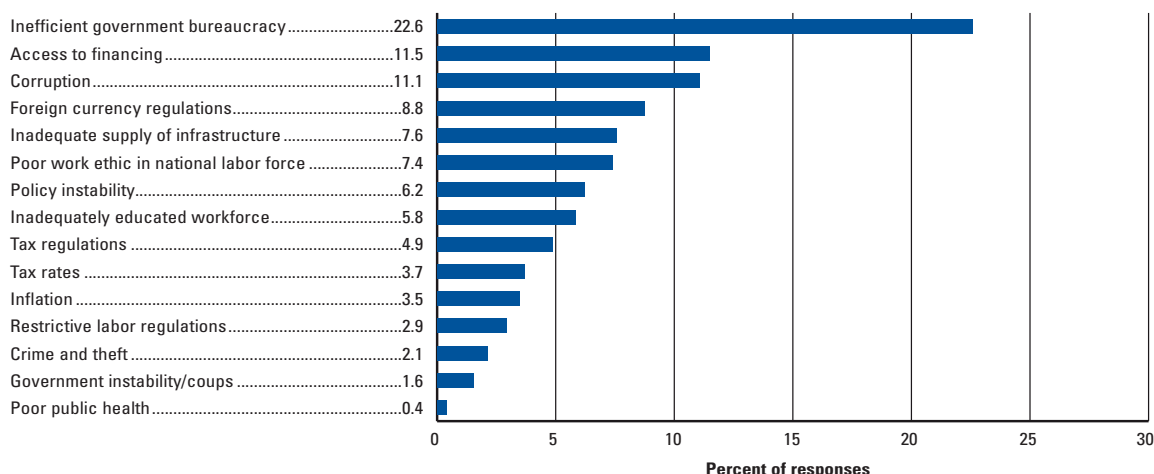
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 102 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 103 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 113 | 3.4 |
| Basic requirements | 75 | 4.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 94 | 3.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 86 | 3.2 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 51 | 4.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 54 | 5.6 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 126 | 3.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 97 | 3.4 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 123 | 3.5 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 108 | 3.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 112 | 3.5 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 115 | 2.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 128 | 1.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 118 | 2.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 115 | 3.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 104 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 125 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 65 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 98 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 56 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 98 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 83 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 122 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 112 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 125 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 124 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 48 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 86 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 52 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 51 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 87 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 127 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 116 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 130 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 84 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 83 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 97 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 115 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 105 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 89 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 68 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 44 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 24 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 114 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 71 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 30 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 88 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 109 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 71 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 92 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 108 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 117 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 89 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 88 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 60 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 63 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | n/a |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 88 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 98 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 86 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 68 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 87 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 108 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 117 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 108 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 90 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 90 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 120 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 105 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 18 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 111 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 129 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 119 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 76 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 84 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 116 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 127 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 122 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 110 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 99 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 119 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 62 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 31 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 130 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 46 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 109 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 111 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 89 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 103 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 104 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 102 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 107 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 119 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 102 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 129 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 64 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 114 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 71 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 120 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 117 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 132 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 122 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 88 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 94 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 87 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 88 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 131 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 123 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 115 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 108 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 102 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 128 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 127 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 88 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 97 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 111 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 109 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 98 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 116 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 102 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 106 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 123 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 111 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

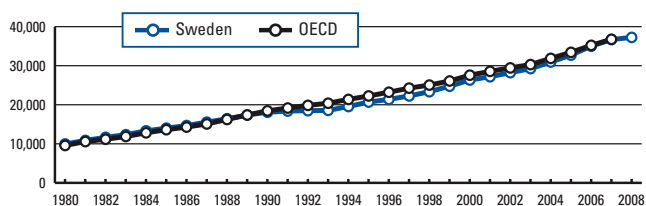
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Sweden

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 9.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 484.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 52,789.6 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.50 |

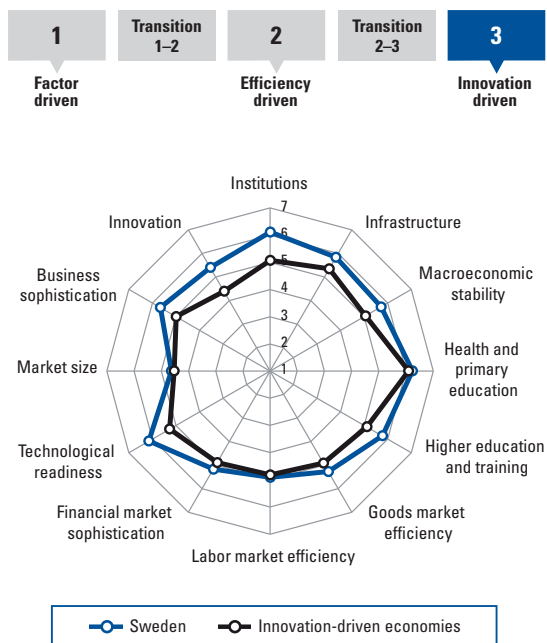
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



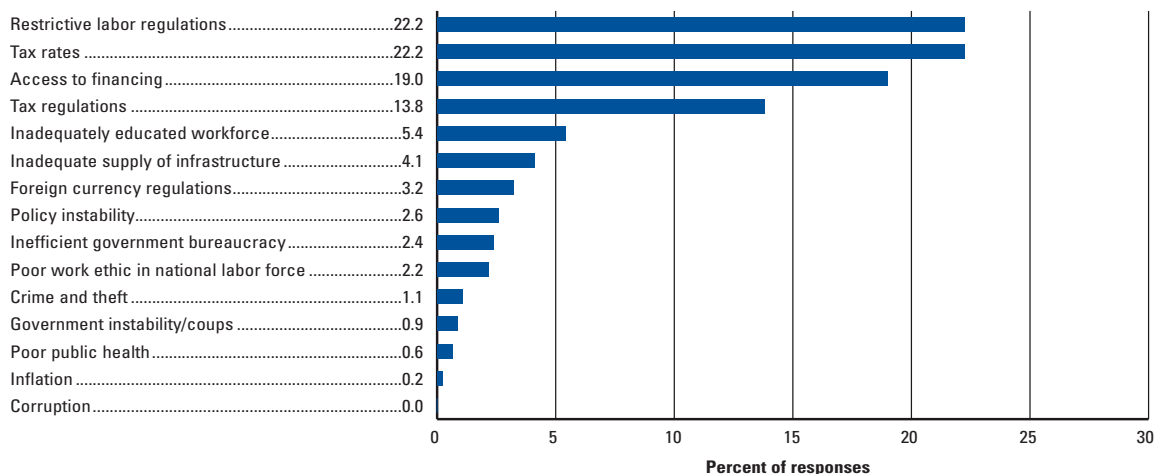
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 4 | 5.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 4 | 5.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 4 | 5.5 |
| Basic requirements | 5 | 6.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 2 | 6.1 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 14 | 5.8 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 15 | 5.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 12 | 6.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 7 | 5.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 3 | 5.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 4 | 5.3 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 19 | 4.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 12 | 5.2 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 1 | 6.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 32 | 4.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 4 | 5.5 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 4 | 5.7 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 5 | 5.4 |

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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 5 | ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 2 | ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 3 | ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 6 | ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 2 | ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 1 | ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 17 | ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 19 | ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 3 | ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 1 | ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 2 | ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 45 | ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 35 | ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 18 | ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 12 | ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 2 | ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 4 | ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 1 | ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 2 | ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 10 | ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 19 | ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 13 | ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 11 | ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 18 | ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 42 | ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 8 | ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 5 | ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 23 | ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 38 | ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 11 | ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 18 | ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 86 | ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 5 | ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 7 | ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 3 | ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 | ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 3 | ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 7 | ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 18 | ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 65 | ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 8 | ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 14 | ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 12 | ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 12 | ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 36 | ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 14 | ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 3 | ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 7 | ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 1 | ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

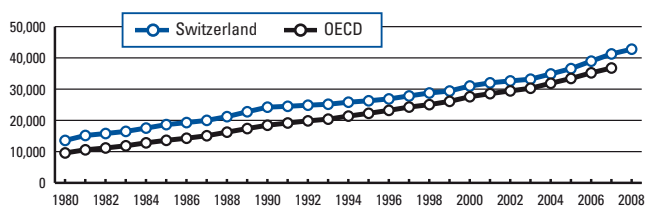
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | |
|--|----------|---|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 20 | ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 17 | ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 2 | ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 111 | ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 99 | ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 4 | ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 41 | ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 20 | ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 6 | ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 | ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 4 | ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 14 | ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 6 | ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 5 | ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 3 | ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 4 | ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 124 | ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 89 | ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 102 | ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 46 | ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 71 | ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 1 | ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 7 | ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 8 | ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 4 | ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 19 | ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 11 | ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 5 | ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 8 | ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 42 | ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 21 | ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 1 | ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 71 | ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 2 | ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 6 | ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 4 | ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 38 | ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 34 | ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 5 | ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 4 | ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 1 | ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 32 | ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 31 | ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 30 | ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 6 | ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 10 | ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 6 | ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 4 | ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 7 | ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 4 | ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 4 | ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 1 | ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 4 | ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 6 | ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 3 | ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 5 | ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 14 | ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 3 | ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 8 | ■ |

Switzerland

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 7.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 492.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 67,384.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.45 |

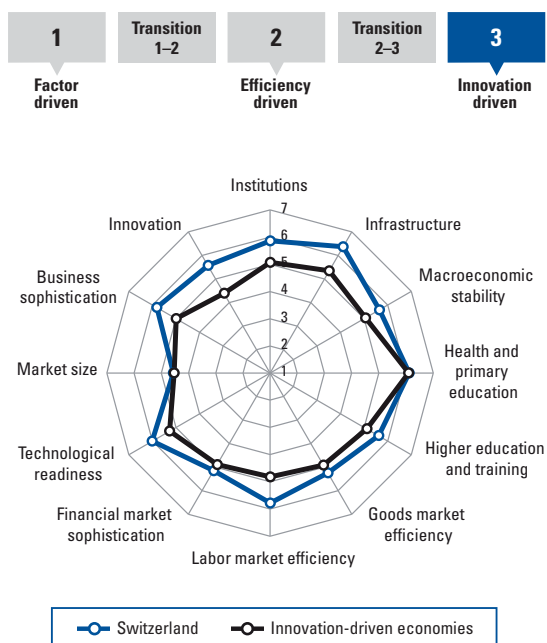
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



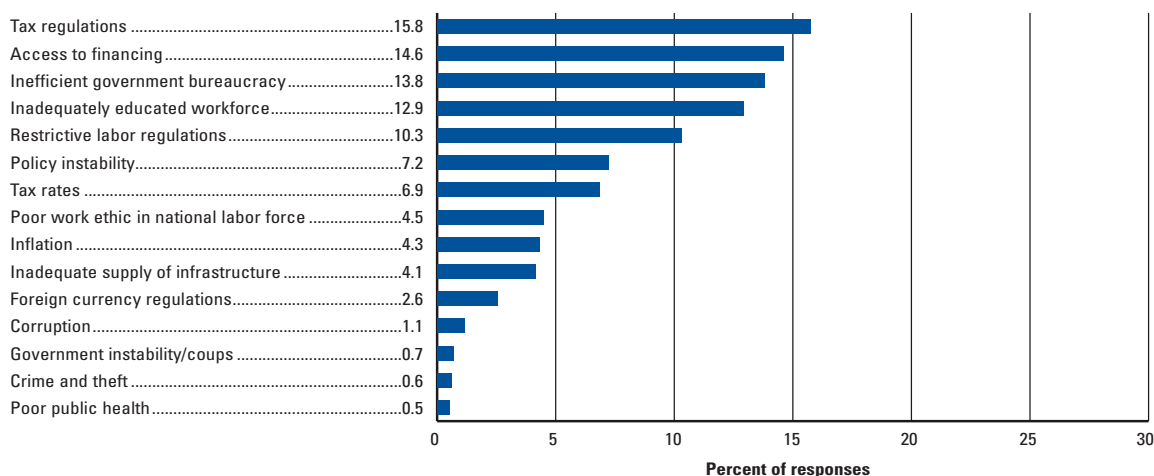
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 1 | 5.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 2 | 5.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 2 | 5.6 |
| Basic requirements | 3 | 6.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 8 | 5.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 5 | 6.3 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 17 | 5.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 21 | 6.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 3 | 5.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 6 | 5.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 5 | 5.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 2 | 5.8 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 14 | 5.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 3 | 6.0 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 36 | 4.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 3 | 5.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 3 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 1 | ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 4 | ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 7 | ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 8 | ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 7 | ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 10 | ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 9 | ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 11 | ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 13 | ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 8 | ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 7 | ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 34 | ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 18 | ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 22 | ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 4 | ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 6 | ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 21 | ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 14 | ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 41 | ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 1 | ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 4 | ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 1 | ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 26 | ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 5 | ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 25 | ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 6 | ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 1 | ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 31 | ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 26 | ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 4 | ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 27 | ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 84 | ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 10 | ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 7 | ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 18 | ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 85 | ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 15 | ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 3 | ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 4 | ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 92 | ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 41 | ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 49 | ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 46 | ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 2 | ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 5 | ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 1 | ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 8 | ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 1 | ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 3 | ■ |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

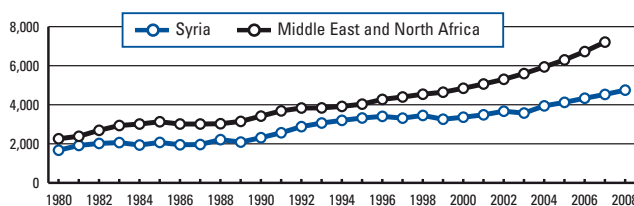
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | |
|--|----------|---|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 27 | ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 3 | ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 21 | ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 12 | ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 22 | ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 | ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 60 | ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 109 | ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 93 | ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 35 | ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 18 | ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 30 | ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 19 | ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 3 | ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 2 | ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 2 | ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 17 | ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 20 | ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 4 | ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 19 | ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 5 | ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 10 | ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 4 | ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 38 | ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 2 | ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 26 | ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 32 | ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 25 | ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 6 | ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 122 | ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 44 | ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 3 | ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 | ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 6 | ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 3 | ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 17 | ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 51 | ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 30 | ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 10 | ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 2 | ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 5 | ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 37 | ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 33 | ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 5 | ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 2 | ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 9 | ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 2 | ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 3 | ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 3 | ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 3 | ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 2 | ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 7 | ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 3 | ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 1 | ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 1 | ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 2 | ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 24 | ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 10 | ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 7 | ■ |

Syria

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 20.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 54.8 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 2,756.6 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.13 |

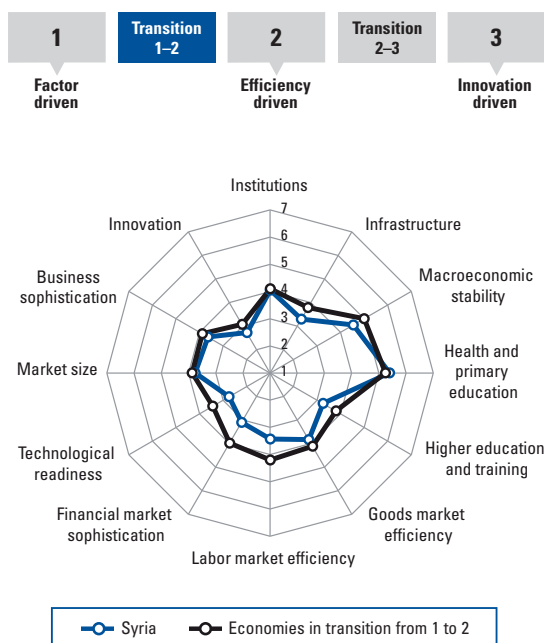
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



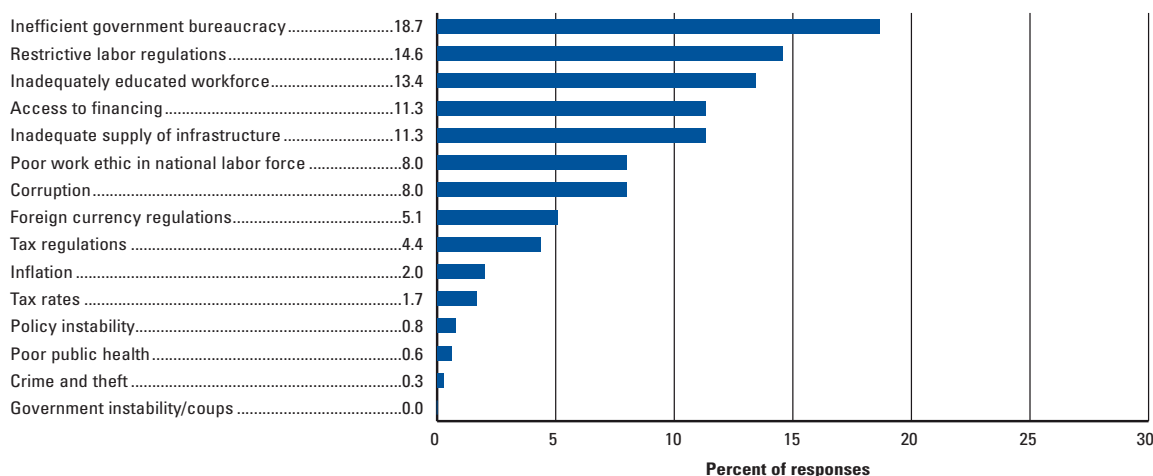
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 94 | 3.8 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 78 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 80 | 3.9 |
| Basic requirements | 72 | 4.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 57 | 4.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 79 | 3.3 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 80 | 4.5 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 70 | 5.4 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 112 | 3.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 104 | 3.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 101 | 3.8 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 128 | 3.4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 123 | 3.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 108 | 2.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 64 | 3.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 100 | 3.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 90 | 3.6 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 46 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 67 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 59 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 101 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 87 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 85 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 48 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 34 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 86 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 69 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 76 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 58 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 49 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 94 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 46 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 110 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 101 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 108 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 132 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 116 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 132 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 6 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 102 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 2 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 120 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 5 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 78 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 67 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 116 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 59 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 124 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 110 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 90 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 49 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 50 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 63 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 107 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 77 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 98 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 68 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 97 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 55 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 124 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 102 | 7.08 Brain drain | 118 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 103 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 130 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 77 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 99 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 70 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 126 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 118 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 102 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 95 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 100 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 47 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 113 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 113 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 90 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 8 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 68 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 45 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 112 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 127 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 99 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 45 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 81 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 44 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 126 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 15 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 117 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 112 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 57 | 9.06 Internet users* | 77 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 69 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 66 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 82 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 109 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 60 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 112 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 63 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 72 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 94 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 84 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 96 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 54 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 61 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 94 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 107 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 119 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 126 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 119 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 96 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 82 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 123 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 15 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 82 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 115 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 91 |
| | | | |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 128 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 110 |
| | | 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 | 110 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 43 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

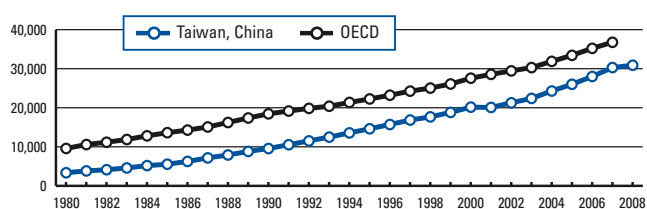
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Taiwan, China

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 22.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 392.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 17,040.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 1.07 |

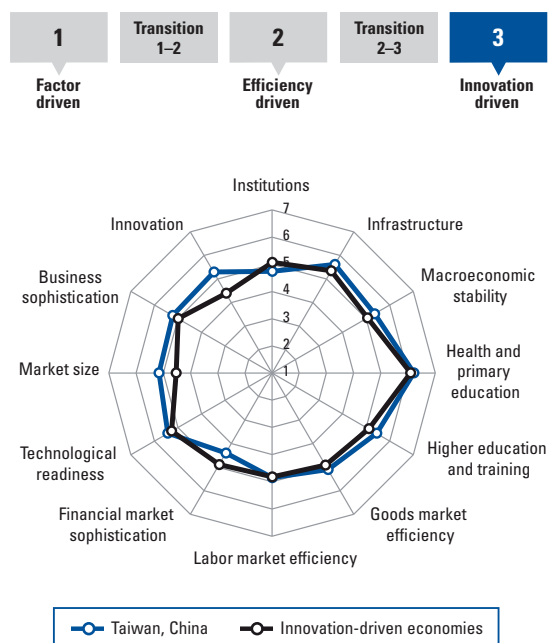
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



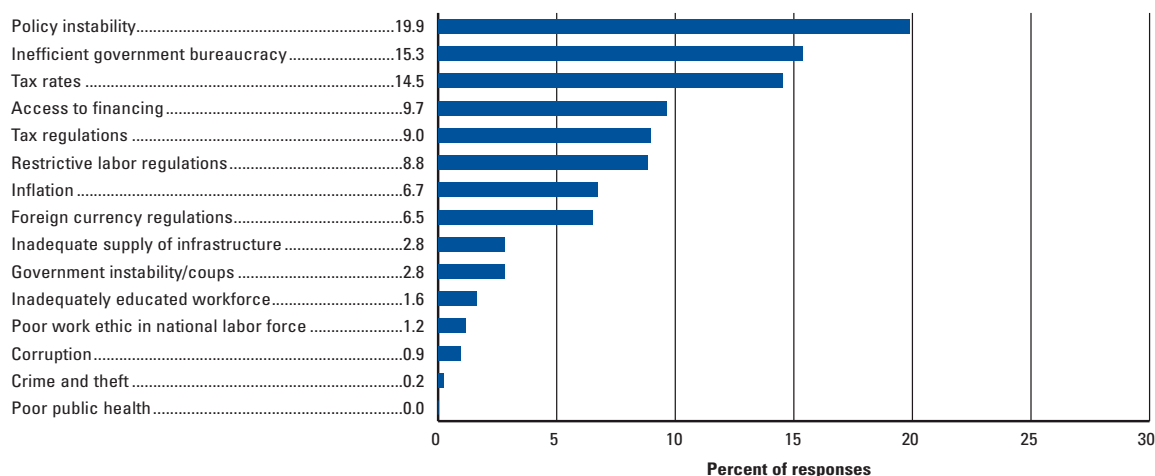
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 12 | 5.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 17 | 5.2 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 14 | 5.2 |
| Basic requirements | 18 | 5.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 38 | 4.7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 16 | 5.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 25 | 5.3 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 15 | 6.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 17 | 5.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 13 | 5.4 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 14 | 5.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 24 | 4.8 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 54 | 4.4 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 18 | 5.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 17 | 5.2 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 8 | 5.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 13 | 5.2 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 35 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 27 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 37 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 42 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 49 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 31 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 27 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 37 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 45 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 49 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 12 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 68 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 41 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 57 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 34 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 34 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 36 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 17 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 50 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 19 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 18 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 7 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 16 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 41 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 26 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 32 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 4 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 57 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 42 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 16 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 29 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 79 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 62 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 82 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 48 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 25 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 29 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 20 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 8 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 18 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 30 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 5 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 17 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 6 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 31 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 13 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 22 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 19 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 2 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 8 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 22 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 24 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 63 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 104 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 35 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 56 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 64 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 51 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 39 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 23 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 7 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 4 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 17 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 10 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 114 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 16 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 109 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 3 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 33 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 24 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 62 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 39 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 5 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 23 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 8 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 86 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 94 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 35 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 33 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 12 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 23 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 18 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 41 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 19 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 9 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 23 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 19 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 12 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 16 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 17 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 6 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 21 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 16 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 14 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 15 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 19 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 43 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 13 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 18 ■ |
| 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 | 7 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 1 ■ |

* Hard data

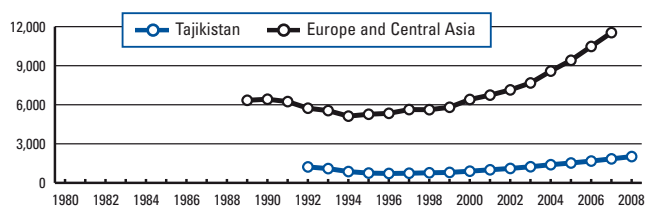
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Tajikistan

Key indicators

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 6.8 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 5.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 795.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.02 |

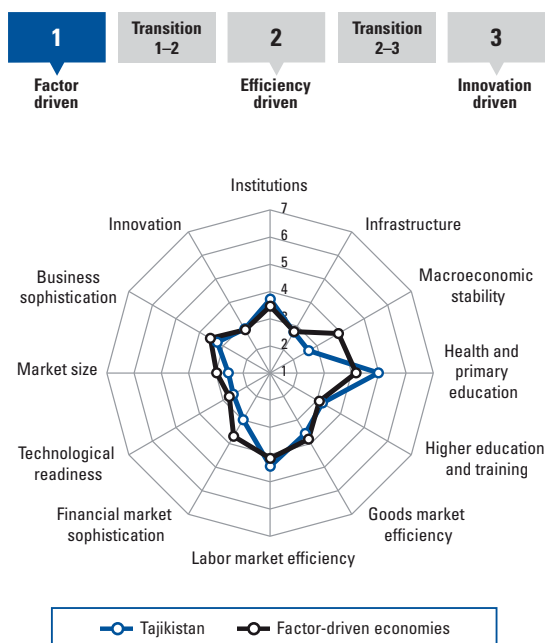
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



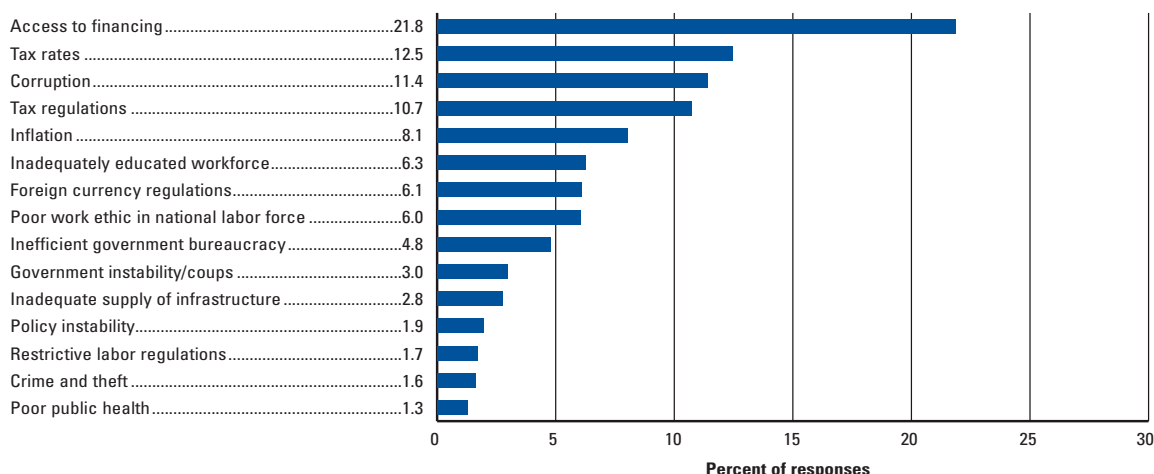
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 122 | 3.4 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 116 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 117 | 3.4 |
| Basic requirements | 116 | 3.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 81 | 3.7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 109 | 2.7 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 130 | 2.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 99 | 5.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 123 | 3.2 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 107 | 3.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 122 | 3.6 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 62 | 4.4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 128 | 3.0 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 121 | 2.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 117 | 2.5 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 109 | 3.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 122 | 3.2 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 99 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 117 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 85 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 100 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 60 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 109 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 56 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 88 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 85 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 125 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 49 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 111 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 53 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 109 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 58 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 85 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 77 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 123 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 73 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 66 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 99 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 115 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 82 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 101 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 52 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 108 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 68 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 102 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 86 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 96 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 109 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 118 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 114 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 82 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 95 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 48 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 111 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 32 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 91 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 36 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 109 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 15 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 48 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 108 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 131 | 7.08 Brain drain | 109 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 105 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 44 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 98 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 129 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 100 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 119 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 103 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 91 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 124 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 83 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 130 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 100 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 122 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 115 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 120 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 120 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 52 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 122 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 123 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 106 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 83 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 121 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 99 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 119 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 109 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 101 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 87 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 112 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 69 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 111 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 106 | 9.06 Internet users* | 103 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 96 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 110 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 112 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 104 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 32 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 95 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| | | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 116 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 114 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 81 | | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 83 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 106 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 121 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 119 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 122 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 126 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 125 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 92 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 94 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 129 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 107 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 116 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 102 |
| | | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 85 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 123 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 110 |
| | | | |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 72 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 88 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 119 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 88 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 67 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 108 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

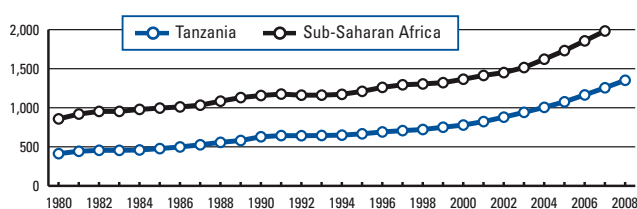
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Tanzania

Key indicators

| | |
|---|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 41.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 20.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 521.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.08 |

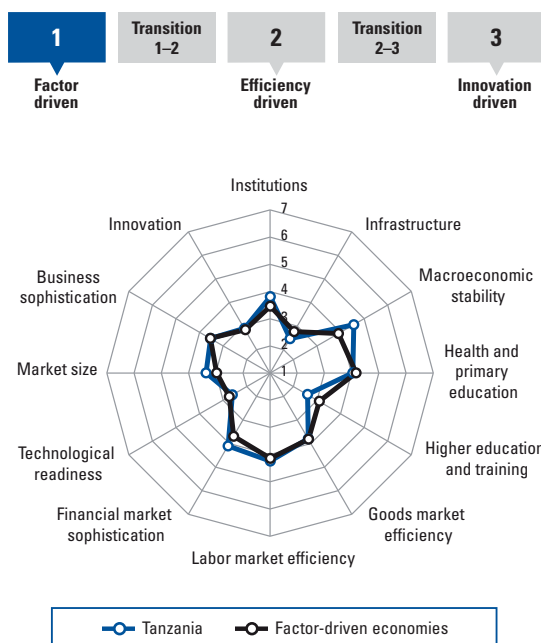
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



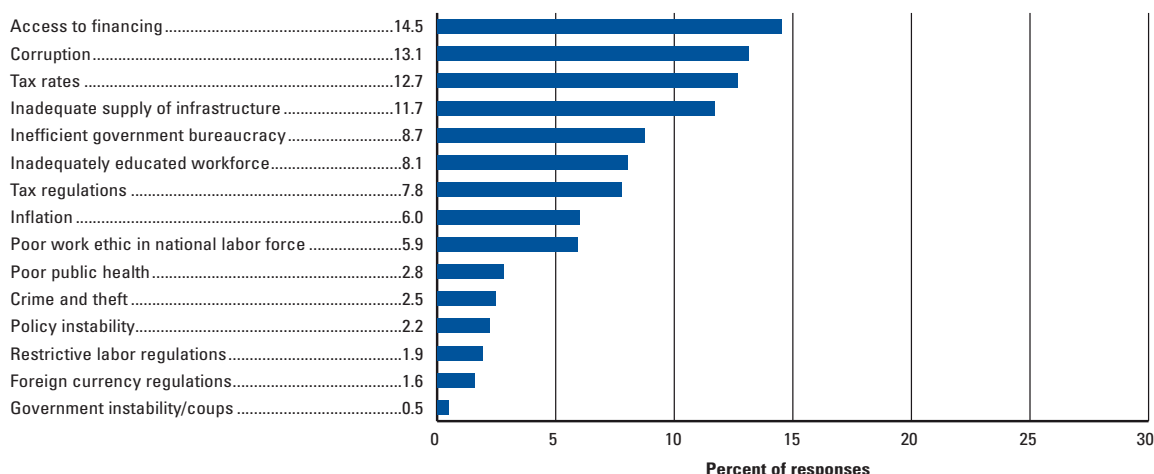
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 100 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 113 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 104 | 3.6 |
| Basic requirements | 103 | 3.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 74 | 3.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 123 | 2.5 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 77 | 4.5 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 112 | 4.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 104 | 3.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 128 | 2.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 104 | 3.8 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 82 | 4.2 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 74 | 4.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 120 | 2.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 79 | 3.4 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 95 | 3.2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 97 | 3.5 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 101 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 89 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 97 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 61 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 73 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 63 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 78 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 60 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 60 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 67 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 77 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 63 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 67 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 58 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 70 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 80 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 82 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 69 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 80 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 120 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 108 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 68 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 120 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 114 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 89 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 122 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 128 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 44 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 124 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 84 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 83 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 37 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 128 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 118 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 126 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 114 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 121 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 125 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 113 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 121 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 123 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 25 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 116 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 125 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 129 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 92 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 128 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 127 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 124 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 95 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 87 |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

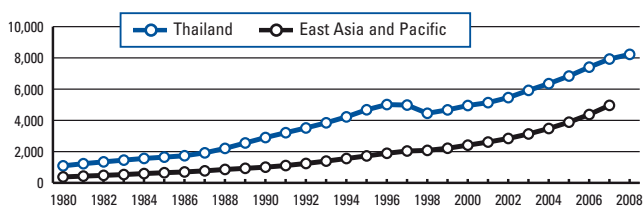
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 108 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 94 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 75 |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 62 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 74 |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 107 |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 80 |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 98 |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 78 |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 87 |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 81 |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 59 |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 119 |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 88 |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 112 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 108 |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 114 |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 124 |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 91 |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 35 |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 107 |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 71 |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 93 |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 4 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 108 |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 75 |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 68 |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 82 |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 85 |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 107 |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 95 |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 111 |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 112 |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 96 |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 84 |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 115 |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 124 |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 115 |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 127 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 74 |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 98 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 114 |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 119 |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 64 |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 98 |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 115 |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 95 |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 112 |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 96 |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 61 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 108 |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 74 |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 88 |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 79 |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 77 |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 103 |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

Thailand

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 64.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 273.2 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 4,115.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.80 |

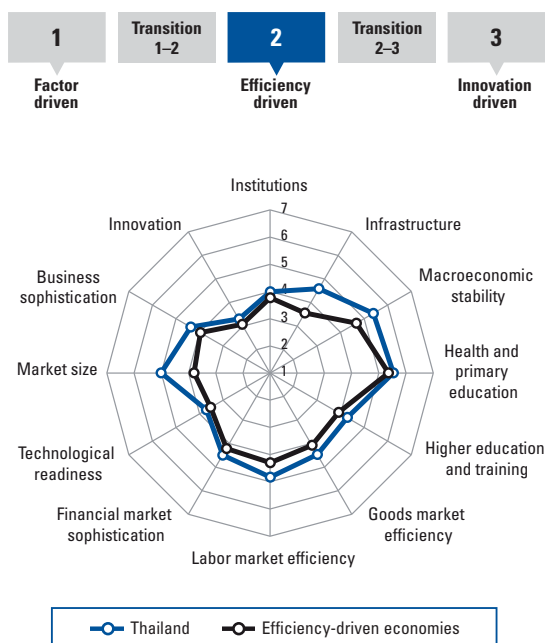
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



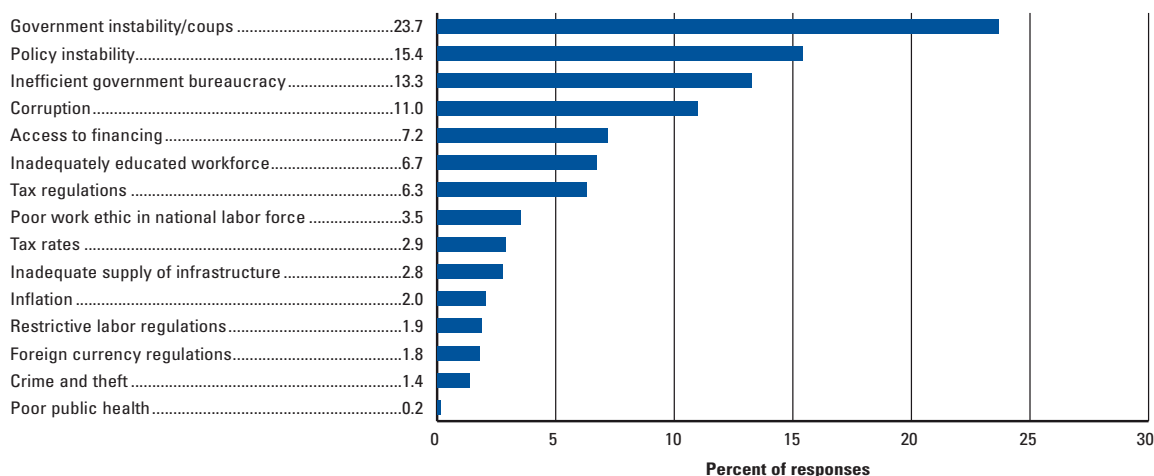
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 36 | 4.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 34 | 4.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 28 | 4.7 |
| Basic requirements | 43 | 4.9 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 60 | 4.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 40 | 4.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 22 | 5.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 61 | 5.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 40 | 4.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 54 | 4.3 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 44 | 4.5 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 25 | 4.8 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 49 | 4.5 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 63 | 3.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 21 | 5.0 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 47 | 3.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 43 | 4.4 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 57 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 73 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 77 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 63 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 71 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 54 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 66 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 43 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 50 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 42 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 50 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 60 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 107 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 61 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 73 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 88 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 64 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 52 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 73 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 43 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 41 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 35 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 52 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 47 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 26 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 16 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 41 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 84 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 34 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 34 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 41 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 51 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 66 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 79 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 95 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 66 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 97 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 104 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 107 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 36 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 87 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 69 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 53 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 44 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 82 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 43 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 67 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 62 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 59 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 41 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 61 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 62 |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

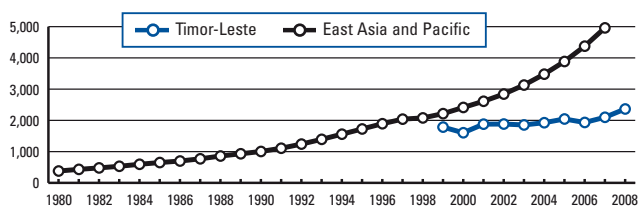
| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 41 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 59 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 53 |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 40 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 56 |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 89 |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 70 |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 80 |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 78 |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 80 |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 44 |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 60 |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 23 |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 46 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 28 |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 89 |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 24 |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 29 |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 84 |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 38 |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 61 |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 32 |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 53 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 33 |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 32 |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 35 |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 49 |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 87 |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 11 |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 43 |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 36 |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 53 |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 61 |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 68 |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 50 |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 21 |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 75 |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 78 |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 78 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 22 |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 18 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 24 |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 40 |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 35 |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 63 |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 42 |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 62 |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 66 |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 47 |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 76 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 59 |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 60 |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 47 |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 44 |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 58 |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 54 |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 68 |

Timor-Leste

Key indicators

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 1.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 0.5 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 468.8 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total..... | n/a |

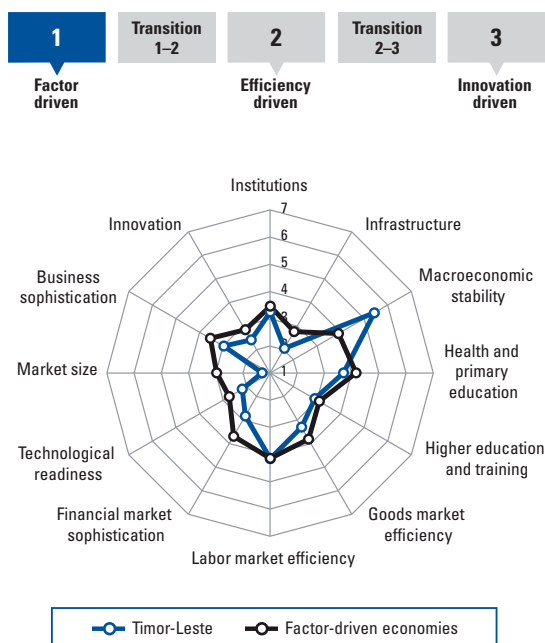
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



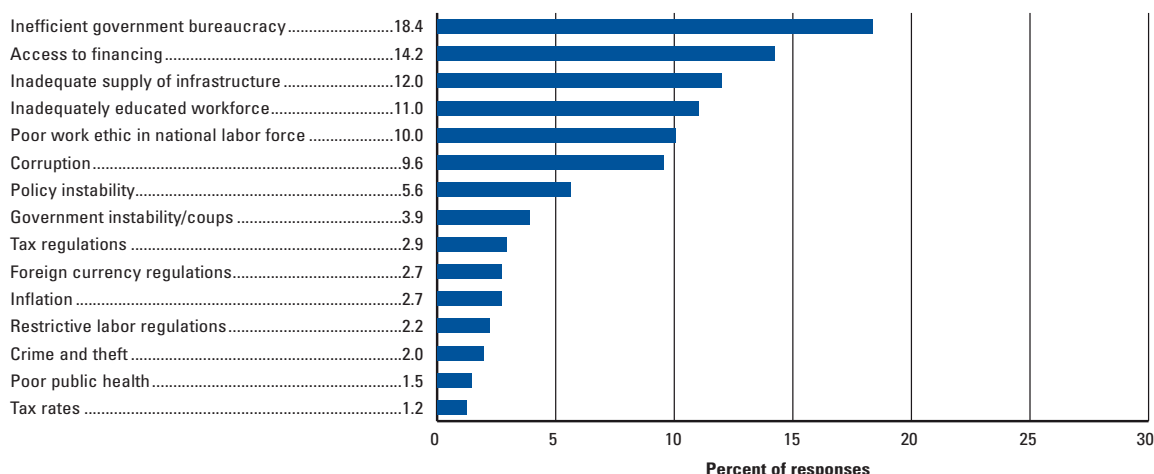
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 126 | 3.3 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 129 | 3.2 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 127 | 3.2 |
| Basic requirements | 109 | 3.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 109 | 3.2 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 130 | 2.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 21 | 5.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 123 | 3.7 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 132 | 2.8 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 116 | 2.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 128 | 3.3 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 91 | 4.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 130 | 2.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 133 | 2.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 133 | 1.3 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 132 | 2.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 133 | 3.0 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 127 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 129 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 106 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 74 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 55 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 89 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 72 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 62 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 55 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 84 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 86 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 120 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 125 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 110 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 106 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 92 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 117 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 132 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 130 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 126 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 128 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 131 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 130 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 129 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 125 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 126 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 129 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 1 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 28 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 57 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 116 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 1 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 133 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 132 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 133 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 119 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 117 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 102 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 106 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 125 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 128 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 1 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 108 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 106 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 113 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 129 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 132 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 130 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 132 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 115 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 132 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 118 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 127 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 35 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 20 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 123 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 87 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 126 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | n/a |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 105 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 110 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 118 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 125 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 128 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 110 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 101 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 63 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 89 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 28 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 114 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 117 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 81 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 86 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 132 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 123 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 97 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 84 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 96 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 100 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 122 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 121 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 127 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 133 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 133 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 129 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 127 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 130 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 132 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | n/a |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 123 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 128 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 133 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 132 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 133 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 103 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 65 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 123 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 132 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 119 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 131 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 118 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 89 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 132 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 104 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 131 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 108 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 133 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 ■ |

* Hard data

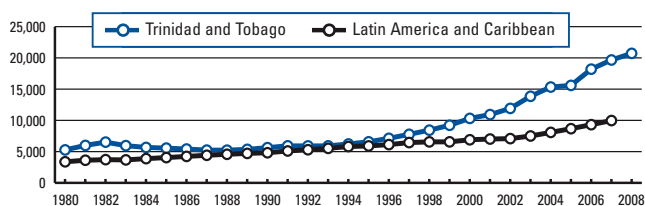
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Trinidad and Tobago

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 1.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 24.8 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 19,012.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.04 |

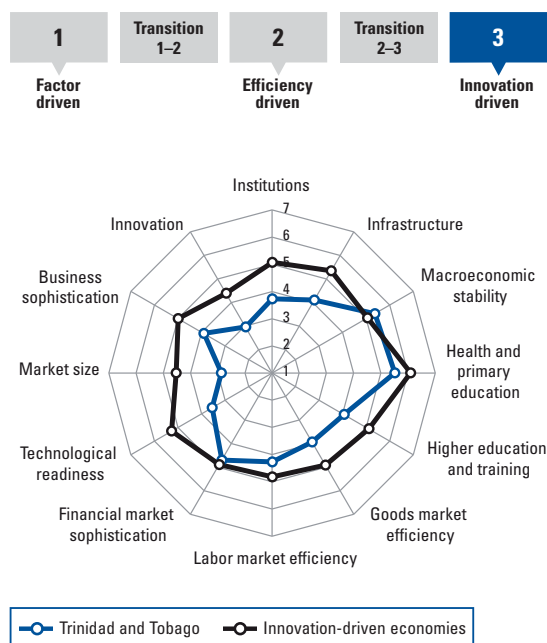
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



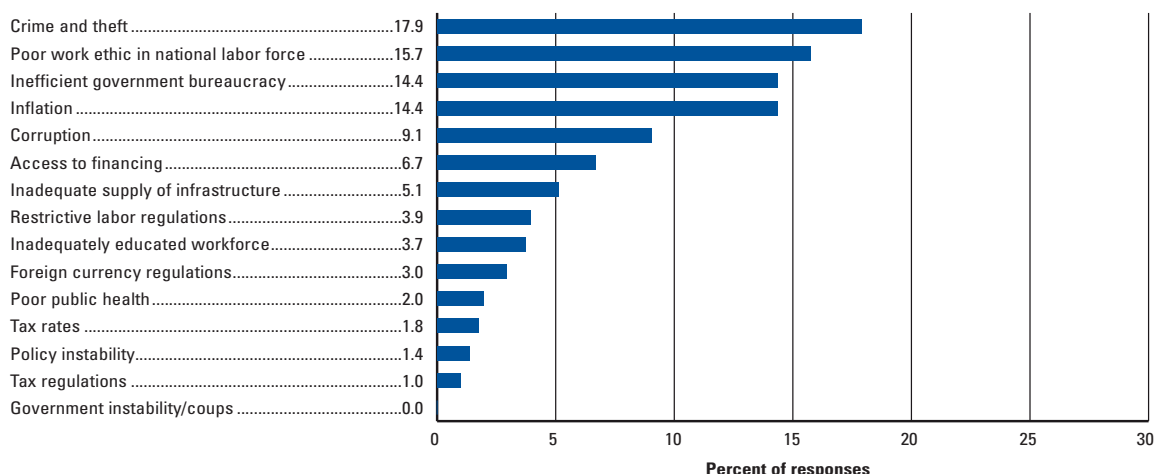
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | .86 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | .92 | 3.9 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | .84 | 3.9 |
| Basic requirements | .48 | 4.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | .80 | 3.7 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | .54 | 4.1 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | .23 | 5.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | .62 | 5.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers | .79 | 3.9 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | .63 | 4.0 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | .92 | 3.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | .81 | 4.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | .34 | 4.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | .67 | 3.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | .102 | 2.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | .79 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | .75 | 3.9 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 62 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 58 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 80 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 124 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 81 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 104 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 100 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 16 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 52 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 34 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 107 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 75 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 89 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 105 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 56 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 95 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 56 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 39 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 46 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 62 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 66 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 55 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 81 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 50 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 128 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 127 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 105 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 129 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 117 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 55 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 71 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 32 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 129 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 56 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 83 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 76 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 9 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 73 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 57 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 92 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 56 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 127 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 43 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 72 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 66 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 46 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 82 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 84 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 49 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 52 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 56 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 79 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 47 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 14 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 70 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 18 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 43 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 104 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 18 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 59 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 23 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 48 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 67 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 62 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 89 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 78 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 22 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 100 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 119 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 34 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 108 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 35 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 94 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 79 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 88 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 57 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 39 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 69 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 68 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 69 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 109 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 79 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 74 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 101 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 81 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 35 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 71 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 27 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 61 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 33 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 117 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 72 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 99 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 65 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 82 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 55 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 55 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 75 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 87 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 131 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 61 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 98 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 65 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 117 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 45 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 55 ■ |

* Hard data

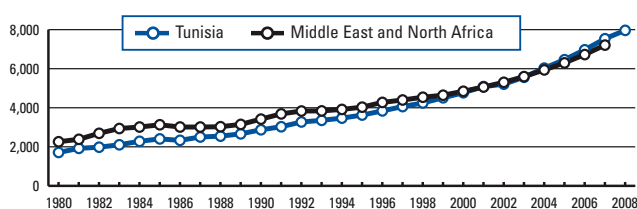
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Tunisia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 10.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 40.3 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 3,907.2 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.12 |

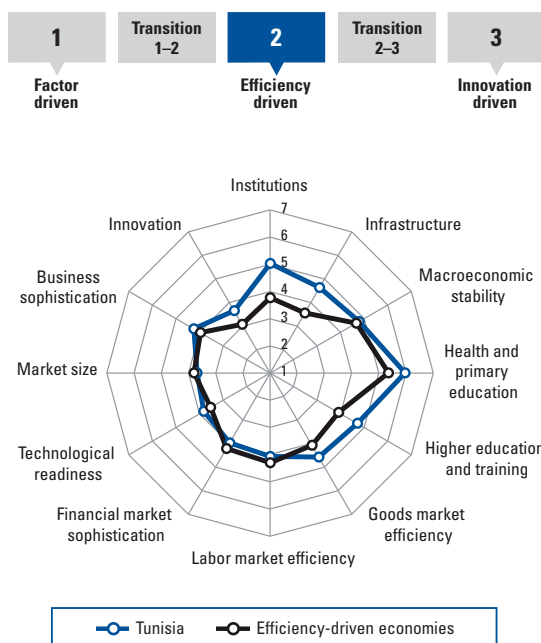
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



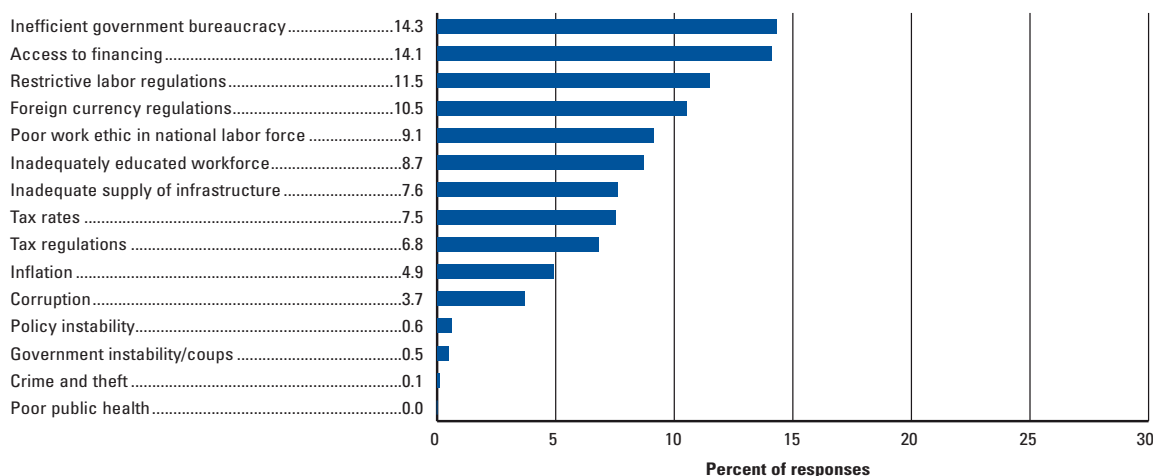
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 40 | 4.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 36 | 4.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 32 | 4.6 |
| Basic requirements | 35 | 5.1 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 23 | 5.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 37 | 4.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 55 | 4.8 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 30 | 6.0 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 56 | 4.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 32 | 4.7 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 39 | 4.6 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 98 | 4.1 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 87 | 4.0 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 55 | 3.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 66 | 3.7 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 45 | 3.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 54 | 4.2 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 38 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 42 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 40 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 43 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 27 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 22 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 24 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 16 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 17 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 44 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 108 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 18 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 5 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 29 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 24 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 8 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 23 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 62 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 28 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 130 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 23 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 43 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 43 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 7 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 20 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 55 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 27 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 48 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 28 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 49 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 31 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 62 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 29 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 54 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 118 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 11 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 108 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 66 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 35 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 28 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 39 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 65 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 28 ■ | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 50 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 41 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 48 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 30 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 124 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 71 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 34 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 72 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 81 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 43 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 56 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 88 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 36 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 69 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 89 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 37 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 110 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 55 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 76 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 89 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 43 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 40 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 39 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 38 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 47 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 34 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 23 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 25 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 15 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 75 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 70 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 61 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 53 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 72 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 25 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 72 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 54 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 12 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 70 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 65 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 66 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 70 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 19 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 19 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 59 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 7 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 75 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 25 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 62 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 46 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 32 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 33 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 47 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 31 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 49 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 65 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 80 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 51 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 49 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 43 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 52 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 10 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 9 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 76 ■ |

* Hard data

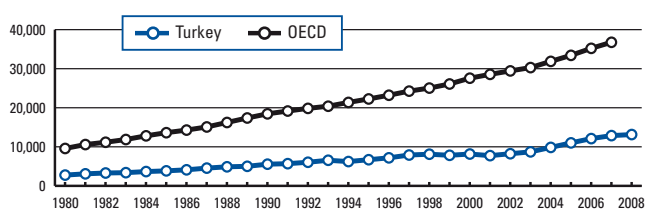
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Turkey

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 75.8 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 729.4 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 10,471.7 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 1.35 |

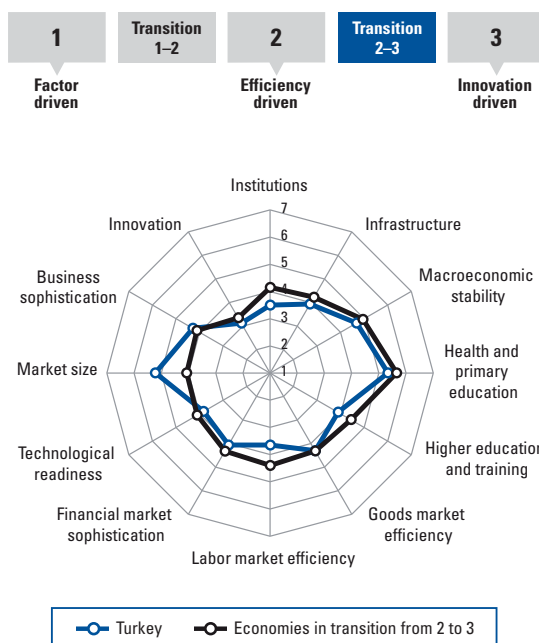
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



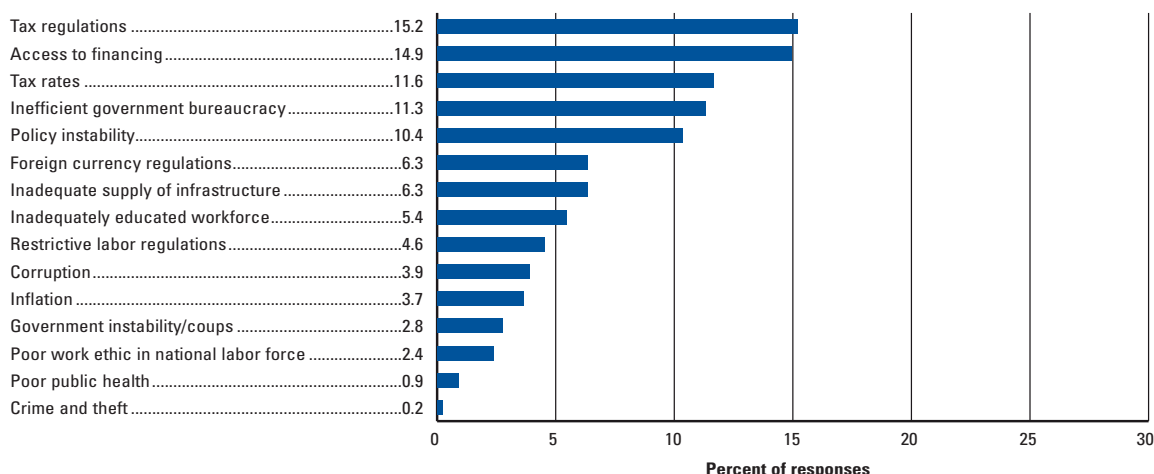
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 61 | 4.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 63 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 53 | 4.2 |
| Basic requirements | 69 | 4.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 96 | 3.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 62 | 3.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 64 | 4.7 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 74 | 5.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 54 | 4.2 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 73 | 3.9 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 56 | 4.3 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 120 | 3.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 80 | 4.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 54 | 3.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 15 | 5.2 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 58 | 3.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 52 | 4.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 89 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 32 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 105 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 53 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 92 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 45 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 90 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 121 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 74 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 77 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 95 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 101 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 9 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 93 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 73 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 83 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 59 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 71 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 46 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 67 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 75 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 126 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 53 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 83 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 98 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 108 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 58 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 91 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 97 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 83 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 89 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 115 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 125 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 69 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 98 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 75 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 31 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 62 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 114 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 48 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 75 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 63 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 80 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 78 | 7.08 Brain drain | 70 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 54 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 125 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 24 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 84 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 40 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 55 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 65 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 75 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 73 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 107 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 64 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 36 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 88 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 42 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 36 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 89 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 72 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 71 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 69 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 72 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 47 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 38 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 52 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 50 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 49 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 25 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 61 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 71 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 82 | 9.06 Internet users* | 54 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 59 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 80 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 92 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 49 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 78 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 81 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 15 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 25 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 87 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 57 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 29 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 79 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 52 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 74 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 52 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 81 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 76 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 54 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 41 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 75 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 36 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 84 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 46 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 44 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 95 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 46 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 71 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 76 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 67 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 89 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 51 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 74 |

* Hard data

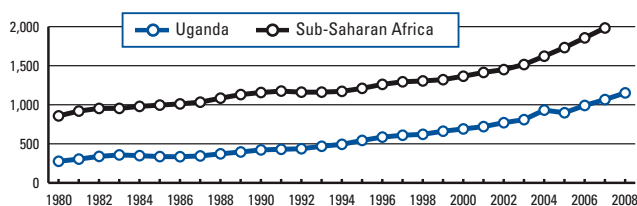
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Uganda

Key indicators

| | |
|---|-------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 31.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 14.5 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 453.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.05 |

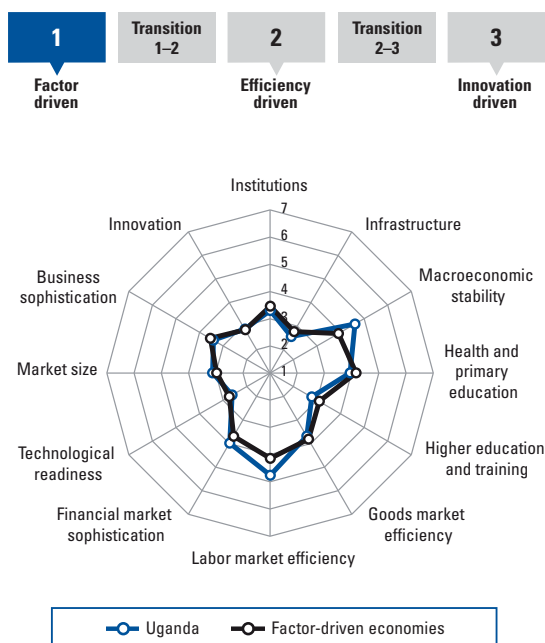
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



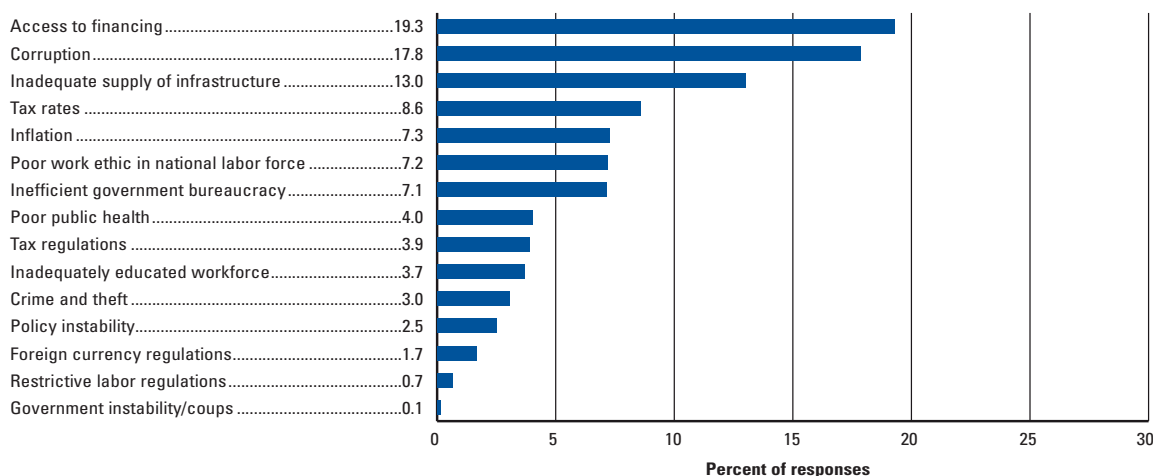
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 108 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 128 | 3.3 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 120 | 3.3 |
| Basic requirements | 110 | 3.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 106 | 3.3 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 119 | 2.5 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 73 | 4.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 116 | 3.9 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 102 | 3.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 123 | 2.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 114 | 3.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 30 | 4.8 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 86 | 4.0 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 118 | 2.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 91 | 3.1 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 103 | 3.1 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 108 | 3.4 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 105 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 55 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 114 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 127 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 126 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 83 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 104 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 96 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 92 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 41 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 125 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 126 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 111 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 69 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 36 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 101 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 69 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 89 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 64 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 112 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 73 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 20 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 120 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 11 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 105 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 99 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 98 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 100 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 84 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 127 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 106 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 103 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 70 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 75 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 5 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 86 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 4 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 10 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 109 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 19 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 115 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 122 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 107 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 101 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 93 | 7.08 Brain drain | 121 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 108 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 15 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 94 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 118 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 116 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 124 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 81 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 83 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 79 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 116 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 90 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 45 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 54 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 100 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 105 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 88 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 23 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 96 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 132 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 125 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 116 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 125 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 122 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 120 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 109 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 130 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 66 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 123 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 121 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 117 | 9.06 Internet users* | 101 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 128 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 106 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 108 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 119 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 57 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 70 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 85 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 107 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 129 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 122 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 62 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 91 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 93 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 107 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 110 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 104 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 92 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 118 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 124 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 87 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 117 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 102 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 132 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 126 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 112 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 104 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 67 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 103 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 72 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 92 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 92 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

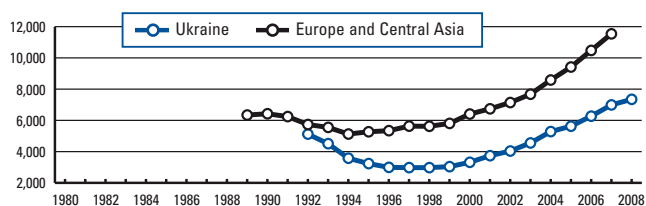
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Ukraine

Key indicators

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 45.9 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 179.7 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 3,920.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 0.50 |

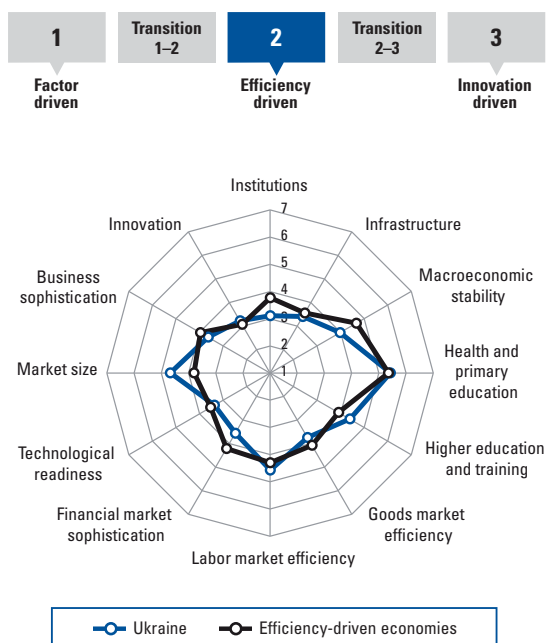
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



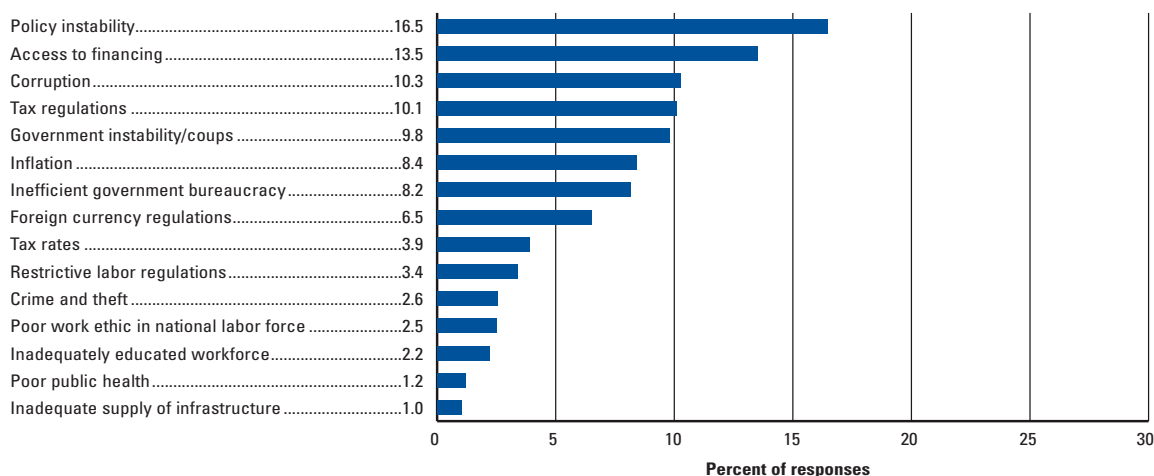
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 82 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 72 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 73 | 4.0 |
| Basic requirements | 94 | 4.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 120 | 3.1 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 78 | 3.4 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 106 | 4.0 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 68 | 5.4 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 68 | 4.0 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 46 | 4.4 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 109 | 3.7 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 49 | 4.6 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 106 | 3.6 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 80 | 3.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 29 | 4.7 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 80 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 91 | 3.6 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | 62 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 127 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 111 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 108 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 91 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 115 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 111 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 105 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 128 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 123 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 106 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 109 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 114 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 75 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 108 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 129 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 130 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 110 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 128 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 49 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 107 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 125 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 46 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 121 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 46 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 115 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 93 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 77 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 108 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 71 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 121 | | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 117 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 94 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 93 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 132 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 52 |
| | | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 92 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 17 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 79 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 19 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 125 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 22 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 30 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 92 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 80 | 7.08 Brain drain | 99 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 101 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 27 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 60 | | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 74 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 44 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 100 |
| | | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 107 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 87 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 68 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 91 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 72 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 124 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 129 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 110 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 89 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 133 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 27 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 127 |
| | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 5 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 90 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 97 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 116 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 90 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 88 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 116 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 106 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 25 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 110 | 9.06 Internet users* | 71 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 73 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 85 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 92 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 66 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 41 | | |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 91 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 60 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 30 |
| | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 37 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 44 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 99 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 9 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 95 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 49 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 86 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 41 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 108 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 95 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 90 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 70 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 76 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 74 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 72 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 110 | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 87 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 103 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 32 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 56 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 68 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 64 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 85 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 50 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 64 |

* Hard data

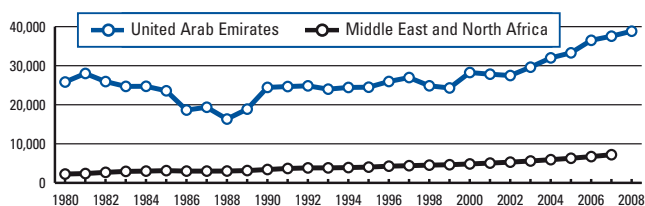
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

United Arab Emirates

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 4.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 260.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 54,606.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.27 |

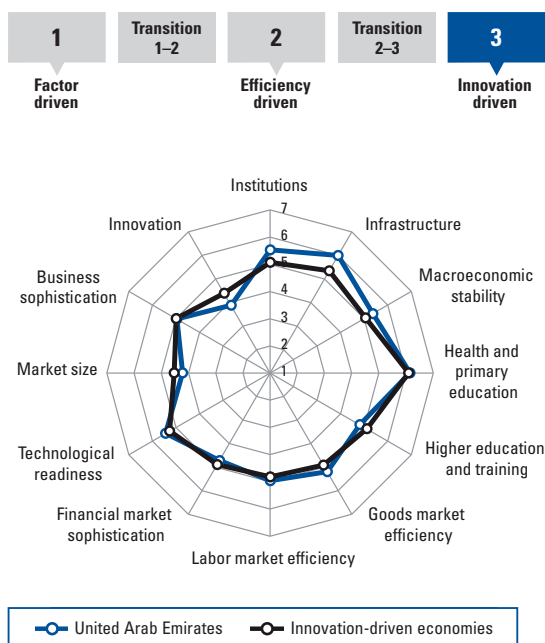
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



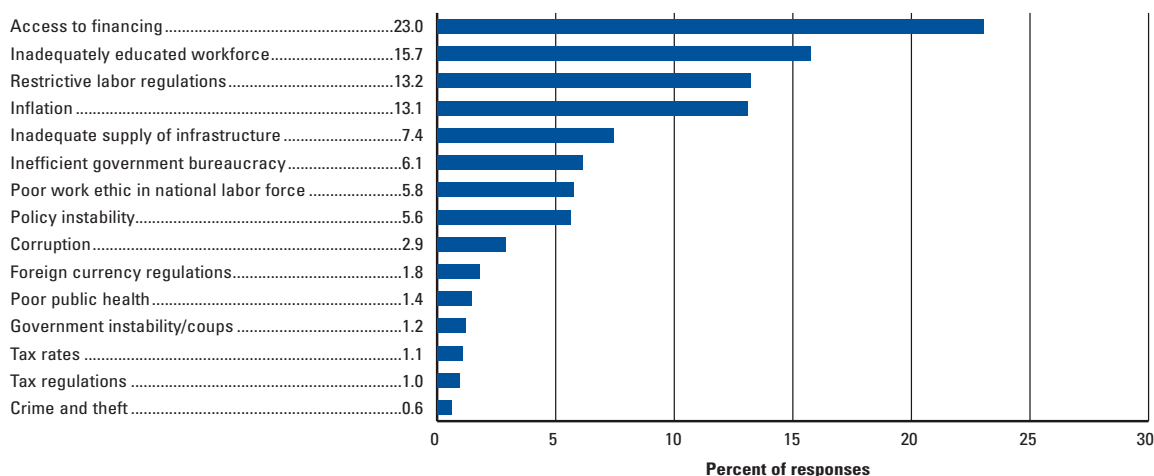
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 23 | 4.9 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 31 | 4.7 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 37 | 4.5 |
| Basic requirements | 9 | 5.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 15 | 5.5 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 6 | 6.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 24 | 5.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 20 | 6.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 21 | 4.9 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 29 | 4.8 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 10 | 5.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 16 | 5.0 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 33 | 4.7 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 17 | 5.4 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 54 | 4.2 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 25 | 4.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 19 | 5.0 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 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 | 15 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 16 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 20 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 29 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 4 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 3 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 32 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 2 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 11 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 60 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 4 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 49 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 6 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 13 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 9 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 7 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 15 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 55 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 21 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 48 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 15 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 19 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 7 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 3 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 11 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 8 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 6 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 28 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 19 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 31 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 20 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 26 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 6 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 20 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 16 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 14 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 11 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 100 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 7 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 10 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | n/a | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 34 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 7 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 3 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 3 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 121 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 11 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 16 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 30 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 35 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 10 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 7 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 7 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 13 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 16 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 9 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 98 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 90 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 41 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 36 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 77 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 23 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 83 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 8 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 58 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 4 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 33 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 10 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 53 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 6 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 40 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 1 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 41 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 2 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 30 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 34 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 19 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 40 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 83 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | n/a | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 56 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 35 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 50 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 81 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 12 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 20 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 24 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 20 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 25 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 22 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 25 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 26 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 28 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 21 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 12 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 30 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 29 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 16 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 18 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 39 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 53 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 30 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 39 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 2 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 28 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 38 ■ |

* Hard data

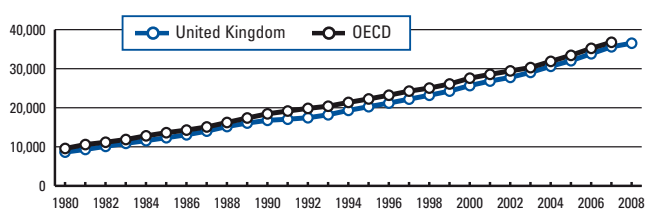
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

United Kingdom

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 61.0 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 2,674.1 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 43,785.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 3.23 |

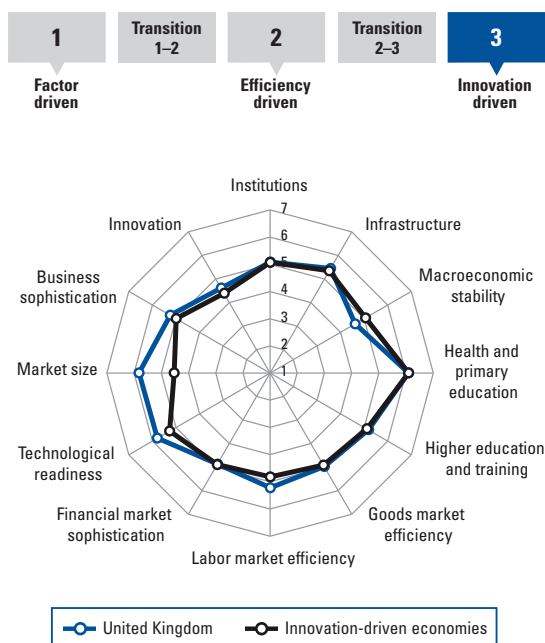
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



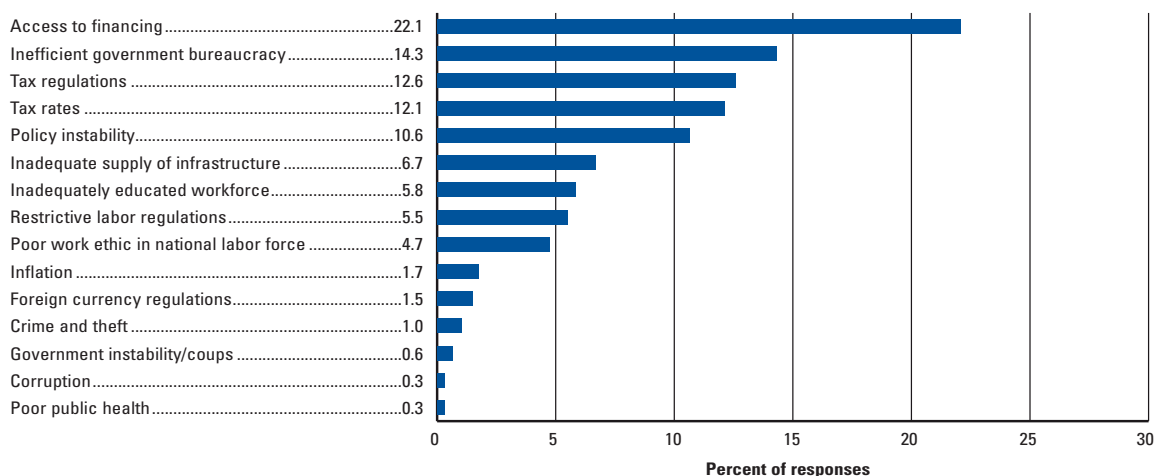
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 13 | 5.2 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 12 | 5.3 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 9 | 5.4 |
| Basic requirements | 26 | 5.3 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 21 | 5.1 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 20 | 5.4 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 71 | 4.6 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 23 | 6.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 8 | 5.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 18 | 5.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 20 | 5.0 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 8 | 5.2 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 24 | 4.9 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 8 | 5.8 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 6 | 5.8 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 14 | 4.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 12 | 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 28 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 21 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 16 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 41 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 16 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 25 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 75 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 86 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 10 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 14 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 40 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 113 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 73 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 54 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 33 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 15 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 23 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 23 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 25 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 33 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 30 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 21 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 31 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 35 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 3 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 18 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 12 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 117 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 92 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 18 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 17 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 96 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 40 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 32 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 57 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 54 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 26 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 15 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 28 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 33 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 38 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 36 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 30 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 30 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 52 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 16 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 17 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 9 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 26 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 6 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 14 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 17 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 84 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 47 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 33 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 53 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 28 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 5 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 10 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 17 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 35 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 40 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 10 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 25 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 18 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 19 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 50 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 36 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 24 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 13 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 19 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 40 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 7 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 49 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 50 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 26 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 22 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 9 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 126 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 46 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 5 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 18 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 22 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 20 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 24 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 20 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 6 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 5 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 12 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 6 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 9 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 18 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 27 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 12 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 15 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 15 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 17 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 19 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 3 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 17 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 16 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 4 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 14 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 7 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 43 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 32 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 20 ■ |

* Hard data

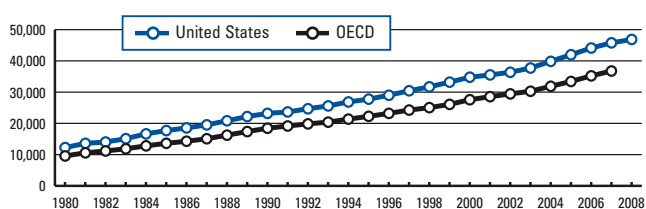
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

United States

Key indicators

| | |
|---|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008 | 308.8 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008 | 14,264.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008 | 46,859.1 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 | 20.69 |

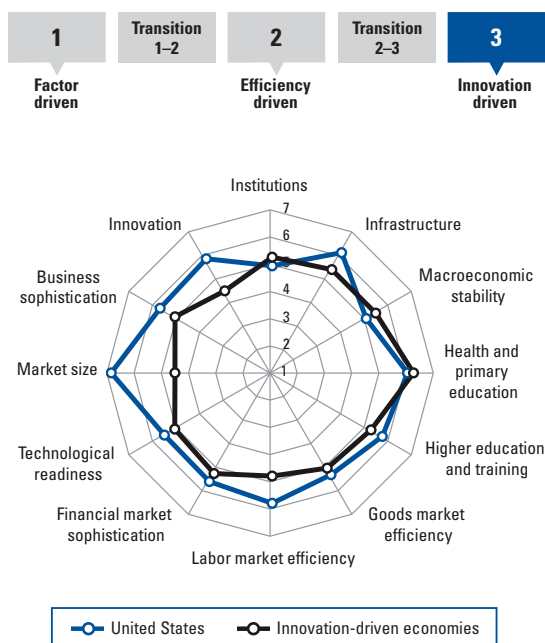
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



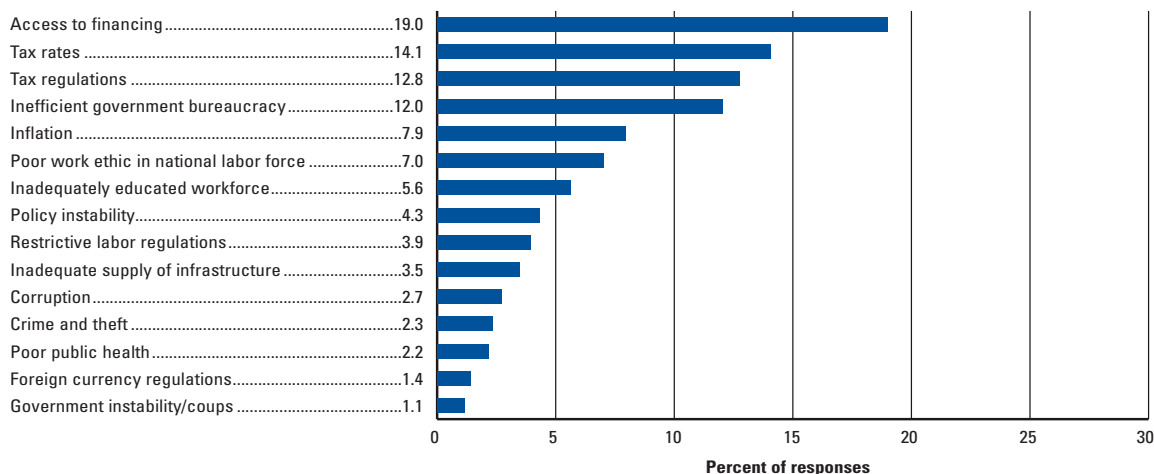
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 2 | 5.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134) | 1 | 5.7 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131) | 1 | 5.7 |
| Basic requirements | 28 | 5.2 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions | 34 | 4.8 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | 8 | 5.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | 93 | 4.3 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | 36 | 5.9 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 1 | 5.7 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | 7 | 5.6 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | 12 | 5.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | 3 | 5.8 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | 20 | 5.0 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | 13 | 5.6 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | 1 | 6.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 1 | 5.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | 5 | 5.7 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | 1 | 5.8 |

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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 30 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 19 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 28 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 43 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 26 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 48 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 68 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 53 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 33 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 35 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 31 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 121 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 74 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 72 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 21 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 22 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 39 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 20 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 28 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 14 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 11 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 17 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 13 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 20 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 1 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 17 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 14 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 122 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 109 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 20 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 12 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 114 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 41 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 1 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 63 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 85 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 36 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 30 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 30 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 77 |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 45 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 43 |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 6 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 22 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 48 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 4 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 10 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 3 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 8 |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 5 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 7 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 11 |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 59 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 67 |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 9 |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 59 |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 44 |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 33 |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 46 |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 68 |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 39 |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 9 |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 26 |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 14 |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 1 |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 8 |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 1 |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 8 |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 11 |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 1 |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 39 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 11 |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 35 |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 33 |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 7 |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 54 |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 5 |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 108 |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 47 |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 5 |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 5 |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 9 |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 32 |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 69 |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 13 |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 6 |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 16 |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 1 |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 2 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 7 |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 9 |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 2 |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 16 |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 11 |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 5 |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 8 |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 1 |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 5 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 6 |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 2 |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 5 |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 1 |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 4 |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 5 |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 3 |

* Hard data

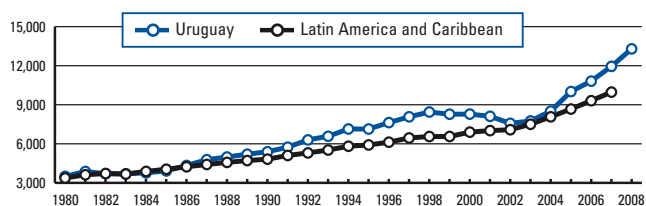
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Uruguay

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 3.4 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 32.3 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 10,081.9 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.06 |

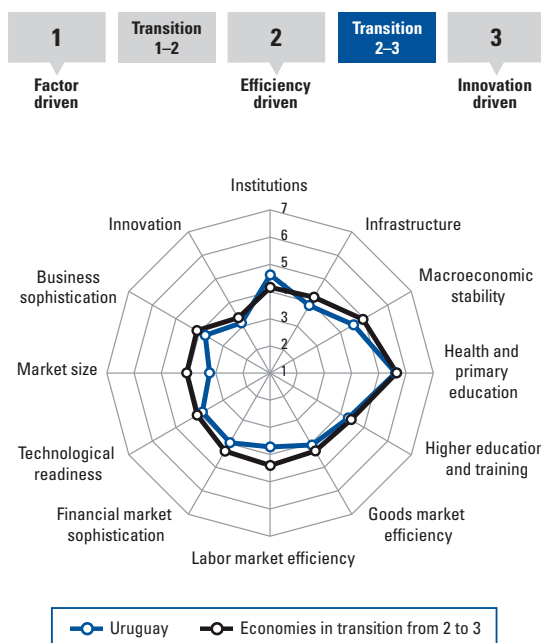
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



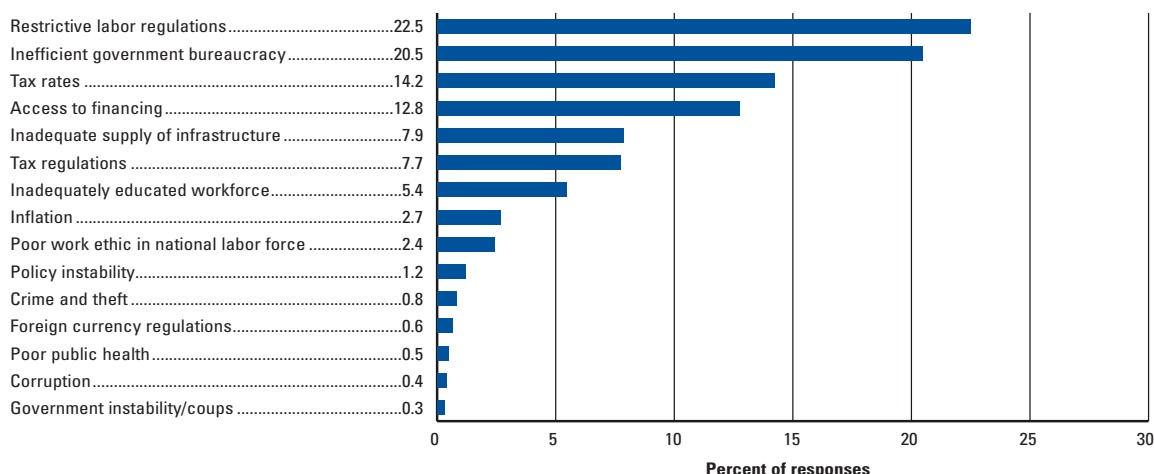
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 65 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 75 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 75 | 4.0 |
| Basic requirements | 49 | 4.6 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 40 | 4.6 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 66 | 3.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 78 | 4.5 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 52 | 5.6 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 82 | 3.9 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 50 | 4.3 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 78 | 4.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 119 | 3.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 88 | 4.0 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 51 | 3.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 88 | 3.2 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 77 | 3.4 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 85 | 3.8 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 53 ■ | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 114 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 52 ■ | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 52 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 30 ■ | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 88 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 28 ■ | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 114 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 30 ■ | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 107 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 24 ■ | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 99 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 108 ■ | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 107 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 83 ■ | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 16 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 67 ■ | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 74 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 54 ■ | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 72 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 47 ■ | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 13 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 3 ■ | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 24 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 70 ■ | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 74 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 19 ■ | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 68 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 73 ■ | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 67 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 30 ■ | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 73 ■ | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 128 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 99 ■ | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 132 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 75 ■ | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 58 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 120 ■ |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 61 ■ | 7.05 Firing costs* | 55 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 46 ■ | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 131 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 103 ■ | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 89 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 40 ■ | 7.08 Brain drain | 108 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 99 ■ | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 77 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 97 ■ | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 36 ■ | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 89 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 47 ■ | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 132 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 101 ■ |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 46 ■ | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 99 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 75 ■ | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 5 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 60 ■ | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 71 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 100 ■ | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 71 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 97 ■ | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 72 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 71 ■ |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 1 ■ | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 1 ■ | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 77 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 14 ■ | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 96 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 42 ■ | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 69 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 30 ■ | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 22 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 85 ■ | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 48 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 59 ■ | 9.06 Internet users* | 44 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 45 ■ | 9.07 Personal computers* | 58 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 68 ■ | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 46 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 29 ■ | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 110 ■ | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 80 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 93 ■ |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 52 ■ | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 23 ■ | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 106 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 61 ■ | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 75 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 88 ■ | 11.03 State of cluster development | 88 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 43 ■ | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 97 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 43 ■ | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 76 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 56 ■ | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 70 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 92 ■ | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 75 ■ |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 68 ■ |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 71 ■ |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 65 ■ |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 76 ■ |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 69 ■ |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 66 ■ |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 70 ■ |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 87 ■ |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 56 ■ |

* Hard data

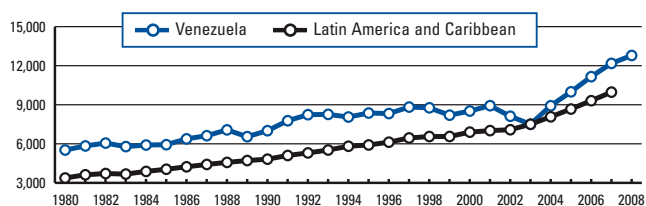
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Venezuela

Key indicators

| | |
|--|----------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 28.1 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 319.4 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 11,388.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.52 |

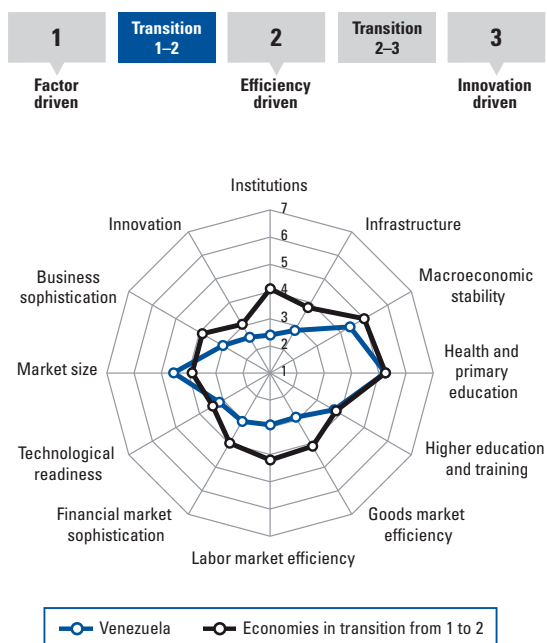
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



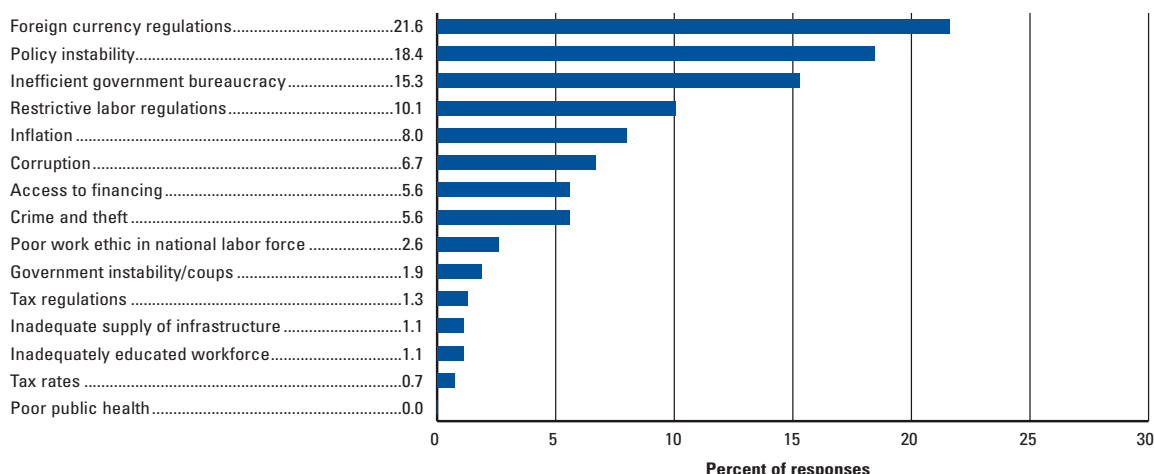
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 113 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 105 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 98 | 3.6 |
| Basic requirements | 104 | 3.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 133 | 2.4 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 106 | 2.8 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 91 | 4.4 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 81 | 5.2 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 108 | 3.4 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 83 | 3.7 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 132 | 2.9 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 133 | 2.9 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 126 | 3.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 91 | 3.2 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 37 | 4.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 130 | 2.8 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 132 | 3.0 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 132 ■ |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 132 ■ |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 133 ■ |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 124 ■ |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 133 ■ |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 132 ■ |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 133 ■ |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 133 ■ |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 132 ■ |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 133 ■ |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 132 ■ |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 104 ■ |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 129 ■ |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 123 ■ |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 133 ■ |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 129 ■ |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 112 ■ |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 128 ■ |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 121 ■ |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 103 ■ |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 88 ■ |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 97 ■ |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 129 ■ |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 109 ■ |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 56 ■ |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 105 ■ |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 57 ■ |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 60 ■ |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 19 ■ |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 132 ■ |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 75 ■ |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 28 ■ |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 96 ■ |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 96 ■ |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 82 ■ |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 56 ■ |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 77 ■ |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 91 ■ |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 68 ■ |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 45 ■ |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 102 ■ |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 89 ■ |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 92 ■ |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 86 ■ |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 39 ■ |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 117 ■ |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 114 ■ |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 57 ■ |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 88 ■ |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 102 ■ |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 100 ■ |

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|--|----------|
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 131 ■ |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 126 ■ |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 124 ■ |
| 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 103 ■ |
| 6.05 Total tax rate* | 103 ■ |
| 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 125 ■ |
| 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 127 ■ |
| 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 132 ■ |
| 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 131 ■ |
| 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 127 ■ |
| 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 124 ■ |
| 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 132 ■ |
| 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 133 ■ |
| 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 132 ■ |
| 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 91 ■ |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 133 ■ |
| 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 121 ■ |
| 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 128 ■ |
| 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 133 ■ |
| 7.05 Firing costs* | 128 ■ |
| 7.06 Pay and productivity | 129 ■ |
| 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 88 ■ |
| 7.08 Brain drain | 122 ■ |
| 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 98 ■ |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 88 ■ |
| 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 111 ■ |
| 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 109 ■ |
| 8.04 Venture capital availability | 110 ■ |
| 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 133 ■ |
| 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 126 ■ |
| 8.07 Soundness of banks | 109 ■ |
| 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 110 ■ |
| 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 ■ |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 110 ■ |
| 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 113 ■ |
| 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 110 ■ |
| 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 125 ■ |
| 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 58 ■ |
| 9.06 Internet users* | 64 ■ |
| 9.07 Personal computers* | 64 ■ |
| 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 62 ■ |
| 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 33 ■ |
| 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 43 ■ |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 133 ■ |
| 11.02 Local supplier quality | 127 ■ |
| 11.03 State of cluster development | 133 ■ |
| 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 133 ■ |
| 11.05 Value chain breadth | 133 ■ |
| 11.06 Control of international distribution | 118 ■ |
| 11.07 Production process sophistication | 105 ■ |
| 11.08 Extent of marketing | 92 ■ |
| 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 96 ■ |
| 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 125 ■ |
| 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 103 ■ |
| 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 123 ■ |
| 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 95 ■ |
| 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 130 ■ |
| 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 106 ■ |
| 12.07 Utility patents* | 62 ■ |

* Hard data

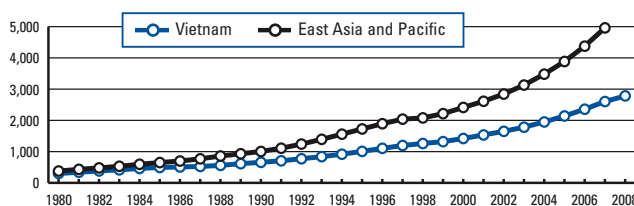
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Vietnam

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 88.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 89.8 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,040.4 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.35 |

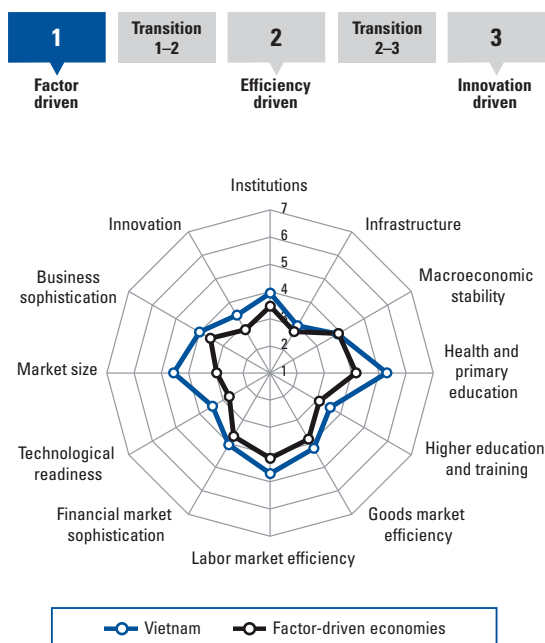
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



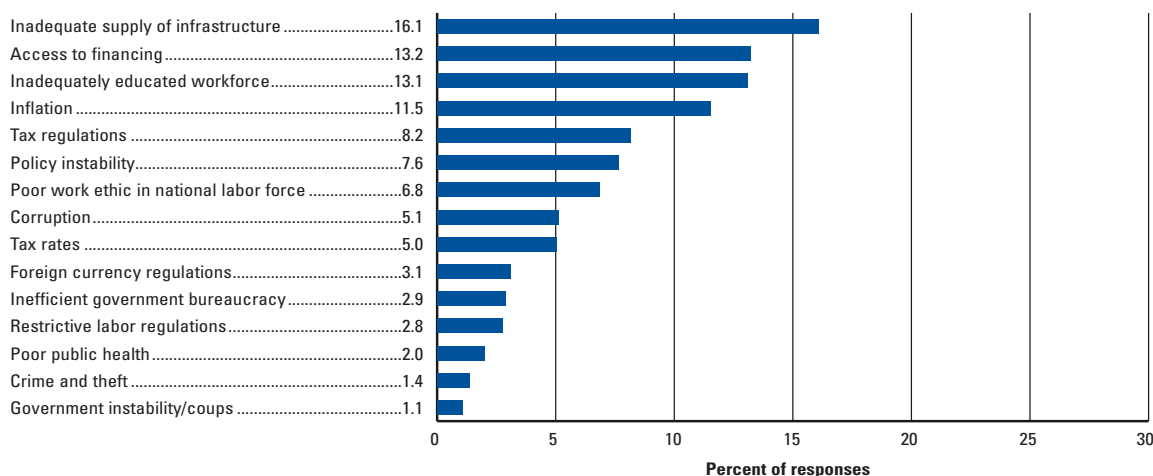
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 75 | 4.0 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 70 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 68 | 4.0 |
| Basic requirements | 92 | 4.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 63 | 3.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 94 | 3.0 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 112 | 3.9 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 76 | 5.3 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 61 | 4.1 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 92 | 3.5 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 67 | 4.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 38 | 4.7 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 82 | 4.1 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 73 | 3.5 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 38 | 4.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 55 | 3.7 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 70 | 4.0 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (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/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 66 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 62 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 93 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 41 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 82 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 56 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 36 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 48 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 68 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 61 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 57 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 99 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 76 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 111 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 106 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 29 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 49 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 103 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 48 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 126 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 53 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 107 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 99 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 27 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 72 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 91 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 85 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 80 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 44 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 43 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 63 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 108 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 49 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 78 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 79 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 66 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 35 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 24 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 111 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 104 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 102 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 6 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 58 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 82 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 99 | 7.08 Brain drain | 76 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 84 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 14 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 38 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 103 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 98 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 36 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 11 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 69 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 110 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 50 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 31 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 80 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 126 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 126 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 24 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 111 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 81 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 90 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 36 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 91 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 86 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 81 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 88 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 51 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 100 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 70 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 82 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 48 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 78 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 79 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 63 | 9.06 Internet users* | 76 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 69 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 62 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 80 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 77 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 71 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 103 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 39 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 29 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 100 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 107 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 74 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 85 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 92 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 53 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 18 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 111 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 105 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 58 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 77 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 89 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 89 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 46 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 73 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 76 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 79 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 33 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 64 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 27 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 59 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 11 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 62 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

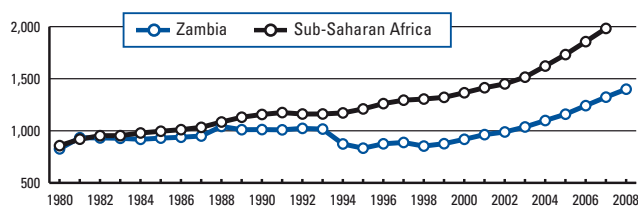
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Zambia

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 12.2 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 14.3 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 1,150.5 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.03 |

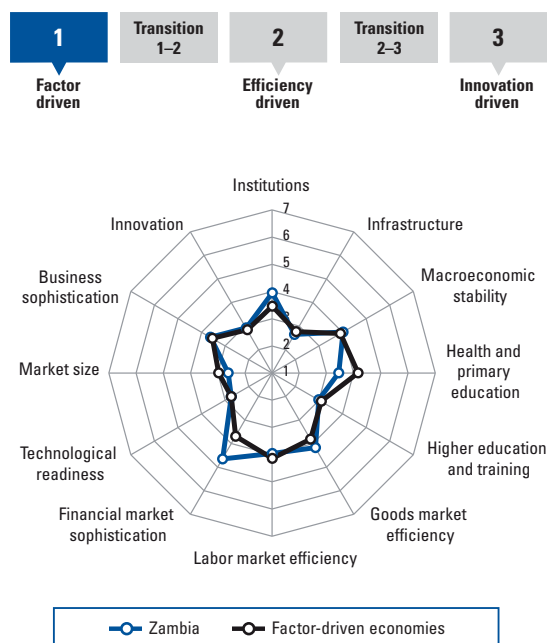
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



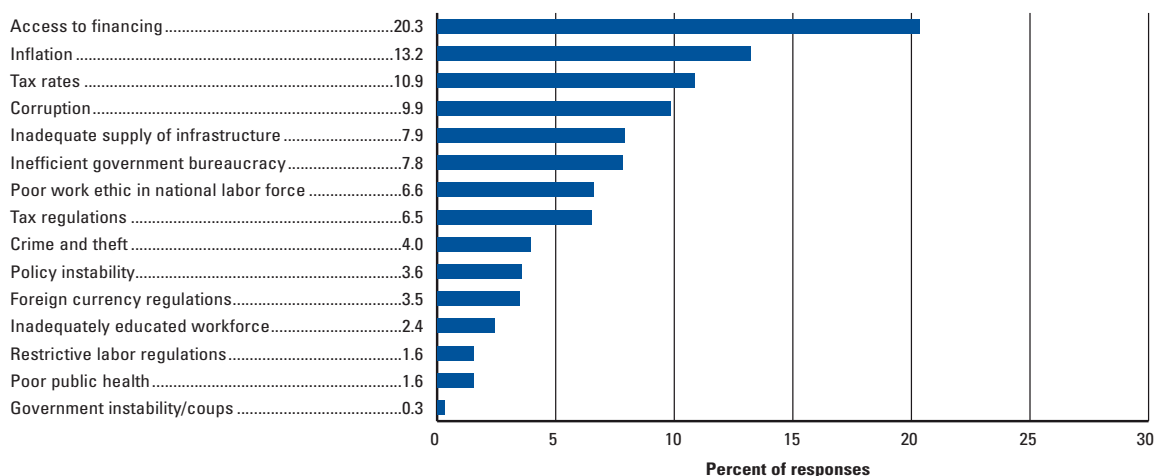
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 112 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 112 | 3.5 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 122 | 3.3 |
| Basic requirements | 117 | 3.5 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 61 | 3.9 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 111 | 2.6 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 104 | 4.0 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 126 | 3.4 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 98 | 3.5 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 114 | 3.0 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 70 | 4.2 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 107 | 4.0 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 41 | 4.6 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 109 | 2.7 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 111 | 2.6 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 90 | 3.3 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 93 | 3.6 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 64 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 95 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 62 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 69 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 79 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 69 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 77 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 98 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 70 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 6 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 86 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 26 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 91 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 53 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 30 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 50 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 65 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 48 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 78 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 122 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 33 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 17 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 50 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 25 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 84 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 81 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 65 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 84 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 63 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 94 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 58 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 75 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 77 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 46 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 82 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 67 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 63 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 30 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 107 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 125 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 110 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 103 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 90 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 51 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 81 | 7.08 Brain drain | 92 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 117 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 79 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 104 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 108 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 91 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 120 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 39 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 81 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 77 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 103 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 85 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 30 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 106 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 55 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 117 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 53 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 53 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 44 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 5 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 125 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 120 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 97 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 129 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 103 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 128 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 87 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 128 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 76 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 128 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 117 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 128 | 9.06 Internet users* | 108 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 130 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 112 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 97 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 111 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 64 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 119 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 110 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 124 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 113 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 127 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 90 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 58 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 99 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 90 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 73 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 82 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 77 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 116 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 120 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 92 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 119 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 98 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 110 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 100 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 90 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 115 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 84 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 113 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 74 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 101 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 76 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

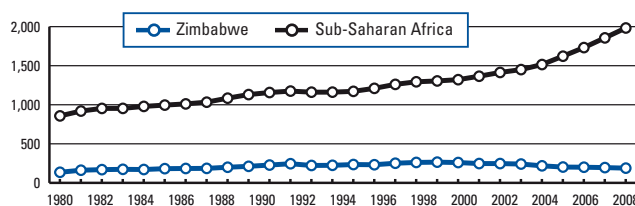
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Zimbabwe

Key indicators

| | |
|--|------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 13.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2007..... | 12.0 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2007..... | 54.6 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total..... | n/a |

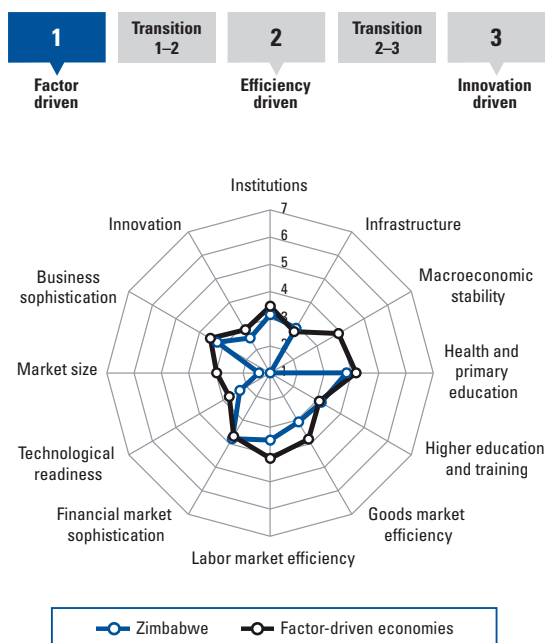
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



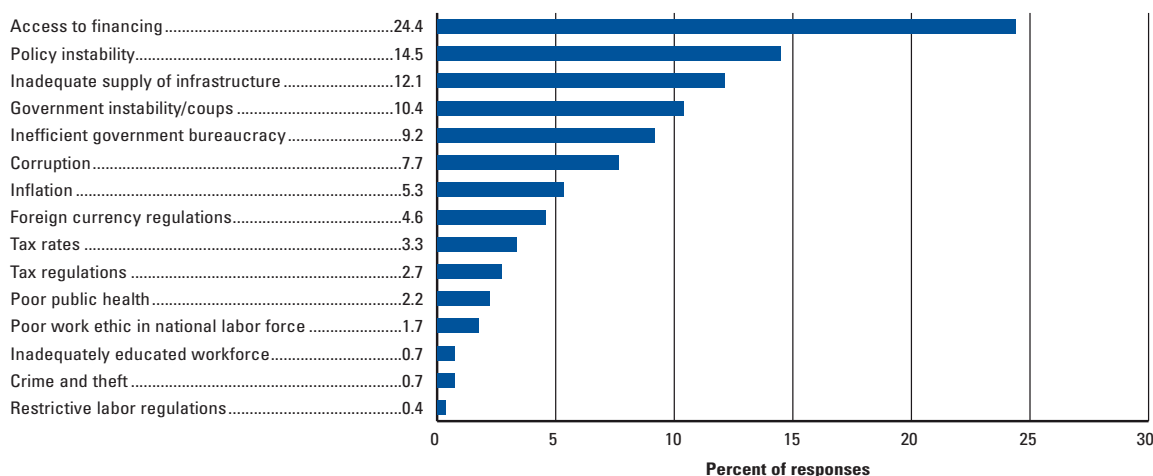
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 132 | 2.8 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 133 | 2.9 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 129 | 2.9 |
| Basic requirements | 132 | 2.7 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 118 | 3.1 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 101 | 2.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 133 | 1.0 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 119 | 3.8 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 130 | 2.9 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 111 | 3.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 130 | 3.1 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 125 | 3.5 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 98 | 3.8 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 130 | 2.3 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 130 | 1.4 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 124 | 2.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 121 | 3.3 |
| 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/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 133 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 129 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 99 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 77 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 120 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 93 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 125 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 127 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 129 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 113 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 126 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 85 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 130 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 125 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 118 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 133 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 93 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 118 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 130 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 117 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 85 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 122 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 38 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 131 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 91 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 116 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 46 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 128 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 125 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 108 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 99 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 55 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 96 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 40 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 131 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 56 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 61 |
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| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 55 | 7.08 Brain drain | 130 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 102 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 76 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 109 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 127 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 90 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 108 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 28 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 120 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 133 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 124 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | n/a | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 132 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 133 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 90 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 129 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 131 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 131 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 82 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 18 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 110 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 115 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 132 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 124 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 123 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 132 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 119 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 127 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 132 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 129 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 128 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 105 | 9.06 Internet users* | 89 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 132 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 76 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 83 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 102 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 99 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 10 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 132 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 131 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 115 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 120 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 127 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 46 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 125 |
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| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 84 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 121 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 125 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 129 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 116 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 116 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 66 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 128 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 117 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 64 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 132 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 105 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 111 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 108 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 132 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 126 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 90 |

* Hard data

Note: 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

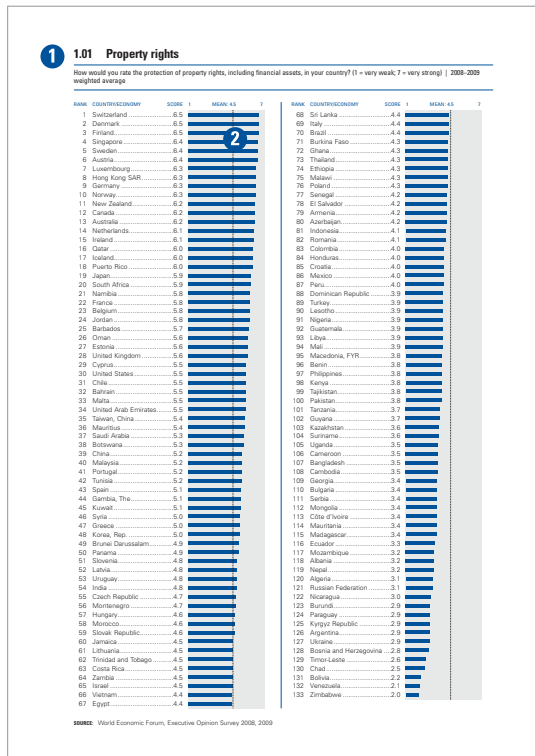
Data Tables

How to Read the Data Tables

The following pages provide detailed data for all 133 economies included in the *The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010*. The data tables are organized into 13 sections:

- Basic indicators
 - I. Institutions
 - II. Infrastructure
 - III. Macroeconomic stability
 - IV. Health and primary education
 - V. Higher education and training
 - VI. Goods market efficiency
 - VII. Labor market efficiency
 - VIII. Financial market sophistication
 - 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.



