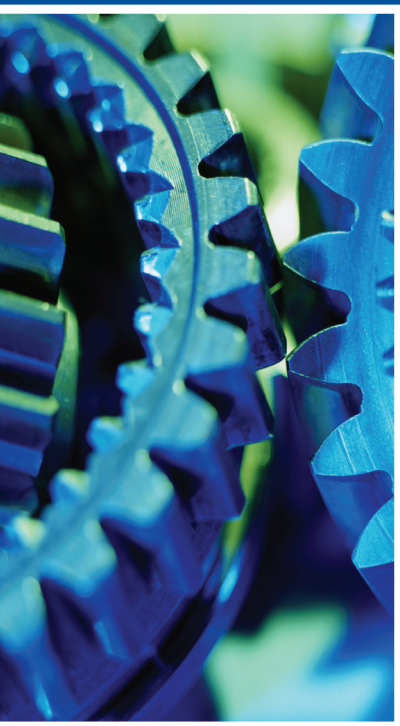
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The Global Competitiveness Report 2008–2009






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World Economic Forum
Geneva, Switzerland 2008

The Global Competitiveness Report 2008–2009

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We thank Hope Steele for her superb editing work and Ha Nguyen for her excellent graphic design and layout.

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World Economic Forum
Geneva

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ISBN-13: 978-92-95044-11-1
ISBN-10: 92-95044-11-8

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

Preface xi
by Klaus Schwab

Part 1: The Competitiveness Indexes 1

1.1 The Global Competitiveness Index: Prioritizing the Economic Policy Agenda 3
by Xavier Sala-i-Martin, Jennifer Blanke, Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz, Thierry Geiger, Irene Mia, and Fiona Paua

1.2 Moving to a New Global Competitiveness Index 43
by Michael E. Porter, Mercedes Delgado, Christian Ketels, and Scott Stern

Part 2: Country/Economy Profiles and Data Presentation 65

2.1 The Executive Opinion Survey: The Voice of the Business Community 67
by Ciara Browne, Richard Bryden, Mercedes Delgado, and Thierry Geiger

2.2 Country/Economy Profiles 79
How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles 81
List of Countries/Economies 83
Country/Economy Profiles 84

2.3 Data Tables 353
How to Read the Data Tables....355
Index of Data Tables 357
Data Tables 359

Technical Notes and Sources 493

About the Authors 497

Acknowledgments 500

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The World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Network is pleased to acknowledge and thank the following organizations as our valued Partner Institutes, without whom the realization of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2008–2009* would not have been feasible:

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Preface

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This year's *Global Competitiveness Report* is being released at a time of multiple shocks to the global economy. The subprime mortgage crisis and the ensuing credit crunch, combined with rising inflation worldwide and the consequent slowdown in demand in many advanced economies, has engendered significant uncertainty about the short-term outlook for the world economy. Global growth is slowing, and it is not yet clear when the effects of the present crisis will subside.

The financial market crisis that began in early 2007 is almost unprecedented in its impact, having resulted not only in losses in markets and for financial institutions, but also in an erosion of public confidence in the financial sector and among the institutions themselves across the industrialized world. In the meantime, rising energy and commodity prices are having a dual effect on emerging and developing economies: on the one hand, boosting growth; on the other hand creating inflationary pressures that raise the basic cost of living, thus increasing poverty levels. More generally, although the present slowdown was originally expected to be confined mainly to the United States, it is now spreading to other industrialized economies and it is not yet clear what the future will bring for emerging markets.

Policymakers are presently struggling with ways of managing these multiple shocks intelligently while preparing their economies to perform well in an economic landscape characterized by growing volatility. In an unstable global financial environment, it is more important than ever for countries to put into place the fundamentals underpinning economic growth and development. The World Economic Forum has for 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 our understanding of the key factors determining economic growth, and explaining why some countries are much more successful than others in raising income levels and opportunities for their respective populations, offering policymakers and business leaders an important tool in the formulation of improved economic policies and institutional reforms.

This year's *Report* is characterized by the continued expansion of our country coverage. Currently featuring a total of 134 economies, it remains 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 our flagship publication within our Global Competitiveness Network, which groups a number of research studies that truly mirror the increased integration and complexity of the world economy. Concurrent complementary publications include *The Global Information Technology Report 2007–2008, The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2008, The Global Enabling Trade Report 2008, The Financial Development Report 2008,* and *The Global Gender Gap Report 2007.*

The Global Competitiveness Report could not have been put together without the thought leadership of our distinguished editor, Professor Michael E. Porter, Director of the Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness at the Harvard Business School, and his team Christian Ketels, Richard Bryden, and Mercedes Delgado. Appreciation also goes to Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin, at Columbia University, for his ongoing intellectual support of our competitiveness research. Appreciation also goes to Fiona Paua, Head of Strategic Insight Teams at the Forum, and Jennifer Blanke, Head of the Global Competitiveness Network, as well as team members Ciara Browne, Agustina Ciocia, Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz, Thierry Geiger, Patrick McGee, Irene Mia, Pearl Samandari, and Eva Trujillo Herrera. We thank FedEx and USAID, our partners in this *Report,* for their support in this important venture. Finally, we would also like to convey our sincere gratitude to all the business executives around the world, who took the time to participate in our Executive Opinion Survey, and whose valuable inputs made the publication of this *Report* possible.

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Part 1

The Competitiveness Indexes

CHAPTER 1.1

The Global Competitiveness Index: Prioritizing the Economic Policy Agenda

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After several years of rapid and almost unhampered growth, the global economic landscape is changing. Rising food and energy prices, a major international financial crisis, and the related slowdown in the world's leading economies are confronting policymakers with new economic management challenges. Today's volatility underscores the importance of a competitiveness-supporting economic environment that can help national economies to weather these types of shocks in order to ensure solid economic performance going into the future.

A nation's level of competitiveness reflects the extent to which it is able to provide rising prosperity to its citizens. Since 1979, the World Economic Forum's annual *Global Competitiveness Report*s 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, stimulating discussion on strategies to overcome them. For the past several years, the World Economic Forum has based its competitiveness analysis on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), a highly comprehensive index for measuring national competitiveness, which captures the 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 over the medium to long run.

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

The 12 pillars of competitiveness

The determinants of competitiveness are many and complex. For hundreds of years, economists have 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),[1] macroeconomic stability, good governance, the rule of law, transparent and well-functioning

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institutions, firm sophistication, demand conditions, market size, and many others. Each of these conjectures rests on solid theoretical foundations and makes common sense. The central point, however, is that they are not mutually exclusive—so that 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.[2] This also can partly explain why, despite the present global financial crisis, we do not necessarily see large swings in competitiveness ratings, for example in the United States. Financial markets are only one of several important components of national competitiveness.

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 reality that we call competitiveness. We group all these components into *12 pillars of economic competitiveness:*

First pillar: Institutions

The institutional environment forms the framework within which individuals, firms, and governments interact to generate income and wealth in the economy. The institutional framework has a strong bearing on competitiveness and growth.[3] It plays a central role in the ways in which societies distribute the benefits and bear the costs of development strategies and policies, and it influences investment decisions and the organization of production. Owners of land, corporate shares, and even intellectual property are unwilling to invest in the improvement and upkeep of their property if their rights as owners are insecure.[4] Of equal importance, if property cannot be bought and sold with the confidence that the authorities will endorse the transaction, the market itself will fail to generate dynamic growth.

The importance of institutions is not restricted to the legal framework. Government attitudes toward markets and freedoms and the efficiency of its operations are also very important: excessive bureaucracy and red tape,[5] overregulation, corruption, dishonesty in dealing with public contracts, lack of transparency and trustworthiness, or the political dependence of the judicial system impose significant economic costs to businesses and slow down the process of economic development.

Although the economic literature has mainly focused on public institutions, private institutions are also an important element in the process of creation of wealth. The significant corporate scandals that have occurred over the past few years, and the present global financial crisis, have highlighted the relevance of accounting and reporting standards and transparency for preventing fraud and mismanagement, ensuring good governance, and maintaining investor and consumer confidence. An economy is well served by businesses that are run honestly, where managers abide by strong ethical practices in their dealings with the government, other firms, and the public.[6] 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.[7]

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 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.[8] 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 schools.

Effective modes of transport for goods, people, and services—such as quality roads, railroads, ports, and air transport—enable entrepreneurs to get their goods 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 decisions made by economic actors take into account all available relevant information.

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.[9] 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. Firms cannot make informed decisions when inflation is raging out of control. The government cannot provide services efficiently if it has to make high-interest payments on its past debts. In sum, the economy cannot grow unless the macro environment is stable.

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.

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Investment in the provision of health services is thus critical for clear economic, as well as moral, considerations.[10]

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, a workforce that has received little formal education can carry out only basic manual work and finds 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.

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.[11] 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 to be in place. For example, competitiveness is hindered by distortionary or burdensome taxes, and by restrictive and discriminatory rules on foreign ownership or foreign direct investment (FDI). 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. 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.

Eighth pillar: Financial market sophistication

The present global financial crisis has highlighted the critical importance of financial markets for the functioning of national economies. An efficient financial sector is necessary to allocate 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 the entrepreneurial or investment projects with the highest expected rates of return, rather than to the politically connected. A thorough 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. An efficient financial sector also ensures that innovators with good ideas have the financial resources to turn those ideas into commercially viable products and services. In order to fulfill all those functions, the banking sector needs to be trustworthy and transparent.[12]

Ninth pillar: Technological readiness

This pillar measures the agility with which an economy adopts existing technologies to enhance the productivity of its industries.[13] 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,[14] 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.

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. That is, it does not matter whether the personal

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computer or the Internet was invented in a particular country. What is important is that these inventions are available to the business community. This does not mean that the process of innovation is irrelevant. However, 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 that shows 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.[15]

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.[16] 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 variables on 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 last pillar of competitiveness is technological innovation. Although substantial gains can be obtained by improving institutions, building infrastructures, reducing macroeconomic instability, or improving the human capital of the population, 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 technological innovation. Innovation is particularly important for economies as they approach the frontiers of knowledge and the possibility of integrating and adapting exogenous technologies tends to disappear.[17]

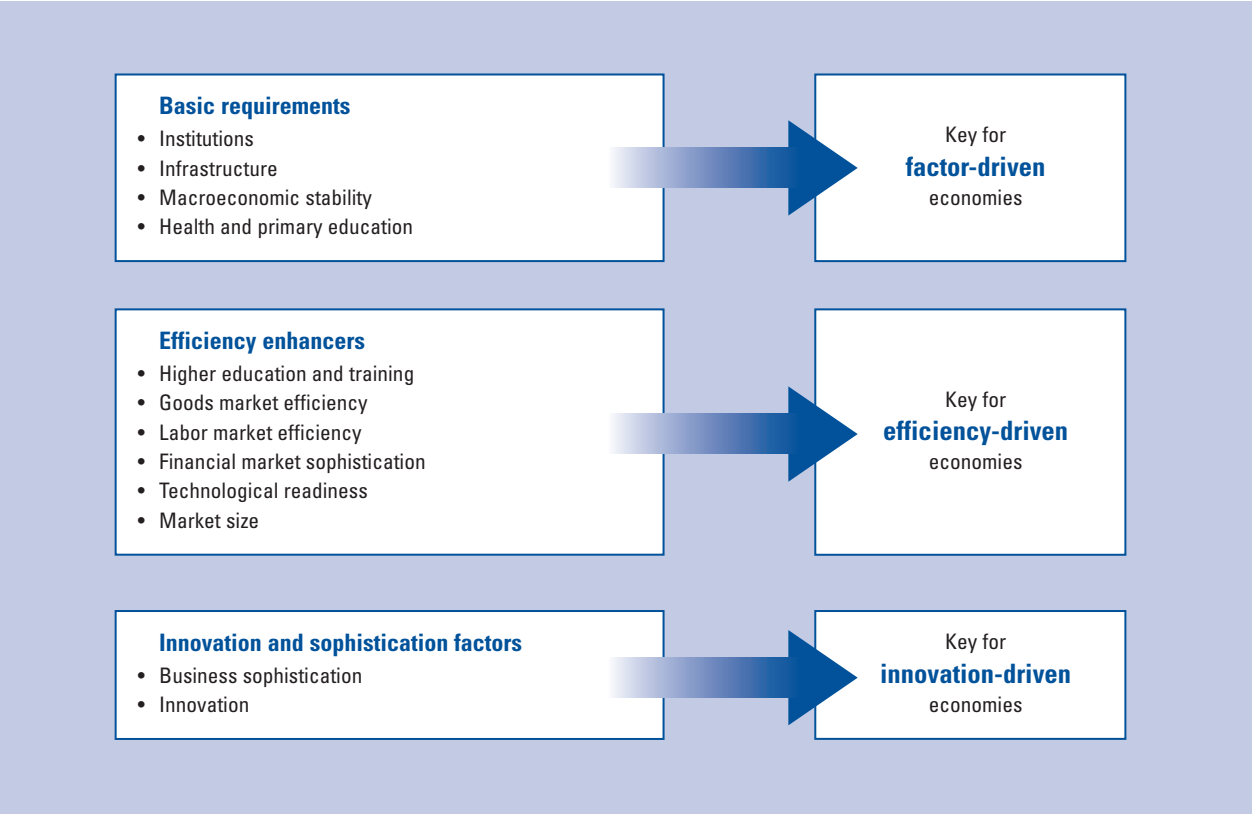
Although less-advanced countries can still improve their productivity by adopting existing technologies or making incremental improvements in other areas, for countries that have reached the innovation stage of development, this is no longer sufficient to increase productivity. Firms in these countries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

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 they are 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 poorly educated and poorly trained labor force (5th pillar), and will never take place 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.