Two types of data are presented in the tables:

- **Survey data:** These data are the results drawn from the World Economic Forum’s Executive Opinion Survey.
- **Hard data:** These data come from indicators obtained from a variety of sources.

Survey data

1 Data yielded from the World Economic Forum’s Executive Opinion Survey are presented in blue-colored bar graphs. Survey questions asked for responses on a scale of 1 to 7, where an answer of 1 corresponds to the lowest possible score and an answer of 7 corresponds to the highest possible score. For each Survey question, individual responses are aggregated at country level in order to produce country scores. For more information on the Executive Opinion Survey and a detailed explanation of how country scores are computed, please refer to Chapter 1.2.

For each Survey variable, the corresponding Survey question and the two extreme answers are shown. Scores are reported with a precision of one decimal point, although exact figures are used to determine rankings. For example, in the case of variable 1.01 on property rights, Luxembourg’s score is 6.31593, Hong Kong SAR’s score is 6.28335, Germany’s score is 6.27012, and Norway’s score is 6.26696. These countries are ranked 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, respectively, although they are all listed with the same rounded score of 6.3. For Table 4.01 showing the results of the Survey question about the business impact of malaria, the symbol “—” is used when no malaria cases were reported for a country (see Table 4.02).

2 A dotted line on the graph indicates the mean score across the 133 economies.

3 0.01 GDP valued at current prices (hard data)

Gross domestic product (current prices) in millions of US dollars | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/TERMINOLOGY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/TERMINOLOGY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------|------------|------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | United States | 14,264,600 | 68 | Ecuador | 52,572 F |
| 2 | Japan | 4,923,700 | 69 | Bulgaria | 51,980 F |
| 3 | China | 4,450,519 | 70 | Serbia | 50,061 F |
| 4 | Germany | 3,887,510 | 71 | Lithuania | 47,304 F |
| 5 | France | 2,892,340 | 72 | Azerbaijan | 46,978 F |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 2,674,090 | 73 | Dominican Republic | 46,597 F |
| 7 | Italy | 2,312,950 | 74 | Tanzania | 46,246 F |
| 8 | Russian Federation | 1,676,590 | 75 | Sri Lanka | 39,604 F |
| 9 | Spain | 1,611,370 | 76 | Dominica | 38,996 F |
| 10 | Saudi | 1,572,880 | 77 | Latvia | 34,054 F |
| 11 | Canada | 1,510,960 | 78 | Uruguay | 32,262 F |
| 12 | India | 1,209,680 | 79 | Kenya | 30,226 F |
| 13 | Mexico | 1,098,130 | 80 | Costa Rica | 29,820 F |
| 14 | Australia | 1,010,700 | 81 | Ethiopia | 25,656 F |
| 15 | Korea, Rep. | 847,010 | 82 | Cyprus | 24,943 F |
| 16 | Netherlands | 686,880 | 83 | Tinidad and Tobago | 24,906 F |
| 17 | Turkey | 729,443 | 84 | Côte d'Ivoire | 23,508 F |
| 18 | Indonesia | 611,760 | 85 | Cameroon | 23,232 F |
| 20 | Belgium | 508,300 | 87 | Paraguay | 23,086 F |
| 21 | Switzerland | 492,556 | 88 | El Salvador | 22,115 F |
| 22 | Sweden | 484,550 | 89 | Bahrain | 21,226 F |
| 23 | Saudi Arabia | 481,631 | 90 | Tajikistan | 20,721 F |
| 24 | Norway | 456,226 | 91 | Jordan | 20,030 F |
| 25 | Austria | 412,321 | 92 | Slovenia and Neopaganija | 19,496 F |
| 26 | Taiwan, China | 392,550 | 93 | Iceland | 17,549 F |
| 27 | Greece | 357,556 | 94 | Bolivia | 17,410 F |
| 28 | Denmark | 342,252 | 95 | Chad | 16,124 F |
| 29 | Argentina | 326,474 | 96 | Paraguay | 16,006 F |
| 30 | Venezuela | 319,443 | 97 | Burund | 14,560 F |
| 31 | South Africa | 277,188 | 98 | Uganda | 14,529 F |
| 32 | Finland | 272,860 | 99 | Jamaica | 14,297 F |
| 33 | Ireland | 273,238 | 100 | Zambia | 14,122 F |
| 34 | Thailand | 272,346 | 101 | Honduras | 14,126 F |
| 35 | United Arab Emirates | 260,141 | 102 | Botswana | 13,461 F |
| 36 | Portugal | 244,492 | 103 | Sanjgal | 13,350 F |
| 37 | Colombia | 240,654 | 104 | Albania | 12,966 F |
| 38 | Malaysia | 222,219 | 105 | Georgia | 12,870 F |
| 39 | Czech Republic | 217,027 | 106 | Nepal | 12,698 F |
| 40 | Hong Kong SAR | 215,559 | 107 | Zimbabwe | 11,977 F |
| 41 | Nigeria | 214,469 | 108 | America | 11,926 F |
| 42 | Israel | 201,781 | 109 | Camodia | 11,182 F |
| 43 | Romania | 199,873 | 110 | Mauritius | 8,954 F |
| 44 | Singapore | 181,539 | 111 | Macedonia, FYR | 8,559 F |
| 45 | Ukraine | 179,775 | 112 | Moldavia | 8,254 F |
| 46 | Chile | 169,373 | 113 | Mali | 8,750 F |
| 47 | Philippines | 168,940 | 114 | Mauritius | 8,736 F |
| 48 | Pakistan | 167,440 | 115 | Namibia | 8,446 F |
| 49 | Egypt | 162,164 | 116 | Chad | 8,390 F |
| 50 | Algeria | 159,666 | 117 | Moldia | 8,236 F |
| 51 | Kuwait | 158,089 | 118 | Burkina Faso | 8,102 F |
| 52 | Hungary | 156,284 | 119 | Burkina | 6,946 F |
| 53 | Kazakhstan | 132,229 | 120 | Nicaragua | 6,350 F |
| 54 | New Zealand | 128,420 | 121 | Mongolia | 5,256 F |
| 55 | Panama | 127,588 | 122 | Tajikistan | 5,135 F |
| 56 | Qatar | 102,302 | 123 | Kyrgyz Republic | 5,040 F |
| 57 | Libya | 100,071 | 124 | Montenegro | 4,820 F |
| 58 | Slovak Republic | 95,404 | 125 | Malawi | 4,268 F |
| 59 | Vietnam | 89,829 | 126 | Barbados | 3,682 F |
| 60 | Puerto Rico | 88,902 | 127 | Mauritania | 3,161 F |
| 61 | Morocco | 86,394 | 128 | Suriname | 2,994 F |
| 62 | Bangladesh | 81,939 | 129 | Lesotho | 1,620 F |
| 63 | Croatia | 69,322 | 130 | Guyana | 1,130 F |
| 64 | Luxembourg | 54,573 | 131 | Burundi | 1,097 F |
| 65 | Syria | 54,803 | 132 | Gambia, The | 896 F |
| 66 | Somalia | 54,633 | 133 | Togo | 499 F |
| 67 | Oman | 52,584 | | | |

SOURCE: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (April 2009); national sources
1/2007

Hard data

3 While Survey data provide qualitative information, hard data provide an objective measure of a quantity (e.g., gross domestic product, malaria incidence, number of personal computers, number of procedures required to start a business, and so on). We use the latest data available from international organizations (such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, various United Nations agencies, and the International Telecommunication Union), completed, if necessary, by national sources. In the following pages, hard data variables 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 was collected) follows the description.

When the year differs from the base year for a particular country, this is indicated in a footnote. A more detailed description and the full source for each variable can be found in the Technical Notes and Sources section at the end of this *Report*. When data are not available or are too outdated, “n/a” is used in lieu of the rank and the value.

In the case of hard data, true ties between two or more countries are possible. In such cases, shared rankings are indicated accordingly. For example, the number of procedures required to start a business—just three—is the same in Belgium, Finland, Georgia, and Sweden. As a result, the four countries share the fourth position in Table 6.06.

Index of Data Tables

| | | | |
|---|------------|--|------------|
| Basic indicators | 339 | Section V: Higher education and training | 393 |
| 0.01 GDP valued at current prices (hard data) | 340 | 5.01 Secondary enrollment (hard data) | 394 |
| 0.02 Population (hard data) | 341 | 5.02 Tertiary enrollment (hard data) | 395 |
| 0.03 GDP (current prices) per capita (hard data) | 342 | 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 396 |
| 0.04 GDP (PPP) as share of world total (hard data) | 343 | 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 397 |
| | | 5.05 Quality of management schools | 398 |
| | | 5.06 Internet access in schools | 399 |
| Section I: Institutions | 345 | 5.07 Local availability of specialized research and training services | 400 |
| 1.01 Property rights | 346 | 5.08 Extent of staff training | 401 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 347 | | |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 348 | Section VI: Goods market efficiency | 403 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 349 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 404 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 350 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 405 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 351 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 406 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 352 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 407 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 353 | 6.05 Total tax rate (hard data) | 408 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 354 | 6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business (hard data) | 409 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 355 | 6.07 Time required to start a business (hard data) | 410 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 356 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 411 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 357 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 412 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 358 | 6.10 Tariff barriers (hard data) | 413 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 359 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 414 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 360 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 415 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 361 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 416 |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 362 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 417 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 363 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 418 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 364 | | |
| Section II: Infrastructure | 365 | Section VII: Labor market efficiency | 419 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 366 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 420 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 367 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 421 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 368 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment (hard data) | 422 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 369 | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 423 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 370 | 7.05 Firing costs (hard data) | 424 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers (hard data) | 371 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 425 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 372 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 426 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines (hard data) | 373 | 7.08 Brain drain | 427 |
| | | 7.09 Female participation in labor force (hard data) | 428 |
| Section III: Macroeconomic stability | 375 | Section VIII: Financial market sophistication | 429 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit (hard data) | 376 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 430 |
| 3.02 National savings rate (hard data) | 377 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 431 |
| 3.03 Inflation (hard data) | 378 | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 432 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread (hard data) | 379 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 433 |
| 3.05 Government debt (hard data) | 380 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 434 |
| | | 8.06 Strength of investor protection (hard data) | 435 |
| Section IV: Health and primary education | 381 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 436 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 382 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 437 |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence (hard data) | 383 | 8.09 Legal rights index (hard data) | 438 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 384 | | |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence (hard data) | 385 | | |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 386 | | |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence (hard data) | 387 | | |
| 4.07 Infant mortality (hard data) | 388 | | |
| 4.08 Life expectancy (hard data) | 389 | | |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 390 | | |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment (hard data) | 391 | | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure (hard data) | 392 | | |

(Cont'd.)

Section IX: Technological readiness439

| | | |
|------|--|-----|
| 9.01 | Availability of latest technologies | 440 |
| 9.02 | Firm-level technology absorption | 441 |
| 9.03 | Laws relating to ICT | 442 |
| 9.04 | FDI and technology transfer | 443 |
| 9.05 | Mobile telephone subscriptions (hard data) | 444 |
| 9.06 | Internet users (hard data) | 445 |
| 9.07 | Personal computers (hard data) | 446 |
| 9.08 | Broadband Internet subscribers (hard data) | 447 |

Section X: Market size.....449

| | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| 10.01 | Domestic market size index (hard data) | 450 |
| 10.02 | Foreign market size index (hard data) | 451 |
| 10.03 | GDP valued at PPP (hard data) | 452 |
| 10.04 | Imports as a percentage of GDP (hard data) | 453 |
| 10.05 | Exports as a percentage of GDP (hard data) | 454 |

Section XI: Business sophistication455

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 11.01 | Local supplier quantity | 456 |
| 11.02 | Local supplier quality | 457 |
| 11.03 | State of cluster development | 458 |
| 11.04 | Nature of competitive advantage | 459 |
| 11.05 | Value chain breadth | 460 |
| 11.06 | Control of international distribution | 461 |
| 11.07 | Production process sophistication | 462 |
| 11.08 | Extent of marketing | 463 |
| 11.09 | Willingness to delegate authority | 464 |

Section XII: Innovation465

| | | |
|-------|---|-----|
| 12.01 | Capacity for innovation | 466 |
| 12.02 | Quality of scientific research institutions | 467 |
| 12.03 | Company spending on R&D | 468 |
| 12.04 | University-industry collaboration in R&D | 469 |
| 12.05 | Government procurement of advanced technology products | 470 |
| 12.06 | Availability of scientists and engineers | 471 |
| 12.07 | Utility patents (hard data) | 472 |

Basic Indicators

0.01 GDP valued at current prices (hard data)

Gross domestic product (current prices) in millions of US dollars | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 | United States | 14,264,600 |
| 2 | Japan | 4,923,760 |
| 3 | China | 4,401,610 |
| 4 | Germany | 3,667,510 |
| 5 | France | 2,865,740 |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 2,674,090 |
| 7 | Italy | 2,313,890 |
| 8 | Russian Federation | 1,676,590 |
| 9 | Spain | 1,611,770 |
| 10 | Brazil | 1,572,840 |
| 11 | Canada | 1,510,960 |
| 12 | India | 1,209,690 |
| 13 | Mexico | 1,088,130 |
| 14 | Australia | 1,010,700 |
| 15 | Korea, Rep. | 947,010 |
| 16 | Netherlands | 868,940 |
| 17 | Turkey | 729,443 |
| 18 | Poland | 525,735 |
| 19 | Indonesia | 511,765 |
| 20 | Belgium | 506,392 |
| 21 | Switzerland | 492,595 |
| 22 | Sweden | 484,550 |
| 23 | Saudi Arabia | 481,631 |
| 24 | Norway | 456,226 |
| 25 | Austria | 415,321 |
| 26 | Taiwan, China | 392,552 |
| 27 | Greece | 357,549 |
| 28 | Denmark | 342,925 |
| 29 | Argentina | 326,474 |
| 30 | Venezuela | 319,443 |
| 31 | South Africa | 277,188 |
| 32 | Finland | 273,980 |
| 33 | Ireland | 273,328 |
| 34 | Thailand | 273,248 |
| 35 | United Arab Emirates | 260,141 |
| 36 | Portugal | 244,492 |
| 37 | Colombia | 240,654 |
| 38 | Malaysia | 222,219 |
| 39 | Czech Republic | 217,077 |
| 40 | Hong Kong SAR | 215,559 |
| 41 | Nigeria | 214,403 |
| 42 | Israel | 201,761 |
| 43 | Romania | 199,673 |
| 44 | Singapore | 181,939 |
| 45 | Ukraine | 179,725 |
| 46 | Chile | 169,573 |
| 47 | Philippines | 168,580 |
| 48 | Pakistan | 167,640 |
| 49 | Egypt | 162,164 |
| 50 | Algeria | 159,669 |
| 51 | Kuwait | 158,089 |
| 52 | Hungary | 156,284 |
| 53 | Kazakhstan | 132,229 |
| 54 | New Zealand | 128,492 |
| 55 | Peru | 127,598 |
| 56 | Qatar | 102,302 |
| 57 | Libya | 100,071 |
| 58 | Slovak Republic | 95,404 |
| 59 | Vietnam | 89,829 |
| 60 | Puerto Rico ¹ | 88,902 |
| 61 | Morocco | 86,394 |
| 62 | Bangladesh | 81,938 |
| 63 | Croatia | 69,332 |
| 64 | Luxembourg | 54,973 |
| 65 | Syria | 54,803 |
| 66 | Slovenia | 54,639 |
| 67 | Oman | 52,584 |
| 68 | Ecuador | 52,572 |
| 69 | Bulgaria | 51,989 |
| 70 | Serbia | 50,061 |
| 71 | Lithuania | 47,304 |
| 72 | Azerbaijan | 46,378 |
| 73 | Dominican Republic | 45,597 |
| 74 | Tunisia | 40,348 |
| 75 | Sri Lanka | 39,604 |
| 76 | Guatemala | 38,956 |
| 77 | Latvia | 34,054 |
| 78 | Uruguay | 32,262 |
| 79 | Kenya | 30,236 |
| 80 | Costa Rica | 29,828 |
| 81 | Ethiopia | 25,658 |
| 82 | Cyprus | 24,943 |
| 83 | Trinidad and Tobago | 24,806 |
| 84 | Côte d'Ivoire | 23,508 |
| 85 | Cameroon | 23,243 |
| 86 | Estonia | 23,232 |
| 87 | Panama | 23,088 |
| 88 | El Salvador | 22,115 |
| 89 | Bahrain | 21,236 |
| 90 | Tanzania | 20,721 |
| 91 | Jordan | 20,030 |
| 92 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 18,469 |
| 93 | Iceland | 17,549 |
| 94 | Bolivia | 17,413 |
| 95 | Ghana | 16,124 |
| 96 | Paraguay | 16,006 |
| 97 | Brunei Darussalam | 14,553 |
| 98 | Uganda | 14,529 |
| 99 | Jamaica | 14,397 |
| 100 | Zambia | 14,323 |
| 101 | Honduras | 14,126 |
| 102 | Botswana | 13,461 |
| 103 | Senegal | 13,350 |
| 104 | Albania | 12,964 |
| 105 | Georgia | 12,870 |
| 106 | Nepal | 12,698 |
| 107 | Zimbabwe ¹ | 11,977 |
| 108 | Armenia | 11,928 |
| 109 | Cambodia | 11,182 |
| 110 | Mozambique | 9,654 |
| 111 | Macedonia, FYR | 9,569 |
| 112 | Madagascar | 9,254 |
| 113 | Mali | 8,783 |
| 114 | Mauritius | 8,738 |
| 115 | Namibia | 8,456 |
| 116 | Chad | 8,390 |
| 117 | Malta | 8,338 |
| 118 | Burkina Faso | 8,103 |
| 119 | Benin | 6,940 |
| 120 | Nicaragua | 6,350 |
| 121 | Mongolia | 5,258 |
| 122 | Tajikistan | 5,135 |
| 123 | Kyrgyz Republic | 5,049 |
| 124 | Montenegro | 4,822 |
| 125 | Malawi | 4,268 |
| 126 | Barbados | 3,682 |
| 127 | Mauritania | 3,161 |
| 128 | Suriname | 2,984 |
| 129 | Lesotho | 1,620 |
| 130 | Guyana | 1,130 |
| 131 | Burundi | 1,097 |
| 132 | Gambia, The | 808 |
| 133 | Timor-Leste | 499 |

SOURCE: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (April 2009); national sources

¹ 2007

0.02 Population (hard data)

Population in millions | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | China | 1,336.3 |
| 2 | India | 1,186.2 |
| 3 | United States | 308.8 |
| 4 | Indonesia | 234.3 |
| 5 | Brazil | 194.2 |
| 6 | Pakistan | 167.0 |
| 7 | Bangladesh | 161.3 |
| 8 | Nigeria | 151.5 |
| 9 | Russian Federation | 141.8 |
| 10 | Japan | 127.9 |
| 11 | Mexico | 107.8 |
| 12 | Philippines | 89.7 |
| 13 | Vietnam | 88.5 |
| 14 | Ethiopia | 85.2 |
| 15 | Germany | 82.5 |
| 16 | Egypt | 76.8 |
| 17 | Turkey | 75.8 |
| 18 | Thailand | 64.3 |
| 19 | France | 61.9 |
| 20 | United Kingdom | 61.0 |
| 21 | Italy | 58.9 |
| 22 | South Africa | 48.8 |
| 23 | Korea, Rep. | 48.4 |
| 24 | Colombia | 46.7 |
| 25 | Ukraine | 45.9 |
| 26 | Spain | 44.6 |
| 27 | Tanzania | 41.5 |
| 28 | Argentina | 39.9 |
| 29 | Kenya | 38.6 |
| 30 | Poland | 38.0 |
| 31 | Algeria | 34.4 |
| 32 | Canada | 33.2 |
| 33 | Uganda | 31.9 |
| 34 | Morocco | 31.6 |
| 35 | Nepal | 28.8 |
| 36 | Peru | 28.2 |
| 37 | Venezuela | 28.1 |
| 38 | Malaysia | 27.0 |
| 39 | Saudi Arabia | 25.3 |
| 40 | Ghana | 23.9 |
| 41 | Taiwan, China | 22.7 |
| 42 | Mozambique | 21.8 |
| 43 | Romania | 21.3 |
| 44 | Australia | 21.0 |
| 45 | Syria | 20.4 |
| 46 | Madagascar | 20.2 |
| 47 | Côte d'Ivoire | 19.6 |
| 48 | Sri Lanka | 19.4 |
| 49 | Cameroon | 18.9 |
| 50 | Chile | 16.8 |
| 51 | Netherlands | 16.5 |
| 52 | Kazakhstan | 15.5 |
| 53 | Burkina Faso | 15.2 |
| 54 | Cambodia | 14.7 |
| 55 | Malawi | 14.3 |
| 56 | Guatemala | 13.7 |
| 57 | Ecuador | 13.5 |
| 58 | Zimbabwe | 13.5 |
| 59 | Mali | 12.7 |
| 60 | Senegal | 12.7 |
| 61 | Zambia | 12.2 |
| 62 | Greece | 11.2 |
| 63 | Chad | 11.1 |
| 64 | Portugal | 10.7 |
| 65 | Belgium | 10.5 |
| 66 | Tunisia | 10.4 |
| 67 | Czech Republic | 10.2 |
| 68 | Hungary | 10.0 |
| 69 | Dominican Republic | 9.9 |
| 70 | Serbia | 9.9 |
| 71 | Bolivia | 9.7 |
| 72 | Benin | 9.3 |
| 73 | Sweden | 9.2 |
| 74 | Burundi | 8.9 |
| 75 | Azerbaijan | 8.5 |
| 76 | Austria | 8.4 |
| 77 | Bulgaria | 7.6 |
| 78 | Switzerland | 7.5 |
| 79 | Hong Kong SAR | 7.3 |
| 80 | Honduras | 7.2 |
| 81 | El Salvador | 7.0 |
| 82 | Israel | 7.0 |
| 83 | Tajikistan | 6.8 |
| 84 | Libya | 6.3 |
| 85 | Paraguay | 6.2 |
| 86 | Jordan | 6.1 |
| 87 | Nicaragua | 5.7 |
| 88 | Denmark | 5.5 |
| 89 | Kyrgyz Republic | 5.4 |
| 90 | Slovak Republic | 5.4 |
| 91 | Finland | 5.3 |
| 92 | Norway | 4.7 |
| 93 | Croatia | 4.6 |
| 94 | Costa Rica | 4.5 |
| 95 | Singapore | 4.5 |
| 96 | United Arab Emirates | 4.5 |
| 97 | Georgia | 4.4 |
| 98 | Ireland | 4.4 |
| 99 | New Zealand | 4.2 |
| 100 | Puerto Rico | 4.0 |
| 101 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.9 |
| 102 | Lithuania | 3.4 |
| 103 | Panama | 3.4 |
| 104 | Uruguay | 3.4 |
| 105 | Albania | 3.2 |
| 106 | Mauritania | 3.2 |
| 107 | Armenia | 3.0 |
| 108 | Kuwait | 2.9 |
| 109 | Jamaica | 2.7 |
| 110 | Mongolia | 2.7 |
| 111 | Oman | 2.7 |
| 112 | Latvia | 2.3 |
| 113 | Namibia | 2.1 |
| 114 | Lesotho | 2.0 |
| 115 | Macedonia, FYR | 2.0 |
| 116 | Slovenia | 2.0 |
| 117 | Botswana | 1.9 |
| 118 | Gambia, The | 1.8 |
| 119 | Estonia | 1.3 |
| 120 | Mauritius | 1.3 |
| 121 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1.3 |
| 122 | Timor-Leste | 1.2 |
| 123 | Cyprus | 0.9 |
| 124 | Qatar | 0.9 |
| 125 | Bahrain | 0.8 |
| 126 | Guyana | 0.7 |
| 127 | Montenegro | 0.6 |
| 128 | Luxembourg | 0.5 |
| 129 | Suriname | 0.5 |
| 130 | Malta | 0.4 |
| 131 | Brunei Darussalam | 0.4 |
| 132 | Iceland | 0.3 |
| 133 | Barbados | 0.3 |

SOURCE: UNFPA, *State of World Population 2008*; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009)

0.03 GDP (current prices) per capita (hard data)

Gross domestic product (current prices) per capita in US dollars | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Luxembourg | 113,044.0 |
| 2 | Norway | 95,061.8 |
| 3 | Qatar | 93,204.1 |
| 4 | Switzerland | 67,384.5 |
| 5 | Denmark | 62,625.6 |
| 6 | Ireland | 61,809.6 |
| 7 | Iceland | 55,462.2 |
| 8 | United Arab Emirates | 54,606.5 |
| 9 | Sweden | 52,789.6 |
| 10 | Netherlands | 52,019.0 |
| 11 | Finland | 51,989.4 |
| 12 | Austria | 50,098.4 |
| 13 | Australia | 47,400.4 |
| 14 | Belgium | 47,107.8 |
| 15 | United States | 46,859.1 |
| 16 | France | 46,015.9 |
| 17 | Kuwait | 45,920.3 |
| 18 | Canada | 45,428.2 |
| 19 | Germany | 44,660.4 |
| 20 | United Kingdom | 43,785.3 |
| 21 | Italy | 38,996.2 |
| 22 | Singapore | 38,972.1 |
| 23 | Japan | 38,559.1 |
| 24 | Brunei Darussalam | 37,053.0 |
| 25 | Spain | 35,331.5 |
| 26 | Cyprus | 32,772.1 |
| 27 | Greece | 32,004.6 |
| 28 | Hong Kong SAR | 30,755.1 |
| 29 | New Zealand | 30,049.5 |
| 30 | Israel | 28,365.4 |
| 31 | Bahrain | 27,247.8 |
| 32 | Slovenia | 27,148.6 |
| 33 | Portugal | 22,997.4 |
| 34 | Puerto Rico ¹ | 22,595.0 |
| 35 | Czech Republic | 21,027.5 |
| 36 | Malta | 20,202.3 |
| 37 | Korea, Rep. | 19,504.5 |
| 38 | Saudi Arabia | 19,345.3 |
| 39 | Trinidad and Tobago | 19,012.5 |
| 40 | Oman | 18,987.8 |
| 41 | Slovak Republic | 17,630.1 |
| 42 | Estonia | 17,299.1 |
| 43 | Taiwan, China | 17,040.1 |
| 44 | Libya | 16,114.7 |
| 45 | Croatia | 15,628.1 |
| 46 | Hungary | 15,542.3 |
| 47 | Latvia | 14,997.3 |
| 48 | Lithuania | 14,085.9 |
| 49 | Poland | 13,798.9 |
| 50 | Barbados | 13,355.9 |
| 51 | Russian Federation | 11,806.9 |
| 52 | Venezuela | 11,388.3 |
| 53 | Turkey | 10,471.7 |
| 54 | Mexico | 10,234.8 |
| 55 | Chile | 10,123.8 |
| 56 | Uruguay | 10,081.9 |
| 57 | Romania | 9,291.7 |
| 58 | Kazakhstan | 8,502.1 |
| 59 | Argentina | 8,214.1 |
| 60 | Brazil | 8,197.4 |
| 61 | Malaysia | 8,140.7 |
| 62 | Botswana | 7,554.2 |
| 63 | Mauritius | 6,871.8 |
| 64 | Bulgaria | 6,856.9 |
| 65 | Panama | 6,784.1 |
| 66 | Serbia | 6,781.9 |
| 67 | Costa Rica | 6,579.9 |
| 68 | Montenegro | 6,509.0 |
| 69 | South Africa | 5,693.3 |
| 70 | Suriname | 5,598.8 |
| 71 | Azerbaijan | 5,349.4 |
| 72 | Jamaica | 5,335.1 |
| 73 | Dominican Republic | 5,122.0 |
| 74 | Colombia | 4,985.2 |
| 75 | Macedonia, FYR | 4,656.6 |
| 76 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4,625.4 |
| 77 | Algeria | 4,588.2 |
| 78 | Peru | 4,452.5 |
| 79 | Namibia | 4,135.4 |
| 80 | Thailand | 4,115.3 |
| 81 | Albania | 4,073.9 |
| 82 | Ukraine | 3,920.1 |
| 83 | Tunisia | 3,907.2 |
| 84 | El Salvador | 3,823.6 |
| 85 | Ecuador | 3,776.3 |
| 86 | Jordan | 3,421.4 |
| 87 | Armenia | 3,360.5 |
| 88 | China | 3,315.3 |
| 89 | Georgia | 2,925.1 |
| 90 | Guatemala | 2,848.1 |
| 91 | Syria | 2,756.6 |
| 92 | Morocco | 2,748.2 |
| 93 | Paraguay | 2,601.1 |
| 94 | Indonesia | 2,246.3 |
| 95 | Egypt | 2,160.9 |
| 96 | Mongolia | 1,980.8 |
| 97 | Sri Lanka | 1,971.8 |
| 98 | Philippines | 1,866.0 |
| 99 | Honduras | 1,842.4 |
| 100 | Bolivia | 1,736.5 |
| 101 | Guyana | 1,479.8 |
| 102 | Nigeria | 1,450.5 |
| 103 | Cameroon | 1,199.2 |
| 104 | Zambia | 1,150.5 |
| 105 | Côte d'Ivoire | 1,132.2 |
| 106 | Senegal | 1,066.4 |
| 107 | Pakistan | 1,044.5 |
| 108 | Mauritania | 1,042.4 |
| 109 | Vietnam | 1,040.4 |
| 110 | Nicaragua | 1,025.3 |
| 111 | India | 1,016.2 |
| 112 | Kyrgyz Republic | 950.5 |
| 113 | Chad | 862.3 |
| 114 | Kenya | 857.4 |
| 115 | Benin | 856.0 |
| 116 | Cambodia | 818.1 |
| 117 | Tajikistan | 795.1 |
| 118 | Ghana | 715.6 |
| 119 | Lesotho | 661.0 |
| 120 | Mali | 657.4 |
| 121 | Burkina Faso | 577.0 |
| 122 | Tanzania | 521.4 |
| 123 | Bangladesh | 506.1 |
| 124 | Gambia, The | 495.6 |
| 125 | Timor-Leste | 468.8 |
| 126 | Mozambique | 462.3 |
| 127 | Nepal | 459.3 |
| 128 | Madagascar | 457.8 |
| 129 | Uganda | 453.4 |
| 130 | Ethiopia | 324.0 |
| 131 | Malawi | 312.5 |
| 132 | Burundi | 138.0 |
| 133 | Zimbabwe ¹ | 54.6 |

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; national sources

¹ 2007

0.04 GDP (PPP) as share of world total (hard data)

Gross domestic product (valued at purchasing power parity) as a percentage of world GDP | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | United States | 20.69 | 68 | Dominican Republic | 0.11 |
| 2 | China | 11.40 | 69 | Croatia | 0.11 |
| 3 | Japan | 6.37 | 70 | Ethiopia | 0.10 |
| 4 | India | 4.77 | 71 | Oman | 0.10 |
| 5 | Germany | 4.23 | 72 | Guatemala | 0.10 |
| 6 | Russian Federation | 3.30 | 73 | Lithuania | 0.09 |
| 7 | United Kingdom | 3.23 | 74 | Kenya | 0.09 |
| 8 | France | 3.08 | 75 | Slovenia | 0.09 |
| 9 | Brazil | 2.86 | 76 | Tanzania | 0.08 |
| 10 | Italy | 2.64 | 77 | Costa Rica | 0.07 |
| 11 | Mexico | 2.24 | 78 | Bolivia | 0.06 |
| 12 | Spain | 2.03 | 78 | El Salvador | 0.06 |
| 13 | Canada | 1.89 | 80 | Cameroon | 0.06 |
| 14 | Korea, Rep. | 1.85 | 81 | Uruguay | 0.06 |
| 15 | Turkey | 1.35 | 82 | Latvia | 0.06 |
| 16 | Indonesia | 1.31 | 82 | Luxembourg | 0.06 |
| 17 | Australia | 1.16 | 84 | Panama | 0.06 |
| 18 | Taiwan, China | 1.07 | 85 | Uganda | 0.05 |
| 19 | Netherlands | 0.98 | 86 | Côte d'Ivoire | 0.05 |
| 20 | Poland | 0.97 | 87 | Ghana | 0.05 |
| 21 | Saudi Arabia | 0.87 | 88 | Honduras | 0.05 |
| 22 | Argentina | 0.83 | 89 | Nepal | 0.05 |
| 23 | Thailand | 0.80 | 90 | Jordan | 0.05 |
| 24 | South Africa | 0.72 | 91 | Paraguay | 0.04 |
| 25 | Egypt | 0.64 | 92 | Cambodia | 0.04 |
| 26 | Pakistan | 0.64 | 93 | Estonia | 0.04 |
| 27 | Colombia | 0.58 | 94 | Bahrain | 0.04 |
| 28 | Belgium | 0.57 | 95 | Trinidad and Tobago | 0.04 |
| 29 | Malaysia | 0.56 | 96 | Cyprus | 0.03 |
| 30 | Venezuela | 0.52 | 97 | Senegal | 0.03 |
| 31 | Ukraine | 0.50 | 98 | Albania | 0.03 |
| 32 | Sweden | 0.50 | 98 | Georgia | 0.03 |
| 33 | Greece | 0.49 | 98 | Jamaica | 0.03 |
| 34 | Austria | 0.48 | 101 | Madagascar | 0.03 |
| 35 | Philippines | 0.46 | 102 | Armenia | 0.03 |
| 36 | Nigeria | 0.46 | 103 | Macedonia, FYR | 0.03 |
| 37 | Switzerland | 0.45 | 103 | Mozambique | 0.03 |
| 38 | Hong Kong SAR | 0.45 | 105 | Burkina Faso | 0.03 |
| 39 | Romania | 0.39 | 106 | Zambia | 0.03 |
| 40 | Czech Republic | 0.38 | 107 | Nicaragua | 0.02 |
| 41 | Norway | 0.38 | 108 | Chad | 0.02 |
| 42 | Chile | 0.36 | 109 | Mauritius | 0.02 |
| 43 | Peru | 0.35 | 110 | Mali | 0.02 |
| 44 | Vietnam | 0.35 | 111 | Benin | 0.02 |
| 45 | Singapore | 0.35 | 111 | Tajikistan | 0.02 |
| 46 | Portugal | 0.34 | 113 | Iceland | 0.02 |
| 47 | Algeria | 0.34 | 114 | Kyrgyz Republic | 0.02 |
| 48 | Bangladesh | 0.33 | 114 | Malawi | 0.02 |
| 49 | Denmark | 0.30 | 116 | Namibia | 0.02 |
| 50 | Israel | 0.29 | 117 | Malta | 0.01 |
| 51 | Hungary | 0.29 | 117 | Mongolia | 0.01 |
| 52 | Finland | 0.28 | 119 | Mauritania | 0.01 |
| 53 | Ireland | 0.27 | 120 | Barbados | 0.01 |
| 54 | United Arab Emirates | 0.27 | 121 | Suriname | 0.01 |
| 55 | Kazakhstan | 0.26 | 122 | Guyana | 0.01 |
| 56 | Kuwait | 0.20 | 122 | Lesotho | 0.01 |
| 57 | Morocco | 0.20 | 124 | Burundi | 0.00 |
| 58 | Slovak Republic | 0.17 | 125 | Gambia, The | 0.00 |
| 59 | New Zealand | 0.17 | n/a | Bosnia and Herzegovina | n/a |
| 60 | Ecuador | 0.15 | n/a | Botswana | n/a |
| 61 | Qatar | 0.14 | n/a | Brunei Darussalam | n/a |
| 62 | Bulgaria | 0.14 | n/a | Montenegro | n/a |
| 63 | Syria | 0.13 | n/a | Puerto Rico | n/a |
| 64 | Sri Lanka | 0.13 | n/a | Serbia | n/a |
| 65 | Libya | 0.13 | n/a | Timor-Leste | n/a |
| 66 | Tunisia | 0.12 | n/a | Zimbabwe | n/a |
| 67 | Azerbaijan | 0.11 | | | |

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009)

Section I
Institutions

1.01 Property rights

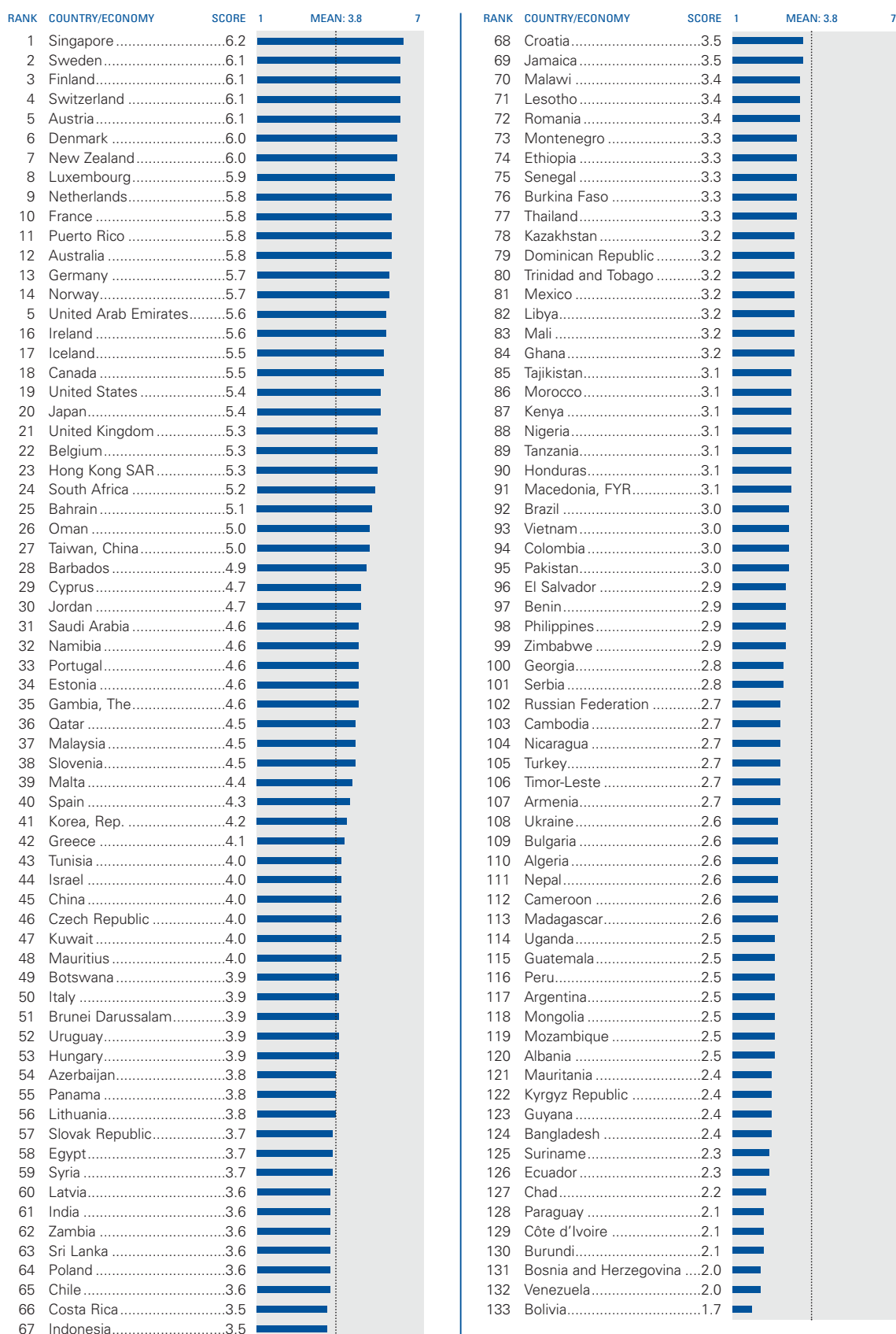
How would you rate the protection of property rights, including financial assets, in your country? (1 = very weak; 7 = very strong) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.5 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Switzerland | 6.5 | | | |
| 2 | Denmark | 6.5 | | | |
| 3 | Finland | 6.5 | | | |
| 4 | Singapore | 6.4 | | | |
| 5 | Sweden | 6.4 | | | |
| 6 | Austria | 6.4 | | | |
| 7 | Luxembourg | 6.3 | | | |
| 8 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.3 | | | |
| 9 | Germany | 6.3 | | | |
| 10 | Norway | 6.3 | | | |
| 11 | New Zealand | 6.2 | | | |
| 12 | Canada | 6.2 | | | |
| 13 | Australia | 6.2 | | | |
| 14 | Netherlands | 6.1 | | | |
| 15 | Ireland | 6.1 | | | |
| 16 | Qatar | 6.0 | | | |
| 17 | Iceland | 6.0 | | | |
| 18 | Puerto Rico | 6.0 | | | |
| 19 | Japan | 5.9 | | | |
| 20 | South Africa | 5.9 | | | |
| 21 | Namibia | 5.8 | | | |
| 22 | France | 5.8 | | | |
| 23 | Belgium | 5.8 | | | |
| 24 | Jordan | 5.8 | | | |
| 25 | Barbados | 5.7 | | | |
| 26 | Oman | 5.6 | | | |
| 27 | Estonia | 5.6 | | | |
| 28 | United Kingdom | 5.6 | | | |
| 29 | Cyprus | 5.5 | | | |
| 30 | United States | 5.5 | | | |
| 31 | Chile | 5.5 | | | |
| 32 | Bahrain | 5.5 | | | |
| 33 | Malta | 5.5 | | | |
| 34 | United Arab Emirates | 5.5 | | | |
| 35 | Taiwan, China | 5.4 | | | |
| 36 | Mauritius | 5.4 | | | |
| 37 | Saudi Arabia | 5.3 | | | |
| 38 | Botswana | 5.3 | | | |
| 39 | China | 5.2 | | | |
| 40 | Malaysia | 5.2 | | | |
| 41 | Portugal | 5.2 | | | |
| 42 | Tunisia | 5.2 | | | |
| 43 | Spain | 5.1 | | | |
| 44 | Gambia, The | 5.1 | | | |
| 45 | Kuwait | 5.1 | | | |
| 46 | Syria | 5.0 | | | |
| 47 | Greece | 5.0 | | | |
| 48 | Korea, Rep. | 5.0 | | | |
| 49 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.9 | | | |
| 50 | Panama | 4.9 | | | |
| 51 | Slovenia | 4.8 | | | |
| 52 | Latvia | 4.8 | | | |
| 53 | Uruguay | 4.8 | | | |
| 54 | India | 4.8 | | | |
| 55 | Czech Republic | 4.7 | | | |
| 56 | Montenegro | 4.7 | | | |
| 57 | Hungary | 4.6 | | | |
| 58 | Morocco | 4.6 | | | |
| 59 | Slovak Republic | 4.6 | | | |
| 60 | Jamaica | 4.5 | | | |
| 61 | Lithuania | 4.5 | | | |
| 62 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.5 | | | |
| 63 | Costa Rica | 4.5 | | | |
| 64 | Zambia | 4.5 | | | |
| 65 | Israel | 4.5 | | | |
| 66 | Vietnam | 4.4 | | | |
| 67 | Egypt | 4.4 | | | |
| 68 | Sri Lanka | 4.4 | | | |
| 69 | Italy | 4.4 | | | |
| 70 | Brazil | 4.4 | | | |
| 71 | Burkina Faso | 4.3 | | | |
| 72 | Ghana | 4.3 | | | |
| 73 | Thailand | 4.3 | | | |
| 74 | Ethiopia | 4.3 | | | |
| 75 | Malawi | 4.3 | | | |
| 76 | Poland | 4.3 | | | |
| 77 | Senegal | 4.2 | | | |
| 78 | El Salvador | 4.2 | | | |
| 79 | Armenia | 4.2 | | | |
| 80 | Azerbaijan | 4.2 | | | |
| 81 | Indonesia | 4.1 | | | |
| 82 | Romania | 4.1 | | | |
| 83 | Colombia | 4.0 | | | |
| 84 | Honduras | 4.0 | | | |
| 85 | Croatia | 4.0 | | | |
| 86 | Mexico | 4.0 | | | |
| 87 | Peru | 4.0 | | | |
| 88 | Dominican Republic | 3.9 | | | |
| 89 | Turkey | 3.9 | | | |
| 90 | Lesotho | 3.9 | | | |
| 91 | Nigeria | 3.9 | | | |
| 92 | Guatemala | 3.9 | | | |
| 93 | Libya | 3.9 | | | |
| 94 | Mali | 3.9 | | | |
| 95 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.8 | | | |
| 96 | Benin | 3.8 | | | |
| 97 | Philippines | 3.8 | | | |
| 98 | Kenya | 3.8 | | | |
| 99 | Tajikistan | 3.8 | | | |
| 100 | Pakistan | 3.8 | | | |
| 101 | Tanzania | 3.7 | | | |
| 102 | Guyana | 3.7 | | | |
| 103 | Kazakhstan | 3.6 | | | |
| 104 | Suriname | 3.6 | | | |
| 105 | Uganda | 3.5 | | | |
| 106 | Cameroon | 3.5 | | | |
| 107 | Bangladesh | 3.5 | | | |
| 108 | Cambodia | 3.5 | | | |
| 109 | Georgia | 3.4 | | | |
| 110 | Bulgaria | 3.4 | | | |
| 111 | Serbia | 3.4 | | | |
| 112 | Mongolia | 3.4 | | | |
| 113 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.4 | | | |
| 114 | Mauritania | 3.4 | | | |
| 115 | Madagascar | 3.4 | | | |
| 116 | Ecuador | 3.3 | | | |
| 117 | Mozambique | 3.2 | | | |
| 118 | Albania | 3.2 | | | |
| 119 | Nepal | 3.2 | | | |
| 120 | Algeria | 3.1 | | | |
| 121 | Russian Federation | 3.1 | | | |
| 122 | Nicaragua | 3.0 | | | |
| 123 | Burundi | 2.9 | | | |
| 124 | Paraguay | 2.9 | | | |
| 125 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.9 | | | |
| 126 | Argentina | 2.9 | | | |
| 127 | Ukraine | 2.9 | | | |
| 128 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.8 | | | |
| 129 | Timor-Leste | 2.6 | | | |
| 130 | Chad | 2.5 | | | |
| 131 | Bolivia | 2.2 | | | |
| 132 | Venezuela | 2.1 | | | |
| 133 | Zimbabwe | 2.0 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.8 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | New Zealand | 6.6 | | | |
| 2 | Denmark | 6.6 | | | |
| 3 | Sweden | 6.5 | | | |
| 4 | Singapore | 6.4 | | | |
| 5 | Finland | 6.4 | | | |
| 6 | Luxembourg | 6.1 | | | |
| 7 | Switzerland | 6.1 | | | |
| 8 | Qatar | 6.1 | | | |
| 9 | Norway | 6.0 | | | |
| 10 | Australia | 5.9 | | | |
| 11 | Netherlands | 5.9 | | | |
| 12 | Iceland | 5.8 | | | |
| 13 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.8 | | | |
| 14 | Germany | 5.7 | | | |
| 15 | Ireland | 5.7 | | | |
| 16 | United Kingdom | 5.6 | | | |
| 17 | Austria | 5.6 | | | |
| 18 | Oman | 5.6 | | | |
| 19 | Canada | 5.6 | | | |
| 20 | United Arab Emirates | 5.5 | | | |
| 21 | Israel | 5.3 | | | |
| 22 | Tunisia | 5.2 | | | |
| 23 | Belgium | 5.1 | | | |
| 24 | Bahrain | 5.1 | | | |
| 25 | Botswana | 5.1 | | | |
| 26 | Cyprus | 5.1 | | | |
| 27 | Barbados | 5.0 | | | |
| 28 | United States | 5.0 | | | |
| 29 | Brunei Darussalam | 5.0 | | | |
| 30 | Uruguay | 5.0 | | | |
| 31 | Japan | 4.9 | | | |
| 32 | France | 4.9 | | | |
| 33 | Saudi Arabia | 4.8 | | | |
| 34 | Jordan | 4.7 | | | |
| 35 | Malta | 4.6 | | | |
| 36 | Spain | 4.6 | | | |
| 37 | Taiwan, China | 4.5 | | | |
| 38 | Portugal | 4.5 | | | |
| 39 | Estonia | 4.4 | | | |
| 40 | Gambia, The | 4.4 | | | |
| 41 | Slovenia | 4.3 | | | |
| 42 | Mauritius | 4.2 | | | |
| 43 | Georgia | 4.2 | | | |
| 44 | Costa Rica | 4.1 | | | |
| 45 | Namibia | 4.1 | | | |
| 46 | Korea, Rep. | 4.1 | | | |
| 47 | Malawi | 4.1 | | | |
| 48 | Malaysia | 4.1 | | | |
| 49 | Montenegro | 4.0 | | | |
| 50 | Poland | 4.0 | | | |
| 51 | Puerto Rico | 4.0 | | | |
| 52 | Chile | 3.9 | | | |
| 53 | Azerbaijan | 3.8 | | | |
| 54 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.8 | | | |
| 55 | China | 3.7 | | | |
| 56 | South Africa | 3.7 | | | |
| 57 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.6 | | | |
| 58 | India | 3.6 | | | |
| 59 | Indonesia | 3.6 | | | |
| 60 | Tajikistan | 3.5 | | | |
| 61 | Lesotho | 3.5 | | | |
| 62 | Ethiopia | 3.5 | | | |
| 63 | Thailand | 3.5 | | | |
| 64 | Kuwait | 3.5 | | | |
| 65 | Suriname | 3.5 | | | |
| 66 | Albania | 3.5 | | | |
| 67 | Lithuania | 3.4 | | | |
| 68 | Peru | 3.4 | | | |
| 69 | Latvia | 3.4 | | | |
| 70 | Panama | 3.4 | | | |
| 71 | El Salvador | 3.4 | | | |
| 72 | Morocco | 3.3 | | | |
| 73 | Sri Lanka | 3.3 | | | |
| 74 | Timor-Leste | 3.3 | | | |
| 75 | Romania | 3.3 | | | |
| 76 | Libya | 3.2 | | | |
| 77 | Serbia | 3.2 | | | |
| 78 | Kazakhstan | 3.2 | | | |
| 79 | Zambia | 3.2 | | | |
| 80 | Croatia | 3.2 | | | |
| 81 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.2 | | | |
| 82 | Vietnam | 3.2 | | | |
| 83 | Burkina Faso | 3.2 | | | |
| 84 | Italy | 3.1 | | | |
| 85 | Ghana | 3.1 | | | |
| 86 | Greece | 3.1 | | | |
| 87 | Syria | 3.1 | | | |
| 88 | Egypt | 3.1 | | | |
| 89 | Pakistan | 3.1 | | | |
| 90 | Guyana | 3.1 | | | |
| 91 | Czech Republic | 3.0 | | | |
| 92 | Turkey | 3.0 | | | |
| 93 | Jamaica | 3.0 | | | |
| 94 | Hungary | 3.0 | | | |
| 95 | Slovak Republic | 3.0 | | | |
| 96 | Algeria | 3.0 | | | |
| 97 | Tanzania | 3.0 | | | |
| 98 | Cambodia | 3.0 | | | |
| 99 | Colombia | 2.9 | | | |
| 100 | Mexico | 2.9 | | | |
| 101 | Madagascar | 2.9 | | | |
| 102 | Nepal | 2.8 | | | |
| 103 | Mauritania | 2.8 | | | |
| 104 | Armenia | 2.8 | | | |
| 105 | Honduras | 2.8 | | | |
| 106 | Russian Federation | 2.7 | | | |
| 107 | Guatemala | 2.7 | | | |
| 108 | Nicaragua | 2.6 | | | |
| 109 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.6 | | | |
| 110 | Bangladesh | 2.6 | | | |
| 111 | Mozambique | 2.6 | | | |
| 112 | Mali | 2.6 | | | |
| 113 | Bulgaria | 2.6 | | | |
| 114 | Senegal | 2.6 | | | |
| 115 | Ukraine | 2.5 | | | |
| 116 | Benin | 2.5 | | | |
| 117 | Kenya | 2.5 | | | |
| 118 | Mongolia | 2.4 | | | |
| 119 | Nigeria | 2.3 | | | |
| 120 | Zimbabwe | 2.3 | | | |
| 121 | Brazil | 2.3 | | | |
| 122 | Philippines | 2.3 | | | |
| 123 | Ecuador | 2.2 | | | |
| 124 | Argentina | 2.2 | | | |
| 125 | Burundi | 2.2 | | | |
| 126 | Uganda | 2.1 | | | |
| 127 | Dominican Republic | 2.1 | | | |
| 128 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.1 | | | |
| 129 | Cameroon | 2.0 | | | |
| 130 | Bolivia | 2.0 | | | |
| 131 | Paraguay | 1.9 | | | |
| 132 | Chad | 1.9 | | | |
| 133 | Venezuela | 1.8 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.05 Judicial independence

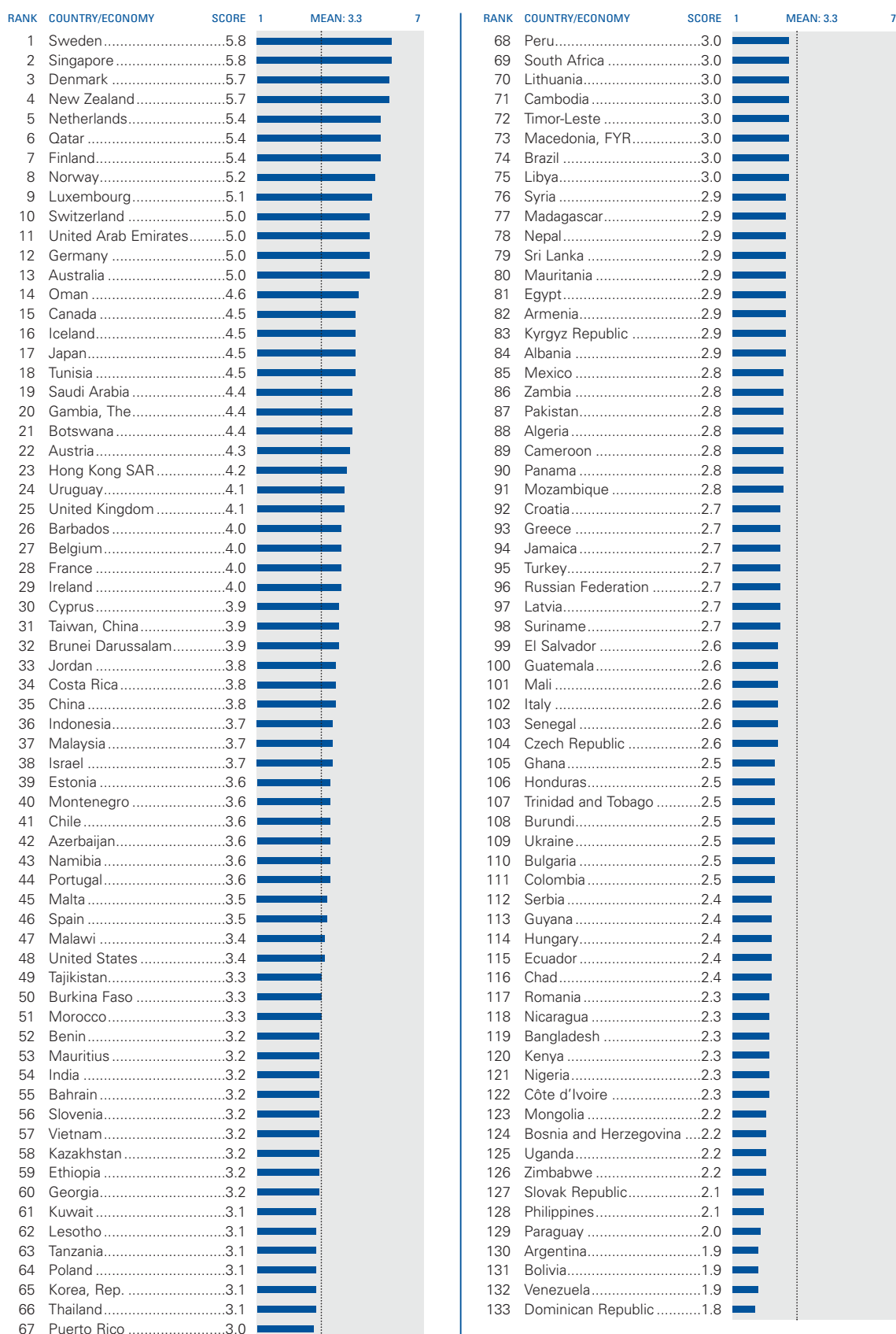
To what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms? (1 = heavily influenced; 7 = entirely independent) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.1 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | New Zealand | 6.7 | | | |
| 2 | Sweden | 6.6 | | | |
| 3 | Denmark | 6.5 | | | |
| 4 | Finland | 6.5 | | | |
| 5 | Australia | 6.4 | | | |
| 6 | Germany | 6.4 | | | |
| 7 | Switzerland | 6.4 | | | |
| 8 | Netherlands | 6.4 | | | |
| 9 | Ireland | 6.3 | | | |
| 10 | Qatar | 6.3 | | | |
| 11 | Canada | 6.2 | | | |
| 12 | Norway | 6.2 | | | |
| 13 | Austria | 6.1 | | | |
| 14 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.0 | | | |
| 15 | Israel | 6.0 | | | |
| 16 | United Kingdom | 6.0 | | | |
| 17 | Luxembourg | 6.0 | | | |
| 18 | Iceland | 5.8 | | | |
| 19 | Singapore | 5.8 | | | |
| 20 | Barbados | 5.7 | | | |
| 21 | Namibia | 5.7 | | | |
| 22 | Estonia | 5.5 | | | |
| 23 | Japan | 5.5 | | | |
| 24 | Cyprus | 5.4 | | | |
| 25 | Belgium | 5.4 | | | |
| 26 | United States | 5.3 | | | |
| 27 | Botswana | 5.3 | | | |
| 28 | Costa Rica | 5.3 | | | |
| 29 | Oman | 5.2 | | | |
| 30 | Uruguay | 5.2 | | | |
| 31 | Malta | 5.1 | | | |
| 32 | United Arab Emirates | 5.1 | | | |
| 33 | Mauritius | 5.0 | | | |
| 34 | Saudi Arabia | 5.0 | | | |
| 35 | Jordan | 5.0 | | | |
| 36 | Bahrain | 5.0 | | | |
| 37 | India | 5.0 | | | |
| 38 | South Africa | 5.0 | | | |
| 39 | Malawi | 4.9 | | | |
| 40 | Puerto Rico | 4.9 | | | |
| 41 | Gambia, The | 4.9 | | | |
| 42 | France | 4.8 | | | |
| 43 | Chile | 4.7 | | | |
| 44 | Tunisia | 4.7 | | | |
| 45 | Portugal | 4.7 | | | |
| 46 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.7 | | | |
| 47 | Jamaica | 4.6 | | | |
| 48 | Kuwait | 4.6 | | | |
| 49 | Taiwan, China | 4.6 | | | |
| 50 | Sri Lanka | 4.5 | | | |
| 51 | Slovenia | 4.4 | | | |
| 52 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.3 | | | |
| 53 | Malaysia | 4.2 | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | 4.2 | | | |
| 55 | Poland | 4.1 | | | |
| 56 | Suriname | 4.1 | | | |
| 57 | Hungary | 4.1 | | | |
| 58 | Korea, Rep. | 4.1 | | | |
| 59 | Nigeria | 4.1 | | | |
| 60 | Spain | 4.1 | | | |
| 61 | Czech Republic | 4.0 | | | |
| 62 | China | 3.9 | | | |
| 63 | Libya | 3.9 | | | |
| 64 | Egypt | 3.9 | | | |
| 65 | Azerbaijan | 3.9 | | | |
| 66 | Indonesia | 3.8 | | | |
| 67 | Montenegro | 3.8 | | | |
| 68 | Vietnam | 3.8 | | | |
| 69 | Ghana | 3.8 | | | |
| 70 | Zambia | 3.7 | | | |
| 71 | Lithuania | 3.7 | | | |
| 72 | Latvia | 3.7 | | | |
| 73 | Tanzania | 3.7 | | | |
| 74 | Turkey | 3.7 | | | |
| 75 | Greece | 3.7 | | | |
| 76 | Colombia | 3.6 | | | |
| 77 | Benin | 3.6 | | | |
| 78 | Brazil | 3.6 | | | |
| 79 | Mali | 3.6 | | | |
| 80 | Morocco | 3.5 | | | |
| 81 | Slovak Republic | 3.5 | | | |
| 82 | Bangladesh | 3.5 | | | |
| 83 | Lesotho | 3.5 | | | |
| 84 | Romania | 3.5 | | | |
| 85 | Tajikistan | 3.3 | | | |
| 86 | Syria | 3.3 | | | |
| 87 | Nepal | 3.3 | | | |
| 88 | Dominican Republic | 3.3 | | | |
| 89 | Timor-Leste | 3.3 | | | |
| 90 | Guyana | 3.3 | | | |
| 91 | Mexico | 3.2 | | | |
| 92 | Uganda | 3.2 | | | |
| 93 | Italy | 3.1 | | | |
| 94 | Philippines | 3.1 | | | |
| 95 | Pakistan | 3.1 | | | |
| 96 | Burkina Faso | 3.1 | | | |
| 97 | Kazakhstan | 3.1 | | | |
| 98 | Croatia | 3.1 | | | |
| 99 | El Salvador | 3.0 | | | |
| 100 | Guatemala | 3.0 | | | |
| 101 | Ethiopia | 3.0 | | | |
| 102 | Honduras | 3.0 | | | |
| 103 | Panama | 3.0 | | | |
| 104 | Mozambique | 3.0 | | | |
| 105 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.0 | | | |
| 106 | Albania | 2.9 | | | |
| 107 | Mauritania | 2.9 | | | |
| 108 | Bulgaria | 2.9 | | | |
| 109 | Peru | 2.9 | | | |
| 110 | Serbia | 2.8 | | | |
| 111 | Cambodia | 2.8 | | | |
| 112 | Algeria | 2.8 | | | |
| 113 | Madagascar | 2.8 | | | |
| 114 | Senegal | 2.7 | | | |
| 115 | Kenya | 2.7 | | | |
| 116 | Russian Federation | 2.7 | | | |
| 117 | Georgia | 2.7 | | | |
| 118 | Mongolia | 2.5 | | | |
| 119 | Cameroon | 2.4 | | | |
| 120 | Argentina | 2.4 | | | |
| 121 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.3 | | | |
| 122 | Armenia | 2.3 | | | |
| 123 | Ukraine | 2.3 | | | |
| 124 | Nicaragua | 2.2 | | | |
| 125 | Chad | 2.1 | | | |
| 126 | Burundi | 2.1 | | | |
| 127 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.1 | | | |
| 128 | Bolivia | 2.1 | | | |
| 129 | Zimbabwe | 2.0 | | | |
| 130 | Ecuador | 2.0 | | | |
| 131 | Côte d'Ivoire | 1.9 | | | |
| 132 | Paraguay | 1.6 | | | |
| 133 | Venezuela | 1.4 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.06 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) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.07 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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.4 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.4 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 6.1 | | | | 68 | United States | 3.3 | | | |
| 2 | Qatar | 5.9 | | | | 69 | Mexico | 3.3 | | | |
| 3 | Oman | 5.4 | | | | 70 | Korea, Rep. | 3.2 | | | |
| 4 | United Arab Emirates | 5.3 | | | | 71 | Portugal | 3.2 | | | |
| 5 | Tunisia | 5.3 | | | | 72 | Lesotho | 3.2 | | | |
| 6 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.1 | | | | 73 | Guyana | 3.2 | | | |
| 7 | Bahrain | 5.0 | | | | 74 | Sri Lanka | 3.2 | | | |
| 8 | Luxembourg | 5.0 | | | | 75 | United Kingdom | 3.2 | | | |
| 9 | Switzerland | 4.9 | | | | 76 | Vietnam | 3.2 | | | |
| 10 | Finland | 4.9 | | | | 77 | Mali | 3.2 | | | |
| 11 | Gambia, The | 4.9 | | | | 78 | Tanzania | 3.2 | | | |
| 12 | Botswana | 4.8 | | | | 79 | Ghana | 3.2 | | | |
| 13 | Saudi Arabia | 4.8 | | | | 80 | Algeria | 3.2 | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | 4.7 | | | | 81 | Russian Federation | 3.1 | | | |
| 15 | Iceland | 4.7 | | | | 82 | Kuwait | 3.1 | | | |
| 16 | Netherlands | 4.7 | | | | 83 | Suriname | 3.1 | | | |
| 17 | Sweden | 4.7 | | | | 84 | Kenya | 3.1 | | | |
| 18 | Cyprus | 4.6 | | | | 85 | Colombia | 3.1 | | | |
| 19 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.6 | | | | 86 | Mozambique | 3.0 | | | |
| 20 | Norway | 4.5 | | | | 87 | Czech Republic | 3.0 | | | |
| 21 | Barbados | 4.5 | | | | 88 | Madagascar | 3.0 | | | |
| 22 | Australia | 4.4 | | | | 89 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.0 | | | |
| 23 | Malaysia | 4.3 | | | | 90 | Panama | 3.0 | | | |
| 24 | Austria | 4.2 | | | | 91 | Zambia | 3.0 | | | |
| 25 | Malawi | 4.2 | | | | 92 | Mauritania | 3.0 | | | |
| 26 | Jordan | 4.1 | | | | 93 | Bulgaria | 2.9 | | | |
| 27 | Taiwan, China | 4.1 | | | | 94 | Poland | 2.9 | | | |
| 28 | Indonesia | 4.1 | | | | 95 | Nepal | 2.9 | | | |
| 29 | Canada | 4.1 | | | | 96 | Senegal | 2.9 | | | |
| 30 | New Zealand | 4.1 | | | | 97 | Nicaragua | 2.8 | | | |
| 31 | Germany | 4.1 | | | | 98 | Bangladesh | 2.8 | | | |
| 32 | Montenegro | 4.0 | | | | 99 | Japan | 2.8 | | | |
| 33 | Benin | 4.0 | | | | 100 | Cameroon | 2.8 | | | |
| 34 | Malta | 4.0 | | | | 101 | Turkey | 2.8 | | | |
| 35 | China | 3.9 | | | | 102 | Croatia | 2.8 | | | |
| 36 | Namibia | 3.9 | | | | 103 | Jamaica | 2.7 | | | |
| 37 | Costa Rica | 3.8 | | | | 104 | Serbia | 2.7 | | | |
| 38 | South Africa | 3.8 | | | | 105 | Latvia | 2.7 | | | |
| 39 | Mauritius | 3.8 | | | | 106 | Guatemala | 2.7 | | | |
| 40 | Chile | 3.7 | | | | 107 | Greece | 2.7 | | | |
| 41 | Peru | 3.7 | | | | 108 | Uruguay | 2.6 | | | |
| 42 | Ethiopia | 3.7 | | | | 109 | Slovak Republic | 2.6 | | | |
| 43 | Thailand | 3.7 | | | | 110 | Puerto Rico | 2.6 | | | |
| 44 | France | 3.7 | | | | 111 | Uganda | 2.6 | | | |
| 45 | Belgium | 3.6 | | | | 112 | Romania | 2.6 | | | |
| 46 | Libya | 3.6 | | | | 113 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.6 | | | |
| 47 | Israel | 3.6 | | | | 114 | Ukraine | 2.6 | | | |
| 48 | Azerbaijan | 3.6 | | | | 115 | Burundi | 2.5 | | | |
| 49 | Spain | 3.6 | | | | 116 | Honduras | 2.5 | | | |
| 50 | Georgia | 3.5 | | | | 117 | Lithuania | 2.4 | | | |
| 51 | El Salvador | 3.5 | | | | 118 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.4 | | | |
| 52 | Kazakhstan | 3.5 | | | | 119 | Philippines | 2.4 | | | |
| 53 | Tajikistan | 3.4 | | | | 120 | Nigeria | 2.3 | | | |
| 54 | Armenia | 3.4 | | | | 121 | Italy | 2.3 | | | |
| 55 | India | 3.4 | | | | 122 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.3 | | | |
| 56 | Estonia | 3.4 | | | | 123 | Bolivia | 2.2 | | | |
| 57 | Cambodia | 3.4 | | | | 124 | Chad | 2.2 | | | |
| 58 | Syria | 3.4 | | | | 125 | Argentina | 2.1 | | | |
| 59 | Morocco | 3.4 | | | | 126 | Ecuador | 2.1 | | | |
| 60 | Burkina Faso | 3.4 | | | | 127 | Hungary | 2.1 | | | |
| 61 | Egypt | 3.3 | | | | 128 | Paraguay | 2.1 | | | |
| 62 | Timor-Leste | 3.3 | | | | 129 | Brazil | 1.9 | | | |
| 63 | Ireland | 3.3 | | | | 130 | Zimbabwe | 1.9 | | | |
| 64 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.3 | | | | 131 | Mongolia | 1.8 | | | |
| 65 | Albania | 3.3 | | | | 132 | Dominican Republic | 1.8 | | | |
| 66 | Slovenia | 3.3 | | | | 133 | Venezuela | 1.5 | | | |
| 67 | Pakistan | 3.3 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.08 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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.3 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.3 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 5.6 | | | | 68 | Benin | 3.2 | | | |
| 2 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.2 | | | | 69 | Latvia | 3.2 | | | |
| 3 | Georgia | 4.8 | | | | 70 | Egypt | 3.2 | | | |
| 4 | Gambia, The | 4.8 | | | | 71 | Mozambique | 3.2 | | | |
| 5 | Iceland | 4.7 | | | | 72 | Cambodia | 3.1 | | | |
| 6 | United Arab Emirates | 4.6 | | | | 73 | Libya | 3.1 | | | |
| 7 | Oman | 4.6 | | | | 74 | Ireland | 3.1 | | | |
| 8 | Estonia | 4.5 | | | | 75 | Nigeria | 3.1 | | | |
| 9 | Mauritania | 4.4 | | | | 76 | Israel | 3.1 | | | |
| 10 | Qatar | 4.3 | | | | 77 | Ghana | 3.1 | | | |
| 11 | Switzerland | 4.3 | | | | 78 | Dominican Republic | 3.1 | | | |
| 12 | Finland | 4.3 | | | | 79 | Chad | 3.1 | | | |
| 13 | Luxembourg | 4.2 | | | | 80 | Kenya | 3.1 | | | |
| 14 | Azerbaijan | 4.2 | | | | 81 | Sri Lanka | 3.1 | | | |
| 15 | Malaysia | 4.1 | | | | 82 | Bulgaria | 3.1 | | | |
| 16 | Cyprus | 4.0 | | | | 83 | Uruguay | 3.0 | | | |
| 17 | Barbados | 4.0 | | | | 84 | Germany | 3.0 | | | |
| 18 | Jordan | 4.0 | | | | 85 | Kazakhstan | 3.0 | | | |
| 19 | Sweden | 4.0 | | | | 86 | United Kingdom | 3.0 | | | |
| 20 | Saudi Arabia | 4.0 | | | | 87 | Romania | 3.0 | | | |
| 21 | China | 3.9 | | | | 88 | Malta | 3.0 | | | |
| 22 | Japan | 3.9 | | | | 89 | Madagascar | 3.0 | | | |
| 23 | Indonesia | 3.9 | | | | 90 | Slovak Republic | 2.9 | | | |
| 24 | Tunisia | 3.8 | | | | 91 | Netherlands | 2.9 | | | |
| 25 | Slovenia | 3.8 | | | | 92 | Nepal | 2.9 | | | |
| 26 | Malawi | 3.8 | | | | 93 | Turkey | 2.9 | | | |
| 27 | Denmark | 3.8 | | | | 94 | Syria | 2.9 | | | |
| 28 | Ethiopia | 3.8 | | | | 95 | India | 2.9 | | | |
| 29 | Mauritius | 3.7 | | | | 96 | Lithuania | 2.9 | | | |
| 30 | Zambia | 3.7 | | | | 97 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.9 | | | |
| 31 | New Zealand | 3.7 | | | | 98 | Korea, Rep. | 2.8 | | | |
| 32 | Bahrain | 3.7 | | | | 99 | Portugal | 2.8 | | | |
| 33 | Honduras | 3.7 | | | | 100 | Ecuador | 2.8 | | | |
| 34 | Namibia | 3.7 | | | | 101 | Bolivia | 2.8 | | | |
| 35 | Panama | 3.7 | | | | 102 | Cameroon | 2.7 | | | |
| 36 | Uganda | 3.7 | | | | 103 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.7 | | | |
| 37 | Taiwan, China | 3.7 | | | | 104 | Burundi | 2.7 | | | |
| 38 | Guatemala | 3.7 | | | | 105 | Spain | 2.7 | | | |
| 39 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.7 | | | | 106 | Vietnam | 2.7 | | | |
| 40 | Botswana | 3.6 | | | | 107 | Colombia | 2.7 | | | |
| 41 | Chile | 3.6 | | | | 108 | Ukraine | 2.7 | | | |
| 42 | Canada | 3.6 | | | | 109 | Mongolia | 2.7 | | | |
| 43 | Guyana | 3.5 | | | | 110 | Argentina | 2.7 | | | |
| 44 | Burkina Faso | 3.5 | | | | 111 | Poland | 2.7 | | | |
| 45 | Austria | 3.5 | | | | 112 | Belgium | 2.7 | | | |
| 46 | Lesotho | 3.5 | | | | 113 | Philippines | 2.7 | | | |
| 47 | Mali | 3.5 | | | | 114 | Czech Republic | 2.7 | | | |
| 48 | El Salvador | 3.5 | | | | 115 | Kuwait | 2.6 | | | |
| 49 | Norway | 3.5 | | | | 116 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.6 | | | |
| 50 | Thailand | 3.5 | | | | 117 | Mexico | 2.6 | | | |
| 51 | Paraguay | 3.5 | | | | 118 | Zimbabwe | 2.6 | | | |
| 52 | Morocco | 3.4 | | | | 119 | Peru | 2.5 | | | |
| 53 | United States | 3.4 | | | | 120 | Croatia | 2.5 | | | |
| 54 | Albania | 3.4 | | | | 121 | Jamaica | 2.5 | | | |
| 55 | Timor-Leste | 3.4 | | | | 122 | Suriname | 2.5 | | | |
| 56 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.4 | | | | 123 | Bangladesh | 2.5 | | | |
| 57 | Nicaragua | 3.3 | | | | 124 | Russian Federation | 2.4 | | | |
| 58 | Tajikistan | 3.3 | | | | 125 | Greece | 2.4 | | | |
| 59 | Pakistan | 3.3 | | | | 126 | Algeria | 2.4 | | | |
| 60 | Tanzania | 3.3 | | | | 127 | France | 2.3 | | | |
| 61 | Montenegro | 3.3 | | | | 128 | Italy | 2.2 | | | |
| 62 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.3 | | | | 129 | Serbia | 2.2 | | | |
| 63 | Costa Rica | 3.3 | | | | 130 | Hungary | 2.1 | | | |
| 64 | Armenia | 3.2 | | | | 131 | Puerto Rico | 1.9 | | | |
| 65 | South Africa | 3.2 | | | | 132 | Brazil | 1.8 | | | |
| 66 | Australia | 3.2 | | | | 133 | Venezuela | 1.8 | | | |
| 67 | Senegal | 3.2 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes

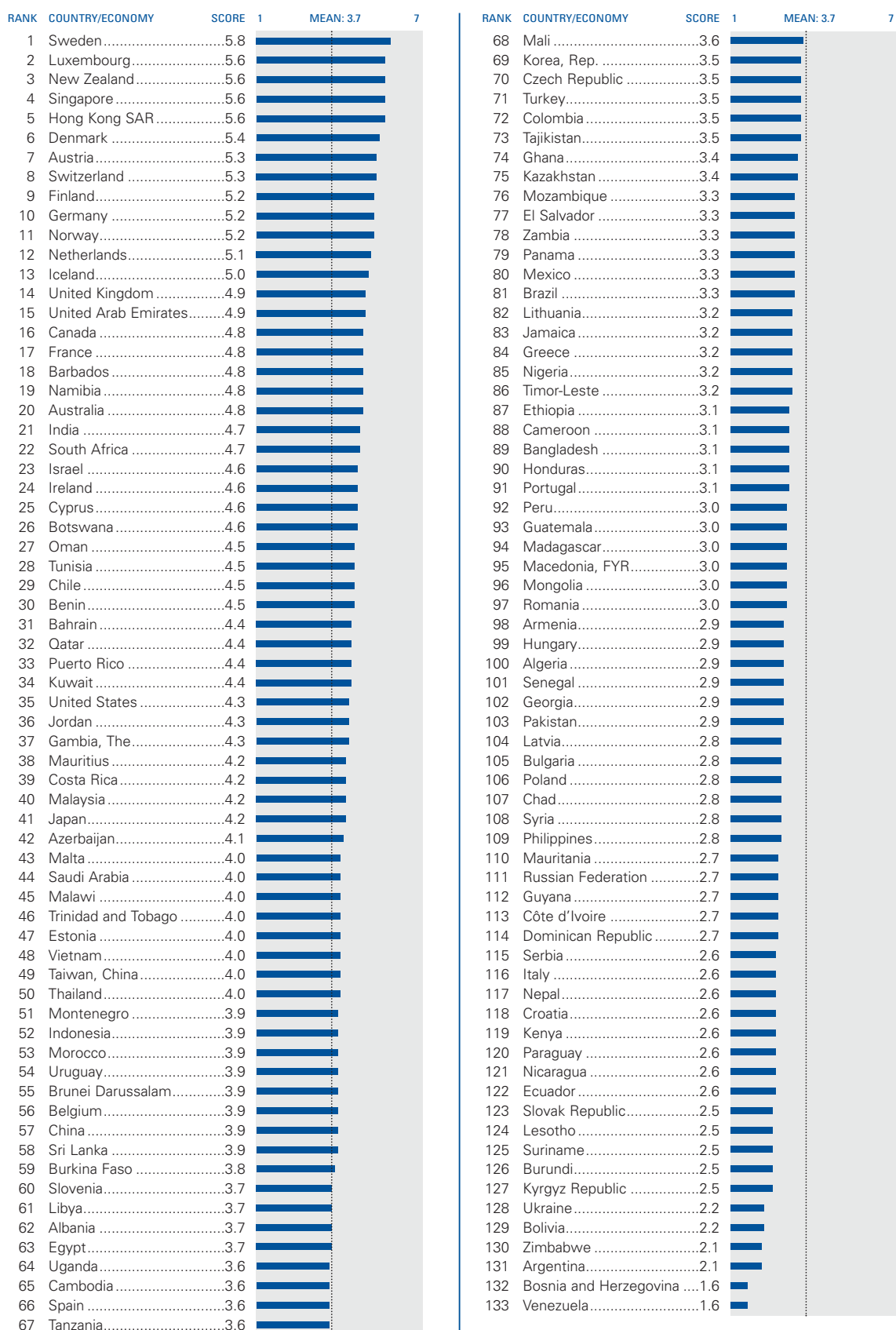
How efficient is the legal framework in your country for private businesses in settling disputes? (1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = highly efficient) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.8 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 6.3 | | | |
| 2 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.2 | | | |
| 3 | Sweden | 6.2 | | | |
| 4 | New Zealand | 5.9 | | | |
| 5 | Qatar | 5.8 | | | |
| 6 | Denmark | 5.7 | | | |
| 7 | Norway | 5.7 | | | |
| 8 | Luxembourg | 5.7 | | | |
| 9 | United Arab Emirates | 5.5 | | | |
| 10 | United Kingdom | 5.5 | | | |
| 11 | Netherlands | 5.4 | | | |
| 12 | Australia | 5.4 | | | |
| 13 | Switzerland | 5.3 | | | |
| 14 | Austria | 5.3 | | | |
| 15 | Finland | 5.2 | | | |
| 16 | Canada | 5.2 | | | |
| 17 | Germany | 5.1 | | | |
| 18 | South Africa | 5.1 | | | |
| 19 | Oman | 5.0 | | | |
| 20 | Gambia, The | 5.0 | | | |
| 21 | Iceland | 5.0 | | | |
| 22 | Barbados | 5.0 | | | |
| 23 | Tunisia | 4.9 | | | |
| 24 | Puerto Rico | 4.9 | | | |
| 25 | Cyprus | 4.8 | | | |
| 26 | Chile | 4.8 | | | |
| 27 | France | 4.8 | | | |
| 28 | Jordan | 4.7 | | | |
| 29 | Namibia | 4.7 | | | |
| 30 | Ireland | 4.7 | | | |
| 31 | Japan | 4.6 | | | |
| 32 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.6 | | | |
| 33 | United States | 4.6 | | | |
| 34 | Botswana | 4.5 | | | |
| 35 | Mauritius | 4.5 | | | |
| 36 | Malaysia | 4.4 | | | |
| 37 | India | 4.4 | | | |
| 38 | Kuwait | 4.4 | | | |
| 39 | Egypt | 4.3 | | | |
| 40 | Estonia | 4.2 | | | |
| 41 | Malta | 4.2 | | | |
| 42 | Thailand | 4.1 | | | |
| 43 | China | 4.1 | | | |
| 44 | Israel | 4.1 | | | |
| 45 | Taiwan, China | 4.1 | | | |
| 46 | Benin | 4.1 | | | |
| 47 | Nigeria | 4.0 | | | |
| 48 | Belgium | 4.0 | | | |
| 49 | Vietnam | 4.0 | | | |
| 50 | Slovenia | 4.0 | | | |
| 51 | Sri Lanka | 3.9 | | | |
| 52 | Libya | 3.9 | | | |
| 53 | Montenegro | 3.9 | | | |
| 54 | Burkina Faso | 3.9 | | | |
| 55 | Costa Rica | 3.9 | | | |
| 56 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.9 | | | |
| 57 | Morocco | 3.9 | | | |
| 58 | Saudi Arabia | 3.8 | | | |
| 59 | Indonesia | 3.8 | | | |
| 60 | Tanzania | 3.8 | | | |
| 61 | Azerbaijan | 3.8 | | | |
| 62 | Korea, Rep. | 3.8 | | | |
| 63 | Malawi | 3.7 | | | |
| 64 | Mali | 3.7 | | | |
| 65 | Zambia | 3.7 | | | |
| 66 | Ghana | 3.7 | | | |
| 67 | Uruguay | 3.6 | | | |
| 68 | Spain | 3.6 | | | |
| 69 | Uganda | 3.6 | | | |
| 70 | Albania | 3.6 | | | |
| 71 | Dominican Republic | 3.5 | | | |
| 72 | Cambodia | 3.5 | | | |
| 73 | Jamaica | 3.5 | | | |
| 74 | Senegal | 3.5 | | | |
| 75 | Mozambique | 3.5 | | | |
| 76 | Lithuania | 3.5 | | | |
| 77 | Tajikistan | 3.4 | | | |
| 78 | Ethiopia | 3.4 | | | |
| 79 | Bahrain | 3.4 | | | |
| 80 | Czech Republic | 3.4 | | | |
| 81 | El Salvador | 3.4 | | | |
| 82 | Kazakhstan | 3.4 | | | |
| 83 | Turkey | 3.3 | | | |
| 84 | Timor-Leste | 3.3 | | | |
| 85 | Colombia | 3.3 | | | |
| 86 | Algeria | 3.3 | | | |
| 87 | Panama | 3.3 | | | |
| 88 | Cameroon | 3.3 | | | |
| 89 | Mauritania | 3.3 | | | |
| 90 | Greece | 3.2 | | | |
| 91 | Georgia | 3.2 | | | |
| 92 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.2 | | | |
| 93 | Zimbabwe | 3.2 | | | |
| 94 | Mexico | 3.2 | | | |
| 95 | Brazil | 3.1 | | | |
| 96 | Guatemala | 3.1 | | | |
| 97 | Latvia | 3.1 | | | |
| 98 | Honduras | 3.1 | | | |
| 99 | Hungary | 3.1 | | | |
| 100 | Peru | 3.0 | | | |
| 101 | Burundi | 3.0 | | | |
| 102 | Slovak Republic | 3.0 | | | |
| 103 | Pakistan | 3.0 | | | |
| 104 | Bangladesh | 3.0 | | | |
| 105 | Romania | 2.9 | | | |
| 106 | Kenya | 2.9 | | | |
| 107 | Portugal | 2.9 | | | |
| 108 | Madagascar | 2.9 | | | |
| 109 | Russian Federation | 2.9 | | | |
| 110 | Syria | 2.8 | | | |
| 111 | Armenia | 2.8 | | | |
| 112 | Suriname | 2.8 | | | |
| 113 | Chad | 2.8 | | | |
| 114 | Poland | 2.8 | | | |
| 115 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.8 | | | |
| 116 | Bulgaria | 2.8 | | | |
| 117 | Lesotho | 2.8 | | | |
| 118 | Nicaragua | 2.7 | | | |
| 119 | Ecuador | 2.7 | | | |
| 120 | Nepal | 2.7 | | | |
| 121 | Mongolia | 2.7 | | | |
| 122 | Guyana | 2.7 | | | |
| 123 | Philippines | 2.7 | | | |
| 124 | Serbia | 2.6 | | | |
| 125 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.6 | | | |
| 126 | Croatia | 2.6 | | | |
| 127 | Argentina | 2.6 | | | |
| 128 | Italy | 2.5 | | | |
| 129 | Paraguay | 2.4 | | | |
| 130 | Ukraine | 2.3 | | | |
| 131 | Bolivia | 2.2 | | | |
| 132 | Venezuela | 2.0 | | | |
| 133 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1.8 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.10 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) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.11 Transparency of government policymaking