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Figure 1: The 12 pillars of competitiveness



Stages of development and the weighted Index

It is clear that different pillars affect different countries differently: the best way for Chad to improve its competitiveness is not the same as the best way for the United States. This is because Chad and the United States 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.[18]

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 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 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 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. 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.[19] The rounding of these econometric estimates led to the choice of weights displayed in Table 1.

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

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

Implementation of stages of development: Smooth transitions

Countries are allocated to stages of development based on two criteria. The first criterion 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 primary goods in total exports (goods and services) and assume that countries that export more than 70 percent of primary products are to a large extent factor driven.[20]

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 the country 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.

Country coverage

Four new economies have been included in the analysis: Brunei Darussalam, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Malawi (reintroduced after a one-year absence). On the other hand, one country covered last year, Uzbekistan, is not covered this year because of a lack of Survey data. This has led to a net increase in country coverage, for a total of 134 economies this year.

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

The Global Competitiveness Index 2008–2009 rankings

The detailed rankings from this year's GCI are shown in Tables 4 through 8. As Table 4 shows, almost all of the countries in the top 10 remain the same as last year, with some small shifts in rank. The following sections reference the findings of the GCI 2008–2009 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.

Top 10

Notwithstanding the present financial crisis, the **United States** continues to be the most competitive economy in the world, a position it has held for several years. This is because the country is 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. Thus, despite rising concerns about the soundness of the banking sector and macroeconomic weaknesses, the country's many other strengths continue to make it a very productive environment. The United States is followed by Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden, composing the same top four countries as last 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 make the United States the most competitive economy in the world.

The United States is ranked 1st on the innovation pillar, with the world's top-rated scientific research institutions, high company spending on R&D (ranked 3rd), and significant collaboration between the business and university sectors in research (ranked 1st). The country's markets support this innovative activity through their

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

efficient allocation of human and financial resources to their most effective use. In particular, labor markets are ranked 1st out of all countries, characterized by the ease and affordability of hiring workers and significant wage flexibility. The country's goods markets are also characterized by low levels of distortion within the context of a very competitive environment, providing consumers with a large selection of quality goods and services at reasonable prices, supplied in a timely manner. Financial markets are also rated as highly efficient, although in the context of the present financial crisis there has been a weakening of confidence in the financial sector, particularly the soundness of banks (40th this year, as opposed to 26th in 2007).

Although the country is thus very competitive overall, there are some weaknesses in more basic areas. Some aspects of its public institutions 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 (40th), and in the perception that the government spends its resources wastefully (66th). The business costs of terrorism and of crime and violence more generally are also points of concern. But the country's greatest weakness is related to its macroeconomic stability, where it ranks a low 67th overall. The United States has built up large macroeconomic imbalances over recent years, with repeated fiscal deficits leading to rising and burgeoning levels of public indebtedness (reaching more than 60 percent of GDP by 2007, placing the country 102nd on this indicator). This indicates that the country is not preparing financially for its future liabilities and interest payments will increasingly restrict its fiscal policy freedom going into the future.

Table 4: Global Competitiveness Index rankings and 2007–2008 comparisons

Country/Economy	GCI 2008–2009 Rank	GCI 2008–2009 Score	GCI 2008–2009 rank (among 2007 countries)*	GCI 2007–2008 rank
United States	1	5.74	1	1
Switzerland	2	5.61	2	2
Denmark	3	5.58	3	3
Sweden	4	5.53	4	4
Singapore	5	5.53	5	7
Finland	6	5.50	6	6
Germany	7	5.46	7	5
Netherlands	8	5.41	8	10
Japan	9	5.38	9	8
Canada	10	5.37	10	13
Hong Kong SAR	11	5.33	11	12
United Kingdom	12	5.30	12	9
Korea, Rep.	13	5.28	13	11
Austria	14	5.23	14	15
Norway	15	5.22	15	16
France	16	5.22	16	18
Taiwan, China	17	5.22	17	14
Australia	18	5.20	18	19
Belgium	19	5.14	19	20
Iceland	20	5.05	20	23
Malaysia	21	5.04	21	21
Ireland	22	4.99	22	22
Israel	23	4.97	23	17
New Zealand	24	4.93	24	24
Luxembourg	25	4.85	25	25
Qatar	26	4.83	26	31
Saudi Arabia	27	4.72	27	35
Chile	28	4.72	28	26
Spain	29	4.72	29	29
China	30	4.70	30	34
United Arab Emirates	31	4.68	31	37
Estonia	32	4.67	32	27
Czech Republic	33	4.62	33	33
Thailand	34	4.60	34	28
Kuwait	35	4.58	35	30
Tunisia	36	4.58	36	32
Bahrain	37	4.57	37	43
Oman	38	4.55	38	42
Brunei Darussalam	39	4.54	n/a	n/a
Cyprus	40	4.53	39	55
Puerto Rico	41	4.51	40	36
Slovenia	42	4.50	41	39
Portugal	43	4.47	42	40
Lithuania	44	4.45	43	38
South Africa	45	4.41	44	44
Slovak Republic	46	4.40	45	41
Barbados	47	4.40	46	50
Jordan	48	4.37	47	49
Italy	49	4.35	48	46
India	50	4.33	49	48
Russian Federation	51	4.31	50	58
Malta	52	4.31	51	56
Poland	53	4.28	52	51
Latvia	54	4.26	53	45
Indonesia	55	4.25	54	54
Botswana	56	4.25	55	76
Mauritius	57	4.25	56	60
Panama	58	4.24	57	59
Costa Rica	59	4.23	58	63
Mexico	60	4.23	59	52
Croatia	61	4.22	60	57
Hungary	62	4.22	61	47
Turkey	63	4.15	62	53
Brazil	64	4.13	63	72
Montenegro	65	4.11	64	82
Kazakhstan	66	4.11	65	61
Greece	67	4.11	66	65
Romania	68	4.10	67	74
Azerbaijan	69	4.10	68	66
Vietnam	70	4.10	69	68
Philippines	71	4.09	70	71
Ukraine	72	4.09	71	73
Morocco	73	4.08	72	64
Colombia	74	4.05	73	69
Uruguay	75	4.04	74	75
Bulgaria	76	4.03	75	79
Sri Lanka	77	4.02	76	70
Syria	78	3.99	77	80
El Salvador	79	3.99	78	67
Namibia	80	3.99	79	89
Egypt	81	3.98	80	77
Honduras	82	3.98	81	83
Peru	83	3.95	82	86
Guatemala	84	3.94	83	87
Serbia	85	3.90	84	91
Jamaica	86	3.89	85	78
Gambia, The	87	3.88	86	102
Argentina	88	3.87	87	85
Macedonia, FYR	89	3.87	88	94
Georgia	90	3.86	89	90
Libya	91	3.85	90	88
Trinidad and Tobago	92	3.85	91	84
Kenya	93	3.84	92	99
Nigeria	94	3.81	93	95
Moldova	95	3.75	94	97
Senegal	96	3.73	95	100
Armenia	97	3.73	96	93
Dominican Republic	98	3.72	97	96
Algeria	99	3.71	98	81
Mongolia	100	3.65	99	101
Pakistan	101	3.65	100	92
Ghana	102	3.62	n/a	n/a
Suriname	103	3.58	101	113
Ecuador	104	3.58	102	103
Venezuela	105	3.56	103	98
Benin	106	3.56	104	108
Bosnia and Herzegovina	107	3.56	105	106
Albania	108	3.55	106	109
Cambodia	109	3.53	107	110
Côte d'Ivoire	110	3.51	n/a	n/a
Bangladesh	111	3.51	108	107
Zambia	112	3.49	109	122
Tanzania	113	3.49	110	104
Cameroon	114	3.48	111	116
Guyana	115	3.47	112	126
Tajikistan	116	3.46	113	117
Mali	117	3.43	114	115
Bolivia	118	3.42	115	105
Malawi	119	3.42	n/a	n/a
Nicaragua	120	3.41	116	111
Ethiopia	121	3.41	117	123
Kyrgyz Republic	122	3.40	118	119
Lesotho	123	3.40	119	124
Paraguay	124	3.40	120	121
Madagascar	125	3.38	121	118
Nepal	126	3.37	122	114
Burkina Faso	127	3.36	123	112
Uganda	128	3.35	124	120
Timor-Leste	129	3.15	125	127
Mozambique	130	3.15	126	128
Mauritania	131	3.14	127	125
Burundi	132	2.98	128	130
Zimbabwe	133	2.88	129	129
Chad	134	2.85	130	131

(Cont'd.)

* One country that was included last year is not shown because of the lack of Survey data (Uzbekistan). This explains why the lowest rank in this column is 130, rather than 131.

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Switzerland retains the same ranking as last year, second only to the United States. Similar to the United States, Switzerland's economy is characterized by an excellent capacity for innovation and a very sophisticated business culture, ranked 2nd for its business sophistication and 3rd 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, buttressed by strong intellectual property protection. This strong innovative capacity is captured by the high rate of patenting in the country, for which Switzerland ranks 6th worldwide on a per capita basis.

Switzerland's public institutions are rated among the most effective and transparent in the world (4th), ensuring a level playing field and enhancing business confidence, including an independent judiciary, a strong rule of law, and strong accountability of the public sector. Competitiveness is also buttressed by excellent infrastructure and labor markets that are among the most flexible in the world, both ranked 3rd overall. And Switzerland's macroeconomic environment receives excellent marks (ranked 10th), attributable to a government budget surplus, high national savings, low interest rates, and low inflation at a time when inflation is rising around the world.

On the other hand, the relatively low university enrollment rate—just shy of 46 percent—places the country 45th on this indicator. Efforts should be made to boost higher education attainment to provide more home-grown talent with the necessary skills for innovative activities.

The Nordic members of the European Union continue to hold privileged positions in the rankings. **Denmark** is ranked 3rd, with **Sweden** and **Finland** following closely at 4th and 6th places, respectively, the same rankings as last year for all three countries. As in past years, the Nordic countries outperform the United States in a number of areas. For example, like Switzerland they receive among the best marks worldwide in terms of the macroeconomic environment, as they are also running healthy budget surpluses and have achieved very low levels of public indebtedness. The three countries have among the best functioning and most transparent institutions in the world, ranked only behind Singapore on this pillar.

Given the significant focus that the Nordic countries have placed on higher education and training over recent decades, it is not surprising that Finland, Denmark, and Sweden continue to occupy the top three positions in the higher education and training pillar. 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 in recent years.

A marked difference among these three countries relates to labor market flexibility. While Denmark (ranked 4th) distinguishes itself as having one of the most flexible and efficient labor markets internationally, in Finland and Sweden, as is the case in a number of other European countries, companies have little flexibility in setting wages, nonwage labor costs remain very high, and firing and therefore hiring workers is deemed excessively expensive.

Singapore, at 5th place, is the top-ranked country from Asia on the strength of its institutional environment, moving up two places from last year as a result of a strengthening across all aspects of the institutional framework. Singapore also places among the top two countries for the efficiency of all of its markets—goods, labor, and financial—ensuring the proper allocation of these factors to their best use. Singapore also has world-class infrastructure, leading the world in the quality of its port and air transport facilities. But Singapore's overall ranking is constrained by its domestic market size and mixed performance in the macroeconomic stability pillar, where it ranks 59th and 121st for its interest rate spread and government debt, respectively.

Germany remains among the top-10 ranked countries, although it slips two positions to 7th place. The country is ranked 1st for the quality of infrastructure, with particularly good marks for its transport and telephony infrastructure. The efficiency of its goods and financial markets is another strength, buttressed by a very high level of business sophistication (ranked 1st on this pillar), although it should be noted that there has been a measurable decline in the business sector's assessment of the country's financial markets over the past year. These attributes allow Germany to benefit greatly from its significant market size (ranked 4th on this pillar). On the other hand, Germany's labor market continues to be very rigid (ranked 122nd on the labor market flexibility subpillar), where a lack of flexibility in wage determination, high nonwage labor costs, and the cost of firing provide a hindrance to job creation.

The Netherlands moves up two spots to 8th place and rounds out the list of the European countries in the top 10. The country's companies are highly sophisticated and are the most aggressive internationally in absorbing new technologies (ranked 1st for its technological readiness), buttressed by an excellent educational system and extremely efficient factor markets. The improvement in the rankings can be traced mainly to an even better assessment than last year of the functioning of its markets. The labor market in the Netherlands is notably efficient compared with the situation in many other European economies, and its goods market is ranked 3rd for its excellent functioning.

Japan, at 9th place, enjoys a major competitive edge in the areas of business sophistication and innovation, characterized by a high availability of scientists and engineers, high company spending on R&D, and an

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2008–2009

	OVERALL INDEX		SUBINDEXES					
			Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation factors	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
United States	1	5.74	22	5.50	1	5.81	1	5.80
Switzerland	2	5.61	2	6.14	8	5.35	2	5.68
Denmark	3	5.58	4	6.14	3	5.49	7	5.37
Sweden	4	5.53	6	6.00	9	5.35	6	5.53
Singapore	5	5.53	3	6.14	2	5.52	11	5.16
Finland	6	5.50	1	6.18	13	5.21	5	5.53
Germany	7	5.46	7	5.96	11	5.22	4	5.54
Netherlands	8	5.41	10	5.81	7	5.38	9	5.20
Japan	9	5.38	26	5.36	12	5.22	3	5.65
Canada	10	5.37	8	5.84	5	5.44	16	4.96
Hong Kong SAR	11	5.33	5	6.05	6	5.43	21	4.69
United Kingdom	12	5.30	24	5.46	4	5.45	17	4.93
Korea, Rep.	13	5.28	16	5.71	15	5.15	10	5.20
Austria	14	5.23	9	5.81	20	5.03	12	5.16
Norway	15	5.22	14	5.76	14	5.19	18	4.91
France	16	5.22	13	5.76	16	5.09	14	5.08
Taiwan, China	17	5.22	20	5.53	18	5.06	8	5.26
Australia	18	5.20	15	5.75	10	5.31	22	4.66
Belgium	19	5.14	18	5.60	21	5.02	15	5.02
Iceland	20	5.05	11	5.80	22	4.89	19	4.82
Malaysia	21	5.04	25	5.42	24	4.82	23	4.63
Ireland	22	4.99	32	5.24	19	5.05	20	4.72
Israel	23	4.97	41	5.06	23	4.84	13	5.10
New Zealand	24	4.93	19	5.58	17	5.07	28	4.26
Luxembourg	25	4.85	12	5.78	27	4.69	24	4.51
Qatar	26	4.83	21	5.50	31	4.53	35	4.14
Saudi Arabia	27	4.72	34	5.21	45	4.35	37	4.09
Chile	28	4.72	36	5.15	30	4.58	44	4.00
Spain	29	4.72	27	5.34	25	4.75	29	4.25
China	30	4.70	42	5.01	40	4.41	32	4.18
United Arab Emirates	31	4.68	17	5.67	29	4.64	38	4.09
Estonia	32	4.67	30	5.27	26	4.73	40	4.06
Czech Republic	33	4.62	45	4.85	28	4.67	25	4.37
Thailand	34	4.60	43	4.97	36	4.45	46	3.91
Kuwait	35	4.58	39	5.12	52	4.19	52	3.82
Tunisia	36	4.58	35	5.17	53	4.19	30	4.21
Bahrain	37	4.57	28	5.31	46	4.32	54	3.76
Oman	38	4.55	31	5.25	61	4.09	48	3.87
Brunei Darussalam	39	4.54	29	5.30	77	3.84	87	3.35
Cyprus	40	4.53	23	5.48	39	4.43	41	4.05
Puerto Rico	41	4.51	44	4.96	38	4.44	26	4.32
Slovenia	42	4.50	38	5.13	37	4.45	33	4.15
Portugal	43	4.47	37	5.14	34	4.47	43	4.03
Lithuania	44	4.45	46	4.84	43	4.37	49	3.87
South Africa	45	4.41	69	4.41	35	4.46	36	4.13
Slovak Republic	46	4.40	52	4.66	32	4.52	53	3.80
Barbados	47	4.40	33	5.23	56	4.16	51	3.84
Jordan	48	4.37	47	4.80	63	4.07	47	3.90
Italy	49	4.35	58	4.53	42	4.38	31	4.19
India	50	4.33	80	4.23	33	4.49	27	4.29
Russian Federation	51	4.31	56	4.54	50	4.29	73	3.56
Malta	52	4.31	40	5.08	44	4.35	56	3.74
Poland	53	4.28	70	4.39	41	4.39	61	3.70
Latvia	54	4.26	55	4.63	47	4.31	84	3.39
Indonesia	55	4.25	76	4.25	49	4.29	45	3.98
Botswana	56	4.25	53	4.65	82	3.76	98	3.22
Mauritius	57	4.25	50	4.67	66	4.03	69	3.65
Panama	58	4.24	54	4.64	67	4.02	58	3.71
Costa Rica	59	4.23	63	4.45	60	4.09	39	4.07
Mexico	60	4.23	60	4.47	55	4.16	70	3.60
Croatia	61	4.22	49	4.69	62	4.08	62	3.70
Hungary	62	4.22	64	4.43	48	4.31	55	3.75
Turkey	63	4.15	72	4.34	59	4.10	63	3.70
Brazil	64	4.13	96	3.98	51	4.28	42	4.04
Montenegro	65	4.11	59	4.52	72	3.95	88	3.33
Kazakhstan	66	4.11	74	4.29	64	4.05	77	3.50
Greece	67	4.11	51	4.66	57	4.16	68	3.65

(Cont'd.)

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Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2008–2009 *(cont'd.)*

	OVERALL INDEX		SUBINDEXES					
			Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation factors	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Romania	68	4.10	87	4.15	54	4.18	75	3.53
Azerbaijan	69	4.10	62	4.45	79	3.82	57	3.72
Vietnam	70	4.10	79	4.23	73	3.94	71	3.59
Philippines	71	4.09	85	4.17	68	4.02	67	3.65
Ukraine	72	4.09	86	4.15	58	4.12	66	3.66
Morocco	73	4.08	67	4.42	85	3.73	76	3.51
Colombia	74	4.05	77	4.24	70	3.96	60	3.71
Uruguay	75	4.04	57	4.53	83	3.76	82	3.42
Bulgaria	76	4.03	82	4.20	65	4.05	92	3.30
Sri Lanka	77	4.02	92	4.07	74	3.92	34	4.14
Syria	78	3.99	71	4.38	104	3.41	80	3.45
El Salvador	79	3.99	66	4.43	84	3.75	96	3.24
Namibia	80	3.99	48	4.71	93	3.57	104	3.16
Egypt	81	3.98	83	4.18	88	3.70	74	3.54
Honduras	82	3.98	78	4.24	91	3.62	89	3.32
Peru	83	3.95	94	4.02	69	4.01	83	3.40
Guatemala	84	3.94	84	4.17	86	3.72	65	3.69
Serbia	85	3.90	88	4.15	78	3.82	91	3.30
Jamaica	86	3.89	97	3.95	75	3.91	72	3.57
Gambia, The	87	3.88	81	4.22	107	3.36	78	3.48
Argentina	88	3.87	89	4.12	81	3.76	81	3.43
Macedonia, FYR	89	3.87	68	4.42	92	3.58	105	3.16
Georgia	90	3.86	91	4.07	87	3.72	109	3.07
Libya	91	3.85	75	4.27	114	3.29	102	3.16
Trinidad and Tobago	92	3.85	65	4.43	80	3.78	79	3.47
Kenya	93	3.84	104	3.80	76	3.90	50	3.87
Nigeria	94	3.81	105	3.74	71	3.96	64	3.69
Moldova	95	3.75	95	3.99	98	3.48	128	2.83
Senegal	96	3.73	101	3.88	96	3.48	59	3.71
Armenia	97	3.73	93	4.04	103	3.41	113	3.03
Dominican Republic	98	3.72	99	3.90	90	3.64	86	3.38
Algeria	99	3.71	61	4.46	113	3.29	126	2.85
Mongolia	100	3.65	102	3.87	105	3.39	119	2.94
Pakistan	101	3.65	110	3.67	89	3.67	85	3.39
Ghana	102	3.62	106	3.74	95	3.49	107	3.09
Suriname	103	3.58	73	4.31	127	3.11	117	2.97
Ecuador	104	3.58	90	4.12	117	3.27	118	2.95
Venezuela	105	3.56	111	3.65	94	3.55	116	2.98
Benin	106	3.56	103	3.81	123	3.20	100	3.21
Bosnia and Herzegovina	107	3.56	98	3.93	102	3.42	129	2.80
Albania	108	3.55	100	3.89	99	3.44	130	2.74
Cambodia	109	3.53	107	3.72	115	3.28	112	3.04
Côte d'Ivoire	110	3.51	113	3.64	109	3.33	94	3.27
Bangladesh	111	3.51	117	3.57	97	3.48	115	2.98
Zambia	112	3.49	121	3.54	100	3.43	93	3.29
Tanzania	113	3.49	114	3.61	108	3.34	106	3.12
Cameroon	114	3.48	109	3.67	120	3.22	108	3.08
Guyana	115	3.47	115	3.60	112	3.31	111	3.04
Tajikistan	116	3.46	112	3.65	124	3.19	103	3.16
Mali	117	3.43	116	3.58	122	3.20	99	3.21
Bolivia	118	3.42	108	3.68	128	3.10	134	2.59
Malawi	119	3.42	127	3.43	101	3.42	101	3.20
Nicaragua	120	3.41	122	3.54	116	3.27	124	2.86
Ethiopia	121	3.41	119	3.56	121	3.21	114	2.98
Kyrgyz Republic	122	3.40	124	3.49	110	3.33	123	2.90
Lesotho	123	3.40	118	3.57	125	3.16	110	3.06
Paraguay	124	3.40	123	3.51	111	3.31	132	2.69
Madagascar	125	3.38	125	3.49	119	3.23	97	3.22
Nepal	126	3.37	120	3.55	126	3.12	121	2.91
Burkina Faso	127	3.36	126	3.43	118	3.25	95	3.27
Uganda	128	3.35	129	3.34	106	3.37	90	3.32
Timor-Leste	129	3.15	128	3.42	132	2.77	133	2.62
Mozambique	130	3.15	131	3.21	129	3.09	127	2.84
Mauritania	131	3.14	130	3.28	130	2.91	120	2.93
Burundi	132	2.98	132	3.14	133	2.73	125	2.85
Zimbabwe	133	2.88	134	2.88	131	2.87	122	2.90
Chad	134	2.85	133	2.96	134	2.69	131	2.70