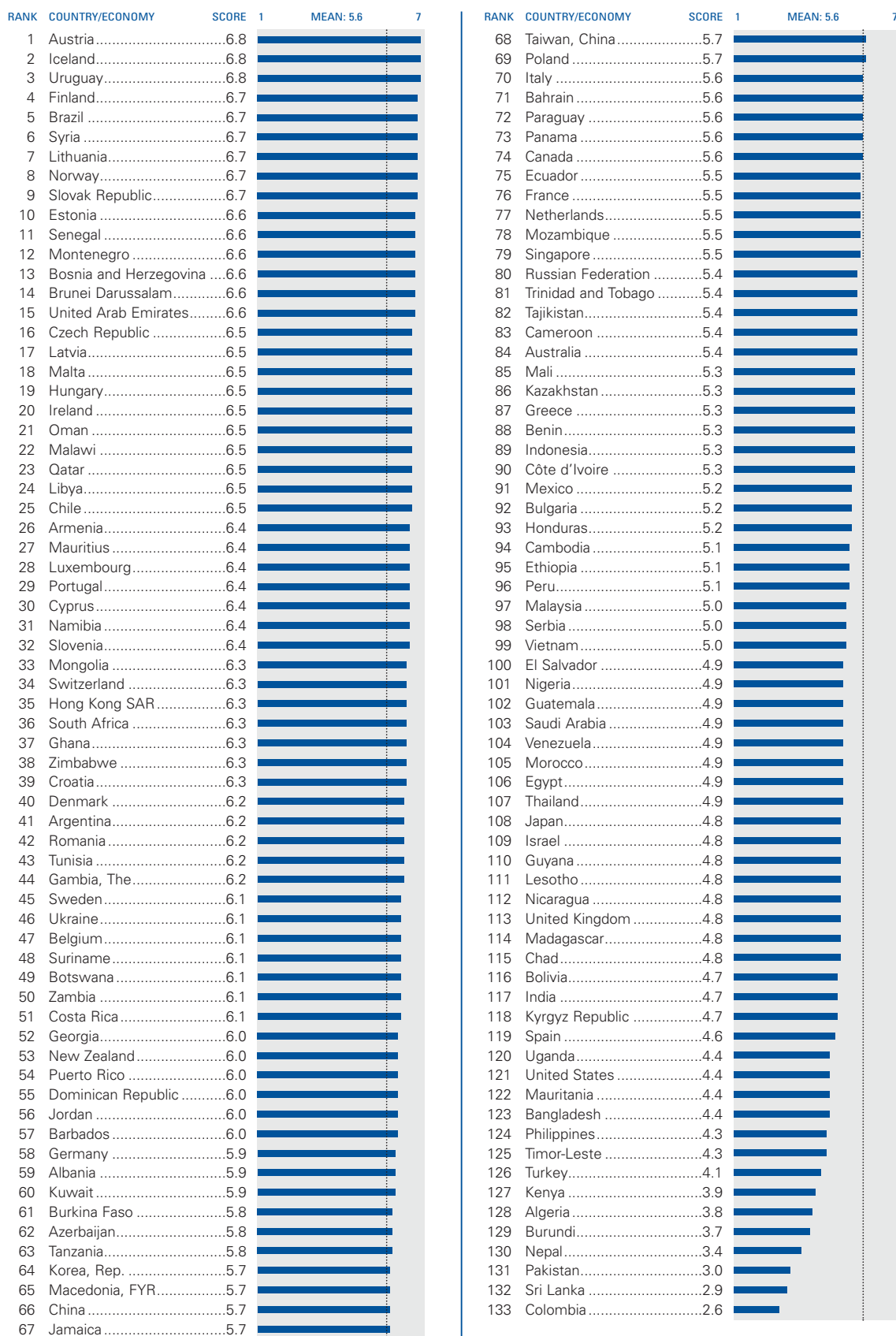
How easy is it for businesses in your country to obtain information about changes in government policies and regulations affecting your industry?
(1 = impossible; 7 = extremely easy) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.3 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.3 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 6.3 | | | | 68 | Bahrain | 4.2 | | | |
| 2 | Sweden | 6.0 | | | | 69 | Jamaica | 4.2 | | | |
| 3 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.0 | | | | 70 | Portugal | 4.1 | | | |
| 4 | Denmark | 5.8 | | | | 71 | Puerto Rico | 4.1 | | | |
| 5 | New Zealand | 5.8 | | | | 72 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.1 | | | |
| 6 | Luxembourg | 5.7 | | | | 73 | Uganda | 4.1 | | | |
| 7 | Switzerland | 5.7 | | | | 74 | Peru | 4.1 | | | |
| 8 | Finland | 5.6 | | | | 75 | Mexico | 4.1 | | | |
| 9 | Qatar | 5.6 | | | | 76 | Cameroon | 4.0 | | | |
| 10 | Iceland | 5.6 | | | | 77 | Tanzania | 4.0 | | | |
| 11 | Norway | 5.6 | | | | 78 | Latvia | 4.0 | | | |
| 12 | Taiwan, China | 5.3 | | | | 79 | Nigeria | 4.0 | | | |
| 13 | Ireland | 5.3 | | | | 80 | Spain | 4.0 | | | |
| 14 | Canada | 5.3 | | | | 81 | Mozambique | 4.0 | | | |
| 15 | Australia | 5.3 | | | | 82 | Dominican Republic | 4.0 | | | |
| 16 | Barbados | 5.3 | | | | 83 | Kazakhstan | 4.0 | | | |
| 17 | Estonia | 5.2 | | | | 84 | Guyana | 4.0 | | | |
| 18 | Chile | 5.2 | | | | 85 | Zimbabwe | 4.0 | | | |
| 19 | Oman | 5.2 | | | | 86 | Serbia | 4.0 | | | |
| 20 | Netherlands | 5.2 | | | | 87 | Indonesia | 3.9 | | | |
| 21 | United Arab Emirates | 5.1 | | | | 88 | Croatia | 3.9 | | | |
| 22 | Gambia, The | 5.1 | | | | 89 | Honduras | 3.9 | | | |
| 23 | Tunisia | 5.1 | | | | 90 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.9 | | | |
| 24 | South Africa | 5.1 | | | | 91 | Israel | 3.9 | | | |
| 25 | Austria | 5.0 | | | | 92 | Kenya | 3.9 | | | |
| 26 | Mauritius | 5.0 | | | | 93 | Madagascar | 3.9 | | | |
| 27 | Cyprus | 5.0 | | | | 94 | Albania | 3.8 | | | |
| 28 | Germany | 5.0 | | | | 95 | Greece | 3.8 | | | |
| 29 | Slovenia | 5.0 | | | | 96 | Brazil | 3.8 | | | |
| 30 | Malaysia | 4.9 | | | | 97 | Ethiopia | 3.8 | | | |
| 31 | United States | 4.9 | | | | 98 | Sri Lanka | 3.7 | | | |
| 32 | China | 4.8 | | | | 99 | Tajikistan | 3.7 | | | |
| 33 | Zambia | 4.8 | | | | 100 | Korea, Rep. | 3.7 | | | |
| 34 | Burkina Faso | 4.8 | | | | 101 | Ghana | 3.7 | | | |
| 35 | Japan | 4.8 | | | | 102 | Lesotho | 3.7 | | | |
| 36 | Malta | 4.7 | | | | 103 | Czech Republic | 3.7 | | | |
| 37 | France | 4.7 | | | | 104 | Philippines | 3.7 | | | |
| 38 | Botswana | 4.7 | | | | 105 | Pakistan | 3.7 | | | |
| 39 | Namibia | 4.6 | | | | 106 | Cambodia | 3.7 | | | |
| 40 | United Kingdom | 4.6 | | | | 107 | Ukraine | 3.6 | | | |
| 41 | Jordan | 4.6 | | | | 108 | Kuwait | 3.6 | | | |
| 42 | Montenegro | 4.6 | | | | 109 | Italy | 3.6 | | | |
| 43 | India | 4.6 | | | | 110 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.6 | | | |
| 44 | Saudi Arabia | 4.6 | | | | 111 | Libya | 3.6 | | | |
| 45 | Georgia | 4.6 | | | | 112 | Nicaragua | 3.6 | | | |
| 46 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.5 | | | | 113 | Hungary | 3.5 | | | |
| 47 | Uruguay | 4.5 | | | | 114 | Russian Federation | 3.5 | | | |
| 48 | Costa Rica | 4.5 | | | | 115 | Bangladesh | 3.5 | | | |
| 49 | Mali | 4.4 | | | | 116 | Syria | 3.5 | | | |
| 50 | Malawi | 4.4 | | | | 117 | Nepal | 3.5 | | | |
| 51 | Azerbaijan | 4.4 | | | | 118 | Bulgaria | 3.4 | | | |
| 52 | Colombia | 4.4 | | | | 119 | Paraguay | 3.4 | | | |
| 53 | Vietnam | 4.4 | | | | 120 | Timor-Leste | 3.4 | | | |
| 54 | Slovak Republic | 4.4 | | | | 121 | Senegal | 3.4 | | | |
| 55 | El Salvador | 4.3 | | | | 122 | Ecuador | 3.4 | | | |
| 56 | Guatemala | 4.3 | | | | 123 | Mongolia | 3.3 | | | |
| 57 | Egypt | 4.3 | | | | 124 | Suriname | 3.2 | | | |
| 58 | Morocco | 4.3 | | | | 125 | Argentina | 3.2 | | | |
| 59 | Panama | 4.3 | | | | 126 | Algeria | 3.1 | | | |
| 60 | Thailand | 4.2 | | | | 127 | Poland | 3.1 | | | |
| 61 | Lithuania | 4.2 | | | | 128 | Romania | 3.1 | | | |
| 62 | Benin | 4.2 | | | | 129 | Chad | 3.0 | | | |
| 63 | Belgium | 4.2 | | | | 130 | Burundi | 2.9 | | | |
| 64 | Mauritania | 4.2 | | | | 131 | Bolivia | 2.6 | | | |
| 65 | Armenia | 4.2 | | | | 132 | Venezuela | 2.4 | | | |
| 66 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.2 | | | | 133 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.4 | | | |
| 67 | Turkey | 4.2 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.12 Business costs of terrorism

Does the threat of terrorism impose costs on businesses in your country? (1 = significant costs; 7 = no costs) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.13 Business costs of crime and violence

Does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses in your country? (1 = significant costs; 7 = no costs) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.7 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.7 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|---------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Qatar | 6.7 | | | | 68 | Greece | 4.9 | | | |
| 2 | Syria | 6.7 | | | | 69 | Mauritania | 4.8 | | | |
| 3 | Finland | 6.5 | | | | 70 | Uruguay | 4.8 | | | |
| 4 | Oman | 6.5 | | | | 71 | Russian Federation | 4.7 | | | |
| 5 | Luxembourg | 6.5 | | | | 72 | Vietnam | 4.7 | | | |
| 6 | Iceland | 6.5 | | | | 73 | United Kingdom | 4.7 | | | |
| 7 | United Arab Emirates | 6.5 | | | | 74 | United States | 4.6 | | | |
| 8 | Norway | 6.4 | | | | 75 | Mali | 4.6 | | | |
| 9 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.4 | | | | 76 | Mongolia | 4.6 | | | |
| 10 | Singapore | 6.3 | | | | 77 | Cambodia | 4.6 | | | |
| 11 | Libya | 6.3 | | | | 78 | Botswana | 4.6 | | | |
| 12 | Denmark | 6.3 | | | | 79 | Benin | 4.5 | | | |
| 13 | Cyprus | 6.2 | | | | 80 | Chile | 4.5 | | | |
| 14 | Kuwait | 6.2 | | | | 81 | Burkina Faso | 4.5 | | | |
| 15 | Brunei Darussalam | 6.2 | | | | 82 | Poland | 4.5 | | | |
| 16 | Malta | 6.2 | | | | 83 | Turkey | 4.5 | | | |
| 17 | Jordan | 6.1 | | | | 84 | Zambia | 4.5 | | | |
| 18 | Switzerland | 6.1 | | | | 85 | Malawi | 4.4 | | | |
| 19 | Austria | 6.1 | | | | 86 | Suriname | 4.4 | | | |
| 20 | Tunisia | 6.0 | | | | 87 | Barbados | 4.4 | | | |
| 21 | Slovenia | 5.9 | | | | 88 | Italy | 4.4 | | | |
| 22 | Senegal | 5.9 | | | | 89 | Panama | 4.4 | | | |
| 23 | Armenia | 5.8 | | | | 90 | Serbia | 4.4 | | | |
| 24 | Belgium | 5.8 | | | | 91 | Zimbabwe | 4.4 | | | |
| 25 | New Zealand | 5.8 | | | | 92 | Ghana | 4.3 | | | |
| 26 | Estonia | 5.8 | | | | 93 | Algeria | 4.3 | | | |
| 27 | Romania | 5.7 | | | | 94 | Puerto Rico | 4.3 | | | |
| 28 | Czech Republic | 5.7 | | | | 95 | Malaysia | 4.3 | | | |
| 29 | Germany | 5.7 | | | | 96 | Philippines | 4.2 | | | |
| 30 | Israel | 5.7 | | | | 97 | Kyrgyz Republic | 4.1 | | | |
| 31 | Montenegro | 5.7 | | | | 98 | Bulgaria | 4.0 | | | |
| 32 | Portugal | 5.7 | | | | 99 | Sri Lanka | 4.0 | | | |
| 33 | Bahrain | 5.7 | | | | 100 | Namibia | 4.0 | | | |
| 34 | Georgia | 5.7 | | | | 101 | Nicaragua | 4.0 | | | |
| 35 | Sweden | 5.6 | | | | 102 | Cameroon | 3.9 | | | |
| 36 | Latvia | 5.6 | | | | 103 | Lesotho | 3.9 | | | |
| 37 | Gambia, The | 5.5 | | | | 104 | Costa Rica | 3.9 | | | |
| 38 | Canada | 5.5 | | | | 105 | Uganda | 3.8 | | | |
| 39 | Ireland | 5.5 | | | | 106 | Mozambique | 3.8 | | | |
| 40 | Lithuania | 5.4 | | | | 107 | Argentina | 3.7 | | | |
| 41 | Taiwan, China | 5.4 | | | | 108 | Peru | 3.7 | | | |
| 42 | Azerbaijan | 5.4 | | | | 109 | Bolivia | 3.6 | | | |
| 43 | China | 5.4 | | | | 110 | Timor-Leste | 3.6 | | | |
| 44 | Croatia | 5.3 | | | | 111 | Ecuador | 3.6 | | | |
| 45 | Slovak Republic | 5.3 | | | | 112 | Bangladesh | 3.6 | | | |
| 46 | Ukraine | 5.3 | | | | 113 | Chad | 3.5 | | | |
| 47 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5.3 | | | | 114 | Nigeria | 3.4 | | | |
| 48 | Australia | 5.3 | | | | 115 | Madagascar | 3.4 | | | |
| 49 | France | 5.3 | | | | 116 | Burundi | 3.3 | | | |
| 50 | India | 5.2 | | | | 117 | Paraguay | 3.3 | | | |
| 51 | Korea, Rep. | 5.2 | | | | 118 | Brazil | 3.3 | | | |
| 52 | Tajikistan | 5.2 | | | | 119 | Pakistan | 3.2 | | | |
| 53 | Egypt | 5.2 | | | | 120 | Dominican Republic | 3.2 | | | |
| 54 | Hungary | 5.2 | | | | 121 | Nepal | 3.1 | | | |
| 55 | Saudi Arabia | 5.1 | | | | 122 | Kenya | 3.1 | | | |
| 56 | Morocco | 5.0 | | | | 123 | Honduras | 2.8 | | | |
| 57 | Netherlands | 5.0 | | | | 124 | Mexico | 2.7 | | | |
| 58 | Ethiopia | 5.0 | | | | 125 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.7 | | | |
| 59 | Kazakhstan | 5.0 | | | | 126 | Colombia | 2.6 | | | |
| 60 | Macedonia, FYR | 5.0 | | | | 127 | Guyana | 2.6 | | | |
| 61 | Thailand | 4.9 | | | | 128 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.5 | | | |
| 62 | Indonesia | 4.9 | | | | 129 | Venezuela | 2.4 | | | |
| 63 | Albania | 4.9 | | | | 130 | Jamaica | 2.2 | | | |
| 64 | Japan | 4.9 | | | | 131 | El Salvador | 1.9 | | | |
| 65 | Mauritius | 4.9 | | | | 132 | Guatemala | 1.9 | | | |
| 66 | Spain | 4.9 | | | | 133 | South Africa | 1.7 | | | |
| 67 | Tanzania | 4.9 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.14 Organized crime

Does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses in your country? (1 = significant costs; 7 = no costs) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 5.2 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Luxembourg | 6.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 2 | Iceland | 6.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 3 | Qatar | 6.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 4 | Denmark | 6.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 5 | Syria | 6.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 6 | Finland | 6.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 7 | Norway | 6.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 8 | Jordan | 6.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 9 | Singapore | 6.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 10 | Malta | 6.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 11 | United Arab Emirates | 6.6 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 12 | Austria | 6.6 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 13 | New Zealand | 6.6 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 14 | Oman | 6.6 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 15 | Egypt | 6.6 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 16 | Brunei Darussalam | 6.5 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 17 | Bahrain | 6.5 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 18 | Sweden | 6.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 19 | Uruguay | 6.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 20 | Barbados | 6.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 21 | Ireland | 6.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 22 | Switzerland | 6.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 23 | Libya | 6.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 24 | Kuwait | 6.3 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 25 | Cyprus | 6.3 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 26 | Latvia | 6.3 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 27 | Tunisia | 6.3 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 28 | Mauritius | 6.3 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 29 | Chile | 6.3 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 30 | Estonia | 6.3 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 31 | Germany | 6.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 32 | Portugal | 6.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 33 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 34 | Australia | 6.1 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 35 | Belgium | 6.1 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 36 | Senegal | 6.1 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 37 | Gambia, The | 6.0 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 38 | Saudi Arabia | 6.0 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 39 | Slovenia | 6.0 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 40 | Canada | 6.0 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 41 | Czech Republic | 5.9 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 42 | Netherlands | 5.9 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 43 | Lithuania | 5.9 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 44 | Malawi | 5.9 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 45 | Israel | 5.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 46 | Zimbabwe | 5.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 47 | France | 5.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 48 | Korea, Rep. | 5.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 49 | Puerto Rico | 5.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 50 | Romania | 5.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 51 | Botswana | 5.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 52 | Suriname | 5.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 53 | Ghana | 5.6 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 54 | United Kingdom | 5.6 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 55 | Greece | 5.6 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 56 | Namibia | 5.6 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 57 | Taiwan, China | 5.6 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 58 | Tanzania | 5.5 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 59 | Mauritania | 5.5 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 60 | Montenegro | 5.5 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 61 | Ethiopia | 5.5 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 62 | Spain | 5.5 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 63 | India | 5.5 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 64 | Georgia | 5.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 65 | Zambia | 5.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 66 | Hungary | 5.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 67 | Slovak Republic | 5.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 68 | Tajikistan | 5.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 69 | Armenia | 5.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 70 | Croatia | 5.3 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 71 | China | 5.3 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 72 | United States | 5.3 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 73 | Thailand | 5.3 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 74 | Morocco | 5.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 75 | Mongolia | 5.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 76 | Costa Rica | 5.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 77 | Poland | 5.1 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 78 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5.1 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 79 | Panama | 5.0 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 80 | Azerbaijan | 5.0 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 81 | Indonesia | 5.0 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 82 | Japan | 5.0 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 83 | Malaysia | 5.0 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 84 | Cambodia | 4.9 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 85 | Vietnam | 4.9 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 86 | Albania | 4.9 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 87 | Sri Lanka | 4.9 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 88 | Burkina Faso | 4.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 89 | Kazakhstan | 4.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 90 | Mali | 4.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 91 | Argentina | 4.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 92 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.6 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 93 | Ukraine | 4.6 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 94 | Peru | 4.6 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 95 | Algeria | 4.5 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 96 | Russian Federation | 4.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 97 | Nicaragua | 4.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 98 | Uganda | 4.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 99 | Lesotho | 4.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 100 | Mozambique | 4.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 101 | Guyana | 4.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 102 | Philippines | 4.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 103 | Cameroon | 4.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 104 | Ecuador | 4.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 105 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 106 | Timor-Leste | 4.3 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 107 | Benin | 4.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 108 | Turkey | 4.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 109 | Serbia | 4.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 110 | Kyrgyz Republic | 4.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 111 | Brazil | 4.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 112 | Madagascar | 4.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 113 | Bangladesh | 4.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 114 | Paraguay | 4.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 115 | Dominican Republic | 4.1 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 116 | Pakistan | 4.0 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 117 | Bolivia | 4.0 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 118 | Kenya | 3.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 119 | South Africa | 3.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 120 | Nigeria | 3.8 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 121 | Bulgaria | 3.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 122 | Nepal | 3.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 123 | Venezuela | 3.5 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 124 | Honduras | 3.5 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 125 | Burundi | 3.5 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 126 | Chad | 3.5 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 127 | Italy | 3.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 128 | Jamaica | 3.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 129 | Mexico | 3.2 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 130 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 131 | Colombia | 2.7 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 132 | Guatemala | 2.4 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |
| 133 | El Salvador | 2.3 | ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.15 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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.3 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Finland | 6.6 | | | |
| 2 | Denmark | 6.5 | | | |
| 3 | Singapore | 6.4 | | | |
| 4 | Switzerland | 6.4 | | | |
| 5 | Iceland | 6.4 | | | |
| 6 | United Arab Emirates | 6.3 | | | |
| 7 | Norway | 6.3 | | | |
| 8 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.3 | | | |
| 9 | Germany | 6.2 | | | |
| 10 | Chile | 6.2 | | | |
| 11 | Canada | 6.2 | | | |
| 12 | Sweden | 6.2 | | | |
| 13 | Netherlands | 6.2 | | | |
| 14 | Qatar | 6.2 | | | |
| 15 | Luxembourg | 6.2 | | | |
| 16 | New Zealand | 6.1 | | | |
| 17 | Jordan | 6.0 | | | |
| 18 | Australia | 6.0 | | | |
| 19 | Barbados | 5.9 | | | |
| 20 | Ireland | 5.9 | | | |
| 21 | United States | 5.9 | | | |
| 22 | Oman | 5.9 | | | |
| 23 | Japan | 5.8 | | | |
| 24 | Austria | 5.8 | | | |
| 25 | France | 5.7 | | | |
| 26 | Belgium | 5.7 | | | |
| 27 | Spain | 5.7 | | | |
| 28 | Tunisia | 5.6 | | | |
| 29 | Estonia | 5.5 | | | |
| 30 | Malta | 5.5 | | | |
| 31 | Bahrain | 5.4 | | | |
| 32 | Cyprus | 5.4 | | | |
| 33 | United Kingdom | 5.4 | | | |
| 34 | Taiwan, China | 5.3 | | | |
| 35 | Gambia, The | 5.2 | | | |
| 36 | Saudi Arabia | 5.1 | | | |
| 37 | Portugal | 5.0 | | | |
| 38 | Brunei Darussalam | 5.0 | | | |
| 39 | Botswana | 4.9 | | | |
| 40 | Senegal | 4.9 | | | |
| 41 | Georgia | 4.9 | | | |
| 42 | Kuwait | 4.8 | | | |
| 43 | Korea, Rep. | 4.8 | | | |
| 44 | Vietnam | 4.8 | | | |
| 45 | Montenegro | 4.8 | | | |
| 46 | Slovenia | 4.8 | | | |
| 47 | Puerto Rico | 4.8 | | | |
| 48 | Malaysia | 4.7 | | | |
| 49 | China | 4.7 | | | |
| 50 | Italy | 4.6 | | | |
| 51 | Suriname | 4.6 | | | |
| 52 | India | 4.5 | | | |
| 53 | Morocco | 4.5 | | | |
| 54 | Egypt | 4.5 | | | |
| 55 | Malawi | 4.5 | | | |
| 56 | Hungary | 4.4 | | | |
| 57 | Croatia | 4.4 | | | |
| 58 | Costa Rica | 4.3 | | | |
| 59 | Namibia | 4.3 | | | |
| 60 | Mauritius | 4.3 | | | |
| 61 | Azerbaijan | 4.3 | | | |
| 62 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.2 | | | |
| 63 | Zambia | 4.2 | | | |
| 64 | Lithuania | 4.2 | | | |
| 65 | Burkina Faso | 4.2 | | | |
| 66 | Benin | 4.2 | | | |
| 67 | Syria | 4.2 | | | |
| 68 | Romania | 4.2 | | | |
| 69 | Colombia | 4.1 | | | |
| 70 | Tanzania | 4.1 | | | |
| 71 | Nicaragua | 4.1 | | | |
| 72 | Latvia | 4.1 | | | |
| 73 | Uruguay | 4.1 | | | |
| 74 | Poland | 4.1 | | | |
| 75 | Albania | 4.0 | | | |
| 76 | Mali | 4.0 | | | |
| 77 | El Salvador | 4.0 | | | |
| 78 | Serbia | 4.0 | | | |
| 79 | Indonesia | 4.0 | | | |
| 80 | Greece | 3.9 | | | |
| 81 | Czech Republic | 3.9 | | | |
| 82 | Libya | 3.9 | | | |
| 83 | Ethiopia | 3.9 | | | |
| 84 | Uganda | 3.8 | | | |
| 85 | Ghana | 3.8 | | | |
| 86 | Tajikistan | 3.8 | | | |
| 87 | Cameroon | 3.8 | | | |
| 88 | Thailand | 3.8 | | | |
| 89 | Brazil | 3.7 | | | |
| 90 | Algeria | 3.6 | | | |
| 91 | Turkey | 3.6 | | | |
| 92 | Timor-Leste | 3.6 | | | |
| 93 | Israel | 3.6 | | | |
| 94 | Slovak Republic | 3.6 | | | |
| 95 | Mauritania | 3.6 | | | |
| 96 | Jamaica | 3.6 | | | |
| 97 | Lesotho | 3.5 | | | |
| 98 | Madagascar | 3.5 | | | |
| 99 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.5 | | | |
| 100 | Kenya | 3.5 | | | |
| 101 | Philippines | 3.5 | | | |
| 102 | Sri Lanka | 3.5 | | | |
| 103 | Panama | 3.4 | | | |
| 104 | Armenia | 3.4 | | | |
| 105 | Kazakhstan | 3.4 | | | |
| 106 | South Africa | 3.3 | | | |
| 107 | Mongolia | 3.3 | | | |
| 108 | Ukraine | 3.2 | | | |
| 109 | Mozambique | 3.2 | | | |
| 110 | Nepal | 3.1 | | | |
| 111 | Honduras | 3.1 | | | |
| 112 | Russian Federation | 3.1 | | | |
| 113 | Cambodia | 3.1 | | | |
| 114 | Pakistan | 3.0 | | | |
| 115 | Bulgaria | 3.0 | | | |
| 116 | Guyana | 2.9 | | | |
| 117 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.9 | | | |
| 118 | Nigeria | 2.9 | | | |
| 119 | Bangladesh | 2.8 | | | |
| 120 | Ecuador | 2.8 | | | |
| 121 | Argentina | 2.8 | | | |
| 122 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.8 | | | |
| 123 | Peru | 2.7 | | | |
| 124 | Mexico | 2.7 | | | |
| 125 | Zimbabwe | 2.6 | | | |
| 126 | Guatemala | 2.5 | | | |
| 127 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.5 | | | |
| 128 | Chad | 2.4 | | | |
| 129 | Burundi | 2.3 | | | |
| 130 | Dominican Republic | 2.3 | | | |
| 131 | Paraguay | 2.2 | | | |
| 132 | Bolivia | 2.0 | | | |
| 133 | Venezuela | 2.0 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.16 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) | 2008–2009 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 | | | | 68 | Colombia | 3.9 | | | |
| 2 | Sweden | 6.7 | | | | 69 | Jamaica | 3.9 | | | |
| 3 | Finland | 6.6 | | | | 70 | Senegal | 3.9 | | | |
| 4 | Denmark | 6.6 | | | | 71 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.9 | | | |
| 5 | Singapore | 6.5 | | | | 72 | Morocco | 3.9 | | | |
| 6 | Switzerland | 6.4 | | | | 73 | Burkina Faso | 3.8 | | | |
| 7 | Netherlands | 6.4 | | | | 74 | Czech Republic | 3.8 | | | |
| 8 | Norway | 6.3 | | | | 75 | Slovak Republic | 3.8 | | | |
| 9 | Iceland | 6.2 | | | | 76 | Albania | 3.8 | | | |
| 10 | Canada | 6.2 | | | | 77 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.8 | | | |
| 11 | Australia | 6.2 | | | | 78 | Georgia | 3.8 | | | |
| 12 | Luxembourg | 6.2 | | | | 79 | Latvia | 3.8 | | | |
| 13 | Austria | 6.2 | | | | 80 | Tanzania | 3.8 | | | |
| 14 | Germany | 5.9 | | | | 81 | Benin | 3.8 | | | |
| 15 | United Kingdom | 5.9 | | | | 82 | Kenya | 3.8 | | | |
| 16 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.8 | | | | 83 | Turkey | 3.8 | | | |
| 17 | Ireland | 5.6 | | | | 84 | Libya | 3.7 | | | |
| 18 | Barbados | 5.6 | | | | 85 | Sri Lanka | 3.7 | | | |
| 19 | United Arab Emirates | 5.5 | | | | 86 | Peru | 3.7 | | | |
| 20 | Belgium | 5.5 | | | | 87 | Suriname | 3.7 | | | |
| 21 | Chile | 5.5 | | | | 88 | Mali | 3.7 | | | |
| 22 | United States | 5.5 | | | | 89 | Honduras | 3.7 | | | |
| 23 | Oman | 5.5 | | | | 90 | Cambodia | 3.7 | | | |
| 24 | Japan | 5.4 | | | | 91 | Guyana | 3.7 | | | |
| 25 | France | 5.4 | | | | 92 | Ethiopia | 3.6 | | | |
| 26 | Bahrain | 5.3 | | | | 93 | Italy | 3.6 | | | |
| 27 | Israel | 5.2 | | | | 94 | Kazakhstan | 3.6 | | | |
| 28 | Botswana | 5.1 | | | | 95 | Brazil | 3.6 | | | |
| 29 | Qatar | 5.1 | | | | 96 | Mexico | 3.6 | | | |
| 30 | Uruguay | 5.1 | | | | 97 | Romania | 3.6 | | | |
| 31 | Tunisia | 5.1 | | | | 98 | Hungary | 3.6 | | | |
| 32 | Estonia | 5.1 | | | | 99 | Zimbabwe | 3.6 | | | |
| 33 | Jordan | 5.0 | | | | 100 | Pakistan | 3.6 | | | |
| 34 | Taiwan, China | 4.9 | | | | 101 | Greece | 3.5 | | | |
| 35 | Saudi Arabia | 4.9 | | | | 102 | Indonesia | 3.5 | | | |
| 36 | Spain | 4.9 | | | | 103 | Lesotho | 3.5 | | | |
| 37 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.8 | | | | 104 | Nigeria | 3.5 | | | |
| 38 | Puerto Rico | 4.8 | | | | 105 | Madagascar | 3.4 | | | |
| 39 | Cyprus | 4.8 | | | | 106 | Uganda | 3.4 | | | |
| 40 | Costa Rica | 4.8 | | | | 107 | Bulgaria | 3.4 | | | |
| 41 | Portugal | 4.7 | | | | 108 | Mauritania | 3.4 | | | |
| 42 | Slovenia | 4.7 | | | | 109 | Tajikistan | 3.4 | | | |
| 43 | South Africa | 4.7 | | | | 110 | Serbia | 3.4 | | | |
| 44 | Malaysia | 4.7 | | | | 111 | Nicaragua | 3.4 | | | |
| 45 | Gambia, The | 4.6 | | | | 112 | Russian Federation | 3.4 | | | |
| 46 | Malta | 4.6 | | | | 113 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.4 | | | |
| 47 | Namibia | 4.6 | | | | 114 | Algeria | 3.3 | | | |
| 48 | Korea, Rep. | 4.6 | | | | 115 | Armenia | 3.3 | | | |
| 49 | Mauritius | 4.5 | | | | 116 | Philippines | 3.3 | | | |
| 50 | Poland | 4.5 | | | | 117 | Timor-Leste | 3.3 | | | |
| 51 | Malawi | 4.4 | | | | 118 | Dominican Republic | 3.3 | | | |
| 52 | Egypt | 4.4 | | | | 119 | Cameroon | 3.3 | | | |
| 53 | Montenegro | 4.3 | | | | 120 | Argentina | 3.2 | | | |
| 54 | China | 4.3 | | | | 121 | Ukraine | 3.2 | | | |
| 55 | Kuwait | 4.2 | | | | 122 | Ecuador | 3.2 | | | |
| 56 | Azerbaijan | 4.1 | | | | 123 | Mozambique | 3.2 | | | |
| 57 | India | 4.1 | | | | 124 | Nepal | 3.2 | | | |
| 58 | Zambia | 4.1 | | | | 125 | Bangladesh | 3.1 | | | |
| 59 | Syria | 4.1 | | | | 126 | Chad | 2.9 | | | |
| 60 | Lithuania | 4.1 | | | | 127 | Mongolia | 2.9 | | | |
| 61 | Panama | 4.0 | | | | 128 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.9 | | | |
| 62 | El Salvador | 4.0 | | | | 129 | Venezuela | 2.9 | | | |
| 63 | Vietnam | 4.0 | | | | 130 | Burundi | 2.8 | | | |
| 64 | Thailand | 4.0 | | | | 131 | Paraguay | 2.8 | | | |
| 65 | Ghana | 4.0 | | | | 132 | Bolivia | 2.6 | | | |
| 66 | Croatia | 3.9 | | | | 133 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.6 | | | |
| 67 | Guatemala | 3.9 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.17 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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.7 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.7 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | New Zealand | 6.3 | | | | 68 | Montenegro | 4.8 | | | |
| 2 | South Africa | 6.2 | | | | 69 | Mexico | 4.7 | | | |
| 3 | Finland | 6.2 | | | | 70 | Brazil | 4.7 | | | |
| 4 | Sweden | 6.1 | | | | 71 | Romania | 4.7 | | | |
| 5 | Norway | 6.1 | | | | 72 | China | 4.7 | | | |
| 6 | Singapore | 6.1 | | | | 73 | Uruguay | 4.7 | | | |
| 7 | Canada | 6.1 | | | | 74 | Ghana | 4.7 | | | |
| 8 | Luxembourg | 6.0 | | | | 75 | Zambia | 4.7 | | | |
| 9 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.0 | | | | 76 | Indonesia | 4.6 | | | |
| 10 | Australia | 6.0 | | | | 77 | El Salvador | 4.6 | | | |
| 11 | Austria | 6.0 | | | | 78 | Kenya | 4.6 | | | |
| 12 | Malta | 5.9 | | | | 79 | Croatia | 4.5 | | | |
| 13 | Netherlands | 5.9 | | | | 80 | Honduras | 4.5 | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | 5.9 | | | | 81 | Guatemala | 4.4 | | | |
| 15 | Germany | 5.8 | | | | 82 | Tanzania | 4.4 | | | |
| 16 | Barbados | 5.8 | | | | 83 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.4 | | | |
| 17 | Namibia | 5.8 | | | | 84 | Pakistan | 4.4 | | | |
| 18 | Estonia | 5.8 | | | | 85 | Bulgaria | 4.3 | | | |
| 19 | Puerto Rico | 5.7 | | | | 86 | Azerbaijan | 4.3 | | | |
| 20 | Cyprus | 5.7 | | | | 87 | Burkina Faso | 4.2 | | | |
| 21 | Switzerland | 5.7 | | | | 88 | Senegal | 4.2 | | | |
| 22 | Belgium | 5.6 | | | | 89 | Turkey | 4.2 | | | |
| 23 | United Kingdom | 5.6 | | | | 90 | Albania | 4.2 | | | |
| 24 | Chile | 5.6 | | | | 91 | Colombia | 4.2 | | | |
| 25 | France | 5.6 | | | | 92 | Armenia | 4.2 | | | |
| 26 | Mauritius | 5.6 | | | | 93 | Georgia | 4.2 | | | |
| 27 | India | 5.5 | | | | 94 | Guyana | 4.1 | | | |
| 28 | Qatar | 5.5 | | | | 95 | Morocco | 4.1 | | | |
| 29 | Iceland | 5.5 | | | | 96 | Dominican Republic | 4.1 | | | |
| 30 | Jordan | 5.4 | | | | 97 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.1 | | | |
| 31 | United Arab Emirates | 5.4 | | | | 98 | Kazakhstan | 4.1 | | | |
| 32 | Trinidad and Tobago | 5.4 | | | | 99 | Serbia | 4.0 | | | |
| 33 | Bahrain | 5.3 | | | | 100 | Mozambique | 4.0 | | | |
| 34 | Jamaica | 5.3 | | | | 101 | Italy | 4.0 | | | |
| 35 | Ireland | 5.3 | | | | 102 | Nigeria | 3.9 | | | |
| 36 | Taiwan, China | 5.3 | | | | 103 | Uganda | 3.9 | | | |
| 37 | Hungary | 5.3 | | | | 104 | Nicaragua | 3.9 | | | |
| 38 | Japan | 5.3 | | | | 105 | Benin | 3.9 | | | |
| 39 | United States | 5.3 | | | | 106 | Cameroon | 3.9 | | | |
| 40 | Slovenia | 5.3 | | | | 107 | Argentina | 3.9 | | | |
| 41 | Czech Republic | 5.3 | | | | 108 | Vietnam | 3.8 | | | |
| 42 | Israel | 5.2 | | | | 109 | Ecuador | 3.8 | | | |
| 43 | Malaysia | 5.2 | | | | 110 | Ethiopia | 3.8 | | | |
| 44 | Sri Lanka | 5.2 | | | | 111 | Lesotho | 3.8 | | | |
| 45 | Oman | 5.2 | | | | 112 | Venezuela | 3.8 | | | |
| 46 | Lithuania | 5.1 | | | | 113 | Cambodia | 3.8 | | | |
| 47 | Panama | 5.1 | | | | 114 | Libya | 3.8 | | | |
| 48 | Malawi | 5.1 | | | | 115 | Nepal | 3.7 | | | |
| 49 | Gambia, The | 5.1 | | | | 116 | Mongolia | 3.7 | | | |
| 50 | Egypt | 5.1 | | | | 117 | Ukraine | 3.7 | | | |
| 51 | Brunei Darussalam | 5.1 | | | | 118 | Tajikistan | 3.7 | | | |
| 52 | Thailand | 5.0 | | | | 119 | Russian Federation | 3.7 | | | |
| 53 | Saudi Arabia | 5.0 | | | | 120 | Algeria | 3.6 | | | |
| 54 | Spain | 5.0 | | | | 121 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.6 | | | |
| 55 | Zimbabwe | 5.0 | | | | 122 | Bangladesh | 3.6 | | | |
| 56 | Greece | 4.9 | | | | 123 | Paraguay | 3.6 | | | |
| 57 | Botswana | 4.9 | | | | 124 | Syria | 3.6 | | | |
| 58 | Korea, Rep. | 4.9 | | | | 125 | Madagascar | 3.5 | | | |
| 59 | Costa Rica | 4.9 | | | | 126 | Mali | 3.5 | | | |
| 60 | Poland | 4.9 | | | | 127 | Suriname | 3.3 | | | |
| 61 | Philippines | 4.9 | | | | 128 | Burundi | 3.3 | | | |
| 62 | Tunisia | 4.9 | | | | 129 | Bolivia | 3.2 | | | |
| 63 | Portugal | 4.9 | | | | 130 | Mauritania | 3.1 | | | |
| 64 | Slovak Republic | 4.8 | | | | 131 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.1 | | | |
| 65 | Kuwait | 4.8 | | | | 132 | Timor-Leste | 2.8 | | | |
| 66 | Latvia | 4.8 | | | | 133 | Chad | 2.8 | | | |
| 67 | Peru | 4.8 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.18 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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.6 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.6 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Sweden | 5.9 | | | | 68 | Guyana | 4.6 | | | |
| 2 | New Zealand | 5.8 | | | | 69 | Tanzania | 4.5 | | | |
| 3 | South Africa | 5.8 | | | | 70 | Colombia | 4.5 | | | |
| 4 | Canada | 5.7 | | | | 71 | Senegal | 4.5 | | | |
| 5 | Australia | 5.6 | | | | 72 | Honduras | 4.5 | | | |
| 6 | Finland | 5.6 | | | | 73 | Thailand | 4.5 | | | |
| 7 | Norway | 5.6 | | | | 74 | Russian Federation | 4.5 | | | |
| 8 | Singapore | 5.6 | | | | 75 | Uganda | 4.5 | | | |
| 9 | Denmark | 5.5 | | | | 76 | Madagascar | 4.5 | | | |
| 10 | Netherlands | 5.4 | | | | 77 | Albania | 4.5 | | | |
| 11 | Chile | 5.4 | | | | 78 | Vietnam | 4.5 | | | |
| 12 | Luxembourg | 5.4 | | | | 79 | Nigeria | 4.5 | | | |
| 13 | Qatar | 5.4 | | | | 80 | Slovenia | 4.5 | | | |
| 14 | Switzerland | 5.3 | | | | 81 | Dominican Republic | 4.5 | | | |
| 15 | Germany | 5.3 | | | | 82 | Latvia | 4.5 | | | |
| 16 | Gambia, The | 5.3 | | | | 83 | Portugal | 4.5 | | | |
| 17 | Taiwan, China | 5.2 | | | | 84 | Hungary | 4.5 | | | |
| 18 | Lithuania | 5.2 | | | | 85 | Poland | 4.5 | | | |
| 19 | Belgium | 5.2 | | | | 86 | Benin | 4.4 | | | |
| 20 | United States | 5.2 | | | | 87 | Jamaica | 4.4 | | | |
| 21 | Czech Republic | 5.2 | | | | 88 | Georgia | 4.4 | | | |
| 22 | Slovak Republic | 5.1 | | | | 89 | Cambodia | 4.4 | | | |
| 23 | United Kingdom | 5.1 | | | | 90 | Burundi | 4.4 | | | |
| 24 | Japan | 5.1 | | | | 91 | Morocco | 4.4 | | | |
| 25 | Malaysia | 5.1 | | | | 92 | China | 4.4 | | | |
| 26 | United Arab Emirates | 5.1 | | | | 93 | Azerbaijan | 4.4 | | | |
| 27 | Sri Lanka | 5.1 | | | | 94 | Ukraine | 4.4 | | | |
| 28 | Austria | 5.1 | | | | 95 | Cameroon | 4.4 | | | |
| 29 | France | 5.1 | | | | 96 | Ethiopia | 4.4 | | | |
| 30 | Oman | 5.0 | | | | 97 | Cyprus | 4.4 | | | |
| 31 | Iceland | 5.0 | | | | 98 | Kazakhstan | 4.3 | | | |
| 32 | Indonesia | 5.0 | | | | 99 | Uruguay | 4.3 | | | |
| 33 | Ireland | 4.9 | | | | 100 | Argentina | 4.3 | | | |
| 34 | Namibia | 4.9 | | | | 101 | Nicaragua | 4.3 | | | |
| 35 | Barbados | 4.9 | | | | 102 | Mexico | 4.3 | | | |
| 36 | Bahrain | 4.9 | | | | 103 | Kuwait | 4.3 | | | |
| 37 | Puerto Rico | 4.9 | | | | 104 | Greece | 4.2 | | | |
| 38 | Mauritius | 4.9 | | | | 105 | Lesotho | 4.2 | | | |
| 39 | El Salvador | 4.9 | | | | 106 | Kyrgyz Republic | 4.1 | | | |
| 40 | Zimbabwe | 4.9 | | | | 107 | Bulgaria | 4.1 | | | |
| 41 | Guatemala | 4.9 | | | | 108 | Mauritania | 4.1 | | | |
| 42 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.8 | | | | 109 | Burkina Faso | 4.1 | | | |
| 43 | Peru | 4.8 | | | | 110 | Syria | 4.1 | | | |
| 44 | Panama | 4.8 | | | | 111 | Mongolia | 4.1 | | | |
| 45 | Ghana | 4.8 | | | | 112 | Mozambique | 4.0 | | | |
| 46 | Zambia | 4.8 | | | | 113 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.0 | | | |
| 47 | Malta | 4.7 | | | | 114 | Tajikistan | 4.0 | | | |
| 48 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.7 | | | | 115 | Croatia | 4.0 | | | |
| 49 | Spain | 4.7 | | | | 116 | Suriname | 4.0 | | | |
| 50 | Botswana | 4.7 | | | | 117 | Pakistan | 3.9 | | | |
| 51 | Costa Rica | 4.7 | | | | 118 | Bangladesh | 3.9 | | | |
| 52 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.7 | | | | 119 | Ecuador | 3.9 | | | |
| 53 | Israel | 4.7 | | | | 120 | Serbia | 3.9 | | | |
| 54 | Tunisia | 4.7 | | | | 121 | Italy | 3.9 | | | |
| 55 | Kenya | 4.7 | | | | 122 | Nepal | 3.9 | | | |
| 56 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.7 | | | | 123 | Armenia | 3.8 | | | |
| 57 | Korea, Rep. | 4.7 | | | | 124 | Mali | 3.8 | | | |
| 58 | Brazil | 4.7 | | | | 125 | Turkey | 3.8 | | | |
| 59 | Jordan | 4.7 | | | | 126 | Paraguay | 3.8 | | | |
| 60 | Estonia | 4.7 | | | | 127 | Bolivia | 3.7 | | | |
| 61 | Malawi | 4.7 | | | | 128 | Venezuela | 3.7 | | | |
| 62 | Philippines | 4.7 | | | | 129 | Chad | 3.5 | | | |
| 63 | India | 4.6 | | | | 130 | Timor-Leste | 3.5 | | | |
| 64 | Egypt | 4.6 | | | | 131 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.4 | | | |
| 65 | Montenegro | 4.6 | | | | 132 | Libya | 3.4 | | | |
| 66 | Romania | 4.6 | | | | 133 | Algeria | 3.4 | | | |
| 67 | Saudi Arabia | 4.6 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

1.19 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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.4 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.4 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | New Zealand | 6.0 | | | | 68 | Spain | 4.4 | | | |
| 2 | Sweden | 6.0 | | | | 69 | Slovak Republic | 4.4 | | | |
| 3 | Finland | 5.9 | | | | 70 | Nigeria | 4.4 | | | |
| 4 | Norway | 5.8 | | | | 71 | China | 4.3 | | | |
| 5 | Denmark | 5.7 | | | | 72 | Mexico | 4.3 | | | |
| 6 | Singapore | 5.7 | | | | 73 | Korea, Rep. | 4.3 | | | |
| 7 | Puerto Rico | 5.6 | | | | 74 | Hungary | 4.3 | | | |
| 8 | Canada | 5.6 | | | | 75 | Uruguay | 4.3 | | | |
| 9 | South Africa | 5.5 | | | | 76 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.3 | | | |
| 10 | Germany | 5.4 | | | | 77 | Philippines | 4.3 | | | |
| 11 | Tunisia | 5.4 | | | | 78 | Romania | 4.3 | | | |
| 12 | Mauritius | 5.4 | | | | 79 | Libya | 4.2 | | | |
| 13 | Oman | 5.3 | | | | 80 | Tanzania | 4.2 | | | |
| 14 | Namibia | 5.3 | | | | 81 | Mali | 4.2 | | | |
| 15 | Jordan | 5.3 | | | | 82 | Montenegro | 4.2 | | | |
| 16 | Qatar | 5.3 | | | | 83 | Latvia | 4.2 | | | |
| 17 | Malta | 5.2 | | | | 84 | Kuwait | 4.2 | | | |
| 18 | Australia | 5.2 | | | | 85 | El Salvador | 4.1 | | | |
| 19 | Austria | 5.2 | | | | 86 | Uganda | 4.1 | | | |
| 20 | United Arab Emirates | 5.2 | | | | 87 | Colombia | 4.1 | | | |
| 21 | Netherlands | 5.2 | | | | 88 | Czech Republic | 4.1 | | | |
| 22 | Luxembourg | 5.2 | | | | 89 | Lithuania | 4.1 | | | |
| 23 | Malaysia | 5.1 | | | | 90 | Kenya | 4.1 | | | |
| 24 | Cyprus | 5.1 | | | | 91 | Pakistan | 4.1 | | | |
| 25 | United Kingdom | 5.1 | | | | 92 | Cameroon | 4.1 | | | |
| 26 | Gambia, The | 5.1 | | | | 93 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.0 | | | |
| 27 | Belgium | 5.1 | | | | 94 | Honduras | 4.0 | | | |
| 28 | United States | 5.0 | | | | 95 | Tajikistan | 4.0 | | | |
| 29 | Chile | 5.0 | | | | 96 | Albania | 4.0 | | | |
| 30 | Bahrain | 5.0 | | | | 97 | Azerbaijan | 4.0 | | | |
| 31 | Israel | 5.0 | | | | 98 | Turkey | 3.9 | | | |
| 32 | Ireland | 5.0 | | | | 99 | Mauritania | 3.9 | | | |
| 33 | Greece | 5.0 | | | | 100 | Dominican Republic | 3.9 | | | |
| 34 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.0 | | | | 101 | Cambodia | 3.9 | | | |
| 35 | Japan | 4.9 | | | | 102 | Madagascar | 3.9 | | | |
| 36 | India | 4.9 | | | | 103 | Guyana | 3.8 | | | |
| 37 | Ghana | 4.9 | | | | 104 | Ecuador | 3.8 | | | |
| 38 | Barbados | 4.9 | | | | 105 | Mozambique | 3.8 | | | |
| 39 | Senegal | 4.9 | | | | 106 | Slovenia | 3.8 | | | |
| 40 | Sri Lanka | 4.9 | | | | 107 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.8 | | | |
| 41 | Switzerland | 4.9 | | | | 108 | Nepal | 3.8 | | | |
| 42 | France | 4.9 | | | | 109 | Kazakhstan | 3.7 | | | |
| 43 | Thailand | 4.8 | | | | 110 | Guatemala | 3.7 | | | |
| 44 | Botswana | 4.8 | | | | 111 | Croatia | 3.7 | | | |
| 45 | Jamaica | 4.8 | | | | 112 | Argentina | 3.7 | | | |
| 46 | Saudi Arabia | 4.7 | | | | 113 | Algeria | 3.7 | | | |
| 47 | Costa Rica | 4.7 | | | | 114 | Chad | 3.7 | | | |
| 48 | Indonesia | 4.7 | | | | 115 | Paraguay | 3.7 | | | |
| 49 | Syria | 4.7 | | | | 116 | Bangladesh | 3.6 | | | |
| 50 | Taiwan, China | 4.7 | | | | 117 | Georgia | 3.6 | | | |
| 51 | Estonia | 4.7 | | | | 118 | Nicaragua | 3.6 | | | |
| 52 | Malawi | 4.7 | | | | 119 | Lesotho | 3.6 | | | |
| 53 | Portugal | 4.6 | | | | 120 | Bulgaria | 3.6 | | | |
| 54 | Iceland | 4.6 | | | | 121 | Venezuela | 3.5 | | | |
| 55 | Benin | 4.6 | | | | 122 | Burundi | 3.5 | | | |
| 56 | Zimbabwe | 4.6 | | | | 123 | Armenia | 3.4 | | | |
| 57 | Peru | 4.6 | | | | 124 | Italy | 3.4 | | | |
| 58 | Morocco | 4.6 | | | | 125 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.2 | | | |
| 59 | Brazil | 4.6 | | | | 126 | Timor-Leste | 3.2 | | | |
| 60 | Egypt | 4.6 | | | | 127 | Russian Federation | 3.2 | | | |
| 61 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.5 | | | | 128 | Serbia | 3.1 | | | |
| 62 | Poland | 4.5 | | | | 129 | Mongolia | 3.1 | | | |
| 63 | Panama | 4.5 | | | | 130 | Suriname | 3.1 | | | |
| 64 | Ethiopia | 4.4 | | | | 131 | Bolivia | 3.1 | | | |
| 65 | Burkina Faso | 4.4 | | | | 132 | Ukraine | 3.0 | | | |
| 66 | Vietnam | 4.4 | | | | 133 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.8 | | | |
| 67 | Zambia | 4.4 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.1 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.1 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Switzerland | 6.8 | | | | 68 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.9 | | | |
| 2 | Singapore | 6.7 | | | | 69 | Kazakhstan | 3.8 | | | |
| 3 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.7 | | | | 70 | Georgia | 3.8 | | | |
| 4 | Austria | 6.6 | | | | 71 | Mexico | 3.8 | | | |
| 5 | France | 6.6 | | | | 72 | Italy | 3.8 | | | |
| 6 | Germany | 6.5 | | | | 73 | Morocco | 3.7 | | | |
| 7 | Finland | 6.5 | | | | 74 | Senegal | 3.7 | | | |
| 8 | Iceland | 6.3 | | | | 75 | Honduras | 3.7 | | | |
| 9 | Denmark | 6.3 | | | | 76 | Ghana | 3.6 | | | |
| 10 | Sweden | 6.2 | | | | 77 | Syria | 3.6 | | | |
| 11 | United Arab Emirates | 6.1 | | | | 78 | Armenia | 3.5 | | | |
| 12 | Luxembourg | 6.1 | | | | 79 | Ukraine | 3.5 | | | |
| 13 | Canada | 5.9 | | | | 80 | Dominican Republic | 3.4 | | | |
| 14 | United States | 5.9 | | | | 81 | Brazil | 3.4 | | | |
| 15 | Belgium | 5.8 | | | | 82 | Cambodia | 3.4 | | | |
| 16 | Barbados | 5.8 | | | | 83 | Colombia | 3.4 | | | |
| 17 | Japan | 5.8 | | | | 84 | Suriname | 3.4 | | | |
| 18 | Netherlands | 5.8 | | | | 85 | Costa Rica | 3.4 | | | |
| 19 | Taiwan, China | 5.8 | | | | 86 | Russian Federation | 3.3 | | | |
| 20 | Korea, Rep. | 5.8 | | | | 87 | Pakistan | 3.2 | | | |
| 21 | Portugal | 5.7 | | | | 88 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.2 | | | |
| 22 | Oman | 5.6 | | | | 89 | India | 3.2 | | | |
| 23 | Chile | 5.6 | | | | 90 | Kenya | 3.2 | | | |
| 24 | Cyprus | 5.5 | | | | 91 | Tajikistan | 3.2 | | | |
| 25 | Namibia | 5.5 | | | | 92 | Guyana | 3.2 | | | |
| 26 | Bahrain | 5.4 | | | | 93 | Ethiopia | 3.2 | | | |
| 27 | Malaysia | 5.4 | | | | 94 | Argentina | 3.2 | | | |
| 28 | Spain | 5.2 | | | | 95 | Zimbabwe | 3.2 | | | |
| 29 | Jordan | 5.2 | | | | 96 | Indonesia | 3.1 | | | |
| 30 | Slovenia | 5.2 | | | | 97 | Albania | 3.1 | | | |
| 31 | Norway | 5.2 | | | | 98 | Philippines | 3.1 | | | |
| 32 | Saudi Arabia | 5.2 | | | | 99 | Ecuador | 3.1 | | | |
| 33 | United Kingdom | 5.2 | | | | 100 | Algeria | 3.1 | | | |
| 34 | Estonia | 5.1 | | | | 101 | Mali | 3.0 | | | |
| 35 | Tunisia | 5.1 | | | | 102 | Peru | 3.0 | | | |
| 36 | Puerto Rico | 5.1 | | | | 103 | Venezuela | 3.0 | | | |
| 37 | Brunei Darussalam | 5.0 | | | | 104 | Lesotho | 2.9 | | | |
| 38 | Australia | 5.0 | | | | 105 | Madagascar | 2.9 | | | |
| 39 | Lithuania | 4.9 | | | | 106 | Malawi | 2.9 | | | |
| 40 | El Salvador | 4.8 | | | | 107 | Zambia | 2.9 | | | |
| 41 | Thailand | 4.8 | | | | 108 | Libya | 2.9 | | | |
| 42 | Malta | 4.8 | | | | 109 | Uganda | 2.9 | | | |
| 43 | South Africa | 4.7 | | | | 110 | Benin | 2.8 | | | |
| 44 | Kuwait | 4.7 | | | | 111 | Vietnam | 2.8 | | | |
| 45 | New Zealand | 4.7 | | | | 112 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.8 | | | |
| 46 | Botswana | 4.6 | | | | 113 | Burkina Faso | 2.8 | | | |
| 47 | Qatar | 4.6 | | | | 114 | Cameroon | 2.8 | | | |
| 48 | Croatia | 4.5 | | | | 115 | Bulgaria | 2.8 | | | |
| 49 | Gambia, The | 4.5 | | | | 116 | Mauritania | 2.8 | | | |
| 50 | Israel | 4.5 | | | | 117 | Mozambique | 2.7 | | | |
| 51 | Azerbaijan | 4.5 | | | | 118 | Montenegro | 2.7 | | | |
| 52 | Czech Republic | 4.5 | | | | 119 | Nicaragua | 2.7 | | | |
| 53 | Mauritius | 4.4 | | | | 120 | Tanzania | 2.7 | | | |
| 54 | Greece | 4.4 | | | | 121 | Poland | 2.6 | | | |
| 55 | Jamaica | 4.4 | | | | 122 | Serbia | 2.6 | | | |
| 56 | Egypt | 4.4 | | | | 123 | Burundi | 2.6 | | | |
| 57 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.4 | | | | 124 | Bolivia | 2.5 | | | |
| 58 | Hungary | 4.3 | | | | 125 | Bangladesh | 2.5 | | | |
| 59 | Guatemala | 4.3 | | | | 126 | Nigeria | 2.4 | | | |
| 60 | Latvia | 4.2 | | | | 127 | Romania | 2.4 | | | |
| 61 | Uruguay | 4.2 | | | | 128 | Timor-Leste | 2.3 | | | |
| 62 | Turkey | 4.2 | | | | 129 | Paraguay | 2.2 | | | |
| 63 | Sri Lanka | 4.1 | | | | 130 | Nepal | 2.2 | | | |
| 64 | Slovak Republic | 4.1 | | | | 131 | Chad | 2.0 | | | |
| 65 | Ireland | 4.1 | | | | 132 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.0 | | | |
| 66 | China | 4.0 | | | | 133 | Mongolia | 1.9 | | | |
| 67 | Panama | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

2.02 Quality of roads

How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.9 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.9 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 6.7 | | | | 68 | Syria | 3.6 | | | |
| 2 | France | 6.6 | | | | 69 | Morocco | 3.6 | | | |
| 3 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.6 | | | | 70 | Dominican Republic | 3.6 | | | |
| 4 | Switzerland | 6.5 | | | | 71 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.6 | | | |
| 5 | Germany | 6.5 | | | | 72 | Armenia | 3.6 | | | |
| 6 | Austria | 6.4 | | | | 73 | Egypt | 3.5 | | | |
| 7 | United Arab Emirates | 6.2 | | | | 74 | Honduras | 3.5 | | | |
| 8 | Denmark | 6.1 | | | | 75 | Slovak Republic | 3.5 | | | |
| 9 | Portugal | 6.0 | | | | 76 | Ghana | 3.4 | | | |
| 10 | Oman | 5.9 | | | | 77 | Cambodia | 3.3 | | | |
| 11 | United States | 5.9 | | | | 78 | Senegal | 3.3 | | | |
| 12 | Finland | 5.9 | | | | 79 | Czech Republic | 3.3 | | | |
| 13 | Cyprus | 5.8 | | | | 80 | Ethiopia | 3.3 | | | |
| 14 | Korea, Rep. | 5.8 | | | | 81 | Libya | 3.3 | | | |
| 15 | Chile | 5.8 | | | | 82 | Algeria | 3.2 | | | |
| 16 | Belgium | 5.8 | | | | 83 | Suriname | 3.2 | | | |
| 17 | Luxembourg | 5.8 | | | | 84 | Argentina | 3.2 | | | |
| 18 | Taiwan, China | 5.8 | | | | 85 | Latvia | 3.2 | | | |
| 19 | Sweden | 5.7 | | | | 86 | Zimbabwe | 3.2 | | | |
| 20 | Namibia | 5.7 | | | | 87 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.2 | | | |
| 21 | Canada | 5.7 | | | | 88 | Venezuela | 3.1 | | | |
| 22 | Japan | 5.6 | | | | 89 | India | 3.1 | | | |
| 23 | Bahrain | 5.6 | | | | 90 | Malawi | 3.1 | | | |
| 24 | Malaysia | 5.5 | | | | 91 | Kenya | 3.1 | | | |
| 25 | Netherlands | 5.4 | | | | 92 | Madagascar | 3.0 | | | |
| 26 | Lithuania | 5.3 | | | | 93 | Peru | 2.9 | | | |
| 27 | El Salvador | 5.3 | | | | 94 | Indonesia | 2.9 | | | |
| 28 | Spain | 5.2 | | | | 95 | Bangladesh | 2.9 | | | |
| 29 | Brunei Darussalam | 5.2 | | | | 96 | Nicaragua | 2.9 | | | |
| 30 | United Kingdom | 5.1 | | | | 97 | Malta | 2.9 | | | |
| 31 | Puerto Rico | 5.1 | | | | 98 | Benin | 2.8 | | | |
| 32 | Barbados | 5.1 | | | | 99 | Albania | 2.8 | | | |
| 33 | Iceland | 5.1 | | | | 100 | Mali | 2.8 | | | |
| 34 | Croatia | 5.1 | | | | 101 | Colombia | 2.8 | | | |
| 35 | Thailand | 5.0 | | | | 102 | Vietnam | 2.8 | | | |
| 36 | Kuwait | 5.0 | | | | 103 | Ecuador | 2.8 | | | |
| 37 | Australia | 5.0 | | | | 104 | Philippines | 2.8 | | | |
| 38 | Saudi Arabia | 5.0 | | | | 105 | Burkina Faso | 2.8 | | | |
| 39 | Tunisia | 5.0 | | | | 106 | Brazil | 2.8 | | | |
| 40 | South Africa | 5.0 | | | | 107 | Costa Rica | 2.7 | | | |
| 41 | Slovenia | 4.9 | | | | 108 | Tanzania | 2.7 | | | |
| 42 | Jordan | 4.9 | | | | 109 | Tajikistan | 2.6 | | | |
| 43 | New Zealand | 4.6 | | | | 110 | Zambia | 2.6 | | | |
| 44 | Qatar | 4.5 | | | | 111 | Cameroon | 2.6 | | | |
| 45 | Botswana | 4.5 | | | | 112 | Nigeria | 2.6 | | | |
| 46 | Uruguay | 4.4 | | | | 113 | Lesotho | 2.5 | | | |
| 47 | Israel | 4.3 | | | | 114 | Mauritania | 2.5 | | | |
| 48 | Turkey | 4.3 | | | | 115 | Uganda | 2.5 | | | |
| 49 | Estonia | 4.2 | | | | 116 | Kazakhstan | 2.5 | | | |
| 50 | China | 4.2 | | | | 117 | Serbia | 2.5 | | | |
| 51 | Mauritius | 4.1 | | | | 118 | Russian Federation | 2.4 | | | |
| 52 | Greece | 4.1 | | | | 119 | Montenegro | 2.3 | | | |
| 53 | Italy | 4.0 | | | | 120 | Mozambique | 2.3 | | | |
| 54 | Gambia, The | 4.0 | | | | 121 | Burundi | 2.3 | | | |
| 55 | Guatemala | 4.0 | | | | 122 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.3 | | | |
| 56 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.0 | | | | 123 | Bolivia | 2.2 | | | |
| 57 | Mexico | 4.0 | | | | 124 | Bulgaria | 2.2 | | | |
| 58 | Azerbaijan | 3.9 | | | | 125 | Ukraine | 2.2 | | | |
| 59 | Ireland | 3.9 | | | | 126 | Nepal | 2.1 | | | |
| 60 | Sri Lanka | 3.9 | | | | 127 | Poland | 2.1 | | | |
| 61 | Norway | 3.8 | | | | 128 | Chad | 2.0 | | | |
| 62 | Panama | 3.8 | | | | 129 | Romania | 2.0 | | | |
| 63 | Jamaica | 3.8 | | | | 130 | Paraguay | 2.0 | | | |
| 64 | Hungary | 3.8 | | | | 131 | Timor-Leste | 1.9 | | | |
| 65 | Pakistan | 3.7 | | | | 132 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1.7 | | | |
| 66 | Georgia | 3.6 | | | | 133 | Mongolia | 1.4 | | | |
| 67 | Guyana | 3.6 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.1 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Switzerland | 6.8 | | | |
| 2 | Japan | 6.6 | | | |
| 3 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.5 | | | |
| 4 | France | 6.5 | | | |
| 5 | Germany | 6.3 | | | |
| 6 | Finland | 5.9 | | | |
| 7 | Taiwan, China | 5.8 | | | |
| 8 | Korea, Rep. | 5.7 | | | |
| 9 | Singapore | 5.7 | | | |
| 10 | Netherlands | 5.6 | | | |
| 11 | Belgium | 5.6 | | | |
| 12 | Austria | 5.5 | | | |
| 13 | Sweden | 5.4 | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | 5.4 | | | |
| 15 | Canada | 5.2 | | | |
| 16 | Luxembourg | 5.1 | | | |
| 17 | United States | 4.8 | | | |
| 18 | Spain | 4.8 | | | |
| 19 | Malaysia | 4.8 | | | |
| 20 | India | 4.5 | | | |
| 21 | United Kingdom | 4.5 | | | |
| 22 | Slovak Republic | 4.4 | | | |
| 23 | Portugal | 4.4 | | | |
| 24 | Czech Republic | 4.3 | | | |
| 25 | Namibia | 4.2 | | | |
| 26 | Lithuania | 4.2 | | | |
| 27 | China | 4.1 | | | |
| 28 | Tunisia | 4.1 | | | |
| 29 | Australia | 4.1 | | | |
| 30 | Ukraine | 4.1 | | | |
| 31 | Azerbaijan | 4.0 | | | |
| 32 | Kazakhstan | 3.9 | | | |
| 33 | Russian Federation | 3.9 | | | |
| 34 | Botswana | 3.9 | | | |
| 35 | Latvia | 3.8 | | | |
| 36 | Norway | 3.8 | | | |
| 37 | New Zealand | 3.7 | | | |
| 38 | Morocco | 3.6 | | | |
| 39 | Estonia | 3.6 | | | |
| 40 | South Africa | 3.5 | | | |
| 41 | Georgia | 3.5 | | | |
| 42 | Slovenia | 3.5 | | | |
| 43 | Croatia | 3.4 | | | |
| 44 | Sri Lanka | 3.4 | | | |
| 45 | Italy | 3.4 | | | |
| 46 | Hungary | 3.4 | | | |
| 47 | Egypt | 3.3 | | | |
| 48 | Tajikistan | 3.3 | | | |
| 49 | Israel | 3.2 | | | |
| 50 | Ireland | 3.2 | | | |
| 51 | Pakistan | 3.1 | | | |
| 52 | Thailand | 3.0 | | | |
| 53 | Saudi Arabia | 3.0 | | | |
| 54 | Bulgaria | 2.9 | | | |
| 55 | Syria | 2.9 | | | |
| 56 | Poland | 2.9 | | | |
| 57 | Greece | 2.9 | | | |
| 58 | Vietnam | 2.8 | | | |
| 59 | Zimbabwe | 2.8 | | | |
| 60 | Indonesia | 2.8 | | | |
| 61 | Romania | 2.7 | | | |
| 62 | Panama | 2.5 | | | |
| 63 | Turkey | 2.5 | | | |
| 64 | Algeria | 2.4 | | | |
| 65 | Bangladesh | 2.3 | | | |
| 66 | Mexico | 2.3 | | | |
| 67 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.3 | | | |
| 68 | Tanzania | 2.3 | | | |
| 69 | Kenya | 2.2 | | | |
| 70 | Cameroon | 2.2 | | | |
| 71 | Macedonia, FYR | 2.2 | | | |
| 72 | Puerto Rico | 2.1 | | | |
| 73 | Mozambique | 2.1 | | | |
| 74 | Montenegro | 2.1 | | | |
| 75 | Malawi | 2.1 | | | |
| 76 | Chile | 2.1 | | | |
| 77 | Mongolia | 2.0 | | | |
| 78 | Argentina | 2.0 | | | |
| 79 | Burkina Faso | 2.0 | | | |
| 80 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.0 | | | |
| 81 | Mauritania | 1.9 | | | |
| 82 | Armenia | 1.9 | | | |
| 83 | Madagascar | 1.9 | | | |
| 84 | Jordan | 1.9 | | | |
| 85 | Mali | 1.8 | | | |
| 86 | Brazil | 1.8 | | | |
| 87 | Peru | 1.8 | | | |
| 88 | Serbia | 1.8 | | | |
| 89 | Senegal | 1.8 | | | |
| 90 | Zambia | 1.8 | | | |
| 91 | Benin | 1.8 | | | |
| 92 | Philippines | 1.7 | | | |
| 93 | Bolivia | 1.7 | | | |
| 94 | Cambodia | 1.6 | | | |
| 95 | Ethiopia | 1.6 | | | |
| 96 | Nicaragua | 1.6 | | | |
| 97 | Venezuela | 1.6 | | | |
| 98 | Dominican Republic | 1.5 | | | |
| 99 | Colombia | 1.5 | | | |
| 100 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1.5 | | | |
| 101 | Honduras | 1.5 | | | |
| 102 | Albania | 1.4 | | | |
| 103 | Uruguay | 1.4 | | | |
| 104 | Nigeria | 1.3 | | | |
| 105 | Ghana | 1.3 | | | |
| 106 | Costa Rica | 1.3 | | | |
| 107 | Uganda | 1.2 | | | |
| 108 | El Salvador | 1.2 | | | |
| 109 | Nepal | 1.2 | | | |
| 110 | Libya | 1.1 | | | |
| 111 | Guatemala | 1.1 | | | |
| 112 | Jamaica | 1.1 | | | |
| 113 | Ecuador | 1.0 | | | |
| 114 | Paraguay | 1.0 | | | |
| n/a | Bahrain | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Barbados | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Brunei Darussalam | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Burundi | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Chad | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Cyprus | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Gambia, The | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Guyana | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Iceland | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Kuwait | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Lesotho | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Malta | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Mauritius | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Oman | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Qatar | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Suriname | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Timor-Leste | n/a | | | |
| n/a | Trinidad and Tobago | n/a | | | |
| n/a | United Arab Emirates | n/a | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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)* | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.2 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.2 | 7 |
|------|------------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 6.8 | | | | 68 | Kuwait | 4.1 | | | |
| 2 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.8 | | | | 69 | Ghana | 4.0 | | | |
| 3 | Netherlands | 6.6 | | | | 70 | Georgia | 4.0 | | | |
| 4 | Finland | 6.5 | | | | 71 | Burkina Faso ¹ | 4.0 | | | |
| 5 | Germany | 6.4 | | | | 72 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.0 | | | |
| 6 | Belgium | 6.3 | | | | 73 | Pakistan | 4.0 | | | |
| 7 | United Arab Emirates | 6.2 | | | | 74 | Hungary ¹ | 3.9 | | | |
| 8 | Iceland | 6.2 | | | | 75 | Ethiopia ¹ | 3.8 | | | |
| 9 | Denmark | 6.2 | | | | 76 | Mali ¹ | 3.8 | | | |
| 10 | France | 5.9 | | | | 77 | Croatia | 3.8 | | | |
| 11 | Sweden | 5.9 | | | | 78 | Turkey | 3.7 | | | |
| 12 | Norway | 5.8 | | | | 79 | Botswana ¹ | 3.7 | | | |
| 13 | United States | 5.7 | | | | 80 | Ukraine | 3.7 | | | |
| 14 | Canada | 5.6 | | | | 81 | Zambia ¹ | 3.7 | | | |
| 15 | Estonia | 5.6 | | | | 82 | Mexico | 3.7 | | | |
| 16 | Taiwan, China | 5.6 | | | | 83 | Italy | 3.7 | | | |
| 17 | Bahrain | 5.5 | | | | 84 | Kenya | 3.6 | | | |
| 18 | Panama | 5.5 | | | | 85 | Argentina | 3.6 | | | |
| 19 | Malaysia | 5.5 | | | | 86 | Bulgaria | 3.6 | | | |
| 20 | Luxembourg ¹ | 5.5 | | | | 87 | Russian Federation | 3.5 | | | |
| 21 | Barbados | 5.5 | | | | 88 | Malawi ¹ | 3.5 | | | |
| 22 | New Zealand | 5.5 | | | | 89 | Cambodia | 3.5 | | | |
| 23 | Malta | 5.4 | | | | 90 | India | 3.5 | | | |
| 24 | Namibia | 5.4 | | | | 91 | Mauritania | 3.5 | | | |
| 25 | Puerto Rico | 5.4 | | | | 92 | Paraguay ¹ | 3.5 | | | |
| 26 | Switzerland ¹ | 5.4 | | | | 93 | Uganda ¹ | 3.4 | | | |
| 27 | Chile | 5.4 | | | | 94 | Macedonia, FYR ¹ | 3.4 | | | |
| 28 | Jamaica | 5.3 | | | | 95 | Indonesia | 3.4 | | | |
| 29 | Cyprus | 5.3 | | | | 96 | Ecuador | 3.3 | | | |
| 30 | Slovenia | 5.2 | | | | 97 | Suriname | 3.3 | | | |
| 31 | United Kingdom | 5.2 | | | | 98 | Benin | 3.3 | | | |
| 32 | Oman | 5.2 | | | | 99 | Vietnam | 3.3 | | | |
| 33 | Spain | 5.2 | | | | 100 | Montenegro | 3.3 | | | |
| 34 | Japan | 5.2 | | | | 101 | Serbia ¹ | 3.3 | | | |
| 35 | Honduras | 5.1 | | | | 102 | Syria | 3.3 | | | |
| 36 | Korea, Rep. | 5.1 | | | | 103 | Romania | 3.3 | | | |
| 37 | Qatar | 5.0 | | | | 104 | Libya | 3.3 | | | |
| 38 | Austria ¹ | 5.0 | | | | 105 | Albania | 3.2 | | | |
| 39 | Côte d'Ivoire | 5.0 | | | | 106 | Guyana | 3.2 | | | |
| 40 | Uruguay | 4.9 | | | | 107 | Colombia | 3.2 | | | |
| 41 | Tunisia | 4.9 | | | | 108 | Mozambique | 3.2 | | | |
| 42 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.8 | | | | 109 | Burundi ¹ | 3.1 | | | |
| 43 | Sri Lanka | 4.8 | | | | 110 | Kazakhstan ¹ | 3.0 | | | |
| 44 | Lithuania | 4.7 | | | | 111 | Madagascar | 3.0 | | | |
| 45 | Portugal | 4.7 | | | | 112 | Philippines | 3.0 | | | |
| 46 | Saudi Arabia | 4.7 | | | | 113 | Bangladesh | 3.0 | | | |
| 47 | Thailand | 4.7 | | | | 114 | Lesotho ¹ | 3.0 | | | |
| 48 | Gambia, The | 4.7 | | | | 115 | Bolivia ¹ | 3.0 | | | |
| 49 | South Africa | 4.7 | | | | 116 | Mongolia ¹ | 2.9 | | | |
| 50 | Australia | 4.6 | | | | 117 | Armenia ¹ | 2.9 | | | |
| 51 | Israel | 4.6 | | | | 118 | Algeria | 2.9 | | | |
| 52 | Jordan | 4.5 | | | | 119 | Nepal ¹ | 2.8 | | | |
| 53 | Ireland | 4.4 | | | | 120 | Tanzania | 2.8 | | | |
| 54 | Senegal | 4.4 | | | | 121 | Poland | 2.8 | | | |
| 55 | Zimbabwe ¹ | 4.4 | | | | 122 | Nigeria | 2.8 | | | |
| 56 | Latvia | 4.4 | | | | 123 | Cameroon | 2.7 | | | |
| 57 | Egypt | 4.3 | | | | 124 | Nicaragua | 2.7 | | | |
| 58 | Dominican Republic | 4.3 | | | | 125 | Chad ¹ | 2.7 | | | |
| 59 | Guatemala | 4.3 | | | | 126 | Peru | 2.7 | | | |
| 60 | Mauritius | 4.3 | | | | 127 | Brazil | 2.6 | | | |
| 61 | China | 4.3 | | | | 128 | Costa Rica | 2.6 | | | |
| 62 | Morocco | 4.2 | | | | 129 | Venezuela | 2.4 | | | |
| 63 | Azerbaijan ¹ | 4.2 | | | | 130 | Timor-Leste | 2.3 | | | |
| 64 | El Salvador | 4.2 | | | | 131 | Tajikistan ¹ | 1.9 | | | |
| 65 | Czech Republic ¹ | 4.2 | | | | 132 | Kyrgyz Republic ¹ | 1.6 | | | |
| 66 | Greece | 4.1 | | | | 133 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1.5 | | | |
| 67 | Slovak Republic ¹ | 4.1 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

* For landlocked countries, the question is: How accessible are port facilities? (1 = extremely inaccessible; 7 = extremely accessible)

¹ Landlocked

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.7 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.7 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 6.9 | | | | 68 | Indonesia | 4.7 | | | |
| 2 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.9 | | | | 69 | Kenya | 4.7 | | | |
| 3 | United Arab Emirates | 6.7 | | | | 70 | Morocco | 4.7 | | | |
| 4 | Germany | 6.6 | | | | 71 | Costa Rica | 4.6 | | | |
| 5 | Switzerland | 6.5 | | | | 72 | Honduras | 4.6 | | | |
| 6 | Denmark | 6.4 | | | | 73 | Ecuador | 4.6 | | | |
| 7 | Netherlands | 6.4 | | | | 74 | Armenia | 4.5 | | | |
| 8 | Finland | 6.3 | | | | 75 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.5 | | | |
| 9 | France | 6.3 | | | | 76 | Pakistan | 4.5 | | | |
| 10 | Iceland | 6.3 | | | | 77 | Georgia | 4.4 | | | |
| 11 | Norway | 6.3 | | | | 78 | Nigeria | 4.3 | | | |
| 12 | Qatar | 6.2 | | | | 79 | Croatia | 4.3 | | | |
| 13 | Austria | 6.2 | | | | 80 | China | 4.3 | | | |
| 14 | Belgium | 6.2 | | | | 81 | Colombia | 4.3 | | | |
| 15 | Puerto Rico | 6.1 | | | | 82 | Montenegro | 4.2 | | | |
| 16 | Barbados | 6.1 | | | | 83 | Lithuania | 4.2 | | | |
| 17 | New Zealand | 6.1 | | | | 84 | Vietnam | 4.1 | | | |
| 18 | Sweden | 6.0 | | | | 85 | Italy | 4.1 | | | |
| 19 | Chile | 6.0 | | | | 86 | Nicaragua | 4.1 | | | |
| 20 | United States | 6.0 | | | | 87 | Peru | 4.1 | | | |
| 21 | Korea, Rep. | 6.0 | | | | 88 | Cambodia | 4.1 | | | |
| 22 | Bahrain | 6.0 | | | | 89 | Brazil | 4.1 | | | |
| 23 | South Africa | 6.0 | | | | 90 | Romania | 4.0 | | | |
| 24 | Czech Republic | 5.9 | | | | 91 | Ghana | 4.0 | | | |
| 25 | Canada | 5.9 | | | | 92 | Russian Federation | 4.0 | | | |
| 26 | Thailand | 5.9 | | | | 93 | Madagascar | 4.0 | | | |
| 27 | Malaysia | 5.8 | | | | 94 | Kazakhstan | 3.9 | | | |
| 28 | Australia | 5.8 | | | | 95 | Botswana | 3.8 | | | |
| 29 | El Salvador | 5.8 | | | | 96 | Bulgaria | 3.7 | | | |
| 30 | Tunisia | 5.8 | | | | 97 | Poland | 3.7 | | | |
| 31 | Malta | 5.7 | | | | 98 | Mozambique | 3.7 | | | |
| 32 | Panama | 5.7 | | | | 99 | Uruguay | 3.7 | | | |
| 33 | Jordan | 5.6 | | | | 100 | Philippines | 3.7 | | | |
| 34 | Israel | 5.6 | | | | 101 | Ukraine | 3.6 | | | |
| 35 | United Kingdom | 5.6 | | | | 102 | Zimbabwe | 3.6 | | | |
| 36 | Dominican Republic | 5.5 | | | | 103 | Syria | 3.6 | | | |
| 37 | Spain | 5.5 | | | | 104 | Guyana | 3.6 | | | |
| 38 | Jamaica | 5.5 | | | | 105 | Tajikistan | 3.6 | | | |
| 39 | Greece | 5.5 | | | | 106 | Slovak Republic | 3.5 | | | |
| 40 | Latvia | 5.5 | | | | 107 | Nepal | 3.5 | | | |
| 41 | Taiwan, China | 5.5 | | | | 108 | Uganda | 3.5 | | | |
| 42 | Luxembourg | 5.4 | | | | 109 | Venezuela | 3.5 | | | |
| 43 | Cyprus | 5.4 | | | | 110 | Burundi | 3.5 | | | |
| 44 | Egypt | 5.3 | | | | 111 | Serbia | 3.5 | | | |
| 45 | Guatemala | 5.3 | | | | 112 | Bolivia | 3.5 | | | |
| 46 | Trinidad and Tobago | 5.2 | | | | 113 | Argentina | 3.4 | | | |
| 47 | Brunei Darussalam | 5.2 | | | | 114 | Tanzania | 3.4 | | | |
| 48 | Ireland | 5.2 | | | | 115 | Suriname | 3.4 | | | |
| 49 | Portugal | 5.2 | | | | 116 | Bangladesh | 3.4 | | | |
| 50 | Azerbaijan | 5.2 | | | | 117 | Zambia | 3.4 | | | |
| 51 | Saudi Arabia | 5.1 | | | | 118 | Mali | 3.4 | | | |
| 52 | Oman | 5.1 | | | | 119 | Algeria | 3.3 | | | |
| 53 | Japan | 5.1 | | | | 120 | Benin | 3.3 | | | |
| 54 | Turkey | 5.1 | | | | 121 | Malawi | 3.1 | | | |
| 55 | Namibia | 5.0 | | | | 122 | Burkina Faso | 3.0 | | | |
| 56 | Mexico | 4.9 | | | | 123 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.0 | | | |
| 57 | Mauritius | 4.9 | | | | 124 | Mauritania | 3.0 | | | |
| 58 | Kuwait | 4.9 | | | | 125 | Cameroon | 2.9 | | | |
| 59 | Estonia | 4.9 | | | | 126 | Libya | 2.9 | | | |
| 60 | Slovenia | 4.9 | | | | 127 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.7 | | | |
| 61 | Gambia, The | 4.8 | | | | 128 | Mongolia | 2.7 | | | |
| 62 | Hungary | 4.8 | | | | 129 | Timor-Leste | 2.7 | | | |
| 63 | Albania | 4.8 | | | | 130 | Chad | 2.5 | | | |
| 64 | Sri Lanka | 4.8 | | | | 131 | Paraguay | 2.4 | | | |
| 65 | India | 4.7 | | | | 132 | Lesotho | 2.4 | | | |
| 66 | Senegal | 4.7 | | | | 133 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.2 | | | |
| 67 | Ethiopia | 4.7 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

2.06 Available seat kilometers (hard data)

Scheduled available seat kilometers per week originating in country (in millions) | 2009

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | United States | 30,919.9 | 68 | Algeria | 138.3 |
| 2 | China | 8,056.0 | 69 | Ecuador | 136.7 |
| 3 | United Kingdom | 6,248.2 | 70 | Hungary | 127.0 |
| 4 | Japan | 4,844.8 | 71 | Tunisia | 126.7 |
| 5 | Germany | 4,271.1 | 72 | Senegal | 125.9 |
| 6 | France | 3,414.4 | 73 | Jamaica | 125.3 |
| 7 | Australia | 3,337.6 | 74 | Costa Rica | 120.2 |
| 8 | Spain | 3,235.9 | 75 | Oman | 108.4 |
| 9 | Canada | 2,829.2 | 76 | Libya | 100.1 |
| 10 | India | 2,645.3 | 77 | Syria | 86.5 |
| 11 | United Arab Emirates | 2,572.8 | 78 | Ghana | 78.6 |
| 12 | Brazil | 2,471.8 | 79 | Bulgaria | 76.7 |
| 13 | Russian Federation | 2,147.6 | 80 | Barbados | 70.8 |
| 14 | Hong Kong SAR | 2,071.4 | 81 | Latvia | 66.0 |
| 15 | Italy | 2,067.3 | 82 | Iceland | 65.8 |
| 16 | Thailand | 1,906.6 | 83 | El Salvador | 63.6 |
| 17 | Singapore | 1,892.9 | 84 | Trinidad and Tobago | 60.5 |
| 18 | Korea, Rep. | 1,647.9 | 85 | Nepal | 59.3 |
| 19 | Netherlands | 1,568.4 | 86 | Bolivia | 56.7 |
| 20 | Mexico | 1,505.2 | 87 | Croatia | 54.6 |
| 21 | Indonesia | 1,196.2 | 88 | Malta | 54.2 |
| 22 | Malaysia | 1,163.6 | 89 | Tanzania | 54.2 |
| 23 | South Africa | 1,054.7 | 90 | Brunei Darussalam | 52.7 |
| 24 | Turkey | 1,048.0 | 91 | Cambodia | 44.9 |
| 25 | Switzerland | 802.9 | 92 | Serbia | 43.0 |
| 26 | Taiwan, China | 795.7 | 93 | Guatemala | 42.2 |
| 27 | Saudi Arabia | 795.3 | 94 | Uganda | 41.5 |
| 28 | Philippines | 715.9 | 95 | Azerbaijan | 40.4 |
| 29 | Argentina | 683.5 | 96 | Madagascar | 37.7 |
| 30 | New Zealand | 672.5 | 97 | Uruguay | 37.5 |
| 31 | Portugal | 632.9 | 98 | Tajikistan | 36.2 |
| 32 | Egypt | 627.8 | 99 | Cameroon | 35.3 |
| 33 | Greece | 542.4 | 100 | Armenia | 34.9 |
| 34 | Qatar | 533.5 | 101 | Côte d'Ivoire | 31.1 |
| 35 | Puerto Rico | 461.7 | 102 | Namibia | 27.3 |
| 36 | Belgium | 460.8 | 103 | Honduras | 26.7 |
| 37 | Israel | 454.7 | 104 | Zambia | 25.8 |
| 38 | Vietnam | 439.3 | 105 | Suriname | 24.9 |
| 39 | Ireland | 431.0 | 106 | Slovak Republic | 23.4 |
| 40 | Chile | 404.0 | 107 | Mali | 23.1 |
| 41 | Austria | 384.6 | 108 | Mozambique | 22.8 |
| 42 | Sweden | 381.1 | 109 | Zimbabwe | 20.6 |
| 43 | Norway | 374.6 | 110 | Kyrgyz Republic | 19.2 |
| 44 | Denmark | 374.2 | 111 | Luxembourg | 19.0 |
| 45 | Colombia | 366.3 | 112 | Georgia | 18.9 |
| 46 | Finland | 344.2 | 113 | Lithuania | 18.8 |
| 47 | Peru | 332.7 | 114 | Nicaragua | 18.2 |
| 48 | Pakistan | 327.5 | 115 | Slovenia | 16.8 |
| 49 | Morocco | 307.9 | 116 | Mongolia | 16.4 |
| 50 | Dominican Republic | 281.3 | 117 | Albania | 16.0 |
| 51 | Poland | 268.3 | 118 | Benin | 13.8 |
| 52 | Bahrain | 260.7 | 119 | Estonia | 12.9 |
| 53 | Kuwait | 244.9 | 120 | Paraguay | 12.3 |
| 54 | Kenya | 243.6 | 121 | Burkina Faso | 11.2 |
| 55 | Nigeria | 234.2 | 122 | Montenegro | 10.1 |
| 56 | Venezuela | 230.4 | 123 | Malawi | 8.8 |
| 57 | Czech Republic | 185.2 | 124 | Macedonia, FYR | 8.0 |
| 58 | Panama | 182.2 | 125 | Timor-Leste | 7.4 |
| 59 | Cyprus | 176.2 | 126 | Chad | 7.3 |
| 60 | Ukraine | 175.7 | 127 | Guyana | 7.2 |
| 61 | Bangladesh | 173.4 | 128 | Mauritania | 7.2 |
| 62 | Jordan | 162.3 | 129 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 6.2 |
| 63 | Romania | 161.9 | 130 | Gambia, The | 3.4 |
| 64 | Kazakhstan | 158.4 | 131 | Botswana | 3.2 |
| 65 | Mauritius | 158.3 | 132 | Burundi | 2.3 |
| 66 | Sri Lanka | 148.9 | 133 | Lesotho | 0.3 |
| 67 | Ethiopia | 142.8 | | | |

SOURCE: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser; national sources

2.07 Quality of electricity supply

How does the quality of the electricity supply in your country (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations) compare with that of other countries? (1 = worse than in most other countries; 7 = meets the highest standards in the world) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.6 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Denmark | 6.9 | | | |
| 2 | Iceland | 6.9 | | | |
| 3 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.9 | | | |
| 4 | Finland | 6.9 | | | |
| 5 | France | 6.8 | | | |
| 6 | Switzerland | 6.8 | | | |
| 7 | Germany | 6.8 | | | |
| 8 | Sweden | 6.8 | | | |
| 9 | Netherlands | 6.8 | | | |
| 10 | Austria | 6.7 | | | |
| 11 | Japan | 6.7 | | | |
| 12 | Singapore | 6.7 | | | |
| 13 | Norway | 6.7 | | | |
| 14 | Belgium | 6.6 | | | |
| 15 | Canada | 6.6 | | | |
| 16 | United Arab Emirates | 6.4 | | | |
| 17 | United States | 6.4 | | | |
| 18 | United Kingdom | 6.4 | | | |
| 19 | Czech Republic | 6.4 | | | |
| 20 | Luxembourg | 6.3 | | | |
| 21 | Korea, Rep. | 6.2 | | | |
| 22 | Portugal | 6.1 | | | |
| 23 | Cyprus | 6.1 | | | |
| 24 | Barbados | 6.1 | | | |
| 25 | Qatar | 6.0 | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | 6.0 | | | |
| 27 | Slovak Republic | 6.0 | | | |
| 28 | Australia | 6.0 | | | |
| 29 | Oman | 6.0 | | | |
| 30 | Israel | 6.0 | | | |
| 31 | Slovenia | 6.0 | | | |
| 32 | Taiwan, China | 5.9 | | | |
| 33 | Saudi Arabia | 5.8 | | | |
| 34 | Tunisia | 5.8 | | | |
| 35 | Jordan | 5.8 | | | |
| 36 | Uruguay | 5.7 | | | |
| 37 | Chile | 5.7 | | | |
| 38 | Estonia | 5.7 | | | |
| 39 | Malaysia | 5.7 | | | |
| 40 | Costa Rica | 5.6 | | | |
| 41 | Thailand | 5.5 | | | |
| 42 | Spain | 5.5 | | | |
| 43 | Croatia | 5.5 | | | |
| 44 | Lithuania | 5.4 | | | |
| 45 | Italy | 5.4 | | | |
| 46 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5.4 | | | |
| 47 | Brunei Darussalam | 5.3 | | | |
| 48 | Poland | 5.3 | | | |
| 49 | Trinidad and Tobago | 5.3 | | | |
| 50 | Latvia | 5.3 | | | |
| 51 | Egypt | 5.3 | | | |
| 52 | Hungary | 5.2 | | | |
| 53 | New Zealand | 5.2 | | | |
| 54 | Namibia | 5.2 | | | |
| 55 | Brazil | 5.2 | | | |
| 56 | Panama | 5.2 | | | |
| 57 | Puerto Rico | 5.1 | | | |
| 58 | Colombia | 5.1 | | | |
| 59 | Mauritius | 5.1 | | | |
| 60 | Morocco | 5.0 | | | |
| 61 | China | 5.0 | | | |
| 62 | El Salvador | 5.0 | | | |
| 63 | Libya | 4.9 | | | |
| 64 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.9 | | | |
| 65 | Guatemala | 4.9 | | | |
| 66 | Georgia | 4.9 | | | |
| 67 | Malta | 4.8 | | | |
| 68 | Greece | 4.8 | | | |
| 69 | Peru | 4.7 | | | |
| 70 | Bahrain | 4.7 | | | |
| 71 | Gambia, The | 4.6 | | | |
| 72 | Sri Lanka | 4.6 | | | |
| 73 | Russian Federation | 4.6 | | | |
| 74 | Ukraine | 4.5 | | | |
| 75 | Serbia | 4.4 | | | |
| 76 | Algeria | 4.4 | | | |
| 77 | Kazakhstan | 4.4 | | | |
| 78 | Romania | 4.3 | | | |
| 79 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.3 | | | |
| 80 | Kuwait | 4.3 | | | |
| 81 | Botswana | 4.3 | | | |
| 82 | Armenia | 4.2 | | | |
| 83 | Azerbaijan | 4.2 | | | |
| 84 | Turkey | 4.1 | | | |
| 85 | Jamaica | 4.1 | | | |
| 86 | Honduras | 4.1 | | | |
| 87 | Philippines | 4.0 | | | |
| 88 | Mexico | 3.9 | | | |
| 89 | Suriname | 3.8 | | | |
| 90 | Bolivia | 3.8 | | | |
| 91 | Kenya | 3.7 | | | |
| 92 | Mozambique | 3.7 | | | |
| 93 | Ecuador | 3.7 | | | |
| 94 | Lesotho | 3.6 | | | |
| 95 | Bulgaria | 3.6 | | | |
| 96 | Indonesia | 3.5 | | | |
| 97 | Argentina | 3.5 | | | |
| 98 | Mauritania | 3.5 | | | |
| 99 | Syria | 3.5 | | | |
| 100 | South Africa | 3.5 | | | |
| 101 | Ghana | 3.4 | | | |
| 102 | Montenegro | 3.3 | | | |
| 103 | Vietnam | 3.3 | | | |
| 104 | Mali | 3.3 | | | |
| 105 | Venezuela | 3.2 | | | |
| 106 | India | 3.2 | | | |
| 107 | Ethiopia | 3.2 | | | |
| 108 | Zambia | 3.0 | | | |
| 109 | Burkina Faso | 3.0 | | | |
| 110 | Paraguay | 3.0 | | | |
| 111 | Benin | 2.9 | | | |
| 112 | Mongolia | 2.9 | | | |
| 113 | Senegal | 2.9 | | | |
| 114 | Guyana | 2.8 | | | |
| 115 | Cameroon | 2.8 | | | |
| 116 | Albania | 2.7 | | | |
| 117 | Burundi | 2.7 | | | |
| 118 | Uganda | 2.6 | | | |
| 119 | Nicaragua | 2.6 | | | |
| 120 | Malawi | 2.6 | | | |
| 121 | Cambodia | 2.6 | | | |
| 122 | Tanzania | 2.5 | | | |
| 123 | Madagascar | 2.3 | | | |
| 124 | Pakistan | 2.2 | | | |
| 125 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.2 | | | |
| 126 | Timor-Leste | 2.0 | | | |
| 127 | Zimbabwe | 2.0 | | | |
| 128 | Bangladesh | 1.8 | | | |
| 129 | Tajikistan | 1.8 | | | |
| 130 | Dominican Republic | 1.7 | | | |
| 131 | Nigeria | 1.5 | | | |
| 132 | Chad | 1.4 | | | |
| 133 | Nepal | 1.3 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