Table 6: The Global Competitiveness Index: Basic requirements

			PILLARS							
	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic stability		4. Health and primary education	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	100	3.89	109	3.32	121	2.22	96	4.56	69	5.47
Algeria	61	4.46	102	3.45	84	2.96	5	6.08	76	5.34
Argentina	89	4.12	128	2.94	87	2.92	64	5.05	61	5.58
Armenia	93	4.04	96	3.50	90	2.87	83	4.73	97	5.06
Australia	15	5.75	12	5.72	21	5.33	28	5.66	15	6.27
Austria	9	5.81	11	5.72	10	5.86	44	5.36	13	6.28
Azerbaijan	62	4.45	62	4.05	61	3.70	45	5.35	102	4.72
Bahrain	28	5.31	31	4.89	28	4.77	20	5.78	45	5.82
Bangladesh	117	3.57	127	2.98	122	2.21	101	4.46	105	4.63
Barbados	33	5.23	20	5.19	24	5.21	114	4.21	10	6.32
Belgium	18	5.60	21	5.15	16	5.62	60	5.14	3	6.50
Benin	103	3.81	85	3.67	106	2.56	95	4.60	110	4.40
Bolivia	108	3.68	131	2.66	126	2.10	77	4.83	93	5.13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	98	3.93	123	3.06	123	2.20	57	5.15	82	5.30
Botswana	53	4.65	36	4.73	52	3.96	22	5.73	112	4.17
Brazil	96	3.98	91	3.56	78	3.15	122	3.89	79	5.31
Brunei Darussalam	29	5.30	41	4.65	39	4.45	2	6.33	47	5.79
Bulgaria	82	4.20	111	3.28	95	2.79	54	5.21	68	5.53
Burkina Faso	126	3.43	75	3.82	104	2.57	120	3.93	131	3.42
Burundi	132	3.14	124	3.03	129	2.05	124	3.76	124	3.70
Cambodia	107	3.72	103	3.44	97	2.77	105	4.39	111	4.27
Cameroon	109	3.67	116	3.24	117	2.32	34	5.47	125	3.66
Canada	8	5.84	15	5.50	6	6.12	43	5.36	6	6.39
Chad	133	2.96	133	2.54	134	1.65	97	4.54	134	3.09
Chile	36	5.15	37	4.73	30	4.59	14	5.90	73	5.37
China	42	5.01	56	4.18	47	4.22	11	5.95	50	5.71
Colombia	77	4.24	87	3.66	80	3.07	88	4.71	67	5.53
Costa Rica	63	4.45	50	4.35	94	2.80	85	4.73	37	5.92
Côte d'Ivoire	113	3.64	130	2.82	73	3.33	69	4.93	127	3.49
Croatia	49	4.69	74	3.82	51	3.98	61	5.10	41	5.85
Cyprus	23	5.48	24	5.03	25	5.17	46	5.33	7	6.39
Czech Republic	45	4.85	72	3.87	50	4.11	42	5.37	29	6.07
Denmark	4	6.14	3	6.18	8	6.01	12	5.92	4	6.44
Dominican Republic	99	3.90	119	3.14	81	3.05	78	4.80	106	4.58
Ecuador	90	4.12	129	2.92	108	2.54	16	5.88	92	5.13
Egypt	83	4.18	52	4.25	60	3.74	125	3.56	88	5.19
El Salvador	66	4.43	100	3.46	56	3.90	62	5.10	86	5.26
Estonia	30	5.27	33	4.85	40	4.44	23	5.72	28	6.08
Ethiopia	119	3.56	77	3.80	103	2.66	119	4.00	123	3.79
Finland	1	6.18	2	6.18	9	5.94	8	6.01	1	6.57
France	13	5.76	23	5.10	2	6.54	65	5.04	9	6.35
Gambia, The	81	4.22	38	4.73	62	3.68	99	4.51	119	3.96
Georgia	91	4.07	69	3.89	77	3.23	118	4.02	91	5.14
Germany	7	5.96	14	5.65	1	6.65	40	5.42	24	6.10
Ghana	106	3.74	63	4.02	82	2.98	121	3.91	115	4.04
Greece	51	4.66	58	4.10	45	4.28	106	4.37	40	5.89
Guatemala	84	4.17	98	3.48	71	3.47	87	4.72	99	5.02
Guyana	115	3.60	117	3.23	98	2.76	133	2.84	62	5.57
Honduras	78	4.24	82	3.69	75	3.29	89	4.67	83	5.30
Hong Kong SAR	5	6.05	9	5.78	5	6.32	3	6.26	43	5.82
Hungary	64	4.43	64	3.94	57	3.85	115	4.20	49	5.74
Iceland	11	5.80	6	5.93	17	5.60	56	5.17	2	6.50
India	80	4.23	53	4.23	72	3.38	109	4.32	100	4.99
Indonesia	76	4.25	68	3.89	86	2.95	72	4.91	87	5.26
Ireland	32	5.24	17	5.39	53	3.95	47	5.33	14	6.28
Israel	41	5.06	47	4.53	37	4.48	59	5.15	25	6.10
Italy	58	4.53	84	3.68	54	3.94	100	4.46	30	6.04
Jamaica	97	3.95	86	3.66	67	3.54	130	3.25	77	5.33
Japan	26	5.36	26	4.99	11	5.80	98	4.53	22	6.11
Jordan	47	4.80	27	4.98	44	4.30	111	4.24	56	5.67
Kazakhstan	74	4.29	81	3.71	76	3.26	74	4.87	81	5.30
Kenya	104	3.80	93	3.54	91	2.86	107	4.37	108	4.43
Korea, Rep.	16	5.71	28	4.95	15	5.63	4	6.15	26	6.10
Kuwait	39	5.12	48	4.46	49	4.16	1	6.51	75	5.35
Kyrgyz Republic	124	3.49	122	3.06	111	2.51	128	3.31	96	5.06
Latvia	55	4.63	60	4.05	58	3.81	71	4.91	48	5.76
Lesotho	118	3.57	114	3.26	125	2.14	39	5.42	129	3.44

(Cont'd.)

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

			PILLARS							
	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic stability		4. Health and primary education	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Libya	75	4.27	65	3.93	112	2.47	6	6.03	103	4.65
Lithuania	46	4.84	55	4.19	46	4.24	52	5.23	52	5.69
Luxembourg	12	5.78	13	5.68	20	5.38	7	6.03	31	6.03
Macedonia, FYR	68	4.42	90	3.58	89	2.90	31	5.51	55	5.67
Madagascar	125	3.49	94	3.52	114	2.41	127	3.38	104	4.63
Malawi	127	3.43	51	4.33	119	2.27	129	3.26	120	3.87
Malaysia	25	5.42	30	4.91	23	5.25	38	5.43	23	6.11
Mali	116	3.58	79	3.73	107	2.55	94	4.60	130	3.43
Malta	40	5.08	32	4.88	38	4.46	68	4.97	32	6.02
Mauritania	130	3.28	107	3.42	127	2.10	126	3.49	114	4.13
Mauritius	50	4.67	39	4.68	43	4.32	117	4.03	57	5.66
Mexico	60	4.47	97	3.49	68	3.51	48	5.32	65	5.55
Moldova	95	3.99	92	3.55	113	2.43	80	4.79	89	5.19
Mongolia	102	3.87	121	3.08	133	1.85	37	5.44	94	5.11
Montenegro	59	4.52	59	4.07	100	2.72	35	5.46	42	5.83
Morocco	67	4.42	61	4.05	70	3.50	84	4.73	71	5.39
Mozambique	131	3.21	112	3.27	124	2.18	112	4.23	132	3.15
Namibia	48	4.71	42	4.59	33	4.56	27	5.69	118	3.99
Nepal	120	3.55	120	3.13	132	1.90	90	4.62	107	4.54
Netherlands	10	5.81	10	5.76	12	5.71	36	5.45	11	6.30
New Zealand	19	5.58	8	5.81	42	4.37	25	5.72	5	6.42
Nicaragua	122	3.54	118	3.20	128	2.07	123	3.86	98	5.03
Nigeria	105	3.74	106	3.42	120	2.24	26	5.70	126	3.59
Norway	14	5.76	7	5.93	27	4.99	17	5.83	12	6.28
Oman	31	5.25	19	5.21	32	4.56	13	5.92	80	5.31
Pakistan	110	3.67	95	3.51	85	2.96	116	4.17	116	4.03
Panama	54	4.64	70	3.88	55	3.94	55	5.19	64	5.56
Paraguay	123	3.51	132	2.64	130	1.91	113	4.22	85	5.27
Peru	94	4.02	101	3.45	110	2.53	67	4.98	95	5.10
Philippines	85	4.17	105	3.44	92	2.86	53	5.21	90	5.17
Poland	70	4.39	88	3.63	96	2.77	50	5.25	39	5.90
Portugal	37	5.14	35	4.75	26	5.07	82	4.74	33	6.00
Puerto Rico	44	4.96	44	4.56	31	4.59	81	4.77	38	5.92
Qatar	21	5.50	16	5.47	35	4.54	19	5.80	18	6.18
Romania	87	4.15	89	3.63	105	2.56	76	4.85	66	5.55
Russian Federation	56	4.54	110	3.29	59	3.75	29	5.55	59	5.59
Saudi Arabia	34	5.21	34	4.75	41	4.39	9	6.01	51	5.70
Senegal	101	3.88	83	3.69	83	2.97	103	4.44	109	4.43
Serbia	88	4.15	108	3.40	102	2.68	86	4.72	46	5.79
Singapore	3	6.14	1	6.19	4	6.39	21	5.74	16	6.24
Slovak Republic	52	4.66	73	3.85	64	3.64	49	5.31	44	5.82
Slovenia	38	5.13	49	4.40	36	4.49	33	5.48	21	6.15
South Africa	69	4.41	46	4.55	48	4.21	63	5.06	122	3.84
Spain	27	5.34	43	4.59	22	5.30	30	5.53	35	5.96
Sri Lanka	92	4.07	66	3.92	65	3.60	132	3.07	53	5.69
Suriname	73	4.31	99	3.47	99	2.72	32	5.51	63	5.56
Sweden	6	6.00	4	6.05	13	5.71	15	5.88	8	6.35
Switzerland	2	6.14	5	5.97	3	6.40	10	5.97	17	6.22
Syria	71	4.38	54	4.20	74	3.30	93	4.61	70	5.42
Taiwan, China	20	5.53	40	4.67	19	5.46	18	5.82	20	6.16
Tajikistan	112	3.65	78	3.74	101	2.68	131	3.18	101	4.99
Tanzania	114	3.61	76	3.81	118	2.28	108	4.34	117	4.03
Thailand	43	4.97	57	4.17	29	4.67	41	5.41	58	5.61
Timor-Leste	128	3.42	125	3.03	131	1.90	73	4.88	121	3.87
Trinidad and Tobago	65	4.43	104	3.44	63	3.65	51	5.25	72	5.39
Tunisia	35	5.17	22	5.15	34	4.56	75	4.87	27	6.09
Turkey	72	4.34	80	3.72	66	3.54	79	4.79	78	5.33
Uganda	129	3.34	113	3.27	115	2.36	92	4.61	133	3.12
Ukraine	86	4.15	115	3.26	79	3.13	91	4.62	60	5.59
United Arab Emirates	17	5.67	18	5.37	14	5.66	24	5.72	36	5.93
United Kingdom	24	5.46	25	4.99	18	5.52	58	5.15	19	6.17
United States	22	5.50	29	4.93	7	6.10	66	4.99	34	5.97
Uruguay	57	4.53	45	4.55	69	3.50	104	4.41	54	5.68
Venezuela	111	3.65	134	2.41	109	2.54	110	4.29	74	5.36
Vietnam	79	4.23	71	3.87	93	2.86	70	4.91	84	5.29
Zambia	121	3.54	67	3.91	116	2.35	102	4.45	128	3.46
Zimbabwe	134	2.88	126	3.00	88	2.90	134	1.48	113	4.16

Table 7: The Global Competitiveness Index: Efficiency enhancers

	EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS		PILLARS											
			5. Higher education and training		6. Goods market efficiency		7. Labor market efficiency		8. Financial market sophistication		9. Technological readiness		10. Market size	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	99	3.44	97	3.40	119	3.61	67	4.36	103	3.70	92	2.89	106	2.66
Algeria	113	3.29	102	3.28	124	3.52	132	3.30	132	2.94	114	2.52	51	4.17
Argentina	81	3.76	56	4.14	122	3.55	130	3.47	117	3.46	76	3.19	24	4.77
Armenia	103	3.41	94	3.43	110	3.75	45	4.57	107	3.68	112	2.56	111	2.48
Australia	10	5.31	14	5.44	10	5.29	9	5.12	6	5.76	19	5.21	19	5.02
Austria	20	5.03	17	5.28	5	5.38	39	4.65	33	5.01	16	5.34	32	4.56
Azerbaijan	79	3.82	80	3.76	89	3.96	34	4.70	92	3.89	72	3.23	73	3.37
Bahrain	46	4.32	54	4.22	32	4.77	64	4.37	14	5.50	39	4.29	100	2.78
Bangladesh	97	3.48	131	2.51	106	3.83	107	4.01	82	4.05	126	2.34	53	4.14
Barbados	56	4.16	29	4.76	72	4.16	46	4.53	38	4.80	26	4.81	127	1.88
Belgium	21	5.02	6	5.63	12	5.22	79	4.26	23	5.25	23	5.01	25	4.75
Benin	123	3.20	114	3.00	107	3.79	118	3.87	99	3.72	113	2.54	123	2.27
Bolivia	128	3.10	96	3.41	131	3.12	129	3.48	119	3.37	133	2.15	87	3.08
Bosnia and Herzegovina	102	3.42	109	3.13	123	3.55	85	4.20	86	4.00	109	2.61	92	3.00
Botswana	82	3.76	87	3.66	93	3.94	52	4.49	40	4.79	89	2.98	101	2.72
Brazil	51	4.28	58	4.12	101	3.90	91	4.15	64	4.36	56	3.59	10	5.54
Brunei Darussalam	77	3.84	69	3.93	91	3.95	16	4.94	75	4.15	54	3.64	116	2.41
Bulgaria	65	4.05	61	4.09	77	4.11	60	4.42	74	4.18	53	3.65	58	3.83
Burkina Faso	118	3.25	124	2.71	83	4.03	80	4.25	108	3.65	120	2.45	117	2.37
Burundi	133	2.73	130	2.55	128	3.39	95	4.12	134	2.76	131	2.19	131	1.40
Cambodia	115	3.28	127	2.66	88	4.00	33	4.71	130	2.96	123	2.42	95	2.96
Cameroon	120	3.22	121	2.78	108	3.77	114	3.91	124	3.21	110	2.60	89	3.06
Canada	5	5.44	9	5.52	16	5.18	7	5.29	10	5.58	9	5.61	14	5.43
Chad	134	2.69	134	2.06	134	2.91	119	3.85	133	2.80	134	2.06	113	2.43
Chile	30	4.58	50	4.34	26	4.91	17	4.90	29	5.05	42	3.99	47	4.26
China	40	4.41	64	4.05	51	4.48	51	4.49	109	3.64	77	3.19	2	6.58
Colombia	70	3.96	68	3.96	82	4.05	92	4.14	81	4.06	80	3.12	37	4.45
Costa Rica	60	4.09	49	4.35	49	4.50	35	4.68	70	4.24	60	3.49	78	3.28
Côte d'Ivoire	109	3.33	112	3.11	117	3.66	111	3.95	113	3.56	99	2.76	94	2.96
Croatia	62	4.08	48	4.35	76	4.11	68	4.35	63	4.37	47	3.72	66	3.57
Cyprus	39	4.43	32	4.68	28	4.88	56	4.44	27	5.11	35	4.35	82	3.12
Czech Republic	28	4.67	25	4.98	33	4.73	28	4.74	47	4.65	33	4.48	38	4.45
Denmark	3	5.49	2	5.98	4	5.39	5	5.60	4	5.82	3	5.87	46	4.27
Dominican Republic	90	3.64	99	3.36	86	4.02	86	4.20	101	3.71	73	3.20	72	3.38
Ecuador	117	3.27	115	2.96	129	3.29	122	3.76	125	3.21	104	2.69	61	3.73
Egypt	88	3.70	91	3.56	87	4.00	134	3.26	106	3.68	84	3.04	27	4.67
El Salvador	84	3.75	95	3.42	59	4.27	57	4.43	72	4.23	90	2.95	81	3.18
Estonia	26	4.73	19	5.23	24	4.98	29	4.74	28	5.08	17	5.30	90	3.04
Ethiopia	121	3.21	126	2.68	116	3.68	74	4.29	127	3.11	132	2.18	76	3.32
Finland	13	5.21	1	6.07	11	5.22	23	4.81	12	5.51	14	5.46	52	4.16
France	16	5.09	16	5.37	21	5.01	105	4.05	25	5.19	20	5.16	7	5.73
Gambia, The	107	3.36	105	3.21	68	4.18	38	4.66	87	3.96	91	2.90	132	1.26
Georgia	87	3.72	84	3.72	71	4.17	22	4.83	79	4.06	97	2.80	102	2.72
Germany	11	5.22	21	5.15	15	5.19	58	4.43	19	5.35	18	5.22	4	5.99
Ghana	95	3.49	111	3.12	97	3.91	108	4.00	69	4.28	115	2.52	86	3.09
Greece	57	4.16	38	4.52	64	4.22	116	3.89	67	4.29	59	3.50	33	4.52
Guatemala	86	3.72	103	3.27	54	4.38	81	4.25	95	3.85	74	3.20	74	3.36
Guyana	112	3.31	81	3.74	96	3.92	109	3.99	98	3.80	103	2.70	129	1.69
Honduras	91	3.62	93	3.43	75	4.11	82	4.23	84	4.02	96	2.81	84	3.12
Hong Kong SAR	6	5.43	28	4.78	2	5.71	4	5.62	1	6.19	10	5.60	26	4.68
Hungary	48	4.31	40	4.51	66	4.20	83	4.23	61	4.42	40	4.21	45	4.28
Iceland	22	4.89	4	5.69	27	4.89	6	5.41	20	5.31	6	5.65	118	2.36
India	33	4.49	63	4.06	47	4.52	89	4.16	34	4.98	69	3.27	5	5.96
Indonesia	49	4.29	71	3.88	37	4.67	43	4.59	57	4.48	88	3.02	17	5.11
Ireland	19	5.05	20	5.18	9	5.30	15	4.95	7	5.68	24	4.98	48	4.22
Israel	23	4.84	24	5.02	36	4.67	20	4.85	15	5.46	25	4.87	49	4.19
Italy	42	4.38	44	4.43	62	4.24	126	3.56	91	3.90	31	4.52	9	5.65
Jamaica	75	3.91	82	3.74	63	4.24	70	4.34	59	4.44	45	3.89	98	2.80
Japan	12	5.22	23	5.08	18	5.13	11	5.09	42	4.75	21	5.11	3	6.15
Jordan	63	4.07	42	4.46	44	4.55	93	4.13	48	4.61	57	3.59	88	3.08
Kazakhstan	64	4.05	59	4.12	80	4.09	12	5.02	97	3.81	75	3.19	55	4.08
Kenya	76	3.90	86	3.70	74	4.12	40	4.65	44	4.68	93	2.88	71	3.40
Korea, Rep.	15	5.15	12	5.51	22	5.00	41	4.60	37	4.85	13	5.51	13	5.44
Kuwait	52	4.19	76	3.82	53	4.46	24	4.79	51	4.59	50	3.70	59	3.79
Kyrgyz Republic	110	3.33	83	3.73	120	3.59	69	4.35	115	3.53	124	2.41	120	2.34
Latvia	47	4.31	33	4.67	52	4.46	32	4.71	39	4.80	41	4.00	79	3.24
Lesotho	125	3.16	106	3.20	102	3.89	84	4.21	118	3.42	125	2.41	128	1.83

(Cont'd.)