2.08 Telephone lines (hard data)

Main telephone lines per 100 population | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|---------------------------------|-----------|------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Switzerland | 64.2 | 68 | Suriname ¹ | 18.0 |
| 2 | Germany | 62.4 | 69 | Sri Lanka | 17.8 |
| 3 | Iceland ² | 62.0 | 70 | Syria | 17.8 |
| 4 | Taiwan, China | 62.0 | 71 | Saudi Arabia | 16.2 |
| 5 | Sweden ² | 60.4 | 72 | Malaysia | 15.9 |
| 6 | Malta | 59.1 | 73 | Egypt | 15.6 |
| 7 | Montenegro ¹ | 58.9 | 74 | El Salvador | 15.5 |
| 8 | France | 56.5 | 75 | Azerbaijan | 15.4 |
| 9 | Hong Kong SAR | 56.4 | 76 | Colombia | 14.6 |
| 10 | Canada ² | 55.5 | 77 | Panama | 14.6 |
| 11 | Luxembourg | 55.2 | 78 | Ecuador | 14.2 |
| 12 | United Kingdom | 54.4 | 79 | Indonesia | 13.0 |
| 13 | Greece | 53.5 | 80 | Georgia ² | 12.7 |
| 14 | United States ² | 51.8 | 81 | Tunisia | 11.9 |
| 15 | Slovenia | 50.4 | 82 | Jamaica | 11.6 |
| 16 | Ireland | 50.3 | 83 | Honduras | 11.4 |
| 17 | Barbados ² | 49.0 | 84 | Thailand ² | 11.0 |
| 18 | Cyprus | 47.9 | 85 | Guatemala | 10.6 |
| 19 | Denmark | 45.6 | 86 | Oman | 10.3 |
| 20 | Spain | 45.3 | 87 | Peru | 10.2 |
| 21 | Australia | 44.7 | 88 | Dominican Republic | 10.0 |
| 22 | Netherlands | 44.5 | 89 | Albania | 9.9 |
| 23 | Korea, Rep. | 44.1 | 90 | Morocco | 9.5 |
| 24 | Belgium | 42.5 | 91 | South Africa ² | 9.3 |
| 25 | Norway ² | 42.4 | 92 | Kyrgyz Republic ² | 9.1 |
| 26 | New Zealand | 41.5 | 93 | Algeria ² | 9.1 |
| 27 | Singapore | 41.4 | 94 | Jordan | 8.5 |
| 28 | Israel | 41.2 | 95 | Botswana | 7.5 |
| 29 | Croatia | 40.7 | 96 | Bolivia ² | 7.1 |
| 30 | Japan ² | 40.0 | 97 | Namibia ² | 6.7 |
| 31 | Austria | 39.8 | 98 | Mongolia ² | 6.1 |
| 32 | Portugal | 38.7 | 99 | Paraguay | 5.8 |
| 33 | Estonia | 37.4 | 100 | Tajikistan ² | 5.0 |
| 34 | Italy | 34.0 | 101 | Nicaragua ¹ | 4.4 |
| 35 | United Arab Emirates | 33.5 | 102 | Philippines | 4.4 |
| 36 | Vietnam ² | 32.7 | 103 | India | 3.2 |
| 37 | Costa Rica | 31.7 | 104 | Lesotho ¹ | 3.0 |
| 38 | Serbia | 31.2 | 105 | Nepal | 2.8 |
| 39 | Finland | 31.2 | 106 | Gambia, The | 2.8 |
| 40 | Russian Federation ² | 31.0 | 107 | Pakistan | 2.6 |
| 41 | Hungary | 30.9 | 108 | Zimbabwe ² | 2.6 |
| 42 | Qatar | 30.8 | 109 | Mauritania | 2.4 |
| 43 | Bulgaria | 29.8 | 110 | Senegal | 1.9 |
| 44 | Ukraine | 28.7 | 111 | Côte d'Ivoire | 1.8 |
| 45 | Bahrain | 28.7 | 112 | Malawi ² | 1.3 |
| 46 | Mauritius | 28.7 | 113 | Benin ² | 1.2 |
| 47 | Uruguay | 28.6 | 114 | Ethiopia | 1.1 |
| 48 | Latvia ² | 28.3 | 115 | Cameroon | 1.0 |
| 49 | China ² | 27.5 | 116 | Nigeria | 0.9 |
| 50 | Poland ² | 27.1 | 117 | Bangladesh | 0.8 |
| 51 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 26.2 | 118 | Burkina Faso ² | 0.8 |
| 52 | Argentina | 24.1 | 119 | Madagascar | 0.8 |
| 53 | Romania | 23.6 | 120 | Zambia | 0.7 |
| 54 | Lithuania | 23.3 | 121 | Kenya | 0.7 |
| 55 | Turkey | 23.1 | 122 | Mali | 0.7 |
| 56 | Trinidad and Tobago | 23.0 | 123 | Ghana | 0.6 |
| 57 | Venezuela | 22.4 | 124 | Uganda | 0.5 |
| 58 | Macedonia, FYR | 22.4 | 125 | Mozambique | 0.4 |
| 59 | Czech Republic | 22.4 | 126 | Burundi | 0.3 |
| 60 | Kazakhstan | 22.0 | 127 | Cambodia | 0.3 |
| 61 | Brazil | 21.2 | 128 | Tanzania | 0.3 |
| 62 | Chile | 21.0 | 129 | Timor-Leste ² | 0.2 |
| 63 | Slovak Republic | 20.4 | 130 | Chad ¹ | 0.1 |
| 64 | Brunei Darussalam ² | 19.6 | n/a | Guyana | n/a |
| 65 | Mexico | 19.1 | n/a | Libya | n/a |
| 66 | Armenia ³ | 19.0 | n/a | Puerto Rico | n/a |
| 67 | Kuwait ¹ | 18.7 | | | |

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

¹ 2006 ² 2007 ³ 2009

Section III

Macroeconomic stability

3.01 Government budget balance (hard data)

Government gross budget balance as a percentage of GDP | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Timor-Leste | 384.0 | 68 | Ukraine | -1.5 |
| 2 | Libya | 34.5 | 69 | Brazil | -1.5 |
| 3 | Saudi Arabia | 33.4 | 69 | Guatemala | -1.5 |
| 4 | Brunei Darussalam | 29.1 | 71 | Czech Republic | -1.5 |
| 5 | Kuwait | 25.8 | 72 | Cambodia | -1.7 |
| 6 | Azerbaijan | 25.5 | 73 | Turkey | -1.9 |
| 7 | United Arab Emirates | 23.2 | 74 | Indonesia | -1.9 |
| 8 | Norway | 18.8 | 75 | Croatia | -2.0 |
| 9 | Chad | 12.7 | 76 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | -2.0 |
| 10 | Lesotho | 10.8 | 77 | Zambia | -2.1 |
| 11 | Qatar | 9.3 | 78 | Serbia | -2.1 |
| 12 | Bahrain | 7.5 | 79 | Uganda | -2.2 |
| 13 | Algeria | 6.8 | 80 | Slovak Republic | -2.2 |
| 14 | Trinidad and Tobago | 6.5 | 81 | Honduras | -2.3 |
| 15 | Cameroon | 5.9 | 82 | Colombia | -2.6 |
| 16 | Chile | 5.7 | 83 | Portugal | -2.6 |
| 17 | Russian Federation | 5.2 | 84 | Malawi | -2.7 |
| 18 | Singapore | 5.0 | 85 | Italy | -2.7 |
| 19 | Finland | 4.1 | 86 | Israel | -2.8 |
| 20 | Oman | 3.8 | 87 | Estonia | -3.0 |
| 21 | Bulgaria | 3.0 | 88 | Tunisia | -3.0 |
| 21 | Denmark | 3.0 | 89 | Ethiopia | -3.1 |
| 23 | Sweden | 2.5 | 90 | Lithuania | -3.2 |
| 24 | Bolivia | 2.4 | 91 | Hungary | -3.3 |
| 24 | Peru | 2.4 | 92 | France | -3.4 |
| 26 | Argentina | 1.4 | 92 | Mauritius | -3.4 |
| 27 | Luxembourg | 1.4 | 92 | Puerto Rico | -3.4 |
| 28 | Korea, Rep. | 1.1 | 95 | Syria | -3.5 |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | 1.1 | 96 | Namibia | -3.6 |
| 30 | Cyprus | 1.0 | 97 | Mauritania | -3.7 |
| 31 | Switzerland | 0.9 | 98 | Greece | -3.7 |
| 32 | Nigeria | 0.9 | 99 | Spain | -3.8 |
| 33 | Montenegro | 0.9 | 100 | Poland | -3.9 |
| 34 | Morocco | 0.8 | 101 | Latvia | -4.0 |
| 34 | Thailand | 0.8 | 102 | Barbados | -4.0 |
| 36 | Netherlands | 0.8 | 103 | Nicaragua | -4.1 |
| 37 | Kyrgyz Republic | 0.6 | 104 | Malta | -4.1 |
| 38 | Panama | 0.4 | 105 | Pakistan | -4.2 |
| 39 | Canada | 0.4 | 106 | Mozambique | -4.4 |
| 40 | Costa Rica | 0.2 | 107 | Jamaica | -4.5 |
| 41 | Paraguay | 0.2 | 107 | Madagascar | -4.5 |
| 42 | Australia | 0.1 | 107 | Senegal | -4.5 |
| 43 | New Zealand | 0.1 | 110 | Bangladesh | -4.7 |
| 44 | Suriname | 0.0 | 110 | Malaysia | -4.7 |
| 44 | Tanzania | 0.0 | 110 | Vietnam | -4.7 |
| 46 | Mexico | -0.1 | 113 | Romania | -4.9 |
| 46 | Uruguay | -0.1 | 114 | Jordan | -4.9 |
| 48 | Hong Kong SAR | -0.1 | 115 | India | -4.9 |
| 49 | Germany | -0.1 | 116 | Mongolia | -5.0 |
| 50 | Côte d'Ivoire | -0.2 | 117 | United Kingdom | -5.4 |
| 51 | Slovenia | -0.3 | 118 | Mali | -5.4 |
| 52 | Botswana | -0.3 | 119 | Albania | -5.5 |
| 53 | Austria | -0.4 | 120 | Japan | -5.6 |
| 54 | Benin | -0.5 | 121 | Nepal | -5.7 |
| 54 | Ecuador | -0.5 | 122 | United States | -6.1 |
| 56 | China | -0.7 | 123 | Kenya | -6.1 |
| 57 | Taiwan, China | -0.9 | 124 | Tajikistan | -6.1 |
| 58 | El Salvador | -1.0 | 125 | Ireland | -6.4 |
| 58 | South Africa | -1.0 | 126 | Georgia | -6.4 |
| 60 | Gambia, The | -1.1 | 127 | Burkina Faso | -6.4 |
| 60 | Philippines | -1.1 | 128 | Egypt | -6.8 |
| 60 | Venezuela | -1.1 | 129 | Sri Lanka | -7.5 |
| 63 | Iceland | -1.2 | 130 | Guyana | -7.9 |
| 64 | Belgium | -1.2 | 131 | Burundi | -8.9 |
| 65 | Dominican Republic | -1.3 | 132 | Ghana | -10.0 |
| 66 | Armenia | -1.4 | 133 | Zimbabwe | -39.7 |
| 67 | Macedonia, FYR | -1.4 | | | |

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); IMF country reports; European Commission, *Eurostat Database* (June 2009); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; African Development Bank; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); national sources

3.02 National savings rate (hard data)

National savings rate as a percentage of GDP | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Azerbaijan | 61.3 | 68 | Spain | 21.4 |
| 2 | Brunei Darussalam ³ | 59.1 | 69 | Tunisia | 21.1 |
| 3 | Kuwait | 58.8 | 70 | France | 20.8 |
| 4 | Libya | 58.1 | 71 | Estonia | 20.6 |
| 5 | Algeria | 55.9 | 72 | Ukraine | 20.4 |
| 6 | Qatar | 52.6 | 73 | Sri Lanka | 20.3 |
| 7 | China | 51.5 | 74 | Israel | 20.1 |
| 8 | Lesotho | 47.5 | 75 | Uruguay | 19.5 |
| 9 | Saudi Arabia | 47.3 | 76 | Poland | 19.3 |
| 10 | Singapore | 45.1 | 77 | Paraguay | 19.1 |
| 11 | Oman | 43.6 | 78 | Romania | 19.0 |
| 12 | Mongolia ³ | 41.7 | 79 | Costa Rica | 18.4 |
| 13 | Norway | 41.4 | 80 | Egypt | 18.1 |
| 14 | Kazakhstan | 39.4 | 80 | Ethiopia | 18.1 |
| 15 | Botswana | 38.6 | 82 | Italy | 18.0 |
| 16 | Nigeria | 38.0 | 83 | Philippines | 17.8 |
| 16 | United Arab Emirates | 38.0 | 84 | Cameroon | 17.7 |
| 18 | Trinidad and Tobago | 36.8 | 85 | Zambia | 17.4 |
| 19 | Venezuela | 36.1 | 86 | Brazil | 17.1 |
| 20 | India | 35.6 | 87 | Ireland | 16.9 |
| 21 | Bahrain | 35.3 | 88 | Guatemala ³ | 16.7 |
| 22 | Malaysia | 34.7 | 89 | Senegal | 16.2 |
| 23 | Hong Kong SAR | 34.6 | 90 | Uganda | 15.8 |
| 24 | Suriname ³ | 33.4 | 91 | South Africa | 15.2 |
| 25 | Russian Federation | 32.3 | 92 | United Kingdom | 15.1 |
| 26 | Switzerland | 32.1 | 93 | Bulgaria | 15.0 |
| 27 | Bolivia | 32.0 | 94 | Madagascar | 14.8 |
| 28 | Timor-Leste | 31.2 | 95 | Lithuania | 14.7 |
| 29 | Mauritius | 31.0 | 96 | New Zealand | 14.5 |
| 30 | Korea, Rep. | 30.7 | 97 | Nicaragua ³ | 14.3 |
| 31 | Vietnam | 30.6 | 98 | Cambodia | 14.3 |
| 32 | Ecuador | 30.3 | 99 | Ghana | 13.9 |
| 33 | Mauritania ³ | 29.1 | 100 | Kenya | 13.7 |
| 34 | Thailand | 28.7 | 101 | Barbados ¹ | 13.5 |
| 35 | Nepal ³ | 28.5 | 102 | Iceland | 13.2 |
| 36 | Armenia | 28.5 | 103 | Hungary | 13.1 |
| 37 | Netherlands | 28.2 | 104 | Mali ² | 13.0 |
| 38 | Sweden | 28.1 | 105 | Benin | 12.9 |
| 39 | Jordan | 28.0 | 106 | Macedonia, FYR | 12.8 |
| 40 | Indonesia | 27.9 | 106 | Malta | 12.8 |
| 41 | Morocco | 27.9 | 108 | Gambia, The | 12.6 |
| 42 | Taiwan, China | 27.6 | 109 | United States | 11.9 |
| 43 | Argentina | 27.3 | 110 | Mozambique | 11.6 |
| 44 | Austria | 26.9 | 111 | Cyprus | 11.1 |
| 45 | Luxembourg | 26.8 | 112 | Kyrgyz Republic | 10.8 |
| 46 | Japan | 26.7 | 113 | Portugal | 10.0 |
| 47 | Syria | 26.0 | 114 | Dominican Republic | 9.9 |
| 48 | Germany | 25.7 | 114 | Pakistan | 9.9 |
| 49 | Namibia | 25.1 | 116 | Guyana | 9.3 |
| 50 | Belgium | 25.0 | 117 | Bosnia and Herzegovina ³ | 9.2 |
| 51 | Mexico | 24.9 | 118 | Côte d'Ivoire ³ | 9.2 |
| 51 | Slovenia | 24.9 | 119 | Burkina Faso | 9.1 |
| 53 | Finland | 24.6 | 120 | Puerto Rico | 9.0 |
| 54 | Denmark | 24.5 | 121 | El Salvador | 7.8 |
| 55 | Bangladesh | 24.3 | 122 | Georgia | 7.7 |
| 56 | Australia | 24.2 | 123 | Serbia ³ | 7.6 |
| 57 | Croatia | 24.1 | 124 | Tanzania | 7.4 |
| 58 | Canada | 23.7 | 125 | Albania | 6.6 |
| 59 | Peru | 23.3 | 126 | Greece | 6.4 |
| 60 | Czech Republic | 23.3 | 127 | Jamaica | 5.2 |
| 61 | Panama ³ | 23.0 | 128 | Chad | -0.8 |
| 62 | Chile | 22.6 | 129 | Malawi | -1.9 |
| 63 | Slovak Republic | 22.2 | 130 | Tajikistan | -3.2 |
| 64 | Colombia | 22.1 | 131 | Burundi | -4.3 |
| 64 | Turkey | 22.1 | 132 | Montenegro ³ | -12.3 |
| 66 | Latvia | 21.9 | n/a | Zimbabwe | n/a |
| 67 | Honduras | 21.9 | | | |

SOURCE: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

1 2005 2 2006 3 2007

3.03 Inflation (hard data)

Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average) | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Japan | 1.4 |
| 2 | Netherlands | 2.2 |
| 3 | Canada | 2.4 |
| 4 | Switzerland | 2.4 |
| 5 | Portugal | 2.6 |
| 6 | Brunei Darussalam | 2.7 |
| 7 | Germany | 2.8 |
| 8 | Ireland | 3.1 |
| 9 | France | 3.2 |
| 10 | Austria | 3.2 |
| 11 | Sweden | 3.3 |
| 12 | Albania | 3.4 |
| 13 | Luxembourg | 3.4 |
| 14 | Denmark | 3.4 |
| 15 | Italy | 3.5 |
| 16 | Taiwan, China | 3.5 |
| 17 | Bahrain | 3.5 |
| 18 | United Kingdom | 3.6 |
| 19 | Norway | 3.8 |
| 20 | United States | 3.8 |
| 21 | Morocco | 3.9 |
| 22 | Finland | 3.9 |
| 23 | Slovak Republic | 3.9 |
| 24 | New Zealand | 4.0 |
| 25 | Spain | 4.1 |
| 26 | Poland | 4.2 |
| 27 | Greece | 4.2 |
| 28 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.3 |
| 29 | Australia | 4.4 |
| 30 | Cyprus | 4.4 |
| 31 | Gambia, The | 4.5 |
| 32 | Algeria | 4.5 |
| 33 | Belgium | 4.5 |
| 34 | Korea, Rep. | 4.7 |
| 35 | Malta | 4.7 |
| 36 | Israel | 4.7 |
| 37 | Tunisia | 5.0 |
| 38 | Mexico | 5.1 |
| 39 | Cameroon | 5.3 |
| 40 | Malaysia | 5.4 |
| 41 | Thailand | 5.5 |
| 42 | Brazil | 5.7 |
| 43 | Slovenia | 5.7 |
| 44 | Senegal | 5.8 |
| 45 | Peru | 5.8 |
| 46 | China | 5.9 |
| 47 | Hungary | 6.1 |
| 48 | Croatia | 6.1 |
| 49 | Côte d'Ivoire | 6.3 |
| 50 | Czech Republic | 6.3 |
| 51 | Singapore | 6.5 |
| 52 | Colombia | 7.0 |
| 53 | El Salvador | 7.3 |
| 54 | Uganda | 7.3 |
| 55 | Mauritania | 7.3 |
| 56 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 7.4 |
| 57 | Timor-Leste | 7.6 |
| 58 | Nepal | 7.7 |
| 59 | Romania | 7.8 |
| 60 | Puerto Rico | 7.9 |
| 60 | Uruguay | 7.9 |
| 62 | Benin | 8.0 |
| 63 | Guyana | 8.1 |
| 64 | Barbados | 8.3 |
| 65 | Macedonia, FYR | 8.3 |
| 66 | Chad | 8.3 |
| 67 | India | 8.3 |
| 68 | Bangladesh | 8.4 |
| 69 | Ecuador | 8.4 |
| 70 | Argentina | 8.6 |
| 71 | Malawi | 8.7 |
| 72 | Chile | 8.7 |
| 73 | Mauritius | 8.8 |
| 74 | Panama | 8.8 |
| 75 | Armenia | 9.0 |
| 76 | Montenegro | 9.0 |
| 77 | Mali | 9.1 |
| 78 | Madagascar | 9.2 |
| 79 | Philippines | 9.3 |
| 80 | Indonesia | 9.8 |
| 81 | Saudi Arabia | 9.9 |
| 82 | Georgia | 10.0 |
| 83 | Paraguay | 10.2 |
| 84 | Tanzania | 10.3 |
| 85 | Mozambique | 10.3 |
| 86 | Namibia | 10.3 |
| 87 | Estonia | 10.4 |
| 88 | Turkey | 10.4 |
| 89 | Libya | 10.4 |
| 90 | Kuwait | 10.5 |
| 91 | Dominican Republic | 10.6 |
| 92 | Burkina Faso | 10.7 |
| 93 | Lesotho | 10.7 |
| 94 | Lithuania | 11.1 |
| 95 | Nigeria | 11.2 |
| 96 | Guatemala | 11.4 |
| 97 | Honduras | 11.4 |
| 98 | United Arab Emirates | 11.5 |
| 99 | South Africa | 11.5 |
| 100 | Serbia | 11.7 |
| 101 | Egypt | 11.7 |
| 102 | Bulgaria | 12.0 |
| 103 | Pakistan | 12.0 |
| 104 | Trinidad and Tobago | 12.1 |
| 105 | Iceland | 12.4 |
| 106 | Zambia | 12.4 |
| 107 | Oman | 12.6 |
| 108 | Botswana | 12.6 |
| 109 | Kenya | 13.1 |
| 110 | Costa Rica | 13.4 |
| 111 | Bolivia | 14.0 |
| 112 | Russian Federation | 14.1 |
| 113 | Syria | 14.5 |
| 114 | Suriname | 14.6 |
| 115 | Jordan | 14.9 |
| 116 | Qatar | 15.0 |
| 117 | Latvia | 15.3 |
| 118 | Ghana | 16.5 |
| 119 | Kazakhstan | 17.2 |
| 120 | Cambodia | 19.7 |
| 121 | Nicaragua | 19.9 |
| 122 | Tajikistan | 20.4 |
| 123 | Azerbaijan | 20.8 |
| 124 | Jamaica | 22.0 |
| 125 | Sri Lanka | 22.6 |
| 126 | Vietnam | 23.1 |
| 127 | Burundi | 24.4 |
| 128 | Kyrgyz Republic | 24.5 |
| 129 | Ukraine | 25.2 |
| 130 | Ethiopia | 25.3 |
| 131 | Mongolia | 26.8 |
| 132 | Venezuela | 30.4 |
| 133 | Zimbabwe | >1,000,000 |

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

3.04 Interest rate spread (hard data)

Average interest rate spread (difference between typical lending and deposit rates) | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|------------------------------|-----------|------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Hungary | 0.3 | 68 | Egypt | 5.7 |
| 2 | Lithuania | 0.8 | 69 | Nepal ¹ | 5.8 |
| 3 | Finland | 1.3 | 70 | Chile | 5.8 |
| 4 | Korea, Rep. | 1.3 | 71 | Suriname | 5.9 |
| 5 | Japan | 1.3 | 72 | Netherlands | 6.0 |
| 6 | Luxembourg | 1.4 | 73 | Poland | 6.2 |
| 7 | Norway | 1.8 | 74 | Albania | 6.2 |
| 8 | Syria ¹ | 1.8 | 75 | Venezuela | 6.2 |
| 9 | Germany | 1.8 | 76 | Algeria ¹ | 6.3 |
| 10 | Malta | 2.1 | 77 | Spain | 6.4 |
| 11 | Cyprus | 2.1 | 78 | Bulgaria | 6.4 |
| 12 | Puerto Rico | 2.1 | 79 | Russian Federation | 6.5 |
| 12 | United States | 2.1 | 80 | Nicaragua | 6.6 |
| 14 | Ireland | 2.3 | 81 | Bangladesh | 6.7 |
| 15 | Austria | 2.6 | 82 | Mongolia | 6.8 |
| 16 | Oman | 2.6 | 83 | Tanzania | 6.9 |
| 17 | United Kingdom | 2.6 | 84 | Croatia | 7.2 |
| 18 | Sweden | 2.6 | 85 | India | 7.3 |
| 19 | Israel | 2.8 | 86 | Mozambique | 7.3 |
| 20 | Kuwait | 2.8 | 87 | Colombia | 7.4 |
| 21 | Estonia | 2.8 | 88 | Azerbaijan | 7.5 |
| 22 | Belgium | 2.9 | 89 | Ukraine | 7.5 |
| 23 | Malaysia | 3.0 | 90 | Ecuador | 7.8 |
| 24 | Vietnam | 3.1 | 91 | Botswana | 7.9 |
| 25 | China | 3.1 | 92 | Côte d'Ivoire | 8.0 |
| 26 | Denmark | 3.1 | 93 | Sri Lanka | 8.0 |
| 27 | Switzerland | 3.2 | 94 | Italy | 8.2 |
| 28 | Canada | 3.2 | 95 | Guatemala | 8.3 |
| 29 | Taiwan, China | 3.3 | 96 | Argentina | 8.4 |
| 30 | Slovenia | 3.4 | 97 | Honduras | 8.4 |
| 31 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.5 | 98 | Lesotho | 8.5 |
| 32 | Libya | 3.5 | 99 | Kenya | 8.7 |
| 33 | Nigeria | 3.5 | 100 | Uruguay | 9.2 |
| 34 | South Africa | 3.5 | 101 | Bolivia | 9.2 |
| 35 | Jordan | 3.6 | 102 | Jamaica | 9.3 |
| 36 | Turkey | 3.6 | 103 | Dominican Republic | 9.6 |
| 37 | El Salvador | 3.7 | 104 | Iceland | 9.8 |
| 38 | Australia | 3.7 | 105 | Uganda ¹ | 9.8 |
| 39 | Greece | 3.8 | 106 | Armenia | 10.4 |
| 40 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.8 | 107 | Serbia | 10.8 |
| 41 | United Arab Emirates | 3.8 | 108 | Georgia | 10.9 |
| 42 | Saudi Arabia | 3.8 | 109 | Kazakhstan | 11.0 |
| 43 | Bahrain ¹ | 3.9 | 110 | Cameroon | 11.1 |
| 44 | Qatar | 3.9 | 111 | Chad ¹ | 11.3 |
| 45 | France | 4.0 | 112 | Mauritius | 11.4 |
| 46 | Portugal | 4.1 | 113 | Senegal | 11.5 |
| 47 | Philippines | 4.3 | 114 | Costa Rica | 11.7 |
| 48 | Slovak Republic ¹ | 4.3 | 115 | Guyana | 12.2 |
| 49 | New Zealand | 4.5 | 116 | Timor-Leste | 12.2 |
| 50 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.6 | 117 | Zambia | 12.5 |
| 51 | Thailand | 4.6 | 118 | Ghana | 13.8 |
| 52 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.6 | 119 | Cambodia | 14.1 |
| 53 | Panama | 4.6 | 120 | Tajikistan ¹ | 14.4 |
| 54 | Czech Republic | 4.6 | 121 | Gambia, The ¹ | 15.0 |
| 55 | Tunisia ¹ | 4.7 | 122 | Mauritania ¹ | 15.5 |
| 56 | Morocco | 4.9 | 123 | Kyrgyz Republic | 15.9 |
| 57 | Singapore | 5.0 | 124 | Peru | 20.2 |
| 58 | Ethiopia | 5.0 | 125 | Malawi ¹ | 21.7 |
| 59 | Trinidad and Tobago | 5.1 | 126 | Paraguay | 22.7 |
| 60 | Indonesia | 5.1 | 127 | Madagascar | 33.5 |
| 61 | Namibia | 5.4 | 128 | Brazil | 35.6 |
| 62 | Montenegro | 5.4 | 129 | Zimbabwe ¹ | 457.5 |
| 63 | Romania | 5.5 | n/a | Benin | n/a |
| 64 | Pakistan | 5.5 | n/a | Burkina Faso | n/a |
| 65 | Latvia | 5.5 | n/a | Burundi | n/a |
| 66 | Mexico | 5.7 | n/a | Mali | n/a |
| 67 | Barbados ¹ | 5.7 | | | |

SOURCE: IMF, *International Financial Statistics* (June 2009); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); national sources

¹ 2007

3.05 Government debt (hard data)

Government gross debt as a percentage of GDP | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Timor-Leste | 0.0 |
| 2 | Oman | 2.7 |
| 3 | Libya | 4.2 |
| 4 | Estonia | 4.8 |
| 5 | Qatar | 4.8 |
| 6 | Chile | 5.2 |
| 7 | Kuwait | 5.3 |
| 8 | Botswana | 5.9 |
| 9 | Algeria | 6.5 |
| 10 | Russian Federation | 6.7 |
| 11 | Kazakhstan | 6.8 |
| 12 | Azerbaijan | 9.7 |
| 13 | Luxembourg | 12.7 |
| 14 | Benin | 14.2 |
| 15 | Australia | 14.2 |
| 16 | Cameroon | 14.3 |
| 17 | Nigeria | 14.7 |
| 18 | Lithuania | 15.6 |
| 19 | Armenia | 15.8 |
| 20 | China | 15.9 |
| 21 | Senegal | 16.4 |
| 22 | Hong Kong SAR | 16.9 |
| 23 | Uganda | 17.4 |
| 24 | Saudi Arabia | 18.9 |
| 25 | Latvia | 19.5 |
| 26 | Bulgaria | 19.6 |
| 27 | Ukraine | 19.9 |
| 28 | Venezuela | 20.4 |
| 29 | Georgia | 20.7 |
| 30 | Suriname | 20.8 |
| 31 | Macedonia, FYR | 21.3 |
| 32 | Mozambique | 21.4 |
| 33 | Romania | 21.6 |
| 34 | Guatemala | 21.7 |
| 35 | Honduras | 21.9 |
| 36 | Namibia | 22.0 |
| 37 | Burkina Faso | 23.6 |
| 37 | Tanzania | 23.6 |
| 39 | Peru | 24.0 |
| 40 | Dominican Republic | 24.3 |
| 41 | Mexico | 24.5 |
| 42 | Korea, Rep. | 25.2 |
| 43 | Paraguay | 25.4 |
| 44 | New Zealand | 25.5 |
| 45 | Syria | 26.1 |
| 46 | Ecuador | 26.7 |
| 47 | Mali | 26.9 |
| 48 | Trinidad and Tobago | 27.2 |
| 49 | Cambodia | 27.5 |
| 50 | Montenegro | 28.1 |
| 51 | Bahrain | 28.9 |
| 52 | Tajikistan | 29.1 |
| 53 | Zambia | 29.5 |
| 54 | Slovenia | 29.6 |
| 55 | Slovak Republic | 30.3 |
| 56 | Indonesia | 31.2 |
| 57 | South Africa | 31.6 |
| 58 | Chad | 32.7 |
| 59 | Mongolia | 33.2 |
| 60 | Bangladesh | 34.5 |
| 61 | Madagascar | 34.8 |
| 62 | Czech Republic | 34.8 |
| 63 | Ethiopia | 35.0 |
| 64 | Croatia | 35.3 |
| 65 | Serbia | 38.0 |
| 66 | Thailand | 38.1 |
| 67 | Brazil | 39.4 |
| 68 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 40.0 |
| 69 | Denmark | 40.1 |
| 70 | El Salvador | 40.5 |
| 71 | Finland | 40.6 |
| 72 | Turkey | 40.7 |
| 73 | Bolivia | 41.0 |
| 74 | Malaysia | 41.2 |
| 75 | Gambia, The | 41.8 |
| 76 | Costa Rica | 42.2 |
| 77 | United Arab Emirates | 42.3 |
| 78 | Colombia | 42.8 |
| 79 | Taiwan, China | 43.2 |
| 80 | Nepal | 44.3 |
| 81 | Vietnam | 44.4 |
| 82 | Panama | 45.3 |
| 83 | Lesotho | 45.6 |
| 84 | Switzerland | 45.6 |
| 85 | Spain | 46.8 |
| 86 | Sweden | 47.4 |
| 87 | Ireland | 47.5 |
| 88 | Puerto Rico | 48.2 |
| 89 | Tunisia | 48.4 |
| 90 | Argentina | 48.5 |
| 91 | Malawi | 48.9 |
| 92 | Cyprus | 49.1 |
| 93 | Kyrgyz Republic | 49.2 |
| 94 | Ghana | 51.4 |
| 95 | Albania | 51.6 |
| 96 | United Kingdom | 51.9 |
| 97 | Uruguay | 53.0 |
| 98 | Nicaragua | 53.2 |
| 99 | Poland | 54.1 |
| 100 | Norway | 55.7 |
| 101 | Philippines | 56.3 |
| 102 | Mauritius | 56.6 |
| 103 | Pakistan | 57.4 |
| 104 | Kenya | 58.3 |
| 105 | Morocco | 59.7 |
| 106 | Jordan | 60.1 |
| 107 | Côte d'Ivoire | 60.3 |
| 108 | Canada | 63.6 |
| 109 | Malta | 64.1 |
| 110 | Netherlands | 64.6 |
| 111 | Austria | 65.7 |
| 112 | Germany | 67.2 |
| 113 | France | 67.3 |
| 114 | United States | 70.5 |
| 115 | Sri Lanka | 74.1 |
| 116 | India | 75.2 |
| 117 | Portugal | 75.3 |
| 118 | Mauritania | 75.3 |
| 119 | Hungary | 76.5 |
| 120 | Israel | 77.6 |
| 121 | Egypt | 85.9 |
| 122 | Guyana | 92.5 |
| 123 | Belgium | 93.2 |
| 124 | Iceland | 93.2 |
| 125 | Barbados | 95.7 |
| 126 | Singapore | 99.2 |
| 127 | Greece | 101.1 |
| 128 | Italy | 105.8 |
| 129 | Burundi | 126.5 |
| 130 | Jamaica | 128.3 |
| 131 | Zimbabwe | 189.0 |
| 132 | Japan | 196.3 |
| n/a | Brunei Darussalam | n/a |

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); IMF country reports; OECD, *OECD Economic Outlook* no. 85 (June 2009); European Central Bank; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); national sources

Section IV

Health and primary education

4.01 Business impact of malaria

How serious an impact do you consider malaria to have on your country in the next five years? (1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.9 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.9 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|--------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Albania | — | | | | 68 | Puerto Rico | 6.6 | | | |
| 1 | Algeria | — | | | | 69 | Turkey | 6.6 | | | |
| 1 | Armenia | — | | | | 70 | Georgia | 6.6 | | | |
| 1 | Australia | — | | | | 71 | Costa Rica | 6.6 | | | |
| 1 | Austria | — | | | | 72 | Mexico | 6.5 | | | |
| 1 | Bahrain | — | | | | 73 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.4 | | | |
| 1 | Barbados | — | | | | 74 | Argentina | 6.4 | | | |
| 1 | Belgium | — | | | | 75 | Panama | 6.4 | | | |
| 1 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | — | | | | 76 | Korea, Rep. | 6.4 | | | |
| 1 | Bulgaria | — | | | | 77 | Brazil | 6.1 | | | |
| 1 | Canada | — | | | | 78 | China | 6.0 | | | |
| 1 | Chile | — | | | | 79 | Thailand | 5.9 | | | |
| 1 | Croatia | — | | | | 80 | El Salvador | 5.9 | | | |
| 1 | Cyprus | — | | | | 81 | Guatemala | 5.9 | | | |
| 1 | Czech Republic | — | | | | 82 | Sri Lanka | 5.9 | | | |
| 1 | Denmark | — | | | | 83 | Peru | 5.9 | | | |
| 1 | Egypt | — | | | | 84 | Saudi Arabia | 5.8 | | | |
| 1 | Estonia | — | | | | 85 | Brunei Darussalam | 5.7 | | | |
| 1 | Finland | — | | | | 86 | Malaysia | 5.7 | | | |
| 1 | France | — | | | | 87 | Honduras | 5.7 | | | |
| 1 | Germany | — | | | | 88 | Suriname | 5.5 | | | |
| 1 | Greece | — | | | | 89 | Azerbaijan | 5.5 | | | |
| 1 | Hungary | — | | | | 90 | Colombia | 5.5 | | | |
| 1 | Iceland | — | | | | 91 | Vietnam | 5.5 | | | |
| 1 | Ireland | — | | | | 92 | Ecuador | 5.5 | | | |
| 1 | Israel | — | | | | 93 | Jamaica | 5.5 | | | |
| 1 | Italy | — | | | | 94 | Paraguay | 5.5 | | | |
| 1 | Japan | — | | | | 95 | Dominican Republic | 5.3 | | | |
| 1 | Jordan | — | | | | 96 | Venezuela | 5.3 | | | |
| 1 | Kazakhstan | — | | | | 97 | Indonesia | 5.2 | | | |
| 1 | Kuwait | — | | | | 98 | Bangladesh | 5.2 | | | |
| 1 | Latvia | — | | | | 99 | South Africa | 5.2 | | | |
| 1 | Lesotho | — | | | | 100 | India | 5.1 | | | |
| 1 | Libya | — | | | | 101 | Philippines | 5.1 | | | |
| 1 | Lithuania | — | | | | 102 | Kyrgyz Republic | 5.1 | | | |
| 1 | Luxembourg | — | | | | 103 | Bolivia | 5.1 | | | |
| 1 | Macedonia, FYR | — | | | | 104 | Botswana | 4.9 | | | |
| 1 | Malta | — | | | | 105 | Nepal | 4.8 | | | |
| 1 | Mauritius | — | | | | 106 | Tajikistan | 4.7 | | | |
| 1 | Mongolia | — | | | | 107 | Nicaragua | 4.7 | | | |
| 1 | Montenegro | — | | | | 108 | Cambodia | 4.7 | | | |
| 1 | Morocco | — | | | | 109 | Pakistan | 4.4 | | | |
| 1 | Netherlands | — | | | | 110 | Zimbabwe | 4.4 | | | |
| 1 | New Zealand | — | | | | 111 | Guyana | 4.3 | | | |
| 1 | Norway | — | | | | 112 | Gambia, The | 4.3 | | | |
| 1 | Oman | — | | | | 113 | Senegal | 4.2 | | | |
| 1 | Poland | — | | | | 114 | Namibia | 4.2 | | | |
| 1 | Portugal | — | | | | 115 | Mauritania | 4.1 | | | |
| 1 | Qatar | — | | | | 116 | Nigeria | 4.1 | | | |
| 1 | Romania | — | | | | 117 | Burundi | 4.0 | | | |
| 1 | Russian Federation | — | | | | 118 | Madagascar | 3.8 | | | |
| 1 | Serbia | — | | | | 119 | Benin | 3.8 | | | |
| 1 | Singapore | — | | | | 120 | Kenya | 3.8 | | | |
| 1 | Slovak Republic | — | | | | 121 | Burkina Faso | 3.7 | | | |
| 1 | Slovenia | — | | | | 122 | Ethiopia | 3.5 | | | |
| 1 | Spain | — | | | | 123 | Cameroon | 3.5 | | | |
| 1 | Sweden | — | | | | 124 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.5 | | | |
| 1 | Switzerland | — | | | | 125 | Zambia | 3.5 | | | |
| 1 | Syria | — | | | | 126 | Ghana | 3.3 | | | |
| 1 | Taiwan, China | — | | | | 127 | Malawi | 3.3 | | | |
| 1 | Trinidad and Tobago | — | | | | 128 | Tanzania | 3.1 | | | |
| 1 | Tunisia | — | | | | 129 | Chad | 3.0 | | | |
| 1 | Ukraine | — | | | | 130 | Mali | 2.9 | | | |
| 1 | United Arab Emirates | — | | | | 131 | Mozambique | 2.9 | | | |
| 1 | United Kingdom | — | | | | 132 | Uganda | 2.7 | | | |
| 1 | United States | — | | | | 133 | Timor-Leste | 2.6 | | | |
| 1 | Uruguay | — | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

4.02 Malaria incidence (hard data)

Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population | 2006

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------------|-----------|------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Albania | 0.0 | 68 | Hong Kong SAR ² | 0.4 |
| 1 | Algeria | 0.0 | 69 | Puerto Rico ¹ | 0.6 |
| 1 | Armenia | 0.0 | 70 | El Salvador | 1.2 |
| 1 | Australia | 0.0 | 71 | Argentina | 1.3 |
| 1 | Austria | 0.0 | 72 | Turkey | 1.7 |
| 1 | Bahrain | 0.0 | 73 | Georgia | 1.9 |
| 1 | Barbados | 0.0 | 74 | Azerbaijan | 2.4 |
| 1 | Belgium | 0.0 | 75 | Brunei Darussalam ² | 4.5 |
| 1 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.0 | 76 | Saudi Arabia | 5.8 |
| 1 | Bulgaria | 0.0 | 77 | Kyrgyz Republic | 7.1 |
| 1 | Canada | 0.0 | 78 | China | 7.6 |
| 1 | Chile | 0.0 | 79 | Mexico | 8.8 |
| 1 | Croatia | 0.0 | 80 | Korea, Rep. | 13.5 |
| 1 | Cyprus | 0.0 | 81 | Sri Lanka | 15.6 |
| 1 | Czech Republic | 0.0 | 82 | Paraguay | 31.3 |
| 1 | Denmark | 0.0 | 83 | Tajikistan | 35.9 |
| 1 | Egypt | 0.0 | 84 | Malaysia | 56.6 |
| 1 | Estonia | 0.0 | 85 | South Africa | 68.3 |
| 1 | Finland | 0.0 | 86 | Vietnam | 82.4 |
| 1 | France | 0.0 | 87 | Dominican Republic | 94.9 |
| 1 | Germany | 0.0 | 88 | Nicaragua | 103.9 |
| 1 | Greece | 0.0 | 89 | Nepal | 111.9 |
| 1 | Hungary | 0.0 | 90 | Philippines | 146.9 |
| 1 | Iceland | 0.0 | 91 | Panama | 161.1 |
| 1 | Ireland | 0.0 | 92 | Costa Rica | 210.9 |
| 1 | Israel | 0.0 | 93 | Ecuador | 235.2 |
| 1 | Italy | 0.0 | 94 | Botswana | 373.5 |
| 1 | Japan | 0.0 | 95 | Thailand | 396.6 |
| 1 | Jordan | 0.0 | 96 | Venezuela | 435.5 |
| 1 | Kazakhstan | 0.0 | 97 | Honduras | 456.1 |
| 1 | Kuwait | 0.0 | 98 | Brazil | 729.9 |
| 1 | Latvia | 0.0 | 99 | Peru | 781.0 |
| 1 | Lesotho | 0.0 | 100 | Bolivia | 785.1 |
| 1 | Libya | 0.0 | 101 | Colombia | 882.0 |
| 1 | Lithuania | 0.0 | 102 | Pakistan | 929.8 |
| 1 | Luxembourg | 0.0 | 103 | India | 951.3 |
| 1 | Macedonia, FYR | 0.0 | 104 | Guatemala | 1,089.5 |
| 1 | Malta | 0.0 | 105 | Indonesia | 1,116.7 |
| 1 | Mauritius | 0.0 | 106 | Namibia | 1,655.3 |
| 1 | Mongolia | 0.0 | 107 | Cambodia | 1,819.1 |
| 1 | Montenegro | 0.0 | 108 | Bangladesh | 2,060.0 |
| 1 | Morocco | 0.0 | 109 | Suriname | 2,567.5 |
| 1 | Netherlands | 0.0 | 110 | Madagascar | 3,366.3 |
| 1 | New Zealand | 0.0 | 111 | Guyana | 7,713.1 |
| 1 | Norway | 0.0 | 112 | Senegal | 12,238.1 |
| 1 | Oman | 0.0 | 113 | Ethiopia | 15,643.3 |
| 1 | Poland | 0.0 | 114 | Mauritania | 17,483.9 |
| 1 | Portugal | 0.0 | 115 | Zimbabwe | 20,567.2 |
| 1 | Qatar | 0.0 | 116 | Burundi | 29,113.7 |
| 1 | Romania | 0.0 | 117 | Gambia, The | 29,336.4 |
| 1 | Russian Federation | 0.0 | 118 | Tanzania | 29,589.4 |
| 1 | Serbia | 0.0 | 119 | Cameroon | 30,670.5 |
| 1 | Singapore | 0.0 | 120 | Zambia | 30,716.0 |
| 1 | Slovak Republic | 0.0 | 121 | Mali | 31,061.1 |
| 1 | Slovenia | 0.0 | 122 | Ghana | 32,222.9 |
| 1 | Spain | 0.0 | 123 | Kenya | 32,312.7 |
| 1 | Sweden | 0.0 | 124 | Malawi | 34,300.4 |
| 1 | Switzerland | 0.0 | 125 | Uganda | 35,541.6 |
| 1 | Syria ¹ | 0.0 | 126 | Mozambique | 36,794.7 |
| 1 | Taiwan, China ² | 0.0 | 127 | Benin | 37,229.6 |
| 1 | Trinidad and Tobago | 0.0 | 128 | Côte d'Ivoire | 37,994.5 |
| 1 | Tunisia | 0.0 | 129 | Chad | 41,789.4 |
| 1 | Ukraine | 0.0 | 130 | Nigeria | 42,787.5 |
| 1 | United Arab Emirates | 0.0 | 131 | Burkina Faso | 45,784.3 |
| 1 | United Kingdom | 0.0 | 132 | Timor-Leste | 52,881.0 |
| 1 | United States | 0.0 | n/a | Jamaica | n/a |
| 1 | Uruguay | 0.0 | | | |

SOURCE: World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2008*; national sources

¹ 2007 ² 2008

4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis

How serious an impact do you consider tuberculosis to have on your company in the next five years? (1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 5.6 | 7 |
|------|-----------------------------|-------|------------|-----------|---|
| 1 | Finland..... | 7.0 | ██████████ | | |
| 2 | Iceland..... | 6.9 | ██████████ | | |
| 3 | Denmark..... | 6.9 | ██████████ | | |
| 4 | Israel..... | 6.9 | ██████████ | | |
| 5 | Sweden..... | 6.9 | ██████████ | | |
| 6 | Austria..... | 6.9 | ██████████ | | |
| 7 | Norway..... | 6.9 | ██████████ | | |
| 8 | Croatia..... | 6.8 | ██████████ | | |
| 9 | Belgium..... | 6.8 | ██████████ | | |
| 10 | Switzerland..... | 6.8 | ██████████ | | |
| 11 | Luxembourg..... | 6.8 | ██████████ | | |
| 12 | Greece..... | 6.8 | ██████████ | | |
| 13 | Netherlands..... | 6.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 14 | Uruguay..... | 6.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 15 | Italy..... | 6.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 16 | Canada..... | 6.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 17 | Germany..... | 6.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 18 | Cyprus..... | 6.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 19 | New Zealand..... | 6.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 20 | Chile..... | 6.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 21 | Australia..... | 6.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 22 | Albania..... | 6.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 23 | Slovak Republic..... | 6.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 24 | France..... | 6.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 25 | Slovenia..... | 6.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 26 | Puerto Rico..... | 6.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 27 | Costa Rica..... | 6.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 28 | Spain..... | 6.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 29 | Jordan..... | 6.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 30 | Qatar..... | 6.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 31 | Ireland..... | 6.5 | ██████████ | | |
| 32 | Montenegro..... | 6.5 | ██████████ | | |
| 33 | Portugal..... | 6.5 | ██████████ | | |
| 34 | Hungary..... | 6.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 35 | Singapore..... | 6.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 36 | Mauritius..... | 6.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 37 | Malta..... | 6.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 38 | Turkey..... | 6.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 39 | Tunisia..... | 6.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 40 | United Kingdom..... | 6.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 41 | United States..... | 6.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 42 | Panama..... | 6.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 43 | Estonia..... | 6.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 44 | Japan..... | 6.3 | ██████████ | | |
| 45 | Syria..... | 6.3 | ██████████ | | |
| 46 | Barbados..... | 6.3 | ██████████ | | |
| 47 | Mexico..... | 6.3 | ██████████ | | |
| 48 | Armenia..... | 6.2 | ██████████ | | |
| 49 | Poland..... | 6.2 | ██████████ | | |
| 50 | Czech Republic..... | 6.2 | ██████████ | | |
| 51 | Korea, Rep..... | 6.2 | ██████████ | | |
| 52 | Kuwait..... | 6.2 | ██████████ | | |
| 53 | Russian Federation..... | 6.2 | ██████████ | | |
| 54 | Hong Kong SAR..... | 6.1 | ██████████ | | |
| 55 | Bahrain..... | 6.1 | ██████████ | | |
| 56 | Argentina..... | 6.1 | ██████████ | | |
| 57 | Egypt..... | 6.1 | ██████████ | | |
| 58 | United Arab Emirates..... | 6.1 | ██████████ | | |
| 59 | Brazil..... | 6.1 | ██████████ | | |
| 60 | Georgia..... | 6.1 | ██████████ | | |
| 61 | Oman..... | 6.1 | ██████████ | | |
| 62 | Taiwan, China..... | 6.0 | ██████████ | | |
| 63 | Sri Lanka..... | 6.0 | ██████████ | | |
| 64 | Latvia..... | 6.0 | ██████████ | | |
| 65 | Bosnia and Herzegovina..... | 6.0 | ██████████ | | |
| 66 | Thailand..... | 5.9 | ██████████ | | |
| 67 | Guatemala..... | 5.9 | ██████████ | | |
| 68 | Lithuania..... | 5.8 | ██████████ | | |
| 69 | Libya..... | 5.8 | ██████████ | | |
| 70 | China..... | 5.8 | ██████████ | | |
| 71 | Suriname..... | 5.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 72 | Honduras..... | 5.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 73 | Serbia..... | 5.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 74 | Saudi Arabia..... | 5.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 75 | Macedonia, FYR..... | 5.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 76 | Jamaica..... | 5.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 77 | El Salvador..... | 5.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 78 | Romania..... | 5.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 79 | Ecuador..... | 5.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 80 | Malaysia..... | 5.5 | ██████████ | | |
| 81 | Bulgaria..... | 5.5 | ██████████ | | |
| 82 | Venezuela..... | 5.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 83 | Paraguay..... | 5.3 | ██████████ | | |
| 84 | Colombia..... | 5.3 | ██████████ | | |
| 85 | Dominican Republic..... | 5.3 | ██████████ | | |
| 86 | Brunei Darussalam..... | 5.3 | ██████████ | | |
| 87 | India..... | 5.1 | ██████████ | | |
| 88 | Vietnam..... | 5.1 | ██████████ | | |
| 89 | Trinidad and Tobago..... | 5.1 | ██████████ | | |
| 90 | Peru..... | 5.1 | ██████████ | | |
| 91 | Azerbaijan..... | 5.1 | ██████████ | | |
| 92 | Indonesia..... | 5.0 | ██████████ | | |
| 93 | Algeria..... | 5.0 | ██████████ | | |
| 94 | Bangladesh..... | 5.0 | ██████████ | | |
| 95 | Gambia, The..... | 4.9 | ██████████ | | |
| 96 | Morocco..... | 4.8 | ██████████ | | |
| 97 | Kazakhstan..... | 4.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 98 | Burundi..... | 4.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 99 | Tajikistan..... | 4.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 100 | Nicaragua..... | 4.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 101 | Senegal..... | 4.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 102 | Bolivia..... | 4.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 103 | Benin..... | 4.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 104 | Burkina Faso..... | 4.5 | ██████████ | | |
| 105 | Pakistan..... | 4.5 | ██████████ | | |
| 106 | Cambodia..... | 4.5 | ██████████ | | |
| 107 | Nigeria..... | 4.5 | ██████████ | | |
| 108 | Guyana..... | 4.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 109 | Philippines..... | 4.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 110 | Ghana..... | 4.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 111 | Madagascar..... | 4.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 112 | Kyrgyz Republic..... | 4.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 113 | Nepal..... | 4.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 114 | Mauritania..... | 4.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 115 | Lesotho..... | 4.2 | ██████████ | | |
| 116 | Ukraine..... | 4.2 | ██████████ | | |
| 117 | Cameroon..... | 4.2 | ██████████ | | |
| 118 | Mongolia..... | 4.2 | ██████████ | | |
| 119 | Namibia..... | 4.0 | ██████████ | | |
| 120 | Mali..... | 4.0 | ██████████ | | |
| 121 | Côte d'Ivoire..... | 3.9 | ██████████ | | |
| 122 | Kenya..... | 3.8 | ██████████ | | |
| 123 | Chad..... | 3.7 | ██████████ | | |
| 124 | Zimbabwe..... | 3.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 125 | Uganda..... | 3.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 126 | Tanzania..... | 3.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 127 | Botswana..... | 3.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 128 | Malawi..... | 3.6 | ██████████ | | |
| 129 | Zambia..... | 3.5 | ██████████ | | |
| 130 | Ethiopia..... | 3.4 | ██████████ | | |
| 131 | South Africa..... | 3.3 | ██████████ | | |
| 132 | Mozambique..... | 3.3 | ██████████ | | |
| 133 | Timor-Leste..... | 2.6 | ██████████ | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

4.04 Tuberculosis incidence (hard data)

Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population | 2007

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|------------------------|-----------|------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Barbados | 4 | 68 | Latvia | 53 |
| 1 | Iceland | 4 | 69 | Algeria | 57 |
| 1 | United States | 4 | 70 | Paraguay | 58 |
| 4 | Puerto Rico | 4 | 71 | Brunei Darussalam | 59 |
| 5 | Canada | 5 | 71 | Honduras | 59 |
| 5 | Cyprus | 5 | 73 | Sri Lanka | 60 |
| 7 | Australia | 6 | 74 | Hong Kong SAR | 62 |
| 7 | Finland | 6 | 75 | Guatemala | 63 |
| 7 | Germany | 6 | 76 | Lithuania | 68 |
| 7 | Malta | 6 | 77 | Dominican Republic | 69 |
| 7 | Norway | 6 | 78 | Qatar | 70 |
| 7 | Sweden | 6 | 79 | Armenia | 72 |
| 7 | Switzerland | 6 | 80 | Azerbaijan | 77 |
| 14 | Italy | 7 | 81 | Georgia | 84 |
| 14 | Jamaica | 7 | 82 | Taiwan, China | 85 |
| 14 | Jordan | 7 | 83 | Korea, Rep. | 90 |
| 14 | New Zealand | 7 | 84 | Benin | 91 |
| 18 | Denmark | 8 | 85 | Morocco | 92 |
| 18 | Israel | 8 | 86 | China | 98 |
| 18 | Netherlands | 8 | 87 | Ecuador | 101 |
| 21 | Czech Republic | 9 | 88 | Ukraine | 102 |
| 22 | Costa Rica | 11 | 89 | Malaysia | 103 |
| 22 | Trinidad and Tobago | 11 | 90 | Russian Federation | 110 |
| 24 | Austria | 12 | 91 | Romania | 115 |
| 24 | Belgium | 12 | 92 | Suriname | 116 |
| 24 | Chile | 12 | 93 | Kyrgyz Republic | 121 |
| 24 | Luxembourg | 12 | 94 | Guyana | 122 |
| 28 | Ireland | 13 | 95 | Peru | 126 |
| 28 | Oman | 13 | 96 | Kazakhstan | 129 |
| 28 | Slovenia | 13 | 97 | Thailand | 142 |
| 31 | France | 14 | 98 | Bolivia | 155 |
| 32 | United Kingdom | 15 | 99 | India | 168 |
| 33 | United Arab Emirates | 16 | 100 | Vietnam | 171 |
| 34 | Albania | 17 | 101 | Nepal | 173 |
| 34 | Hungary | 17 | 102 | Pakistan | 181 |
| 34 | Libya | 17 | 103 | Cameroon | 192 |
| 34 | Slovak Republic | 17 | 104 | Ghana | 203 |
| 38 | Greece | 18 | 105 | Mongolia | 205 |
| 39 | Mexico | 20 | 106 | Bangladesh | 223 |
| 40 | Egypt | 21 | 107 | Burkina Faso | 226 |
| 40 | Japan | 21 | 108 | Indonesia | 228 |
| 42 | Mauritius | 22 | 109 | Tajikistan | 231 |
| 42 | Uruguay | 22 | 110 | Madagascar | 251 |
| 44 | Kuwait | 24 | 111 | Gambia, The | 258 |
| 44 | Syria | 24 | 112 | Senegal | 272 |
| 46 | Poland | 25 | 113 | Philippines | 290 |
| 47 | Tunisia | 26 | 114 | Tanzania | 297 |
| 48 | Singapore | 27 | 115 | Chad | 299 |
| 49 | Macedonia, FYR | 29 | 116 | Nigeria | 311 |
| 50 | Portugal | 30 | 117 | Mauritania | 318 |
| 50 | Spain | 30 | 118 | Mali | 319 |
| 50 | Turkey | 30 | 119 | Timor-Leste | 322 |
| 53 | Argentina | 31 | 120 | Uganda | 330 |
| 54 | Montenegro | 32 | 121 | Malawi | 346 |
| 54 | Serbia | 32 | 122 | Kenya | 353 |
| 56 | Venezuela | 34 | 123 | Burundi | 367 |
| 57 | Colombia | 35 | 124 | Ethiopia | 378 |
| 58 | Estonia | 38 | 125 | Côte d'Ivoire | 420 |
| 59 | Bulgaria | 39 | 126 | Mozambique | 431 |
| 60 | Bahrain | 40 | 127 | Cambodia | 495 |
| 60 | Croatia | 40 | 128 | Zambia | 506 |
| 60 | El Salvador | 40 | 129 | Lesotho | 637 |
| 63 | Saudi Arabia | 46 | 130 | Botswana | 731 |
| 64 | Panama | 47 | 131 | Namibia | 767 |
| 65 | Brazil | 48 | 132 | Zimbabwe | 782 |
| 66 | Nicaragua | 49 | 133 | South Africa | 948 |
| 67 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 51 | | | |

SOURCE: World Health Organization, *Global Tuberculosis database* (June 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS

How serious an impact do you consider HIV/AIDS to have on your company in the next five years? (1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 5.1 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Norway | 6.7 | | | |
| 2 | Israel | 6.7 | | | |
| 3 | Sweden | 6.6 | | | |
| 4 | Slovak Republic | 6.5 | | | |
| 5 | Finland | 6.5 | | | |
| 6 | Austria | 6.5 | | | |
| 7 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 6.5 | | | |
| 8 | Croatia | 6.5 | | | |
| 9 | Denmark | 6.5 | | | |
| 10 | Germany | 6.5 | | | |
| 11 | Jordan | 6.5 | | | |
| 12 | Iceland | 6.4 | | | |
| 13 | Hungary | 6.4 | | | |
| 14 | Qatar | 6.4 | | | |
| 15 | Syria | 6.4 | | | |
| 16 | Slovenia | 6.4 | | | |
| 17 | New Zealand | 6.4 | | | |
| 18 | Switzerland | 6.3 | | | |
| 19 | Belgium | 6.3 | | | |
| 20 | Cyprus | 6.3 | | | |
| 21 | Kuwait | 6.3 | | | |
| 22 | Portugal | 6.3 | | | |
| 23 | Tunisia | 6.3 | | | |
| 24 | Netherlands | 6.2 | | | |
| 25 | Turkey | 6.2 | | | |
| 26 | Singapore | 6.2 | | | |
| 27 | Ireland | 6.2 | | | |
| 28 | Greece | 6.2 | | | |
| 29 | Canada | 6.2 | | | |
| 30 | Uruguay | 6.1 | | | |
| 31 | Italy | 6.1 | | | |
| 32 | Albania | 6.1 | | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | 6.1 | | | |
| 34 | Armenia | 6.1 | | | |
| 35 | Chile | 6.1 | | | |
| 36 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.0 | | | |
| 37 | Russian Federation | 6.0 | | | |
| 38 | Poland | 6.0 | | | |
| 39 | Egypt | 6.0 | | | |
| 40 | France | 6.0 | | | |
| 41 | Montenegro | 5.9 | | | |
| 42 | Oman | 5.9 | | | |
| 43 | Costa Rica | 5.9 | | | |
| 44 | Australia | 5.9 | | | |
| 45 | Korea, Rep. | 5.9 | | | |
| 46 | Japan | 5.8 | | | |
| 47 | Spain | 5.8 | | | |
| 48 | Taiwan, China | 5.8 | | | |
| 49 | China | 5.8 | | | |
| 50 | Latvia | 5.8 | | | |
| 51 | Sri Lanka | 5.8 | | | |
| 52 | Lithuania | 5.8 | | | |
| 53 | United Arab Emirates | 5.8 | | | |
| 54 | Malta | 5.7 | | | |
| 55 | Georgia | 5.7 | | | |
| 56 | Romania | 5.6 | | | |
| 57 | United Kingdom | 5.5 | | | |
| 58 | Czech Republic | 5.5 | | | |
| 59 | Macedonia, FYR | 5.5 | | | |
| 60 | Estonia | 5.5 | | | |
| 61 | Panama | 5.4 | | | |
| 62 | Bahrain | 5.4 | | | |
| 63 | United States | 5.4 | | | |
| 64 | Argentina | 5.4 | | | |
| 65 | Bulgaria | 5.3 | | | |
| 66 | Brazil | 5.3 | | | |
| 67 | Serbia | 5.3 | | | |
| 68 | Guatemala | 5.3 | | | |
| 69 | Philippines | 5.2 | | | |
| 70 | Mauritius | 5.2 | | | |
| 71 | Mexico | 5.2 | | | |
| 72 | Brunei Darussalam | 5.2 | | | |
| 73 | Ecuador | 5.2 | | | |
| 74 | Saudi Arabia | 5.1 | | | |
| 75 | Bangladesh | 5.1 | | | |
| 76 | Puerto Rico | 5.0 | | | |
| 77 | Venezuela | 5.0 | | | |
| 78 | Peru | 5.0 | | | |
| 79 | Azerbaijan | 5.0 | | | |
| 80 | Algeria | 5.0 | | | |
| 81 | Malaysia | 5.0 | | | |
| 82 | Vietnam | 4.9 | | | |
| 83 | Gambia, The | 4.9 | | | |
| 84 | Senegal | 4.9 | | | |
| 85 | Kazakhstan | 4.9 | | | |
| 86 | Paraguay | 4.8 | | | |
| 87 | Tajikistan | 4.8 | | | |
| 88 | Indonesia | 4.8 | | | |
| 89 | El Salvador | 4.8 | | | |
| 90 | Libya | 4.8 | | | |
| 91 | Mauritania | 4.7 | | | |
| 92 | India | 4.7 | | | |
| 93 | Honduras | 4.7 | | | |
| 94 | Pakistan | 4.6 | | | |
| 95 | Bolivia | 4.6 | | | |
| 96 | Morocco | 4.6 | | | |
| 97 | Kyrgyz Republic | 4.6 | | | |
| 98 | Nigeria | 4.6 | | | |
| 99 | Mongolia | 4.5 | | | |
| 100 | Colombia | 4.4 | | | |
| 101 | Nicaragua | 4.4 | | | |
| 102 | Dominican Republic | 4.4 | | | |
| 103 | Madagascar | 4.3 | | | |
| 104 | Thailand | 4.3 | | | |
| 105 | Benin | 4.2 | | | |
| 106 | Ukraine | 4.2 | | | |
| 107 | Burkina Faso | 4.2 | | | |
| 108 | Suriname | 4.1 | | | |
| 109 | Cambodia | 4.1 | | | |
| 110 | Ghana | 4.1 | | | |
| 111 | Jamaica | 3.9 | | | |
| 112 | Barbados | 3.9 | | | |
| 113 | Nepal | 3.9 | | | |
| 114 | Burundi | 3.7 | | | |
| 115 | Cameroon | 3.6 | | | |
| 116 | Mali | 3.6 | | | |
| 117 | Timor-Leste | 3.6 | | | |
| 118 | Guyana | 3.6 | | | |
| 119 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.3 | | | |
| 120 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.3 | | | |
| 121 | Tanzania | 3.2 | | | |
| 122 | Namibia | 3.1 | | | |
| 123 | Kenya | 3.0 | | | |
| 124 | Chad | 2.9 | | | |
| 125 | Malawi | 2.8 | | | |
| 126 | Botswana | 2.8 | | | |
| 127 | Zimbabwe | 2.8 | | | |
| 128 | Zambia | 2.7 | | | |
| 129 | Ethiopia | 2.7 | | | |
| 130 | Uganda | 2.7 | | | |
| 131 | Lesotho | 2.5 | | | |
| 132 | Mozambique | 2.5 | | | |
| 133 | South Africa | 2.0 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

4.06 HIV prevalence (hard data)

HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15–49 years | 2007

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Bangladesh ¹ | <0.1 | 54 | United Kingdom | 0.2 |
| 1 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | <0.1 | 69 | Chile | 0.3 |
| 1 | Brunei Darussalam ² | <0.1 | 69 | Ecuador | 0.3 |
| 1 | Bulgaria ¹ | <0.1 | 69 | India | 0.3 |
| 1 | Croatia | <0.1 | 69 | Mexico | 0.3 |
| 1 | Egypt | <0.1 | 69 | Tajikistan | 0.3 |
| 1 | Hong Kong SAR ² | <0.1 | 74 | Canada | 0.4 |
| 1 | Japan ¹ | <0.1 | 74 | Costa Rica | 0.4 |
| 1 | Korea, Rep. | <0.1 | 74 | France | 0.4 |
| 1 | Macedonia, FYR | <0.1 | 74 | Italy | 0.4 |
| 1 | Philippines ¹ | <0.1 | 78 | Argentina | 0.5 |
| 1 | Slovak Republic | <0.1 | 78 | Malaysia | 0.5 |
| 1 | Slovenia | <0.1 | 78 | Nepal | 0.5 |
| 1 | Sri Lanka ¹ | <0.1 | 78 | Peru | 0.5 |
| 15 | Algeria | 0.1 | 78 | Portugal | 0.5 |
| 15 | Armenia | 0.1 | 78 | Spain | 0.5 |
| 15 | China | 0.1 | 78 | Vietnam | 0.5 |
| 15 | Czech Republic ¹ | 0.1 | 85 | Brazil | 0.6 |
| 15 | Finland | 0.1 | 85 | Colombia | 0.6 |
| 15 | Georgia | 0.1 | 85 | Paraguay | 0.6 |
| 15 | Germany | 0.1 | 85 | Switzerland | 0.6 |
| 15 | Hungary | 0.1 | 85 | United States | 0.6 |
| 15 | Israel | 0.1 | 85 | Uruguay | 0.6 |
| 15 | Kazakhstan | 0.1 | 91 | Honduras | 0.7 |
| 15 | Kyrgyz Republic | 0.1 | 91 | Venezuela ¹ | 0.7 |
| 15 | Lithuania | 0.1 | 93 | Cambodia | 0.8 |
| 15 | Madagascar | 0.1 | 93 | El Salvador | 0.8 |
| 15 | Malta | 0.1 | 93 | Guatemala | 0.8 |
| 15 | Mongolia | 0.1 | 93 | Latvia | 0.8 |
| 15 | Morocco | 0.1 | 93 | Mauritania | 0.8 |
| 15 | New Zealand | 0.1 | 98 | Gambia, The | 0.9 |
| 15 | Norway | 0.1 | 99 | Panama | 1.0 |
| 15 | Pakistan | 0.1 | 99 | Senegal | 1.0 |
| 15 | Poland | 0.1 | 101 | Puerto Rico | 1.1 |
| 15 | Romania | 0.1 | 102 | Dominican Republic | 1.1 |
| 15 | Serbia | 0.1 | 102 | Russian Federation | 1.1 |
| 15 | Sweden | 0.1 | 104 | Barbados | 1.2 |
| 15 | Tunisia | 0.1 | 104 | Benin | 1.2 |
| 39 | Montenegro | 0.1 | 106 | Estonia | 1.3 |
| 40 | Albania ¹ | <0.2 | 107 | Thailand | 1.4 |
| 40 | Bahrain ¹ | <0.2 | 108 | Mali | 1.5 |
| 40 | Cyprus ¹ | <0.2 | 108 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1.5 |
| 40 | Jordan ¹ | <0.2 | 110 | Burkina Faso | 1.6 |
| 40 | Kuwait ¹ | <0.2 | 110 | Jamaica | 1.6 |
| 40 | Libya ¹ | <0.2 | 110 | Ukraine | 1.6 |
| 40 | Oman ¹ | <0.2 | 113 | Mauritius | 1.7 |
| 40 | Qatar ¹ | <0.2 | 114 | Ghana | 1.9 |
| 40 | Saudi Arabia ¹ | <0.2 | 115 | Burundi | 2.0 |
| 40 | Syria ¹ | <0.2 | 116 | Ethiopia | 2.1 |
| 40 | Taiwan, China ² | 0.2 | 117 | Suriname | 2.4 |
| 40 | Timor-Leste ¹ | <0.2 | 118 | Guyana | 2.5 |
| 40 | Turkey ¹ | <0.2 | 119 | Nigeria | 3.1 |
| 40 | United Arab Emirates ¹ | <0.2 | 120 | Chad | 3.5 |
| 54 | Australia | 0.2 | 121 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.9 |
| 54 | Austria | 0.2 | 122 | Cameroon | 5.1 |
| 54 | Azerbaijan | 0.2 | 123 | Uganda | 5.4 |
| 54 | Belgium | 0.2 | 124 | Kenya ¹ | 6.1 |
| 54 | Bolivia | 0.2 | 125 | Tanzania | 6.2 |
| 54 | Denmark | 0.2 | 126 | Malawi ¹ | 11.9 |
| 54 | Greece | 0.2 | 127 | Mozambique | 12.5 |
| 54 | Iceland | 0.2 | 128 | Zambia | 15.2 |
| 54 | Indonesia | 0.2 | 129 | Namibia | 15.3 |
| 54 | Ireland | 0.2 | 129 | Zimbabwe | 15.3 |
| 54 | Luxembourg | 0.2 | 131 | South Africa | 18.1 |
| 54 | Netherlands | 0.2 | 132 | Lesotho | 23.2 |
| 54 | Nicaragua | 0.2 | 133 | Botswana | 23.9 |
| 54 | Singapore | 0.2 | | | |

SOURCE: UNAIDS/WHO, 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic; UNDP, Human Development Report 2007/2008 online database (June 2009); national sources

¹ 2005 ² 2008

4.07 Infant mortality (hard data)

Infant (children aged 0–12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births | 2006

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Hong Kong SAR ² | 1.8 |
| 2 | Iceland | 2.0 |
| 3 | Cyprus | 3.0 |
| 3 | Czech Republic | 3.0 |
| 3 | Denmark | 3.0 |
| 3 | Finland | 3.0 |
| 3 | Italy | 3.0 |
| 3 | Japan | 3.0 |
| 3 | Luxembourg | 3.0 |
| 3 | Norway | 3.0 |
| 3 | Portugal | 3.0 |
| 3 | Singapore | 3.0 |
| 3 | Slovenia | 3.0 |
| 3 | Sweden | 3.0 |
| 15 | Austria | 4.0 |
| 15 | Belgium | 4.0 |
| 15 | France | 4.0 |
| 15 | Germany | 4.0 |
| 15 | Greece | 4.0 |
| 15 | Ireland | 4.0 |
| 15 | Israel | 4.0 |
| 15 | Netherlands | 4.0 |
| 15 | Spain | 4.0 |
| 15 | Switzerland | 4.0 |
| 25 | Taiwan, China ² | 4.5 |
| 26 | Australia | 5.0 |
| 26 | Canada | 5.0 |
| 26 | Croatia | 5.0 |
| 26 | Estonia | 5.0 |
| 26 | Korea, Rep. | 5.0 |
| 26 | Malta | 5.0 |
| 26 | New Zealand | 5.0 |
| 26 | United Kingdom | 5.0 |
| 34 | Hungary | 6.0 |
| 34 | Poland | 6.0 |
| 36 | Lithuania | 7.0 |
| 36 | Serbia | 7.0 |
| 36 | Slovak Republic | 7.0 |
| 36 | Thailand | 7.0 |
| 36 | United States | 7.0 |
| 41 | Brunei Darussalam | 8.0 |
| 41 | Chile | 8.0 |
| 41 | Latvia | 8.0 |
| 41 | United Arab Emirates | 8.0 |
| 45 | Bahrain | 9.0 |
| 45 | Kuwait | 9.0 |
| 45 | Montenegro | 9.0 |
| 45 | Qatar | 9.0 |
| 49 | Puerto Rico ¹ | 9.3 |
| 50 | Bulgaria | 10.0 |
| 50 | Malaysia | 10.0 |
| 50 | Oman | 10.0 |
| 50 | Russian Federation | 10.0 |
| 54 | Barbados | 11.0 |
| 54 | Costa Rica | 11.0 |
| 54 | Sri Lanka | 11.0 |
| 57 | Mauritius | 12.0 |
| 57 | Syria | 12.0 |
| 59 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 13.0 |
| 59 | Uruguay | 13.0 |
| 61 | Argentina | 14.0 |
| 61 | Romania | 14.0 |
| 63 | Albania | 15.0 |
| 63 | Macedonia, FYR | 15.0 |
| 63 | Vietnam | 15.0 |
| 66 | Colombia | 17.0 |
| 66 | Libya | 17.0 |
| 68 | Panama | 18.0 |
| 68 | Venezuela | 18.0 |
| 70 | Brazil | 19.0 |
| 70 | Paraguay | 19.0 |
| 70 | Tunisia | 19.0 |
| 73 | China | 20.0 |
| 73 | Ukraine | 20.0 |
| 75 | Armenia | 21.0 |
| 75 | Ecuador | 21.0 |
| 75 | Jordan | 21.0 |
| 75 | Peru | 21.0 |
| 75 | Saudi Arabia | 21.0 |
| 80 | El Salvador | 22.0 |
| 81 | Honduras | 23.0 |
| 82 | Philippines | 24.0 |
| 82 | Turkey | 24.0 |
| 84 | Dominican Republic | 25.0 |
| 85 | Indonesia | 26.0 |
| 85 | Jamaica | 26.0 |
| 85 | Kazakhstan | 26.0 |
| 88 | Georgia | 28.0 |
| 89 | Egypt | 29.0 |
| 89 | Mexico | 29.0 |
| 89 | Nicaragua | 29.0 |
| 89 | Suriname | 29.0 |
| 93 | Guatemala | 31.0 |
| 94 | Algeria | 33.0 |
| 94 | Trinidad and Tobago | 33.0 |
| 96 | Morocco | 34.0 |
| 97 | Mongolia | 35.0 |
| 98 | Kyrgyz Republic | 36.0 |
| 99 | Namibia | 45.0 |
| 100 | Guyana | 46.0 |
| 100 | Nepal | 46.0 |
| 102 | Timor-Leste | 47.0 |
| 103 | Bolivia | 50.0 |
| 104 | Bangladesh | 52.0 |
| 105 | Zimbabwe | 55.0 |
| 106 | South Africa | 56.0 |
| 106 | Tajikistan | 56.0 |
| 108 | India | 57.0 |
| 109 | Senegal | 60.0 |
| 110 | Cambodia | 65.0 |
| 111 | Madagascar | 72.0 |
| 112 | Azerbaijan | 73.0 |
| 113 | Tanzania | 74.0 |
| 114 | Ghana | 76.0 |
| 114 | Malawi | 76.0 |
| 116 | Ethiopia | 77.0 |
| 117 | Mauritania | 78.0 |
| 117 | Pakistan | 78.0 |
| 117 | Uganda | 78.0 |
| 120 | Kenya | 79.0 |
| 121 | Gambia, The | 84.0 |
| 122 | Cameroon | 87.0 |
| 123 | Benin | 88.0 |
| 124 | Botswana | 90.0 |
| 124 | Côte d'Ivoire | 90.0 |
| 126 | Mozambique | 96.0 |
| 127 | Nigeria | 99.0 |
| 128 | Lesotho | 102.0 |
| 128 | Zambia | 102.0 |
| 130 | Burundi | 109.0 |
| 131 | Mali | 119.0 |
| 132 | Burkina Faso | 122.0 |
| 133 | Chad | 124.0 |

SOURCE: World Health Organization, WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS) (May 2009); national sources

¹ 2007 ² 2008

4.08 Life expectancy (hard data)

Life expectancy at birth (years) | 2007

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|------------------------|-----------|------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Japan | 83 | 59 | Turkey | 73 |
| 2 | Hong Kong SAR | 82 | 69 | Albania | 72 |
| 3 | Australia | 82 | 69 | Dominican Republic | 72 |
| 3 | Iceland | 82 | 69 | El Salvador | 72 |
| 3 | Italy | 82 | 69 | Georgia | 72 |
| 3 | Switzerland | 82 | 69 | Jamaica | 72 |
| 7 | Canada | 81 | 69 | Jordan | 72 |
| 7 | France | 81 | 69 | Libya | 72 |
| 7 | Israel | 81 | 69 | Malaysia | 72 |
| 7 | New Zealand | 81 | 69 | Morocco | 72 |
| 7 | Norway | 81 | 69 | Syria | 72 |
| 7 | Singapore | 81 | 69 | Vietnam | 72 |
| 7 | Spain | 81 | 80 | Algeria | 71 |
| 7 | Sweden | 81 | 80 | Honduras | 71 |
| 15 | Austria | 80 | 80 | Latvia | 71 |
| 15 | Belgium | 80 | 80 | Lithuania | 71 |
| 15 | Cyprus | 80 | 80 | Philippines | 71 |
| 15 | Germany | 80 | 80 | Saudi Arabia | 71 |
| 15 | Greece | 80 | 80 | Sri Lanka | 71 |
| 15 | Ireland | 80 | 87 | Thailand | 70 |
| 15 | Luxembourg | 80 | 88 | Armenia | 69 |
| 15 | Malta | 80 | 88 | Guatemala | 69 |
| 15 | Netherlands | 80 | 88 | Suriname | 69 |
| 15 | United Kingdom | 80 | 88 | Trinidad and Tobago | 69 |
| 25 | Costa Rica | 79 | 92 | Azerbaijan | 68 |
| 25 | Finland | 79 | 92 | Egypt | 68 |
| 25 | Korea, Rep. | 79 | 92 | Indonesia | 68 |
| 25 | Portugal | 79 | 92 | Ukraine | 68 |
| 29 | Taiwan, China | 79 | 96 | Tajikistan | 67 |
| 30 | Chile | 78 | 97 | Bolivia | 66 |
| 30 | Denmark | 78 | 97 | Kyrgyz Republic | 66 |
| 30 | Kuwait | 78 | 97 | Russian Federation | 66 |
| 30 | Slovenia | 78 | 100 | Bangladesh | 64 |
| 30 | United Arab Emirates | 78 | 100 | India | 64 |
| 30 | United States | 78 | 100 | Kazakhstan | 64 |
| 36 | Puerto Rico | 78 | 100 | Mongolia | 64 |
| 37 | Czech Republic | 77 | 104 | Nepal | 63 |
| 38 | Barbados | 76 | 104 | Pakistan | 63 |
| 38 | Brunei Darussalam | 76 | 106 | Cambodia | 61 |
| 38 | Croatia | 76 | 106 | Timor-Leste | 61 |
| 38 | Mexico | 76 | 108 | Guyana | 60 |
| 38 | Panama | 76 | 109 | Gambia, The | 59 |
| 38 | Peru | 76 | 109 | Madagascar | 59 |
| 38 | Qatar | 76 | 109 | Namibia | 59 |
| 45 | Argentina | 75 | 109 | Senegal | 59 |
| 45 | Bahrain | 75 | 113 | Mauritania | 58 |
| 45 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 75 | 114 | Benin | 57 |
| 45 | Colombia | 75 | 114 | Ethiopia | 57 |
| 45 | Poland | 75 | 114 | Ghana | 57 |
| 45 | Slovak Republic | 75 | 117 | Botswana | 56 |
| 45 | Uruguay | 75 | 118 | Côte d'Ivoire | 54 |
| 45 | Venezuela | 75 | 118 | Kenya | 54 |
| 53 | China | 74 | 118 | South Africa | 54 |
| 53 | Macedonia, FYR | 74 | 121 | Cameroon | 52 |
| 53 | Montenegro | 74 | 121 | Tanzania | 52 |
| 53 | Oman | 74 | 123 | Malawi | 50 |
| 53 | Paraguay | 74 | 124 | Burkina Faso | 49 |
| 53 | Tunisia | 74 | 124 | Burundi | 49 |
| 59 | Brazil | 73 | 124 | Mali | 49 |
| 59 | Bulgaria | 73 | 124 | Nigeria | 49 |
| 59 | Ecuador | 73 | 128 | Mozambique | 48 |
| 59 | Estonia | 73 | 128 | Uganda | 48 |
| 59 | Hungary | 73 | 130 | Chad | 46 |
| 59 | Mauritius | 73 | 130 | Zambia | 46 |
| 59 | Nicaragua | 73 | 132 | Lesotho | 45 |
| 59 | Romania | 73 | 132 | Zimbabwe | 45 |
| 59 | Serbia | 73 | | | |

SOURCE: World Health Organization, *WHO World Health Statistics 2009*; The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources
1 2008

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.8 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.8 | 7 |
|------|-----------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|-------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Finland..... | 6.7 | | | | 68 | Uruguay..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 2 | Belgium..... | 6.3 | | | | 69 | Thailand..... | 3.6 | | | |
| 3 | Singapore..... | 6.2 | | | | 70 | Bulgaria..... | 3.5 | | | |
| 4 | Switzerland..... | 6.0 | | | | 71 | Saudi Arabia..... | 3.5 | | | |
| 5 | Barbados..... | 5.9 | | | | 72 | Spain..... | 3.5 | | | |
| 6 | Iceland..... | 5.8 | | | | 73 | Puerto Rico..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 7 | Qatar..... | 5.8 | | | | 74 | Benin..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 8 | New Zealand..... | 5.8 | | | | 75 | Colombia..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 9 | Ireland..... | 5.7 | | | | 76 | Azerbaijan..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 10 | Canada..... | 5.7 | | | | 77 | Ghana..... | 3.3 | | | |
| 11 | Cyprus..... | 5.5 | | | | 78 | Philippines..... | 3.3 | | | |
| 12 | Estonia..... | 5.5 | | | | 79 | Cameroon..... | 3.3 | | | |
| 13 | Denmark..... | 5.5 | | | | 80 | Vietnam..... | 3.3 | | | |
| 14 | Netherlands..... | 5.4 | | | | 81 | Armenia..... | 3.3 | | | |
| 15 | France..... | 5.3 | | | | 82 | Syria..... | 3.3 | | | |
| 16 | Australia..... | 5.3 | | | | 83 | Zimbabwe..... | 3.3 | | | |
| 17 | Czech Republic..... | 5.3 | | | | 84 | Namibia..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 18 | Sweden..... | 5.2 | | | | 85 | Côte d'Ivoire..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 19 | United Arab Emirates..... | 5.2 | | | | 86 | Jamaica..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 20 | Taiwan, China..... | 5.1 | | | | 87 | Georgia..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 21 | Slovenia..... | 5.1 | | | | 88 | Kuwait..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 22 | Malta..... | 5.1 | | | | 89 | India..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 23 | Japan..... | 5.0 | | | | 90 | Kyrgyz Republic..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 24 | Austria..... | 5.0 | | | | 91 | Israel..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 25 | Tunisia..... | 4.9 | | | | 92 | Turkey..... | 3.1 | | | |
| 26 | Brunei Darussalam..... | 4.9 | | | | 93 | Madagascar..... | 3.1 | | | |
| 27 | Luxembourg..... | 4.9 | | | | 94 | Lesotho..... | 3.0 | | | |
| 28 | United Kingdom..... | 4.9 | | | | 95 | Argentina..... | 3.0 | | | |
| 29 | Korea, Rep..... | 4.8 | | | | 96 | Ethiopia..... | 3.0 | | | |
| 30 | United States..... | 4.8 | | | | 97 | Zambia..... | 3.0 | | | |
| 31 | Malaysia..... | 4.8 | | | | 98 | Burkina Faso..... | 3.0 | | | |
| 32 | China..... | 4.7 | | | | 99 | Morocco..... | 2.9 | | | |
| 33 | Sri Lanka..... | 4.6 | | | | 100 | Pakistan..... | 2.9 | | | |
| 34 | Hong Kong SAR..... | 4.6 | | | | 101 | El Salvador..... | 2.9 | | | |
| 35 | Germany..... | 4.6 | | | | 102 | Venezuela..... | 2.8 | | | |
| 36 | Croatia..... | 4.5 | | | | 103 | Mongolia..... | 2.8 | | | |
| 37 | Norway..... | 4.5 | | | | 104 | Algeria..... | 2.8 | | | |
| 38 | Costa Rica..... | 4.5 | | | | 105 | Panama..... | 2.8 | | | |
| 39 | Trinidad and Tobago..... | 4.5 | | | | 106 | Libya..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 40 | Latvia..... | 4.5 | | | | 107 | South Africa..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 41 | Ukraine..... | 4.4 | | | | 108 | Uganda..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 42 | Poland..... | 4.4 | | | | 109 | Nigeria..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 43 | Montenegro..... | 4.4 | | | | 110 | Malawi..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 44 | Slovak Republic..... | 4.4 | | | | 111 | Burundi..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 45 | Hungary..... | 4.3 | | | | 112 | Tajikistan..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 46 | Gambia, The..... | 4.3 | | | | 113 | Nepal..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 47 | Russian Federation..... | 4.3 | | | | 114 | Cambodia..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 48 | Jordan..... | 4.3 | | | | 115 | Mexico..... | 2.6 | | | |
| 49 | Italy..... | 4.3 | | | | 116 | Honduras..... | 2.6 | | | |
| 50 | Bahrain..... | 4.2 | | | | 117 | Nicaragua..... | 2.6 | | | |
| 51 | Lithuania..... | 4.2 | | | | 118 | Chile..... | 2.5 | | | |
| 52 | Serbia..... | 4.1 | | | | 119 | Brazil..... | 2.5 | | | |
| 53 | Botswana..... | 4.1 | | | | 120 | Ecuador..... | 2.5 | | | |
| 54 | Oman..... | 4.1 | | | | 121 | Bolivia..... | 2.4 | | | |
| 55 | Guyana..... | 4.1 | | | | 122 | Chad..... | 2.4 | | | |
| 56 | Macedonia, FYR..... | 4.0 | | | | 123 | Tanzania..... | 2.4 | | | |
| 57 | Bosnia and Herzegovina..... | 4.0 | | | | 124 | Egypt..... | 2.4 | | | |
| 58 | Indonesia..... | 4.0 | | | | 125 | Timor-Leste..... | 2.4 | | | |
| 59 | Portugal..... | 3.9 | | | | 126 | Mali..... | 2.4 | | | |
| 60 | Suriname..... | 3.9 | | | | 127 | Guatemala..... | 2.3 | | | |
| 61 | Senegal..... | 3.9 | | | | 128 | Bangladesh..... | 2.3 | | | |
| 62 | Romania..... | 3.9 | | | | 129 | Mauritania..... | 2.3 | | | |
| 63 | Kenya..... | 3.9 | | | | 130 | Mozambique..... | 2.2 | | | |
| 64 | Albania..... | 3.9 | | | | 131 | Peru..... | 2.1 | | | |
| 65 | Greece..... | 3.9 | | | | 132 | Dominican Republic..... | 2.0 | | | |
| 66 | Mauritius..... | 3.8 | | | | 133 | Paraguay..... | 1.9 | | | |
| 67 | Kazakhstan..... | 3.8 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

4.10 Primary enrollment (hard data)

Net primary education enrollment rate | 2007

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|---------------------------------|-----------|------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Costa Rica | 101.7 | 68 | Trinidad and Tobago | 93.7 |
| 2 | Russian Federation ⁸ | 99.8 | 69 | Bolivia | 93.7 |
| 3 | Japan | 99.8 | 70 | Albania ⁵ | 93.6 |
| 4 | Spain | 99.7 | 71 | Vietnam ² | 93.4 |
| 5 | Greece | 99.6 | 72 | Honduras | 93.3 |
| 6 | China | 99.5 | 73 | Qatar | 93.0 |
| 7 | Canada ¹ | 99.5 | 74 | Brunei Darussalam | 92.8 |
| 8 | Taiwan, China ⁸ | 99.4 | 75 | Brazil | 92.6 |
| 9 | New Zealand | 99.1 | 76 | Czech Republic ⁶ | 92.5 |
| 10 | Cyprus | 99.0 | 77 | United States | 92.4 |
| 11 | Portugal | 98.9 | 78 | Turkey | 92.3 |
| 12 | Norway | 98.7 | 79 | Slovak Republic ⁶ | 92.0 |
| 13 | Italy | 98.7 | 80 | El Salvador | 92.0 |
| 14 | France | 98.5 | 81 | Philippines | 91.3 |
| 15 | Montenegro ⁸ | 98.5 | 82 | Malta ⁶ | 91.2 |
| 16 | Madagascar | 98.5 | 83 | United Arab Emirates ⁸ | 90.9 |
| 17 | Netherlands | 98.4 | 84 | Hong Kong SAR ⁶ | 90.7 |
| 18 | Argentina ⁸ | 98.3 | 85 | Lithuania | 90.5 |
| 19 | Panama | 98.3 | 86 | Kazakhstan ⁸ | 90.3 |
| 20 | Bahrain ⁶ | 98.2 | 87 | Croatia | 90.3 |
| 21 | Korea, Rep. ⁷ | 98.2 | 88 | Latvia ⁷ | 90.1 |
| 22 | Puerto Rico | 98.2 | 89 | Venezuela ⁸ | 90.1 |
| 23 | Germany | 98.2 | 90 | Cambodia | 89.4 |
| 24 | Belgium | 98.1 | 91 | Ukraine | 89.4 |
| 25 | Tanzania ⁷ | 97.8 | 92 | Switzerland | 88.9 |
| 26 | Guyana ⁷ | 97.8 | 93 | Mongolia | 88.9 |
| 27 | Mexico | 97.6 | 94 | Morocco | 88.8 |
| 28 | Malaysia ⁷ | 97.5 | 95 | Macedonia, FYR | 88.7 |
| 29 | Uruguay | 97.4 | 96 | India ⁷ | 88.7 |
| 30 | Austria ⁷ | 97.4 | 97 | Jordan | 88.6 |
| 31 | Iceland | 97.4 | 98 | Kuwait | 88.2 |
| 32 | Tajikistan | 97.2 | 99 | Zimbabwe ⁷ | 87.8 |
| 33 | United Kingdom | 97.2 | 100 | Colombia | 87.3 |
| 34 | Israel | 97.1 | 101 | Malawi | 87.0 |
| 35 | Luxembourg | 97.1 | 102 | Hungary | 86.8 |
| 36 | Singapore ⁸ | 97.1 | 103 | Bangladesh ⁷ | 86.5 |
| 37 | Australia | 97.1 | 104 | Namibia | 86.5 |
| 38 | Barbados | 96.9 | 105 | Jamaica | 86.3 |
| 39 | Ecuador | 96.9 | 106 | Kenya | 86.3 |
| 40 | Sri Lanka ⁵ | 96.7 | 107 | South Africa | 85.8 |
| 41 | Finland | 96.3 | 108 | Armenia | 85.0 |
| 42 | Slovenia | 96.3 | 109 | Saudi Arabia | 84.6 |
| 43 | Peru | 96.1 | 110 | Kyrgyz Republic | 84.5 |
| 44 | Ireland | 96.0 | 111 | Botswana ⁶ | 84.0 |
| 45 | Egypt | 95.8 | 112 | Burundi | 81.2 |
| 46 | Denmark | 95.6 | 113 | Mauritania | 80.4 |
| 47 | Poland | 95.5 | 114 | Benin ⁷ | 80.2 |
| 48 | Nicaragua | 95.5 | 115 | Nepal ⁸ | 79.6 |
| 49 | Mauritius | 95.4 | 116 | Dominican Republic ⁸ | 78.3 |
| 50 | Algeria | 95.4 | 117 | Cameroon | 77.2 |
| 51 | Azerbaijan | 95.3 | 118 | Mozambique ⁷ | 76.1 |
| 52 | Serbia | 95.1 | 119 | Ghana ⁸ | 72.9 |
| 53 | Thailand ⁸ | 95.1 | 120 | Oman | 72.7 |
| 54 | Tunisia | 95.0 | 121 | Lesotho ⁷ | 72.4 |
| 55 | Guatemala | 95.0 | 122 | Senegal | 71.9 |
| 56 | Indonesia | 94.8 | 123 | Ethiopia | 71.4 |
| 57 | Uganda | 94.6 | 124 | Gambia, The ⁸ | 66.5 |
| 58 | Bulgaria | 94.6 | 125 | Pakistan ⁷ | 65.6 |
| 59 | Estonia | 94.5 | 126 | Nigeria ⁷ | 63.8 |
| 60 | Syria ³ | 94.5 | 127 | Mali | 63.0 |
| 61 | Chile | 94.4 | 128 | Timor-Leste | 63.0 |
| 62 | Paraguay ⁶ | 94.3 | 129 | Chad ⁴ | 60.2 |
| 63 | Suriname | 94.1 | 130 | Burkina Faso ⁸ | 58.1 |
| 64 | Zambia | 94.1 | 131 | Côte d'Ivoire ⁴ | 54.9 |
| 65 | Sweden | 94.0 | n/a | Bosnia and Herzegovina | n/a |
| 66 | Romania | 93.9 | n/a | Libya | n/a |
| 67 | Georgia | 93.7 | | | |

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2009); national sources

¹ 2000 ² 2001 ³ 2002 ⁴ 2003 ⁵ 2004 ⁶ 2005 ⁷ 2006 ⁸ 2008

4.11 Education expenditure (hard data)

Adjusted savings: Public education expenditure as percentage of GNI | 2007

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Timor-Leste ¹ | 11.0 |
| 2 | Lesotho | 10.0 |
| 3 | Guyana | 7.8 |
| 4 | Denmark | 7.8 |
| 5 | Namibia | 7.3 |
| 6 | Iceland | 7.2 |
| 7 | Saudi Arabia | 7.2 |
| 8 | Sweden | 7.2 |
| 9 | Barbados | 7.0 |
| 10 | Zimbabwe | 6.9 |
| 11 | New Zealand | 6.7 |
| 12 | Tunisia | 6.7 |
| 13 | Kenya | 6.6 |
| 14 | Botswana | 6.6 |
| 15 | Norway | 6.5 |
| 16 | Bolivia | 6.3 |
| 17 | Israel | 6.0 |
| 18 | Taiwan, China ¹ | 5.9 |
| 19 | Finland | 5.9 |
| 20 | Belgium | 5.8 |
| 21 | Cyprus | 5.7 |
| 22 | Jordan | 5.6 |
| 23 | Latvia | 5.6 |
| 24 | Malaysia | 5.5 |
| 25 | Mexico | 5.5 |
| 26 | Slovenia | 5.5 |
| 27 | Portugal | 5.4 |
| 28 | Jamaica | 5.4 |
| 29 | Hungary | 5.4 |
| 30 | Poland | 5.3 |
| 31 | Austria | 5.3 |
| 32 | South Africa | 5.3 |
| 33 | Morocco | 5.2 |
| 34 | Kyrgyz Republic | 5.2 |
| 35 | Ireland | 5.1 |
| 36 | France | 5.1 |
| 37 | Burundi | 5.1 |
| 38 | United Kingdom | 5.0 |
| 39 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.9 |
| 40 | Netherlands | 4.8 |
| 41 | Switzerland | 4.8 |
| 42 | Australia | 4.8 |
| 43 | Colombia | 4.8 |
| 44 | Thailand | 4.8 |
| 45 | United States | 4.8 |
| 46 | Lithuania | 4.8 |
| 47 | Canada | 4.8 |
| 48 | Ghana | 4.7 |
| 49 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.7 |
| 50 | Malta | 4.6 |
| 51 | Estonia | 4.6 |
| 52 | Mongolia | 4.6 |
| 53 | Senegal | 4.5 |
| 54 | Algeria | 4.5 |
| 55 | Brazil | 4.4 |
| 56 | Germany | 4.4 |
| 57 | Panama | 4.4 |
| 58 | Kazakhstan | 4.4 |
| 59 | Egypt | 4.4 |
| 60 | Ukraine | 4.4 |
| 61 | Serbia ¹ | 4.4 |
| 62 | Bahrain | 4.4 |
| 63 | Croatia | 4.3 |
| 64 | Burkina Faso | 4.3 |
| 65 | Italy | 4.2 |
| 66 | Bulgaria | 4.1 |
| 67 | Costa Rica | 4.1 |
| 68 | Czech Republic | 4.0 |
| 69 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.0 |
| 70 | Uganda | 4.0 |
| 71 | Argentina | 4.0 |
| 72 | Spain | 3.9 |
| 73 | Oman | 3.9 |
| 74 | Paraguay | 3.9 |
| 75 | Korea, Rep. | 3.9 |
| 76 | Slovak Republic | 3.8 |
| 77 | Puerto Rico ¹ | 3.8 |
| 78 | Mozambique | 3.8 |
| 79 | Luxembourg | 3.7 |
| 80 | Ethiopia | 3.7 |
| 81 | Turkey | 3.7 |
| 82 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.6 |
| 83 | Benin | 3.6 |
| 84 | Mali | 3.6 |
| 85 | Honduras | 3.5 |
| 86 | Russian Federation | 3.5 |
| 87 | Dominican Republic | 3.5 |
| 88 | Malawi | 3.5 |
| 89 | Montenegro ¹ | 3.5 |
| 90 | Mauritius | 3.4 |
| 91 | Romania | 3.4 |
| 92 | Venezuela | 3.4 |
| 93 | Chile | 3.4 |
| 94 | India | 3.2 |
| 95 | Tajikistan | 3.2 |
| 96 | Japan | 3.2 |
| 97 | Madagascar | 3.1 |
| 98 | Kuwait | 3.0 |
| 99 | Hong Kong SAR | 3.0 |
| 100 | Nicaragua | 3.0 |
| 101 | Albania | 2.8 |
| 102 | Azerbaijan | 2.8 |
| 103 | Vietnam | 2.8 |
| 104 | Georgia | 2.8 |
| 105 | Guatemala | 2.8 |
| 106 | El Salvador | 2.8 |
| 107 | Greece | 2.8 |
| 108 | Mauritania | 2.8 |
| 109 | Singapore | 2.7 |
| 110 | Uruguay | 2.6 |
| 111 | Cameroon | 2.6 |
| 112 | Syria | 2.6 |
| 113 | Peru | 2.6 |
| 114 | Sri Lanka | 2.6 |
| 115 | Nepal | 2.4 |
| 116 | Tanzania | 2.4 |
| 117 | Armenia | 2.2 |
| 118 | Philippines | 2.2 |
| 119 | Zambia | 2.1 |
| 120 | Pakistan | 2.1 |
| 121 | Gambia, The | 2.0 |
| 122 | Bangladesh | 1.8 |
| 123 | China | 1.8 |
| 124 | Cambodia | 1.7 |
| 125 | Ecuador | 1.4 |
| 126 | Chad | 1.2 |
| 127 | Indonesia | 1.1 |
| 128 | Nigeria | 0.9 |
| n/a | Bosnia and Herzegovina | n/a |
| n/a | Libya | n/a |
| n/a | Qatar | n/a |
| n/a | Suriname | n/a |
| n/a | United Arab Emirates | n/a |

SOURCE: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

¹ 2008

Section V

Higher education and training

5.01 Secondary enrollment (hard data)

Gross secondary education enrollment rate | 2007

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------------|-----------|------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Australia | 148.6 | 68 | Egypt ³ | 87.8 |
| 2 | New Zealand | 121.1 | 69 | Romania | 87.5 |
| 3 | Spain | 119.8 | 70 | Costa Rica | 87.4 |
| 4 | Netherlands | 119.6 | 71 | Sri Lanka ³ | 87.2 |
| 5 | Denmark | 119.2 | 72 | Kyrgyz Republic | 86.4 |
| 6 | Ireland | 113.5 | 73 | Hong Kong SAR | 86.2 |
| 7 | France | 113.4 | 74 | Trinidad and Tobago | 86.0 |
| 8 | Norway | 112.8 | 75 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 85.5 |
| 9 | Finland | 111.3 | 76 | Montenegro ⁶ | 85.5 |
| 10 | Iceland | 110.6 | 77 | Colombia | 85.1 |
| 11 | Belgium | 110.1 | 78 | Russian Federation | 84.3 |
| 12 | Guyana | 106.6 | 79 | Macedonia, FYR | 84.3 |
| 13 | Bulgaria | 105.6 | 80 | Argentina ⁵ | 84.1 |
| 14 | Sweden | 103.6 | 81 | Tajikistan | 83.6 |
| 15 | Qatar | 103.5 | 82 | Thailand ⁶ | 83.4 |
| 16 | Barbados | 103.2 | 83 | Philippines | 83.3 |
| 17 | Singapore ⁶ | 102.3 | 84 | Algeria ⁴ | 83.2 |
| 18 | Bahrain ⁵ | 102.1 | 85 | Bolivia | 81.9 |
| 19 | Greece | 101.8 | 86 | Venezuela ⁶ | 81.1 |
| 20 | Austria | 101.6 | 87 | Turkey | 80.2 |
| 21 | Canada ⁵ | 101.5 | 88 | Suriname | 79.6 |
| 22 | Italy | 101.1 | 89 | China | 77.3 |
| 23 | Portugal | 101.0 | 90 | Dominican Republic ⁶ | 77.2 |
| 24 | Japan | 100.9 | 91 | Albania ³ | 76.7 |
| 25 | Brazil | 100.1 | 92 | Botswana ⁴ | 76.5 |
| 26 | Poland | 99.9 | 93 | Indonesia | 73.5 |
| 27 | Estonia | 99.8 | 94 | Syria | 72.1 |
| 28 | Germany | 99.7 | 95 | Panama | 70.2 |
| 29 | Malta ⁴ | 99.5 | 96 | Nicaragua | 69.9 |
| 30 | Taiwan, China ⁶ | 99.2 | 97 | Ecuador | 69.6 |
| 31 | Korea, Rep. | 98.3 | 98 | Malaysia ⁴ | 69.1 |
| 32 | Peru | 98.0 | 99 | Paraguay ⁴ | 66.5 |
| 33 | Latvia | 97.9 | 100 | Vietnam ¹ | 66.5 |
| 34 | Lithuania | 97.8 | 101 | El Salvador | 64.4 |
| 35 | Cyprus | 97.8 | 102 | Honduras | 64.0 |
| 36 | United Kingdom | 97.5 | 103 | Namibia | 59.0 |
| 37 | Brunei Darussalam | 97.4 | 104 | Morocco | 55.8 |
| 38 | Luxembourg | 97.2 | 105 | Guatemala | 55.6 |
| 39 | South Africa | 97.1 | 106 | Ghana ⁶ | 55.3 |
| 40 | Czech Republic | 95.7 | 107 | India ⁵ | 54.6 |
| 41 | Hungary | 95.5 | 108 | Timor-Leste ⁴ | 53.4 |
| 42 | Puerto Rico | 94.5 | 109 | Kenya | 52.8 |
| 43 | United States | 94.2 | 110 | Gambia, The ⁶ | 48.6 |
| 44 | Ukraine | 94.2 | 111 | Nepal ⁶ | 48.3 |
| 45 | Saudi Arabia | 93.9 | 112 | Bangladesh | 43.3 |
| 46 | Slovenia | 93.8 | 113 | Zambia | 43.1 |
| 47 | Slovak Republic | 93.7 | 114 | Cambodia | 40.4 |
| 48 | Libya ⁵ | 93.5 | 115 | Zimbabwe ⁵ | 40.0 |
| 49 | Switzerland | 92.7 | 116 | Lesotho ⁵ | 37.0 |
| 50 | United Arab Emirates | 92.4 | 117 | Pakistan | 32.5 |
| 51 | Kazakhstan ⁶ | 92.2 | 118 | Benin ⁴ | 32.5 |
| 52 | Uruguay | 92.0 | 119 | Nigeria ⁵ | 31.9 |
| 53 | Mongolia | 91.7 | 120 | Mali | 31.6 |
| 54 | Croatia | 91.7 | 121 | Ethiopia | 30.5 |
| 55 | Israel | 91.5 | 122 | Malawi | 28.3 |
| 56 | Kuwait | 90.8 | 123 | Madagascar | 26.4 |
| 57 | Chile | 90.6 | 124 | Senegal | 26.3 |
| 58 | Georgia | 90.2 | 125 | Tanzania ⁶ | 26.1 |
| 59 | Jamaica | 89.8 | 126 | Mauritania | 25.2 |
| 60 | Oman | 89.8 | 127 | Cameroon | 25.2 |
| 61 | Jordan | 89.3 | 128 | Côte d'Ivoire ² | 24.6 |
| 62 | Armenia | 89.0 | 129 | Uganda | 22.5 |
| 63 | Azerbaijan | 88.8 | 130 | Chad | 18.8 |
| 64 | Mexico | 88.7 | 131 | Mozambique | 18.3 |
| 65 | Mauritius ⁴ | 88.4 | 132 | Burkina Faso ⁶ | 18.1 |
| 66 | Tunisia | 88.0 | 133 | Burundi | 15.2 |
| 67 | Serbia | 87.9 | | | |

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

1 2001 2 2002 3 2004 4 2005 5 2006 6 2008

5.02 Tertiary enrollment (hard data)

Gross tertiary education enrollment rate | 2007

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|---------------------------------|-----------|------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Korea, Rep. | 94.7 | 68 | Colombia | 31.8 |
| 2 | Finland | 93.8 | 69 | Malta ⁶ | 31.6 |
| 3 | Greece | 90.8 | 70 | Tunisia | 30.8 |
| 4 | Slovenia | 85.5 | 71 | Malaysia ⁷ | 30.2 |
| 5 | Taiwan, China ⁸ | 83.2 | 72 | Saudi Arabia ⁷ | 30.2 |
| 6 | United States | 81.7 | 73 | Brazil | 30.0 |
| 7 | Denmark | 80.3 | 74 | Philippines ⁷ | 28.5 |
| 8 | New Zealand | 79.8 | 75 | Mexico | 26.9 |
| 9 | Ukraine | 76.4 | 76 | Paraguay ⁶ | 25.5 |
| 10 | Norway | 76.2 | 77 | Oman | 25.5 |
| 11 | Lithuania | 75.6 | 78 | Costa Rica ⁶ | 25.3 |
| 12 | Sweden | 75.2 | 79 | Algeria | 24.0 |
| 13 | Australia | 75.1 | 80 | China | 22.9 |
| 14 | Russian Federation | 74.7 | 81 | United Arab Emirates ⁸ | 22.9 |
| 15 | Iceland | 73.4 | 82 | El Salvador | 21.7 |
| 16 | Latvia | 71.3 | 83 | Tajikistan | 19.8 |
| 17 | Hungary | 69.1 | 84 | Syria ⁸ | 19.4 |
| 18 | Spain | 68.9 | 85 | Albania ⁵ | 19.1 |
| 19 | Italy | 68.1 | 86 | Jamaica ⁴ | 19.0 |
| 20 | Argentina | 67.1 | 87 | Nicaragua ⁴ | 18.1 |
| 21 | Poland | 66.9 | 88 | Guatemala | 17.7 |
| 22 | Estonia | 65.0 | 89 | Kuwait ⁷ | 17.6 |
| 23 | Uruguay | 64.3 | 90 | Indonesia | 17.5 |
| 24 | Belgium | 62.5 | 91 | Honduras ⁵ | 17.2 |
| 25 | Canada ⁵ | 62.4 | 92 | Sri Lanka | 17.1 |
| 26 | Ireland | 61.1 | 93 | Qatar | 15.9 |
| 27 | Israel | 60.4 | 94 | South Africa ⁷ | 15.4 |
| 28 | Netherlands | 60.3 | 95 | Brunei Darussalam | 15.4 |
| 29 | Singapore ⁸ | 59.8 | 96 | Azerbaijan | 15.2 |
| 30 | United Kingdom | 59.1 | 97 | Mauritius ⁸ | 14.0 |
| 31 | Romania | 58.3 | 98 | Suriname ³ | 12.4 |
| 32 | Japan | 58.1 | 99 | Guyana | 12.3 |
| 33 | Portugal | 56.0 | 100 | India ⁷ | 11.8 |
| 34 | Libya ⁴ | 55.8 | 101 | Trinidad and Tobago ⁶ | 11.4 |
| 35 | France | 55.6 | 102 | Nepal | 11.3 |
| 36 | Czech Republic | 54.8 | 103 | Morocco | 11.3 |
| 37 | Barbados | 53.1 | 104 | Luxembourg ⁷ | 10.2 |
| 38 | Chile | 52.1 | 105 | Nigeria ⁶ | 10.2 |
| 39 | Venezuela ⁷ | 52.0 | 106 | Timor-Leste ³ | 9.6 |
| 40 | Austria | 51.1 | 107 | Vietnam ² | 9.5 |
| 41 | Slovak Republic | 50.8 | 108 | Côte d'Ivoire | 7.9 |
| 42 | Bulgaria | 49.5 | 109 | Senegal ⁸ | 7.7 |
| 43 | Thailand ⁸ | 48.3 | 110 | Bangladesh | 7.2 |
| 44 | Mongolia | 47.7 | 111 | Cameroon | 7.2 |
| 45 | Kazakhstan ⁸ | 47.0 | 112 | Namibia ⁷ | 6.4 |
| 46 | Switzerland | 47.0 | 113 | Ghana | 5.8 |
| 47 | Croatia | 45.8 | 114 | Cambodia | 5.3 |
| 48 | Panama ⁷ | 44.9 | 115 | Botswana ⁶ | 5.1 |
| 49 | Puerto Rico | 43.8 | 116 | Pakistan | 5.1 |
| 50 | Germany ⁷ | 43.6 | 117 | Benin ⁷ | 5.1 |
| 51 | Kyrgyz Republic | 42.8 | 118 | Mali | 4.4 |
| 52 | Montenegro | 41.1 | 119 | Mauritania | 4.0 |
| 53 | Bolivia ⁵ | 40.6 | 120 | Zimbabwe ⁴ | 3.6 |
| 54 | Jordan | 39.9 | 121 | Lesotho ⁷ | 3.6 |
| 55 | Georgia | 37.3 | 122 | Uganda ⁵ | 3.5 |
| 56 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 36.9 | 123 | Kenya | 3.5 |
| 57 | Turkey | 36.3 | 124 | Madagascar | 3.2 |
| 58 | Cyprus | 36.2 | 125 | Burkina Faso ⁸ | 3.0 |
| 59 | Serbia ⁸ | 35.8 | 126 | Ethiopia | 2.8 |
| 60 | Macedonia, FYR | 35.5 | 127 | Zambia ¹ | 2.3 |
| 61 | Ecuador | 35.3 | 128 | Burundi | 1.9 |
| 62 | Peru ⁷ | 35.1 | 129 | Tanzania | 1.5 |
| 63 | Egypt ⁶ | 34.7 | 130 | Mozambique ⁶ | 1.5 |
| 64 | Dominican Republic ⁵ | 34.5 | 131 | Chad ⁶ | 1.2 |
| 65 | Armenia | 34.2 | 132 | Gambia, The ⁵ | 1.1 |
| 66 | Hong Kong SAR | 33.8 | 133 | Malawi | 0.0 |
| 67 | Bahrain ⁷ | 32.1 | | | |

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

1 2000 2 2001 3 2002 4 2003 5 2004 6 2005 7 2006 8 2008

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.8 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 6.2 | | | |
| 2 | Switzerland | 6.0 | | | |
| 3 | Iceland | 6.0 | | | |
| 4 | Finland | 5.9 | | | |
| 5 | Canada | 5.7 | | | |
| 6 | Denmark | 5.7 | | | |
| 7 | Belgium | 5.6 | | | |
| 8 | Ireland | 5.6 | | | |
| 9 | Cyprus | 5.5 | | | |
| 10 | Qatar | 5.5 | | | |
| 11 | New Zealand | 5.3 | | | |
| 12 | Sweden | 5.3 | | | |
| 13 | Barbados | 5.2 | | | |
| 14 | Australia | 5.2 | | | |
| 15 | Netherlands | 5.2 | | | |
| 16 | Norway | 5.1 | | | |
| 17 | Taiwan, China | 5.0 | | | |
| 18 | Austria | 4.9 | | | |
| 19 | Tunisia | 4.9 | | | |
| 20 | United Arab Emirates | 4.9 | | | |
| 21 | Malta | 4.9 | | | |
| 22 | United States | 4.8 | | | |
| 23 | Malaysia | 4.8 | | | |
| 24 | France | 4.8 | | | |
| 25 | Czech Republic | 4.8 | | | |
| 26 | Costa Rica | 4.7 | | | |
| 27 | Germany | 4.7 | | | |
| 28 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.6 | | | |
| 29 | Gambia, The | 4.6 | | | |
| 30 | United Kingdom | 4.6 | | | |
| 31 | Japan | 4.5 | | | |
| 32 | Slovenia | 4.5 | | | |
| 33 | Jordan | 4.5 | | | |
| 34 | Kenya | 4.4 | | | |
| 35 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.4 | | | |
| 36 | Estonia | 4.4 | | | |
| 37 | India | 4.4 | | | |
| 38 | Luxembourg | 4.3 | | | |
| 39 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.3 | | | |
| 40 | Bahrain | 4.2 | | | |
| 41 | Sri Lanka | 4.2 | | | |
| 42 | Botswana | 4.1 | | | |
| 43 | Montenegro | 4.1 | | | |
| 44 | Indonesia | 4.1 | | | |
| 45 | Poland | 4.1 | | | |
| 46 | Zimbabwe | 4.0 | | | |
| 47 | Korea, Rep. | 4.0 | | | |
| 48 | Nigeria | 3.9 | | | |
| 49 | Ukraine | 3.9 | | | |
| 50 | Philippines | 3.8 | | | |
| 51 | Mauritius | 3.8 | | | |
| 52 | China | 3.8 | | | |
| 53 | Puerto Rico | 3.8 | | | |
| 54 | Oman | 3.8 | | | |
| 55 | Senegal | 3.8 | | | |
| 56 | Russian Federation | 3.8 | | | |
| 57 | Latvia | 3.8 | | | |
| 58 | Zambia | 3.7 | | | |
| 59 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.7 | | | |
| 60 | Saudi Arabia | 3.7 | | | |
| 61 | Uruguay | 3.7 | | | |
| 62 | Guyana | 3.7 | | | |
| 63 | Albania | 3.7 | | | |
| 64 | Azerbaijan | 3.7 | | | |
| 65 | Malawi | 3.7 | | | |
| 66 | Kazakhstan | 3.6 | | | |
| 67 | Thailand | 3.6 | | | |
| 68 | Portugal | 3.6 | | | |
| 69 | Benin | 3.6 | | | |
| 70 | Ethiopia | 3.6 | | | |
| 71 | Serbia | 3.6 | | | |
| 72 | Lesotho | 3.5 | | | |
| 73 | Colombia | 3.5 | | | |
| 74 | Ghana | 3.5 | | | |
| 75 | Croatia | 3.5 | | | |
| 76 | Lithuania | 3.5 | | | |
| 77 | Romania | 3.4 | | | |
| 78 | Spain | 3.4 | | | |
| 79 | Turkey | 3.4 | | | |
| 80 | Hungary | 3.4 | | | |
| 81 | Kuwait | 3.3 | | | |
| 82 | Bulgaria | 3.3 | | | |
| 83 | Jamaica | 3.3 | | | |
| 84 | Cameroon | 3.3 | | | |
| 85 | Vietnam | 3.3 | | | |
| 86 | Suriname | 3.3 | | | |
| 87 | Italy | 3.3 | | | |
| 88 | Madagascar | 3.3 | | | |
| 89 | Slovak Republic | 3.2 | | | |
| 90 | Greece | 3.2 | | | |
| 91 | Uganda | 3.2 | | | |
| 92 | Tanzania | 3.2 | | | |
| 93 | Mozambique | 3.2 | | | |
| 94 | Argentina | 3.1 | | | |
| 95 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.1 | | | |
| 96 | Syria | 3.1 | | | |
| 97 | Georgia | 3.1 | | | |
| 98 | Israel | 3.1 | | | |
| 99 | Pakistan | 3.0 | | | |
| 100 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.0 | | | |
| 101 | Cambodia | 3.0 | | | |
| 102 | El Salvador | 3.0 | | | |
| 103 | Brazil | 3.0 | | | |
| 104 | Namibia | 3.0 | | | |
| 105 | Armenia | 3.0 | | | |
| 106 | Tajikistan | 3.0 | | | |
| 107 | Chile | 3.0 | | | |
| 108 | Bangladesh | 2.9 | | | |
| 109 | Chad | 2.9 | | | |
| 110 | Nepal | 2.9 | | | |
| 111 | Panama | 2.9 | | | |
| 112 | Morocco | 2.9 | | | |
| 113 | Timor-Leste | 2.9 | | | |
| 114 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.8 | | | |
| 115 | Mexico | 2.8 | | | |
| 116 | Honduras | 2.7 | | | |
| 117 | Venezuela | 2.7 | | | |
| 118 | Algeria | 2.6 | | | |
| 119 | South Africa | 2.6 | | | |
| 120 | Nicaragua | 2.6 | | | |
| 121 | Mali | 2.6 | | | |
| 122 | Ecuador | 2.6 | | | |
| 123 | Egypt | 2.6 | | | |
| 124 | Mauritania | 2.5 | | | |
| 125 | Guatemala | 2.5 | | | |
| 126 | Bolivia | 2.5 | | | |
| 127 | Burkina Faso | 2.5 | | | |
| 128 | Libya | 2.4 | | | |
| 129 | Dominican Republic | 2.3 | | | |
| 130 | Peru | 2.3 | | | |
| 131 | Burundi | 2.3 | | | |
| 132 | Mongolia | 2.3 | | | |
| 133 | Paraguay | 1.9 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.0 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.0 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|--------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 6.4 | | | | 68 | Suriname | 3.9 | | | |
| 2 | Finland | 6.4 | | | | 69 | Benin | 3.9 | | | |
| 3 | Qatar | 6.1 | | | | 70 | Madagascar | 3.9 | | | |
| 4 | Belgium | 6.1 | | | | 71 | Oman | 3.9 | | | |
| 5 | Switzerland | 5.7 | | | | 72 | Kazakhstan | 3.9 | | | |
| 6 | Taiwan, China | 5.6 | | | | 73 | Armenia | 3.8 | | | |
| 7 | Tunisia | 5.5 | | | | 74 | Turkey | 3.8 | | | |
| 8 | France | 5.5 | | | | 75 | Zimbabwe | 3.7 | | | |
| 9 | New Zealand | 5.4 | | | | 76 | Saudi Arabia | 3.7 | | | |
| 10 | Czech Republic | 5.4 | | | | 77 | Cameroon | 3.7 | | | |
| 11 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.4 | | | | 78 | Morocco | 3.7 | | | |
| 12 | Barbados | 5.4 | | | | 79 | Guyana | 3.7 | | | |
| 13 | Cyprus | 5.4 | | | | 80 | Libya | 3.7 | | | |
| 14 | Canada | 5.3 | | | | 81 | Botswana | 3.7 | | | |
| 15 | Denmark | 5.2 | | | | 82 | Burkina Faso | 3.7 | | | |
| 16 | Netherlands | 5.2 | | | | 83 | Italy | 3.7 | | | |
| 17 | Estonia | 5.2 | | | | 84 | Georgia | 3.6 | | | |
| 18 | Korea, Rep. | 5.2 | | | | 85 | Azerbaijan | 3.6 | | | |
| 19 | Slovenia | 5.2 | | | | 86 | Colombia | 3.6 | | | |
| 20 | United Arab Emirates | 5.1 | | | | 87 | Puerto Rico | 3.5 | | | |
| 21 | Iceland | 5.1 | | | | 88 | Uruguay | 3.5 | | | |
| 22 | India | 5.0 | | | | 89 | Kuwait | 3.5 | | | |
| 23 | Poland | 4.9 | | | | 90 | Zambia | 3.4 | | | |
| 24 | Ireland | 4.9 | | | | 91 | Gambia, The | 3.4 | | | |
| 25 | Japan | 4.9 | | | | 92 | Lesotho | 3.4 | | | |
| 26 | Hungary | 4.9 | | | | 93 | Pakistan | 3.4 | | | |
| 27 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.9 | | | | 94 | Philippines | 3.4 | | | |
| 28 | Malta | 4.9 | | | | 95 | Mauritania | 3.4 | | | |
| 29 | Romania | 4.9 | | | | 96 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.4 | | | |
| 30 | Australia | 4.9 | | | | 97 | Nigeria | 3.4 | | | |
| 31 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4.8 | | | | 98 | Argentina | 3.3 | | | |
| 32 | Montenegro | 4.8 | | | | 99 | Spain | 3.3 | | | |
| 33 | Croatia | 4.8 | | | | 100 | Ghana | 3.3 | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | 4.8 | | | | 101 | Algeria | 3.3 | | | |
| 35 | China | 4.8 | | | | 102 | Malawi | 3.2 | | | |
| 36 | Sweden | 4.8 | | | | 103 | Israel | 3.2 | | | |
| 37 | Lithuania | 4.8 | | | | 104 | Portugal | 3.2 | | | |
| 38 | Jordan | 4.7 | | | | 105 | Nepal | 3.2 | | | |
| 39 | Austria | 4.7 | | | | 106 | Ethiopia | 3.1 | | | |
| 40 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.7 | | | | 107 | Uganda | 3.1 | | | |
| 41 | Ukraine | 4.7 | | | | 108 | Mali | 3.1 | | | |
| 42 | Russian Federation | 4.7 | | | | 109 | Jamaica | 3.1 | | | |
| 43 | Serbia | 4.7 | | | | 110 | Chad | 3.1 | | | |
| 44 | Sri Lanka | 4.6 | | | | 111 | El Salvador | 3.0 | | | |
| 45 | Germany | 4.5 | | | | 112 | Bolivia | 3.0 | | | |
| 46 | Luxembourg | 4.5 | | | | 113 | Panama | 3.0 | | | |
| 47 | Greece | 4.5 | | | | 114 | Venezuela | 3.0 | | | |
| 48 | United States | 4.5 | | | | 115 | Cambodia | 2.9 | | | |
| 49 | Senegal | 4.5 | | | | 116 | Chile | 2.9 | | | |
| 50 | Indonesia | 4.5 | | | | 117 | Ecuador | 2.9 | | | |
| 51 | Slovak Republic | 4.5 | | | | 118 | Bangladesh | 2.9 | | | |
| 52 | United Kingdom | 4.4 | | | | 119 | Tajikistan | 2.8 | | | |
| 53 | Vietnam | 4.4 | | | | 120 | Namibia | 2.8 | | | |
| 54 | Bahrain | 4.3 | | | | 121 | Nicaragua | 2.8 | | | |
| 55 | Costa Rica | 4.3 | | | | 122 | Mozambique | 2.8 | | | |
| 56 | Bulgaria | 4.3 | | | | 123 | Brazil | 2.7 | | | |
| 57 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.3 | | | | 124 | Egypt | 2.7 | | | |
| 58 | Norway | 4.2 | | | | 125 | Honduras | 2.6 | | | |
| 59 | Albania | 4.2 | | | | 126 | Guatemala | 2.6 | | | |
| 60 | Latvia | 4.2 | | | | 127 | Mexico | 2.6 | | | |
| 61 | Syria | 4.2 | | | | 128 | Tanzania | 2.5 | | | |
| 62 | Thailand | 4.1 | | | | 129 | Timor-Leste | 2.3 | | | |
| 63 | Burundi | 4.1 | | | | 130 | Peru | 2.2 | | | |
| 64 | Kenya | 4.1 | | | | 131 | Dominican Republic | 2.2 | | | |
| 65 | Mauritius | 4.0 | | | | 132 | Paraguay | 2.1 | | | |
| 66 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.0 | | | | 133 | South Africa | 2.1 | | | |
| 67 | Mongolia | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.2 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Switzerland | 6.1 | | | |
| 2 | Canada | 6.0 | | | |
| 3 | France | 5.9 | | | |
| 4 | United States | 5.9 | | | |
| 5 | Singapore | 5.8 | | | |
| 6 | Spain | 5.8 | | | |
| 7 | Belgium | 5.8 | | | |
| 8 | Qatar | 5.8 | | | |
| 9 | Denmark | 5.6 | | | |
| 10 | Iceland | 5.6 | | | |
| 11 | Netherlands | 5.5 | | | |
| 12 | Finland | 5.4 | | | |
| 13 | Costa Rica | 5.4 | | | |
| 14 | Sweden | 5.4 | | | |
| 15 | India | 5.4 | | | |
| 16 | United Kingdom | 5.4 | | | |
| 17 | Chile | 5.4 | | | |
| 18 | Australia | 5.3 | | | |
| 19 | Ireland | 5.3 | | | |
| 20 | New Zealand | 5.2 | | | |
| 21 | Norway | 5.2 | | | |
| 22 | United Arab Emirates | 5.1 | | | |
| 23 | Argentina | 5.1 | | | |
| 24 | Austria | 5.1 | | | |
| 25 | Tunisia | 5.0 | | | |
| 26 | Germany | 5.0 | | | |
| 27 | Barbados | 4.9 | | | |
| 28 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.9 | | | |
| 29 | Senegal | 4.9 | | | |
| 30 | South Africa | 4.8 | | | |
| 31 | Taiwan, China | 4.8 | | | |
| 32 | Cyprus | 4.8 | | | |
| 33 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.8 | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | 4.8 | | | |
| 35 | Estonia | 4.7 | | | |
| 36 | Czech Republic | 4.7 | | | |
| 37 | Slovenia | 4.7 | | | |
| 38 | Portugal | 4.7 | | | |
| 39 | Philippines | 4.7 | | | |
| 40 | Sri Lanka | 4.6 | | | |
| 41 | Bahrain | 4.6 | | | |
| 42 | Malta | 4.5 | | | |
| 43 | Uruguay | 4.5 | | | |
| 44 | Korea, Rep. | 4.5 | | | |
| 45 | Poland | 4.5 | | | |
| 46 | Italy | 4.4 | | | |
| 47 | Kenya | 4.4 | | | |
| 48 | Guatemala | 4.4 | | | |
| 49 | Mexico | 4.4 | | | |
| 50 | Latvia | 4.3 | | | |
| 51 | Indonesia | 4.3 | | | |
| 52 | Morocco | 4.3 | | | |
| 53 | Jordan | 4.3 | | | |
| 54 | Peru | 4.3 | | | |
| 55 | Puerto Rico | 4.3 | | | |
| 56 | Benin | 4.3 | | | |
| 57 | Venezuela | 4.3 | | | |
| 58 | Gambia, The | 4.2 | | | |
| 59 | Thailand | 4.2 | | | |
| 60 | Lithuania | 4.2 | | | |
| 61 | Colombia | 4.2 | | | |
| 62 | Madagascar | 4.2 | | | |
| 63 | Nigeria | 4.1 | | | |
| 64 | Montenegro | 4.1 | | | |
| 65 | Israel | 4.1 | | | |
| 66 | Brazil | 4.1 | | | |
| 67 | Jamaica | 4.1 | | | |
| 68 | Hungary | 4.1 | | | |
| 69 | Ghana | 4.1 | | | |
| 70 | El Salvador | 4.0 | | | |
| 71 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.0 | | | |
| 72 | China | 4.0 | | | |
| 73 | Luxembourg | 4.0 | | | |
| 74 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.0 | | | |
| 75 | Cameroon | 4.0 | | | |
| 76 | Pakistan | 3.9 | | | |
| 77 | Japan | 3.9 | | | |
| 78 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.9 | | | |
| 79 | Saudi Arabia | 3.9 | | | |
| 80 | Greece | 3.8 | | | |
| 81 | Turkey | 3.8 | | | |
| 82 | Zambia | 3.8 | | | |
| 83 | Nicaragua | 3.8 | | | |
| 84 | Zimbabwe | 3.8 | | | |
| 85 | Romania | 3.7 | | | |
| 86 | Burkina Faso | 3.7 | | | |
| 87 | Suriname | 3.7 | | | |
| 88 | Guyana | 3.7 | | | |
| 89 | Croatia | 3.7 | | | |
| 90 | Serbia | 3.7 | | | |
| 91 | Mauritius | 3.7 | | | |
| 92 | Bulgaria | 3.7 | | | |
| 93 | Russian Federation | 3.7 | | | |
| 94 | Burundi | 3.7 | | | |
| 95 | Ukraine | 3.7 | | | |
| 96 | Dominican Republic | 3.6 | | | |
| 97 | Kazakhstan | 3.6 | | | |
| 98 | Kuwait | 3.6 | | | |
| 99 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.6 | | | |
| 100 | Slovak Republic | 3.6 | | | |
| 101 | Bangladesh | 3.6 | | | |
| 102 | Panama | 3.6 | | | |
| 103 | Albania | 3.6 | | | |
| 104 | Uganda | 3.5 | | | |
| 105 | Lesotho | 3.5 | | | |
| 106 | Georgia | 3.5 | | | |
| 107 | Syria | 3.5 | | | |
| 108 | Honduras | 3.5 | | | |
| 109 | Ecuador | 3.4 | | | |
| 110 | Oman | 3.4 | | | |
| 111 | Vietnam | 3.4 | | | |
| 112 | Bolivia | 3.4 | | | |
| 113 | Mali | 3.4 | | | |
| 114 | Egypt | 3.3 | | | |
| 115 | Algeria | 3.3 | | | |
| 116 | Malawi | 3.2 | | | |
| 117 | Azerbaijan | 3.2 | | | |
| 118 | Botswana | 3.2 | | | |
| 119 | Ethiopia | 3.2 | | | |
| 120 | Cambodia | 3.1 | | | |
| 121 | Nepal | 3.0 | | | |
| 122 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.0 | | | |
| 123 | Mozambique | 3.0 | | | |
| 124 | Chad | 2.9 | | | |
| 125 | Armenia | 2.9 | | | |
| 126 | Tajikistan | 2.8 | | | |
| 127 | Tanzania | 2.8 | | | |
| 128 | Paraguay | 2.8 | | | |
| 129 | Namibia | 2.7 | | | |
| 130 | Mongolia | 2.7 | | | |
| 131 | Mauritania | 2.6 | | | |
| 132 | Timor-Leste | 2.2 | | | |
| 133 | Libya | 2.2 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.1 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.1 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Switzerland | 6.3 | | | | 68 | Kazakhstan | 4.0 | | | |
| 2 | Germany | 6.0 | | | | 69 | Russian Federation | 4.0 | | | |
| 3 | United States | 6.0 | | | | 70 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.0 | | | |
| 4 | Netherlands | 6.0 | | | | 71 | El Salvador | 4.0 | | | |
| 5 | Finland | 5.9 | | | | 72 | Nigeria | 3.9 | | | |
| 6 | Denmark | 5.9 | | | | 73 | Bulgaria | 3.9 | | | |
| 7 | Sweden | 5.8 | | | | 74 | Ukraine | 3.9 | | | |
| 8 | France | 5.8 | | | | 75 | Turkey | 3.9 | | | |
| 9 | United Kingdom | 5.6 | | | | 76 | Panama | 3.9 | | | |
| 10 | Belgium | 5.6 | | | | 77 | Benin | 3.9 | | | |
| 11 | Canada | 5.6 | | | | 78 | Egypt | 3.9 | | | |
| 12 | Austria | 5.5 | | | | 79 | Morocco | 3.9 | | | |
| 13 | Japan | 5.5 | | | | 80 | Kuwait | 3.8 | | | |
| 14 | Singapore | 5.5 | | | | 81 | Gambia, The | 3.8 | | | |
| 15 | Norway | 5.4 | | | | 82 | Jamaica | 3.8 | | | |
| 16 | Czech Republic | 5.3 | | | | 83 | Philippines | 3.8 | | | |
| 17 | Australia | 5.3 | | | | 84 | Greece | 3.8 | | | |
| 18 | Iceland | 5.3 | | | | 85 | Peru | 3.8 | | | |
| 19 | New Zealand | 5.1 | | | | 86 | Burkina Faso | 3.7 | | | |
| 20 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.1 | | | | 87 | Uganda | 3.7 | | | |
| 21 | United Arab Emirates | 5.0 | | | | 88 | Honduras | 3.6 | | | |
| 22 | Taiwan, China | 5.0 | | | | 89 | Vietnam | 3.6 | | | |
| 23 | Puerto Rico | 4.9 | | | | 90 | Serbia | 3.6 | | | |
| 24 | Estonia | 4.9 | | | | 91 | Madagascar | 3.6 | | | |
| 25 | Ireland | 4.9 | | | | 92 | Zambia | 3.6 | | | |
| 26 | Malaysia | 4.9 | | | | 93 | Mauritius | 3.6 | | | |
| 27 | Spain | 4.8 | | | | 94 | Oman | 3.5 | | | |
| 28 | Israel | 4.8 | | | | 95 | Tanzania | 3.5 | | | |
| 29 | Brazil | 4.8 | | | | 96 | Syria | 3.5 | | | |
| 30 | Poland | 4.8 | | | | 97 | Malawi | 3.5 | | | |
| 31 | Slovenia | 4.7 | | | | 98 | Lesotho | 3.5 | | | |
| 32 | India | 4.7 | | | | 99 | Pakistan | 3.4 | | | |
| 33 | Tunisia | 4.7 | | | | 100 | Mali | 3.4 | | | |
| 34 | Portugal | 4.6 | | | | 101 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.4 | | | |
| 35 | Korea, Rep. | 4.6 | | | | 102 | Venezuela | 3.4 | | | |
| 36 | Senegal | 4.6 | | | | 103 | Bahrain | 3.4 | | | |
| 37 | Costa Rica | 4.6 | | | | 104 | Ghana | 3.4 | | | |
| 38 | Luxembourg | 4.6 | | | | 105 | Ecuador | 3.3 | | | |
| 39 | Cyprus | 4.6 | | | | 106 | Cambodia | 3.3 | | | |
| 40 | South Africa | 4.6 | | | | 107 | Cameroon | 3.3 | | | |
| 41 | Chile | 4.6 | | | | 108 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.3 | | | |
| 42 | Saudi Arabia | 4.6 | | | | 109 | Ethiopia | 3.2 | | | |
| 43 | Italy | 4.5 | | | | 110 | Albania | 3.2 | | | |
| 44 | Jordan | 4.5 | | | | 111 | Algeria | 3.2 | | | |
| 45 | Kenya | 4.4 | | | | 112 | Bolivia | 3.2 | | | |
| 46 | Sri Lanka | 4.4 | | | | 113 | Botswana | 3.2 | | | |
| 47 | China | 4.4 | | | | 114 | Libya | 3.2 | | | |
| 48 | Indonesia | 4.3 | | | | 115 | Nicaragua | 3.2 | | | |
| 49 | Hungary | 4.3 | | | | 116 | Zimbabwe | 3.1 | | | |
| 50 | Slovak Republic | 4.3 | | | | 117 | Suriname | 3.1 | | | |
| 51 | Lithuania | 4.3 | | | | 118 | Guyana | 3.1 | | | |
| 52 | Qatar | 4.2 | | | | 119 | Bangladesh | 3.0 | | | |
| 53 | Mexico | 4.2 | | | | 120 | Armenia | 3.0 | | | |
| 54 | Croatia | 4.2 | | | | 121 | Burundi | 3.0 | | | |
| 55 | Guatemala | 4.2 | | | | 122 | Georgia | 3.0 | | | |
| 56 | Uruguay | 4.2 | | | | 123 | Mozambique | 3.0 | | | |
| 57 | Argentina | 4.2 | | | | 124 | Namibia | 3.0 | | | |
| 58 | Malta | 4.1 | | | | 125 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.9 | | | |
| 59 | Colombia | 4.1 | | | | 126 | Mauritania | 2.9 | | | |
| 60 | Azerbaijan | 4.1 | | | | 127 | Chad | 2.9 | | | |
| 61 | Thailand | 4.1 | | | | 128 | Nepal | 2.8 | | | |
| 62 | Barbados | 4.1 | | | | 129 | Tajikistan | 2.8 | | | |
| 63 | Dominican Republic | 4.1 | | | | 130 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.8 | | | |
| 64 | Montenegro | 4.0 | | | | 131 | Paraguay | 2.7 | | | |
| 65 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.0 | | | | 132 | Timor-Leste | 2.5 | | | |
| 66 | Latvia | 4.0 | | | | 133 | Mongolia | 2.4 | | | |
| 67 | Romania | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.0 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.0 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Sweden | 5.7 | | | | 68 | Sri Lanka | 4.0 | | | |
| 2 | Singapore | 5.6 | | | | 69 | Guyana | 3.9 | | | |
| 3 | Switzerland | 5.6 | | | | 70 | Latvia | 3.9 | | | |
| 4 | Denmark | 5.6 | | | | 71 | Albania | 3.9 | | | |
| 5 | Japan | 5.4 | | | | 72 | Kuwait | 3.9 | | | |
| 6 | Luxembourg | 5.4 | | | | 73 | Spain | 3.9 | | | |
| 7 | Norway | 5.4 | | | | 74 | Botswana | 3.8 | | | |
| 8 | United States | 5.3 | | | | 75 | Malawi | 3.8 | | | |
| 9 | Finland | 5.3 | | | | 76 | Dominican Republic | 3.8 | | | |
| 10 | Netherlands | 5.2 | | | | 77 | Lesotho | 3.8 | | | |
| 11 | Germany | 5.2 | | | | 78 | Mexico | 3.8 | | | |
| 12 | Canada | 5.0 | | | | 79 | Portugal | 3.8 | | | |
| 13 | Belgium | 4.9 | | | | 80 | Peru | 3.7 | | | |
| 14 | Iceland | 4.9 | | | | 81 | Argentina | 3.7 | | | |
| 15 | Ireland | 4.9 | | | | 82 | Georgia | 3.7 | | | |
| 16 | Malaysia | 4.9 | | | | 83 | Kazakhstan | 3.7 | | | |
| 17 | France | 4.9 | | | | 84 | Turkey | 3.7 | | | |
| 18 | Australia | 4.8 | | | | 85 | Mozambique | 3.7 | | | |
| 19 | Taiwan, China | 4.8 | | | | 86 | Cambodia | 3.6 | | | |
| 20 | New Zealand | 4.8 | | | | 87 | Tanzania | 3.6 | | | |
| 21 | South Africa | 4.8 | | | | 88 | Nigeria | 3.6 | | | |
| 22 | Puerto Rico | 4.8 | | | | 89 | Hungary | 3.6 | | | |
| 23 | Qatar | 4.8 | | | | 90 | Ghana | 3.6 | | | |
| 24 | Austria | 4.8 | | | | 91 | Russian Federation | 3.6 | | | |
| 25 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.8 | | | | 92 | Uruguay | 3.6 | | | |
| 26 | United Kingdom | 4.7 | | | | 93 | Nicaragua | 3.6 | | | |
| 27 | Costa Rica | 4.7 | | | | 94 | Honduras | 3.6 | | | |
| 28 | Czech Republic | 4.7 | | | | 95 | Cameroon | 3.5 | | | |
| 29 | Korea, Rep. | 4.7 | | | | 96 | Morocco | 3.5 | | | |
| 30 | United Arab Emirates | 4.6 | | | | 97 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.5 | | | |
| 31 | Tunisia | 4.6 | | | | 98 | Zambia | 3.5 | | | |
| 32 | Azerbaijan | 4.5 | | | | 99 | Libya | 3.5 | | | |
| 33 | Indonesia | 4.5 | | | | 100 | Venezuela | 3.5 | | | |
| 34 | India | 4.5 | | | | 101 | Greece | 3.5 | | | |
| 35 | Israel | 4.5 | | | | 102 | Uganda | 3.5 | | | |
| 36 | Bahrain | 4.5 | | | | 103 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.5 | | | |
| 37 | Barbados | 4.4 | | | | 104 | Madagascar | 3.4 | | | |
| 38 | Philippines | 4.4 | | | | 105 | Colombia | 3.4 | | | |
| 39 | Chile | 4.4 | | | | 106 | Egypt | 3.4 | | | |
| 40 | Estonia | 4.4 | | | | 107 | Croatia | 3.4 | | | |
| 41 | Gambia, The | 4.4 | | | | 108 | Suriname | 3.4 | | | |
| 42 | Slovenia | 4.3 | | | | 109 | Mongolia | 3.4 | | | |
| 43 | Cyprus | 4.3 | | | | 110 | Ukraine | 3.4 | | | |
| 44 | Mauritius | 4.3 | | | | 111 | Senegal | 3.3 | | | |
| 45 | Saudi Arabia | 4.3 | | | | 112 | Pakistan | 3.3 | | | |
| 46 | Vietnam | 4.2 | | | | 113 | Ecuador | 3.3 | | | |
| 47 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.2 | | | | 114 | Armenia | 3.2 | | | |
| 48 | Kenya | 4.2 | | | | 115 | Timor-Leste | 3.2 | | | |
| 49 | Malta | 4.2 | | | | 116 | Tajikistan | 3.2 | | | |
| 50 | China | 4.2 | | | | 117 | Bolivia | 3.1 | | | |
| 51 | Slovak Republic | 4.2 | | | | 118 | Italy | 3.1 | | | |
| 52 | Brazil | 4.2 | | | | 119 | Ethiopia | 3.1 | | | |
| 53 | Oman | 4.1 | | | | 120 | Serbia | 3.0 | | | |
| 54 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.1 | | | | 121 | Algeria | 3.0 | | | |
| 55 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.1 | | | | 122 | Burundi | 3.0 | | | |
| 56 | El Salvador | 4.1 | | | | 123 | Syria | 3.0 | | | |
| 57 | Romania | 4.1 | | | | 124 | Mali | 3.0 | | | |
| 58 | Namibia | 4.1 | | | | 125 | Benin | 3.0 | | | |
| 59 | Panama | 4.1 | | | | 126 | Bulgaria | 2.9 | | | |
| 60 | Lithuania | 4.1 | | | | 127 | Burkina Faso | 2.9 | | | |
| 61 | Jamaica | 4.1 | | | | 128 | Mauritania | 2.9 | | | |
| 62 | Thailand | 4.1 | | | | 129 | Paraguay | 2.8 | | | |
| 63 | Poland | 4.1 | | | | 130 | Chad | 2.8 | | | |
| 64 | Guatemala | 4.0 | | | | 131 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.7 | | | |
| 65 | Montenegro | 4.0 | | | | 132 | Bangladesh | 2.6 | | | |
| 66 | Zimbabwe | 4.0 | | | | 133 | Nepal | 2.6 | | | |
| 67 | Jordan | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

Section VI

Goods market efficiency

6.01 Intensity of local competition

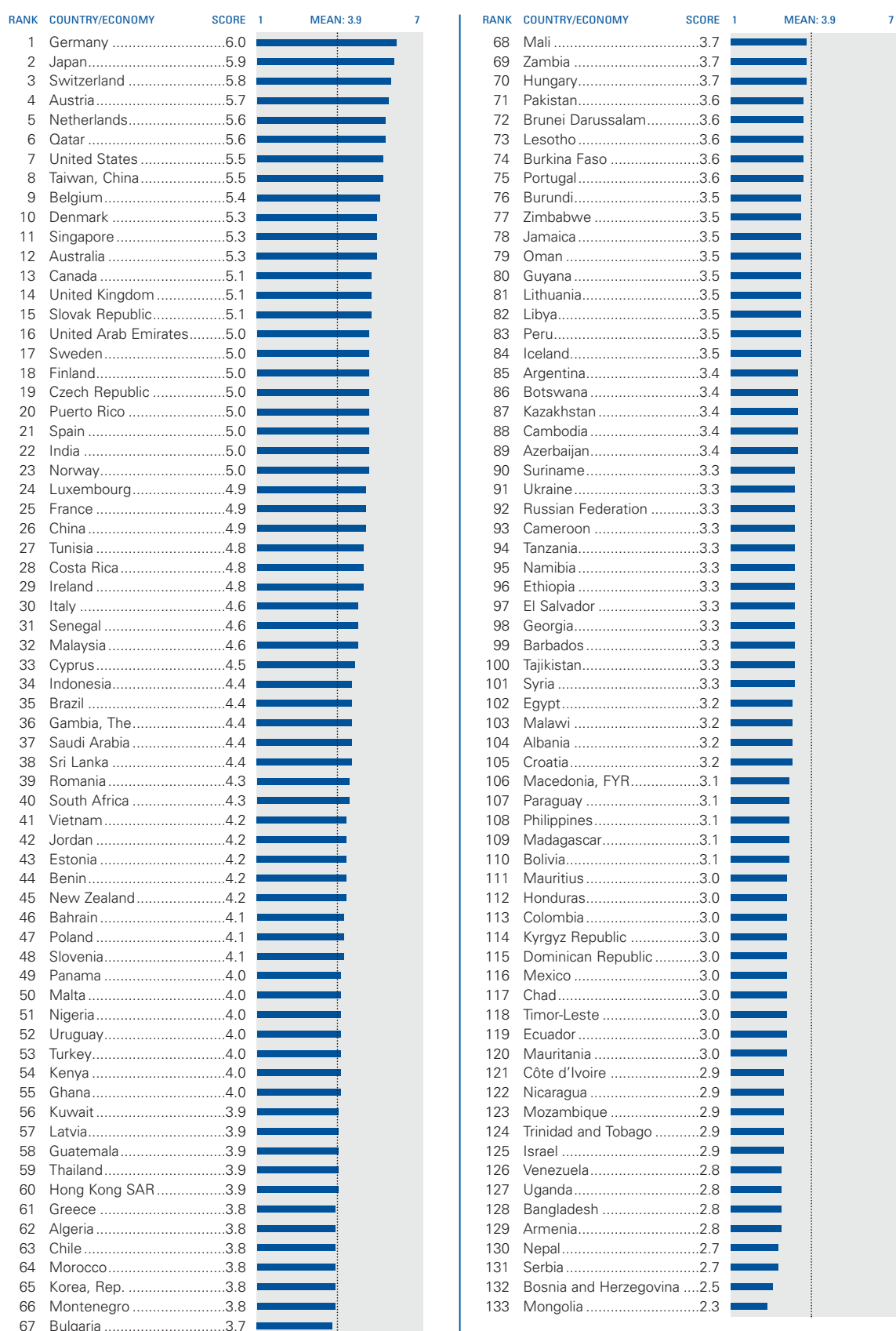
How would you assess the intensity of competition in the local markets in your country? (1 = limited in most industries; 7 = intense in most industries) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.9 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Germany | 6.2 | | | |
| 2 | Taiwan, China | 6.1 | | | |
| 3 | Austria | 6.0 | | | |
| 4 | Netherlands | 6.0 | | | |
| 5 | United States | 5.9 | | | |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 5.8 | | | |
| 7 | Belgium | 5.8 | | | |
| 8 | Japan | 5.8 | | | |
| 9 | United Arab Emirates | 5.8 | | | |
| 10 | Czech Republic | 5.8 | | | |
| 11 | Denmark | 5.8 | | | |
| 12 | India | 5.8 | | | |
| 13 | China | 5.8 | | | |
| 14 | Qatar | 5.7 | | | |
| 15 | France | 5.7 | | | |
| 16 | Cyprus | 5.7 | | | |
| 17 | Australia | 5.7 | | | |
| 18 | Puerto Rico | 5.7 | | | |
| 19 | Norway | 5.6 | | | |
| 20 | Sweden | 5.6 | | | |
| 21 | Singapore | 5.6 | | | |
| 22 | Spain | 5.6 | | | |
| 23 | Chile | 5.6 | | | |
| 24 | Canada | 5.6 | | | |
| 25 | Slovak Republic | 5.6 | | | |
| 26 | Estonia | 5.5 | | | |
| 27 | Switzerland | 5.5 | | | |
| 28 | Malta | 5.5 | | | |
| 29 | Israel | 5.5 | | | |
| 30 | Jordan | 5.4 | | | |
| 31 | Finland | 5.4 | | | |
| 32 | Turkey | 5.4 | | | |
| 33 | Poland | 5.4 | | | |
| 34 | Nigeria | 5.4 | | | |
| 35 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.4 | | | |
| 36 | Sri Lanka | 5.4 | | | |
| 37 | Saudi Arabia | 5.3 | | | |
| 38 | Senegal | 5.3 | | | |
| 39 | Korea, Rep. | 5.3 | | | |
| 40 | Tunisia | 5.3 | | | |
| 41 | Thailand | 5.3 | | | |
| 42 | Malaysia | 5.3 | | | |
| 43 | El Salvador | 5.3 | | | |
| 44 | Hungary | 5.3 | | | |
| 45 | Kuwait | 5.3 | | | |
| 46 | Portugal | 5.3 | | | |
| 47 | Indonesia | 5.3 | | | |
| 48 | Jamaica | 5.2 | | | |
| 49 | Ireland | 5.2 | | | |
| 50 | Guatemala | 5.2 | | | |
| 51 | Bahrain | 5.2 | | | |
| 52 | Brazil | 5.2 | | | |
| 53 | New Zealand | 5.2 | | | |
| 54 | Costa Rica | 5.1 | | | |
| 55 | Uganda | 5.1 | | | |
| 56 | Slovenia | 5.1 | | | |
| 57 | Iceland | 5.1 | | | |
| 58 | Trinidad and Tobago | 5.0 | | | |
| 59 | Oman | 5.0 | | | |
| 60 | South Africa | 5.0 | | | |
| 61 | Kenya | 5.0 | | | |
| 62 | Vietnam | 5.0 | | | |
| 63 | Benin | 5.0 | | | |
| 64 | Luxembourg | 4.9 | | | |
| 65 | Ghana | 4.9 | | | |
| 66 | Bulgaria | 4.9 | | | |
| 67 | Syria | 4.9 | | | |
| 68 | Greece | 4.9 | | | |
| 69 | Romania | 4.9 | | | |
| 70 | Peru | 4.9 | | | |
| 71 | Panama | 4.9 | | | |
| 72 | Mauritius | 4.9 | | | |
| 73 | Lithuania | 4.9 | | | |
| 74 | Bangladesh | 4.8 | | | |
| 75 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.8 | | | |
| 76 | Gambia, The | 4.8 | | | |
| 77 | Mali | 4.8 | | | |
| 78 | Colombia | 4.8 | | | |
| 79 | Latvia | 4.7 | | | |
| 80 | Cameroon | 4.7 | | | |
| 81 | Philippines | 4.7 | | | |
| 82 | Dominican Republic | 4.7 | | | |
| 83 | Egypt | 4.7 | | | |
| 84 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.7 | | | |
| 85 | Malawi | 4.7 | | | |
| 86 | Namibia | 4.7 | | | |
| 87 | Pakistan | 4.7 | | | |
| 88 | Botswana | 4.6 | | | |
| 89 | Morocco | 4.6 | | | |
| 90 | Suriname | 4.6 | | | |
| 91 | Honduras | 4.6 | | | |
| 92 | Guyana | 4.6 | | | |
| 93 | Croatia | 4.6 | | | |
| 94 | Mexico | 4.6 | | | |
| 95 | Zambia | 4.5 | | | |
| 96 | Barbados | 4.5 | | | |
| 97 | Mauritania | 4.5 | | | |
| 98 | Mongolia | 4.5 | | | |
| 99 | Montenegro | 4.5 | | | |
| 100 | Madagascar | 4.4 | | | |
| 101 | Kazakhstan | 4.4 | | | |
| 102 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.4 | | | |
| 103 | Italy | 4.4 | | | |
| 104 | Lesotho | 4.3 | | | |
| 105 | Azerbaijan | 4.3 | | | |
| 106 | Russian Federation | 4.3 | | | |
| 107 | Argentina | 4.3 | | | |
| 108 | Tanzania | 4.3 | | | |
| 109 | Algeria | 4.2 | | | |
| 110 | Nepal | 4.2 | | | |
| 111 | Ukraine | 4.2 | | | |
| 112 | Cambodia | 4.2 | | | |
| 113 | Burkina Faso | 4.2 | | | |
| 114 | Uruguay | 4.2 | | | |
| 115 | Georgia | 4.2 | | | |
| 116 | Albania | 4.1 | | | |
| 117 | Tajikistan | 4.1 | | | |
| 118 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4.0 | | | |
| 119 | Paraguay | 4.0 | | | |
| 120 | Serbia | 4.0 | | | |
| 121 | Kyrgyz Republic | 4.0 | | | |
| 122 | Libya | 4.0 | | | |
| 123 | Ethiopia | 4.0 | | | |
| 124 | Ecuador | 3.9 | | | |
| 125 | Nicaragua | 3.8 | | | |
| 126 | Bolivia | 3.8 | | | |
| 127 | Mozambique | 3.8 | | | |
| 128 | Armenia | 3.6 | | | |
| 129 | Zimbabwe | 3.4 | | | |
| 130 | Burundi | 3.4 | | | |
| 131 | Venezuela | 3.3 | | | |
| 132 | Timor-Leste | 3.1 | | | |
| 133 | Chad | 3.0 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.0 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.0 | 7 |
|------|---------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|-----------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Netherlands..... | 5.9 | | | | 68 | Benin..... | 3.9 | | | |
| 2 | Sweden..... | 5.9 | | | | 69 | Zambia..... | 3.9 | | | |
| 3 | Germany..... | 5.8 | | | | 70 | Peru..... | 3.9 | | | |
| 4 | New Zealand..... | 5.6 | | | | 71 | Brunei Darussalam..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 5 | Denmark..... | 5.6 | | | | 72 | Montenegro..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 6 | Finland..... | 5.5 | | | | 73 | Mauritius..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 7 | Australia..... | 5.5 | | | | 74 | Namibia..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 8 | Singapore..... | 5.4 | | | | 75 | Tanzania..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 9 | Norway..... | 5.4 | | | | 76 | Italy..... | 3.7 | | | |
| 10 | France..... | 5.4 | | | | 77 | Burkina Faso..... | 3.7 | | | |
| 11 | United States..... | 5.4 | | | | 78 | Pakistan..... | 3.7 | | | |
| 12 | Austria..... | 5.3 | | | | 79 | Botswana..... | 3.7 | | | |
| 13 | Japan..... | 5.3 | | | | 80 | Libya..... | 3.7 | | | |
| 14 | Belgium..... | 5.3 | | | | 81 | Guyana..... | 3.7 | | | |
| 15 | South Africa..... | 5.3 | | | | 82 | El Salvador..... | 3.6 | | | |
| 16 | Luxembourg..... | 5.3 | | | | 83 | Uganda..... | 3.6 | | | |
| 17 | United Kingdom..... | 5.2 | | | | 84 | Hong Kong SAR..... | 3.6 | | | |
| 18 | Puerto Rico..... | 5.2 | | | | 85 | Syria..... | 3.6 | | | |
| 19 | Canada..... | 5.2 | | | | 86 | Croatia..... | 3.6 | | | |
| 20 | Ireland..... | 5.1 | | | | 87 | Philippines..... | 3.5 | | | |
| 21 | Switzerland..... | 5.1 | | | | 88 | Uruguay..... | 3.5 | | | |
| 22 | Taiwan, China..... | 5.0 | | | | 89 | Mexico..... | 3.5 | | | |
| 23 | Iceland..... | 4.9 | | | | 90 | Bangladesh..... | 3.5 | | | |
| 24 | Tunisia..... | 4.9 | | | | 91 | Lesotho..... | 3.5 | | | |
| 25 | India..... | 4.9 | | | | 92 | Kazakhstan..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 26 | Cyprus..... | 4.9 | | | | 93 | Zimbabwe..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 27 | Czech Republic..... | 4.9 | | | | 94 | Mali..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 28 | Chile..... | 4.8 | | | | 95 | Egypt..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 29 | United Arab Emirates..... | 4.7 | | | | 96 | Côte d'Ivoire..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 30 | Indonesia..... | 4.7 | | | | 97 | Kuwait..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 31 | Korea, Rep..... | 4.6 | | | | 98 | Lithuania..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 32 | Spain..... | 4.6 | | | | 99 | Bulgaria..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 33 | Gambia, The..... | 4.6 | | | | 100 | Macedonia, FYR..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 34 | Slovak Republic..... | 4.6 | | | | 101 | Madagascar..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 35 | Estonia..... | 4.6 | | | | 102 | Cameroon..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 36 | Brazil..... | 4.5 | | | | 103 | Honduras..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 37 | Jordan..... | 4.5 | | | | 104 | Trinidad and Tobago..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 38 | Malta..... | 4.5 | | | | 105 | Cambodia..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 39 | Qatar..... | 4.5 | | | | 106 | Ghana..... | 3.4 | | | |
| 40 | Israel..... | 4.4 | | | | 107 | Russian Federation..... | 3.3 | | | |
| 41 | Saudi Arabia..... | 4.4 | | | | 108 | Guatemala..... | 3.3 | | | |
| 42 | Slovenia..... | 4.4 | | | | 109 | Tajikistan..... | 3.3 | | | |
| 43 | Portugal..... | 4.4 | | | | 110 | Nepal..... | 3.3 | | | |
| 44 | Bahrain..... | 4.4 | | | | 111 | Ukraine..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 45 | Turkey..... | 4.4 | | | | 112 | Argentina..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 46 | Sri Lanka..... | 4.3 | | | | 113 | Mozambique..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 47 | Malaysia..... | 4.3 | | | | 114 | Albania..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 48 | Oman..... | 4.3 | | | | 115 | Dominican Republic..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 49 | Kenya..... | 4.3 | | | | 116 | Azerbaijan..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 50 | China..... | 4.2 | | | | 117 | Algeria..... | 3.1 | | | |
| 51 | Poland..... | 4.2 | | | | 118 | Nicaragua..... | 3.1 | | | |
| 52 | Costa Rica..... | 4.2 | | | | 119 | Ethiopia..... | 3.1 | | | |
| 53 | Thailand..... | 4.1 | | | | 120 | Suriname..... | 3.1 | | | |
| 54 | Hungary..... | 4.1 | | | | 121 | Burundi..... | 3.0 | | | |
| 55 | Panama..... | 4.1 | | | | 122 | Mongolia..... | 3.0 | | | |
| 56 | Vietnam..... | 4.1 | | | | 123 | Kyrgyz Republic..... | 3.0 | | | |
| 57 | Nigeria..... | 4.1 | | | | 124 | Venezuela..... | 2.9 | | | |
| 58 | Jamaica..... | 4.1 | | | | 125 | Georgia..... | 2.9 | | | |
| 59 | Greece..... | 4.1 | | | | 126 | Chad..... | 2.8 | | | |
| 60 | Senegal..... | 4.0 | | | | 127 | Timor-Leste..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 61 | Morocco..... | 4.0 | | | | 128 | Paraguay..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 62 | Malawi..... | 4.0 | | | | 129 | Bolivia..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 63 | Latvia..... | 4.0 | | | | 130 | Serbia..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 64 | Mauritania..... | 4.0 | | | | 131 | Ecuador..... | 2.7 | | | |
| 65 | Colombia..... | 4.0 | | | | 132 | Armenia..... | 2.6 | | | |
| 66 | Romania..... | 3.9 | | | | 133 | Bosnia and Herzegovina..... | 2.4 | | | |
| 67 | Barbados..... | 3.9 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.6 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.6 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Bahrain | 6.3 | | | | 68 | Philippines | 3.5 | | | |
| 2 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.1 | | | | 69 | Panama | 3.4 | | | |
| 3 | United Arab Emirates | 6.0 | | | | 70 | Algeria | 3.4 | | | |
| 4 | Singapore | 5.7 | | | | 71 | Lesotho | 3.4 | | | |
| 5 | Oman | 5.6 | | | | 72 | Korea, Rep. | 3.4 | | | |
| 6 | Mauritius | 5.6 | | | | 73 | Jordan | 3.4 | | | |
| 7 | Luxembourg | 5.6 | | | | 74 | Nicaragua | 3.4 | | | |
| 8 | Saudi Arabia | 5.4 | | | | 75 | Madagascar | 3.3 | | | |
| 9 | Kuwait | 5.3 | | | | 76 | Burkina Faso | 3.3 | | | |
| 10 | Qatar | 5.2 | | | | 77 | Ethiopia | 3.3 | | | |
| 11 | Iceland | 5.1 | | | | 78 | Greece | 3.3 | | | |
| 12 | Switzerland | 5.0 | | | | 79 | Sri Lanka | 3.3 | | | |
| 13 | Cyprus | 5.0 | | | | 80 | Latvia | 3.3 | | | |
| 14 | Brunei Darussalam | 5.0 | | | | 81 | Bulgaria | 3.3 | | | |
| 15 | Estonia | 4.8 | | | | 82 | Morocco | 3.2 | | | |
| 16 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.7 | | | | 83 | Lithuania | 3.2 | | | |
| 17 | Tunisia | 4.6 | | | | 84 | United Kingdom | 3.2 | | | |
| 18 | Slovak Republic | 4.5 | | | | 85 | Senegal | 3.2 | | | |
| 19 | Georgia | 4.5 | | | | 86 | Armenia | 3.2 | | | |
| 20 | Botswana | 4.5 | | | | 87 | Spain | 3.2 | | | |
| 21 | Paraguay | 4.5 | | | | 88 | Tajikistan | 3.2 | | | |
| 22 | Indonesia | 4.5 | | | | 89 | Kazakhstan | 3.2 | | | |
| 23 | Libya | 4.4 | | | | 90 | Mali | 3.1 | | | |
| 24 | Taiwan, China | 4.3 | | | | 91 | Mexico | 3.1 | | | |
| 25 | El Salvador | 4.2 | | | | 92 | France | 3.1 | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | 4.2 | | | | 93 | Mozambique | 3.1 | | | |
| 27 | South Africa | 4.2 | | | | 94 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.1 | | | |
| 28 | Barbados | 4.2 | | | | 95 | Puerto Rico | 3.1 | | | |
| 29 | India | 4.2 | | | | 96 | Uganda | 3.1 | | | |
| 30 | Malaysia | 4.2 | | | | 97 | Serbia | 3.1 | | | |
| 31 | Montenegro | 4.2 | | | | 98 | Zambia | 3.1 | | | |
| 32 | China | 4.1 | | | | 99 | Russian Federation | 3.1 | | | |
| 33 | Malta | 4.0 | | | | 100 | Malawi | 3.0 | | | |
| 34 | Syria | 4.0 | | | | 101 | Japan | 3.0 | | | |
| 35 | Timor-Leste | 4.0 | | | | 102 | Portugal | 3.0 | | | |
| 36 | Gambia, The | 3.9 | | | | 103 | Venezuela | 3.0 | | | |
| 37 | Honduras | 3.9 | | | | 104 | Benin | 3.0 | | | |
| 38 | Azerbaijan | 3.9 | | | | 105 | Suriname | 3.0 | | | |
| 39 | Namibia | 3.9 | | | | 106 | Germany | 2.9 | | | |
| 40 | Thailand | 3.9 | | | | 107 | Ecuador | 2.9 | | | |
| 41 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.9 | | | | 108 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.9 | | | |
| 42 | Chile | 3.9 | | | | 109 | Finland | 2.9 | | | |
| 43 | Costa Rica | 3.9 | | | | 110 | Poland | 2.8 | | | |
| 44 | Guatemala | 3.9 | | | | 111 | Sweden | 2.8 | | | |
| 45 | Czech Republic | 3.9 | | | | 112 | Kenya | 2.8 | | | |
| 46 | Norway | 3.8 | | | | 113 | Cameroon | 2.8 | | | |
| 47 | Nigeria | 3.8 | | | | 114 | Uruguay | 2.8 | | | |
| 48 | Vietnam | 3.8 | | | | 115 | Dominican Republic | 2.8 | | | |
| 49 | Peru | 3.7 | | | | 116 | Croatia | 2.8 | | | |
| 50 | Cambodia | 3.7 | | | | 117 | Chad | 2.8 | | | |
| 51 | Pakistan | 3.7 | | | | 118 | Guyana | 2.8 | | | |
| 52 | Egypt | 3.7 | | | | 119 | Burundi | 2.8 | | | |
| 53 | New Zealand | 3.7 | | | | 120 | Colombia | 2.7 | | | |
| 54 | Mauritania | 3.7 | | | | 121 | Turkey | 2.7 | | | |
| 55 | Netherlands | 3.6 | | | | 122 | Romania | 2.7 | | | |
| 56 | Slovenia | 3.6 | | | | 123 | Jamaica | 2.6 | | | |
| 57 | Albania | 3.6 | | | | 124 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.5 | | | |
| 58 | Nepal | 3.6 | | | | 125 | Bolivia | 2.5 | | | |
| 59 | United States | 3.6 | | | | 126 | Italy | 2.5 | | | |
| 60 | Mongolia | 3.6 | | | | 127 | Zimbabwe | 2.4 | | | |
| 61 | Ghana | 3.6 | | | | 128 | Ukraine | 2.4 | | | |
| 62 | Tanzania | 3.6 | | | | 129 | Denmark | 2.3 | | | |
| 63 | Bangladesh | 3.5 | | | | 130 | Belgium | 2.3 | | | |
| 64 | Israel | 3.5 | | | | 131 | Argentina | 2.2 | | | |
| 65 | Canada | 3.5 | | | | 132 | Hungary | 1.9 | | | |
| 66 | Australia | 3.5 | | | | 133 | Brazil | 1.9 | | | |
| 67 | Austria | 3.5 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

6.05 Total tax rate (hard data)

This variable is a combination of profit tax (% of profits), labor tax and contribution (% of profits), and other taxes (% of profits) | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Qatar | 11.3 | 68 | Madagascar | 42.8 |
| 2 | Kuwait | 14.4 | 69 | Syria | 43.5 |
| 2 | United Arab Emirates | 14.4 | 70 | Portugal | 43.6 |
| 4 | Saudi Arabia | 14.5 | 71 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 44.1 |
| 5 | Bahrain | 15.0 | 72 | Burkina Faso | 44.6 |
| 6 | Zambia | 16.1 | 72 | Morocco | 44.6 |
| 7 | Botswana | 17.1 | 74 | Tanzania | 45.1 |
| 8 | Lesotho | 18.0 | 75 | Canada | 45.4 |
| 9 | Macedonia, FYR | 18.4 | 75 | Côte d'Ivoire | 45.4 |
| 10 | Luxembourg | 21.0 | 77 | Turkey | 45.5 |
| 11 | Oman | 21.6 | 78 | Senegal | 46.0 |
| 12 | Mauritius | 22.2 | 79 | Egypt | 46.1 |
| 13 | Cambodia | 22.6 | 80 | Lithuania | 46.4 |
| 14 | Hong Kong SAR | 24.2 | 81 | Greece | 47.4 |
| 15 | Namibia | 25.3 | 81 | Slovak Republic | 47.4 |
| 16 | Chile | 25.9 | 83 | Finland | 47.8 |
| 17 | Iceland | 26.8 | 84 | Romania | 48.0 |
| 18 | Singapore | 27.9 | 85 | Czech Republic | 48.6 |
| 18 | Suriname | 27.9 | 85 | Estonia | 48.6 |
| 20 | Timor-Leste | 28.3 | 87 | Russian Federation | 48.7 |
| 21 | Ireland | 28.8 | 88 | Honduras | 49.3 |
| 22 | Pakistan | 28.9 | 89 | Australia | 50.3 |
| 22 | Switzerland | 28.9 | 90 | Albania | 50.5 |
| 24 | Denmark | 29.9 | 90 | Germany | 50.5 |
| 25 | Mongolia | 30.3 | 92 | Panama | 50.6 |
| 26 | Ethiopia | 31.1 | 93 | Philippines | 50.8 |
| 26 | Jordan | 31.1 | 94 | Kenya | 50.9 |
| 28 | Malawi | 31.4 | 95 | Jamaica | 51.3 |
| 29 | Montenegro | 31.8 | 96 | Cameroon | 51.4 |
| 30 | Nigeria | 32.2 | 96 | Mali | 51.4 |
| 31 | Croatia | 32.5 | 98 | Mexico | 51.5 |
| 32 | Ghana | 32.7 | 99 | Austria | 54.5 |
| 33 | Latvia | 33.0 | 99 | Sweden | 54.5 |
| 34 | Trinidad and Tobago | 33.1 | 101 | Japan | 55.4 |
| 35 | Korea, Rep. | 33.7 | 102 | Costa Rica | 55.7 |
| 36 | Israel | 33.9 | 103 | Venezuela | 56.6 |
| 37 | Serbia | 34.0 | 104 | Hungary | 57.5 |
| 38 | Nepal | 34.1 | 105 | Belgium | 58.1 |
| 39 | South Africa | 34.2 | 106 | Ukraine | 58.4 |
| 40 | Mozambique | 34.3 | 107 | Uruguay | 58.5 |
| 41 | Malaysia | 34.5 | 108 | Tunisia | 59.1 |
| 41 | Uganda | 34.5 | 109 | Spain | 60.2 |
| 43 | Bulgaria | 34.9 | 110 | Chad | 60.5 |
| 43 | Ecuador | 34.9 | 111 | Kyrgyz Republic | 61.4 |
| 43 | El Salvador | 34.9 | 112 | Nicaragua | 63.2 |
| 46 | Paraguay | 35.0 | 113 | Sri Lanka | 63.7 |
| 47 | United Kingdom | 35.3 | 113 | Zimbabwe | 63.7 |
| 48 | New Zealand | 35.6 | 115 | Puerto Rico | 64.7 |
| 49 | Dominican Republic | 35.7 | 116 | France | 65.4 |
| 50 | Kazakhstan | 36.4 | 117 | Brazil | 69.4 |
| 51 | Guatemala | 36.5 | 118 | India | 71.5 |
| 52 | Armenia | 36.6 | 119 | Benin | 73.2 |
| 53 | Slovenia | 36.7 | 120 | Italy | 73.3 |
| 54 | Indonesia | 37.3 | 121 | Algeria | 74.2 |
| 55 | Brunei Darussalam | 37.4 | 122 | Bolivia | 78.1 |
| 56 | Thailand | 37.8 | 123 | Colombia | 78.4 |
| 57 | Georgia | 38.6 | 124 | China | 79.9 |
| 58 | Netherlands | 39.1 | 125 | Tajikistan | 85.5 |
| 59 | Guyana | 39.4 | 126 | Mauritania | 98.7 |
| 60 | Bangladesh | 39.5 | 127 | Argentina | 108.1 |
| 61 | Vietnam | 40.1 | 128 | Burundi | 278.7 |
| 62 | Poland | 40.2 | 129 | Gambia, The | 292.4 |
| 63 | Taiwan, China | 40.4 | n/a | Barbados | n/a |
| 64 | Azerbaijan | 41.1 | n/a | Cyprus | n/a |
| 65 | Peru | 41.2 | n/a | Libya | n/a |
| 66 | Norway | 41.6 | n/a | Malta | n/a |
| 67 | United States | 42.3 | | | |

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business (hard data)

Number of procedures required to start a business | 2008



SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

¹ 2009

6.07 Time required to start a business (hard data)

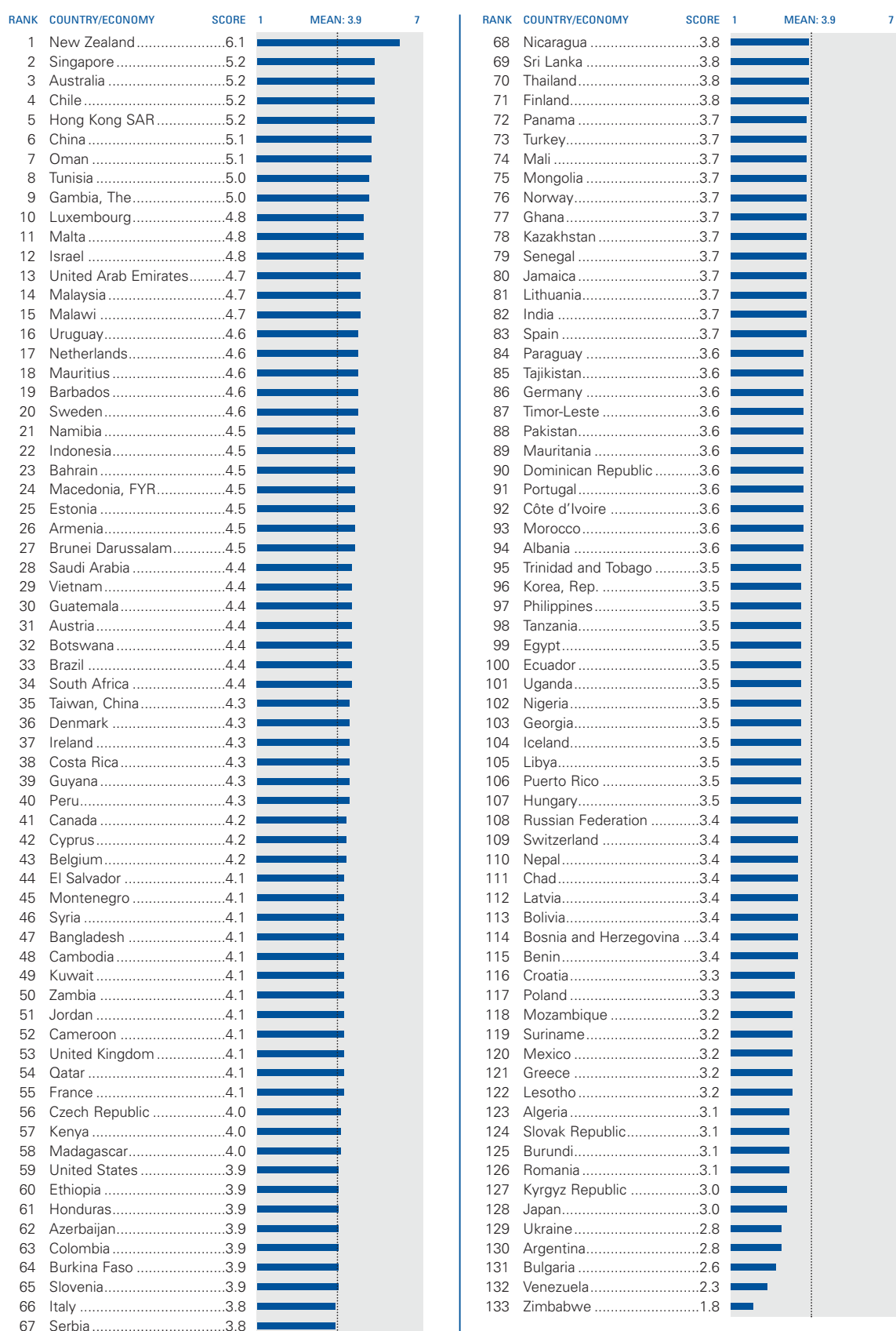
Number of days required to start a business | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | New Zealand | 1.0 |
| 2 | Australia | 2.0 |
| 3 | Georgia | 3.0 |
| 4 | Belgium | 4.0 |
| 4 | Singapore | 4.0 |
| 6 | Canada | 5.0 |
| 6 | Hungary | 5.0 |
| 6 | Iceland | 5.0 |
| 9 | Denmark | 6.0 |
| 9 | Mauritius | 6.0 |
| 9 | Portugal | 6.0 |
| 9 | Qatar | 6.0 |
| 9 | Turkey | 6.0 |
| 9 | United States | 6.0 |
| 15 | Egypt | 7.0 |
| 15 | Estonia | 7.0 |
| 15 | France | 7.0 |
| 15 | Madagascar | 7.0 |
| 15 | Puerto Rico | 7.0 |
| 20 | Albania | 8.0 |
| 20 | Jamaica | 8.0 |
| 20 | Senegal | 8.0 |
| 23 | Bahrain | 9.0 |
| 23 | Macedonia, FYR | 9.0 |
| 25 | Italy | 10.0 |
| 25 | Netherlands | 10.0 |
| 25 | Norway | 10.0 |
| 25 | Romania | 10.0 |
| 29 | Hong Kong SAR | 11.0 |
| 29 | Tunisia | 11.0 |
| 31 | Morocco | 12.0 |
| 31 | Saudi Arabia | 12.0 |
| 33 | Ireland | 13.0 |
| 33 | Malaysia | 13.0 |
| 33 | Mongolia | 13.0 |
| 33 | Panama | 13.0 |
| 33 | United Kingdom | 13.0 |
| 38 | Finland | 14.0 |
| 38 | Jordan | 14.0 |
| 38 | Oman | 14.0 |
| 41 | Czech Republic | 15.0 |
| 41 | Kyrgyz Republic | 15.0 |
| 41 | Sweden | 15.0 |
| 44 | Azerbaijan | 16.0 |
| 44 | Burkina Faso | 16.0 |
| 44 | Ethiopia | 16.0 |
| 44 | Latvia | 16.0 |
| 44 | Slovak Republic | 16.0 |
| 49 | El Salvador | 17.0 |
| 49 | Korea, Rep. | 17.0 |
| 49 | Syria | 17.0 |
| 49 | United Arab Emirates | 17.0 |
| 53 | Armenia | 18.0 |
| 53 | Germany | 18.0 |
| 53 | Zambia | 18.0 |
| 56 | Dominican Republic | 19.0 |
| 56 | Greece | 19.0 |
| 56 | Mauritania | 19.0 |
| 56 | Slovenia | 19.0 |
| 60 | Honduras | 20.0 |
| 60 | Switzerland | 20.0 |
| 62 | Kazakhstan | 21.0 |
| 62 | Montenegro | 21.0 |
| 64 | South Africa | 22.0 |
| 65 | Japan | 23.0 |
| 65 | Serbia | 23.0 |
| 67 | Algeria | 24.0 |
| 67 | Pakistan | 24.0 |
| 69 | Uganda | 25.0 |
| 70 | Guatemala | 26.0 |
| 70 | Lithuania | 26.0 |
| 70 | Luxembourg | 26.0 |
| 70 | Mali | 26.0 |
| 70 | Mozambique | 26.0 |
| 75 | Chile | 27.0 |
| 75 | Gambia, The | 27.0 |
| 75 | Ukraine | 27.0 |
| 78 | Austria | 28.0 |
| 78 | Mexico | 28.0 |
| 80 | Russian Federation | 29.0 |
| 80 | Tanzania | 29.0 |
| 82 | India | 30.0 |
| 82 | Kenya | 30.0 |
| 84 | Benin | 31.0 |
| 84 | Nepal | 31.0 |
| 84 | Nigeria | 31.0 |
| 84 | Poland | 31.0 |
| 88 | Argentina | 32.0 |
| 89 | Thailand | 33.0 |
| 90 | Ghana | 34.0 |
| 90 | Israel | 34.0 |
| 92 | Kuwait | 35.0 |
| 92 | Paraguay | 35.0 |
| 94 | Colombia | 36.0 |
| 95 | Cameroon | 37.0 |
| 96 | Sri Lanka | 38.0 |
| 97 | Malawi | 39.0 |
| 97 | Nicaragua | 39.0 |
| 99 | China | 40.0 |
| 99 | Côte d'Ivoire | 40.0 |
| 99 | Croatia | 40.0 |
| 99 | Guyana | 40.0 |
| 99 | Lesotho | 40.0 |
| 104 | Taiwan, China | 42.0 |
| 105 | Burundi | 43.0 |
| 105 | Trinidad and Tobago | 43.0 |
| 107 | Uruguay | 44.0 |
| 108 | Spain | 47.0 |
| 109 | Bulgaria | 49.0 |
| 109 | Tajikistan | 49.0 |
| 111 | Bolivia | 50.0 |
| 111 | Vietnam | 50.0 |
| 113 | Philippines | 52.0 |
| 114 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 60.0 |
| 114 | Costa Rica | 60.0 |
| 116 | Ecuador | 65.0 |
| 116 | Peru | 65.0 |
| 118 | Namibia | 66.0 |
| 119 | Bangladesh | 73.0 |
| 120 | Chad | 75.0 |
| 121 | Indonesia | 76.0 |
| 122 | Botswana | 78.0 |
| 123 | Timor-Leste | 83.0 |
| 124 | Cambodia | 85.0 |
| 125 | Zimbabwe | 96.0 |
| 126 | Brunei Darussalam | 116.0 |
| 127 | Venezuela | 141.0 |
| 128 | Brazil | 152.0 |
| 129 | Suriname | 694.0 |
| n/a | Barbados | n/a |
| n/a | Cyprus | n/a |
| n/a | Libya | n/a |
| n/a | Malta | n/a |

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

6.08 Agricultural policy costs

How would you assess the agricultural policy in your country? (1 = it is excessively burdensome for the economy; 7 = it balances the interests of taxpayers, consumers, and producers) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.6 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.5 | | | |
| 2 | Chile | 6.4 | | | |
| 3 | Singapore | 6.4 | | | |
| 4 | New Zealand | 6.2 | | | |
| 5 | Qatar | 6.2 | | | |
| 6 | Sweden | 6.0 | | | |
| 7 | United Arab Emirates | 6.0 | | | |
| 8 | Luxembourg | 6.0 | | | |
| 9 | Czech Republic | 5.9 | | | |
| 10 | Finland | 5.9 | | | |
| 11 | Slovak Republic | 5.8 | | | |
| 12 | Belgium | 5.8 | | | |
| 13 | Estonia | 5.7 | | | |
| 14 | Ireland | 5.7 | | | |
| 15 | Austria | 5.6 | | | |
| 16 | Bahrain | 5.6 | | | |
| 17 | Latvia | 5.5 | | | |
| 18 | Portugal | 5.5 | | | |
| 19 | Georgia | 5.4 | | | |
| 20 | Israel | 5.4 | | | |
| 21 | Denmark | 5.4 | | | |
| 22 | Australia | 5.4 | | | |
| 23 | Netherlands | 5.4 | | | |
| 24 | Malta | 5.4 | | | |
| 25 | Hungary | 5.4 | | | |
| 26 | Oman | 5.4 | | | |
| 27 | Cyprus | 5.4 | | | |
| 28 | United Kingdom | 5.3 | | | |
| 29 | France | 5.3 | | | |
| 30 | Slovenia | 5.2 | | | |
| 31 | Jamaica | 5.1 | | | |
| 32 | Greece | 5.1 | | | |
| 33 | Germany | 5.1 | | | |
| 34 | Mauritius | 5.1 | | | |
| 35 | Ghana | 5.1 | | | |
| 36 | Montenegro | 5.1 | | | |
| 37 | Saudi Arabia | 5.1 | | | |
| 38 | Indonesia | 5.0 | | | |
| 39 | Trinidad and Tobago | 5.0 | | | |
| 40 | Gambia, The | 4.9 | | | |
| 41 | Spain | 4.9 | | | |
| 42 | Botswana | 4.9 | | | |
| 43 | Peru | 4.9 | | | |
| 44 | United States | 4.9 | | | |
| 45 | Canada | 4.9 | | | |
| 46 | Mauritania | 4.9 | | | |
| 47 | Mexico | 4.8 | | | |
| 48 | Zambia | 4.8 | | | |
| 49 | Poland | 4.8 | | | |
| 50 | Lithuania | 4.8 | | | |
| 51 | El Salvador | 4.8 | | | |
| 52 | Romania | 4.8 | | | |
| 53 | Italy | 4.8 | | | |
| 54 | Albania | 4.8 | | | |
| 55 | Puerto Rico | 4.8 | | | |
| 56 | Taiwan, China | 4.8 | | | |
| 57 | Guyana | 4.7 | | | |
| 58 | South Africa | 4.7 | | | |
| 59 | Turkey | 4.7 | | | |
| 60 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.7 | | | |
| 61 | Namibia | 4.7 | | | |
| 62 | Tunisia | 4.7 | | | |
| 63 | Honduras | 4.7 | | | |
| 64 | Burkina Faso | 4.7 | | | |
| 65 | Guatemala | 4.6 | | | |
| 66 | Croatia | 4.6 | | | |
| 67 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.6 | | | |
| 68 | Jordan | 4.6 | | | |
| 69 | China | 4.6 | | | |
| 70 | Algeria | 4.6 | | | |
| 71 | Benin | 4.6 | | | |
| 72 | Kuwait | 4.5 | | | |
| 73 | Cameroon | 4.5 | | | |
| 74 | Uruguay | 4.5 | | | |
| 75 | Korea, Rep. | 4.5 | | | |
| 76 | Suriname | 4.5 | | | |
| 77 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.5 | | | |
| 78 | Tanzania | 4.5 | | | |
| 79 | India | 4.4 | | | |
| 80 | Thailand | 4.4 | | | |
| 81 | Panama | 4.4 | | | |
| 82 | Paraguay | 4.3 | | | |
| 83 | Malaysia | 4.3 | | | |
| 84 | Serbia | 4.3 | | | |
| 85 | Libya | 4.3 | | | |
| 86 | Senegal | 4.3 | | | |
| 87 | Barbados | 4.3 | | | |
| 88 | Bangladesh | 4.3 | | | |
| 89 | Uganda | 4.3 | | | |
| 90 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4.3 | | | |
| 91 | Costa Rica | 4.2 | | | |
| 92 | Madagascar | 4.2 | | | |
| 93 | Switzerland | 4.2 | | | |
| 94 | Bulgaria | 4.2 | | | |
| 95 | Japan | 4.2 | | | |
| 96 | Cambodia | 4.2 | | | |
| 97 | Armenia | 4.2 | | | |
| 98 | Philippines | 4.2 | | | |
| 99 | Iceland | 4.2 | | | |
| 100 | Mongolia | 4.1 | | | |
| 101 | Syria | 4.1 | | | |
| 102 | Morocco | 4.1 | | | |
| 103 | Vietnam | 4.1 | | | |
| 104 | Norway | 4.1 | | | |
| 105 | Sri Lanka | 4.1 | | | |
| 106 | Malawi | 4.1 | | | |
| 107 | Mozambique | 4.0 | | | |
| 108 | Pakistan | 4.0 | | | |
| 109 | Nigeria | 4.0 | | | |
| 110 | Ukraine | 4.0 | | | |
| 111 | Lesotho | 3.9 | | | |
| 112 | Dominican Republic | 3.9 | | | |
| 113 | Azerbaijan | 3.9 | | | |
| 114 | Egypt | 3.9 | | | |
| 115 | Ethiopia | 3.9 | | | |
| 116 | Kenya | 3.9 | | | |
| 117 | Brazil | 3.9 | | | |
| 118 | Zimbabwe | 3.8 | | | |
| 119 | Nepal | 3.8 | | | |
| 120 | Mali | 3.8 | | | |
| 121 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.7 | | | |
| 122 | Kazakhstan | 3.7 | | | |
| 123 | Tajikistan | 3.7 | | | |
| 124 | Nicaragua | 3.6 | | | |
| 125 | Russian Federation | 3.6 | | | |
| 126 | Timor-Leste | 3.6 | | | |
| 127 | Burundi | 3.5 | | | |
| 128 | Colombia | 3.5 | | | |
| 129 | Chad | 3.4 | | | |
| 130 | Argentina | 3.3 | | | |
| 131 | Venezuela | 3.2 | | | |
| 132 | Bolivia | 3.1 | | | |
| 133 | Ecuador | 2.7 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

6.10 Tariff barriers (hard data)

Trade-weighted average tariff rate | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Hong Kong SAR | 0.0 |
| 1 | Libya | 0.0 |
| 3 | Singapore | 0.0 |
| 4 | Georgia | 0.7 |
| 5 | Austria | 1.1 |
| 5 | Belgium | 1.1 |
| 5 | Bulgaria | 1.1 |
| 5 | Cyprus | 1.1 |
| 5 | Czech Republic | 1.1 |
| 5 | Denmark | 1.1 |
| 5 | Estonia | 1.1 |
| 5 | Finland | 1.1 |
| 5 | France | 1.1 |
| 5 | Germany | 1.1 |
| 5 | Greece | 1.1 |
| 5 | Hungary | 1.1 |
| 5 | Ireland | 1.1 |
| 5 | Italy | 1.1 |
| 5 | Latvia | 1.1 |
| 5 | Lithuania | 1.1 |
| 5 | Luxembourg | 1.1 |
| 5 | Malta | 1.1 |
| 5 | Netherlands | 1.1 |
| 5 | Poland | 1.1 |
| 5 | Portugal | 1.1 |
| 5 | Romania | 1.1 |
| 5 | Slovak Republic | 1.1 |
| 5 | Slovenia | 1.1 |
| 5 | Spain | 1.1 |
| 5 | Sweden | 1.1 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 1.1 |
| 32 | New Zealand | 1.1 |
| 33 | Puerto Rico | 1.7 |
| 33 | United States | 1.7 |
| 35 | Switzerland | 2.4 |
| 36 | Canada | 2.4 |
| 37 | Croatia | 2.4 |
| 38 | Peru | 2.9 |
| 39 | Montenegro | 2.9 |
| 40 | Costa Rica | 3.0 |
| 41 | Kazakhstan | 3.1 |
| 42 | Guatemala | 3.3 |
| 43 | El Salvador | 3.4 |
| 44 | Mauritius | 3.6 |
| 45 | Japan | 3.6 |
| 46 | Turkey | 3.8 |
| 47 | Albania | 4.0 |
| 48 | Lesotho | 4.2 |
| 49 | Ukraine | 4.2 |
| 50 | Philippines | 4.2 |
| 51 | Iceland | 4.3 |
| 52 | Serbia | 4.5 |
| 53 | Botswana | 4.6 |
| 54 | Chile | 4.6 |
| 55 | United Arab Emirates | 4.8 |
| 56 | Israel | 4.8 |
| 57 | Norway | 4.9 |
| 58 | Oman | 4.9 |
| 59 | Qatar | 4.9 |
| 60 | Mongolia | 5.0 |
| 61 | Bahrain | 5.0 |
| 62 | Trinidad and Tobago | 5.2 |
| 63 | Panama | 5.3 |
| 64 | Taiwan, China | 5.4 |
| 65 | Brunei Darussalam | 5.7 |
| 66 | Tajikistan | 5.8 |
| 67 | Saudi Arabia | 5.8 |
| 68 | Malaysia | 5.9 |
| 69 | Kuwait | 6.0 |
| 70 | Azerbaijan | 6.0 |
| 71 | Indonesia | 6.1 |
| 72 | Uruguay | 6.1 |
| 73 | South Africa | 6.1 |
| 74 | Nicaragua | 6.1 |
| 75 | Dominican Republic | 6.2 |
| 76 | Paraguay | 6.5 |
| 77 | Honduras | 6.5 |
| 78 | Thailand | 7.6 |
| 79 | Ecuador | 7.7 |
| 80 | Kenya | 7.7 |
| 81 | Mozambique | 7.7 |
| 82 | Benin | 7.8 |
| 83 | Argentina | 7.9 |
| 84 | Suriname | 7.9 |
| 85 | Mauritania | 8.0 |
| 86 | Korea, Rep. | 8.0 |
| 87 | Tanzania | 8.1 |
| 88 | Sri Lanka | 8.2 |
| 89 | Bolivia | 8.3 |
| 90 | Madagascar | 8.3 |
| 91 | Macedonia, FYR | 8.4 |
| 92 | Namibia | 8.5 |
| 93 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 8.5 |
| 94 | Brazil | 8.6 |
| 95 | Jamaica | 8.9 |
| 96 | Australia | 9.3 |
| 97 | Mexico | 9.8 |
| 98 | Mali | 9.8 |
| 99 | Burkina Faso | 9.8 |
| 100 | Senegal | 9.8 |
| 101 | Colombia | 10.2 |
| 102 | Ghana | 10.4 |
| 103 | Côte d'Ivoire | 10.5 |
| 104 | India | 10.9 |
| 105 | Pakistan | 11.4 |
| 106 | Guyana | 11.4 |
| 107 | Cambodia | 11.5 |
| 108 | Malawi | 11.5 |
| 109 | Burundi | 11.6 |
| 110 | Kyrgyz Republic | 11.7 |
| 111 | Ethiopia | 12.1 |
| 112 | Uganda | 12.2 |
| 113 | Jordan | 12.2 |
| 114 | Morocco | 12.2 |
| 115 | Nigeria | 12.7 |
| 116 | Nepal | 12.8 |
| 117 | Zimbabwe | 13.0 |
| 118 | Bangladesh | 13.0 |
| 119 | Armenia | 13.6 |
| 120 | China | 13.9 |
| 121 | Cameroon | 14.1 |
| 122 | Zambia | 14.1 |
| 123 | Barbados | 14.6 |
| 124 | Chad | 14.7 |
| 125 | Russian Federation | 14.9 |
| 126 | Vietnam | 14.9 |
| 127 | Venezuela | 15.2 |
| 128 | Algeria | 15.6 |
| 129 | Gambia, The | 16.2 |
| 130 | Tunisia | 16.8 |
| 131 | Egypt | 22.2 |
| 132 | Syria | 22.9 |
| n/a | Timor-Leste | n/a |