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

	EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS		PILLARS											
			5. Higher education and training		6. Goods market efficiency		7. Labor market efficiency		8. Financial market sophistication		9. Technological readiness		10. Market size	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Libya	114	3.29	75	3.83	121	3.56	133	3.27	131	2.95	98	2.79	77	3.31
Lithuania	43	4.37	26	4.85	48	4.52	49	4.52	56	4.50	38	4.29	69	3.51
Luxembourg	27	4.69	47	4.39	13	5.21	48	4.52	17	5.39	12	5.52	83	3.12
Macedonia, FYR	92	3.58	73	3.85	98	3.91	113	3.92	83	4.04	83	3.05	104	2.69
Madagascar	119	3.23	119	2.83	85	4.02	72	4.30	128	3.09	111	2.58	109	2.58
Malawi	101	3.42	116	2.85	84	4.03	42	4.60	62	4.40	127	2.33	121	2.34
Malaysia	24	4.82	35	4.63	23	5.00	19	4.86	16	5.40	34	4.41	28	4.65
Mali	122	3.20	122	2.77	95	3.93	94	4.13	120	3.35	105	2.64	119	2.36
Malta	44	4.35	39	4.51	43	4.55	100	4.08	18	5.36	27	4.75	97	2.84
Mauritania	130	2.91	133	2.35	126	3.45	112	3.92	126	3.13	102	2.71	126	1.91
Mauritius	66	4.03	67	3.97	40	4.64	65	4.37	32	5.02	55	3.62	110	2.54
Mexico	55	4.16	74	3.83	73	4.14	110	3.97	66	4.30	71	3.25	11	5.48
Moldova	98	3.48	88	3.62	105	3.84	55	4.45	104	3.69	95	2.85	114	2.42
Mongolia	105	3.39	85	3.71	109	3.76	71	4.32	110	3.63	101	2.74	124	2.16
Montenegro	72	3.95	55	4.18	69	4.17	53	4.47	35	4.96	43	3.96	125	1.95
Morocco	85	3.73	90	3.57	58	4.34	128	3.54	93	3.88	78	3.18	57	3.91
Mozambique	129	3.09	129	2.56	127	3.44	98	4.10	122	3.27	116	2.52	107	2.63
Namibia	93	3.57	110	3.13	94	3.93	50	4.49	53	4.54	85	3.03	122	2.31
Nepal	126	3.12	125	2.69	113	3.73	124	3.61	105	3.69	130	2.22	99	2.80
Netherlands	7	5.38	11	5.52	3	5.39	30	4.72	11	5.57	1	6.01	18	5.06
New Zealand	17	5.07	15	5.40	17	5.17	10	5.10	3	5.87	22	5.09	60	3.78
Nicaragua	116	3.27	113	3.06	112	3.73	99	4.10	100	3.72	122	2.42	108	2.61
Nigeria	71	3.96	108	3.13	56	4.37	59	4.43	54	4.53	94	2.87	39	4.41
Norway	14	5.19	10	5.52	20	5.05	14	4.97	13	5.51	4	5.81	44	4.29
Oman	61	4.09	66	3.98	39	4.65	44	4.58	50	4.60	68	3.34	75	3.36
Pakistan	89	3.67	123	2.74	100	3.90	121	3.79	71	4.24	100	2.75	29	4.58
Panama	67	4.02	77	3.82	57	4.36	77	4.27	26	5.17	62	3.45	85	3.10
Paraguay	111	3.31	117	2.85	104	3.87	117	3.87	96	3.81	119	2.46	93	2.98
Peru	69	4.01	89	3.62	61	4.25	75	4.28	45	4.68	87	3.03	50	4.19
Philippines	68	4.02	60	4.10	81	4.08	101	4.08	78	4.09	70	3.26	34	4.50
Poland	41	4.39	34	4.64	65	4.22	62	4.40	68	4.28	46	3.79	20	5.00
Portugal	34	4.47	37	4.59	45	4.53	87	4.18	43	4.71	32	4.51	43	4.32
Puerto Rico	38	4.44	36	4.62	29	4.87	37	4.66	30	5.04	44	3.92	68	3.53
Qatar	31	4.53	31	4.69	38	4.66	31	4.71	22	5.25	37	4.31	67	3.54
Romania	54	4.18	52	4.29	67	4.18	97	4.10	60	4.42	48	3.70	42	4.38
Russian Federation	50	4.29	46	4.40	99	3.90	27	4.74	112	3.60	67	3.36	8	5.71
Saudi Arabia	45	4.35	53	4.29	34	4.71	63	4.37	73	4.22	51	3.69	22	4.81
Senegal	96	3.48	92	3.44	60	4.26	120	3.82	111	3.60	81	3.11	105	2.66
Serbia	78	3.82	70	3.91	115	3.68	66	4.36	89	3.94	61	3.45	65	3.59
Singapore	2	5.52	8	5.56	1	5.83	2	5.71	2	5.94	7	5.65	41	4.41
Slovak Republic	32	4.52	45	4.43	35	4.71	36	4.67	31	5.04	36	4.35	56	3.94
Slovenia	37	4.45	22	5.15	50	4.49	61	4.41	46	4.67	30	4.53	70	3.44
South Africa	35	4.46	57	4.13	31	4.79	88	4.17	24	5.22	49	3.70	23	4.77
Spain	25	4.75	30	4.75	41	4.63	96	4.11	36	4.93	29	4.59	12	5.47
Sri Lanka	74	3.92	65	3.98	42	4.59	115	3.89	65	4.34	82	3.07	64	3.63
Suriname	127	3.11	100	3.30	125	3.50	104	4.07	114	3.54	108	2.61	130	1.64
Sweden	9	5.35	3	5.83	7	5.34	26	4.74	8	5.65	2	5.99	30	4.57
Switzerland	8	5.35	7	5.60	6	5.34	3	5.66	21	5.26	5	5.76	35	4.49
Syria	104	3.41	101	3.28	92	3.94	123	3.67	121	3.28	107	2.64	63	3.63
Taiwan, China	18	5.06	13	5.46	14	5.19	21	4.83	58	4.45	15	5.34	16	5.11
Tajikistan	124	3.19	104	3.24	118	3.64	78	4.26	123	3.26	128	2.31	115	2.41
Tanzania	108	3.34	132	2.42	111	3.74	73	4.30	94	3.86	117	2.51	80	3.21
Thailand	36	4.45	51	4.31	46	4.53	13	4.98	49	4.60	66	3.37	21	4.92
Timor-Leste	132	2.77	128	2.57	130	3.19	90	4.15	129	3.05	118	2.48	134	1.18
Trinidad and Tobago	80	3.78	78	3.81	90	3.96	76	4.28	52	4.57	63	3.40	103	2.69
Tunisia	53	4.19	27	4.85	30	4.80	103	4.07	77	4.09	52	3.68	62	3.63
Turkey	59	4.10	72	3.87	55	4.38	125	3.57	76	4.11	58	3.53	15	5.16
Uganda	106	3.37	120	2.81	114	3.69	25	4.75	102	3.70	121	2.44	96	2.85
Ukraine	58	4.12	43	4.46	103	3.87	54	4.47	85	4.00	65	3.38	31	4.56
United Arab Emirates	29	4.64	41	4.48	25	4.94	18	4.88	41	4.77	28	4.63	54	4.14
United Kingdom	4	5.45	18	5.27	19	5.05	8	5.19	5	5.81	8	5.62	6	5.77
United States	1	5.81	5	5.67	8	5.32	1	5.79	9	5.61	11	5.57	1	6.91
Uruguay	83	3.76	62	4.07	79	4.10	106	4.02	88	3.95	64	3.39	91	3.04
Venezuela	94	3.55	79	3.76	132	3.09	131	3.43	116	3.50	86	3.03	36	4.49
Vietnam	73	3.94	98	3.36	70	4.17	47	4.52	80	4.06	79	3.12	40	4.41
Zambia	100	3.43	118	2.83	78	4.11	102	4.08	55	4.51	106	2.64	112	2.43
Zimbabwe	131	2.87	107	3.18	133	3.05	127	3.56	90	3.92	129	2.28	133	1.25

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

	INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS		PILLARS			
			11. Business sophistication		12. Innovation	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	130	2.74	123	3.27	132	2.22
Algeria	126	2.85	132	3.03	113	2.66
Argentina	81	3.43	71	3.99	98	2.87
Armenia	113	3.03	120	3.30	106	2.77
Australia	22	4.66	26	4.86	20	4.46
Austria	12	5.16	6	5.65	15	4.68
Azerbaijan	57	3.72	81	3.91	40	3.53
Bahrain	54	3.76	44	4.49	75	3.04
Bangladesh	115	2.98	105	3.46	122	2.51
Barbados	51	3.84	56	4.27	49	3.41
Belgium	15	5.02	11	5.36	14	4.69
Benin	100	3.21	103	3.49	95	2.93
Bolivia	134	2.59	133	3.03	133	2.16
Bosnia and Herzegovina	129	2.80	125	3.23	128	2.37
Botswana	98	3.22	106	3.45	83	2.98
Brazil	42	4.04	35	4.58	43	3.50
Brunei Darussalam	87	3.35	89	3.75	91	2.94
Bulgaria	92	3.30	92	3.69	96	2.91
Burkina Faso	95	3.27	96	3.58	89	2.95
Burundi	125	2.85	127	3.21	123	2.50
Cambodia	112	3.04	110	3.41	112	2.67
Cameroon	108	3.08	108	3.43	108	2.72
Canada	16	4.96	18	5.10	13	4.82
Chad	131	2.70	129	3.06	130	2.35
Chile	44	4.00	31	4.65	56	3.35
China	32	4.18	43	4.50	28	3.87
Colombia	60	3.71	64	4.20	61	3.22
Costa Rica	39	4.07	42	4.51	38	3.62
Côte d'Ivoire	94	3.27	88	3.76	105	2.78
Croatia	62	3.70	72	3.98	50	3.41
Cyprus	41	4.05	36	4.57	41	3.53
Czech Republic	25	4.37	29	4.77	25	3.98
Denmark	7	5.37	5	5.66	10	5.09
Dominican Republic	86	3.38	75	3.97	103	2.78
Ecuador	118	2.95	99	3.54	129	2.36
Egypt	74	3.54	77	3.93	67	3.15
El Salvador	96	3.24	79	3.93	118	2.56
Estonia	40	4.06	50	4.38	31	3.74
Ethiopia	114	2.98	122	3.27	109	2.69
Finland	5	5.53	10	5.49	2	5.57
France	14	5.08	9	5.50	16	4.67
Gambia, The	78	3.48	74	3.97	81	2.99
Georgia	109	3.07	112	3.39	107	2.74
Germany	4	5.54	1	5.87	8	5.22
Ghana	107	3.09	98	3.56	114	2.62
Greece	68	3.65	66	4.13	63	3.18
Guatemala	65	3.69	52	4.33	74	3.05
Guyana	111	3.04	95	3.60	124	2.49
Honduras	89	3.32	82	3.87	104	2.78
Hong Kong SAR	21	4.69	13	5.26	24	4.11
Hungary	55	3.75	68	4.05	45	3.45
Iceland	19	4.82	20	5.03	18	4.62
India	27	4.29	27	4.85	32	3.74
Indonesia	45	3.98	39	4.55	47	3.42
Ireland	20	4.72	19	5.05	21	4.39
Israel	13	5.10	23	4.95	6	5.26
Italy	31	4.19	21	4.99	53	3.38
Jamaica	72	3.57	69	4.01	68	3.14
Japan	3	5.65	3	5.78	4	5.52
Jordan	47	3.90	47	4.41	51	3.40
Kazakhstan	77	3.50	86	3.79	62	3.21
Kenya	50	3.87	63	4.21	42	3.52
Korea, Rep.	10	5.20	16	5.22	9	5.18
Kuwait	52	3.82	38	4.56	71	3.07
Kyrgyz Republic	123	2.90	121	3.28	121	2.51
Latvia	84	3.39	83	3.85	93	2.94
Lesotho	110	3.06	126	3.22	97	2.91
Libya	102	3.16	101	3.51	100	2.82
Lithuania	49	3.87	49	4.39	55	3.35
Luxembourg	24	4.51	25	4.87	23	4.15
Macedonia, FYR	105	3.16	107	3.45	99	2.86
Madagascar	97	3.22	102	3.49	87	2.96
Malawi	101	3.20	104	3.46	94	2.93
Malaysia	23	4.63	22	4.99	22	4.28
Mali	99	3.21	111	3.41	79	3.01
Malta	56	3.74	59	4.23	60	3.25
Mauritania	120	2.93	114	3.38	125	2.48
Mauritius	69	3.65	55	4.29	80	3.01
Mexico	70	3.60	58	4.24	90	2.95
Moldova	128	2.83	131	3.05	116	2.61
Mongolia	119	2.94	130	3.06	102	2.82
Montenegro	88	3.33	90	3.71	88	2.96
Morocco	76	3.51	70	3.99	78	3.02
Mozambique	127	2.84	128	3.14	120	2.55
Namibia	104	3.16	94	3.63	111	2.68
Nepal	121	2.91	117	3.34	126	2.47
Netherlands	9	5.20	8	5.58	12	4.82
New Zealand	28	4.26	37	4.57	26	3.95
Nicaragua	124	2.86	119	3.30	127	2.42
Nigeria	64	3.69	61	4.23	65	3.16
Norway	18	4.91	15	5.22	19	4.60
Oman	48	3.87	54	4.29	44	3.45
Pakistan	85	3.39	87	3.79	82	2.99
Panama	58	3.71	51	4.36	73	3.07
Paraguay	132	2.69	118	3.32	134	2.06
Peru	83	3.40	67	4.12	110	2.68
Philippines	67	3.65	57	4.26	76	3.04
Poland	61	3.70	62	4.23	64	3.17
Portugal	43	4.03	48	4.39	35	3.66
Puerto Rico	26	4.32	28	4.85	30	3.80
Qatar	35	4.14	45	4.47	29	3.81
Romania	75	3.53	78	3.93	69	3.14
Russian Federation	73	3.56	91	3.70	48	3.41
Saudi Arabia	37	4.09	41	4.51	34	3.68
Senegal	59	3.71	65	4.15	59	3.27
Serbia	91	3.30	100	3.51	70	3.09
Singapore	11	5.16	14	5.25	11	5.08
Slovak Republic	53	3.80	53	4.33	58	3.28
Slovenia	33	4.15	34	4.59	33	3.72
South Africa	36	4.13	33	4.62	37	3.64
Spain	29	4.25	24	4.89	39	3.61
Sri Lanka	34	4.14	32	4.64	36	3.65
Suriname	117	2.97	113	3.38	117	2.57
Sweden	6	5.53	7	5.64	5	5.42
Switzerland	2	5.68	2	5.81	3	5.54
Syria	80	3.45	76	3.94	84	2.97
Taiwan, China	8	5.26	12	5.28	7	5.23
Tajikistan	103	3.16	116	3.35	85	2.97
Tanzania	106	3.12	109	3.41	101	2.82
Thailand	46	3.91	46	4.43	54	3.38
Timor-Leste	133	2.62	134	2.92	131	2.32
Trinidad and Tobago	79	3.47	73	3.98	86	2.97
Tunisia	30	4.21	40	4.51	27	3.91
Turkey	63	3.70	60	4.23	66	3.16
Uganda	90	3.32	97	3.57	72	3.07
Ukraine	66	3.66	80	3.91	52	3.40
United Arab Emirates	38	4.09	30	4.76	46	3.42
United Kingdom	17	4.93	17	5.20	17	4.66
United States	1	5.80	4	5.75	1	5.84
Uruguay	82	3.42	85	3.82	77	3.02
Venezuela	116	2.98	115	3.35	115	2.61
Vietnam	71	3.59	84	3.84	57	3.35
Zambia	93	3.29	93	3.64	92	2.94
Zimbabwe	122	2.90	124	3.26	119	2.55

(Cont'd.)

excellent capacity for innovation (ranked 2nd on all three indicators). The country's overall competitive performance, however, is dragged down by its macroeconomic weaknesses, with an extremely high budget deficit (ranked 110th), which have led to the buildup of one of the highest public debt levels in the world (ranked 129th). Financial markets also remain an area of concern, traced to a lack of trust in the banking sector, for example (Japan ranks 93rd on the soundness of its banks). Japan's current ranking marks a drop of one position since last year, with a measurable weakening across a broad range of areas, most notably a number of aspects of the country's public institutions. In particular, the business community perceives that government spending has become more wasteful and public trust in politicians has diminished further since last year's assessment.