SOURCE: International Trade Centre

6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership

How prevalent is foreign ownership of companies in your country? (1 = very rare; 7 = highly prevalent) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.9 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.6 | | | |
| 2 | Slovak Republic | 6.4 | | | |
| 3 | Singapore | 6.4 | | | |
| 4 | Sweden | 6.2 | | | |
| 5 | Luxembourg | 6.2 | | | |
| 6 | Ireland | 6.2 | | | |
| 7 | Chile | 6.1 | | | |
| 8 | Hungary | 6.0 | | | |
| 9 | Finland | 6.0 | | | |
| 10 | United Kingdom | 5.9 | | | |
| 11 | Gambia, The | 5.9 | | | |
| 12 | Belgium | 5.9 | | | |
| 13 | Uruguay | 5.9 | | | |
| 14 | New Zealand | 5.9 | | | |
| 15 | Peru | 5.8 | | | |
| 16 | Costa Rica | 5.8 | | | |
| 17 | Zambia | 5.8 | | | |
| 18 | Switzerland | 5.8 | | | |
| 19 | Bahrain | 5.8 | | | |
| 20 | Uganda | 5.8 | | | |
| 21 | Denmark | 5.7 | | | |
| 22 | Canada | 5.7 | | | |
| 23 | Mexico | 5.7 | | | |
| 24 | Australia | 5.6 | | | |
| 25 | Panama | 5.6 | | | |
| 26 | Austria | 5.6 | | | |
| 27 | France | 5.6 | | | |
| 28 | Netherlands | 5.6 | | | |
| 29 | Dominican Republic | 5.6 | | | |
| 30 | Côte d'Ivoire | 5.5 | | | |
| 31 | Qatar | 5.5 | | | |
| 32 | Czech Republic | 5.5 | | | |
| 33 | Puerto Rico | 5.5 | | | |
| 34 | Norway | 5.5 | | | |
| 35 | El Salvador | 5.4 | | | |
| 36 | Azerbaijan | 5.4 | | | |
| 37 | Namibia | 5.4 | | | |
| 38 | Jamaica | 5.4 | | | |
| 39 | Germany | 5.4 | | | |
| 40 | Guatemala | 5.3 | | | |
| 41 | Indonesia | 5.3 | | | |
| 42 | Ghana | 5.3 | | | |
| 43 | Tunisia | 5.3 | | | |
| 44 | Botswana | 5.3 | | | |
| 45 | South Africa | 5.3 | | | |
| 46 | United States | 5.3 | | | |
| 47 | Honduras | 5.3 | | | |
| 48 | United Arab Emirates | 5.3 | | | |
| 49 | Spain | 5.3 | | | |
| 50 | Estonia | 5.3 | | | |
| 51 | Taiwan, China | 5.3 | | | |
| 52 | Jordan | 5.2 | | | |
| 53 | Barbados | 5.2 | | | |
| 54 | Poland | 5.2 | | | |
| 55 | Trinidad and Tobago | 5.2 | | | |
| 56 | Latvia | 5.2 | | | |
| 57 | Cameroon | 5.2 | | | |
| 58 | Montenegro | 5.2 | | | |
| 59 | Argentina | 5.2 | | | |
| 60 | Mauritius | 5.2 | | | |
| 61 | Georgia | 5.1 | | | |
| 62 | Korea, Rep. | 5.1 | | | |
| 63 | Senegal | 5.1 | | | |
| 64 | Malta | 5.0 | | | |
| 65 | India | 5.0 | | | |
| 66 | Egypt | 5.0 | | | |
| 67 | Kenya | 5.0 | | | |
| 68 | Malaysia | 5.0 | | | |
| 69 | Malawi | 5.0 | | | |
| 70 | Israel | 5.0 | | | |
| 71 | Brazil | 4.9 | | | |
| 72 | Cyprus | 4.9 | | | |
| 73 | Sri Lanka | 4.9 | | | |
| 74 | Lesotho | 4.9 | | | |
| 75 | Turkey | 4.9 | | | |
| 76 | Portugal | 4.9 | | | |
| 77 | Cambodia | 4.9 | | | |
| 78 | Nigeria | 4.9 | | | |
| 79 | Greece | 4.9 | | | |
| 80 | Thailand | 4.8 | | | |
| 81 | Tanzania | 4.8 | | | |
| 82 | Mongolia | 4.8 | | | |
| 83 | Romania | 4.8 | | | |
| 84 | Oman | 4.7 | | | |
| 85 | Lithuania | 4.7 | | | |
| 86 | Morocco | 4.6 | | | |
| 87 | Mozambique | 4.6 | | | |
| 88 | Nicaragua | 4.6 | | | |
| 89 | Colombia | 4.6 | | | |
| 90 | Benin | 4.6 | | | |
| 91 | Madagascar | 4.5 | | | |
| 92 | Bulgaria | 4.5 | | | |
| 93 | Japan | 4.4 | | | |
| 94 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4.4 | | | |
| 95 | Armenia | 4.4 | | | |
| 96 | Albania | 4.4 | | | |
| 97 | Croatia | 4.4 | | | |
| 98 | China | 4.4 | | | |
| 99 | Bangladesh | 4.3 | | | |
| 100 | Serbia | 4.3 | | | |
| 101 | Pakistan | 4.3 | | | |
| 102 | Philippines | 4.3 | | | |
| 103 | Paraguay | 4.3 | | | |
| 104 | Slovenia | 4.3 | | | |
| 105 | Timor-Leste | 4.3 | | | |
| 106 | Saudi Arabia | 4.2 | | | |
| 107 | Vietnam | 4.2 | | | |
| 108 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.2 | | | |
| 109 | Burkina Faso | 4.2 | | | |
| 110 | Guyana | 4.2 | | | |
| 111 | Kazakhstan | 4.1 | | | |
| 112 | Italy | 4.1 | | | |
| 113 | Kyrgyz Republic | 4.0 | | | |
| 114 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.0 | | | |
| 115 | Tajikistan | 3.9 | | | |
| 116 | Suriname | 3.9 | | | |
| 117 | Mali | 3.8 | | | |
| 118 | Ecuador | 3.8 | | | |
| 119 | Mauritania | 3.8 | | | |
| 120 | Russian Federation | 3.7 | | | |
| 121 | Ethiopia | 3.7 | | | |
| 122 | Zimbabwe | 3.6 | | | |
| 123 | Burundi | 3.6 | | | |
| 124 | Venezuela | 3.6 | | | |
| 125 | Ukraine | 3.6 | | | |
| 126 | Iceland | 3.5 | | | |
| 127 | Libya | 3.5 | | | |
| 128 | Chad | 3.3 | | | |
| 129 | Nepal | 3.2 | | | |
| 130 | Bolivia | 3.2 | | | |
| 131 | Kuwait | 3.2 | | | |
| 132 | Syria | 3.2 | | | |
| 133 | Algeria | 3.1 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.8 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.8 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 6.7 | | | | 68 | United States | 4.9 | | | |
| 2 | Ireland | 6.6 | | | | 69 | Mauritania | 4.9 | | | |
| 3 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.5 | | | | 70 | Brazil | 4.9 | | | |
| 4 | Luxembourg | 6.1 | | | | 71 | Germany | 4.9 | | | |
| 5 | Slovak Republic | 6.0 | | | | 72 | Malawi | 4.9 | | | |
| 6 | Mauritius | 6.0 | | | | 73 | Honduras | 4.9 | | | |
| 7 | Tunisia | 5.9 | | | | 74 | Morocco | 4.9 | | | |
| 8 | Bahrain | 5.9 | | | | 75 | Mozambique | 4.8 | | | |
| 9 | Gambia, The | 5.8 | | | | 76 | Saudi Arabia | 4.8 | | | |
| 10 | Malta | 5.8 | | | | 77 | Senegal | 4.8 | | | |
| 11 | Uganda | 5.8 | | | | 78 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.8 | | | |
| 12 | Czech Republic | 5.8 | | | | 79 | Israel | 4.8 | | | |
| 13 | Qatar | 5.7 | | | | 80 | South Africa | 4.8 | | | |
| 14 | Sweden | 5.7 | | | | 81 | Romania | 4.7 | | | |
| 15 | Chile | 5.7 | | | | 82 | Spain | 4.7 | | | |
| 16 | Estonia | 5.7 | | | | 83 | Nigeria | 4.7 | | | |
| 17 | United Kingdom | 5.6 | | | | 84 | Guatemala | 4.7 | | | |
| 18 | Montenegro | 5.6 | | | | 85 | Kenya | 4.7 | | | |
| 19 | United Arab Emirates | 5.6 | | | | 86 | Latvia | 4.7 | | | |
| 20 | Costa Rica | 5.6 | | | | 87 | Poland | 4.7 | | | |
| 21 | Peru | 5.6 | | | | 88 | Norway | 4.6 | | | |
| 22 | Panama | 5.6 | | | | 89 | Armenia | 4.6 | | | |
| 23 | China | 5.6 | | | | 90 | Lesotho | 4.6 | | | |
| 24 | Uruguay | 5.5 | | | | 91 | Guyana | 4.6 | | | |
| 25 | Zambia | 5.5 | | | | 92 | Burkina Faso | 4.6 | | | |
| 26 | Belgium | 5.5 | | | | 93 | Libya | 4.5 | | | |
| 27 | Vietnam | 5.5 | | | | 94 | Colombia | 4.5 | | | |
| 28 | Botswana | 5.5 | | | | 95 | Albania | 4.5 | | | |
| 29 | Sri Lanka | 5.5 | | | | 96 | Ethiopia | 4.5 | | | |
| 30 | Switzerland | 5.5 | | | | 97 | Philippines | 4.5 | | | |
| 31 | Finland | 5.5 | | | | 98 | Japan | 4.5 | | | |
| 32 | Barbados | 5.5 | | | | 99 | Mali | 4.4 | | | |
| 33 | Netherlands | 5.4 | | | | 100 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.3 | | | |
| 34 | Puerto Rico | 5.4 | | | | 101 | Tajikistan | 4.3 | | | |
| 35 | Jamaica | 5.4 | | | | 102 | Syria | 4.3 | | | |
| 36 | Cyprus | 5.4 | | | | 103 | Slovenia | 4.3 | | | |
| 37 | Jordan | 5.4 | | | | 104 | Nicaragua | 4.3 | | | |
| 38 | Georgia | 5.4 | | | | 105 | Madagascar | 4.3 | | | |
| 39 | Taiwan, China | 5.4 | | | | 106 | Serbia | 4.2 | | | |
| 40 | El Salvador | 5.4 | | | | 107 | Kazakhstan | 4.2 | | | |
| 41 | Indonesia | 5.3 | | | | 108 | Cameroon | 4.2 | | | |
| 42 | Portugal | 5.3 | | | | 109 | Benin | 4.2 | | | |
| 43 | Malaysia | 5.3 | | | | 110 | Timor-Leste | 4.2 | | | |
| 44 | Thailand | 5.3 | | | | 111 | Greece | 4.1 | | | |
| 45 | India | 5.3 | | | | 112 | Burundi | 4.1 | | | |
| 46 | Bangladesh | 5.2 | | | | 113 | Nepal | 4.0 | | | |
| 47 | Cambodia | 5.2 | | | | 114 | Bulgaria | 4.0 | | | |
| 48 | Austria | 5.2 | | | | 115 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4.0 | | | |
| 49 | Ghana | 5.1 | | | | 116 | Lithuania | 4.0 | | | |
| 50 | Trinidad and Tobago | 5.1 | | | | 117 | Mongolia | 4.0 | | | |
| 51 | Canada | 5.1 | | | | 118 | Paraguay | 3.9 | | | |
| 52 | Oman | 5.1 | | | | 119 | Iceland | 3.9 | | | |
| 53 | Turkey | 5.1 | | | | 120 | Croatia | 3.9 | | | |
| 54 | Namibia | 5.1 | | | | 121 | Ukraine | 3.8 | | | |
| 55 | Australia | 5.1 | | | | 122 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.7 | | | |
| 56 | Hungary | 5.1 | | | | 123 | Italy | 3.7 | | | |
| 57 | Mexico | 5.1 | | | | 124 | Russian Federation | 3.6 | | | |
| 58 | Denmark | 5.0 | | | | 125 | Algeria | 3.5 | | | |
| 59 | Tanzania | 5.0 | | | | 126 | Kuwait | 3.5 | | | |
| 60 | Côte d'Ivoire | 5.0 | | | | 127 | Suriname | 3.5 | | | |
| 61 | New Zealand | 5.0 | | | | 128 | Argentina | 3.4 | | | |
| 62 | Dominican Republic | 5.0 | | | | 129 | Chad | 3.3 | | | |
| 63 | Egypt | 5.0 | | | | 130 | Ecuador | 2.6 | | | |
| 64 | Azerbaijan | 5.0 | | | | 131 | Zimbabwe | 2.5 | | | |
| 65 | Korea, Rep. | 4.9 | | | | 132 | Venezuela | 2.2 | | | |
| 66 | France | 4.9 | | | | 133 | Bolivia | 2.0 | | | |
| 67 | Pakistan | 4.9 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.1 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 6.4 | | | |
| 2 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.1 | | | |
| 3 | United Arab Emirates | 5.9 | | | |
| 4 | New Zealand | 5.9 | | | |
| 5 | Chile | 5.8 | | | |
| 6 | Sweden | 5.8 | | | |
| 7 | Denmark | 5.8 | | | |
| 8 | Luxembourg | 5.8 | | | |
| 9 | Finland | 5.7 | | | |
| 10 | Estonia | 5.5 | | | |
| 11 | Slovenia | 5.4 | | | |
| 12 | Bahrain | 5.3 | | | |
| 13 | Austria | 5.3 | | | |
| 14 | Iceland | 5.2 | | | |
| 15 | Netherlands | 5.2 | | | |
| 16 | Norway | 5.2 | | | |
| 17 | Ireland | 5.1 | | | |
| 18 | Cyprus | 5.1 | | | |
| 19 | Switzerland | 5.1 | | | |
| 20 | Gambia, The | 5.1 | | | |
| 21 | Germany | 5.1 | | | |
| 22 | Oman | 5.1 | | | |
| 23 | Taiwan, China | 5.0 | | | |
| 24 | Australia | 4.9 | | | |
| 25 | Portugal | 4.9 | | | |
| 26 | Lithuania | 4.8 | | | |
| 27 | Malta | 4.8 | | | |
| 28 | Malaysia | 4.8 | | | |
| 29 | France | 4.8 | | | |
| 30 | Saudi Arabia | 4.8 | | | |
| 31 | Canada | 4.7 | | | |
| 32 | Puerto Rico | 4.7 | | | |
| 33 | Slovak Republic | 4.7 | | | |
| 34 | Jordan | 4.6 | | | |
| 35 | United Kingdom | 4.6 | | | |
| 36 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.6 | | | |
| 37 | Mauritius | 4.6 | | | |
| 38 | Belgium | 4.6 | | | |
| 39 | United States | 4.6 | | | |
| 40 | Georgia | 4.6 | | | |
| 41 | China | 4.6 | | | |
| 42 | Korea, Rep. | 4.6 | | | |
| 43 | Czech Republic | 4.6 | | | |
| 44 | Qatar | 4.5 | | | |
| 45 | Dominican Republic | 4.5 | | | |
| 46 | Senegal | 4.4 | | | |
| 47 | Botswana | 4.4 | | | |
| 48 | Spain | 4.4 | | | |
| 49 | Japan | 4.4 | | | |
| 50 | Panama | 4.3 | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | 4.3 | | | |
| 52 | Hungary | 4.3 | | | |
| 53 | Guatemala | 4.2 | | | |
| 54 | Namibia | 4.2 | | | |
| 55 | Tunisia | 4.2 | | | |
| 56 | Morocco | 4.1 | | | |
| 57 | Latvia | 4.1 | | | |
| 58 | El Salvador | 4.1 | | | |
| 59 | Romania | 4.1 | | | |
| 60 | Thailand | 4.1 | | | |
| 61 | Greece | 4.1 | | | |
| 62 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.0 | | | |
| 63 | Honduras | 4.0 | | | |
| 64 | Mauritania | 4.0 | | | |
| 65 | Montenegro | 4.0 | | | |
| 66 | Italy | 4.0 | | | |
| 67 | Israel | 4.0 | | | |
| 68 | Egypt | 4.0 | | | |
| 69 | Poland | 3.9 | | | |
| 70 | Costa Rica | 3.9 | | | |
| 71 | India | 3.9 | | | |
| 72 | Azerbaijan | 3.9 | | | |
| 73 | Barbados | 3.9 | | | |
| 74 | Uruguay | 3.8 | | | |
| 75 | Croatia | 3.8 | | | |
| 76 | Peru | 3.8 | | | |
| 77 | Colombia | 3.8 | | | |
| 78 | Nicaragua | 3.8 | | | |
| 79 | Lesotho | 3.8 | | | |
| 80 | Burkina Faso | 3.8 | | | |
| 81 | Zambia | 3.8 | | | |
| 82 | Malawi | 3.7 | | | |
| 83 | Indonesia | 3.7 | | | |
| 84 | Mali | 3.7 | | | |
| 85 | Sri Lanka | 3.7 | | | |
| 86 | Mexico | 3.7 | | | |
| 87 | Paraguay | 3.6 | | | |
| 88 | Bulgaria | 3.6 | | | |
| 89 | Pakistan | 3.6 | | | |
| 90 | Madagascar | 3.6 | | | |
| 91 | Vietnam | 3.6 | | | |
| 92 | Albania | 3.6 | | | |
| 93 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.5 | | | |
| 94 | Kuwait | 3.5 | | | |
| 95 | Libya | 3.5 | | | |
| 96 | Ghana | 3.4 | | | |
| 97 | Benin | 3.4 | | | |
| 98 | Turkey | 3.4 | | | |
| 99 | Uganda | 3.4 | | | |
| 100 | Jamaica | 3.4 | | | |
| 101 | Serbia | 3.3 | | | |
| 102 | Cambodia | 3.3 | | | |
| 103 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.3 | | | |
| 104 | Kenya | 3.3 | | | |
| 105 | Ethiopia | 3.3 | | | |
| 106 | Kazakhstan | 3.3 | | | |
| 107 | Cameroon | 3.2 | | | |
| 108 | Tajikistan | 3.2 | | | |
| 109 | Mongolia | 3.1 | | | |
| 110 | Mozambique | 3.1 | | | |
| 111 | Nepal | 3.1 | | | |
| 112 | Ecuador | 3.1 | | | |
| 113 | Nigeria | 3.1 | | | |
| 114 | Burundi | 3.0 | | | |
| 115 | Ukraine | 3.0 | | | |
| 116 | Zimbabwe | 3.0 | | | |
| 117 | Philippines | 3.0 | | | |
| 118 | Timor-Leste | 3.0 | | | |
| 119 | Tanzania | 3.0 | | | |
| 120 | Syria | 2.9 | | | |
| 121 | Brazil | 2.9 | | | |
| 122 | Suriname | 2.9 | | | |
| 123 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.8 | | | |
| 124 | Argentina | 2.8 | | | |
| 125 | Bolivia | 2.8 | | | |
| 126 | Guyana | 2.8 | | | |
| 127 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.8 | | | |
| 128 | Bangladesh | 2.8 | | | |
| 129 | Algeria | 2.7 | | | |
| 130 | Russian Federation | 2.7 | | | |
| 131 | Armenia | 2.7 | | | |
| 132 | Chad | 2.3 | | | |
| 133 | Venezuela | 1.8 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.6 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.6 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Japan | 6.3 | | | | 68 | Uruguay | 4.6 | | | |
| 2 | Austria | 6.1 | | | | 69 | Cambodia | 4.5 | | | |
| 3 | Switzerland | 6.0 | | | | 70 | Azerbaijan | 4.5 | | | |
| 4 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.8 | | | | 71 | China | 4.5 | | | |
| 5 | Sweden | 5.8 | | | | 72 | Malawi | 4.5 | | | |
| 6 | Denmark | 5.7 | | | | 73 | Kazakhstan | 4.5 | | | |
| 7 | Taiwan, China | 5.7 | | | | 74 | Latvia | 4.5 | | | |
| 8 | United Arab Emirates | 5.7 | | | | 75 | Greece | 4.5 | | | |
| 9 | United States | 5.7 | | | | 76 | Barbados | 4.4 | | | |
| 10 | Singapore | 5.6 | | | | 77 | Ukraine | 4.4 | | | |
| 11 | Germany | 5.6 | | | | 78 | Syria | 4.4 | | | |
| 12 | Iceland | 5.6 | | | | 79 | Dominican Republic | 4.4 | | | |
| 13 | Belgium | 5.5 | | | | 80 | Vietnam | 4.4 | | | |
| 14 | Norway | 5.5 | | | | 81 | South Africa | 4.4 | | | |
| 15 | Korea, Rep. | 5.5 | | | | 82 | Malta | 4.4 | | | |
| 16 | New Zealand | 5.5 | | | | 83 | Montenegro | 4.4 | | | |
| 17 | Australia | 5.5 | | | | 84 | Zambia | 4.3 | | | |
| 18 | Canada | 5.5 | | | | 85 | Guyana | 4.3 | | | |
| 19 | Senegal | 5.4 | | | | 86 | Croatia | 4.3 | | | |
| 20 | Netherlands | 5.4 | | | | 87 | Paraguay | 4.3 | | | |
| 21 | Luxembourg | 5.3 | | | | 88 | Tanzania | 4.3 | | | |
| 22 | Ireland | 5.3 | | | | 89 | Romania | 4.3 | | | |
| 23 | Thailand | 5.3 | | | | 90 | Panama | 4.3 | | | |
| 24 | Lithuania | 5.3 | | | | 91 | Honduras | 4.3 | | | |
| 25 | Bahrain | 5.2 | | | | 92 | Bulgaria | 4.3 | | | |
| 26 | Malaysia | 5.2 | | | | 93 | Mauritania | 4.2 | | | |
| 27 | Finland | 5.2 | | | | 94 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.2 | | | |
| 28 | Qatar | 5.2 | | | | 95 | Pakistan | 4.2 | | | |
| 29 | Cyprus | 5.2 | | | | 96 | Serbia | 4.2 | | | |
| 30 | Colombia | 5.2 | | | | 97 | Bangladesh | 4.2 | | | |
| 31 | France | 5.2 | | | | 98 | Burundi | 4.2 | | | |
| 32 | Sri Lanka | 5.2 | | | | 99 | Albania | 4.2 | | | |
| 33 | Slovenia | 5.1 | | | | 100 | Uganda | 4.2 | | | |
| 34 | Estonia | 5.1 | | | | 101 | Burkina Faso | 4.2 | | | |
| 35 | Philippines | 5.1 | | | | 102 | Tajikistan | 4.2 | | | |
| 36 | El Salvador | 5.1 | | | | 103 | Ethiopia | 4.1 | | | |
| 37 | Saudi Arabia | 5.1 | | | | 104 | Mali | 4.1 | | | |
| 38 | Guatemala | 5.0 | | | | 105 | Cameroon | 4.1 | | | |
| 39 | Kenya | 5.0 | | | | 106 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.1 | | | |
| 40 | United Kingdom | 5.0 | | | | 107 | Jamaica | 4.1 | | | |
| 41 | Mauritius | 5.0 | | | | 108 | Hungary | 4.0 | | | |
| 42 | Oman | 5.0 | | | | 109 | Argentina | 4.0 | | | |
| 43 | Egypt | 4.9 | | | | 110 | Suriname | 4.0 | | | |
| 44 | Gambia, The | 4.9 | | | | 111 | Nepal | 4.0 | | | |
| 45 | Costa Rica | 4.9 | | | | 112 | Russian Federation | 3.9 | | | |
| 46 | Morocco | 4.9 | | | | 113 | Benin | 3.9 | | | |
| 47 | Chile | 4.9 | | | | 114 | Namibia | 3.9 | | | |
| 48 | Tunisia | 4.9 | | | | 115 | Lesotho | 3.9 | | | |
| 49 | Czech Republic | 4.9 | | | | 116 | Ghana | 3.8 | | | |
| 50 | Brazil | 4.9 | | | | 117 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.8 | | | |
| 51 | Spain | 4.8 | | | | 118 | Nicaragua | 3.8 | | | |
| 52 | Peru | 4.8 | | | | 119 | Georgia | 3.8 | | | |
| 53 | Jordan | 4.8 | | | | 120 | Libya | 3.8 | | | |
| 54 | Indonesia | 4.8 | | | | 121 | Botswana | 3.8 | | | |
| 55 | Poland | 4.8 | | | | 122 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.7 | | | |
| 56 | Israel | 4.8 | | | | 123 | Mozambique | 3.7 | | | |
| 57 | India | 4.8 | | | | 124 | Armenia | 3.6 | | | |
| 58 | Turkey | 4.8 | | | | 125 | Timor-Leste | 3.5 | | | |
| 59 | Kuwait | 4.7 | | | | 126 | Ecuador | 3.5 | | | |
| 60 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.7 | | | | 127 | Mongolia | 3.5 | | | |
| 61 | Puerto Rico | 4.7 | | | | 128 | Zimbabwe | 3.5 | | | |
| 62 | Italy | 4.7 | | | | 129 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.5 | | | |
| 63 | Nigeria | 4.6 | | | | 130 | Chad | 3.4 | | | |
| 64 | Mexico | 4.6 | | | | 131 | Algeria | 3.4 | | | |
| 65 | Portugal | 4.6 | | | | 132 | Venezuela | 3.4 | | | |
| 66 | Slovak Republic | 4.6 | | | | 133 | Bolivia | 3.2 | | | |
| 67 | Madagascar | 4.6 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.6 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Japan | 5.3 | | | |
| 2 | Switzerland | 5.2 | | | |
| 3 | Sweden | 5.1 | | | |
| 4 | Taiwan, China | 4.9 | | | |
| 5 | Luxembourg | 4.9 | | | |
| 6 | Singapore | 4.9 | | | |
| 7 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.9 | | | |
| 8 | Denmark | 4.7 | | | |
| 9 | United States | 4.7 | | | |
| 10 | United Kingdom | 4.7 | | | |
| 11 | Netherlands | 4.7 | | | |
| 12 | Australia | 4.7 | | | |
| 13 | China | 4.7 | | | |
| 14 | Canada | 4.6 | | | |
| 15 | Korea, Rep. | 4.6 | | | |
| 16 | Belgium | 4.6 | | | |
| 17 | Norway | 4.6 | | | |
| 18 | Finland | 4.5 | | | |
| 19 | Austria | 4.5 | | | |
| 20 | Cyprus | 4.5 | | | |
| 21 | France | 4.4 | | | |
| 22 | Germany | 4.4 | | | |
| 23 | South Africa | 4.4 | | | |
| 24 | Ireland | 4.4 | | | |
| 25 | Malaysia | 4.3 | | | |
| 26 | Chile | 4.2 | | | |
| 27 | Iceland | 4.2 | | | |
| 28 | United Arab Emirates | 4.2 | | | |
| 29 | New Zealand | 4.2 | | | |
| 30 | Indonesia | 4.2 | | | |
| 31 | Czech Republic | 4.1 | | | |
| 32 | Sri Lanka | 4.0 | | | |
| 33 | India | 4.0 | | | |
| 34 | Bahrain | 4.0 | | | |
| 35 | Spain | 4.0 | | | |
| 36 | Saudi Arabia | 4.0 | | | |
| 37 | Barbados | 4.0 | | | |
| 38 | Puerto Rico | 4.0 | | | |
| 39 | Costa Rica | 3.9 | | | |
| 40 | Italy | 3.9 | | | |
| 41 | Poland | 3.9 | | | |
| 42 | Argentina | 3.8 | | | |
| 43 | Vietnam | 3.8 | | | |
| 44 | Panama | 3.8 | | | |
| 45 | Azerbaijan | 3.8 | | | |
| 46 | Thailand | 3.8 | | | |
| 47 | Romania | 3.8 | | | |
| 48 | Slovenia | 3.8 | | | |
| 49 | Tunisia | 3.8 | | | |
| 50 | Greece | 3.7 | | | |
| 51 | Jamaica | 3.7 | | | |
| 52 | Oman | 3.7 | | | |
| 53 | Peru | 3.7 | | | |
| 54 | Montenegro | 3.6 | | | |
| 55 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.6 | | | |
| 56 | Qatar | 3.6 | | | |
| 57 | Brazil | 3.6 | | | |
| 58 | Cambodia | 3.6 | | | |
| 59 | Malta | 3.6 | | | |
| 60 | Russian Federation | 3.6 | | | |
| 61 | Mauritius | 3.6 | | | |
| 62 | Mexico | 3.6 | | | |
| 63 | Estonia | 3.6 | | | |
| 64 | Namibia | 3.6 | | | |
| 65 | Guatemala | 3.5 | | | |
| 66 | Jordan | 3.5 | | | |
| 67 | Uruguay | 3.5 | | | |
| 68 | Portugal | 3.5 | | | |
| 69 | Nigeria | 3.5 | | | |
| 70 | Colombia | 3.5 | | | |
| 71 | Ukraine | 3.5 | | | |
| 72 | Honduras | 3.5 | | | |
| 73 | Philippines | 3.4 | | | |
| 74 | Israel | 3.4 | | | |
| 75 | Slovak Republic | 3.4 | | | |
| 76 | Pakistan | 3.4 | | | |
| 77 | El Salvador | 3.4 | | | |
| 78 | Kuwait | 3.4 | | | |
| 79 | Kazakhstan | 3.4 | | | |
| 80 | Botswana | 3.4 | | | |
| 81 | Morocco | 3.4 | | | |
| 82 | Bulgaria | 3.3 | | | |
| 83 | Armenia | 3.3 | | | |
| 84 | Latvia | 3.3 | | | |
| 85 | Nicaragua | 3.2 | | | |
| 86 | Dominican Republic | 3.2 | | | |
| 87 | Lithuania | 3.2 | | | |
| 88 | Lesotho | 3.2 | | | |
| 89 | Croatia | 3.2 | | | |
| 90 | Georgia | 3.2 | | | |
| 91 | Venezuela | 3.2 | | | |
| 92 | Bangladesh | 3.2 | | | |
| 93 | Hungary | 3.1 | | | |
| 94 | Zambia | 3.1 | | | |
| 95 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.1 | | | |
| 96 | Tajikistan | 3.1 | | | |
| 97 | Turkey | 3.1 | | | |
| 98 | Ecuador | 3.0 | | | |
| 99 | Suriname | 3.0 | | | |
| 100 | Mongolia | 3.0 | | | |
| 101 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.0 | | | |
| 102 | Kenya | 3.0 | | | |
| 103 | Albania | 3.0 | | | |
| 104 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.0 | | | |
| 105 | Benin | 2.9 | | | |
| 106 | Egypt | 2.9 | | | |
| 107 | Gambia, The | 2.9 | | | |
| 108 | Zimbabwe | 2.8 | | | |
| 109 | Libya | 2.8 | | | |
| 110 | Ethiopia | 2.8 | | | |
| 111 | Serbia | 2.8 | | | |
| 112 | Tanzania | 2.8 | | | |
| 113 | Ghana | 2.8 | | | |
| 114 | Guyana | 2.8 | | | |
| 115 | Nepal | 2.8 | | | |
| 116 | Syria | 2.7 | | | |
| 117 | Paraguay | 2.7 | | | |
| 118 | Algeria | 2.6 | | | |
| 119 | Mozambique | 2.6 | | | |
| 120 | Malawi | 2.6 | | | |
| 121 | Bolivia | 2.5 | | | |
| 122 | Burkina Faso | 2.5 | | | |
| 123 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.5 | | | |
| 124 | Madagascar | 2.5 | | | |
| 125 | Mauritania | 2.5 | | | |
| 126 | Cameroon | 2.4 | | | |
| 127 | Uganda | 2.4 | | | |
| 128 | Timor-Leste | 2.4 | | | |
| 129 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.4 | | | |
| 130 | Mali | 2.3 | | | |
| 131 | Senegal | 2.3 | | | |
| 132 | Chad | 2.2 | | | |
| 133 | Burundi | 2.1 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

Section VII

Labor market efficiency

7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations

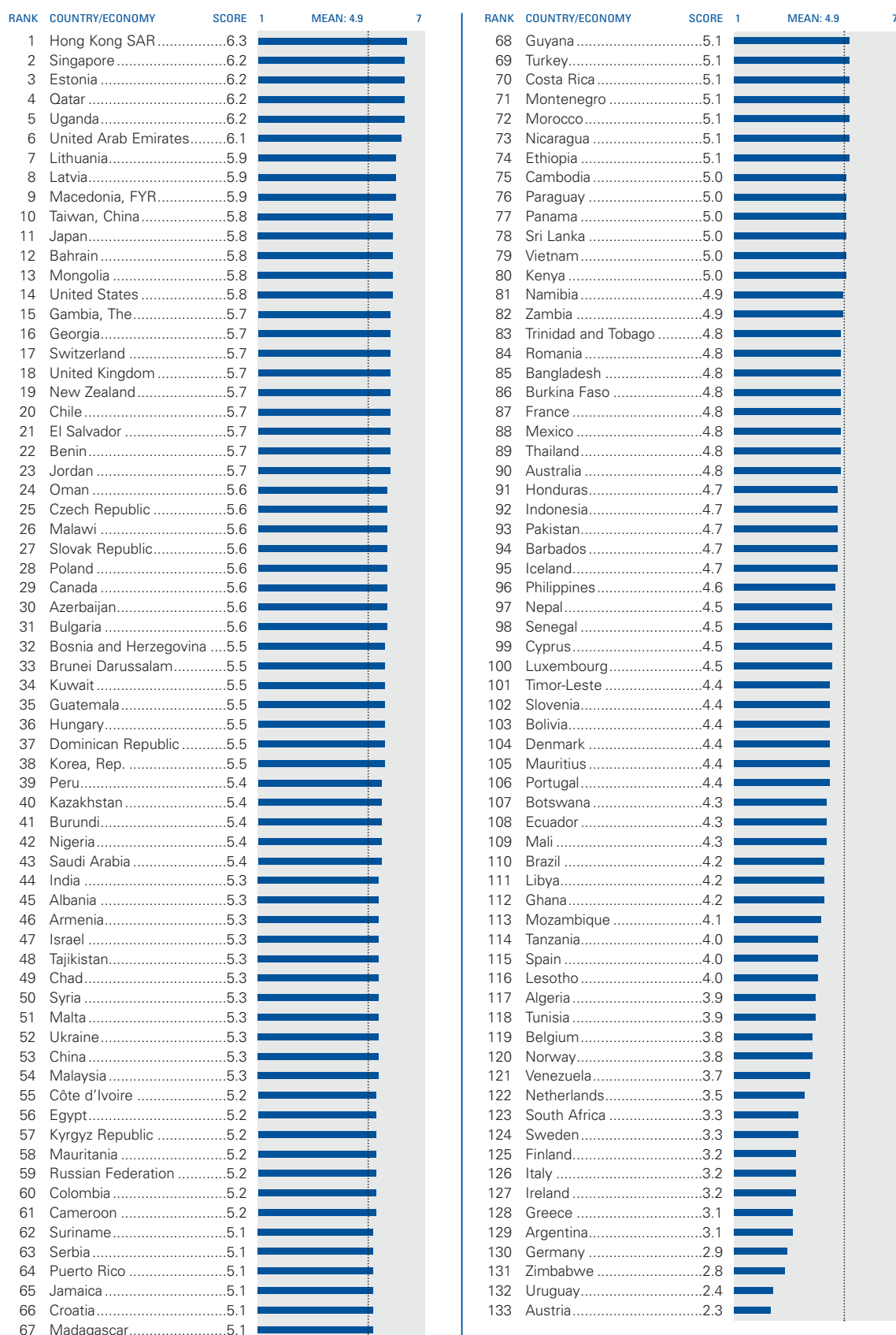
How would you characterize labor-employer relations in your country? (1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.5 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 6.3 | | | |
| 2 | Switzerland | 6.1 | | | |
| 3 | Denmark | 6.0 | | | |
| 4 | Sweden | 5.9 | | | |
| 5 | Austria | 5.8 | | | |
| 6 | Norway | 5.7 | | | |
| 7 | Iceland | 5.7 | | | |
| 8 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.7 | | | |
| 9 | Netherlands | 5.7 | | | |
| 10 | Japan | 5.7 | | | |
| 11 | Costa Rica | 5.5 | | | |
| 12 | Luxembourg | 5.4 | | | |
| 13 | Gambia, The | 5.4 | | | |
| 14 | Oman | 5.3 | | | |
| 15 | New Zealand | 5.3 | | | |
| 16 | Brunei Darussalam | 5.3 | | | |
| 17 | Taiwan, China | 5.3 | | | |
| 18 | Finland | 5.3 | | | |
| 19 | Malaysia | 5.3 | | | |
| 20 | United Arab Emirates | 5.3 | | | |
| 21 | Cyprus | 5.2 | | | |
| 22 | Qatar | 5.2 | | | |
| 23 | Ireland | 5.1 | | | |
| 24 | Germany | 5.0 | | | |
| 25 | United Kingdom | 5.0 | | | |
| 26 | United States | 5.0 | | | |
| 27 | El Salvador | 5.0 | | | |
| 28 | Thailand | 5.0 | | | |
| 29 | Tunisia | 5.0 | | | |
| 30 | Guatemala | 4.9 | | | |
| 31 | Canada | 4.9 | | | |
| 32 | Saudi Arabia | 4.9 | | | |
| 33 | Israel | 4.9 | | | |
| 34 | Barbados | 4.9 | | | |
| 35 | Dominican Republic | 4.9 | | | |
| 36 | Slovak Republic | 4.9 | | | |
| 37 | Azerbaijan | 4.8 | | | |
| 38 | Mauritius | 4.7 | | | |
| 39 | Estonia | 4.7 | | | |
| 40 | India | 4.7 | | | |
| 41 | Malta | 4.7 | | | |
| 42 | Indonesia | 4.7 | | | |
| 43 | Australia | 4.7 | | | |
| 44 | Botswana | 4.6 | | | |
| 45 | Armenia | 4.6 | | | |
| 46 | Egypt | 4.6 | | | |
| 47 | Czech Republic | 4.6 | | | |
| 48 | Colombia | 4.6 | | | |
| 49 | Vietnam | 4.6 | | | |
| 50 | Malawi | 4.6 | | | |
| 51 | Kuwait | 4.6 | | | |
| 52 | Chile | 4.6 | | | |
| 53 | Senegal | 4.5 | | | |
| 54 | Georgia | 4.5 | | | |
| 55 | Peru | 4.5 | | | |
| 56 | Albania | 4.5 | | | |
| 57 | Lithuania | 4.5 | | | |
| 58 | Mauritania | 4.5 | | | |
| 59 | Nicaragua | 4.5 | | | |
| 60 | China | 4.5 | | | |
| 61 | Kenya | 4.5 | | | |
| 62 | Slovenia | 4.4 | | | |
| 63 | Mali | 4.4 | | | |
| 64 | Latvia | 4.4 | | | |
| 65 | Philippines | 4.4 | | | |
| 66 | Jordan | 4.4 | | | |
| 67 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.4 | | | |
| 68 | Panama | 4.4 | | | |
| 69 | Benin | 4.4 | | | |
| 70 | Uganda | 4.4 | | | |
| 71 | Honduras | 4.4 | | | |
| 72 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4.4 | | | |
| 73 | Belgium | 4.3 | | | |
| 74 | Sri Lanka | 4.3 | | | |
| 75 | Mexico | 4.3 | | | |
| 76 | Kazakhstan | 4.3 | | | |
| 77 | Zambia | 4.3 | | | |
| 78 | Ghana | 4.3 | | | |
| 79 | Portugal | 4.3 | | | |
| 80 | Guyana | 4.3 | | | |
| 81 | Puerto Rico | 4.3 | | | |
| 82 | Tajikistan | 4.2 | | | |
| 83 | Hungary | 4.2 | | | |
| 84 | Lesotho | 4.2 | | | |
| 85 | Bahrain | 4.2 | | | |
| 86 | Spain | 4.2 | | | |
| 87 | Brazil | 4.2 | | | |
| 88 | Madagascar | 4.2 | | | |
| 89 | Burkina Faso | 4.2 | | | |
| 90 | Syria | 4.2 | | | |
| 91 | Montenegro | 4.2 | | | |
| 92 | Nigeria | 4.2 | | | |
| 93 | Ukraine | 4.1 | | | |
| 94 | Kyrgyz Republic | 4.1 | | | |
| 95 | Poland | 4.1 | | | |
| 96 | Zimbabwe | 4.1 | | | |
| 97 | Russian Federation | 4.1 | | | |
| 98 | Libya | 4.1 | | | |
| 99 | Pakistan | 4.0 | | | |
| 100 | Mongolia | 4.0 | | | |
| 101 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.0 | | | |
| 102 | Paraguay | 4.0 | | | |
| 103 | Mozambique | 4.0 | | | |
| 104 | Bangladesh | 4.0 | | | |
| 105 | Cambodia | 4.0 | | | |
| 106 | Jamaica | 3.9 | | | |
| 107 | Morocco | 3.9 | | | |
| 108 | Tanzania | 3.9 | | | |
| 109 | Cameroon | 3.9 | | | |
| 110 | Timor-Leste | 3.9 | | | |
| 111 | Ethiopia | 3.9 | | | |
| 112 | Bulgaria | 3.8 | | | |
| 113 | Serbia | 3.8 | | | |
| 114 | Romania | 3.8 | | | |
| 115 | Turkey | 3.8 | | | |
| 116 | Burundi | 3.8 | | | |
| 117 | Ecuador | 3.7 | | | |
| 118 | Argentina | 3.6 | | | |
| 119 | Suriname | 3.6 | | | |
| 120 | Greece | 3.6 | | | |
| 121 | South Africa | 3.6 | | | |
| 122 | Namibia | 3.5 | | | |
| 123 | Italy | 3.5 | | | |
| 124 | Croatia | 3.5 | | | |
| 125 | Algeria | 3.5 | | | |
| 126 | France | 3.5 | | | |
| 127 | Bolivia | 3.4 | | | |
| 128 | Uruguay | 3.3 | | | |
| 129 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.3 | | | |
| 130 | Chad | 3.3 | | | |
| 131 | Korea, Rep. | 3.2 | | | |
| 132 | Nepal | 3.1 | | | |
| 133 | Venezuela | 2.9 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

7.03 Rigidity of employment (hard data)

Rigidity of Employment Index on a 0–100 (worst) scale | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Hong Kong SAR | 0 |
| 1 | Singapore | 0 |
| 1 | United States | 0 |
| 4 | Australia | 3 |
| 4 | Azerbaijan | 3 |
| 4 | Uganda | 3 |
| 7 | Canada | 4 |
| 7 | Jamaica | 4 |
| 9 | Brunei Darussalam | 7 |
| 9 | Georgia | 7 |
| 9 | New Zealand | 7 |
| 9 | Nigeria | 7 |
| 9 | Trinidad and Tobago | 7 |
| 14 | Denmark | 10 |
| 14 | Malaysia | 10 |
| 16 | Kuwait | 13 |
| 16 | Saudi Arabia | 13 |
| 16 | United Arab Emirates | 13 |
| 19 | United Kingdom | 14 |
| 20 | Ireland | 17 |
| 20 | Japan | 17 |
| 20 | Kenya | 17 |
| 20 | Switzerland | 17 |
| 24 | Thailand | 18 |
| 25 | Belgium | 20 |
| 25 | Botswana | 20 |
| 25 | Namibia | 20 |
| 28 | Burkina Faso | 21 |
| 28 | Guyana | 21 |
| 28 | Lesotho | 21 |
| 31 | Bahrain | 23 |
| 31 | Kazakhstan | 23 |
| 31 | Mauritius | 23 |
| 31 | Suriname | 23 |
| 35 | Chile | 24 |
| 35 | Colombia | 24 |
| 35 | El Salvador | 24 |
| 35 | Israel | 24 |
| 35 | Oman | 24 |
| 35 | Vietnam | 24 |
| 41 | Malawi | 25 |
| 41 | Puerto Rico | 25 |
| 43 | China | 27 |
| 43 | Egypt | 27 |
| 43 | Gambia, The | 27 |
| 43 | Nicaragua | 27 |
| 43 | Qatar | 27 |
| 43 | Sri Lanka | 27 |
| 49 | Costa Rica | 28 |
| 49 | Czech Republic | 28 |
| 49 | Dominican Republic | 28 |
| 49 | Guatemala | 28 |
| 53 | Bulgaria | 29 |
| 54 | Burundi | 30 |
| 54 | Hungary | 30 |
| 54 | India | 30 |
| 54 | Jordan | 30 |
| 58 | Armenia | 31 |
| 58 | Iceland | 31 |
| 58 | Uruguay | 31 |
| 61 | Austria | 33 |
| 61 | Zimbabwe | 33 |
| 63 | Ethiopia | 34 |
| 63 | Mongolia | 34 |
| 63 | Syria | 34 |
| 63 | Timor-Leste | 34 |
| 63 | Zambia | 34 |
| 68 | Albania | 35 |
| 68 | Argentina | 35 |
| 68 | Bangladesh | 35 |
| 68 | Philippines | 35 |
| 72 | Slovak Republic | 36 |
| 73 | Ghana | 37 |
| 73 | Poland | 37 |
| 75 | Côte d'Ivoire | 38 |
| 75 | Italy | 38 |
| 75 | Kyrgyz Republic | 38 |
| 75 | Mali | 38 |
| 75 | Montenegro | 38 |
| 75 | Turkey | 38 |
| 81 | Serbia | 39 |
| 82 | Benin | 40 |
| 82 | Indonesia | 40 |
| 84 | Nepal | 42 |
| 84 | Netherlands | 42 |
| 84 | South Africa | 42 |
| 87 | Latvia | 43 |
| 87 | Pakistan | 43 |
| 89 | Germany | 44 |
| 89 | Russian Federation | 44 |
| 89 | Sweden | 44 |
| 92 | Cambodia | 45 |
| 92 | Korea, Rep. | 45 |
| 92 | Mauritania | 45 |
| 92 | Ukraine | 45 |
| 96 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 46 |
| 96 | Brazil | 46 |
| 96 | Cameroon | 46 |
| 96 | Chad | 46 |
| 100 | Macedonia, FYR | 47 |
| 100 | Norway | 47 |
| 102 | Algeria | 48 |
| 102 | Finland | 48 |
| 102 | Lithuania | 48 |
| 102 | Mexico | 48 |
| 102 | Peru | 48 |
| 102 | Portugal | 48 |
| 108 | Mozambique | 49 |
| 108 | Tunisia | 49 |
| 110 | Croatia | 50 |
| 111 | Ecuador | 51 |
| 111 | Greece | 51 |
| 111 | Tajikistan | 51 |
| 114 | Honduras | 53 |
| 114 | Taiwan, China | 53 |
| 116 | France | 56 |
| 116 | Spain | 56 |
| 118 | Estonia | 58 |
| 119 | Paraguay | 59 |
| 119 | Slovenia | 59 |
| 121 | Senegal | 61 |
| 122 | Luxembourg | 62 |
| 122 | Romania | 62 |
| 124 | Madagascar | 63 |
| 124 | Morocco | 63 |
| 124 | Tanzania | 63 |
| 127 | Panama | 66 |
| 128 | Bolivia | 79 |
| 128 | Venezuela | 79 |
| n/a | Barbados | n/a |
| n/a | Cyprus | n/a |
| n/a | Libya | n/a |
| n/a | Malta | n/a |

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

7.05 Firing costs (hard data)

Firing costs (in weeks of wages) | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Denmark | 0 |
| 1 | New Zealand | 0 |
| 1 | Puerto Rico | 0 |
| 1 | United States | 0 |
| 5 | Austria | 2 |
| 6 | Australia | 4 |
| 6 | Bahrain | 4 |
| 6 | Brunei Darussalam | 4 |
| 6 | Georgia | 4 |
| 6 | Japan | 4 |
| 6 | Jordan | 4 |
| 6 | Oman | 4 |
| 6 | Singapore | 4 |
| 14 | Romania | 8 |
| 15 | Bulgaria | 9 |
| 15 | Kazakhstan | 9 |
| 15 | Mongolia | 9 |
| 18 | Italy | 11 |
| 19 | Armenia | 13 |
| 19 | Iceland | 13 |
| 19 | Norway | 13 |
| 19 | Poland | 13 |
| 19 | Slovak Republic | 13 |
| 19 | Switzerland | 13 |
| 19 | Uganda | 13 |
| 19 | Ukraine | 13 |
| 27 | Belgium | 16 |
| 28 | Algeria | 17 |
| 28 | Kyrgyz Republic | 17 |
| 28 | Latvia | 17 |
| 28 | Netherlands | 17 |
| 28 | Russian Federation | 17 |
| 28 | Timor-Leste | 17 |
| 28 | Tunisia | 17 |
| 35 | Tanzania | 18 |
| 36 | Azerbaijan | 22 |
| 36 | Czech Republic | 22 |
| 36 | Tajikistan | 22 |
| 36 | United Kingdom | 22 |
| 40 | Greece | 24 |
| 40 | Ireland | 24 |
| 40 | Namibia | 24 |
| 40 | Nicaragua | 24 |
| 40 | South Africa | 24 |
| 45 | Serbia | 25 |
| 46 | Burundi | 26 |
| 46 | Finland | 26 |
| 46 | Gambia, The | 26 |
| 46 | Macedonia, FYR | 26 |
| 46 | Suriname | 26 |
| 46 | Sweden | 26 |
| 52 | Canada | 28 |
| 53 | Lithuania | 30 |
| 53 | Madagascar | 30 |
| 55 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 31 |
| 55 | Mali | 31 |
| 55 | Mauritania | 31 |
| 55 | Uruguay | 31 |
| 59 | France | 32 |
| 60 | Cameroon | 33 |
| 61 | Burkina Faso | 34 |
| 62 | Costa Rica | 35 |
| 62 | Estonia | 35 |
| 62 | Hungary | 35 |
| 62 | Mauritius | 35 |
| 66 | Benin | 36 |
| 66 | Chad | 36 |
| 68 | Brazil | 37 |
| 68 | Slovenia | 37 |
| 70 | Senegal | 38 |
| 71 | Cambodia | 39 |
| 71 | Croatia | 39 |
| 71 | Luxembourg | 39 |
| 71 | Montenegro | 39 |
| 75 | Ethiopia | 40 |
| 76 | Lesotho | 44 |
| 76 | Panama | 44 |
| 78 | Kenya | 47 |
| 79 | Côte d'Ivoire | 49 |
| 80 | Nigeria | 50 |
| 81 | Chile | 52 |
| 81 | Mexico | 52 |
| 81 | Peru | 52 |
| 84 | Thailand | 54 |
| 85 | Albania | 56 |
| 85 | Guyana | 56 |
| 85 | India | 56 |
| 85 | Spain | 56 |
| 89 | Colombia | 59 |
| 90 | Hong Kong SAR | 62 |
| 90 | Jamaica | 62 |
| 92 | Trinidad and Tobago | 67 |
| 93 | Germany | 69 |
| 93 | Qatar | 69 |
| 95 | Honduras | 74 |
| 96 | Malaysia | 75 |
| 97 | Kuwait | 78 |
| 98 | Saudi Arabia | 80 |
| 98 | Syria | 80 |
| 100 | Malawi | 84 |
| 100 | United Arab Emirates | 84 |
| 102 | Morocco | 85 |
| 103 | El Salvador | 86 |
| 104 | Vietnam | 87 |
| 105 | Dominican Republic | 88 |
| 106 | Botswana | 90 |
| 106 | Nepal | 90 |
| 106 | Pakistan | 90 |
| 109 | China | 91 |
| 109 | Israel | 91 |
| 109 | Korea, Rep. | 91 |
| 109 | Philippines | 91 |
| 109 | Taiwan, China | 91 |
| 114 | Argentina | 95 |
| 114 | Portugal | 95 |
| 114 | Turkey | 95 |
| 117 | Guatemala | 101 |
| 118 | Bangladesh | 104 |
| 119 | Indonesia | 108 |
| 120 | Paraguay | 113 |
| 121 | Egypt | 132 |
| 122 | Mozambique | 134 |
| 123 | Ecuador | 135 |
| 124 | Sri Lanka | 169 |
| 125 | Ghana | 178 |
| 125 | Zambia | 178 |
| 127 | Zimbabwe | 446 |
| 128 | Bolivia | not possible |
| 128 | Venezuela | not possible |
| n/a | Barbados | n/a |
| n/a | Cyprus | n/a |
| n/a | Libya | n/a |
| n/a | Malta | n/a |

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.0 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.0 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 5.7 | | | | 68 | Brazil | 4.0 | | | |
| 2 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.5 | | | | 69 | Finland | 4.0 | | | |
| 3 | Taiwan, China | 5.4 | | | | 70 | Norway | 4.0 | | | |
| 4 | Qatar | 5.3 | | | | 71 | Sweden | 4.0 | | | |
| 5 | Switzerland | 5.2 | | | | 72 | Portugal | 3.9 | | | |
| 6 | Vietnam | 5.2 | | | | 73 | Mauritius | 3.9 | | | |
| 7 | Slovak Republic | 5.1 | | | | 74 | Philippines | 3.9 | | | |
| 8 | United States | 5.1 | | | | 75 | Turkey | 3.9 | | | |
| 9 | Malaysia | 5.0 | | | | 76 | Austria | 3.9 | | | |
| 10 | United Arab Emirates | 5.0 | | | | 77 | Ireland | 3.9 | | | |
| 11 | Estonia | 5.0 | | | | 78 | Guyana | 3.9 | | | |
| 12 | China | 4.9 | | | | 79 | Dominican Republic | 3.9 | | | |
| 13 | Japan | 4.9 | | | | 80 | Nicaragua | 3.8 | | | |
| 14 | Czech Republic | 4.9 | | | | 81 | Morocco | 3.8 | | | |
| 15 | Tajikistan | 4.8 | | | | 82 | Guatemala | 3.8 | | | |
| 16 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.8 | | | | 83 | Nigeria | 3.8 | | | |
| 17 | Azerbaijan | 4.8 | | | | 84 | Netherlands | 3.8 | | | |
| 18 | Lithuania | 4.7 | | | | 85 | Botswana | 3.8 | | | |
| 19 | Albania | 4.7 | | | | 86 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.8 | | | |
| 20 | Kazakhstan | 4.7 | | | | 87 | Belgium | 3.7 | | | |
| 21 | Gambia, The | 4.6 | | | | 88 | Pakistan | 3.7 | | | |
| 22 | Ukraine | 4.6 | | | | 89 | Croatia | 3.6 | | | |
| 23 | Denmark | 4.6 | | | | 90 | Peru | 3.6 | | | |
| 24 | United Kingdom | 4.6 | | | | 91 | Spain | 3.6 | | | |
| 25 | Iceland | 4.6 | | | | 92 | Bangladesh | 3.6 | | | |
| 26 | Canada | 4.6 | | | | 93 | Egypt | 3.6 | | | |
| 27 | New Zealand | 4.6 | | | | 94 | Barbados | 3.6 | | | |
| 28 | Korea, Rep. | 4.5 | | | | 95 | Cameroon | 3.6 | | | |
| 29 | Indonesia | 4.5 | | | | 96 | Benin | 3.6 | | | |
| 30 | Bahrain | 4.5 | | | | 97 | Syria | 3.5 | | | |
| 31 | Saudi Arabia | 4.5 | | | | 98 | Ethiopia | 3.5 | | | |
| 32 | Oman | 4.5 | | | | 99 | Mexico | 3.5 | | | |
| 33 | Australia | 4.5 | | | | 100 | Malawi | 3.5 | | | |
| 34 | Chile | 4.5 | | | | 101 | Lesotho | 3.5 | | | |
| 35 | Russian Federation | 4.5 | | | | 102 | Senegal | 3.5 | | | |
| 36 | Slovenia | 4.4 | | | | 103 | Zambia | 3.4 | | | |
| 37 | Israel | 4.4 | | | | 104 | Mozambique | 3.4 | | | |
| 38 | Thailand | 4.4 | | | | 105 | South Africa | 3.4 | | | |
| 39 | Georgia | 4.3 | | | | 106 | Jamaica | 3.4 | | | |
| 40 | Kyrgyz Republic | 4.3 | | | | 107 | Tanzania | 3.4 | | | |
| 41 | Kuwait | 4.3 | | | | 108 | Honduras | 3.4 | | | |
| 42 | Romania | 4.3 | | | | 109 | Suriname | 3.3 | | | |
| 43 | Latvia | 4.2 | | | | 110 | Colombia | 3.3 | | | |
| 44 | Kenya | 4.2 | | | | 111 | Namibia | 3.3 | | | |
| 45 | Bulgaria | 4.2 | | | | 112 | Zimbabwe | 3.3 | | | |
| 46 | India | 4.2 | | | | 113 | Mauritania | 3.2 | | | |
| 47 | Luxembourg | 4.2 | | | | 114 | Timor-Leste | 3.2 | | | |
| 48 | Puerto Rico | 4.2 | | | | 115 | Chad | 3.2 | | | |
| 49 | Costa Rica | 4.2 | | | | 116 | Mali | 3.1 | | | |
| 50 | Cambodia | 4.2 | | | | 117 | Ghana | 3.1 | | | |
| 51 | Hungary | 4.2 | | | | 118 | Burkina Faso | 3.1 | | | |
| 52 | Armenia | 4.2 | | | | 119 | Bolivia | 3.1 | | | |
| 53 | Madagascar | 4.2 | | | | 120 | Greece | 3.1 | | | |
| 54 | Germany | 4.1 | | | | 121 | Paraguay | 3.0 | | | |
| 55 | Malta | 4.1 | | | | 122 | Uganda | 3.0 | | | |
| 56 | Jordan | 4.1 | | | | 123 | Algeria | 3.0 | | | |
| 57 | France | 4.1 | | | | 124 | Italy | 2.9 | | | |
| 58 | Panama | 4.1 | | | | 125 | Nepal | 2.9 | | | |
| 59 | Sri Lanka | 4.1 | | | | 126 | Argentina | 2.9 | | | |
| 60 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.1 | | | | 127 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.9 | | | |
| 61 | Mongolia | 4.1 | | | | 128 | Ecuador | 2.8 | | | |
| 62 | El Salvador | 4.0 | | | | 129 | Venezuela | 2.8 | | | |
| 63 | Montenegro | 4.0 | | | | 130 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.8 | | | |
| 64 | Poland | 4.0 | | | | 131 | Uruguay | 2.7 | | | |
| 65 | Tunisia | 4.0 | | | | 132 | Burundi | 2.7 | | | |
| 66 | Serbia | 4.0 | | | | 133 | Libya | 2.4 | | | |
| 67 | Cyprus | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

7.07 Reliance on professional management

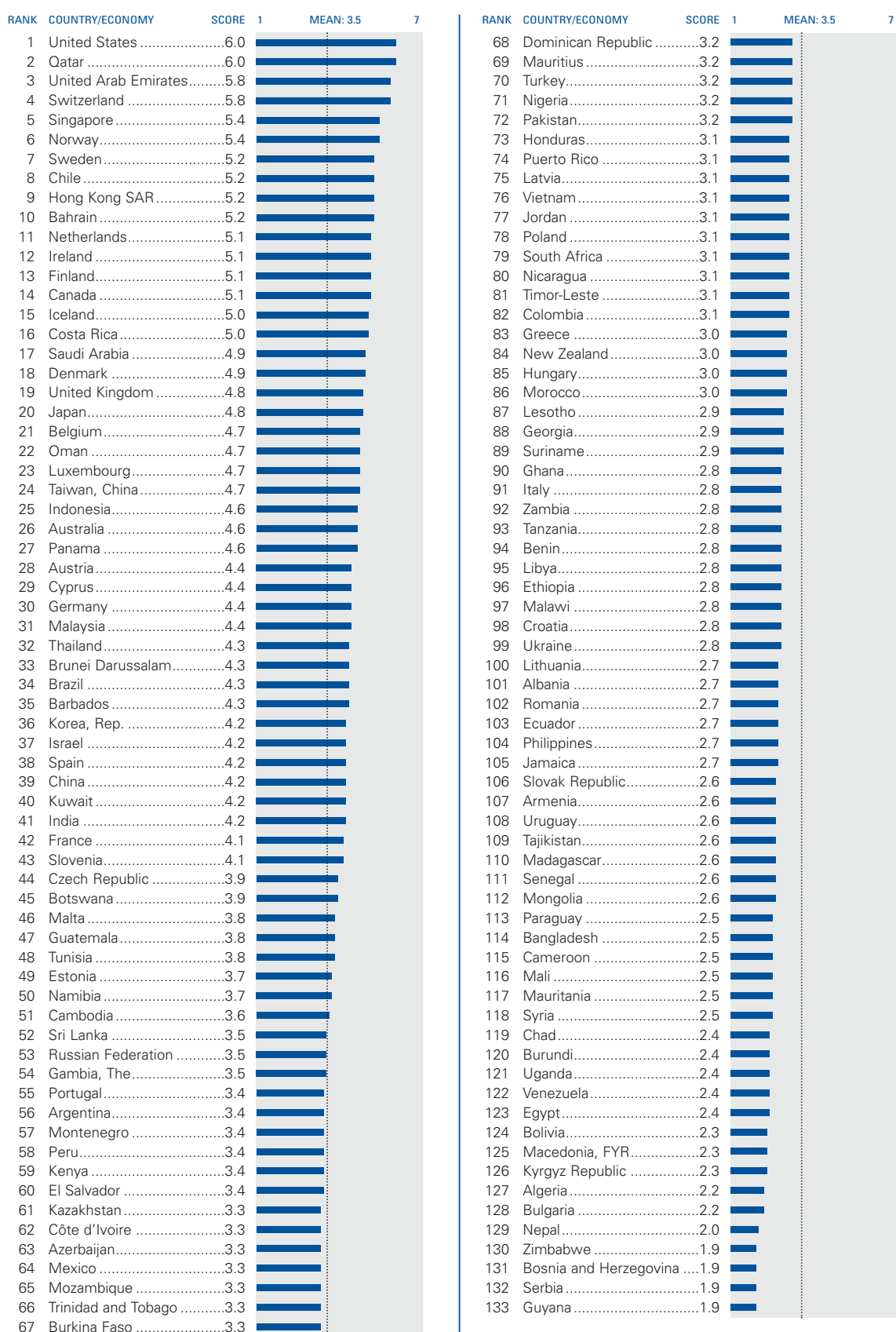
In your country, who holds senior management positions? (1 = usually relatives or friends without regard to merit; 7 = mostly professional managers chosen for merit and qualifications) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.5 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Sweden | 6.5 | | | |
| 2 | New Zealand | 6.3 | | | |
| 3 | Norway | 6.2 | | | |
| 4 | Finland | 6.2 | | | |
| 5 | Denmark | 6.1 | | | |
| 6 | Netherlands | 6.1 | | | |
| 7 | Australia | 6.0 | | | |
| 8 | Singapore | 6.0 | | | |
| 9 | Canada | 6.0 | | | |
| 10 | Switzerland | 5.9 | | | |
| 11 | United States | 5.9 | | | |
| 12 | Ireland | 5.8 | | | |
| 13 | United Kingdom | 5.7 | | | |
| 14 | Qatar | 5.7 | | | |
| 15 | Germany | 5.7 | | | |
| 16 | Luxembourg | 5.6 | | | |
| 17 | Iceland | 5.6 | | | |
| 18 | Austria | 5.6 | | | |
| 19 | Japan | 5.6 | | | |
| 20 | Belgium | 5.5 | | | |
| 21 | South Africa | 5.5 | | | |
| 22 | Gambia, The | 5.5 | | | |
| 23 | Chile | 5.4 | | | |
| 24 | Israel | 5.4 | | | |
| 25 | Zimbabwe | 5.4 | | | |
| 26 | Czech Republic | 5.3 | | | |
| 27 | Estonia | 5.3 | | | |
| 28 | Puerto Rico | 5.3 | | | |
| 29 | Malaysia | 5.3 | | | |
| 30 | India | 5.3 | | | |
| 31 | France | 5.2 | | | |
| 32 | Slovak Republic | 5.2 | | | |
| 33 | Taiwan, China | 5.2 | | | |
| 34 | United Arab Emirates | 5.1 | | | |
| 35 | Brazil | 5.1 | | | |
| 36 | Namibia | 5.1 | | | |
| 37 | Barbados | 5.0 | | | |
| 38 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.0 | | | |
| 39 | Spain | 5.0 | | | |
| 40 | Sri Lanka | 4.9 | | | |
| 41 | Oman | 4.9 | | | |
| 42 | Korea, Rep. | 4.9 | | | |
| 43 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.9 | | | |
| 44 | Botswana | 4.9 | | | |
| 45 | Poland | 4.9 | | | |
| 46 | China | 4.9 | | | |
| 47 | Malawi | 4.9 | | | |
| 48 | Philippines | 4.8 | | | |
| 49 | Costa Rica | 4.8 | | | |
| 50 | Tunisia | 4.8 | | | |
| 51 | Zambia | 4.8 | | | |
| 52 | Ghana | 4.7 | | | |
| 53 | Argentina | 4.7 | | | |
| 54 | Peru | 4.7 | | | |
| 55 | Indonesia | 4.7 | | | |
| 56 | Jamaica | 4.7 | | | |
| 57 | Romania | 4.7 | | | |
| 58 | Latvia | 4.6 | | | |
| 59 | Kenya | 4.6 | | | |
| 60 | Lithuania | 4.6 | | | |
| 61 | Thailand | 4.6 | | | |
| 62 | Slovenia | 4.5 | | | |
| 63 | Guatemala | 4.5 | | | |
| 64 | Nigeria | 4.5 | | | |
| 65 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.5 | | | |
| 66 | Panama | 4.4 | | | |
| 67 | Portugal | 4.4 | | | |
| 68 | Guyana | 4.4 | | | |
| 69 | Saudi Arabia | 4.4 | | | |
| 70 | Malta | 4.4 | | | |
| 71 | Tanzania | 4.4 | | | |
| 72 | Cyprus | 4.4 | | | |
| 73 | Mauritius | 4.4 | | | |
| 74 | Madagascar | 4.3 | | | |
| 75 | El Salvador | 4.3 | | | |
| 76 | Georgia | 4.3 | | | |
| 77 | Russian Federation | 4.3 | | | |
| 78 | Jordan | 4.2 | | | |
| 79 | Montenegro | 4.2 | | | |
| 80 | Turkey | 4.2 | | | |
| 81 | Colombia | 4.2 | | | |
| 82 | Vietnam | 4.2 | | | |
| 83 | Bahrain | 4.1 | | | |
| 84 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.1 | | | |
| 85 | Hungary | 4.1 | | | |
| 86 | Croatia | 4.1 | | | |
| 87 | Mexico | 4.1 | | | |
| 88 | Venezuela | 4.1 | | | |
| 89 | Uruguay | 4.1 | | | |
| 90 | Albania | 4.0 | | | |
| 91 | Pakistan | 4.0 | | | |
| 92 | Ukraine | 4.0 | | | |
| 93 | Dominican Republic | 4.0 | | | |
| 94 | Greece | 4.0 | | | |
| 95 | Azerbaijan | 4.0 | | | |
| 96 | Lesotho | 3.9 | | | |
| 97 | Bangladesh | 3.9 | | | |
| 98 | Kuwait | 3.9 | | | |
| 99 | Honduras | 3.9 | | | |
| 100 | Kazakhstan | 3.9 | | | |
| 101 | Uganda | 3.8 | | | |
| 102 | Benin | 3.8 | | | |
| 103 | Burkina Faso | 3.8 | | | |
| 104 | Mozambique | 3.8 | | | |
| 105 | Morocco | 3.7 | | | |
| 106 | Egypt | 3.7 | | | |
| 107 | Ethiopia | 3.7 | | | |
| 108 | Tajikistan | 3.7 | | | |
| 109 | Cambodia | 3.7 | | | |
| 110 | Cameroon | 3.6 | | | |
| 111 | Suriname | 3.6 | | | |
| 112 | Senegal | 3.6 | | | |
| 113 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.6 | | | |
| 114 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.6 | | | |
| 115 | Armenia | 3.5 | | | |
| 116 | Nicaragua | 3.5 | | | |
| 117 | Timor-Leste | 3.5 | | | |
| 118 | Serbia | 3.5 | | | |
| 119 | Nepal | 3.5 | | | |
| 120 | Italy | 3.5 | | | |
| 121 | Bulgaria | 3.4 | | | |
| 122 | Paraguay | 3.3 | | | |
| 123 | Ecuador | 3.3 | | | |
| 124 | Syria | 3.3 | | | |
| 125 | Algeria | 3.2 | | | |
| 126 | Mauritania | 3.2 | | | |
| 127 | Mali | 3.2 | | | |
| 128 | Mongolia | 3.2 | | | |
| 129 | Bolivia | 3.1 | | | |
| 130 | Libya | 3.1 | | | |
| 131 | Burundi | 3.1 | | | |
| 132 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.8 | | | |
| 133 | Chad | 2.5 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

7.09 Female participation in labor force (hard data)

Female-to-male participation ratio in the labor force | 2007

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------------|-----------|------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Mozambique | 1.16 | 68 | Botswana | 0.79 |
| 2 | Ghana | 0.99 | 69 | Brunei Darussalam | 0.78 |
| 3 | Burundi | 0.99 | 70 | Hong Kong SAR | 0.77 |
| 4 | Tanzania | 0.98 | 71 | Ireland | 0.77 |
| 5 | Mongolia | 0.97 | 72 | Jamaica | 0.77 |
| 6 | Malawi | 0.96 | 73 | Peru | 0.77 |
| 7 | Finland | 0.96 | 74 | Mauritania | 0.77 |
| 8 | Sweden | 0.95 | 75 | Georgia | 0.76 |
| 9 | Madagascar | 0.94 | 76 | Zimbabwe | 0.76 |
| 10 | Chad | 0.94 | 77 | Uruguay | 0.76 |
| 11 | Iceland | 0.94 | 78 | Brazil | 0.75 |
| 12 | Lithuania | 0.94 | 79 | Zambia | 0.75 |
| 13 | Norway | 0.93 | 80 | Kyrgyz Republic | 0.74 |
| 14 | Vietnam | 0.92 | 81 | Spain | 0.74 |
| 15 | Uganda | 0.92 | 82 | Trinidad and Tobago | 0.73 |
| 16 | Denmark | 0.92 | 83 | Albania | 0.73 |
| 17 | Estonia | 0.92 | 84 | Singapore | 0.73 |
| 18 | Lesotho | 0.91 | 85 | Japan | 0.72 |
| 19 | Kazakhstan | 0.91 | 86 | Timor-Leste | 0.71 |
| 20 | China | 0.91 | 87 | Senegal | 0.71 |
| 21 | Russian Federation | 0.91 | 88 | Greece | 0.71 |
| 22 | Canada | 0.90 | 89 | Korea, Rep. | 0.71 |
| 23 | Ethiopia | 0.89 | 90 | Italy | 0.70 |
| 24 | Barbados | 0.89 | 91 | Argentina | 0.70 |
| 25 | Latvia | 0.88 | 92 | Cameroon | 0.70 |
| 26 | Slovenia | 0.88 | 93 | Benin | 0.69 |
| 27 | Ukraine | 0.88 | 94 | Puerto Rico | 0.69 |
| 28 | Cambodia | 0.88 | 95 | Bangladesh | 0.69 |
| 29 | Burkina Faso | 0.88 | 96 | Ecuador | 0.67 |
| 30 | Israel | 0.88 | 97 | Macedonia, FYR | 0.66 |
| 31 | Azerbaijan | 0.87 | 98 | Venezuela | 0.65 |
| 32 | Bulgaria | 0.87 | 99 | Philippines | 0.62 |
| 33 | France | 0.87 | 100 | Panama | 0.62 |
| 34 | Kenya | 0.86 | 101 | El Salvador | 0.61 |
| 35 | Portugal | 0.86 | 102 | Guyana | 0.60 |
| 36 | Armenia | 0.86 | 103 | Suriname | 0.59 |
| 37 | Paraguay | 0.86 | 104 | Indonesia | 0.58 |
| 38 | Switzerland | 0.86 | 105 | Sri Lanka | 0.58 |
| 39 | United States | 0.85 | 106 | Mali | 0.57 |
| 40 | United Kingdom | 0.85 | 107 | Malaysia | 0.57 |
| 41 | New Zealand | 0.85 | 108 | Chile | 0.57 |
| 42 | Netherlands | 0.85 | 109 | Mauritius | 0.57 |
| 43 | Germany | 0.85 | 110 | Costa Rica | 0.56 |
| 44 | Tajikistan | 0.85 | 111 | Nigeria | 0.55 |
| 45 | Gambia, The | 0.85 | 112 | Guatemala | 0.54 |
| 46 | Austria | 0.84 | 113 | Kuwait | 0.54 |
| 47 | Australia | 0.84 | 114 | Mexico | 0.53 |
| 48 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.84 | 115 | Malta | 0.51 |
| 49 | Colombia | 0.84 | 116 | Algeria | 0.47 |
| 50 | Namibia | 0.83 | 117 | Côte d'Ivoire | 0.47 |
| 51 | Poland | 0.83 | 118 | Qatar | 0.46 |
| 52 | Montenegro | 0.83 | 119 | Honduras | 0.46 |
| 53 | Thailand | 0.82 | 120 | Nicaragua | 0.45 |
| 54 | Belgium | 0.82 | 121 | United Arab Emirates | 0.44 |
| 55 | Hungary | 0.81 | 122 | India | 0.42 |
| 56 | Czech Republic | 0.81 | 123 | Bahrain | 0.41 |
| 57 | Cyprus | 0.81 | 124 | Tunisia | 0.38 |
| 58 | Bolivia | 0.81 | 125 | Turkey | 0.35 |
| 59 | Slovak Republic | 0.81 | 126 | Oman | 0.34 |
| 60 | Romania | 0.81 | 127 | Egypt | 0.34 |
| 61 | South Africa | 0.81 | 128 | Libya | 0.34 |
| 62 | Taiwan, China ¹ | 0.80 | 129 | Morocco | 0.32 |
| 63 | Dominican Republic | 0.80 | 130 | Syria | 0.27 |
| 64 | Croatia | 0.80 | 131 | Pakistan | 0.25 |
| 65 | Luxembourg | 0.79 | 132 | Saudi Arabia | 0.24 |
| 66 | Nepal | 0.79 | 133 | Jordan | 0.22 |
| 67 | Serbia ¹ | 0.79 | | | |

SOURCE: International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) 5th Edition* (March 2009 update)

¹ 2008

Section VIII

Financial market sophistication

8.01 Financial market sophistication

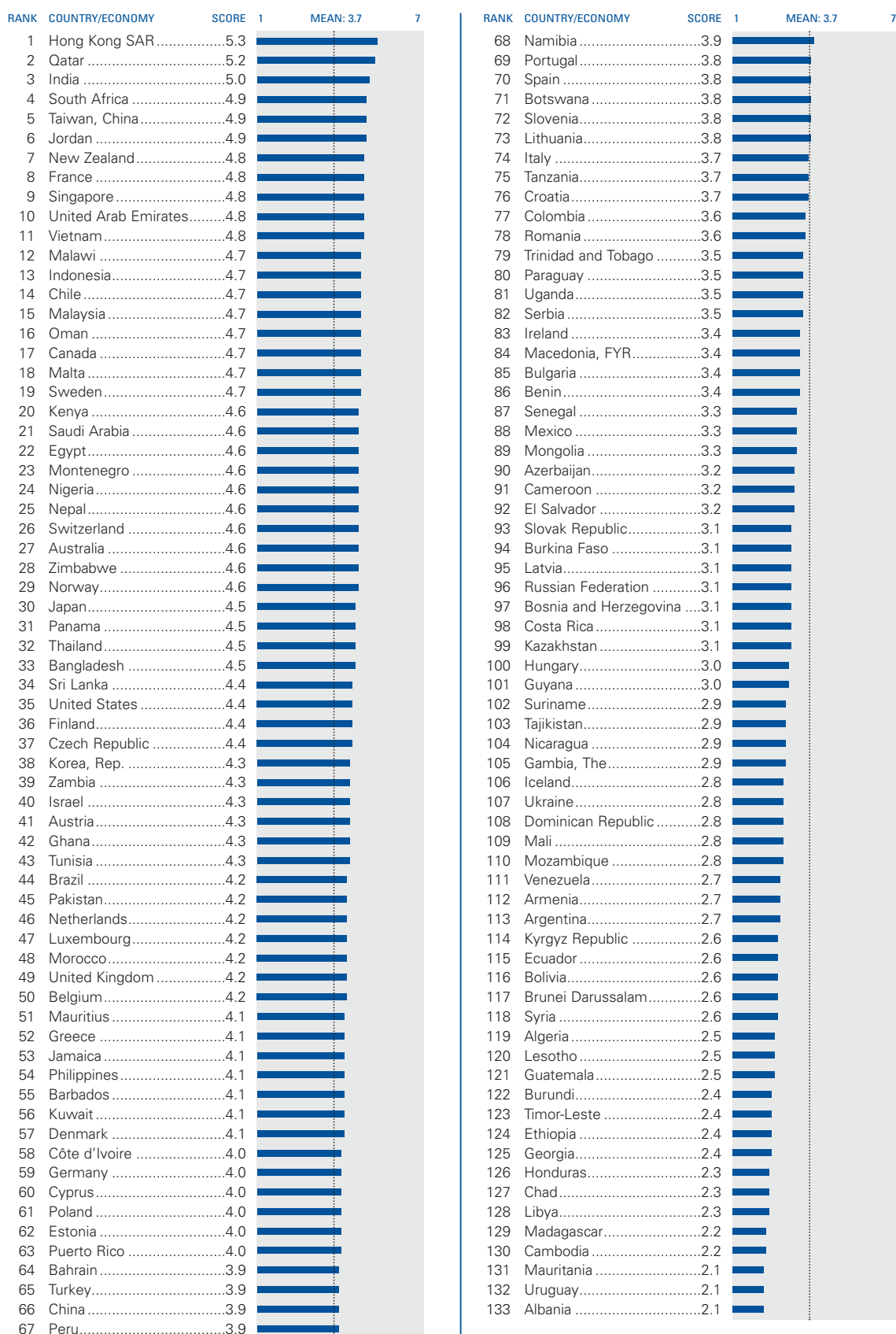
How would you assess the level of sophistication of financial markets in your country? (1 = poor by international standards; 7 = excellent by international standards) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.3 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Luxembourg | 6.7 | | | |
| 2 | Switzerland | 6.6 | | | |
| 3 | Canada | 6.4 | | | |
| 4 | Sweden | 6.4 | | | |
| 5 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.4 | | | |
| 6 | South Africa | 6.3 | | | |
| 7 | United Kingdom | 6.3 | | | |
| 8 | Singapore | 6.2 | | | |
| 9 | Netherlands | 6.2 | | | |
| 10 | France | 6.2 | | | |
| 11 | United States | 6.2 | | | |
| 12 | Australia | 6.2 | | | |
| 13 | Brazil | 6.0 | | | |
| 14 | Finland | 6.0 | | | |
| 15 | Denmark | 6.0 | | | |
| 16 | Norway | 6.0 | | | |
| 17 | Germany | 6.0 | | | |
| 18 | Austria | 5.9 | | | |
| 19 | Belgium | 5.9 | | | |
| 20 | Chile | 5.9 | | | |
| 21 | Puerto Rico | 5.7 | | | |
| 22 | Israel | 5.7 | | | |
| 23 | New Zealand | 5.7 | | | |
| 24 | Spain | 5.6 | | | |
| 25 | Panama | 5.6 | | | |
| 26 | Portugal | 5.6 | | | |
| 27 | Estonia | 5.5 | | | |
| 28 | Bahrain | 5.5 | | | |
| 29 | Ireland | 5.5 | | | |
| 30 | United Arab Emirates | 5.4 | | | |
| 31 | Malaysia | 5.4 | | | |
| 32 | India | 5.3 | | | |
| 33 | Thailand | 5.1 | | | |
| 34 | Cyprus | 5.1 | | | |
| 35 | Malta | 5.1 | | | |
| 36 | Namibia | 5.0 | | | |
| 37 | Qatar | 5.0 | | | |
| 38 | El Salvador | 5.0 | | | |
| 39 | Taiwan, China | 5.0 | | | |
| 40 | Turkey | 5.0 | | | |
| 41 | Slovak Republic | 5.0 | | | |
| 42 | Mauritius | 4.9 | | | |
| 43 | Jamaica | 4.9 | | | |
| 44 | Japan | 4.9 | | | |
| 45 | Czech Republic | 4.8 | | | |
| 46 | Jordan | 4.8 | | | |
| 47 | Barbados | 4.8 | | | |
| 48 | Slovenia | 4.7 | | | |
| 49 | Peru | 4.7 | | | |
| 50 | Saudi Arabia | 4.6 | | | |
| 51 | Oman | 4.6 | | | |
| 52 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.6 | | | |
| 53 | Mexico | 4.6 | | | |
| 54 | Kuwait | 4.5 | | | |
| 55 | Sri Lanka | 4.5 | | | |
| 56 | Indonesia | 4.5 | | | |
| 57 | Korea, Rep. | 4.5 | | | |
| 58 | Greece | 4.5 | | | |
| 59 | Montenegro | 4.4 | | | |
| 60 | Morocco | 4.4 | | | |
| 61 | Hungary | 4.3 | | | |
| 62 | Colombia | 4.3 | | | |
| 63 | Costa Rica | 4.3 | | | |
| 64 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.3 | | | |
| 65 | Iceland | 4.3 | | | |
| 66 | Latvia | 4.3 | | | |
| 67 | Italy | 4.3 | | | |
| 68 | Guatemala | 4.2 | | | |
| 69 | Poland | 4.2 | | | |
| 70 | Azerbaijan | 4.2 | | | |
| 71 | Philippines | 4.2 | | | |
| 72 | Tunisia | 4.2 | | | |
| 73 | Croatia | 4.1 | | | |
| 74 | Nigeria | 4.1 | | | |
| 75 | Lithuania | 4.1 | | | |
| 76 | Kenya | 4.1 | | | |
| 77 | Honduras | 4.1 | | | |
| 78 | China | 4.0 | | | |
| 79 | Pakistan | 4.0 | | | |
| 80 | Ghana | 3.9 | | | |
| 81 | Gambia, The | 3.9 | | | |
| 82 | Romania | 3.9 | | | |
| 83 | Botswana | 3.9 | | | |
| 84 | Dominican Republic | 3.8 | | | |
| 85 | Egypt | 3.8 | | | |
| 86 | Ecuador | 3.8 | | | |
| 87 | Senegal | 3.7 | | | |
| 88 | Venezuela | 3.7 | | | |
| 89 | Uruguay | 3.7 | | | |
| 90 | Zimbabwe | 3.6 | | | |
| 91 | Zambia | 3.6 | | | |
| 92 | Russian Federation | 3.6 | | | |
| 93 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.6 | | | |
| 94 | Malawi | 3.6 | | | |
| 95 | Kazakhstan | 3.5 | | | |
| 96 | Georgia | 3.5 | | | |
| 97 | Argentina | 3.4 | | | |
| 98 | Vietnam | 3.4 | | | |
| 99 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.4 | | | |
| 100 | Ukraine | 3.4 | | | |
| 101 | Benin | 3.3 | | | |
| 102 | Nicaragua | 3.2 | | | |
| 103 | Armenia | 3.2 | | | |
| 104 | Suriname | 3.1 | | | |
| 105 | Mozambique | 3.1 | | | |
| 106 | Lesotho | 3.1 | | | |
| 107 | Paraguay | 3.1 | | | |
| 108 | Tanzania | 3.1 | | | |
| 109 | Guyana | 3.0 | | | |
| 110 | Bulgaria | 3.0 | | | |
| 111 | Serbia | 3.0 | | | |
| 112 | Bolivia | 3.0 | | | |
| 113 | Burkina Faso | 3.0 | | | |
| 114 | Nepal | 2.9 | | | |
| 115 | Bangladesh | 2.9 | | | |
| 116 | Uganda | 2.9 | | | |
| 117 | Albania | 2.8 | | | |
| 118 | Mali | 2.8 | | | |
| 119 | Tajikistan | 2.8 | | | |
| 120 | Cambodia | 2.8 | | | |
| 121 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.7 | | | |
| 122 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.6 | | | |
| 123 | Mauritania | 2.6 | | | |
| 124 | Mongolia | 2.5 | | | |
| 125 | Madagascar | 2.4 | | | |
| 126 | Syria | 2.3 | | | |
| 127 | Algeria | 2.3 | | | |
| 128 | Cameroon | 2.3 | | | |
| 129 | Chad | 2.2 | | | |
| 130 | Ethiopia | 2.1 | | | |
| 131 | Libya | 2.1 | | | |
| 132 | Timor-Leste | 2.1 | | | |
| 133 | Burundi | 2.1 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

8.02 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) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

8.03 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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.1 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.1 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|------------|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|---|
| 1 | Luxembourg | 5.0 | ██████████ | | | 68 | Tanzania | 2.9 | ██████ | | |
| 2 | Qatar | 4.8 | ██████████ | | | 69 | Vietnam | 2.9 | ██████ | | |
| 3 | Finland | 4.7 | ██████████ | | | 70 | El Salvador | 2.9 | ██████ | | |
| 4 | Bahrain | 4.7 | ██████████ | | | 71 | Spain | 2.9 | ██████ | | |
| 5 | Singapore | 4.6 | ██████████ | | | 72 | Albania | 2.8 | ██████ | | |
| 6 | Norway | 4.6 | ██████████ | | | 73 | Lithuania | 2.8 | ██████ | | |
| 7 | United Arab Emirates | 4.5 | ██████████ | | | 74 | Guatemala | 2.8 | ██████ | | |
| 8 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.4 | ██████████ | | | 75 | Turkey | 2.8 | ██████ | | |
| 9 | Montenegro | 4.4 | ██████████ | | | 76 | Iceland | 2.8 | ██████ | | |
| 10 | Australia | 4.4 | ██████████ | | | 77 | Azerbaijan | 2.8 | ██████ | | |
| 11 | Sweden | 4.4 | ██████████ | | | 78 | Croatia | 2.8 | ██████ | | |
| 12 | Denmark | 4.3 | ██████████ | | | 79 | Hungary | 2.8 | ██████ | | |
| 13 | Malaysia | 4.3 | ██████████ | | | 80 | Korea, Rep. | 2.8 | ██████ | | |
| 14 | Oman | 4.3 | ██████████ | | | 81 | Zambia | 2.7 | ██████ | | |
| 15 | Panama | 4.3 | ██████████ | | | 82 | Madagascar | 2.7 | ██████ | | |
| 16 | Netherlands | 4.2 | ██████████ | | | 83 | Uganda | 2.7 | ██████ | | |
| 17 | Cyprus | 4.2 | ██████████ | | | 84 | Nepal | 2.7 | ██████ | | |
| 18 | Saudi Arabia | 4.2 | ██████████ | | | 85 | Mexico | 2.7 | ██████ | | |
| 19 | New Zealand | 4.0 | ██████████ | | | 86 | Kazakhstan | 2.7 | ██████ | | |
| 20 | Malta | 4.0 | ██████████ | | | 87 | Ukraine | 2.7 | ██████ | | |
| 21 | Indonesia | 4.0 | ██████████ | | | 88 | Philippines | 2.7 | ██████ | | |
| 22 | Slovak Republic | 4.0 | ██████████ | | | 89 | China | 2.7 | ██████ | | |
| 23 | Taiwan, China | 4.0 | ██████████ | | | 90 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.6 | ██████ | | |
| 24 | Belgium | 3.9 | ██████████ | | | 91 | Tajikistan | 2.6 | ██████ | | |
| 25 | Canada | 3.9 | ██████████ | | | 92 | Serbia | 2.6 | ██████ | | |
| 26 | Mauritius | 3.9 | ██████████ | | | 93 | Lesotho | 2.6 | ██████ | | |
| 27 | Chile | 3.9 | ██████████ | | | 94 | Honduras | 2.6 | ██████ | | |
| 28 | Kenya | 3.9 | ██████████ | | | 95 | Cambodia | 2.6 | ██████ | | |
| 29 | Slovenia | 3.8 | ██████████ | | | 96 | Georgia | 2.6 | ██████ | | |
| 30 | Kuwait | 3.8 | ██████████ | | | 97 | Timor-Leste | 2.6 | ██████ | | |
| 31 | South Africa | 3.7 | ██████████ | | | 98 | Nicaragua | 2.6 | ██████ | | |
| 32 | Switzerland | 3.7 | ██████████ | | | 99 | Russian Federation | 2.6 | ██████ | | |
| 33 | United States | 3.7 | ██████████ | | | 100 | Latvia | 2.6 | ██████ | | |
| 34 | India | 3.6 | ██████████ | | | 101 | Uruguay | 2.5 | ██████ | | |
| 35 | Thailand | 3.6 | ██████████ | | | 102 | Syria | 2.5 | ██████ | | |
| 36 | Estonia | 3.6 | ██████████ | | | 103 | Guyana | 2.4 | ██████ | | |
| 37 | Czech Republic | 3.5 | ██████████ | | | 104 | Paraguay | 2.4 | ██████ | | |
| 38 | Botswana | 3.5 | ██████████ | | | 105 | Dominican Republic | 2.4 | ██████ | | |
| 39 | Austria | 3.5 | ██████████ | | | 106 | Malawi | 2.4 | ██████ | | |
| 40 | Puerto Rico | 3.5 | ██████████ | | | 107 | Suriname | 2.4 | ██████ | | |
| 41 | France | 3.5 | ██████████ | | | 108 | Bangladesh | 2.4 | ██████ | | |
| 42 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.5 | ██████████ | | | 109 | Venezuela | 2.4 | ██████ | | |
| 43 | Peru | 3.4 | ██████████ | | | 110 | Ecuador | 2.4 | ██████ | | |
| 44 | Egypt | 3.4 | ██████████ | | | 111 | Macedonia, FYR | 2.3 | ██████ | | |
| 45 | Jordan | 3.4 | ██████████ | | | 112 | Algeria | 2.3 | ██████ | | |
| 46 | Libya | 3.3 | ██████████ | | | 113 | Ethiopia | 2.3 | ██████ | | |
| 47 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.3 | ██████████ | | | 114 | Ghana | 2.3 | ██████ | | |
| 48 | Romania | 3.3 | ██████████ | | | 115 | Benin | 2.3 | ██████ | | |
| 49 | Bulgaria | 3.3 | ██████████ | | | 116 | Mauritania | 2.3 | ██████ | | |
| 50 | United Kingdom | 3.2 | ██████████ | | | 117 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.3 | ██████ | | |
| 51 | Sri Lanka | 3.2 | ██████████ | | | 118 | Italy | 2.2 | ██████ | | |
| 52 | Portugal | 3.2 | ██████████ | | | 119 | Armenia | 2.2 | ██████ | | |
| 53 | Pakistan | 3.2 | ██████████ | | | 120 | Zimbabwe | 2.2 | ██████ | | |
| 54 | Japan | 3.2 | ██████████ | | | 121 | Jamaica | 2.2 | ██████ | | |
| 55 | Israel | 3.1 | ██████████ | | | 122 | Bolivia | 2.1 | ██████ | | |
| 56 | Tunisia | 3.1 | ██████████ | | | 123 | Mozambique | 2.1 | ██████ | | |
| 57 | Namibia | 3.1 | ██████████ | | | 124 | Nigeria | 2.1 | ██████ | | |
| 58 | Greece | 3.1 | ██████████ | | | 125 | Cameroon | 2.1 | ██████ | | |
| 59 | Morocco | 3.1 | ██████████ | | | 126 | Burundi | 2.1 | ██████ | | |
| 60 | Colombia | 3.1 | ██████████ | | | 127 | Chad | 2.1 | ██████ | | |
| 61 | Poland | 3.1 | ██████████ | | | 128 | Argentina | 2.0 | ██████ | | |
| 62 | Brazil | 3.0 | ██████████ | | | 129 | Senegal | 1.9 | ██████ | | |
| 63 | Costa Rica | 3.0 | ██████████ | | | 130 | Mongolia | 1.8 | ██████ | | |
| 64 | Ireland | 3.0 | ██████████ | | | 131 | Mali | 1.8 | ██████ | | |
| 65 | Germany | 3.0 | ██████████ | | | 132 | Burkina Faso | 1.7 | ██████ | | |
| 66 | Barbados | 3.0 | ██████████ | | | 133 | Côte d'Ivoire | 1.5 | ████ | | |
| 67 | Gambia, The | 3.0 | ██████████ | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

8.04 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) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

8.05 Restriction on capital flows

How restrictive are regulations in your country relating to international capital flows? (1 = highly restrictive; 7 = not restrictive at all) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.5 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.5 | | | |
| 2 | Singapore | 6.1 | | | |
| 3 | Mauritius | 6.0 | | | |
| 4 | Finland | 6.0 | | | |
| 5 | Uruguay | 6.0 | | | |
| 6 | Switzerland | 6.0 | | | |
| 7 | Estonia | 6.0 | | | |
| 8 | Sweden | 5.9 | | | |
| 9 | United Arab Emirates | 5.9 | | | |
| 10 | Germany | 5.7 | | | |
| 11 | Luxembourg | 5.7 | | | |
| 12 | Austria | 5.7 | | | |
| 13 | New Zealand | 5.6 | | | |
| 14 | Bahrain | 5.6 | | | |
| 15 | Netherlands | 5.5 | | | |
| 16 | Georgia | 5.5 | | | |
| 17 | Montenegro | 5.4 | | | |
| 18 | Denmark | 5.4 | | | |
| 19 | Malta | 5.4 | | | |
| 20 | Oman | 5.4 | | | |
| 21 | Ireland | 5.4 | | | |
| 22 | United Kingdom | 5.3 | | | |
| 23 | Chile | 5.3 | | | |
| 24 | Czech Republic | 5.3 | | | |
| 25 | Peru | 5.3 | | | |
| 26 | Qatar | 5.3 | | | |
| 27 | Cyprus | 5.3 | | | |
| 28 | Botswana | 5.3 | | | |
| 29 | Slovak Republic | 5.3 | | | |
| 30 | Zambia | 5.3 | | | |
| 31 | Jordan | 5.3 | | | |
| 32 | Belgium | 5.2 | | | |
| 33 | Indonesia | 5.2 | | | |
| 34 | Latvia | 5.1 | | | |
| 35 | Guatemala | 5.1 | | | |
| 36 | Turkey | 5.1 | | | |
| 37 | Canada | 5.1 | | | |
| 38 | Hungary | 5.1 | | | |
| 39 | Panama | 5.1 | | | |
| 40 | El Salvador | 5.1 | | | |
| 41 | Australia | 5.0 | | | |
| 42 | Poland | 5.0 | | | |
| 43 | Trinidad and Tobago | 5.0 | | | |
| 44 | Portugal | 5.0 | | | |
| 45 | Uganda | 5.0 | | | |
| 46 | Jamaica | 5.0 | | | |
| 47 | Greece | 4.9 | | | |
| 48 | Mexico | 4.9 | | | |
| 49 | Norway | 4.8 | | | |
| 50 | Guyana | 4.8 | | | |
| 51 | France | 4.8 | | | |
| 52 | Japan | 4.8 | | | |
| 53 | Gambia, The | 4.8 | | | |
| 54 | United States | 4.8 | | | |
| 55 | Paraguay | 4.7 | | | |
| 56 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.7 | | | |
| 57 | Armenia | 4.7 | | | |
| 58 | Cambodia | 4.7 | | | |
| 59 | Israel | 4.7 | | | |
| 60 | Malaysia | 4.7 | | | |
| 61 | Puerto Rico | 4.6 | | | |
| 62 | Slovenia | 4.6 | | | |
| 63 | Lithuania | 4.6 | | | |
| 64 | Spain | 4.6 | | | |
| 65 | Dominican Republic | 4.5 | | | |
| 66 | Egypt | 4.5 | | | |
| 67 | Nicaragua | 4.5 | | | |
| 68 | Philippines | 4.5 | | | |
| 69 | Kuwait | 4.5 | | | |
| 70 | Romania | 4.4 | | | |
| 71 | Honduras | 4.4 | | | |
| 72 | Saudi Arabia | 4.4 | | | |
| 73 | India | 4.4 | | | |
| 74 | Pakistan | 4.4 | | | |
| 75 | Azerbaijan | 4.4 | | | |
| 76 | Ghana | 4.3 | | | |
| 77 | Costa Rica | 4.3 | | | |
| 78 | Korea, Rep. | 4.3 | | | |
| 79 | Sri Lanka | 4.3 | | | |
| 80 | Vietnam | 4.3 | | | |
| 81 | Albania | 4.2 | | | |
| 82 | Croatia | 4.1 | | | |
| 83 | Mongolia | 4.1 | | | |
| 84 | Kenya | 4.1 | | | |
| 85 | Tanzania | 4.1 | | | |
| 86 | Taiwan, China | 4.1 | | | |
| 87 | Thailand | 4.0 | | | |
| 88 | Nigeria | 4.0 | | | |
| 89 | Tunisia | 4.0 | | | |
| 90 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.0 | | | |
| 91 | Brazil | 3.9 | | | |
| 92 | Bolivia | 3.9 | | | |
| 93 | Lesotho | 3.9 | | | |
| 94 | Bulgaria | 3.9 | | | |
| 95 | Iceland | 3.9 | | | |
| 96 | Timor-Leste | 3.9 | | | |
| 97 | Namibia | 3.8 | | | |
| 98 | Italy | 3.8 | | | |
| 99 | Serbia | 3.8 | | | |
| 100 | Tajikistan | 3.7 | | | |
| 101 | Burkina Faso | 3.7 | | | |
| 102 | Suriname | 3.7 | | | |
| 103 | Cameroon | 3.7 | | | |
| 104 | Senegal | 3.7 | | | |
| 105 | Mali | 3.7 | | | |
| 106 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.7 | | | |
| 107 | Benin | 3.7 | | | |
| 108 | Malawi | 3.7 | | | |
| 109 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.6 | | | |
| 110 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.6 | | | |
| 111 | South Africa | 3.6 | | | |
| 112 | Mauritania | 3.6 | | | |
| 113 | Syria | 3.5 | | | |
| 114 | Barbados | 3.5 | | | |
| 115 | Colombia | 3.5 | | | |
| 116 | Kazakhstan | 3.4 | | | |
| 117 | Morocco | 3.4 | | | |
| 118 | Bangladesh | 3.4 | | | |
| 119 | Nepal | 3.4 | | | |
| 120 | Libya | 3.3 | | | |
| 121 | Madagascar | 3.3 | | | |
| 122 | Russian Federation | 3.2 | | | |
| 123 | Ecuador | 3.2 | | | |
| 124 | Ukraine | 3.1 | | | |
| 125 | China | 3.1 | | | |
| 126 | Ethiopia | 3.1 | | | |
| 127 | Burundi | 3.1 | | | |
| 128 | Argentina | 3.0 | | | |
| 129 | Mozambique | 2.9 | | | |
| 130 | Chad | 2.9 | | | |
| 131 | Algeria | 2.4 | | | |
| 132 | Zimbabwe | 2.4 | | | |
| 133 | Venezuela | 1.4 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