Canada moves up three places to join the top 10 (ranked 10th). Canada benefits from top-notch transport and telephony infrastructure; highly efficient markets, particularly labor and financial markets (ranked 7th and 10th respectively); and well-functioning and transparent institutions (ranked 15th). In addition, the educational system gets excellent marks for quality, which has prepared the country's workforce to adopt the latest technologies for productivity enhancements (ranked 9th). Canada's main weakness remains its macroeconomic stability, where it is ranked 43rd, mainly linked to the significant government debt of nearly 70 percent of GDP, which places the country 107th out of 134 countries on this indicator. On a more positive note, however, the government has been running small surpluses over recent years, which is allowing the country to put the debt level on a downward trend.

Europe

Europe continues to feature prominently among the most competitive regions in the world, with 12 European countries among the top 20, as follows: Switzerland (2nd), Denmark (3rd), Sweden (4th), Finland (6th), Germany (7th), the Netherlands (8th), the United Kingdom (12th), Austria (14th), Norway (15th), France (16th), Belgium (19th), and Iceland (20th). However, the picture for Central and Eastern Europe is bleaker, with several countries losing positions in the rankings echoing the recent economic downturn in the region.

The United Kingdom falls three positions to 12th place this year. Among the country's notable strengths is the efficiency of its labor market (ranked 8th), standing in contrast to the rigidity of many other EU countries. In addition, notwithstanding the recent financial crisis, the United Kingdom's financial markets continue to be assessed as among the most efficient in the world, although they have slipped from 2nd to 5th place since last year, attributable to rising concerns in the business sector about the soundness of banks and the ease of access to various forms of capital. The United Kingdom is also harnessing the latest technologies for productivity improvements; it is ranked 8th on the technological readiness pillar. On the other hand, the country's greatest weakness remains its macroeconomic environment (ranked 58th), with low national savings, a growing public-sector deficit, and consequential public indebtedness. A more detailed analysis of the United Kingdom's competitiveness can be found in Box 1.

France is ranked 16th in this year's GCI, up two places from last year and demonstrating a number of competitive strengths. The country's infrastructure is among the best in the world (ranked 2nd), 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 9th for health and primary education and 16th for higher education and training), ensuring a healthy and educated workforce. In addition, the sophistication of its business culture (9th in the business sophistication pillar) and its leadership in the area of technological innovation (16th 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 competitive potential. France's labor market flexibility continues to be ranked very low (131st) because of the rigidity of wage determination, high nonwage labor costs, 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 long overdue. Another area of concern is macroeconomic stability (65th): the government budget deficit and the related public-sector debt ratio remain large, and the national savings rate, while growing, still remains low by international standards.

In spite of the economic slowdown recently observed in **Spain,** the country remains stable at 29th place. Spain's competitiveness performance continues to be boosted by the large market (12th) available to its national companies; a highly sophisticated business sector (24th), which is effectively leveraging ICT and exogenous technology (29th in the technological readiness pillar); first-class infrastructure (22nd); good-quality higher education and training (30th); and strong macroeconomic fundamentals (30th). On a more negative note, its institutional environment (43rd) and innovation potential (39th) could be strengthened to further buttress its economic potential. And the greatest area of concern remains the highly inflexible labor market (126th), a matter of particular concern given the recently rising unemployment in the country.

On a less positive note, **Italy** (ranked 49th) is down by three places this year. The country continues to do well in more complex areas measured by the GCI, particularly the sophistication of its businesses environment. Italy is ranked 21st for its business sophistication, producing goods high on the value chain using the latest

Box 1: The United Kingdom: Ensuring its future competitiveness

Over the past decade, the United Kingdom (UK) has seen a period of rapid growth. GDP per capita increased more than in most European Union (EU) and G7 economies, and the country has undergone profound shifts as it took advantage of globalization. Yet despite this positive growth trend, the United Kingdom's ranking in the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) has dropped by 10 positions since 2006, to 12th place this year.[1]

There is no doubt that the UK economy benefits from a number of clear assets. Liberal policies in the area of trade and investment ensured efficient markets for goods and services through high levels of domestic and foreign competition. This in turn increased productivity. The country's highly sophisticated financial institutions took advantage of the increasing internationalization of financial flows to strengthen London's position as a key global financial center. The highly flexible and efficient labor markets, ranked 8th, enabled the shifting of workers from declining manufacturing industries to the rapidly growing services sector. As a result, unemployment was at a low 5.3 percent in 2006 despite considerable migration from Eastern Europe after the 2004 EU enlargement. All of these attributes contributed to healthy and stable economic growth over the past decade. Yet GDP growth in 2008 is now expected to be less than half the rate registered in 2007,[2] in large part because of the impact of the present financial crisis. This has highlighted the importance of addressing a number of challenges to improve the United Kingdom's competitiveness and better buttress the economy from future shocks.

Among the pillars of the GCI, the macroeconomic environment remains the weakest aspect of the UK competitiveness assessment. The United Kingdom ranks 58th on this pillar, down by 10 positions from last year. The significant and increasing budget deficit, ranked 105th and amounting to over 3 percent of GDP in 2007, has contributed to this worsening assessment. And although the 2008 budget is committed to tighter fiscal policy over the next two years, the efficiency as well as the quantity of spending are of concern: business leaders consider government spending to be increasingly wasteful, with the United Kingdom placing 76th on the related indicator, down from 40th last year. A recent OECD report echoes this perception,[3] in particular for publicly funded services such as the health sector.[4] Improving spending efficiency will be particularly important in the shorter term, because the current economic downturn is likely to decrease tax revenues.[5] Over the longer term, the aging of the population will put additional pressures on the budget.

The institutions pillar is another component of the GCI that stands out for its fairly weak and deteriorating assessment in the case of the United Kingdom. The country places 25th this year, 12 positions below last year's ranking. The more fragile security situation following the 2005 terrorist attacks, and the threat of new attacks, impose significant costs on business, as reflected in the rank of 124 on the related indicator. More generally, the business community has less faith in government institutions than in the past: there is less trust in politicians, and a feeling that policymaking is more opaque.

As mentioned above, the financial markets remain one of the competitive advantages of the United Kingdom. However, compared with last year, there has been a notable weakening of this area as measured by the GCI. Specifically, the assessment of the overall sophistication of financial markets has dropped from 2nd to 5th place over the past year. This drop is linked to less easy access to various forms of capital and to rising concerns in the business sector about the soundness of banks (falling by 40 positions to 44th place), not surprising given the collapse or near collapse of significant financial institutions in the country. In response to this development, the government has initiated substantial changes to the financial regulatory framework.

Another area for reform, as indicated by the GCI, is the educational system. Enrollment rates in secondary and, to a lesser extent, tertiary education are below the average of the EU15 countries, ranking 34th and 26th, respectively. This may lead to skills shortages in the future, particularly as the quality of the educational system is not among the world's best, with overall quality ranked 28th and the quality of math and science education 47th. A more efficient use of talent could be achieved through efforts to increase social mobility, as the socioeconomic background of a student is currently quite decisive for his or her educational attainment.

In light of the present economic downturn, policy priorities will certainly focus on supporting a rapid return to past growth rates. Yet it is equally important not to neglect these fundamental challenges that undermine the country's underlying competitiveness and may put longer-term growth at risk.

Notes

1 The United Kingdom was 2nd in the 2006 edition of the GCI and 9th last year.

2 IMF 2008b.

3 OECD 2007.

4 In 2005 public expenditure on health amounted to 7.2 percent of GDP (OECD 2008).

5 Increasing efficiency is also a more appropriate policy response than fiscal tightening given the slowing economy.

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production processes, thanks also to strong business clusters. However, Italy's overall competitiveness performance is held back by some critical structural weaknesses in the economy. The labor market remains among the most rigid in the world, with Italy ranked 129th out of 134 countries for its labor market flexibility, creating a large hindrance to job creation. Another problematic area is its weak public finances and extremely high levels of public indebtedness (ranked 123rd on this indicator), related to the inefficient use of public resources (it is ranked 128th for the wastefulness of government spending). Other institutional weaknesses are its 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.

Among the 12 countries that joined the European Union (EU) since 2004, **Estonia** (ranked 32nd) continues to be, by a significant margin, the most competitive economy, despite a fall of five places in the rankings since last year. Estonia has built up efficient government institutions (ranked 23rd) and well-functioning markets. The government manages public finances adeptly and has been successful in its efforts to make Estonia one of the most aggressive countries in adopting new technologies for productivity enhancements (17th). The drop in the country's ranking is mainly attributable to a lower government budget surplus and increasing inflation, and echoes the recent economic downturn in the Baltic region. This stands in contrast to **Bulgaria** (ranked 76th), one of the newest and the lowest ranked EU members. Bulgaria's low ranking is attributed, among other factors, to infrastructure inadequacies and institutional weaknesses including burgeoning corruption. However, on a positive note, Bulgaria has moved up four places in the rankings since last year, an improvement possibly linked to the perceived benefits brought about by accession, a trend also witnessed in **Romania** (up six positions at 68th position), the other new EU member since 2007.

Russia is ranked 51st, up seven places from last year. Russia's main strengths are its large market size and improving macroeconomic stability (partly thanks to windfall oil revenues). However, to improve its competitiveness further, the country must tackle a number of structural weaknesses. Of major concern is a perceived lack of government efficiency (116th), the lack of independence of the judiciary in meting out justice (109th), 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 112th overall on this indicator. In addition, goods and financial markets are inefficient by international standards (ranked 99th and 112th respectively). All these areas make it very difficult to do business in the country and should be addressed to place Russia on a more sustainable development path going forward.

After improving last year, **Turkey** (63rd) has dropped by 10 places in the rankings this year. Turkey continues to benefit from its large market, which is characterized by relatively high competition (46th). However, some more basic issues must still be tackled, such as upgrading the quality of infrastructure (especially ports and the electricity supply), improving the human resources base through better primary education and better health care (78th), addressing the burgeoning inefficiencies in the labor market (125th), and reinforcing the efficiency and transparency of public institutions. Indeed, there has been measurable decrease since last year in the public's trust in government institutions, demonstrated by a drop in rank from 57th to 82nd on this subpillar, likely related in part to recent political turbulence, such as the failed attempt to ban the ruling party. The overall drop in rank can also be traced to a weakening of the country's perceived financial market efficiency (which fell from 61st to 76th place), with a drying up of credit through the banking sector and increasing concerns about the soundness of banks more generally in the country.

Latin America and the Caribbean

As was the case last year, the important progress recently made by Latin America in improving its macroeconomic stability and ensuring more stable growth does not seem to be fully reflected in the competitiveness performance of the region, as appraised by the GCI.[21] Only Chile, at 28th, continues to feature among the most competitive economies in the world, followed by the small Caribbean economies of Puerto Rico (41st) and Barbados (47th), and showing a significant gap with respect to the second highest ranked Latin American country, Panama (58th). Costa Rica (59th), Mexico (60th), and Brazil (64th) also figure in the top half of the rankings.

Chile remains at a comparatively high rank of 28, despite a fall of two places since last year, and is once again leading the region and most of the world in competitiveness. The country's remarkable success story has much to do with its sound macroeconomic management, coupled with timely market liberalization and opening to trade, all taking place within the context of a transparent and predictable regulatory framework. Specifically, Chile has successfully laid most of the basic foundations for competitiveness, including strong macroeconomic fundamentals (14th), well-developed infrastructure (30th), efficient institutions (37th), and a good health-care system (31st in the health subpillar). Moreover it displays efficient goods (26th) and labor (17th) markets, together with a fairly sophisticated financial market (29th), buttressed by the largest pension industry in the region (worth over 60 percent of GDP).[22] All of these attributes have contributed to Chile's "Asian style" growth rates for the past 25 years.