8.06 Strength of investor protection (hard data)

Strength of Investor Protection Index on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|---------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | New Zealand | 9.7 | 55 | Sri Lanka | 5.3 |
| 2 | Singapore | 9.3 | 55 | Taiwan, China | 5.3 |
| 3 | Hong Kong SAR | 9.0 | 55 | Zambia | 5.3 |
| 4 | Malaysia | 8.7 | 71 | Armenia | 5.0 |
| 5 | Canada | 8.3 | 71 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5.0 |
| 5 | Ireland | 8.3 | 71 | China | 5.0 |
| 5 | Israel | 8.3 | 71 | Czech Republic | 5.0 |
| 5 | United States | 8.3 | 71 | Germany | 5.0 |
| 9 | South Africa | 8.0 | 71 | Kenya | 5.0 |
| 9 | United Kingdom | 8.0 | 71 | Lithuania | 5.0 |
| 11 | Kyrgyz Republic | 7.7 | 71 | Macedonia, FYR | 5.0 |
| 11 | Mauritius | 7.7 | 71 | Nicaragua | 5.0 |
| 11 | Thailand | 7.7 | 71 | Oman | 5.0 |
| 14 | Albania | 7.3 | 71 | Qatar | 5.0 |
| 15 | Belgium | 7.0 | 71 | Russian Federation | 5.0 |
| 15 | Japan | 7.0 | 71 | Spain | 5.0 |
| 15 | Puerto Rico | 7.0 | 71 | Tanzania | 5.0 |
| 18 | Azerbaijan | 6.7 | 71 | Uruguay | 5.0 |
| 18 | Bangladesh | 6.7 | 86 | Argentina | 4.7 |
| 18 | Norway | 6.7 | 86 | Netherlands | 4.7 |
| 18 | Peru | 6.7 | 86 | Panama | 4.7 |
| 18 | Slovenia | 6.7 | 86 | Slovak Republic | 4.7 |
| 18 | Trinidad and Tobago | 6.7 | 90 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.3 |
| 24 | Colombia | 6.3 | 90 | Cameroon | 4.3 |
| 24 | Denmark | 6.3 | 90 | El Salvador | 4.3 |
| 24 | Kuwait | 6.3 | 90 | Ethiopia | 4.3 |
| 24 | Mongolia | 6.3 | 90 | Hungary | 4.3 |
| 24 | Montenegro | 6.3 | 90 | Jordan | 4.3 |
| 24 | Pakistan | 6.3 | 90 | Luxembourg | 4.3 |
| 24 | Saudi Arabia | 6.3 | 90 | Syria | 4.3 |
| 31 | Botswana | 6.0 | 90 | United Arab Emirates | 4.3 |
| 31 | Bulgaria | 6.0 | 90 | Zimbabwe | 4.3 |
| 31 | Chile | 6.0 | 100 | Austria | 4.0 |
| 31 | Georgia | 6.0 | 100 | Bolivia | 4.0 |
| 31 | Ghana | 6.0 | 100 | Chad | 4.0 |
| 31 | India | 6.0 | 100 | Croatia | 4.0 |
| 31 | Mexico | 6.0 | 100 | Dominican Republic | 4.0 |
| 31 | Mozambique | 6.0 | 100 | Ecuador | 4.0 |
| 31 | Poland | 6.0 | 100 | Guatemala | 4.0 |
| 31 | Portugal | 6.0 | 100 | Philippines | 4.0 |
| 31 | Romania | 6.0 | 100 | Timor-Leste | 4.0 |
| 42 | Australia | 5.7 | 100 | Uganda | 4.0 |
| 42 | Bahrain | 5.7 | 110 | Burkina Faso | 3.7 |
| 42 | Estonia | 5.7 | 110 | Lesotho | 3.7 |
| 42 | Finland | 5.7 | 110 | Mauritania | 3.7 |
| 42 | Indonesia | 5.7 | 110 | Tunisia | 3.7 |
| 42 | Italy | 5.7 | 110 | Ukraine | 3.7 |
| 42 | Kazakhstan | 5.7 | 115 | Benin | 3.3 |
| 42 | Latvia | 5.7 | 115 | Burundi | 3.3 |
| 42 | Madagascar | 5.7 | 115 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.3 |
| 42 | Nigeria | 5.7 | 115 | Greece | 3.3 |
| 42 | Paraguay | 5.7 | 115 | Honduras | 3.3 |
| 42 | Sweden | 5.7 | 115 | Mali | 3.3 |
| 42 | Turkey | 5.7 | 115 | Tajikistan | 3.3 |
| 55 | Algeria | 5.3 | 122 | Costa Rica | 3.0 |
| 55 | Brazil | 5.3 | 122 | Morocco | 3.0 |
| 55 | Cambodia | 5.3 | 122 | Senegal | 3.0 |
| 55 | Egypt | 5.3 | 122 | Switzerland | 3.0 |
| 55 | France | 5.3 | 126 | Gambia, The | 2.7 |
| 55 | Guyana | 5.3 | 126 | Venezuela | 2.7 |
| 55 | Iceland | 5.3 | 126 | Vietnam | 2.7 |
| 55 | Jamaica | 5.3 | 129 | Suriname | 2.0 |
| 55 | Korea, Rep. | 5.3 | n/a | Barbados | n/a |
| 55 | Malawi | 5.3 | n/a | Cyprus | n/a |
| 55 | Namibia | 5.3 | n/a | Libya | n/a |
| 55 | Nepal | 5.3 | n/a | Malta | n/a |
| 55 | Serbia | 5.3 | | | |

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 5.2 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 5.2 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Canada | 6.7 | | | | 68 | Syria | 5.2 | | | |
| 2 | New Zealand | 6.6 | | | | 69 | Italy | 5.2 | | | |
| 3 | Australia | 6.6 | | | | 70 | Netherlands | 5.2 | | | |
| 4 | Chile | 6.5 | | | | 71 | Uruguay | 5.2 | | | |
| 5 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.4 | | | | 72 | Montenegro | 5.2 | | | |
| 6 | South Africa | 6.4 | | | | 73 | Paraguay | 5.2 | | | |
| 7 | Namibia | 6.3 | | | | 74 | Romania | 5.2 | | | |
| 8 | Singapore | 6.3 | | | | 75 | Bolivia | 5.2 | | | |
| 9 | Panama | 6.3 | | | | 76 | Tunisia | 5.2 | | | |
| 10 | Brazil | 6.3 | | | | 77 | Slovenia | 5.2 | | | |
| 11 | Finland | 6.3 | | | | 78 | Morocco | 5.2 | | | |
| 12 | Barbados | 6.3 | | | | 79 | Macedonia, FYR | 5.1 | | | |
| 13 | Malta | 6.3 | | | | 80 | Mozambique | 5.1 | | | |
| 14 | Luxembourg | 6.2 | | | | 81 | Armenia | 5.1 | | | |
| 15 | Slovak Republic | 6.2 | | | | 82 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5.1 | | | |
| 16 | Mauritius | 6.2 | | | | 83 | Madagascar | 5.1 | | | |
| 17 | Qatar | 6.2 | | | | 84 | Japan | 5.0 | | | |
| 18 | Bahrain | 6.1 | | | | 85 | Pakistan | 5.0 | | | |
| 19 | Israel | 6.1 | | | | 86 | Egypt | 5.0 | | | |
| 20 | Norway | 6.1 | | | | 87 | Cameroon | 5.0 | | | |
| 21 | Sweden | 6.0 | | | | 88 | Uganda | 5.0 | | | |
| 22 | Cyprus | 6.0 | | | | 89 | Turkey | 5.0 | | | |
| 23 | Trinidad and Tobago | 6.0 | | | | 90 | Korea, Rep. | 5.0 | | | |
| 24 | Spain | 6.0 | | | | 91 | Georgia | 5.0 | | | |
| 25 | India | 5.9 | | | | 92 | Nigeria | 5.0 | | | |
| 26 | Peru | 5.9 | | | | 93 | Poland | 5.0 | | | |
| 27 | Austria | 5.9 | | | | 94 | Taiwan, China | 4.9 | | | |
| 28 | Senegal | 5.9 | | | | 95 | Belgium | 4.9 | | | |
| 29 | Czech Republic | 5.9 | | | | 96 | Indonesia | 4.9 | | | |
| 30 | Costa Rica | 5.8 | | | | 97 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.9 | | | |
| 31 | Malawi | 5.8 | | | | 98 | Ecuador | 4.9 | | | |
| 32 | El Salvador | 5.8 | | | | 99 | Nepal | 4.8 | | | |
| 33 | Saudi Arabia | 5.8 | | | | 100 | Hungary | 4.8 | | | |
| 34 | Estonia | 5.7 | | | | 101 | Bangladesh | 4.8 | | | |
| 35 | Oman | 5.7 | | | | 102 | Bulgaria | 4.8 | | | |
| 36 | United Arab Emirates | 5.7 | | | | 103 | Germany | 4.8 | | | |
| 37 | Jordan | 5.7 | | | | 104 | Albania | 4.7 | | | |
| 38 | Malaysia | 5.7 | | | | 105 | Mali | 4.7 | | | |
| 39 | Brunei Darussalam | 5.7 | | | | 106 | Azerbaijan | 4.7 | | | |
| 40 | France | 5.7 | | | | 107 | Tanzania | 4.7 | | | |
| 41 | Mexico | 5.7 | | | | 108 | United States | 4.7 | | | |
| 42 | Gambia, The | 5.6 | | | | 109 | Venezuela | 4.6 | | | |
| 43 | Thailand | 5.6 | | | | 110 | Serbia | 4.6 | | | |
| 44 | Switzerland | 5.6 | | | | 111 | Vietnam | 4.6 | | | |
| 45 | Greece | 5.6 | | | | 112 | Nicaragua | 4.6 | | | |
| 46 | Guyana | 5.6 | | | | 113 | Mauritania | 4.5 | | | |
| 47 | Botswana | 5.6 | | | | 114 | Cambodia | 4.4 | | | |
| 48 | Kuwait | 5.6 | | | | 115 | Latvia | 4.3 | | | |
| 49 | Denmark | 5.6 | | | | 116 | Libya | 4.3 | | | |
| 50 | Jamaica | 5.5 | | | | 117 | Ethiopia | 4.2 | | | |
| 51 | Honduras | 5.5 | | | | 118 | Argentina | 4.2 | | | |
| 52 | Benin | 5.5 | | | | 119 | Lesotho | 4.1 | | | |
| 53 | Zambia | 5.5 | | | | 120 | Tajikistan | 4.1 | | | |
| 54 | Colombia | 5.4 | | | | 121 | Ireland | 4.1 | | | |
| 55 | Guatemala | 5.4 | | | | 122 | Timor-Leste | 4.0 | | | |
| 56 | Croatia | 5.4 | | | | 123 | Russian Federation | 4.0 | | | |
| 57 | Ghana | 5.4 | | | | 124 | Chad | 4.0 | | | |
| 58 | Philippines | 5.4 | | | | 125 | Burundi | 4.0 | | | |
| 59 | Dominican Republic | 5.4 | | | | 126 | United Kingdom | 3.8 | | | |
| 60 | Sri Lanka | 5.4 | | | | 127 | Algeria | 3.7 | | | |
| 61 | Kenya | 5.4 | | | | 128 | Kazakhstan | 3.7 | | | |
| 62 | Portugal | 5.4 | | | | 129 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.7 | | | |
| 63 | Lithuania | 5.4 | | | | 130 | Iceland | 3.7 | | | |
| 64 | Suriname | 5.3 | | | | 131 | Zimbabwe | 3.6 | | | |
| 65 | Puerto Rico | 5.3 | | | | 132 | Mongolia | 3.5 | | | |
| 66 | China | 5.2 | | | | 133 | Ukraine | 3.4 | | | |
| 67 | Burkina Faso | 5.2 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges

How would you assess the regulation of securities exchanges in your country? (1 = ineffective; 7 = effective) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.3 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.3 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Sweden | 5.9 | | | | 68 | Botswana | 4.4 | | | |
| 2 | South Africa | 5.9 | | | | 69 | Egypt | 4.3 | | | |
| 3 | Switzerland | 5.8 | | | | 70 | Spain | 4.3 | | | |
| 4 | Singapore | 5.8 | | | | 71 | Turkey | 4.3 | | | |
| 5 | New Zealand | 5.8 | | | | 72 | Uruguay | 4.2 | | | |
| 6 | Australia | 5.8 | | | | 73 | Croatia | 4.2 | | | |
| 7 | Denmark | 5.7 | | | | 74 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.2 | | | |
| 8 | Norway | 5.7 | | | | 75 | Pakistan | 4.2 | | | |
| 9 | Luxembourg | 5.7 | | | | 76 | Italy | 4.2 | | | |
| 10 | Brazil | 5.6 | | | | 77 | Philippines | 4.2 | | | |
| 11 | India | 5.6 | | | | 78 | Peru | 4.2 | | | |
| 12 | Finland | 5.6 | | | | 79 | Latvia | 4.2 | | | |
| 13 | Puerto Rico | 5.6 | | | | 80 | El Salvador | 4.1 | | | |
| 14 | Netherlands | 5.5 | | | | 81 | Colombia | 4.1 | | | |
| 15 | Malta | 5.5 | | | | 82 | Zimbabwe | 4.1 | | | |
| 16 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.4 | | | | 83 | Honduras | 4.1 | | | |
| 17 | France | 5.3 | | | | 84 | Slovak Republic | 4.1 | | | |
| 18 | Qatar | 5.3 | | | | 85 | Ecuador | 4.1 | | | |
| 19 | Oman | 5.3 | | | | 86 | Argentina | 4.1 | | | |
| 20 | Germany | 5.3 | | | | 87 | Nicaragua | 4.0 | | | |
| 21 | Canada | 5.2 | | | | 88 | Romania | 4.0 | | | |
| 22 | Panama | 5.2 | | | | 89 | Gambia, The | 4.0 | | | |
| 23 | United Arab Emirates | 5.2 | | | | 90 | Vietnam | 4.0 | | | |
| 24 | Barbados | 5.2 | | | | 91 | China | 4.0 | | | |
| 25 | Jordan | 5.2 | | | | 92 | Kuwait | 4.0 | | | |
| 26 | Bahrain | 5.1 | | | | 93 | Dominican Republic | 4.0 | | | |
| 27 | Belgium | 5.1 | | | | 94 | Paraguay | 4.0 | | | |
| 28 | Mauritius | 5.0 | | | | 95 | Tanzania | 4.0 | | | |
| 29 | Cyprus | 5.0 | | | | 96 | Uganda | 3.9 | | | |
| 30 | Malaysia | 5.0 | | | | 97 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.9 | | | |
| 31 | Sri Lanka | 5.0 | | | | 98 | Benin | 3.8 | | | |
| 32 | Estonia | 5.0 | | | | 99 | Senegal | 3.8 | | | |
| 33 | Jamaica | 5.0 | | | | 100 | Kenya | 3.7 | | | |
| 34 | Austria | 4.9 | | | | 101 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.7 | | | |
| 35 | Taiwan, China | 4.9 | | | | 102 | Serbia | 3.6 | | | |
| 36 | Thailand | 4.9 | | | | 103 | Burkina Faso | 3.6 | | | |
| 37 | Namibia | 4.9 | | | | 104 | Bolivia | 3.6 | | | |
| 38 | Czech Republic | 4.9 | | | | 105 | Nepal | 3.6 | | | |
| 39 | Poland | 4.9 | | | | 106 | Mozambique | 3.6 | | | |
| 40 | Japan | 4.9 | | | | 107 | Guyana | 3.5 | | | |
| 41 | Portugal | 4.8 | | | | 108 | Bulgaria | 3.5 | | | |
| 42 | Montenegro | 4.8 | | | | 109 | Azerbaijan | 3.5 | | | |
| 43 | Tunisia | 4.8 | | | | 110 | Venezuela | 3.5 | | | |
| 44 | Zambia | 4.8 | | | | 111 | Lesotho | 3.4 | | | |
| 45 | Indonesia | 4.8 | | | | 112 | Syria | 3.3 | | | |
| 46 | United Kingdom | 4.8 | | | | 113 | Russian Federation | 3.3 | | | |
| 47 | United States | 4.7 | | | | 114 | Suriname | 3.3 | | | |
| 48 | Ghana | 4.7 | | | | 115 | Cameroon | 3.2 | | | |
| 49 | Iceland | 4.7 | | | | 116 | Kazakhstan | 3.2 | | | |
| 50 | Greece | 4.7 | | | | 117 | Georgia | 3.1 | | | |
| 51 | Lithuania | 4.6 | | | | 118 | Armenia | 3.1 | | | |
| 52 | Nigeria | 4.6 | | | | 119 | Mali | 3.1 | | | |
| 53 | Morocco | 4.6 | | | | 120 | Mongolia | 3.0 | | | |
| 54 | Hungary | 4.6 | | | | 121 | Timor-Leste | 2.9 | | | |
| 55 | Korea, Rep. | 4.5 | | | | 122 | Tajikistan | 2.8 | | | |
| 56 | Costa Rica | 4.5 | | | | 123 | Ethiopia | 2.8 | | | |
| 57 | Israel | 4.5 | | | | 124 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.7 | | | |
| 58 | Chile | 4.5 | | | | 125 | Libya | 2.7 | | | |
| 59 | Malawi | 4.5 | | | | 126 | Cambodia | 2.7 | | | |
| 60 | Slovenia | 4.5 | | | | 127 | Ukraine | 2.7 | | | |
| 61 | Ireland | 4.5 | | | | 128 | Albania | 2.6 | | | |
| 62 | Mexico | 4.5 | | | | 129 | Chad | 2.6 | | | |
| 63 | Guatemala | 4.4 | | | | 130 | Burundi | 2.5 | | | |
| 64 | Saudi Arabia | 4.4 | | | | 131 | Mauritania | 2.4 | | | |
| 65 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.4 | | | | 132 | Madagascar | 2.4 | | | |
| 66 | Bangladesh | 4.4 | | | | 133 | Algeria | 2.3 | | | |
| 67 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.4 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

8.09 Legal rights index (hard data)

Degree of legal protection of borrowers' and lenders' rights on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|---------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Hong Kong SAR | 10 | 58 | Panama | 6 |
| 1 | Kenya | 10 | 58 | Slovenia | 6 |
| 1 | Malaysia | 10 | 58 | Spain | 6 |
| 1 | Singapore | 10 | 71 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5 |
| 5 | Albania | 9 | 71 | Colombia | 5 |
| 5 | Australia | 9 | 71 | Costa Rica | 5 |
| 5 | Cambodia | 9 | 71 | El Salvador | 5 |
| 5 | Denmark | 9 | 71 | Gambia, The | 5 |
| 5 | Israel | 9 | 71 | Kazakhstan | 5 |
| 5 | Latvia | 9 | 71 | Lithuania | 5 |
| 5 | Montenegro | 9 | 71 | Mauritius | 5 |
| 5 | New Zealand | 9 | 71 | Nepal | 5 |
| 5 | Slovak Republic | 9 | 71 | Suriname | 5 |
| 5 | South Africa | 9 | 71 | Sweden | 5 |
| 5 | Ukraine | 9 | 71 | Uruguay | 5 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 9 | 83 | Argentina | 4 |
| 5 | Zambia | 9 | 83 | Bahrain | 4 |
| 18 | Azerbaijan | 8 | 83 | Chile | 4 |
| 18 | Bangladesh | 8 | 83 | Ethiopia | 4 |
| 18 | Bulgaria | 8 | 83 | Guyana | 4 |
| 18 | India | 8 | 83 | Jordan | 4 |
| 18 | Ireland | 8 | 83 | Kuwait | 4 |
| 18 | Jamaica | 8 | 83 | Mexico | 4 |
| 18 | Lesotho | 8 | 83 | Oman | 4 |
| 18 | Malawi | 8 | 83 | Saudi Arabia | 4 |
| 18 | Namibia | 8 | 83 | Sri Lanka | 4 |
| 18 | Nigeria | 8 | 83 | Taiwan, China | 4 |
| 18 | Poland | 8 | 83 | Thailand | 4 |
| 18 | Puerto Rico | 8 | 83 | Turkey | 4 |
| 18 | Romania | 8 | 83 | United Arab Emirates | 4 |
| 18 | Switzerland | 8 | 98 | Algeria | 3 |
| 18 | Tanzania | 8 | 98 | Benin | 3 |
| 18 | Trinidad and Tobago | 8 | 98 | Brazil | 3 |
| 18 | United States | 8 | 98 | Burkina Faso | 3 |
| 18 | Zimbabwe | 8 | 98 | Cameroon | 3 |
| 36 | Armenia | 7 | 98 | Chad | 3 |
| 36 | Austria | 7 | 98 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3 |
| 36 | Belgium | 7 | 98 | Dominican Republic | 3 |
| 36 | Botswana | 7 | 98 | Ecuador | 3 |
| 36 | Brunei Darussalam | 7 | 98 | Egypt | 3 |
| 36 | Finland | 7 | 98 | Greece | 3 |
| 36 | France | 7 | 98 | Indonesia | 3 |
| 36 | Germany | 7 | 98 | Italy | 3 |
| 36 | Ghana | 7 | 98 | Mali | 3 |
| 36 | Guatemala | 7 | 98 | Mauritania | 3 |
| 36 | Hungary | 7 | 98 | Morocco | 3 |
| 36 | Iceland | 7 | 98 | Nicaragua | 3 |
| 36 | Japan | 7 | 98 | Paraguay | 3 |
| 36 | Korea, Rep. | 7 | 98 | Philippines | 3 |
| 36 | Kyrgyz Republic | 7 | 98 | Portugal | 3 |
| 36 | Luxembourg | 7 | 98 | Qatar | 3 |
| 36 | Macedonia, FYR | 7 | 98 | Russian Federation | 3 |
| 36 | Norway | 7 | 98 | Senegal | 3 |
| 36 | Peru | 7 | 98 | Tunisia | 3 |
| 36 | Serbia | 7 | 98 | Venezuela | 3 |
| 36 | Uganda | 7 | 123 | Burundi | 2 |
| 36 | Vietnam | 7 | 123 | Madagascar | 2 |
| 58 | Canada | 6 | 123 | Mozambique | 2 |
| 58 | China | 6 | 123 | Tajikistan | 2 |
| 58 | Croatia | 6 | 127 | Bolivia | 1 |
| 58 | Czech Republic | 6 | 127 | Syria | 1 |
| 58 | Estonia | 6 | 127 | Timor-Leste | 1 |
| 58 | Georgia | 6 | n/a | Barbados | n/a |
| 58 | Honduras | 6 | n/a | Cyprus | n/a |
| 58 | Mongolia | 6 | n/a | Libya | n/a |
| 58 | Netherlands | 6 | n/a | Malta | n/a |
| 58 | Pakistan | 6 | | | |

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

Section IX

Technological readiness

9.01 Availability of latest technologies

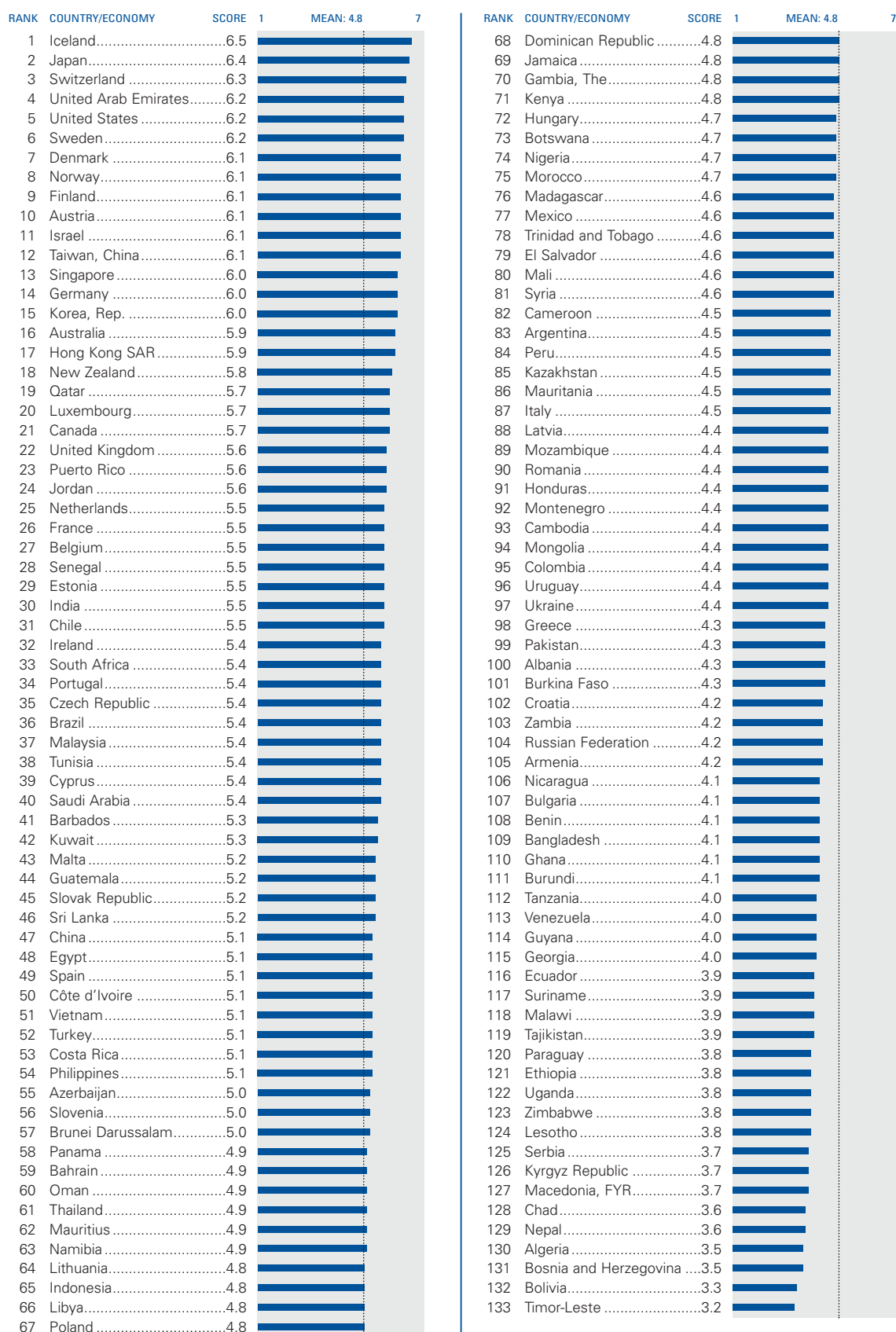
To what extent are the latest technologies available in your country? (1 = not available; 7 = widely available) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.9 | 7 |
|------|-----------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Iceland..... | 6.8 | | | |
| 2 | Sweden..... | 6.7 | | | |
| 3 | Finland..... | 6.6 | | | |
| 4 | Norway..... | 6.6 | | | |
| 5 | United States..... | 6.6 | | | |
| 6 | Switzerland..... | 6.6 | | | |
| 7 | Denmark..... | 6.4 | | | |
| 8 | United Arab Emirates..... | 6.4 | | | |
| 9 | Canada..... | 6.3 | | | |
| 10 | Netherlands..... | 6.3 | | | |
| 11 | Hong Kong SAR..... | 6.3 | | | |
| 12 | Japan..... | 6.3 | | | |
| 13 | Austria..... | 6.3 | | | |
| 14 | Singapore..... | 6.3 | | | |
| 15 | Israel..... | 6.3 | | | |
| 16 | Germany..... | 6.3 | | | |
| 17 | France..... | 6.3 | | | |
| 18 | United Kingdom..... | 6.2 | | | |
| 19 | Belgium..... | 6.2 | | | |
| 20 | Luxembourg..... | 6.1 | | | |
| 21 | Australia..... | 6.0 | | | |
| 22 | Puerto Rico..... | 6.0 | | | |
| 23 | Portugal..... | 5.9 | | | |
| 24 | Korea, Rep..... | 5.9 | | | |
| 25 | Qatar..... | 5.9 | | | |
| 26 | Estonia..... | 5.9 | | | |
| 27 | New Zealand..... | 5.9 | | | |
| 28 | Bahrain..... | 5.9 | | | |
| 29 | Barbados..... | 5.8 | | | |
| 30 | Malta..... | 5.8 | | | |
| 31 | Cyprus..... | 5.8 | | | |
| 32 | Chile..... | 5.8 | | | |
| 33 | Taiwan, China..... | 5.7 | | | |
| 34 | Ireland..... | 5.7 | | | |
| 35 | Jordan..... | 5.6 | | | |
| 36 | Malaysia..... | 5.6 | | | |
| 37 | South Africa..... | 5.5 | | | |
| 38 | Slovenia..... | 5.5 | | | |
| 39 | India..... | 5.5 | | | |
| 40 | Tunisia..... | 5.5 | | | |
| 41 | Spain..... | 5.5 | | | |
| 42 | Senegal..... | 5.4 | | | |
| 43 | Saudi Arabia..... | 5.4 | | | |
| 44 | Slovak Republic..... | 5.4 | | | |
| 45 | Namibia..... | 5.3 | | | |
| 46 | Jamaica..... | 5.3 | | | |
| 47 | Turkey..... | 5.3 | | | |
| 48 | Czech Republic..... | 5.3 | | | |
| 49 | Brazil..... | 5.3 | | | |
| 50 | Lithuania..... | 5.2 | | | |
| 51 | Brunei Darussalam..... | 5.2 | | | |
| 52 | Mauritius..... | 5.2 | | | |
| 53 | Thailand..... | 5.1 | | | |
| 54 | Hungary..... | 5.1 | | | |
| 55 | Kuwait..... | 5.1 | | | |
| 56 | Guatemala..... | 5.1 | | | |
| 57 | Philippines..... | 5.1 | | | |
| 58 | Sri Lanka..... | 5.1 | | | |
| 59 | Oman..... | 5.0 | | | |
| 60 | Azerbaijan..... | 5.0 | | | |
| 61 | Croatia..... | 5.0 | | | |
| 62 | Trinidad and Tobago..... | 4.9 | | | |
| 63 | Morocco..... | 4.9 | | | |
| 64 | Greece..... | 4.9 | | | |
| 65 | Italy..... | 4.9 | | | |
| 66 | Egypt..... | 4.8 | | | |
| 67 | Panama..... | 4.8 | | | |
| 68 | Dominican Republic..... | 4.8 | | | |
| 69 | Botswana..... | 4.8 | | | |
| 70 | Libya..... | 4.8 | | | |
| 71 | Latvia..... | 4.7 | | | |
| 72 | Indonesia..... | 4.7 | | | |
| 73 | Côte d'Ivoire..... | 4.7 | | | |
| 74 | Costa Rica..... | 4.7 | | | |
| 75 | Montenegro..... | 4.7 | | | |
| 76 | Gambia, The..... | 4.7 | | | |
| 77 | Uruguay..... | 4.6 | | | |
| 78 | El Salvador..... | 4.6 | | | |
| 79 | Mexico..... | 4.6 | | | |
| 80 | Poland..... | 4.5 | | | |
| 81 | Vietnam..... | 4.5 | | | |
| 82 | Mauritania..... | 4.5 | | | |
| 83 | Kenya..... | 4.4 | | | |
| 84 | Argentina..... | 4.4 | | | |
| 85 | Nigeria..... | 4.4 | | | |
| 86 | Madagascar..... | 4.4 | | | |
| 87 | China..... | 4.3 | | | |
| 88 | Cameroon..... | 4.3 | | | |
| 89 | Romania..... | 4.3 | | | |
| 90 | Ukraine..... | 4.3 | | | |
| 91 | Pakistan..... | 4.3 | | | |
| 92 | Honduras..... | 4.3 | | | |
| 93 | Georgia..... | 4.3 | | | |
| 94 | Mongolia..... | 4.2 | | | |
| 95 | Peru..... | 4.2 | | | |
| 96 | Colombia..... | 4.2 | | | |
| 97 | Zambia..... | 4.2 | | | |
| 98 | Ghana..... | 4.1 | | | |
| 99 | Syria..... | 4.1 | | | |
| 100 | Cambodia..... | 4.1 | | | |
| 101 | Kazakhstan..... | 4.1 | | | |
| 102 | Russian Federation..... | 4.1 | | | |
| 103 | Macedonia, FYR..... | 4.1 | | | |
| 104 | Mozambique..... | 4.1 | | | |
| 105 | Albania..... | 4.1 | | | |
| 106 | Mali..... | 4.1 | | | |
| 107 | Bulgaria..... | 4.0 | | | |
| 108 | Guyana..... | 4.0 | | | |
| 109 | Bangladesh..... | 3.9 | | | |
| 110 | Venezuela..... | 3.9 | | | |
| 111 | Tanzania..... | 3.9 | | | |
| 112 | Malawi..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 113 | Burkina Faso..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 114 | Serbia..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 115 | Armenia..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 116 | Uganda..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 117 | Benin..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 118 | Paraguay..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 119 | Lesotho..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 120 | Suriname..... | 3.8 | | | |
| 121 | Tajikistan..... | 3.7 | | | |
| 122 | Bosnia and Herzegovina..... | 3.7 | | | |
| 123 | Ecuador..... | 3.7 | | | |
| 124 | Ethiopia..... | 3.6 | | | |
| 125 | Nicaragua..... | 3.5 | | | |
| 126 | Algeria..... | 3.5 | | | |
| 127 | Kyrgyz Republic..... | 3.5 | | | |
| 128 | Nepal..... | 3.5 | | | |
| 129 | Bolivia..... | 3.3 | | | |
| 130 | Burundi..... | 3.3 | | | |
| 131 | Chad..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 132 | Zimbabwe..... | 3.2 | | | |
| 133 | Timor-Leste..... | 3.0 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

9.02 Firm-level technology absorption

To what extent do businesses in your country absorb new technology? (1 = not at all; 7 = aggressively absorb) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

9.03 Laws relating to ICT

How would you assess your country's laws relating to the use of information technology (e.g., electronic commerce, digital signatures, consumer protection)? (1 = nonexistent; 7 = well developed) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.0 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.0 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 6.0 | | | | 68 | Thailand | 3.9 | | | |
| 2 | Denmark | 5.8 | | | | 69 | Uruguay | 3.8 | | | |
| 3 | Estonia | 5.8 | | | | 70 | Vietnam | 3.8 | | | |
| 4 | Sweden | 5.8 | | | | 71 | Philippines | 3.8 | | | |
| 5 | Austria | 5.6 | | | | 72 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.8 | | | |
| 6 | Norway | 5.6 | | | | 73 | Jamaica | 3.8 | | | |
| 7 | Korea, Rep. | 5.6 | | | | 74 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.8 | | | |
| 8 | Australia | 5.6 | | | | 75 | Latvia | 3.8 | | | |
| 9 | United States | 5.5 | | | | 76 | Guatemala | 3.7 | | | |
| 10 | United Arab Emirates | 5.5 | | | | 77 | Nigeria | 3.7 | | | |
| 11 | New Zealand | 5.5 | | | | 78 | Greece | 3.7 | | | |
| 12 | Canada | 5.5 | | | | 79 | Poland | 3.7 | | | |
| 13 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.5 | | | | 80 | Serbia | 3.6 | | | |
| 14 | Iceland | 5.4 | | | | 81 | Peru | 3.6 | | | |
| 15 | Finland | 5.4 | | | | 82 | Kenya | 3.6 | | | |
| 16 | Luxembourg | 5.4 | | | | 83 | El Salvador | 3.6 | | | |
| 17 | Switzerland | 5.4 | | | | 84 | Mali | 3.5 | | | |
| 18 | Germany | 5.3 | | | | 85 | Romania | 3.5 | | | |
| 19 | France | 5.3 | | | | 86 | Benin | 3.4 | | | |
| 20 | United Kingdom | 5.3 | | | | 87 | Zambia | 3.4 | | | |
| 21 | Netherlands | 5.3 | | | | 88 | Albania | 3.4 | | | |
| 22 | Portugal | 5.3 | | | | 89 | Morocco | 3.4 | | | |
| 23 | Taiwan, China | 5.2 | | | | 90 | Ukraine | 3.4 | | | |
| 24 | Slovenia | 5.2 | | | | 91 | Honduras | 3.4 | | | |
| 25 | Malta | 5.2 | | | | 92 | Burkina Faso | 3.3 | | | |
| 26 | Malaysia | 5.1 | | | | 93 | Russian Federation | 3.3 | | | |
| 27 | Chile | 5.1 | | | | 94 | Botswana | 3.3 | | | |
| 28 | Bahrain | 5.0 | | | | 95 | Pakistan | 3.3 | | | |
| 29 | Ireland | 4.9 | | | | 96 | Tanzania | 3.2 | | | |
| 30 | Belgium | 4.8 | | | | 97 | Georgia | 3.2 | | | |
| 31 | South Africa | 4.8 | | | | 98 | Namibia | 3.2 | | | |
| 32 | Czech Republic | 4.8 | | | | 99 | Kuwait | 3.2 | | | |
| 33 | Japan | 4.8 | | | | 100 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.1 | | | |
| 34 | Tunisia | 4.7 | | | | 101 | Tajikistan | 3.1 | | | |
| 35 | Puerto Rico | 4.7 | | | | 102 | Argentina | 3.1 | | | |
| 36 | Oman | 4.6 | | | | 103 | Mozambique | 3.1 | | | |
| 37 | Cyprus | 4.5 | | | | 104 | Ethiopia | 3.1 | | | |
| 38 | Spain | 4.5 | | | | 105 | Nicaragua | 3.1 | | | |
| 39 | India | 4.5 | | | | 106 | Malawi | 3.0 | | | |
| 40 | Qatar | 4.5 | | | | 107 | Ecuador | 3.0 | | | |
| 41 | Brazil | 4.4 | | | | 108 | Burundi | 3.0 | | | |
| 42 | Barbados | 4.3 | | | | 109 | Uganda | 3.0 | | | |
| 43 | Bulgaria | 4.3 | | | | 110 | Venezuela | 2.9 | | | |
| 44 | Azerbaijan | 4.3 | | | | 111 | Armenia | 2.9 | | | |
| 45 | Saudi Arabia | 4.3 | | | | 112 | Chad | 2.9 | | | |
| 46 | Lithuania | 4.3 | | | | 113 | Lesotho | 2.9 | | | |
| 47 | Panama | 4.2 | | | | 114 | Madagascar | 2.9 | | | |
| 48 | China | 4.2 | | | | 115 | Cameroon | 2.8 | | | |
| 49 | Turkey | 4.2 | | | | 116 | Ghana | 2.8 | | | |
| 50 | Colombia | 4.2 | | | | 117 | Mauritania | 2.8 | | | |
| 51 | Egypt | 4.2 | | | | 118 | Cambodia | 2.8 | | | |
| 52 | Mauritius | 4.1 | | | | 119 | Zimbabwe | 2.7 | | | |
| 53 | Sri Lanka | 4.1 | | | | 120 | Mongolia | 2.7 | | | |
| 54 | Croatia | 4.1 | | | | 121 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.7 | | | |
| 55 | Kazakhstan | 4.1 | | | | 122 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.7 | | | |
| 56 | Israel | 4.1 | | | | 123 | Guyana | 2.6 | | | |
| 57 | Montenegro | 4.1 | | | | 124 | Nepal | 2.6 | | | |
| 58 | Costa Rica | 4.1 | | | | 125 | Paraguay | 2.4 | | | |
| 59 | Jordan | 4.0 | | | | 126 | Syria | 2.4 | | | |
| 60 | Gambia, The | 4.0 | | | | 127 | Algeria | 2.4 | | | |
| 61 | Senegal | 4.0 | | | | 128 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.4 | | | |
| 62 | Dominican Republic | 4.0 | | | | 129 | Timor-Leste | 2.3 | | | |
| 63 | Italy | 4.0 | | | | 130 | Libya | 2.3 | | | |
| 64 | Hungary | 4.0 | | | | 131 | Bangladesh | 2.3 | | | |
| 65 | Indonesia | 3.9 | | | | 132 | Suriname | 2.0 | | | |
| 66 | Slovak Republic | 3.9 | | | | 133 | Bolivia | 2.0 | | | |
| 67 | Mexico | 3.9 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

9.04 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) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions (hard data)

Mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 population | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------|------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | United Arab Emirates | 207.8 | 68 | Barbados ¹ | 87.8 |
| 2 | Qatar | 196.6 | 69 | United States | 87.6 |
| 3 | Estonia | 189.7 | 70 | Jordan | 86.8 |
| 4 | Bahrain | 182.8 | 71 | Turkey | 86.8 |
| 5 | Hong Kong SAR | 156.3 | 72 | Japan | 86.3 |
| 6 | Italy | 150.3 | 73 | Ecuador | 86.0 |
| 7 | Luxembourg | 149.8 | 74 | Honduras | 85.7 |
| 8 | Lithuania | 149.0 | 75 | Tunisia | 82.1 |
| 9 | Saudi Arabia | 142.9 | 76 | Algeria ² | 81.4 |
| 10 | Singapore | 142.0 | 77 | Mauritius | 81.3 |
| 11 | Bulgaria | 140.2 | 78 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 80.7 |
| 12 | Portugal | 139.8 | 79 | Vietnam | 79.1 |
| 13 | Czech Republic | 135.3 | 80 | Botswana | 78.0 |
| 14 | Russian Federation | 132.2 | 81 | Brazil | 77.6 |
| 15 | Croatia | 130.2 | 82 | Azerbaijan | 76.7 |
| 16 | Germany | 129.9 | 83 | Philippines | 76.0 |
| 17 | Finland | 129.0 | 84 | Peru | 74.2 |
| 18 | Austria | 128.9 | 85 | Libya ² | 73.0 |
| 19 | Israel | 127.5 | 86 | Dominican Republic | 72.8 |
| 20 | United Kingdom | 123.8 | 87 | Morocco | 72.2 |
| 21 | Thailand ² | 123.8 | 88 | Suriname ¹ | 70.8 |
| 22 | Greece | 123.5 | 89 | Mexico | 69.9 |
| 23 | Macedonia, FYR | 122.6 | 90 | Gambia, The | 66.5 |
| 24 | Hungary | 122.2 | 91 | Mauritania | 65.3 |
| 25 | Ukraine | 121.4 | 92 | Canada | 64.7 |
| 26 | Oman | 121.4 | 93 | Armenia ² | 62.5 |
| 27 | Netherlands | 121.1 | 94 | Indonesia | 60.0 |
| 28 | Denmark | 120.1 | 95 | Georgia ² | 59.1 |
| 29 | Cyprus | 117.7 | 96 | Sri Lanka | 57.1 |
| 30 | Switzerland | 116.9 | 97 | Egypt | 53.7 |
| 31 | Argentina | 116.5 | 98 | Nicaragua | 53.5 |
| 32 | Ireland | 115.3 | 99 | Côte d'Ivoire | 53.2 |
| 33 | Romania | 114.6 | 100 | Pakistan | 52.7 |
| 34 | Sweden ² | 113.7 | 101 | Namibia | 50.0 |
| 35 | Trinidad and Tobago ² | 113.2 | 102 | Bolivia | 49.8 |
| 36 | Belgium | 112.8 | 103 | Ghana | 48.3 |
| 37 | Panama | 111.9 | 104 | China | 47.4 |
| 38 | Spain | 111.4 | 105 | Senegal | 42.5 |
| 39 | Puerto Rico | 111.0 | 106 | Kenya | 42.1 |
| 40 | Norway ² | 110.5 | 107 | Costa Rica | 41.6 |
| 41 | Taiwan, China | 110.3 | 108 | Nigeria | 41.6 |
| 42 | New Zealand | 109.6 | 109 | Kyrgyz Republic ² | 40.8 |
| 43 | Guatemala | 109.2 | 110 | Benin | 36.9 |
| 44 | Iceland ² | 108.8 | 111 | Tajikistan ² | 34.9 |
| 45 | Poland ² | 108.7 | 112 | Syria | 34.5 |
| 46 | Montenegro ¹ | 107.3 | 113 | Mongolia ² | 34.4 |
| 47 | Australia | 105.6 | 114 | Cameroon | 32.6 |
| 48 | Uruguay | 104.7 | 115 | Tanzania | 31.4 |
| 49 | Slovenia | 102.7 | 116 | India | 29.2 |
| 50 | Slovak Republic | 102.4 | 117 | Zambia | 29.1 |
| 51 | Malaysia | 100.4 | 118 | Cambodia | 28.8 |
| 52 | El Salvador | 100.0 | 119 | Lesotho | 28.8 |
| 53 | Jamaica | 99.8 | 120 | Bangladesh | 27.7 |
| 54 | Albania | 97.9 | 121 | Uganda | 26.8 |
| 55 | Latvia ² | 97.4 | 122 | Mali | 25.7 |
| 56 | Serbia | 97.4 | 123 | Madagascar | 23.9 |
| 57 | Kuwait ² | 97.3 | 124 | Mozambique | 20.2 |
| 58 | Venezuela | 96.3 | 125 | Burkina Faso | 16.8 |
| 59 | Kazakhstan | 96.0 | 126 | Chad | 16.3 |
| 60 | Malta | 94.5 | 127 | Malawi | 12.5 |
| 61 | Korea, Rep. | 94.3 | 128 | Zimbabwe | 12.3 |
| 62 | France | 93.6 | 129 | Nepal ² | 11.6 |
| 63 | Paraguay | 92.8 | 130 | Timor-Leste ² | 6.8 |
| 64 | South Africa | 92.2 | 131 | Burundi | 5.4 |
| 65 | Brunei Darussalam ² | 89.4 | 132 | Ethiopia | 3.7 |
| 66 | Colombia | 88.5 | n/a | Guyana | n/a |
| 67 | Chile | 88.1 | | | |

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

¹ 2006 ² 2007

9.06 Internet users (hard data)

Estimated Internet users per 100 population | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------|------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Netherlands | 86.8 | 68 | Romania ² | 24.0 |
| 2 | United Arab Emirates | 85.7 | 69 | Serbia | 23.9 |
| 3 | Norway ² | 85.0 | 70 | Panama | 22.9 |
| 4 | Denmark | 84.9 | 71 | Ukraine | 22.6 |
| 5 | Sweden ² | 80.0 | 72 | China | 22.3 |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 79.9 | 73 | Mexico | 21.6 |
| 7 | Finland ² | 79.0 | 74 | Russian Federation ² | 21.1 |
| 8 | Luxembourg ² | 78.0 | 75 | Thailand ² | 21.0 |
| 9 | Korea, Rep. | 77.4 | 76 | Vietnam ² | 20.5 |
| 10 | Switzerland | 76.4 | 77 | Syria | 17.4 |
| 11 | Germany | 75.7 | 78 | Egypt | 16.4 |
| 12 | Canada ² | 73.0 | 79 | Trinidad and Tobago ² | 16.0 |
| 13 | United States | 71.2 | 80 | Albania ¹ | 15.0 |
| 14 | New Zealand ² | 70.0 | 81 | Kyrgyz Republic ² | 14.1 |
| 15 | Singapore ² | 70.0 | 82 | Kazakhstan ² | 12.3 |
| 16 | Japan ² | 68.9 | 83 | Mongolia ² | 12.0 |
| 17 | Iceland ² | 67.2 | 84 | El Salvador ² | 11.1 |
| 18 | Belgium ² | 67.0 | 85 | Pakistan | 11.1 |
| 19 | Taiwan, China | 65.7 | 86 | Azerbaijan ² | 10.9 |
| 20 | Ireland | 64.6 | 87 | Indonesia ² | 10.8 |
| 21 | Estonia ² | 64.0 | 88 | Oman | 10.7 |
| 22 | Malaysia | 62.5 | 89 | Zimbabwe | 10.5 |
| 23 | Austria | 59.0 | 90 | Bolivia ² | 10.5 |
| 24 | Spain | 58.7 | 91 | Algeria ² | 10.3 |
| 25 | Australia | 56.8 | 92 | Guatemala ¹ | 10.2 |
| 26 | Hong Kong SAR | 56.7 | 93 | Ecuador | 9.7 |
| 27 | Jamaica ² | 55.3 | 94 | Suriname ² | 9.6 |
| 28 | Latvia ² | 55.0 | 95 | Honduras | 9.1 |
| 29 | Hungary | 55.0 | 96 | Kenya | 8.7 |
| 30 | Lithuania | 52.7 | 97 | Paraguay ² | 8.7 |
| 31 | Slovak Republic | 51.4 | 98 | South Africa | 8.6 |
| 32 | France ² | 51.2 | 99 | Georgia ² | 8.2 |
| 33 | Qatar | 50.9 | 100 | Senegal | 8.0 |
| 34 | Slovenia | 49.6 | 101 | Uganda | 7.8 |
| 35 | Italy | 49.4 | 102 | Nigeria | 7.3 |
| 36 | Croatia | 49.3 | 103 | Tajikistan ² | 7.2 |
| 37 | Malta | 49.0 | 104 | India ² | 6.9 |
| 38 | Czech Republic ² | 49.0 | 105 | Gambia, The | 6.5 |
| 39 | Brunei Darussalam ² | 48.2 | 106 | Philippines ² | 6.0 |
| 40 | Montenegro ² | 46.8 | 107 | Sri Lanka | 5.9 |
| 41 | Poland ² | 44.0 | 108 | Zambia | 5.8 |
| 42 | Macedonia, FYR | 42.9 | 109 | Armenia ¹ | 5.7 |
| 43 | Portugal | 41.7 | 110 | Namibia | 5.4 |
| 44 | Uruguay | 40.0 | 111 | Libya ² | 4.7 |
| 45 | Cyprus ² | 38.0 | 112 | Botswana | 4.2 |
| 46 | Colombia | 36.6 | 113 | Ghana | 4.2 |
| 47 | Brazil ² | 35.2 | 114 | Lesotho | 3.6 |
| 48 | Costa Rica ² | 33.6 | 115 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.4 |
| 49 | Bahrain ² | 33.2 | 116 | Cameroon ² | 3.0 |
| 50 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 33.2 | 117 | Nicaragua ¹ | 2.8 |
| 51 | Morocco | 32.6 | 118 | Malawi | 2.2 |
| 52 | Greece | 32.5 | 119 | Benin | 1.7 |
| 53 | Chile | 32.5 | 120 | Mozambique | 1.6 |
| 54 | Turkey | 32.3 | 121 | Madagascar | 1.6 |
| 55 | Kuwait ² | 31.6 | 122 | Mauritania ² | 1.4 |
| 56 | Bulgaria ² | 31.0 | 123 | Nepal ² | 1.4 |
| 57 | Mauritius | 29.9 | 124 | Tanzania | 1.3 |
| 58 | Israel ² | 28.9 | 125 | Chad | 1.2 |
| 59 | Saudi Arabia | 28.5 | 126 | Mali | 1.0 |
| 60 | Argentina | 28.1 | 127 | Burkina Faso | 0.9 |
| 61 | Tunisia | 26.8 | 128 | Burundi | 0.7 |
| 62 | Dominican Republic | 25.9 | 129 | Cambodia ² | 0.5 |
| 63 | Guyana ² | 25.7 | 130 | Ethiopia | 0.4 |
| 64 | Venezuela | 25.5 | 131 | Bangladesh ² | 0.3 |
| 65 | Peru | 25.3 | 132 | Timor-Leste ² | 0.1 |
| 66 | Puerto Rico | 25.1 | n/a | Barbados | n/a |
| 67 | Jordan | 24.5 | | | |

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

¹ 2006 ² 2007

9.07 Personal computers (hard data)

Number of personal computers per 100 population | 2007

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Canada ⁴ | 94.6 |
| 2 | Switzerland | 92.6 |
| 3 | Netherlands ⁴ | 91.2 |
| 4 | Sweden ⁴ | 88.2 |
| 5 | United Kingdom ⁴ | 81.2 |
| 6 | United States ⁴ | 79.9 |
| 7 | Israel ² | 77.0 |
| 8 | Singapore | 76.9 |
| 9 | Taiwan, China | 76.0 |
| 10 | Luxembourg ⁴ | 67.5 |
| 11 | Hong Kong SAR | 65.9 |
| 12 | France ⁴ | 65.9 |
| 13 | Germany ⁴ | 65.3 |
| 14 | Norway ⁴ | 63.1 |
| 15 | Austria ³ | 61.0 |
| 16 | Ireland ⁴ | 58.9 |
| 17 | Korea, Rep. | 57.8 |
| 18 | Japan | 57.4 |
| 19 | Denmark | 55.1 |
| 20 | New Zealand ⁴ | 54.2 |
| 21 | Iceland ⁴ | 53.9 |
| 22 | Estonia | 52.4 |
| 23 | Slovak Republic | 51.5 |
| 24 | Finland ³ | 50.0 |
| 25 | Slovenia | 42.9 |
| 26 | Belgium ⁴ | 42.2 |
| 27 | Spain | 39.8 |
| 28 | Cyprus ⁴ | 38.4 |
| 29 | Italy ³ | 37.0 |
| 30 | Macedonia, FYR | 36.8 |
| 31 | Croatia | 33.8 |
| 32 | Latvia ⁴ | 32.6 |
| 33 | Costa Rica ⁵ | 31.1 |
| 34 | United Arab Emirates ⁴ | 30.1 |
| 35 | Brazil ⁵ | 29.2 |
| 36 | Czech Republic ³ | 27.4 |
| 37 | Chile | 26.0 |
| 38 | Hungary | 25.6 |
| 39 | Puerto Rico | 24.6 |
| 40 | Namibia | 24.1 |
| 41 | Malaysia ⁴ | 23.4 |
| 42 | Kuwait ³ | 22.3 |
| 43 | Romania | 19.3 |
| 44 | Qatar ⁴ | 18.7 |
| 45 | Bahrain ⁴ | 18.3 |
| 46 | Serbia | 18.3 |
| 47 | Lithuania ⁴ | 18.1 |
| 48 | Mauritius ⁴ | 17.5 |
| 49 | Portugal | 17.2 |
| 50 | Poland ⁴ | 16.8 |
| 51 | Barbados ³ | 14.8 |
| 52 | Paraguay ⁵ | 14.4 |
| 53 | Saudi Arabia ⁴ | 13.9 |
| 54 | Mexico ⁴ | 13.8 |
| 55 | Mongolia ⁴ | 13.4 |
| 56 | Russian Federation ⁴ | 13.3 |
| 57 | Trinidad and Tobago | 13.2 |
| 58 | Uruguay ³ | 13.0 |
| 59 | Ecuador ⁴ | 12.7 |
| 60 | Peru ³ | 10.0 |
| 61 | Armenia ³ | 9.8 |
| 62 | Vietnam ⁴ | 9.5 |
| 63 | Greece ⁴ | 9.4 |
| 64 | Venezuela ³ | 9.3 |
| 65 | Argentina ³ | 9.0 |
| 66 | Syria | 9.0 |
| 67 | Bulgaria | 8.9 |

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 68 | Brunei Darussalam ³ | 8.8 |
| 69 | South Africa ³ | 8.4 |
| 70 | Colombia | 7.6 |
| 71 | Philippines ⁴ | 7.5 |
| 72 | Tunisia | 7.4 |
| 73 | Jordan ⁵ | 7.2 |
| 74 | Oman ⁴ | 6.9 |
| 75 | Jamaica ³ | 6.8 |
| 76 | Zimbabwe ⁴ | 6.6 |
| 77 | El Salvador | 6.6 |
| 78 | Thailand | 6.2 |
| 79 | Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴ | 6.2 |
| 80 | Turkey ⁴ | 5.9 |
| 81 | China ⁴ | 5.6 |
| 82 | Georgia | 5.4 |
| 83 | Botswana ⁴ | 5.1 |
| 84 | Egypt | 4.9 |
| 85 | Ukraine ⁴ | 4.6 |
| 86 | Panama ³ | 4.6 |
| 87 | Suriname ³ | 4.5 |
| 88 | Mauritania ⁴ | 4.4 |
| 89 | Nicaragua ³ | 4.0 |
| 90 | Guyana ³ | 3.9 |
| 91 | Albania ⁴ | 3.8 |
| 92 | Sri Lanka | 3.7 |
| 93 | Morocco | 3.5 |
| 94 | Dominican Republic | 3.5 |
| 95 | Gambia, The | 3.3 |
| 96 | India | 3.2 |
| 97 | Azerbaijan | 2.4 |
| 98 | Bangladesh ⁴ | 2.4 |
| 99 | Bolivia ³ | 2.4 |
| 100 | Libya ³ | 2.2 |
| 101 | Senegal ³ | 2.1 |
| 102 | Guatemala ³ | 2.1 |
| 103 | Indonesia ⁴ | 2.0 |
| 104 | Honduras | 2.0 |
| 105 | Côte d'Ivoire ³ | 1.8 |
| 106 | Uganda ⁴ | 1.7 |
| 107 | Kyrgyz Republic ⁵ | 1.6 |
| 108 | Kenya ³ | 1.4 |
| 109 | Mozambique ³ | 1.4 |
| 110 | Tajikistan ³ | 1.3 |
| 111 | Cameroon ³ | 1.2 |
| 112 | Zambia ³ | 1.1 |
| 113 | Algeria ³ | 1.1 |
| 114 | Nigeria ³ | 0.9 |
| 115 | Tanzania ⁴ | 0.9 |
| 116 | Burundi ⁴ | 0.8 |
| 117 | Mali | 0.8 |
| 118 | Benin | 0.7 |
| 119 | Burkina Faso ⁴ | 0.7 |
| 120 | Ethiopia | 0.6 |
| 121 | Ghana ³ | 0.6 |
| 122 | Pakistan | 0.6 |
| 123 | Madagascar ³ | 0.5 |
| 124 | Nepal ³ | 0.5 |
| 125 | Cambodia | 0.4 |
| 126 | Lesotho ³ | 0.3 |
| 127 | Malawi ³ | 0.2 |
| 128 | Chad ³ | 0.2 |
| n/a | Australia | n/a |
| n/a | Kazakhstan | n/a |
| n/a | Malta ¹ | n/a |
| n/a | Montenegro | n/a |
| n/a | Timor-Leste | n/a |

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

1 2001 2 2003 3 2005 4 2006 5 2008

9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers (hard data)

Total fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 population | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Sweden | 37.3 |
| 2 | Denmark | 36.8 |
| 3 | Netherlands | 35.0 |
| 4 | Norway | 34.0 |
| 5 | Switzerland | 33.0 |
| 6 | Iceland | 32.9 |
| 7 | Korea, Rep. | 32.0 |
| 8 | Finland | 30.6 |
| 9 | Luxembourg | 30.3 |
| 10 | Canada | 29.0 |
| 11 | France | 28.6 |
| 12 | United Kingdom | 28.3 |
| 13 | Belgium | 28.3 |
| 14 | Germany | 27.4 |
| 15 | Hong Kong SAR | 26.8 |
| 16 | United States | 25.6 |
| 17 | Australia | 24.5 |
| 18 | Malta | 24.2 |
| 19 | Estonia | 23.9 |
| 20 | Japan | 23.5 |
| 21 | Israel | 22.7 |
| 22 | Singapore | 22.3 |
| 23 | Taiwan, China | 21.8 |
| 24 | New Zealand | 21.7 |
| 25 | Austria | 21.4 |
| 26 | Slovenia | 21.3 |
| 27 | Barbados ¹ | 20.5 |
| 28 | Ireland | 20.4 |
| 29 | Spain | 20.2 |
| 30 | Italy | 19.1 |
| 31 | Lithuania | 17.5 |
| 32 | Czech Republic | 17.3 |
| 33 | Portugal | 15.9 |
| 34 | Hungary | 15.4 |
| 35 | Greece | 13.5 |
| 36 | Bahrain | 12.1 |
| 37 | Qatar | 12.1 |
| 38 | Cyprus | 12.0 |
| 39 | Romania | 11.8 |
| 40 | United Arab Emirates | 11.7 |
| 41 | Croatia | 11.5 |
| 42 | Slovak Republic | 11.5 |
| 43 | Bulgaria | 11.2 |
| 44 | Poland ² | 9.0 |
| 45 | Macedonia, FYR | 8.8 |
| 46 | Uruguay | 8.6 |
| 47 | Chile | 8.5 |
| 48 | Argentina | 8.0 |
| 49 | Turkey | 7.6 |
| 50 | Mexico | 7.1 |
| 51 | Latvia ² | 6.4 |
| 52 | China | 6.2 |
| 53 | Mauritius | 5.7 |
| 54 | Brazil | 5.2 |
| 55 | Malaysia | 4.8 |
| 56 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4.8 |
| 57 | Panama | 4.6 |
| 58 | Serbia | 4.6 |
| 59 | Montenegro ¹ | 4.3 |
| 60 | Saudi Arabia | 4.1 |
| 61 | Colombia | 4.1 |
| 62 | Venezuela | 3.9 |
| 63 | Costa Rica | 3.9 |
| 64 | Kazakhstan | 3.6 |
| 65 | Jamaica | 3.6 |
| 66 | Ukraine | 3.5 |
| 67 | Brunei Darussalam ² | 2.9 |
| 68 | Russian Federation ² | 2.8 |
| 69 | Trinidad and Tobago ² | 2.7 |
| 70 | Peru | 2.6 |
| 71 | Dominican Republic | 2.3 |
| 72 | Tunisia | 2.2 |
| 73 | Jordan | 2.1 |
| 74 | El Salvador | 1.8 |
| 75 | Morocco | 1.5 |
| 76 | Paraguay | 1.5 |
| 77 | Vietnam ² | 1.5 |
| 78 | Thailand ² | 1.4 |
| 79 | Oman | 1.2 |
| 80 | Albania | 1.1 |
| 81 | Georgia ² | 1.1 |
| 82 | Egypt | 1.0 |
| 83 | Algeria ² | 0.8 |
| 84 | South Africa ² | 0.8 |
| 85 | Azerbaijan | 0.7 |
| 86 | Armenia ³ | 0.6 |
| 87 | Guatemala ¹ | 0.6 |
| 88 | Suriname ¹ | 0.6 |
| 89 | Philippines ² | 0.6 |
| 90 | Sri Lanka | 0.5 |
| 91 | India | 0.4 |
| 92 | Senegal | 0.4 |
| 93 | Bolivia ² | 0.4 |
| 94 | Nicaragua ¹ | 0.3 |
| 95 | Mongolia ² | 0.3 |
| 96 | Ecuador | 0.3 |
| 97 | Honduras ¹ | 0.2 |
| 98 | Botswana ² | 0.2 |
| 99 | Mauritania | 0.2 |
| 100 | Libya ¹ | 0.2 |
| 101 | Indonesia ² | 0.1 |
| 102 | Zimbabwe ² | 0.1 |
| 103 | Pakistan | 0.1 |
| 104 | Tajikistan | 0.1 |
| 105 | Ghana | 0.1 |
| 106 | Cambodia ² | 0.1 |
| 107 | Kyrgyz Republic ² | 0.1 |
| 108 | Côte d'Ivoire ¹ | 0.1 |
| 109 | Syria | 0.1 |
| 110 | Kenya ² | 0.0 |
| 111 | Zambia | 0.0 |
| 112 | Mali | 0.0 |
| 113 | Nepal ² | 0.0 |
| 114 | Madagascar | 0.0 |
| 115 | Bangladesh ² | 0.0 |
| 116 | Benin ² | 0.0 |
| 117 | Nigeria | 0.0 |
| 118 | Gambia, The ² | 0.0 |
| 119 | Uganda | 0.0 |
| 120 | Burkina Faso ¹ | 0.0 |
| 121 | Namibia ² | 0.0 |
| 122 | Malawi ² | 0.0 |
| 123 | Timor-Leste ² | 0.0 |
| 124 | Cameroon ¹ | 0.0 |
| 125 | Burundi | 0.0 |
| 126 | Ethiopia ² | 0.0 |
| 127 | Tanzania ¹ | 0.0 |
| n/a | Chad | n/a |
| n/a | Guyana | n/a |
| n/a | Kuwait | n/a |
| n/a | Lesotho | n/a |
| n/a | Mozambique | n/a |
| n/a | Puerto Rico | n/a |

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

¹ 2006 ² 2007 ³ 2009

Section X
Market size

10.01 Domestic market size index (hard data)

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 | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | United States | 7.0 | 68 | Ethiopia | 3.4 |
| 2 | China | 6.5 | 69 | Guatemala | 3.4 |
| 3 | Japan | 6.2 | 70 | Tunisia | 3.4 |
| 4 | India | 6.0 | 71 | Lithuania | 3.3 |
| 5 | Germany | 5.8 | 72 | Kenya | 3.3 |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 5.7 | 73 | Slovenia | 3.2 |
| 7 | France | 5.7 | 74 | Tanzania | 3.2 |
| 8 | Russian Federation | 5.6 | 75 | Qatar | 3.2 |
| 9 | Brazil | 5.6 | 76 | Costa Rica | 3.1 |
| 10 | Italy | 5.6 | 77 | El Salvador | 3.1 |
| 11 | Mexico | 5.5 | 78 | Oman | 3.1 |
| 12 | Spain | 5.4 | 79 | Libya | 3.1 |
| 13 | Korea, Rep. | 5.4 | 80 | Uruguay | 3.0 |
| 14 | Canada | 5.3 | 81 | Ghana | 3.0 |
| 15 | Turkey | 5.1 | 82 | Latvia | 3.0 |
| 16 | Indonesia | 5.1 | 83 | Jordan | 3.0 |
| 17 | Australia | 5.0 | 84 | Honduras | 3.0 |
| 18 | Poland | 4.9 | 85 | Uganda | 3.0 |
| 19 | Taiwan, China | 4.9 | 86 | Cameroon | 3.0 |
| 20 | Netherlands | 4.8 | 87 | Bolivia | 3.0 |
| 21 | Argentina | 4.7 | 88 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.0 |
| 22 | Thailand | 4.7 | 89 | Azerbaijan | 2.9 |
| 23 | South Africa | 4.7 | 90 | Nepal | 2.9 |
| 24 | Pakistan | 4.6 | 91 | Panama | 2.9 |
| 25 | Egypt | 4.6 | 92 | Cambodia | 2.8 |
| 26 | Colombia | 4.5 | 93 | Paraguay | 2.8 |
| 27 | Saudi Arabia | 4.5 | 94 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.8 |
| 28 | Belgium | 4.5 | 95 | Luxembourg | 2.7 |
| 29 | Greece | 4.5 | 96 | Estonia | 2.7 |
| 30 | Ukraine | 4.4 | 97 | Georgia | 2.7 |
| 31 | Philippines | 4.4 | 98 | Albania | 2.7 |
| 32 | Sweden | 4.4 | 99 | Senegal | 2.6 |
| 33 | Venezuela | 4.4 | 100 | Jamaica | 2.6 |
| 34 | Austria | 4.3 | 101 | Cyprus | 2.6 |
| 35 | Romania | 4.3 | 102 | Botswana | 2.6 |
| 36 | Malaysia | 4.3 | 103 | Mozambique | 2.6 |
| 37 | Switzerland | 4.3 | 104 | Armenia | 2.6 |
| 38 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.3 | 105 | Macedonia, FYR | 2.6 |
| 39 | Vietnam | 4.3 | 106 | Nicaragua | 2.5 |
| 40 | Portugal | 4.2 | 107 | Madagascar | 2.5 |
| 41 | Czech Republic | 4.2 | 108 | Bahrain | 2.5 |
| 42 | Bangladesh | 4.2 | 109 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.5 |
| 43 | Nigeria | 4.2 | 110 | Zambia | 2.4 |
| 44 | Peru | 4.2 | 111 | Burkina Faso | 2.4 |
| 45 | Chile | 4.1 | 112 | Mauritius | 2.4 |
| 46 | Norway | 4.1 | 113 | Mali | 2.3 |
| 47 | Israel | 4.1 | 114 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.3 |
| 48 | Denmark | 4.0 | 115 | Malawi | 2.3 |
| 49 | Singapore | 4.0 | 116 | Tajikistan | 2.3 |
| 50 | Hungary | 4.0 | 117 | Benin | 2.3 |
| 51 | Finland | 4.0 | 118 | Namibia | 2.2 |
| 52 | Algeria | 4.0 | 119 | Iceland | 2.2 |
| 53 | Ireland | 3.9 | 120 | Chad | 2.2 |
| 54 | Kazakhstan | 3.9 | 121 | Brunei Darussalam | 2.1 |
| 55 | Morocco | 3.8 | 122 | Malta | 2.0 |
| 56 | United Arab Emirates | 3.8 | 123 | Mongolia | 2.0 |
| 57 | Slovak Republic | 3.7 | 124 | Montenegro | 1.9 |
| 58 | New Zealand | 3.7 | 125 | Mauritania | 1.7 |
| 59 | Bulgaria | 3.7 | 126 | Lesotho | 1.5 |
| 60 | Ecuador | 3.6 | 127 | Barbados | 1.5 |
| 61 | Sri Lanka | 3.6 | 128 | Timor-Leste | 1.4 |
| 62 | Serbia | 3.6 | 129 | Burundi | 1.4 |
| 63 | Syria | 3.5 | 130 | Guyana | 1.4 |
| 64 | Croatia | 3.5 | 131 | Suriname | 1.3 |
| 65 | Puerto Rico | 3.5 | 132 | Zimbabwe | 1.0 |
| 66 | Dominican Republic | 3.5 | 133 | Gambia, The | 1.0 |
| 67 | Kuwait | 3.4 | | | |

SOURCE: Authors' calculation. For more details please refer to Appendix A in Chapter 1.1 of this Report.

10.02 Foreign market size index (hard data)

Value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | China | 7.0 | 68 | Ecuador | 4.6 |
| 2 | United States | 6.7 | 69 | Croatia | 4.6 |
| 3 | Germany | 6.6 | 70 | Lithuania | 4.5 |
| 4 | India | 6.2 | 71 | New Zealand | 4.5 |
| 5 | Japan | 6.2 | 72 | Syria | 4.4 |
| 6 | Korea, Rep. | 6.2 | 73 | Panama | 4.4 |
| 7 | Russian Federation | 6.2 | 74 | Bahrain | 4.4 |
| 8 | Hong Kong SAR | 6.1 | 75 | Sri Lanka | 4.3 |
| 9 | United Kingdom | 6.1 | 76 | Costa Rica | 4.2 |
| 10 | France | 6.1 | 77 | Estonia | 4.2 |
| 11 | Singapore | 6.1 | 78 | Dominican Republic | 4.2 |
| 12 | Taiwan, China | 6.0 | 79 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.1 |
| 13 | Italy | 6.0 | 80 | Serbia | 4.1 |
| 14 | Netherlands | 6.0 | 81 | Bolivia | 4.1 |
| 15 | Canada | 5.9 | 82 | Guatemala | 4.1 |
| 16 | Mexico | 5.9 | 83 | Jordan | 4.1 |
| 17 | Saudi Arabia | 5.9 | 84 | Latvia | 4.1 |
| 18 | Thailand | 5.9 | 85 | Cambodia | 4.1 |
| 19 | Malaysia | 5.9 | 86 | Honduras | 4.1 |
| 20 | Spain | 5.8 | 87 | Kenya | 4.0 |
| 21 | Belgium | 5.8 | 88 | Paraguay | 4.0 |
| 22 | Brazil | 5.7 | 89 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.0 |
| 23 | Indonesia | 5.6 | 90 | Ghana | 4.0 |
| 24 | Poland | 5.6 | 91 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.0 |
| 25 | Turkey | 5.5 | 92 | Botswana | 3.9 |
| 26 | Egypt | 5.5 | 93 | Uruguay | 3.9 |
| 27 | Czech Republic | 5.5 | 94 | El Salvador | 3.9 |
| 28 | Austria | 5.5 | 95 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.9 |
| 29 | Vietnam | 5.5 | 96 | Cyprus | 3.8 |
| 30 | Australia | 5.4 | 97 | Cameroon | 3.8 |
| 31 | Sweden | 5.4 | 98 | Tanzania | 3.7 |
| 32 | Nigeria | 5.4 | 99 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.7 |
| 33 | Switzerland | 5.4 | 100 | Chad | 3.7 |
| 34 | South Africa | 5.4 | 101 | Mauritius | 3.7 |
| 35 | United Arab Emirates | 5.4 | 102 | Jamaica | 3.7 |
| 36 | Hungary | 5.3 | 103 | Malta | 3.7 |
| 37 | Ukraine | 5.3 | 104 | Namibia | 3.6 |
| 38 | Ireland | 5.3 | 105 | Mozambique | 3.6 |
| 39 | Argentina | 5.3 | 106 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.6 |
| 40 | Norway | 5.2 | 107 | Uganda | 3.5 |
| 41 | Philippines | 5.2 | 108 | Georgia | 3.5 |
| 42 | Algeria | 5.2 | 109 | Mongolia | 3.5 |
| 43 | Venezuela | 5.2 | 110 | Ethiopia | 3.5 |
| 44 | Denmark | 5.1 | 111 | Iceland | 3.5 |
| 45 | Chile | 5.1 | 112 | Nicaragua | 3.5 |
| 46 | Slovak Republic | 5.1 | 113 | Senegal | 3.4 |
| 47 | Kazakhstan | 5.0 | 114 | Tajikistan | 3.4 |
| 48 | Kuwait | 5.0 | 115 | Madagascar | 3.4 |
| 49 | Finland | 5.0 | 116 | Albania | 3.3 |
| 50 | Romania | 5.0 | 117 | Nepal | 3.3 |
| 51 | Israel | 5.0 | 118 | Mali | 3.3 |
| 52 | Greece | 5.0 | 119 | Mauritania | 3.2 |
| 53 | Libya | 4.9 | 120 | Montenegro | 3.2 |
| 54 | Portugal | 4.9 | 121 | Barbados | 3.2 |
| 55 | Colombia | 4.9 | 122 | Malawi | 3.2 |
| 56 | Luxembourg | 4.9 | 123 | Suriname | 3.2 |
| 57 | Peru | 4.9 | 124 | Zambia | 3.1 |
| 58 | Qatar | 4.8 | 125 | Armenia | 3.1 |
| 59 | Azerbaijan | 4.8 | 126 | Guyana | 3.0 |
| 60 | Bulgaria | 4.8 | 127 | Lesotho | 2.9 |
| 61 | Puerto Rico | 4.7 | 128 | Benin | 2.8 |
| 62 | Pakistan | 4.7 | 129 | Burkina Faso | 2.8 |
| 63 | Bangladesh | 4.7 | 130 | Gambia, The | 2.6 |
| 64 | Morocco | 4.7 | 131 | Zimbabwe | 2.6 |
| 65 | Tunisia | 4.6 | 132 | Burundi | 1.2 |
| 66 | Oman | 4.6 | 133 | Timor-Leste | 1.0 |
| 67 | Slovenia | 4.6 | | | |

SOURCE: Authors' calculation. For more details please refer to Appendix A in Chapter 1.1 of this Report.

10.03 GDP valued at PPP (hard data)

Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in millions of international dollars | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|----------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | United States | 14,264.6 | 68 | Serbia | 79.7 |
| 2 | China | 7,916.4 | 69 | Dominican Republic | 76.3 |
| 3 | Japan | 4,354.4 | 70 | Azerbaijan | 74.7 |
| 4 | India | 3,288.3 | 71 | Ethiopia | 71.0 |
| 5 | Germany | 2,910.5 | 72 | Puerto Rico | 70.6 |
| 6 | Russian Federation | 2,260.9 | 73 | Guatemala | 67.0 |
| 7 | United Kingdom | 2,230.5 | 74 | Oman | 66.9 |
| 8 | France | 2,130.4 | 75 | Lithuania | 63.6 |
| 9 | Brazil | 1,981.2 | 76 | Kenya | 60.4 |
| 10 | Italy | 1,814.6 | 77 | Slovenia | 59.3 |
| 11 | Mexico | 1,548.0 | 78 | Tanzania | 53.7 |
| 12 | Spain | 1,396.9 | 79 | Costa Rica | 48.7 |
| 13 | Korea, Rep. | 1,342.3 | 80 | El Salvador | 43.7 |
| 14 | Canada | 1,303.2 | 81 | Bolivia | 43.4 |
| 15 | Turkey | 915.2 | 82 | Uruguay | 42.5 |
| 16 | Indonesia | 908.2 | 83 | Cameroon | 41.7 |
| 17 | Australia | 795.3 | 84 | Luxembourg | 40.0 |
| 18 | Taiwan, China | 711.4 | 85 | Latvia | 38.8 |
| 19 | Netherlands | 675.4 | 86 | Panama | 38.6 |
| 20 | Poland | 666.1 | 87 | Uganda | 36.9 |
| 21 | Saudi Arabia | 593.4 | 88 | Ghana | 34.3 |
| 22 | Argentina | 572.9 | 89 | Côte d'Ivoire | 34.0 |
| 23 | Thailand | 546.1 | 90 | Honduras | 32.7 |
| 24 | South Africa | 492.7 | 91 | Nepal | 31.6 |
| 25 | Egypt | 442.6 | 92 | Jordan | 31.1 |
| 26 | Pakistan | 439.6 | 93 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 30.4 |
| 27 | Colombia | 396.6 | 94 | Paraguay | 29.4 |
| 28 | Belgium | 389.5 | 95 | Cambodia | 28.2 |
| 29 | Malaysia | 384.1 | 96 | Estonia | 27.2 |
| 30 | Venezuela | 358.6 | 97 | Trinidad and Tobago | 27.0 |
| 31 | Sweden | 341.9 | 98 | Bahrain | 27.0 |
| 32 | Greece | 341.1 | 99 | Botswana | 26.5 |
| 33 | Ukraine | 336.9 | 100 | Cyprus | 22.7 |
| 34 | Austria | 328.6 | 101 | Albania | 21.8 |
| 35 | Philippines | 320.4 | 102 | Senegal | 21.7 |
| 36 | Nigeria | 315.4 | 103 | Georgia | 21.4 |
| 37 | Switzerland | 312.8 | 104 | Jamaica | 21.0 |
| 38 | Hong Kong SAR | 307.1 | 105 | Madagascar | 19.7 |
| 39 | Romania | 270.3 | 106 | Brunei Darussalam | 19.7 |
| 40 | Czech Republic | 262.2 | 107 | Macedonia, FYR | 18.8 |
| 41 | Norway | 256.5 | 108 | Armenia | 18.7 |
| 42 | Peru | 245.9 | 109 | Mozambique | 18.6 |
| 43 | Chile | 243.0 | 110 | Burkina Faso | 17.8 |
| 44 | Vietnam | 240.4 | 111 | Zambia | 17.4 |
| 45 | Singapore | 238.8 | 112 | Nicaragua | 16.6 |
| 46 | Portugal | 235.9 | 113 | Chad | 16.1 |
| 47 | Algeria | 233.1 | 114 | Mauritius | 15.2 |
| 48 | Bangladesh | 224.9 | 115 | Mali | 15.0 |
| 49 | Denmark | 204.1 | 116 | Namibia | 13.5 |
| 50 | Israel | 200.6 | 117 | Tajikistan | 13.0 |
| 51 | Hungary | 196.1 | 118 | Benin | 13.0 |
| 52 | Finland | 190.9 | 119 | Iceland | 12.7 |
| 53 | Ireland | 188.1 | 120 | Kyrgyz Republic | 11.6 |
| 54 | United Arab Emirates | 185.0 | 121 | Malawi | 11.4 |
| 55 | Kazakhstan | 177.5 | 122 | Malta | 9.8 |
| 56 | Kuwait | 137.2 | 123 | Mongolia | 9.4 |
| 57 | Morocco | 136.7 | 124 | Montenegro | 6.9 |
| 58 | Slovak Republic | 119.3 | 125 | Mauritania | 6.2 |
| 59 | New Zealand | 115.7 | 126 | Barbados | 5.2 |
| 60 | Ecuador | 107.0 | 127 | Suriname | 4.4 |
| 61 | Syria | 94.4 | 128 | Lesotho | 3.2 |
| 62 | Qatar | 94.2 | 129 | Burundi | 3.1 |
| 63 | Bulgaria | 93.6 | 130 | Guyana | 3.1 |
| 64 | Sri Lanka | 92.0 | 131 | Timor-Leste | 2.5 |
| 65 | Libya | 90.3 | 132 | Gambia, The | 2.3 |
| 66 | Croatia | 82.3 | 133 | Zimbabwe ¹ | 2.2 |
| 67 | Tunisia | 82.2 | | | |

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

¹ 2007

10.04 Imports as a percentage of GDP (hard data)

Imports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Singapore | 215.3 | 68 | Kenya | 42.6 |
| 2 | Hong Kong SAR | 201.6 | 69 | Portugal | 42.2 |
| 3 | Luxembourg | 150.7 | 70 | Albania | 42.1 |
| 4 | Lesotho | 117.2 | 70 | Guatemala | 42.1 |
| 5 | Guyana | 111.7 | 72 | Israel | 42.0 |
| 6 | Puerto Rico | 99.6 | 73 | Ecuador | 41.3 |
| 7 | Jordan | 94.8 | 74 | Chile | 41.1 |
| 8 | Kyrgyz Republic | 93.6 | 75 | Kazakhstan | 41.0 |
| 9 | Vietnam | 93.1 | 76 | Germany | 40.9 |
| 10 | Belgium | 92.6 | 77 | Trinidad and Tobago | 40.9 |
| 11 | Slovak Republic | 85.0 | 78 | Saudi Arabia | 40.5 |
| 12 | Bahrain | 84.8 | 79 | Finland | 40.3 |
| 13 | Malta | 83.9 | 80 | Libya | 39.9 |
| 14 | Bulgaria | 83.3 | 81 | Armenia | 39.6 |
| 15 | Honduras | 81.6 | 82 | Dominican Republic | 39.4 |
| 16 | Estonia | 80.7 | 83 | Botswana | 38.8 |
| 17 | Malaysia | 80.3 | 84 | Sri Lanka | 38.8 |
| 18 | Hungary | 79.9 | 85 | Madagascar | 38.7 |
| 19 | Montenegro ¹ | 79.6 | 86 | South Africa | 38.5 |
| 20 | Panama | 75.6 | 87 | Philippines | 38.1 |
| 21 | Bosnia and Herzegovina ¹ | 73.7 | 88 | Mali ¹ | 37.1 |
| 22 | Thailand | 73.6 | 89 | Oman | 35.6 |
| 23 | United Arab Emirates | 73.2 | 90 | Syria | 35.5 |
| 24 | Czech Republic | 71.8 | 91 | Bolivia | 35.3 |
| 25 | Slovenia | 71.4 | 92 | Burundi | 35.0 |
| 26 | Ghana | 71.0 | 93 | Côte d'Ivoire | 34.3 |
| 27 | Lithuania | 71.0 | 94 | Nigeria | 33.7 |
| 28 | Macedonia, FYR | 70.9 | 95 | Canada | 33.3 |
| 29 | Timor-Leste | 70.6 | 96 | New Zealand | 33.1 |
| 30 | Nicaragua | 70.1 | 97 | Uganda | 33.0 |
| 31 | Taiwan, China | 69.4 | 98 | Bangladesh | 32.8 |
| 32 | Mozambique | 69.1 | 99 | Uruguay | 32.3 |
| 33 | Ireland | 69.0 | 100 | Spain | 32.2 |
| 34 | Netherlands | 68.8 | 101 | United Kingdom | 32.0 |
| 35 | Cambodia | 68.8 | 102 | Greece | 31.9 |
| 36 | Mauritius | 67.1 | 103 | Nepal ¹ | 31.4 |
| 37 | Mongolia ¹ | 65.7 | 104 | Chad | 31.1 |
| 38 | Malawi | 65.4 | 105 | Tanzania | 30.6 |
| 39 | Mauritania ¹ | 64.9 | 105 | Zambia | 30.6 |
| 40 | Zimbabwe | 64.2 | 107 | Mexico | 30.5 |
| 41 | Gambia, The | 62.7 | 108 | India | 30.3 |
| 42 | Jamaica | 62.2 | 109 | Italy | 29.3 |
| 43 | Namibia | 61.4 | 110 | Azerbaijan | 29.3 |
| 44 | Suriname ¹ | 61.2 | 111 | China | 29.2 |
| 45 | Paraguay | 58.8 | 112 | France | 28.9 |
| 46 | Cyprus | 58.4 | 113 | Norway | 28.8 |
| 47 | Georgia | 57.7 | 114 | Indonesia | 28.6 |
| 48 | Croatia | 57.3 | 115 | Turkey | 28.5 |
| 49 | Barbados ¹ | 56.0 | 116 | Brunei Darussalam ¹ | 27.8 |
| 50 | Costa Rica | 55.6 | 117 | Algeria | 27.6 |
| 51 | Latvia | 54.9 | 118 | Benin | 27.5 |
| 52 | Ukraine | 54.3 | 119 | Kuwait | 27.0 |
| 53 | Korea, Rep. | 54.1 | 119 | Qatar | 27.0 |
| 54 | Austria | 53.9 | 121 | Peru | 26.8 |
| 55 | Denmark | 52.5 | 122 | Cameroon | 26.7 |
| 56 | Tajikistan | 51.4 | 123 | Australia | 23.9 |
| 57 | El Salvador | 49.5 | 124 | Ethiopia | 22.9 |
| 58 | Iceland | 47.6 | 125 | Pakistan | 22.1 |
| 59 | Sweden | 46.8 | 126 | Colombia | 22.0 |
| 60 | Morocco | 46.2 | 127 | Russian Federation | 22.0 |
| 61 | Tunisia | 45.9 | 128 | Argentina | 20.3 |
| 62 | Switzerland | 45.9 | 129 | Venezuela | 19.6 |
| 63 | Serbia | 45.8 | 130 | United States | 17.7 |
| 64 | Egypt | 45.5 | 131 | Japan | 17.3 |
| 65 | Senegal | 44.1 | 132 | Brazil | 14.2 |
| 66 | Romania | 43.5 | 133 | Burkina Faso | 13.3 |
| 67 | Poland | 42.8 | | | |

SOURCE: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; World Trade Organization, *Statistics Database* (July 2009); IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

¹ 2007

10.05 Exports as a percentage of GDP (hard data)

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Singapore | 234.3 | 68 | Finland | 44.2 |
| 2 | Hong Kong SAR | 212.3 | 69 | Côte d'Ivoire | 43.5 |
| 3 | Luxembourg | 179.3 | 70 | Ghana | 42.6 |
| 4 | Bahrain | 110.5 | 71 | Latvia | 41.8 |
| 5 | Malaysia | 103.5 | 72 | Mozambique | 41.6 |
| 6 | United Arab Emirates | 93.4 | 73 | Bolivia | 40.2 |
| 7 | Belgium | 92.1 | 74 | Israel | 40.0 |
| 8 | Libya | 86.6 | 75 | Poland | 39.4 |
| 9 | Slovak Republic | 82.6 | 76 | Bosnia and Herzegovina ¹ | 39.1 |
| 10 | Hungary | 81.4 | 77 | Jamaica | 38.3 |
| 11 | Ireland | 80.9 | 78 | Philippines | 38.0 |
| 12 | Malta | 80.1 | 79 | China | 37.8 |
| 13 | Guyana | 79.9 | 80 | Tajikistan | 37.6 |
| 14 | Vietnam | 79.5 | 81 | Ecuador | 37.0 |
| 15 | Panama | 79.2 | 82 | Morocco | 35.8 |
| 16 | Netherlands | 76.9 | 83 | South Africa | 35.4 |
| 17 | Czech Republic | 76.8 | 84 | Canada | 34.9 |
| 18 | Puerto Rico | 76.8 | 85 | Nicaragua | 33.7 |
| 19 | Thailand | 76.4 | 86 | Syria | 33.4 |
| 20 | Estonia | 76.3 | 87 | Portugal | 32.8 |
| 21 | Azerbaijan | 76.2 | 88 | Venezuela | 31.8 |
| 22 | Taiwan, China | 74.2 | 89 | New Zealand | 31.3 |
| 23 | Suriname ¹ | 72.5 | 90 | Russian Federation | 31.3 |
| 24 | Saudi Arabia | 71.3 | 91 | Romania | 30.9 |
| 25 | Slovenia | 68.6 | 92 | Indonesia | 29.8 |
| 26 | Trinidad and Tobago | 67.9 | 93 | United Kingdom | 28.9 |
| 27 | Brunei Darussalam ¹ | 67.7 | 94 | Italy | 28.8 |
| 28 | Kuwait | 66.4 | 95 | Georgia | 28.7 |
| 29 | Mongolia ¹ | 64.3 | 96 | Malawi | 28.3 |
| 30 | Qatar | 63.9 | 97 | Mexico | 28.3 |
| 31 | Barbados ¹ | 61.8 | 98 | Uruguay | 28.3 |
| 32 | Oman | 61.5 | 99 | Sri Lanka | 27.6 |
| 33 | Lesotho | 60.8 | 100 | El Salvador | 27.5 |
| 34 | Bulgaria | 60.5 | 101 | Peru | 27.4 |
| 35 | Lithuania | 59.8 | 102 | Mali ¹ | 27.3 |
| 36 | Austria | 59.2 | 103 | Dominican Republic | 26.8 |
| 37 | Namibia | 57.7 | 104 | Spain | 26.4 |
| 38 | Gambia, The | 57.7 | 105 | France | 26.4 |
| 39 | Mauritania ¹ | 57.7 | 106 | Kenya | 26.0 |
| 40 | Kyrgyz Republic | 56.5 | 107 | Guatemala | 25.9 |
| 41 | Cambodia | 56.3 | 108 | Cameroon | 25.3 |
| 42 | Switzerland | 56.2 | 109 | Argentina | 24.2 |
| 43 | Nigeria | 55.8 | 110 | Madagascar | 24.1 |
| 44 | Jordan | 54.8 | 111 | India | 24.0 |
| 45 | Denmark | 54.7 | 111 | Senegal | 24.0 |
| 46 | Sweden | 54.2 | 113 | Turkey | 23.9 |
| 47 | Mauritius | 54.0 | 114 | Australia | 23.6 |
| 48 | Paraguay | 53.1 | 115 | Greece | 23.1 |
| 49 | Korea, Rep. | 52.9 | 116 | Serbia | 22.3 |
| 50 | Zimbabwe | 51.9 | 117 | Bangladesh | 22.2 |
| 51 | Kazakhstan | 51.5 | 118 | Albania | 20.1 |
| 52 | Algeria | 51.4 | 119 | Zambia | 18.3 |
| 52 | Tunisia | 51.4 | 120 | Colombia | 18.3 |
| 54 | Chad | 51.2 | 121 | Japan | 17.4 |
| 55 | Macedonia, FYR | 48.8 | 122 | Tanzania | 17.3 |
| 56 | Honduras | 48.6 | 123 | Uganda | 17.1 |
| 57 | Norway | 48.1 | 124 | Armenia | 14.8 |
| 58 | Croatia | 47.8 | 125 | Brazil | 14.3 |
| 59 | Montenegro ¹ | 47.5 | 126 | Benin | 14.3 |
| 60 | Germany | 47.2 | 127 | Nepal ¹ | 13.1 |
| 61 | Cyprus | 47.1 | 128 | United States | 13.0 |
| 62 | Ukraine | 46.9 | 129 | Pakistan | 12.1 |
| 63 | Botswana | 46.2 | 130 | Burkina Faso | 9.0 |
| 64 | Costa Rica | 46.0 | 131 | Ethiopia | 8.1 |
| 65 | Egypt | 45.8 | 132 | Burundi | 3.0 |
| 66 | Chile | 45.1 | 133 | Timor-Leste | 2.8 |
| 67 | Iceland | 44.7 | | | |

SOURCE: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; World Trade Organization, *Statistics Database* (July 2009); IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

¹ 2007

Section XI

Business sophistication

11.01 Local supplier quantity

How numerous are local suppliers in your country? (1 = largely nonexistent; 7 = very numerous) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.7 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Japan | 6.3 | | | |
| 2 | Germany | 6.0 | | | |
| 3 | India | 5.9 | | | |
| 4 | Qatar | 5.9 | | | |
| 5 | Switzerland | 5.8 | | | |
| 6 | Austria | 5.8 | | | |
| 7 | United States | 5.7 | | | |
| 8 | Czech Republic | 5.7 | | | |
| 9 | Netherlands | 5.6 | | | |
| 10 | Brazil | 5.6 | | | |
| 11 | China | 5.6 | | | |
| 12 | United Arab Emirates | 5.5 | | | |
| 13 | Spain | 5.5 | | | |
| 14 | Belgium | 5.5 | | | |
| 15 | France | 5.5 | | | |
| 16 | Taiwan, China | 5.4 | | | |
| 17 | Canada | 5.4 | | | |
| 18 | United Kingdom | 5.4 | | | |
| 19 | Tunisia | 5.4 | | | |
| 20 | Denmark | 5.4 | | | |
| 21 | Saudi Arabia | 5.4 | | | |
| 22 | Italy | 5.3 | | | |
| 23 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.3 | | | |
| 24 | Thailand | 5.3 | | | |
| 25 | Korea, Rep. | 5.3 | | | |
| 26 | Kuwait | 5.3 | | | |
| 27 | Malaysia | 5.3 | | | |
| 28 | Poland | 5.3 | | | |
| 29 | Turkey | 5.2 | | | |
| 30 | Sweden | 5.2 | | | |
| 31 | Chile | 5.2 | | | |
| 32 | Australia | 5.2 | | | |
| 33 | Guatemala | 5.2 | | | |
| 34 | Jordan | 5.2 | | | |
| 35 | Colombia | 5.1 | | | |
| 36 | Slovak Republic | 5.1 | | | |
| 37 | Norway | 5.1 | | | |
| 38 | Malta | 5.1 | | | |
| 39 | Ireland | 5.1 | | | |
| 40 | Slovenia | 5.1 | | | |
| 41 | Nigeria | 5.1 | | | |
| 42 | Finland | 5.1 | | | |
| 43 | Puerto Rico | 5.1 | | | |
| 44 | Singapore | 5.0 | | | |
| 45 | South Africa | 5.0 | | | |
| 46 | Israel | 5.0 | | | |
| 47 | Cameroon | 5.0 | | | |
| 48 | Kenya | 5.0 | | | |
| 49 | Cyprus | 5.0 | | | |
| 50 | Indonesia | 5.0 | | | |
| 51 | Senegal | 5.0 | | | |
| 52 | Lithuania | 5.0 | | | |
| 53 | Costa Rica | 5.0 | | | |
| 54 | Syria | 4.9 | | | |
| 55 | Mexico | 4.9 | | | |
| 56 | Sri Lanka | 4.9 | | | |
| 57 | Peru | 4.9 | | | |
| 58 | Bulgaria | 4.9 | | | |
| 59 | Portugal | 4.9 | | | |
| 60 | Iceland | 4.9 | | | |
| 61 | Panama | 4.8 | | | |
| 62 | Uganda | 4.8 | | | |
| 63 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.8 | | | |
| 64 | Greece | 4.8 | | | |
| 65 | Dominican Republic | 4.8 | | | |
| 66 | Morocco | 4.7 | | | |
| 67 | El Salvador | 4.7 | | | |
| 68 | Hungary | 4.7 | | | |
| 69 | Argentina | 4.7 | | | |
| 70 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.7 | | | |
| 71 | Egypt | 4.7 | | | |
| 72 | Mauritius | 4.7 | | | |
| 73 | Mauritania | 4.7 | | | |
| 74 | Vietnam | 4.7 | | | |
| 75 | Philippines | 4.7 | | | |
| 76 | Oman | 4.6 | | | |
| 77 | Gambia, The | 4.6 | | | |
| 78 | Mali | 4.6 | | | |
| 79 | Libya | 4.6 | | | |
| 80 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4.6 | | | |
| 81 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.6 | | | |
| 82 | Estonia | 4.6 | | | |
| 83 | New Zealand | 4.6 | | | |
| 84 | Azerbaijan | 4.6 | | | |
| 85 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.6 | | | |
| 86 | Romania | 4.6 | | | |
| 87 | Serbia | 4.6 | | | |
| 88 | Malawi | 4.6 | | | |
| 89 | Madagascar | 4.5 | | | |
| 90 | Zambia | 4.5 | | | |
| 91 | Ghana | 4.5 | | | |
| 92 | Burkina Faso | 4.5 | | | |
| 93 | Bangladesh | 4.5 | | | |
| 94 | Guyana | 4.4 | | | |
| 95 | Honduras | 4.4 | | | |
| 96 | Pakistan | 4.4 | | | |
| 97 | Chad | 4.4 | | | |
| 98 | Montenegro | 4.4 | | | |
| 99 | Ukraine | 4.4 | | | |
| 100 | Algeria | 4.4 | | | |
| 101 | Burundi | 4.3 | | | |
| 102 | Russian Federation | 4.3 | | | |
| 103 | Barbados | 4.3 | | | |
| 104 | Croatia | 4.3 | | | |
| 105 | Kazakhstan | 4.3 | | | |
| 106 | Uruguay | 4.2 | | | |
| 107 | Nepal | 4.2 | | | |
| 108 | Jamaica | 4.1 | | | |
| 109 | Latvia | 4.1 | | | |
| 110 | Paraguay | 4.1 | | | |
| 111 | Luxembourg | 4.1 | | | |
| 112 | Armenia | 4.1 | | | |
| 113 | Ecuador | 4.0 | | | |
| 114 | Tanzania | 4.0 | | | |
| 115 | Suriname | 4.0 | | | |
| 116 | Benin | 4.0 | | | |
| 117 | Ethiopia | 4.0 | | | |
| 118 | Bahrain | 4.0 | | | |
| 119 | Albania | 4.0 | | | |
| 120 | Namibia | 4.0 | | | |
| 121 | Tajikistan | 3.9 | | | |
| 122 | Mozambique | 3.9 | | | |
| 123 | Nicaragua | 3.8 | | | |
| 124 | Botswana | 3.8 | | | |
| 125 | Cambodia | 3.8 | | | |
| 126 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.8 | | | |
| 127 | Zimbabwe | 3.7 | | | |
| 128 | Lesotho | 3.6 | | | |
| 129 | Mongolia | 3.6 | | | |
| 130 | Georgia | 3.5 | | | |
| 131 | Bolivia | 3.5 | | | |
| 132 | Timor-Leste | 3.5 | | | |
| 133 | Venezuela | 3.4 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

11.02 Local supplier quality

How would you assess the quality of local suppliers in your country? (1 = very poor; 7 = very good) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.6 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.6 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Austria | 6.3 | | | | 68 | Argentina | 4.5 | | | |
| 2 | Switzerland | 6.3 | | | | 69 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.5 | | | |
| 3 | Germany | 6.3 | | | | 70 | Dominican Republic | 4.5 | | | |
| 4 | Japan | 6.2 | | | | 71 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.5 | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | 5.9 | | | | 72 | Mauritius | 4.4 | | | |
| 6 | Sweden | 5.9 | | | | 73 | Bulgaria | 4.4 | | | |
| 7 | Netherlands | 5.8 | | | | 74 | Croatia | 4.4 | | | |
| 8 | Canada | 5.8 | | | | 75 | Uruguay | 4.4 | | | |
| 9 | United States | 5.8 | | | | 76 | Montenegro | 4.4 | | | |
| 10 | Denmark | 5.8 | | | | 77 | Philippines | 4.4 | | | |
| 11 | France | 5.7 | | | | 78 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.3 | | | |
| 12 | Norway | 5.7 | | | | 79 | Nigeria | 4.3 | | | |
| 13 | Finland | 5.6 | | | | 80 | Romania | 4.3 | | | |
| 14 | New Zealand | 5.6 | | | | 81 | Jamaica | 4.3 | | | |
| 15 | Czech Republic | 5.6 | | | | 82 | Bahrain | 4.3 | | | |
| 16 | Australia | 5.6 | | | | 83 | Morocco | 4.2 | | | |
| 17 | Taiwan, China | 5.6 | | | | 84 | Honduras | 4.2 | | | |
| 18 | Puerto Rico | 5.5 | | | | 85 | Macedonia, FYR | 4.2 | | | |
| 19 | Iceland | 5.5 | | | | 86 | Azerbaijan | 4.2 | | | |
| 20 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.5 | | | | 87 | Namibia | 4.1 | | | |
| 21 | Ireland | 5.5 | | | | 88 | Pakistan | 4.1 | | | |
| 22 | South Africa | 5.4 | | | | 89 | Benin | 4.1 | | | |
| 23 | Qatar | 5.4 | | | | 90 | Guyana | 4.1 | | | |
| 24 | United Arab Emirates | 5.4 | | | | 91 | Bangladesh | 4.1 | | | |
| 25 | Estonia | 5.3 | | | | 92 | Vietnam | 4.0 | | | |
| 26 | Chile | 5.3 | | | | 93 | Uganda | 4.0 | | | |
| 27 | United Kingdom | 5.3 | | | | 94 | Syria | 4.0 | | | |
| 28 | Singapore | 5.3 | | | | 95 | Ukraine | 4.0 | | | |
| 29 | Cyprus | 5.3 | | | | 96 | Burkina Faso | 4.0 | | | |
| 30 | Israel | 5.2 | | | | 97 | Kazakhstan | 4.0 | | | |
| 31 | Slovenia | 5.2 | | | | 98 | Paraguay | 4.0 | | | |
| 32 | Spain | 5.2 | | | | 99 | Zambia | 4.0 | | | |
| 33 | Costa Rica | 5.2 | | | | 100 | Nicaragua | 4.0 | | | |
| 34 | Italy | 5.1 | | | | 101 | Madagascar | 3.9 | | | |
| 35 | Brazil | 5.1 | | | | 102 | Libya | 3.9 | | | |
| 36 | Guatemala | 5.1 | | | | 103 | Serbia | 3.9 | | | |
| 37 | Luxembourg | 5.1 | | | | 104 | Egypt | 3.9 | | | |
| 38 | Korea, Rep. | 5.1 | | | | 105 | Ghana | 3.9 | | | |
| 39 | Poland | 5.1 | | | | 106 | Mali | 3.9 | | | |
| 40 | Thailand | 5.0 | | | | 107 | Malawi | 3.9 | | | |
| 41 | India | 5.0 | | | | 108 | Suriname | 3.9 | | | |
| 42 | Malaysia | 5.0 | | | | 109 | Cameroon | 3.9 | | | |
| 43 | Saudi Arabia | 5.0 | | | | 110 | Russian Federation | 3.9 | | | |
| 44 | Lithuania | 5.0 | | | | 111 | Ecuador | 3.8 | | | |
| 45 | Senegal | 4.9 | | | | 112 | Armenia | 3.8 | | | |
| 46 | Kuwait | 4.9 | | | | 113 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.8 | | | |
| 47 | Mexico | 4.9 | | | | 114 | Cambodia | 3.7 | | | |
| 48 | Colombia | 4.9 | | | | 115 | Botswana | 3.7 | | | |
| 49 | Slovak Republic | 4.9 | | | | 116 | Albania | 3.7 | | | |
| 50 | Sri Lanka | 4.9 | | | | 117 | Lesotho | 3.7 | | | |
| 51 | Panama | 4.8 | | | | 118 | Mauritania | 3.6 | | | |
| 52 | Turkey | 4.8 | | | | 119 | Tanzania | 3.6 | | | |
| 53 | China | 4.8 | | | | 120 | Algeria | 3.6 | | | |
| 54 | Barbados | 4.8 | | | | 121 | Ethiopia | 3.6 | | | |
| 55 | Jordan | 4.7 | | | | 122 | Tajikistan | 3.5 | | | |
| 56 | El Salvador | 4.7 | | | | 123 | Burundi | 3.5 | | | |
| 57 | Portugal | 4.7 | | | | 124 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.5 | | | |
| 58 | Indonesia | 4.7 | | | | 125 | Zimbabwe | 3.5 | | | |
| 59 | Tunisia | 4.7 | | | | 126 | Nepal | 3.4 | | | |
| 60 | Peru | 4.7 | | | | 127 | Venezuela | 3.4 | | | |
| 61 | Greece | 4.7 | | | | 128 | Mongolia | 3.4 | | | |
| 62 | Oman | 4.7 | | | | 129 | Georgia | 3.3 | | | |
| 63 | Malta | 4.7 | | | | 130 | Bolivia | 3.3 | | | |
| 64 | Hungary | 4.7 | | | | 131 | Mozambique | 3.2 | | | |
| 65 | Gambia, The | 4.7 | | | | 132 | Chad | 3.2 | | | |
| 66 | Latvia | 4.7 | | | | 133 | Timor-Leste | 2.7 | | | |
| 67 | Kenya | 4.6 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.6 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Japan | 5.5 | | | |
| 2 | United States | 5.4 | | | |
| 3 | Italy | 5.4 | | | |
| 4 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.4 | | | |
| 5 | Singapore | 5.3 | | | |
| 6 | Taiwan, China | 5.3 | | | |
| 7 | Finland | 5.3 | | | |
| 8 | Canada | 5.1 | | | |
| 9 | Switzerland | 5.1 | | | |
| 10 | Sweden | 5.1 | | | |
| 11 | Germany | 4.9 | | | |
| 12 | United Kingdom | 4.9 | | | |
| 13 | Netherlands | 4.8 | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | 4.8 | | | |
| 15 | Bahrain | 4.7 | | | |
| 16 | China | 4.7 | | | |
| 17 | Malaysia | 4.6 | | | |
| 18 | Vietnam | 4.6 | | | |
| 19 | Luxembourg | 4.6 | | | |
| 20 | India | 4.6 | | | |
| 21 | Norway | 4.6 | | | |
| 22 | Austria | 4.6 | | | |
| 23 | Korea, Rep. | 4.5 | | | |
| 24 | Indonesia | 4.5 | | | |
| 25 | United Arab Emirates | 4.5 | | | |
| 26 | France | 4.4 | | | |
| 27 | Belgium | 4.4 | | | |
| 28 | Ireland | 4.3 | | | |
| 29 | Brazil | 4.2 | | | |
| 30 | Cyprus | 4.2 | | | |
| 31 | Sri Lanka | 4.1 | | | |
| 32 | Spain | 4.1 | | | |
| 33 | South Africa | 4.1 | | | |
| 34 | Czech Republic | 4.1 | | | |
| 35 | Thailand | 4.1 | | | |
| 36 | Qatar | 4.0 | | | |
| 37 | Australia | 4.0 | | | |
| 38 | Puerto Rico | 4.0 | | | |
| 39 | Kenya | 4.0 | | | |
| 40 | Saudi Arabia | 3.9 | | | |
| 41 | Egypt | 3.9 | | | |
| 42 | Slovenia | 3.9 | | | |
| 43 | Panama | 3.9 | | | |
| 44 | Mauritius | 3.9 | | | |
| 45 | Chile | 3.9 | | | |
| 46 | Jordan | 3.9 | | | |
| 47 | Guatemala | 3.8 | | | |
| 48 | Iceland | 3.8 | | | |
| 49 | Israel | 3.8 | | | |
| 50 | Pakistan | 3.8 | | | |
| 51 | Colombia | 3.8 | | | |
| 52 | Turkey | 3.8 | | | |
| 53 | Mexico | 3.8 | | | |
| 54 | Oman | 3.8 | | | |
| 55 | Cambodia | 3.7 | | | |
| 56 | New Zealand | 3.7 | | | |
| 57 | Portugal | 3.7 | | | |
| 58 | Gambia, The | 3.7 | | | |
| 59 | Philippines | 3.6 | | | |
| 60 | Costa Rica | 3.6 | | | |
| 61 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.6 | | | |
| 62 | Nigeria | 3.6 | | | |
| 63 | Dominican Republic | 3.5 | | | |
| 64 | Tanzania | 3.5 | | | |
| 65 | Bangladesh | 3.5 | | | |
| 66 | Barbados | 3.5 | | | |
| 67 | Slovak Republic | 3.4 | | | |
| 68 | Malta | 3.4 | | | |
| 69 | Peru | 3.4 | | | |
| 70 | Kuwait | 3.4 | | | |
| 71 | Argentina | 3.4 | | | |
| 72 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.4 | | | |
| 73 | Zambia | 3.4 | | | |
| 74 | Namibia | 3.3 | | | |
| 75 | Tunisia | 3.3 | | | |
| 76 | Kazakhstan | 3.3 | | | |
| 77 | Estonia | 3.3 | | | |
| 78 | Senegal | 3.2 | | | |
| 79 | Honduras | 3.2 | | | |
| 80 | Morocco | 3.2 | | | |
| 81 | El Salvador | 3.2 | | | |
| 82 | Jamaica | 3.2 | | | |
| 83 | Malawi | 3.2 | | | |
| 84 | Lesotho | 3.1 | | | |
| 85 | Georgia | 3.1 | | | |
| 86 | Ukraine | 3.1 | | | |
| 87 | Greece | 3.1 | | | |
| 88 | Uruguay | 3.1 | | | |
| 89 | Libya | 3.0 | | | |
| 90 | Russian Federation | 3.0 | | | |
| 91 | Ethiopia | 3.0 | | | |
| 92 | Lithuania | 3.0 | | | |
| 93 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.0 | | | |
| 94 | Nepal | 3.0 | | | |
| 95 | Mozambique | 3.0 | | | |
| 96 | Ghana | 3.0 | | | |
| 97 | Nicaragua | 2.9 | | | |
| 98 | Botswana | 2.9 | | | |
| 99 | Hungary | 2.9 | | | |
| 100 | Romania | 2.9 | | | |
| 101 | Guyana | 2.9 | | | |
| 102 | Suriname | 2.9 | | | |
| 103 | Timor-Leste | 2.9 | | | |
| 104 | Poland | 2.9 | | | |
| 105 | Madagascar | 2.9 | | | |
| 106 | Croatia | 2.8 | | | |
| 107 | Zimbabwe | 2.8 | | | |
| 108 | Bulgaria | 2.8 | | | |
| 109 | Macedonia, FYR | 2.8 | | | |
| 110 | Uganda | 2.8 | | | |
| 111 | Azerbaijan | 2.8 | | | |
| 112 | Burundi | 2.8 | | | |
| 113 | Latvia | 2.8 | | | |
| 114 | Ecuador | 2.8 | | | |
| 115 | Mauritania | 2.8 | | | |
| 116 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.8 | | | |
| 117 | Serbia | 2.7 | | | |
| 118 | Benin | 2.6 | | | |
| 119 | Syria | 2.6 | | | |
| 120 | Chad | 2.6 | | | |
| 121 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.6 | | | |
| 122 | Armenia | 2.6 | | | |
| 123 | Mongolia | 2.6 | | | |
| 124 | Mali | 2.6 | | | |
| 125 | Tajikistan | 2.6 | | | |
| 126 | Cameroon | 2.5 | | | |
| 127 | Paraguay | 2.5 | | | |
| 128 | Montenegro | 2.4 | | | |
| 129 | Bolivia | 2.4 | | | |
| 130 | Albania | 2.4 | | | |
| 131 | Algeria | 2.4 | | | |
| 132 | Burkina Faso | 2.4 | | | |
| 133 | Venezuela | 2.3 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

11.04 Nature of competitive advantage

On what is based the competitive advantage of your country's companies in international markets? (1 = on low-cost or natural resources; 7 = on unique products and processes) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.6 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.6 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Germany | 6.4 | | | | 68 | Oman | 3.4 | | | |
| 2 | Switzerland | 6.4 | | | | 69 | Egypt | 3.3 | | | |
| 3 | Japan | 6.3 | | | | 70 | New Zealand | 3.3 | | | |
| 4 | Denmark | 6.1 | | | | 71 | Colombia | 3.3 | | | |
| 5 | Finland | 6.1 | | | | 72 | Guatemala | 3.2 | | | |
| 6 | Sweden | 6.0 | | | | 73 | Cambodia | 3.2 | | | |
| 7 | Israel | 5.8 | | | | 74 | Mexico | 3.2 | | | |
| 8 | Austria | 5.8 | | | | 75 | Burundi | 3.2 | | | |
| 9 | Netherlands | 5.8 | | | | 76 | Turkey | 3.2 | | | |
| 10 | Belgium | 5.7 | | | | 77 | Zambia | 3.2 | | | |
| 11 | France | 5.6 | | | | 78 | Burkina Faso | 3.2 | | | |
| 12 | Italy | 5.6 | | | | 79 | Kazakhstan | 3.2 | | | |
| 13 | Singapore | 5.5 | | | | 80 | South Africa | 3.1 | | | |
| 14 | Luxembourg | 5.5 | | | | 81 | Georgia | 3.1 | | | |
| 15 | United Kingdom | 5.5 | | | | 82 | Morocco | 3.1 | | | |
| 16 | United States | 5.5 | | | | 83 | Benin | 3.1 | | | |
| 17 | Korea, Rep. | 5.4 | | | | 84 | Bulgaria | 3.0 | | | |
| 18 | Ireland | 5.3 | | | | 85 | Romania | 3.0 | | | |
| 19 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.2 | | | | 86 | Chad | 3.0 | | | |
| 20 | Barbados | 5.2 | | | | 87 | Senegal | 3.0 | | | |
| 21 | Taiwan, China | 4.9 | | | | 88 | Guyana | 3.0 | | | |
| 22 | Cyprus | 4.8 | | | | 89 | Brazil | 3.0 | | | |
| 23 | Puerto Rico | 4.8 | | | | 90 | Chile | 3.0 | | | |
| 24 | Norway | 4.8 | | | | 91 | Mongolia | 2.9 | | | |
| 25 | United Arab Emirates | 4.4 | | | | 92 | Uganda | 2.9 | | | |
| 26 | Slovenia | 4.4 | | | | 93 | Pakistan | 2.9 | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | 4.4 | | | | 94 | Tajikistan | 2.9 | | | |
| 28 | Iceland | 4.4 | | | | 95 | Dominican Republic | 2.9 | | | |
| 29 | Malta | 4.3 | | | | 96 | Peru | 2.9 | | | |
| 30 | Spain | 4.2 | | | | 97 | Uruguay | 2.9 | | | |
| 31 | Malaysia | 4.2 | | | | 98 | Tanzania | 2.9 | | | |
| 32 | Costa Rica | 4.1 | | | | 99 | Slovak Republic | 2.9 | | | |
| 33 | Panama | 4.0 | | | | 100 | Qatar | 2.9 | | | |
| 34 | Indonesia | 4.0 | | | | 101 | Honduras | 2.8 | | | |
| 35 | Czech Republic | 3.9 | | | | 102 | Bahrain | 2.8 | | | |
| 36 | Greece | 3.9 | | | | 103 | Russian Federation | 2.8 | | | |
| 37 | Sri Lanka | 3.8 | | | | 104 | Malawi | 2.8 | | | |
| 38 | Australia | 3.8 | | | | 105 | Vietnam | 2.8 | | | |
| 39 | Saudi Arabia | 3.8 | | | | 106 | Ghana | 2.8 | | | |
| 40 | Mauritius | 3.8 | | | | 107 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.8 | | | |
| 41 | Armenia | 3.7 | | | | 108 | Ukraine | 2.8 | | | |
| 42 | Azerbaijan | 3.7 | | | | 109 | Albania | 2.8 | | | |
| 43 | Lithuania | 3.7 | | | | 110 | Nepal | 2.8 | | | |
| 44 | El Salvador | 3.7 | | | | 111 | Serbia | 2.7 | | | |
| 45 | Lesotho | 3.7 | | | | 112 | Mali | 2.7 | | | |
| 46 | Jordan | 3.6 | | | | 113 | Mozambique | 2.7 | | | |
| 47 | Kuwait | 3.6 | | | | 114 | Madagascar | 2.7 | | | |
| 48 | Canada | 3.6 | | | | 115 | Ecuador | 2.7 | | | |
| 49 | Montenegro | 3.6 | | | | 116 | Mauritania | 2.7 | | | |
| 50 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.6 | | | | 117 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.6 | | | |
| 51 | Portugal | 3.6 | | | | 118 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.6 | | | |
| 52 | Estonia | 3.6 | | | | 119 | Syria | 2.6 | | | |
| 53 | Poland | 3.6 | | | | 120 | Algeria | 2.6 | | | |
| 54 | Nigeria | 3.5 | | | | 121 | Zimbabwe | 2.6 | | | |
| 55 | Gambia, The | 3.5 | | | | 122 | Cameroon | 2.6 | | | |
| 56 | Hungary | 3.5 | | | | 123 | Ethiopia | 2.6 | | | |
| 57 | Croatia | 3.5 | | | | 124 | Nicaragua | 2.6 | | | |
| 58 | Botswana | 3.5 | | | | 125 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.5 | | | |
| 59 | Philippines | 3.5 | | | | 126 | Argentina | 2.5 | | | |
| 60 | Namibia | 3.5 | | | | 127 | Macedonia, FYR | 2.5 | | | |
| 61 | China | 3.5 | | | | 128 | Suriname | 2.5 | | | |
| 62 | Tunisia | 3.5 | | | | 129 | Paraguay | 2.4 | | | |
| 63 | Thailand | 3.5 | | | | 130 | Bangladesh | 2.4 | | | |
| 64 | Latvia | 3.4 | | | | 131 | Bolivia | 2.3 | | | |
| 65 | Timor-Leste | 3.4 | | | | 132 | Libya | 2.3 | | | |
| 66 | Kenya | 3.4 | | | | 133 | Venezuela | 2.1 | | | |
| 67 | India | 3.4 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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)) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.7 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.7 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Germany | 6.2 | | | | 68 | Romania | 3.5 | | | |
| 2 | Japan | 6.1 | | | | 69 | Pakistan | 3.5 | | | |
| 3 | Switzerland | 6.0 | | | | 70 | Montenegro | 3.5 | | | |
| 4 | Sweden | 5.9 | | | | 71 | Kuwait | 3.5 | | | |
| 5 | France | 5.9 | | | | 72 | Egypt | 3.5 | | | |
| 6 | Netherlands | 5.6 | | | | 73 | Honduras | 3.5 | | | |
| 7 | Austria | 5.6 | | | | 74 | Peru | 3.4 | | | |
| 8 | Denmark | 5.6 | | | | 75 | Bulgaria | 3.4 | | | |
| 9 | Finland | 5.5 | | | | 76 | Uruguay | 3.4 | | | |
| 10 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.4 | | | | 77 | Vietnam | 3.4 | | | |
| 11 | United States | 5.4 | | | | 78 | Australia | 3.4 | | | |
| 12 | Singapore | 5.4 | | | | 79 | Croatia | 3.3 | | | |
| 13 | Korea, Rep. | 5.4 | | | | 80 | Latvia | 3.3 | | | |
| 14 | Italy | 5.3 | | | | 81 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.3 | | | |
| 15 | United Kingdom | 5.2 | | | | 82 | Syria | 3.3 | | | |
| 16 | Taiwan, China | 5.2 | | | | 83 | Bahrain | 3.3 | | | |
| 17 | Belgium | 5.1 | | | | 84 | Lesotho | 3.3 | | | |
| 18 | Luxembourg | 4.8 | | | | 85 | South Africa | 3.3 | | | |
| 19 | Ireland | 4.8 | | | | 86 | Guyana | 3.2 | | | |
| 20 | Slovenia | 4.7 | | | | 87 | Burundi | 3.2 | | | |
| 21 | Czech Republic | 4.7 | | | | 88 | Benin | 3.2 | | | |
| 22 | Malaysia | 4.7 | | | | 89 | Georgia | 3.2 | | | |
| 23 | Poland | 4.6 | | | | 90 | Ukraine | 3.2 | | | |
| 24 | Spain | 4.6 | | | | 91 | Ecuador | 3.2 | | | |
| 25 | Israel | 4.5 | | | | 92 | Russian Federation | 3.1 | | | |
| 26 | India | 4.4 | | | | 93 | Serbia | 3.1 | | | |
| 27 | Mauritius | 4.4 | | | | 94 | Argentina | 3.1 | | | |
| 28 | United Arab Emirates | 4.4 | | | | 95 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.1 | | | |
| 29 | Saudi Arabia | 4.3 | | | | 96 | Kazakhstan | 3.1 | | | |
| 30 | Costa Rica | 4.3 | | | | 97 | Chad | 3.0 | | | |
| 31 | Iceland | 4.3 | | | | 98 | Madagascar | 3.0 | | | |
| 32 | Tunisia | 4.3 | | | | 99 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.0 | | | |
| 33 | Lithuania | 4.3 | | | | 100 | Bangladesh | 3.0 | | | |
| 34 | Sri Lanka | 4.2 | | | | 101 | Cambodia | 3.0 | | | |
| 35 | Indonesia | 4.2 | | | | 102 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.0 | | | |
| 36 | Puerto Rico | 4.2 | | | | 103 | Armenia | 3.0 | | | |
| 37 | Cyprus | 4.1 | | | | 104 | Nepal | 3.0 | | | |
| 38 | Canada | 4.1 | | | | 105 | Mali | 2.9 | | | |
| 39 | Malta | 4.1 | | | | 106 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.9 | | | |
| 40 | Norway | 4.1 | | | | 107 | Tajikistan | 2.9 | | | |
| 41 | Turkey | 4.0 | | | | 108 | Bolivia | 2.9 | | | |
| 42 | Thailand | 4.0 | | | | 109 | Botswana | 2.9 | | | |
| 43 | Portugal | 4.0 | | | | 110 | Burkina Faso | 2.9 | | | |
| 44 | Slovak Republic | 3.9 | | | | 111 | Nigeria | 2.9 | | | |
| 45 | Barbados | 3.9 | | | | 112 | Cameroon | 2.9 | | | |
| 46 | China | 3.9 | | | | 113 | Mozambique | 2.8 | | | |
| 47 | Hungary | 3.9 | | | | 114 | Qatar | 2.8 | | | |
| 48 | Guatemala | 3.8 | | | | 115 | Tanzania | 2.8 | | | |
| 49 | Senegal | 3.8 | | | | 116 | Nicaragua | 2.8 | | | |
| 50 | Morocco | 3.8 | | | | 117 | Albania | 2.8 | | | |
| 51 | Estonia | 3.8 | | | | 118 | Ethiopia | 2.7 | | | |
| 52 | Jordan | 3.8 | | | | 119 | Malawi | 2.7 | | | |
| 53 | New Zealand | 3.8 | | | | 120 | Zambia | 2.7 | | | |
| 54 | Mexico | 3.8 | | | | 121 | Paraguay | 2.7 | | | |
| 55 | El Salvador | 3.8 | | | | 122 | Ghana | 2.7 | | | |
| 56 | Colombia | 3.7 | | | | 123 | Timor-Leste | 2.7 | | | |
| 57 | Brazil | 3.7 | | | | 124 | Uganda | 2.7 | | | |
| 58 | Greece | 3.7 | | | | 125 | Namibia | 2.6 | | | |
| 59 | Panama | 3.7 | | | | 126 | Brunei Darussalam | 2.6 | | | |
| 60 | Chile | 3.7 | | | | 127 | Suriname | 2.3 | | | |
| 61 | Philippines | 3.6 | | | | 128 | Algeria | 2.3 | | | |
| 62 | Dominican Republic | 3.6 | | | | 129 | Zimbabwe | 2.3 | | | |
| 63 | Azerbaijan | 3.6 | | | | 130 | Mongolia | 2.3 | | | |
| 64 | Jamaica | 3.6 | | | | 131 | Mauritania | 2.2 | | | |
| 65 | Gambia, The | 3.6 | | | | 132 | Libya | 2.2 | | | |
| 66 | Kenya | 3.6 | | | | 133 | Venezuela | 2.0 | | | |
| 67 | Oman | 3.6 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.1 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.1 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Germany | 5.5 | | | | 68 | Ethiopia | 3.9 | | | |
| 2 | Japan | 5.4 | | | | 69 | Mexico | 3.9 | | | |
| 3 | Switzerland | 5.4 | | | | 70 | Uruguay | 3.9 | | | |
| 4 | Iceland | 5.2 | | | | 71 | Guatemala | 3.9 | | | |
| 5 | United States | 5.2 | | | | 72 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.9 | | | |
| 6 | Austria | 5.1 | | | | 73 | Guyana | 3.9 | | | |
| 7 | Sweden | 5.1 | | | | 74 | Croatia | 3.9 | | | |
| 8 | France | 5.1 | | | | 75 | Israel | 3.9 | | | |
| 9 | Saudi Arabia | 5.0 | | | | 76 | Ukraine | 3.9 | | | |
| 10 | Cyprus | 4.9 | | | | 77 | Barbados | 3.9 | | | |
| 11 | Netherlands | 4.9 | | | | 78 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.8 | | | |
| 12 | United Arab Emirates | 4.9 | | | | 79 | Romania | 3.8 | | | |
| 13 | Denmark | 4.9 | | | | 80 | Ecuador | 3.8 | | | |
| 14 | Taiwan, China | 4.8 | | | | 81 | Pakistan | 3.8 | | | |
| 15 | Syria | 4.8 | | | | 82 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.8 | | | |
| 16 | Finland | 4.8 | | | | 83 | Argentina | 3.8 | | | |
| 17 | United Kingdom | 4.7 | | | | 84 | Morocco | 3.8 | | | |
| 18 | Sri Lanka | 4.7 | | | | 85 | Russian Federation | 3.8 | | | |
| 19 | Slovenia | 4.6 | | | | 86 | Malawi | 3.8 | | | |
| 20 | Senegal | 4.6 | | | | 87 | Peru | 3.8 | | | |
| 21 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.6 | | | | 88 | Suriname | 3.8 | | | |
| 22 | New Zealand | 4.6 | | | | 89 | Vietnam | 3.7 | | | |
| 23 | Belgium | 4.6 | | | | 90 | Honduras | 3.7 | | | |
| 24 | Korea, Rep. | 4.6 | | | | 91 | Czech Republic | 3.7 | | | |
| 25 | Lithuania | 4.6 | | | | 92 | Georgia | 3.7 | | | |
| 26 | Brazil | 4.6 | | | | 93 | Albania | 3.7 | | | |
| 27 | Norway | 4.5 | | | | 94 | Slovak Republic | 3.7 | | | |
| 28 | Kuwait | 4.5 | | | | 95 | Tanzania | 3.7 | | | |
| 29 | Oman | 4.5 | | | | 96 | Qatar | 3.7 | | | |
| 30 | Chile | 4.5 | | | | 97 | Bulgaria | 3.6 | | | |
| 31 | Malaysia | 4.5 | | | | 98 | Puerto Rico | 3.6 | | | |
| 32 | Mauritius | 4.5 | | | | 99 | Cameroon | 3.6 | | | |
| 33 | Canada | 4.5 | | | | 100 | Libya | 3.6 | | | |
| 34 | Australia | 4.5 | | | | 101 | Hungary | 3.6 | | | |
| 35 | Bahrain | 4.5 | | | | 102 | Tajikistan | 3.6 | | | |
| 36 | Turkey | 4.5 | | | | 103 | Ghana | 3.6 | | | |
| 37 | Jordan | 4.5 | | | | 104 | Namibia | 3.6 | | | |
| 38 | South Africa | 4.4 | | | | 105 | Mali | 3.6 | | | |
| 39 | Indonesia | 4.4 | | | | 106 | Botswana | 3.6 | | | |
| 40 | Italy | 4.4 | | | | 107 | Serbia | 3.6 | | | |
| 41 | Azerbaijan | 4.4 | | | | 108 | Bolivia | 3.6 | | | |
| 42 | Poland | 4.4 | | | | 109 | Latvia | 3.6 | | | |
| 43 | Luxembourg | 4.3 | | | | 110 | Paraguay | 3.6 | | | |
| 44 | India | 4.3 | | | | 111 | Nicaragua | 3.6 | | | |
| 45 | China | 4.3 | | | | 112 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.5 | | | |
| 46 | Spain | 4.3 | | | | 113 | Armenia | 3.5 | | | |
| 47 | Tunisia | 4.2 | | | | 114 | Jamaica | 3.5 | | | |
| 48 | Gambia, The | 4.2 | | | | 115 | Burundi | 3.5 | | | |
| 49 | Nigeria | 4.2 | | | | 116 | Zimbabwe | 3.5 | | | |
| 50 | Montenegro | 4.2 | | | | 117 | Uganda | 3.4 | | | |
| 51 | Kenya | 4.2 | | | | 118 | Venezuela | 3.4 | | | |
| 52 | Malta | 4.2 | | | | 119 | Zambia | 3.4 | | | |
| 53 | Ireland | 4.2 | | | | 120 | Benin | 3.4 | | | |
| 54 | Costa Rica | 4.2 | | | | 121 | Mozambique | 3.4 | | | |
| 55 | Greece | 4.2 | | | | 122 | Madagascar | 3.4 | | | |
| 56 | Dominican Republic | 4.2 | | | | 123 | Cambodia | 3.4 | | | |
| 57 | Portugal | 4.1 | | | | 124 | Algeria | 3.3 | | | |
| 58 | Kazakhstan | 4.1 | | | | 125 | Nepal | 3.3 | | | |
| 59 | Estonia | 4.1 | | | | 126 | Burkina Faso | 3.3 | | | |
| 60 | Singapore | 4.0 | | | | 127 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.2 | | | |
| 61 | El Salvador | 4.0 | | | | 128 | Bangladesh | 3.2 | | | |
| 62 | Thailand | 4.0 | | | | 129 | Chad | 3.2 | | | |
| 63 | Colombia | 4.0 | | | | 130 | Lesotho | 3.2 | | | |
| 64 | Philippines | 4.0 | | | | 131 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.0 | | | |
| 65 | Panama | 4.0 | | | | 132 | Timor-Leste | 3.0 | | | |
| 66 | Egypt | 4.0 | | | | 133 | Mongolia | 3.0 | | | |
| 67 | Mauritania | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.8 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Japan | 6.4 | | | |
| 2 | Germany | 6.4 | | | |
| 3 | Switzerland | 6.3 | | | |
| 4 | Sweden | 6.2 | | | |
| 5 | Finland | 6.0 | | | |
| 6 | Netherlands | 6.0 | | | |
| 7 | Denmark | 5.9 | | | |
| 8 | United States | 5.9 | | | |
| 9 | Austria | 5.8 | | | |
| 10 | Belgium | 5.8 | | | |
| 11 | France | 5.7 | | | |
| 12 | Norway | 5.7 | | | |
| 13 | Singapore | 5.6 | | | |
| 14 | Iceland | 5.6 | | | |
| 15 | Taiwan, China | 5.6 | | | |
| 16 | Qatar | 5.5 | | | |
| 17 | Luxembourg | 5.4 | | | |
| 18 | Ireland | 5.3 | | | |
| 19 | United Kingdom | 5.3 | | | |
| 20 | Canada | 5.3 | | | |
| 21 | Korea, Rep. | 5.1 | | | |
| 22 | Israel | 5.1 | | | |
| 23 | Australia | 5.1 | | | |
| 24 | Puerto Rico | 5.0 | | | |
| 25 | New Zealand | 4.9 | | | |
| 26 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.9 | | | |
| 27 | Czech Republic | 4.7 | | | |
| 28 | Italy | 4.7 | | | |
| 29 | United Arab Emirates | 4.7 | | | |
| 30 | Saudi Arabia | 4.7 | | | |
| 31 | Brazil | 4.6 | | | |
| 32 | Spain | 4.5 | | | |
| 33 | Malaysia | 4.5 | | | |
| 34 | Chile | 4.5 | | | |
| 35 | Slovenia | 4.5 | | | |
| 36 | Cyprus | 4.4 | | | |
| 37 | Slovak Republic | 4.4 | | | |
| 38 | Estonia | 4.4 | | | |
| 39 | Oman | 4.3 | | | |
| 40 | Portugal | 4.3 | | | |
| 41 | South Africa | 4.3 | | | |
| 42 | Malta | 4.3 | | | |
| 43 | India | 4.3 | | | |
| 44 | Costa Rica | 4.2 | | | |
| 45 | Poland | 4.1 | | | |
| 46 | Turkey | 4.1 | | | |
| 47 | Azerbaijan | 4.1 | | | |
| 48 | Bahrain | 4.0 | | | |
| 49 | Tunisia | 3.9 | | | |
| 50 | China | 3.9 | | | |
| 51 | Sri Lanka | 3.9 | | | |
| 52 | Jordan | 3.9 | | | |
| 53 | Kuwait | 3.8 | | | |
| 54 | Mauritius | 3.8 | | | |
| 55 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.8 | | | |
| 56 | Egypt | 3.8 | | | |
| 57 | Panama | 3.8 | | | |
| 58 | Hungary | 3.8 | | | |
| 59 | Lithuania | 3.7 | | | |
| 60 | Indonesia | 3.7 | | | |
| 61 | Barbados | 3.7 | | | |
| 62 | Kazakhstan | 3.7 | | | |
| 63 | Greece | 3.7 | | | |
| 64 | Argentina | 3.6 | | | |
| 65 | Morocco | 3.6 | | | |
| 66 | Thailand | 3.6 | | | |
| 67 | Mexico | 3.6 | | | |
| 68 | Namibia | 3.6 | | | |
| 69 | Latvia | 3.6 | | | |
| 70 | Guatemala | 3.5 | | | |
| 71 | Colombia | 3.5 | | | |
| 72 | Ukraine | 3.5 | | | |
| 73 | Vietnam | 3.5 | | | |
| 74 | Romania | 3.4 | | | |
| 75 | Uruguay | 3.4 | | | |
| 76 | Russian Federation | 3.4 | | | |
| 77 | Peru | 3.4 | | | |
| 78 | Albania | 3.4 | | | |
| 79 | Croatia | 3.3 | | | |
| 80 | Montenegro | 3.3 | | | |
| 81 | Senegal | 3.3 | | | |
| 82 | Syria | 3.3 | | | |
| 83 | Philippines | 3.2 | | | |
| 84 | Nigeria | 3.2 | | | |
| 85 | Tajikistan | 3.2 | | | |
| 86 | Pakistan | 3.2 | | | |
| 87 | Kenya | 3.2 | | | |
| 88 | Libya | 3.2 | | | |
| 89 | El Salvador | 3.2 | | | |
| 90 | Dominican Republic | 3.2 | | | |
| 91 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.2 | | | |
| 92 | Bulgaria | 3.2 | | | |
| 93 | Honduras | 3.1 | | | |
| 94 | Lesotho | 3.1 | | | |
| 95 | Jamaica | 3.1 | | | |
| 96 | Mongolia | 3.0 | | | |
| 97 | Suriname | 3.0 | | | |
| 98 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.0 | | | |
| 99 | Armenia | 2.9 | | | |
| 100 | Mozambique | 2.9 | | | |
| 101 | Georgia | 2.9 | | | |
| 102 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.9 | | | |
| 103 | Botswana | 2.9 | | | |
| 104 | Algeria | 2.8 | | | |
| 105 | Venezuela | 2.8 | | | |
| 106 | Ecuador | 2.8 | | | |
| 107 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.8 | | | |
| 108 | Guyana | 2.8 | | | |
| 109 | Serbia | 2.8 | | | |
| 110 | Zambia | 2.8 | | | |
| 111 | Cambodia | 2.8 | | | |
| 112 | Tanzania | 2.8 | | | |
| 113 | Gambia, The | 2.7 | | | |
| 114 | Nicaragua | 2.7 | | | |
| 115 | Cameroon | 2.7 | | | |
| 116 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.7 | | | |
| 117 | Bolivia | 2.7 | | | |
| 118 | Benin | 2.6 | | | |
| 119 | Timor-Leste | 2.6 | | | |
| 120 | Madagascar | 2.6 | | | |
| 121 | Paraguay | 2.6 | | | |
| 122 | Ghana | 2.6 | | | |
| 123 | Mali | 2.5 | | | |
| 124 | Ethiopia | 2.5 | | | |
| 125 | Bangladesh | 2.5 | | | |
| 126 | Mauritania | 2.4 | | | |
| 127 | Burundi | 2.4 | | | |
| 128 | Zimbabwe | 2.4 | | | |
| 129 | Nepal | 2.4 | | | |
| 130 | Malawi | 2.3 | | | |
| 131 | Burkina Faso | 2.3 | | | |
| 132 | Uganda | 2.3 | | | |
| 133 | Chad | 2.2 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

11.08 Extent of marketing

In your country, to what extent do companies use sophisticated marketing tools and techniques? (1 = very little; 7 = extensively) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.2 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.2 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | United States | 6.4 | | | | 68 | Uruguay | 4.2 | | | |
| 2 | Switzerland | 6.0 | | | | 69 | Hungary | 4.2 | | | |
| 3 | United Kingdom | 6.0 | | | | 70 | Kenya | 4.2 | | | |
| 4 | Sweden | 5.9 | | | | 71 | Mauritius | 4.2 | | | |
| 5 | France | 5.9 | | | | 72 | Croatia | 4.1 | | | |
| 6 | Germany | 5.8 | | | | 73 | Jamaica | 4.1 | | | |
| 7 | Netherlands | 5.8 | | | | 74 | Albania | 4.1 | | | |
| 8 | Denmark | 5.8 | | | | 75 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.1 | | | |
| 9 | Austria | 5.7 | | | | 76 | Vietnam | 4.1 | | | |
| 10 | Canada | 5.6 | | | | 77 | Namibia | 4.1 | | | |
| 11 | Japan | 5.6 | | | | 78 | Romania | 4.0 | | | |
| 12 | Hong Kong SAR | 5.6 | | | | 79 | Oman | 4.0 | | | |
| 13 | Australia | 5.5 | | | | 80 | Morocco | 4.0 | | | |
| 14 | Singapore | 5.4 | | | | 81 | Azerbaijan | 4.0 | | | |
| 15 | Belgium | 5.4 | | | | 82 | Colombia | 3.9 | | | |
| 16 | United Arab Emirates | 5.4 | | | | 83 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.9 | | | |
| 17 | South Africa | 5.3 | | | | 84 | Kazakhstan | 3.9 | | | |
| 18 | Norway | 5.3 | | | | 85 | Egypt | 3.8 | | | |
| 19 | Taiwan, China | 5.3 | | | | 86 | Honduras | 3.8 | | | |
| 20 | Chile | 5.3 | | | | 87 | Ukraine | 3.8 | | | |
| 21 | New Zealand | 5.3 | | | | 88 | Ecuador | 3.8 | | | |
| 22 | Qatar | 5.3 | | | | 89 | Russian Federation | 3.8 | | | |
| 23 | Ireland | 5.3 | | | | 90 | Nigeria | 3.8 | | | |
| 24 | Luxembourg | 5.3 | | | | 91 | Pakistan | 3.7 | | | |
| 25 | Brazil | 5.3 | | | | 92 | Venezuela | 3.6 | | | |
| 26 | Puerto Rico | 5.2 | | | | 93 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.6 | | | |
| 27 | Iceland | 5.2 | | | | 94 | Mongolia | 3.5 | | | |
| 28 | Spain | 5.1 | | | | 95 | Bulgaria | 3.5 | | | |
| 29 | Panama | 5.1 | | | | 96 | Tanzania | 3.5 | | | |
| 30 | Korea, Rep. | 5.1 | | | | 97 | Georgia | 3.5 | | | |
| 31 | Finland | 5.0 | | | | 98 | Cameroon | 3.5 | | | |
| 32 | Poland | 5.0 | | | | 99 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.5 | | | |
| 33 | India | 4.9 | | | | 100 | Zambia | 3.5 | | | |
| 34 | Czech Republic | 4.9 | | | | 101 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.5 | | | |
| 35 | Malaysia | 4.9 | | | | 102 | Paraguay | 3.4 | | | |
| 36 | Slovenia | 4.9 | | | | 103 | Ghana | 3.4 | | | |
| 37 | Cyprus | 4.8 | | | | 104 | Madagascar | 3.4 | | | |
| 38 | Saudi Arabia | 4.7 | | | | 105 | Serbia | 3.4 | | | |
| 39 | Bahrain | 4.7 | | | | 106 | Nicaragua | 3.4 | | | |
| 40 | Sri Lanka | 4.7 | | | | 107 | Mozambique | 3.4 | | | |
| 41 | Costa Rica | 4.7 | | | | 108 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.3 | | | |
| 42 | Portugal | 4.7 | | | | 109 | Gambia, The | 3.3 | | | |
| 43 | Slovak Republic | 4.7 | | | | 110 | Bolivia | 3.3 | | | |
| 44 | Turkey | 4.6 | | | | 111 | Suriname | 3.3 | | | |
| 45 | Guatemala | 4.6 | | | | 112 | Bangladesh | 3.2 | | | |
| 46 | China | 4.6 | | | | 113 | Guyana | 3.2 | | | |
| 47 | Thailand | 4.6 | | | | 114 | Cambodia | 3.2 | | | |
| 48 | Argentina | 4.6 | | | | 115 | Syria | 3.2 | | | |
| 49 | Italy | 4.6 | | | | 116 | Lesotho | 3.1 | | | |
| 50 | Dominican Republic | 4.5 | | | | 117 | Zimbabwe | 3.1 | | | |
| 51 | Estonia | 4.5 | | | | 118 | Armenia | 3.1 | | | |
| 52 | Malta | 4.5 | | | | 119 | Libya | 3.1 | | | |
| 53 | Senegal | 4.5 | | | | 120 | Malawi | 3.1 | | | |
| 54 | Greece | 4.5 | | | | 121 | Benin | 3.0 | | | |
| 55 | El Salvador | 4.4 | | | | 122 | Botswana | 3.0 | | | |
| 56 | Indonesia | 4.4 | | | | 123 | Tajikistan | 3.0 | | | |
| 57 | Kuwait | 4.4 | | | | 124 | Algeria | 2.8 | | | |
| 58 | Philippines | 4.4 | | | | 125 | Mali | 2.8 | | | |
| 59 | Lithuania | 4.4 | | | | 126 | Uganda | 2.7 | | | |
| 60 | Barbados | 4.4 | | | | 127 | Burundi | 2.7 | | | |
| 61 | Peru | 4.4 | | | | 128 | Burkina Faso | 2.7 | | | |
| 62 | Mexico | 4.3 | | | | 129 | Nepal | 2.6 | | | |
| 63 | Latvia | 4.3 | | | | 130 | Ethiopia | 2.6 | | | |
| 64 | Montenegro | 4.2 | | | | 131 | Timor-Leste | 2.4 | | | |
| 65 | Tunisia | 4.2 | | | | 132 | Chad | 2.4 | | | |
| 66 | Jordan | 4.2 | | | | 133 | Mauritania | 2.3 | | | |
| 67 | Israel | 4.2 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.8 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Sweden | 6.2 | | | |
| 2 | Denmark | 5.9 | | | |
| 3 | Netherlands | 5.8 | | | |
| 4 | Norway | 5.7 | | | |
| 5 | United States | 5.4 | | | |
| 6 | Finland | 5.4 | | | |
| 7 | Switzerland | 5.3 | | | |
| 8 | Germany | 5.2 | | | |
| 9 | New Zealand | 5.2 | | | |
| 10 | Canada | 5.1 | | | |
| 11 | Luxembourg | 5.1 | | | |
| 12 | Austria | 5.0 | | | |
| 13 | Australia | 5.0 | | | |
| 14 | Belgium | 5.0 | | | |
| 15 | Iceland | 4.9 | | | |
| 16 | Japan | 4.8 | | | |
| 17 | United Kingdom | 4.8 | | | |
| 18 | United Arab Emirates | 4.8 | | | |
| 19 | Singapore | 4.8 | | | |
| 20 | Malaysia | 4.6 | | | |
| 21 | Ireland | 4.6 | | | |
| 22 | Costa Rica | 4.6 | | | |
| 23 | Slovak Republic | 4.6 | | | |
| 24 | Estonia | 4.5 | | | |
| 25 | South Africa | 4.5 | | | |
| 26 | Indonesia | 4.5 | | | |
| 27 | Kuwait | 4.5 | | | |
| 28 | Bahrain | 4.5 | | | |
| 29 | Puerto Rico | 4.4 | | | |
| 30 | Montenegro | 4.4 | | | |
| 31 | Egypt | 4.4 | | | |
| 32 | Czech Republic | 4.4 | | | |
| 33 | Saudi Arabia | 4.3 | | | |
| 34 | Guatemala | 4.3 | | | |
| 35 | Panama | 4.3 | | | |
| 36 | India | 4.3 | | | |
| 37 | Philippines | 4.2 | | | |
| 38 | Slovenia | 4.2 | | | |
| 39 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.2 | | | |
| 40 | Brazil | 4.2 | | | |
| 41 | Gambia, The | 4.2 | | | |
| 42 | France | 4.2 | | | |
| 43 | Taiwan, China | 4.2 | | | |
| 44 | Sri Lanka | 4.2 | | | |
| 45 | El Salvador | 4.1 | | | |
| 46 | Israel | 4.1 | | | |
| 47 | Spain | 4.1 | | | |
| 48 | Chile | 4.1 | | | |
| 49 | Namibia | 4.1 | | | |
| 50 | Mauritius | 4.0 | | | |
| 51 | Oman | 4.0 | | | |
| 52 | Cyprus | 4.0 | | | |
| 53 | Nigeria | 4.0 | | | |
| 54 | Jordan | 4.0 | | | |
| 55 | Malta | 3.9 | | | |
| 56 | Kenya | 3.9 | | | |
| 57 | Lithuania | 3.9 | | | |
| 58 | Azerbaijan | 3.9 | | | |
| 59 | Peru | 3.9 | | | |
| 60 | Argentina | 3.9 | | | |
| 61 | Tanzania | 3.9 | | | |
| 62 | Poland | 3.9 | | | |
| 63 | Barbados | 3.9 | | | |
| 64 | Zimbabwe | 3.9 | | | |
| 65 | China | 3.9 | | | |
| 66 | Portugal | 3.8 | | | |
| 67 | Colombia | 3.8 | | | |
| 68 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.8 | | | |
| 69 | Honduras | 3.7 | | | |
| 70 | Ghana | 3.7 | | | |
| 71 | Uruguay | 3.7 | | | |
| 72 | Dominican Republic | 3.7 | | | |
| 73 | Latvia | 3.7 | | | |
| 74 | Korea, Rep. | 3.7 | | | |
| 75 | Guyana | 3.7 | | | |
| 76 | Thailand | 3.6 | | | |
| 77 | Mexico | 3.6 | | | |
| 78 | Nicaragua | 3.6 | | | |
| 79 | Vietnam | 3.6 | | | |
| 80 | Tunisia | 3.6 | | | |
| 81 | Lesotho | 3.6 | | | |
| 82 | Croatia | 3.6 | | | |
| 83 | Ethiopia | 3.6 | | | |
| 84 | Jamaica | 3.5 | | | |
| 85 | Romania | 3.5 | | | |
| 86 | Pakistan | 3.5 | | | |
| 87 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.5 | | | |
| 88 | Malawi | 3.5 | | | |
| 89 | Botswana | 3.5 | | | |
| 90 | Zambia | 3.4 | | | |
| 91 | Syria | 3.4 | | | |
| 92 | Kazakhstan | 3.4 | | | |
| 93 | Ecuador | 3.4 | | | |
| 94 | Greece | 3.4 | | | |
| 95 | Turkey | 3.3 | | | |
| 96 | Venezuela | 3.3 | | | |
| 97 | Senegal | 3.3 | | | |
| 98 | Albania | 3.3 | | | |
| 99 | Russian Federation | 3.3 | | | |
| 100 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.2 | | | |
| 101 | Serbia | 3.2 | | | |
| 102 | Paraguay | 3.2 | | | |
| 103 | Ukraine | 3.2 | | | |
| 104 | Bolivia | 3.2 | | | |
| 105 | Mozambique | 3.2 | | | |
| 106 | Morocco | 3.2 | | | |
| 107 | Georgia | 3.1 | | | |
| 108 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.1 | | | |
| 109 | Suriname | 3.1 | | | |
| 110 | Tajikistan | 3.1 | | | |
| 111 | Cambodia | 3.1 | | | |
| 112 | Uganda | 3.1 | | | |
| 113 | Italy | 3.0 | | | |
| 114 | Bulgaria | 3.0 | | | |
| 115 | Hungary | 3.0 | | | |
| 116 | Qatar | 3.0 | | | |
| 117 | Bangladesh | 2.9 | | | |
| 118 | Timor-Leste | 2.9 | | | |
| 119 | Nepal | 2.9 | | | |
| 120 | Mali | 2.9 | | | |
| 121 | Madagascar | 2.9 | | | |
| 122 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.8 | | | |
| 123 | Burundi | 2.8 | | | |
| 124 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.8 | | | |
| 125 | Armenia | 2.8 | | | |
| 126 | Benin | 2.7 | | | |
| 127 | Cameroon | 2.7 | | | |
| 128 | Algeria | 2.6 | | | |
| 129 | Chad | 2.6 | | | |
| 130 | Libya | 2.5 | | | |
| 131 | Mauritania | 2.5 | | | |
| 132 | Mongolia | 2.5 | | | |
| 133 | Burkina Faso | 2.3 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

Section XII

Innovation

12.01 Capacity for innovation

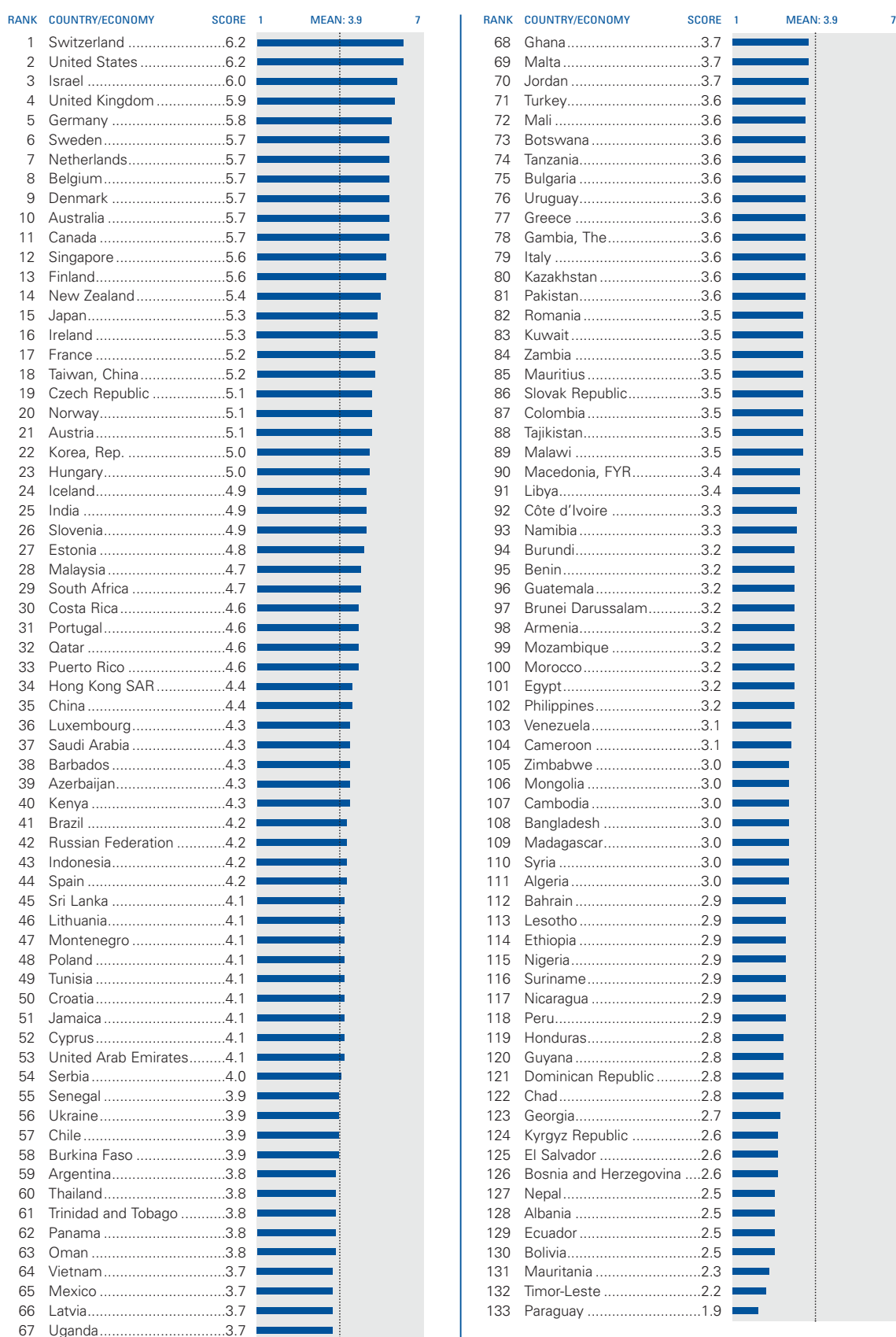
In your country, how do companies obtain technology? (1 = exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies; 7 = by conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.3 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Japan | 5.9 | | | |
| 2 | Germany | 5.9 | | | |
| 3 | Switzerland | 5.8 | | | |
| 4 | Sweden | 5.7 | | | |
| 5 | Finland | 5.6 | | | |
| 6 | United States | 5.5 | | | |
| 7 | Denmark | 5.3 | | | |
| 8 | Israel | 5.2 | | | |
| 9 | France | 5.1 | | | |
| 10 | Netherlands | 4.9 | | | |
| 11 | Austria | 4.8 | | | |
| 12 | Belgium | 4.8 | | | |
| 13 | Taiwan, China | 4.8 | | | |
| 14 | Norway | 4.8 | | | |
| 15 | Korea, Rep. | 4.7 | | | |
| 16 | United Kingdom | 4.7 | | | |
| 17 | Slovenia | 4.5 | | | |
| 18 | Singapore | 4.4 | | | |
| 19 | Luxembourg | 4.4 | | | |
| 20 | Canada | 4.4 | | | |
| 21 | Czech Republic | 4.2 | | | |
| 22 | China | 4.2 | | | |
| 23 | Iceland | 4.2 | | | |
| 24 | New Zealand | 4.1 | | | |
| 25 | Malaysia | 4.1 | | | |
| 26 | Australia | 4.0 | | | |
| 27 | Italy | 3.9 | | | |
| 28 | Brazil | 3.9 | | | |
| 29 | Azerbaijan | 3.9 | | | |
| 30 | Ireland | 3.8 | | | |
| 31 | Saudi Arabia | 3.7 | | | |
| 32 | Ukraine | 3.7 | | | |
| 33 | Vietnam | 3.7 | | | |
| 34 | Spain | 3.7 | | | |
| 35 | India | 3.6 | | | |
| 36 | South Africa | 3.6 | | | |
| 37 | Estonia | 3.6 | | | |
| 38 | Portugal | 3.6 | | | |
| 39 | United Arab Emirates | 3.5 | | | |
| 40 | Cyprus | 3.5 | | | |
| 41 | Costa Rica | 3.5 | | | |
| 42 | Russian Federation | 3.5 | | | |
| 43 | Hong Kong SAR | 3.4 | | | |
| 44 | Indonesia | 3.4 | | | |
| 45 | Kenya | 3.3 | | | |
| 46 | Turkey | 3.3 | | | |
| 47 | Nigeria | 3.3 | | | |
| 48 | Hungary | 3.3 | | | |
| 49 | Sri Lanka | 3.3 | | | |
| 50 | Kazakhstan | 3.3 | | | |
| 51 | Tunisia | 3.3 | | | |
| 52 | Croatia | 3.2 | | | |
| 53 | Lithuania | 3.2 | | | |
| 54 | Puerto Rico | 3.2 | | | |
| 55 | Slovak Republic | 3.1 | | | |
| 56 | Pakistan | 3.1 | | | |
| 57 | Poland | 3.1 | | | |
| 58 | Bahrain | 3.1 | | | |
| 59 | Thailand | 3.1 | | | |
| 60 | Chile | 3.1 | | | |
| 61 | Malta | 3.1 | | | |
| 62 | Colombia | 3.0 | | | |
| 63 | Guatemala | 3.0 | | | |
| 64 | Romania | 3.0 | | | |
| 65 | Uruguay | 3.0 | | | |
| 66 | Armenia | 3.0 | | | |
| 67 | Senegal | 3.0 | | | |
| 68 | Latvia | 3.0 | | | |
| 69 | Argentina | 2.9 | | | |
| 70 | Philippines | 2.9 | | | |
| 71 | Montenegro | 2.9 | | | |
| 72 | Tajikistan | 2.9 | | | |
| 73 | Bulgaria | 2.9 | | | |
| 74 | Jordan | 2.9 | | | |
| 75 | Lesotho | 2.8 | | | |
| 76 | Gambia, The | 2.8 | | | |
| 77 | Barbados | 2.8 | | | |
| 78 | Cameroon | 2.8 | | | |
| 79 | Mongolia | 2.8 | | | |
| 80 | Mexico | 2.8 | | | |
| 81 | Madagascar | 2.8 | | | |
| 82 | Serbia | 2.8 | | | |
| 83 | Burkina Faso | 2.8 | | | |
| 84 | Peru | 2.8 | | | |
| 85 | Kuwait | 2.7 | | | |
| 86 | Macedonia, FYR | 2.7 | | | |
| 87 | Oman | 2.7 | | | |
| 88 | Morocco | 2.7 | | | |
| 89 | Timor-Leste | 2.7 | | | |
| 90 | Dominican Republic | 2.7 | | | |
| 91 | Brunei Darussalam | 2.7 | | | |
| 92 | Cambodia | 2.6 | | | |
| 93 | Honduras | 2.6 | | | |
| 94 | Mauritius | 2.6 | | | |
| 95 | Botswana | 2.6 | | | |
| 96 | Egypt | 2.6 | | | |
| 97 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.6 | | | |
| 98 | Suriname | 2.6 | | | |
| 99 | Guyana | 2.6 | | | |
| 100 | Panama | 2.6 | | | |
| 101 | Greece | 2.6 | | | |
| 102 | Benin | 2.6 | | | |
| 103 | Jamaica | 2.6 | | | |
| 104 | Uganda | 2.6 | | | |
| 105 | Mauritania | 2.6 | | | |
| 106 | Ethiopia | 2.6 | | | |
| 107 | Nicaragua | 2.5 | | | |
| 108 | Tanzania | 2.5 | | | |
| 109 | Qatar | 2.5 | | | |
| 110 | El Salvador | 2.5 | | | |
| 111 | Chad | 2.5 | | | |
| 112 | Malawi | 2.5 | | | |
| 113 | Namibia | 2.5 | | | |
| 114 | Ecuador | 2.5 | | | |
| 115 | Zambia | 2.5 | | | |
| 116 | Burundi | 2.5 | | | |
| 117 | Bolivia | 2.4 | | | |
| 118 | Mozambique | 2.4 | | | |
| 119 | Georgia | 2.4 | | | |
| 120 | Albania | 2.3 | | | |
| 121 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.3 | | | |
| 122 | Mali | 2.3 | | | |
| 123 | Bangladesh | 2.3 | | | |
| 124 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.3 | | | |
| 125 | Venezuela | 2.3 | | | |
| 126 | Nepal | 2.2 | | | |
| 127 | Ghana | 2.2 | | | |
| 128 | Syria | 2.2 | | | |
| 129 | Algeria | 2.2 | | | |
| 130 | Paraguay | 2.2 | | | |
| 131 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.2 | | | |
| 132 | Zimbabwe | 2.2 | | | |
| 133 | Libya | 2.1 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

12.03 Company spending on R&D

To what extent do companies in your country spend on research and development (R&D)? (1 = do not spend on R&D; 7 = spend heavily on R&D) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.3 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.3 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Switzerland | 6.0 | | | | 68 | Ukraine | 3.0 | | | |
| 2 | Japan | 5.9 | | | | 69 | Uruguay | 3.0 | | | |
| 3 | Sweden | 5.9 | | | | 70 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.0 | | | |
| 4 | Germany | 5.8 | | | | 71 | Madagascar | 2.9 | | | |
| 5 | United States | 5.6 | | | | 72 | Colombia | 2.9 | | | |
| 6 | Denmark | 5.5 | | | | 73 | Botswana | 2.9 | | | |
| 7 | Finland | 5.3 | | | | 74 | Romania | 2.9 | | | |
| 8 | Singapore | 5.1 | | | | 75 | Argentina | 2.9 | | | |
| 9 | Taiwan, China | 5.0 | | | | 76 | Turkey | 2.9 | | | |
| 10 | Korea, Rep. | 4.9 | | | | 77 | Jamaica | 2.9 | | | |
| 11 | Israel | 4.9 | | | | 78 | Mexico | 2.9 | | | |
| 12 | Netherlands | 4.8 | | | | 79 | Benin | 2.9 | | | |
| 13 | France | 4.8 | | | | 80 | Pakistan | 2.8 | | | |
| 14 | United Kingdom | 4.7 | | | | 81 | Cambodia | 2.8 | | | |
| 15 | Belgium | 4.6 | | | | 82 | Mali | 2.8 | | | |
| 16 | Luxembourg | 4.6 | | | | 83 | Cameroon | 2.8 | | | |
| 17 | Austria | 4.4 | | | | 84 | Namibia | 2.8 | | | |
| 18 | Norway | 4.4 | | | | 85 | Hungary | 2.8 | | | |
| 19 | Malaysia | 4.3 | | | | 86 | Guyana | 2.8 | | | |
| 20 | Australia | 4.2 | | | | 87 | Bahrain | 2.8 | | | |
| 21 | Ireland | 4.2 | | | | 88 | Tanzania | 2.8 | | | |
| 22 | Canada | 4.2 | | | | 89 | Malawi | 2.8 | | | |
| 23 | China | 4.2 | | | | 90 | Peru | 2.7 | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | 4.1 | | | | 91 | Chad | 2.7 | | | |
| 25 | Czech Republic | 4.1 | | | | 92 | Burkina Faso | 2.7 | | | |
| 26 | Slovenia | 3.9 | | | | 93 | Mozambique | 2.7 | | | |
| 27 | Vietnam | 3.8 | | | | 94 | Bulgaria | 2.7 | | | |
| 28 | Indonesia | 3.8 | | | | 95 | Latvia | 2.7 | | | |
| 29 | Brazil | 3.8 | | | | 96 | Morocco | 2.7 | | | |
| 30 | United Arab Emirates | 3.8 | | | | 97 | Mauritania | 2.7 | | | |
| 31 | New Zealand | 3.8 | | | | 98 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.7 | | | |
| 32 | Costa Rica | 3.8 | | | | 99 | Algeria | 2.7 | | | |
| 33 | Hong Kong SAR | 3.7 | | | | 100 | Kuwait | 2.6 | | | |
| 34 | Saudi Arabia | 3.6 | | | | 101 | Greece | 2.6 | | | |
| 35 | South Africa | 3.6 | | | | 102 | Suriname | 2.6 | | | |
| 36 | India | 3.6 | | | | 103 | Uganda | 2.6 | | | |
| 37 | Kenya | 3.6 | | | | 104 | Timor-Leste | 2.6 | | | |
| 38 | Cyprus | 3.6 | | | | 105 | Dominican Republic | 2.6 | | | |
| 39 | Spain | 3.6 | | | | 106 | Gambia, The | 2.6 | | | |
| 40 | Nigeria | 3.5 | | | | 107 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.6 | | | |
| 41 | Sri Lanka | 3.5 | | | | 108 | Jordan | 2.6 | | | |
| 42 | Italy | 3.4 | | | | 109 | Honduras | 2.6 | | | |
| 43 | Tunisia | 3.3 | | | | 110 | Serbia | 2.6 | | | |
| 44 | Estonia | 3.3 | | | | 111 | Zimbabwe | 2.6 | | | |
| 45 | Portugal | 3.3 | | | | 112 | Mongolia | 2.6 | | | |
| 46 | Russian Federation | 3.3 | | | | 113 | Zambia | 2.6 | | | |
| 47 | Thailand | 3.3 | | | | 114 | Macedonia, FYR | 2.6 | | | |
| 48 | Lesotho | 3.2 | | | | 115 | Armenia | 2.5 | | | |
| 49 | Croatia | 3.2 | | | | 116 | El Salvador | 2.5 | | | |
| 50 | Puerto Rico | 3.2 | | | | 117 | Nicaragua | 2.5 | | | |
| 51 | Panama | 3.2 | | | | 118 | Ethiopia | 2.5 | | | |
| 52 | Lithuania | 3.2 | | | | 119 | Tajikistan | 2.5 | | | |
| 53 | Malta | 3.2 | | | | 120 | Ecuador | 2.5 | | | |
| 54 | Egypt | 3.2 | | | | 121 | Burundi | 2.4 | | | |
| 55 | Slovak Republic | 3.2 | | | | 122 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.4 | | | |
| 56 | Chile | 3.2 | | | | 123 | Venezuela | 2.4 | | | |
| 57 | Poland | 3.2 | | | | 124 | Georgia | 2.3 | | | |
| 58 | Senegal | 3.1 | | | | 125 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.3 | | | |
| 59 | Montenegro | 3.1 | | | | 126 | Albania | 2.3 | | | |
| 60 | Kazakhstan | 3.1 | | | | 127 | Nepal | 2.2 | | | |
| 61 | Philippines | 3.1 | | | | 128 | Paraguay | 2.2 | | | |
| 62 | Oman | 3.1 | | | | 129 | Libya | 2.2 | | | |
| 63 | Guatemala | 3.1 | | | | 130 | Bangladesh | 2.2 | | | |
| 64 | Qatar | 3.0 | | | | 131 | Syria | 2.2 | | | |
| 65 | Azerbaijan | 3.0 | | | | 132 | Bolivia | 2.2 | | | |
| 66 | Mauritius | 3.0 | | | | 133 | Ghana | 2.1 | | | |
| 67 | Barbados | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.6 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.6 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | United States | 5.9 | | | | 68 | Jordan | 3.4 | | | |
| 2 | Switzerland | 5.7 | | | | 69 | Italy | 3.4 | | | |
| 3 | Finland | 5.6 | | | | 70 | Mozambique | 3.3 | | | |
| 4 | Singapore | 5.6 | | | | 71 | Gambia, The | 3.3 | | | |
| 5 | Sweden | 5.6 | | | | 72 | Uganda | 3.3 | | | |
| 6 | Denmark | 5.5 | | | | 73 | Romania | 3.3 | | | |
| 7 | United Kingdom | 5.4 | | | | 74 | Zambia | 3.3 | | | |
| 8 | Belgium | 5.3 | | | | 75 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.3 | | | |
| 9 | Canada | 5.2 | | | | 76 | Poland | 3.3 | | | |
| 10 | Germany | 5.2 | | | | 77 | Kazakhstan | 3.3 | | | |
| 11 | Netherlands | 5.2 | | | | 78 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.3 | | | |
| 12 | Taiwan, China | 5.1 | | | | 79 | Tanzania | 3.3 | | | |
| 13 | Ireland | 5.0 | | | | 80 | Slovak Republic | 3.3 | | | |
| 14 | Australia | 4.9 | | | | 81 | Serbia | 3.3 | | | |
| 15 | Norway | 4.9 | | | | 82 | Dominican Republic | 3.3 | | | |
| 16 | Austria | 4.9 | | | | 83 | Malawi | 3.3 | | | |
| 17 | Iceland | 4.8 | | | | 84 | Panama | 3.2 | | | |
| 18 | New Zealand | 4.7 | | | | 85 | Burundi | 3.2 | | | |
| 19 | Luxembourg | 4.7 | | | | 86 | Latvia | 3.2 | | | |
| 20 | Japan | 4.7 | | | | 87 | Nigeria | 3.2 | | | |
| 21 | Israel | 4.6 | | | | 88 | Tajikistan | 3.2 | | | |
| 22 | Malaysia | 4.6 | | | | 89 | Philippines | 3.2 | | | |
| 23 | China | 4.6 | | | | 90 | Greece | 3.2 | | | |
| 24 | Korea, Rep. | 4.6 | | | | 91 | Mauritius | 3.2 | | | |
| 25 | South Africa | 4.5 | | | | 92 | Pakistan | 3.1 | | | |
| 26 | Czech Republic | 4.4 | | | | 93 | Burkina Faso | 3.1 | | | |
| 27 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.4 | | | | 94 | El Salvador | 3.1 | | | |
| 28 | Puerto Rico | 4.3 | | | | 95 | Venezuela | 3.1 | | | |
| 29 | Costa Rica | 4.3 | | | | 96 | Egypt | 3.1 | | | |
| 30 | Slovenia | 4.2 | | | | 97 | Madagascar | 3.1 | | | |
| 31 | Hungary | 4.2 | | | | 98 | Mongolia | 3.1 | | | |
| 32 | Estonia | 4.1 | | | | 99 | Kuwait | 3.1 | | | |
| 33 | Portugal | 4.1 | | | | 100 | Mali | 3.0 | | | |
| 34 | Brazil | 4.1 | | | | 101 | Bahrain | 3.0 | | | |
| 35 | Barbados | 4.0 | | | | 102 | Bulgaria | 3.0 | | | |
| 36 | Colombia | 4.0 | | | | 103 | Namibia | 3.0 | | | |
| 37 | Saudi Arabia | 4.0 | | | | 104 | Peru | 3.0 | | | |
| 38 | Qatar | 4.0 | | | | 105 | Honduras | 2.9 | | | |
| 39 | United Arab Emirates | 3.9 | | | | 106 | Suriname | 2.9 | | | |
| 40 | Kenya | 3.9 | | | | 107 | Lesotho | 2.9 | | | |
| 41 | Chile | 3.9 | | | | 108 | Zimbabwe | 2.9 | | | |
| 42 | France | 3.9 | | | | 109 | Cambodia | 2.9 | | | |
| 43 | Indonesia | 3.8 | | | | 110 | Ethiopia | 2.9 | | | |
| 44 | Thailand | 3.8 | | | | 111 | Nicaragua | 2.9 | | | |
| 45 | Lithuania | 3.8 | | | | 112 | Benin | 2.8 | | | |
| 46 | India | 3.8 | | | | 113 | Morocco | 2.8 | | | |
| 47 | Cyprus | 3.8 | | | | 114 | Armenia | 2.8 | | | |
| 48 | Russian Federation | 3.8 | | | | 115 | Libya | 2.8 | | | |
| 49 | Spain | 3.7 | | | | 116 | Cameroon | 2.8 | | | |
| 50 | Guatemala | 3.7 | | | | 117 | Guyana | 2.7 | | | |
| 51 | Sri Lanka | 3.7 | | | | 118 | Ghana | 2.6 | | | |
| 52 | Tunisia | 3.7 | | | | 119 | Chad | 2.6 | | | |
| 53 | Oman | 3.6 | | | | 120 | Algeria | 2.6 | | | |
| 54 | Montenegro | 3.6 | | | | 121 | Bolivia | 2.5 | | | |
| 55 | Azerbaijan | 3.6 | | | | 122 | Georgia | 2.5 | | | |
| 56 | Senegal | 3.6 | | | | 123 | Syria | 2.5 | | | |
| 57 | Malta | 3.5 | | | | 124 | Ecuador | 2.5 | | | |
| 58 | Botswana | 3.5 | | | | 125 | Bangladesh | 2.4 | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | 3.5 | | | | 126 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.4 | | | |
| 60 | Jamaica | 3.5 | | | | 127 | Nepal | 2.4 | | | |
| 61 | Croatia | 3.5 | | | | 128 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.4 | | | |
| 62 | Mexico | 3.5 | | | | 129 | Mauritania | 2.4 | | | |
| 63 | Argentina | 3.5 | | | | 130 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.3 | | | |
| 64 | Ukraine | 3.5 | | | | 131 | Timor-Leste | 2.3 | | | |
| 65 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.5 | | | | 132 | Paraguay | 2.3 | | | |
| 66 | Uruguay | 3.4 | | | | 133 | Albania | 2.2 | | | |
| 67 | Turkey | 3.4 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 3.6 | 7 |
|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 5.5 | | | |
| 2 | United Arab Emirates | 5.2 | | | |
| 3 | Luxembourg | 4.9 | | | |
| 4 | United States | 4.8 | | | |
| 5 | Qatar | 4.7 | | | |
| 6 | Finland | 4.7 | | | |
| 7 | Taiwan, China | 4.7 | | | |
| 8 | Denmark | 4.6 | | | |
| 9 | Malaysia | 4.6 | | | |
| 10 | Tunisia | 4.6 | | | |
| 11 | Vietnam | 4.5 | | | |
| 12 | Oman | 4.5 | | | |
| 13 | China | 4.4 | | | |
| 14 | Sweden | 4.4 | | | |
| 15 | Korea, Rep. | 4.4 | | | |
| 16 | Azerbaijan | 4.3 | | | |
| 17 | Portugal | 4.3 | | | |
| 18 | Bahrain | 4.3 | | | |
| 19 | Cyprus | 4.3 | | | |
| 20 | Iceland | 4.3 | | | |
| 21 | Malta | 4.2 | | | |
| 22 | Saudi Arabia | 4.2 | | | |
| 23 | Czech Republic | 4.2 | | | |
| 24 | Switzerland | 4.2 | | | |
| 25 | Canada | 4.2 | | | |
| 26 | Israel | 4.2 | | | |
| 27 | Gambia, The | 4.2 | | | |
| 28 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.2 | | | |
| 29 | Poland | 4.2 | | | |
| 30 | Norway | 4.1 | | | |
| 31 | Netherlands | 4.1 | | | |
| 32 | Brunei Darussalam | 4.1 | | | |
| 33 | Montenegro | 4.1 | | | |
| 34 | Indonesia | 4.1 | | | |
| 35 | Belgium | 4.1 | | | |
| 36 | Estonia | 4.0 | | | |
| 37 | France | 4.0 | | | |
| 38 | Costa Rica | 4.0 | | | |
| 39 | Senegal | 4.0 | | | |
| 40 | Botswana | 4.0 | | | |
| 41 | Mali | 4.0 | | | |
| 42 | Australia | 4.0 | | | |
| 43 | United Kingdom | 4.0 | | | |
| 44 | Colombia | 4.0 | | | |
| 45 | Germany | 3.9 | | | |
| 46 | Barbados | 3.9 | | | |
| 47 | Benin | 3.9 | | | |
| 48 | Jordan | 3.9 | | | |
| 49 | Japan | 3.9 | | | |
| 50 | Panama | 3.9 | | | |
| 51 | Madagascar | 3.9 | | | |
| 52 | Sri Lanka | 3.9 | | | |
| 53 | Burkina Faso | 3.8 | | | |
| 54 | Chile | 3.8 | | | |
| 55 | Austria | 3.8 | | | |
| 56 | Mozambique | 3.8 | | | |
| 57 | New Zealand | 3.8 | | | |
| 58 | Thailand | 3.7 | | | |
| 59 | Ireland | 3.7 | | | |
| 60 | Brazil | 3.7 | | | |
| 61 | Slovenia | 3.7 | | | |
| 62 | Kazakhstan | 3.6 | | | |
| 63 | Dominican Republic | 3.6 | | | |
| 64 | Kenya | 3.6 | | | |
| 65 | Ethiopia | 3.6 | | | |
| 66 | Spain | 3.6 | | | |
| 67 | Tajikistan | 3.6 | | | |
| 68 | India | 3.6 | | | |
| 69 | Russian Federation | 3.6 | | | |
| 70 | Uruguay | 3.5 | | | |
| 71 | Malawi | 3.5 | | | |
| 72 | Egypt | 3.5 | | | |
| 73 | Mauritius | 3.5 | | | |
| 74 | Morocco | 3.5 | | | |
| 75 | Romania | 3.4 | | | |
| 76 | Cambodia | 3.4 | | | |
| 77 | Tanzania | 3.4 | | | |
| 78 | South Africa | 3.4 | | | |
| 79 | Lesotho | 3.4 | | | |
| 80 | Albania | 3.4 | | | |
| 81 | El Salvador | 3.4 | | | |
| 82 | Honduras | 3.4 | | | |
| 83 | Burundi | 3.4 | | | |
| 84 | Mongolia | 3.4 | | | |
| 85 | Ukraine | 3.3 | | | |
| 86 | Serbia | 3.3 | | | |
| 87 | Pakistan | 3.3 | | | |
| 88 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.3 | | | |
| 89 | Turkey | 3.3 | | | |
| 90 | Puerto Rico | 3.3 | | | |
| 91 | Greece | 3.3 | | | |
| 92 | Uganda | 3.3 | | | |
| 93 | Mexico | 3.3 | | | |
| 94 | Croatia | 3.3 | | | |
| 95 | Georgia | 3.3 | | | |
| 96 | Guatemala | 3.3 | | | |
| 97 | Bulgaria | 3.3 | | | |
| 98 | Jamaica | 3.2 | | | |
| 99 | Libya | 3.2 | | | |
| 100 | Lithuania | 3.2 | | | |
| 101 | Zambia | 3.2 | | | |
| 102 | Latvia | 3.2 | | | |
| 103 | Namibia | 3.2 | | | |
| 104 | Peru | 3.2 | | | |
| 105 | Cameroon | 3.2 | | | |
| 106 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.2 | | | |
| 107 | Chad | 3.2 | | | |
| 108 | Timor-Leste | 3.2 | | | |
| 109 | Mauritania | 3.1 | | | |
| 110 | Syria | 3.1 | | | |
| 111 | Slovak Republic | 3.0 | | | |
| 112 | Guyana | 3.0 | | | |
| 113 | Nicaragua | 3.0 | | | |
| 114 | Kuwait | 3.0 | | | |
| 115 | Nigeria | 3.0 | | | |
| 116 | Ghana | 3.0 | | | |
| 117 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.9 | | | |
| 118 | Hungary | 2.9 | | | |
| 119 | Philippines | 2.9 | | | |
| 120 | Italy | 2.8 | | | |
| 121 | Argentina | 2.8 | | | |
| 122 | Algeria | 2.8 | | | |
| 123 | Suriname | 2.8 | | | |
| 124 | Armenia | 2.8 | | | |
| 125 | Ecuador | 2.8 | | | |
| 126 | Nepal | 2.7 | | | |
| 127 | Bangladesh | 2.7 | | | |
| 128 | Paraguay | 2.7 | | | |
| 129 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.6 | | | |
| 130 | Venezuela | 2.5 | | | |
| 131 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.5 | | | |
| 132 | Zimbabwe | 2.5 | | | |
| 133 | Bolivia | 2.3 | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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) | 2008–2009 weighted average

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.1 | 7 | RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | SCORE | 1 | MEAN: 4.1 | 7 |
|------|----------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Finland | 6.0 | | | | 68 | Slovenia | 4.1 | | | |
| 2 | Japan | 5.9 | | | | 69 | Bangladesh | 4.1 | | | |
| 3 | Sweden | 5.6 | | | | 70 | Lithuania | 4.1 | | | |
| 4 | India | 5.6 | | | | 71 | Cameroon | 4.1 | | | |
| 5 | United States | 5.6 | | | | 72 | Kuwait | 4.1 | | | |
| 6 | Canada | 5.5 | | | | 73 | Benin | 4.0 | | | |
| 7 | Taiwan, China | 5.5 | | | | 74 | Kazakhstan | 4.0 | | | |
| 8 | Iceland | 5.4 | | | | 75 | Mongolia | 4.0 | | | |
| 9 | Tunisia | 5.4 | | | | 76 | Zambia | 4.0 | | | |
| 10 | Switzerland | 5.3 | | | | 77 | Serbia | 4.0 | | | |
| 11 | France | 5.3 | | | | 78 | Hong Kong SAR | 4.0 | | | |
| 12 | Ireland | 5.3 | | | | 79 | Luxembourg | 4.0 | | | |
| 13 | Qatar | 5.2 | | | | 80 | Croatia | 3.9 | | | |
| 14 | Singapore | 5.2 | | | | 81 | Macedonia, FYR | 3.9 | | | |
| 15 | Puerto Rico | 5.1 | | | | 82 | Malta | 3.9 | | | |
| 16 | Israel | 5.1 | | | | 83 | Pakistan | 3.9 | | | |
| 17 | Belgium | 5.1 | | | | 84 | Argentina | 3.9 | | | |
| 18 | Denmark | 5.1 | | | | 85 | Mali | 3.9 | | | |
| 19 | Norway | 5.1 | | | | 86 | Guatemala | 3.9 | | | |
| 20 | Greece | 5.1 | | | | 87 | Uruguay | 3.9 | | | |
| 21 | Cyprus | 5.0 | | | | 88 | Bulgaria | 3.9 | | | |
| 22 | Netherlands | 5.0 | | | | 89 | Colombia | 3.8 | | | |
| 23 | Chile | 4.9 | | | | 90 | Panama | 3.8 | | | |
| 24 | Czech Republic | 4.9 | | | | 91 | Armenia | 3.7 | | | |
| 25 | Korea, Rep. | 4.9 | | | | 92 | Uganda | 3.7 | | | |
| 26 | Jordan | 4.8 | | | | 93 | Dominican Republic | 3.7 | | | |
| 27 | Côte d'Ivoire | 4.8 | | | | 94 | Mexico | 3.6 | | | |
| 28 | United Arab Emirates | 4.7 | | | | 95 | Philippines | 3.6 | | | |
| 29 | Costa Rica | 4.7 | | | | 96 | Georgia | 3.6 | | | |
| 30 | Austria | 4.7 | | | | 97 | Lesotho | 3.6 | | | |
| 31 | Indonesia | 4.7 | | | | 98 | Ghana | 3.6 | | | |
| 32 | United Kingdom | 4.7 | | | | 99 | Burkina Faso | 3.5 | | | |
| 33 | Malaysia | 4.7 | | | | 100 | Botswana | 3.5 | | | |
| 34 | Australia | 4.7 | | | | 101 | Peru | 3.5 | | | |
| 35 | Germany | 4.6 | | | | 102 | Oman | 3.5 | | | |
| 36 | China | 4.6 | | | | 103 | Tanzania | 3.5 | | | |
| 37 | Spain | 4.6 | | | | 104 | Latvia | 3.5 | | | |
| 38 | Senegal | 4.6 | | | | 105 | Malawi | 3.5 | | | |
| 39 | Italy | 4.5 | | | | 106 | Venezuela | 3.4 | | | |
| 40 | Hungary | 4.5 | | | | 107 | Mauritius | 3.4 | | | |
| 41 | Nigeria | 4.5 | | | | 108 | Tajikistan | 3.3 | | | |
| 42 | Bahrain | 4.5 | | | | 109 | Honduras | 3.3 | | | |
| 43 | Syria | 4.5 | | | | 110 | Brunei Darussalam | 3.3 | | | |
| 44 | Sri Lanka | 4.5 | | | | 111 | Suriname | 3.3 | | | |
| 45 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4.5 | | | | 112 | Kyrgyz Republic | 3.3 | | | |
| 46 | Portugal | 4.5 | | | | 113 | Cambodia | 3.3 | | | |
| 47 | Saudi Arabia | 4.5 | | | | 114 | Chad | 3.2 | | | |
| 48 | Russian Federation | 4.4 | | | | 115 | Albania | 3.2 | | | |
| 49 | Azerbaijan | 4.4 | | | | 116 | Mauritania | 3.2 | | | |
| 50 | Ukraine | 4.4 | | | | 117 | Jamaica | 3.2 | | | |
| 51 | Turkey | 4.4 | | | | 118 | El Salvador | 3.1 | | | |
| 52 | Slovak Republic | 4.4 | | | | 119 | Nicaragua | 3.1 | | | |
| 53 | Egypt | 4.3 | | | | 120 | Gambia, The | 3.1 | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | 4.3 | | | | 121 | Nepal | 3.1 | | | |
| 55 | Kenya | 4.3 | | | | 122 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.1 | | | |
| 56 | Romania | 4.3 | | | | 123 | South Africa | 3.1 | | | |
| 57 | Algeria | 4.3 | | | | 124 | Ethiopia | 3.1 | | | |
| 58 | Poland | 4.3 | | | | 125 | Mozambique | 3.1 | | | |
| 59 | New Zealand | 4.2 | | | | 126 | Zimbabwe | 3.0 | | | |
| 60 | Brazil | 4.2 | | | | 127 | Bolivia | 3.0 | | | |
| 61 | Madagascar | 4.2 | | | | 128 | Namibia | 2.8 | | | |
| 62 | Vietnam | 4.2 | | | | 129 | Ecuador | 2.8 | | | |
| 63 | Barbados | 4.2 | | | | 130 | Guyana | 2.8 | | | |
| 64 | Morocco | 4.2 | | | | 131 | Burundi | 2.8 | | | |
| 65 | Montenegro | 4.2 | | | | 132 | Paraguay | 2.8 | | | |
| 66 | Libya | 4.2 | | | | 133 | Timor-Leste | 2.7 | | | |
| 67 | Estonia | 4.2 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

12.07 Utility patents (hard data)

Number of utility patents (i.e., patents for invention) granted between January 1 and December 31, 2008, per million population | 2008

| RANK | COUNTRY/ECONOMY | HARD DATA |
|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Taiwan, China | 279.3 |
| 2 | Japan | 263.3 |
| 3 | United States | 250.9 |
| 4 | Israel | 166.6 |
| 5 | Korea, Rep. | 156.0 |
| 6 | Finland | 155.5 |
| 7 | Switzerland | 148.3 |
| 8 | Sweden | 115.2 |
| 9 | Germany | 108.1 |
| 10 | Canada | 102.2 |
| 11 | Singapore | 88.7 |
| 12 | Iceland | 85.8 |
| 13 | Netherlands | 80.5 |
| 14 | Denmark | 71.1 |
| 15 | Australia | 61.5 |
| 16 | Norway | 58.1 |
| 17 | Austria | 55.1 |
| 18 | France | 51.1 |
| 19 | Luxembourg | 50.8 |
| 20 | United Kingdom | 50.7 |
| 21 | Belgium | 48.6 |
| 22 | Hong Kong SAR | 42.6 |
| 23 | Ireland | 37.3 |
| 24 | New Zealand | 25.0 |
| 25 | Italy | 23.0 |
| 26 | Slovenia | 7.0 |
| 27 | Spain | 6.8 |
| 28 | Hungary | 6.6 |
| 29 | Malaysia | 5.6 |
| 30 | Kuwait | 5.2 |
| 31 | Malta | 4.9 |
| 32 | Czech Republic | 4.7 |
| 33 | Puerto Rico | 3.5 |
| 34 | Lithuania | 3.2 |
| 35 | Croatia | 3.0 |
| 36 | Bulgaria | 2.1 |
| 37 | Greece | 2.1 |
| 38 | United Arab Emirates | 2.0 |
| 39 | South Africa | 1.9 |
| 40 | Oman | 1.9 |
| 41 | Estonia | 1.5 |
| 42 | Jamaica | 1.5 |
| 43 | Poland | 1.4 |
| 44 | Russian Federation | 1.2 |
| 45 | Saudi Arabia | 1.2 |
| 46 | Qatar | 1.2 |
| 47 | Cyprus | 1.2 |
| 48 | Portugal | 1.0 |
| 49 | Slovak Republic | 0.9 |
| 50 | China | 0.9 |
| 51 | Costa Rica | 0.9 |
| 52 | Panama | 0.9 |
| 53 | Argentina | 0.8 |
| 54 | Chile | 0.8 |
| 55 | Trinidad and Tobago | 0.8 |
| 56 | Uruguay | 0.6 |
| 57 | Romania | 0.6 |
| 58 | India | 0.5 |
| 59 | Brazil | 0.5 |
| 60 | Mexico | 0.5 |
| 61 | Macedonia, FYR | 0.5 |
| 62 | Venezuela | 0.5 |
| 63 | Namibia | 0.5 |
| 64 | Ukraine | 0.5 |
| 65 | Georgia | 0.5 |
| 66 | Latvia | 0.4 |
| 67 | Serbia | 0.4 |
| 68 | Thailand | 0.3 |
| 69 | Armenia | 0.3 |
| 70 | Colombia | 0.3 |
| 71 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.3 |
| 72 | Azerbaijan | 0.2 |
| 73 | Guatemala | 0.2 |
| 74 | Turkey | 0.2 |
| 75 | Dominican Republic | 0.2 |
| 76 | Tunisia | 0.2 |
| 77 | Kyrgyz Republic | 0.2 |
| 78 | Philippines | 0.2 |
| 79 | Ecuador | 0.1 |
| 80 | Morocco | 0.1 |
| 81 | Kenya | 0.1 |
| 82 | Bolivia | 0.1 |
| 82 | Sri Lanka | 0.1 |
| 84 | Chad | 0.1 |
| 85 | Kazakhstan | 0.1 |
| 86 | Egypt | 0.0 |
| 87 | Indonesia | 0.0 |
| 88 | Pakistan | 0.0 |
| 89 | Nigeria | 0.0 |
| 90 | Albania | 0.0 |
| 90 | Algeria | 0.0 |
| 90 | Bahrain | 0.0 |
| 90 | Bangladesh | 0.0 |
| 90 | Barbados | 0.0 |
| 90 | Benin | 0.0 |
| 90 | Botswana | 0.0 |
| 90 | Brunei Darussalam | 0.0 |
| 90 | Burkina Faso | 0.0 |
| 90 | Burundi | 0.0 |
| 90 | Cambodia | 0.0 |
| 90 | Cameroon | 0.0 |
| 90 | Côte d'Ivoire | 0.0 |
| 90 | El Salvador | 0.0 |
| 90 | Ethiopia | 0.0 |
| 90 | Gambia, The | 0.0 |
| 90 | Ghana | 0.0 |
| 90 | Guyana | 0.0 |
| 90 | Honduras | 0.0 |
| 90 | Jordan | 0.0 |
| 90 | Lesotho | 0.0 |
| 90 | Libya | 0.0 |
| 90 | Madagascar | 0.0 |
| 90 | Malawi | 0.0 |
| 90 | Mali | 0.0 |
| 90 | Mauritania | 0.0 |
| 90 | Mauritius | 0.0 |
| 90 | Mongolia | 0.0 |
| 90 | Montenegro | 0.0 |
| 90 | Mozambique | 0.0 |
| 90 | Nepal | 0.0 |
| 90 | Nicaragua | 0.0 |
| 90 | Paraguay | 0.0 |
| 90 | Peru | 0.0 |
| 90 | Senegal | 0.0 |
| 90 | Suriname | 0.0 |
| 90 | Syria | 0.0 |
| 90 | Tajikistan | 0.0 |
| 90 | Tanzania | 0.0 |
| 90 | Timor-Leste | 0.0 |
| 90 | Uganda | 0.0 |
| 90 | Vietnam | 0.0 |
| 90 | Zambia | 0.0 |
| 90 | Zimbabwe | 0.0 |

SOURCE: The United States Patent and Trademark Office (June 2009)

Technical Notes and Sources

The following section complements the Data Tables by providing additional information and definitions for the hard data indicators that enter the composition of the Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010. In the following pages, 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.

The data used in this *Report* represent the best available estimates from various international agencies, national sources and data providers 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 valued at current prices

[Gross domestic product \(current prices\) in millions of US dollars | 2008](#)

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

0.02 Population

[Population in millions | 2008](#)

Source: UNFPA, *State of World Population 2008*; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009)

0.03 GDP (current prices) per capita

[Gross domestic product \(current prices\) per capita in US dollars | 2008](#)

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; national sources

0.04 GDP (PPP) as share of world total

[Gross domestic product \(valued at purchasing power parity\) as a percentage of world GDP | 2008](#)

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009)

Section II: Infrastructure

2.06 Available seat kilometers

[Scheduled available seat kilometers per week originating in country \(in millions\) | 2009](#)

This variable measures an airline's passenger-carrying capacity; it is composed of the number of seats available on each flight multiplied by the flight distance in kilometers. The resulting variable is an average of the total for all scheduled flights in a week during January (winter schedule) and July (summer schedule) 2009.

Source: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser; national sources

2.08 Telephone lines

[Main telephone lines per 100 population | 2008](#)

A *main telephone line* is a telephone line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network and that has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

Section III: Macroeconomic stability

3.01 Government budget balance

[Government gross budget balance as a percentage of GDP | 2008](#)

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); IMF country reports; European Commission, *Eurostat Database* (June 2009); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; African Development Bank; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); national sources

3.02 National savings rate

[National savings rate as a percentage of GDP | 2008](#)

According to the Economist Intelligence Unit, *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.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

3.03 Inflation

[Annual percent change in consumer price index \(year average\) | 2008](#)

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

3.04 Interest rate spread

[Average interest rate spread \(difference between typical lending and deposit rates\) | 2008](#)

This measures the difference between the typical short-term lending and deposit rates.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics* (June 2009); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); national sources

3.05 Government debt

[Government gross debt as a percentage of GDP | 2008](#)

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); IMF country reports; OECD, *OECD Economic Outlook* no. 85 (June 2009); European Central Bank; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); national sources

Section IV: Health and primary education

4.02 Malaria incidence

[Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population | 2006](#)

Source: World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2008*; national sources

4.04 Tuberculosis incidence

[Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population | 2007](#)

Source: World Health Organization, *Global Tuberculosis database* (June 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

4.06 HIV prevalence

[HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15–49 years | 2007](#)

Source: UNAIDS/WHO, *2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*; UNDP, *Human Development Report 2007/2008* online database (June 2009); national sources

4.07 Infant mortality

[Infant \(children aged 0–12 months\) mortality per 1,000 live births | 2006](#)

Source: World Health Organization, *WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)* (May 2009); national sources

4.08 Life expectancy

[Life expectancy at birth \(years\) | 2007](#)

Source: World Health Organization, *WHO World Health Statistics 2009*; The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

4.10 Primary enrollment

[Net primary education enrollment rate | 2007](#)

According to the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*, this 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 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.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2009); national sources

4.11 Education expenditure

[Adjusted savings: Public education expenditure as percentage of GNI | 2007](#)

This represents current operating expenditures in education, including wages and salaries and excluding capital investments in buildings and equipment.

Source: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

Section V: Higher education and training

5.01 Secondary enrollment

[Gross secondary education enrollment rate | 2007](#)

According to the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*, this corresponds to the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the secondary education level. Secondary education 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 skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

5.02 Tertiary enrollment

[Gross tertiary education enrollment rate | 2007](#)

According to the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*, this corresponds to the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the tertiary education level. Tertiary education, 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.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; 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 \(% of profits\) | 2008](#)

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business

[Number of procedures required to start a business | 2008](#)

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

6.07 Time required to start a business

[Number of days required to start a business | 2008](#)

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

6.10 Tariff barriers

[Trade-weighted average tariff rate | 2008](#)

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 | 2008](#)

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 2009*

7.05 Firing costs

[Firing costs \(in weeks of wages\) | 2008](#)

This variable estimates the cost of advance notice requirements, severance payments, and penalties due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weekly wages.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

7.09 Female participation in labor force

[Female-to-male participation ratio in the labor force | 2007](#)

This measure is the percentage of women aged 14–65 participating in the labor force divided by the percentage of men aged 14–65 participating in the labor force.

Source: International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) 5th Edition* (March 2009 update)

Section VIII: Financial market sophistication

8.06 Strength of investor protection

Strength of Investor Protection Index on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2008

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 2009*

8.09 Legal rights index

Degree of legal protection of borrowers and lenders' rights on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2008

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 2009*

Section IX: Technological readiness

9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions

Mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 population | 2008

According to the World Bank *mobile cellular telephone subscriptions* are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Post-paid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

9.06 Internet users

Estimated Internet users per 100 population | 2008

Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

9.07 Personal computers

Number of personal computers per 100 population | 2007

According to the World Bank, *personal computers* are self-contained computers designed to be used by a single individual.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers

Total fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 population | 2008

The International Telecommunication Union considers *broadband* to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. *Broadband subscribers* refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem, and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); 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 | 2008

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 | 2008

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 valued at PPP

Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in millions of international dollars | 2008

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

10.04 Imports as a percentage of GDP

Imports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP | 2008

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; World Trade Organization, *Statistics Database* (July 2009); IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

10.05 Exports as a percentage of GDP

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP | 2008

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; World Trade Organization, *Statistics Database* (July 2009); IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

Section XII: Innovation

12.07 Utility patents

Number of utility patents (i.e., patents for invention) granted between January 1 and December 31, 2008, per million population | 2008

Utility patents are recorded such that the origin of the patent is determined by the first-named inventor at the time of the grant. Patents per million population are calculated by dividing the number of patents granted to a country in 2008 by that country's population in the same year.

Source: The United States Patent and Trademark Office (June 2009)

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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.



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Recently, FedEx looked deeper into factors impacting the global economy, commissioning a second study by SRI International titled "The Dynamic Force of Access: An Update of the Access Index." The study provides a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the impact of how people, businesses, and nations "access" ideas, goods, technology, and markets. The information gleaned from this study is complementary to the insights in the Forum's *Global Competitiveness Report*. As FedEx continues to explore Access, we look forward to better understanding how to harness the momentum of the global economy to continue to create positive change around the world.

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