The current challenge for Chile, which is bound to become even more pressing as the country moves up

the growth path and gets closer to the technological frontier, relates to the quality of its educational system. Both basic (105th) and higher (50th) education receive middling to poor marks, which bodes poorly for the country's capacity for knowledge generation and innovation. In particular, a well-functioning higher educational system producing a sufficient pool of skilled workers (especially scientists and engineers) is crucial not only to address the changing needs of an efficiency-driven production system, but also to provide the necessary environment for technology absorption. Although Chile has significantly increased its investment in education in recent years, accompanied by rising educational attainment rates, much remains to be done to catch up with the standards of countries such as Korea, Israel, and the European Nordic countries, presently the world leaders in this area.

Down five places from last year and now ranked 41st, **Puerto Rico** is the second highest ranked economy in Latin America and the Caribbean. The island's competitiveness continues to rest on its well-functioning goods (29th), labor (37th), and financial (30th) markets, coupled with a dynamic and sophisticated business sector (28th), which displays an important innovative potential (30th). Within the Caribbean, **Barbados** is also very successful by regional standards, moving up three places to 47th this year. The rather worrisome macroeconomic weaknesses displayed by the country (114th) are counterbalanced by its excellent institutional environment (20th), first-class infrastructure (24th), and high-quality primary (5th) and higher (29th) education, among other factors.

Panama, fairly stable at 58th, and **Costa Rica,** up four positions to 59th, are the most competitive countries in Central America. Costa Rica, in particular, has showed an impressive upward trend in the past few years, gaining a total of nine positions since 2006. The country's main competitive advantages can be found in its fairly efficient institutions (50th), relatively good primary (36th) and higher (49th) educational systems, flexible labor markets (35th), and the impressive sophistication (42nd) and capacity for innovation (38th) displayed by its business sector. The country has also made important progress toward macroeconomic stability, improving its ranking significantly from 111th in 2007 to 85th in this area. For a more detailed analysis of Costa Rica's competitiveness performance, see Box 2.

Mexico, with a fairly stable score, loses eight positions from last year, and is now placed 60th. The country has made impressive strides toward macroeconomic stability (reflected in a relatively strong 48th position in the macroeconomic stability pillar) and toward opening, liberalizing, and diversifying its economy over the last decade, emerging as the second-largest economy after Brazil and the top FDI destination in the region.[23] Mexico has been able to leverage its privileged

Box 2: Costa Rica: A Central American success story in competitiveness

Blessed with rich natural resources and long standing political stability, Costa Rica is assessed by the GCI as one of the most competitive economies in Latin America and the Caribbean; at 59th position, it comes in ahead of Mexico (60th) and Brazil (64th), among others. Furthermore, an analysis of Costa Rica's evolution in the rankings over the last three years highlights a remarkable upward trajectory, with a nine-place improvement since 2006.

The unique development strategy followed by the country since its return to democracy in 1948 has allowed it to build up important competitive strengths, thus providing the rest of the region with best practices examples in dimensions as diverse as education, public governance, and product and export diversification.

The importance of good governance standards,[1] as well as high-quality education, are seen as prerequisites for a viable democracy, sustained growth and development. These elements have consistently underpinned the country's policy agenda over the decades. In particular, the early and steady focus on education, with the creation of the first public university in 1940 (the University of Costa Rica) followed by three more in the 1970s, and the establishment of world-class private higher education and training and research institutions—such as INCAE, EARTH University, and INBio—equipped the productive system with a relatively large pool of highly qualified professionals.[2]

The policy agenda has placed particular emphasis on diversifying the economy away from commodities toward more value-added products. In this sense, Costa Rica has been particularly successful in nurturing its high-tech sector over the last 15 years, with high-tech exports accounting for 30 percent and 40 percent of total and industrial exports in 2006, respectively, and with a 13 percent rise in the 2001–05 period.[3] The development of the high-tech sector has been boosted by the establishment in Costa Rica of an important group of multinationals in the 1990s, with Intel at the forefront, investing first in a large assembly and testing plant,[4] and later in a software development center. Instrumental in bringing about this development have been the targeted FDI promotion strategy pursued by the national investment promotion agency CINDE, the export fiscal incentives (namely the Export Processing Zone and the Export Contract regimes) adopted in the 1990s in parallel with trade liberalization,[5] and Costa Rica's geographical location and strong transportation logistics. Also critical have been the country's political stability and respect for the rule of the law, coupled

Box 2: Costa Rica: A Central American success story in competitiveness *(cont'd.)*

with the availability of a relatively low cost and educated labor force with good English language skills.

CINDE targeted high-tech FDI with a view toward diversifying Costa Rica's production structure away from agriculture and unskilled labor-intensive manufacturing (i.e., apparel produced in the *maquiladoras*), in which the country was already losing its competitiveness, to skill-intensive industries. This leveraged the country's educated labor force and ensured a more advantageous position in international markets. FDI was a crucial component of the cluster strategy envisaged by CINDE, since they were to develop backward linkages through the domestic suppliers and foster training and collaboration with national universities.

Another cluster that has been targeted and developed in a similar spirit of promoting higher value added industries is that surrounding the eco-tourism industry. Building on Costa Rica's extraordinary biodiversity (accounting for 5 percent of the world's total biodiversity), natural beauty, and pristine environment, the tourism sector has experienced an impressive dynamism in recent years, representing 6.3 percent of total GDP and 6.5 percent of total employment in 2007. Moreover, with 1.725 million tourist arrivals in 2007, bringing in an average US$940 in receipts per visitor, Costa Rica leads Central America and displays a more lucrative tourism sector than Mexico, the most-visited country in Latin America (with 21.35 million visitors), for which the average receipt per visitor is only US$570.[6] It is not by chance that Costa Rica, at 44th, is the second highest ranking country in the LAC region, after Barbados (29th), in the World Economic Forum's Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index 2008.

The fairly successful economic diversification described above feeds into strong levels of business sophistication (42nd) and innovation (38th), particularly by regional standards. Companies established in Costa Rica are operating quite high on the value chain (34th), with comparative advantages based predominantly on sophisticated products and processes (30th). Further, their innovation capacity is assessed as being fairly high (43rd), thanks to high R&D spending (30th) and wide-ranging research collaboration with academia (33rd). The country gets good marks in the innovation and sophistication factors subindex (39th), the best showing across the three subindexes composing the GCI, which bodes well for the preparedness of Costa Rica's economy to evolve toward a higher, innovation-driven, stage of development.

Furthermore, Costa Rica has made important progress in the macroeconomic aspects of competitiveness, consistently improving its public finances over the last three years: public debt has been brought down from 55.2 percent of GDP in 2005 to 46.6 percent in 2007, while the government budget balance has been turned from a 1.6 percent (of GDP) deficit in 2005 to a 0.6 percent surplus in 2007. This has been facilitated by the strong growth experienced by the country in the last couple of years, but is also indicative of the current government's effective tax administration, with reduced tax evasion and tight control on nonpriority spending.[7]

On a less positive note, inflation continues to be a source of concern at 9.4 percent in 2007, reflecting high oil and food prices worldwide. Moreover, the poor state of the country's infrastructure (94th) looms as a potential bottleneck for the further modernization and diversification of the economy, as well as for its overall growth prospects. The adoption of fiscal reforms broadening the tax base should therefore be high on the government's agenda in order to free up important resources for investment in infrastructure and social programs, while not increasing the debt burden.

In addition, the long-awaited ratification of the Dominican Republic-Central American Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA) could prompt the politically thorny liberalization of the telecommunications and insurance sectors, traditionally closed to private investors, thus enhancing their efficiency and eliminating important rigidities in the goods market.[8] This should be done in parallel with efforts to reduce red tape and excessive regulation. This area remains a major concern in the country, as reflected by the disappointing marks registered by Costa Rica in aspects such as the number of procedures to start a business (12, corresponding to 103rd position), the time required to start a business (77 days, corresponding to 118th place), and the burden of government regulation (72nd).

By tackling such weaknesses, Costa Rica will further strengthen the foundations of its competitiveness and ensure sustained economic growth and prosperity going forward.

Notes

1 The focus on good governance is reflected in the comparatively good marks the country gets for several aspects of its institutional environment, in particular public ethics (41st), undue influence (34th), and government efficiency (47th). This stands in marked contrast with the performance of other countries in the region.

2 In this respect, Costa Rica is ranked 46th for its availability of scientists and engineers, only behind Puerto Rico (12th) and Chile (35th) in the region, and well above countries such as Argentina (81st), Peru (103rd), and Mexico (105th).

3 Reyes and Condo 2007.

4 Intel has invested a record US$700 million since 1996 and is currently employing around 3,500 people in the country. The spillovers of Intel's investment in Costa Rica were many and diverse, ranging from a simplification of FDI regulation to creating specialized degrees in national universities and catalyzing further FDI in the country. In this respect, IT companies such as DSC Communications Corp., Remec, Sawtec Inc., Merrimac Industries, and Abbot and Baxter invested in the country, followed by Procter & Gamble, Western Union, and Sykes, which established service centers.

5 See Rodríguez-Clare 2001.

6 World Travel & Tourism Council, TSA Research 2007.

7 IMF 2008a.

8 Costa Rica was the last country among the signatories to ratify the DR-CAFTA, thanks to a narrow yes vote (51.6 percent) in a referendum called by President Arias in October 2007. Costa Ricans were bitterly divided on the agreement, because of the clauses imposing the liberalization and opening of the sensitive sectors of telecommunications, financial services, and energy.

geographical position between two oceans as well as between Latin and North America, its impressive network of preferential trade agreements, and its large domestic market of over 100 million people (ranked 12th in the world) to diversify its productive and export structure away from commodities: according to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), 81 percent of Mexico's total exports in 2007 were in manufactures. This is also reflected by the country's fairly good marks for its business sophistication (58th), with reasonably developed clusters (58th), quality local suppliers (46th), and the fact that it has begun producing goods that are higher on the value chain (59th).

On the other hand, a number of important weaknesses continue to hinder Mexico's competitiveness. These include its weak public institutions (97th) and rampant violence (123rd). Also problematic is its inflexible labor market (99th), characterized by burdensome labor regulations and high payroll taxes and social contributions, as well as a higher education and training system (74th) that does not provide the economy with the appropriate pool of skilled labor, notably scientists and engineers (105th). In addition, the goods market suffers from inadequate (foreign and domestic) competition, with overregulated and closed key economic sectors such as telecommunications and energy. The current administration has managed to pass some bills aimed at addressing some of these concerns, including reforms in the pension, fiscal, electoral, and criminal justice systems and in the energy sector. However, further action is required to continue liberalizing markets, upgrade the educational system, and improve public governance in the country.

Brazil, at 64th place, posts a remarkable eight-position improvement, partially closing the competitiveness gap with Mexico. The country has continued to move in the direction of sounder public finances and has seen improvements in many of the areas assessed by the Index. In particular, government debt has been significantly reduced from last year (from 65.5 percent of GDP to 47 percent). Brazil's main competitive advantages include the large size of the market available to its firms (10th out of 134 economies), access to one of the most sophisticated financial markets in the region (64th), a dexterity in absorbing and adapting technology from abroad and leveraging ICT (56th in the technological readiness pillar), and especially the remarkable degree of sophistication displayed by its business sector (35th), together with a prowess for generating innovation (43rd). The latter two elements are reflected in the rapid internationalization of a number of Brazilian large enterprises that have become global players in the international markets, also massively investing abroad. In this sense, Brazil in 2006 was a net source of FDI, whereby the outward flows amounted to US$26 billion vis-à-vis US$18 billion of inflows.[24]

Despite these encouraging trends, Brazil still faces important challenges in view of improving its competitiveness further. These include the still high debt levels (even after the reduction mentioned above), contributing to a low national savings rate and high interest rates, and a worrisome 122nd position in the macroeconomic stability pillar. There is also a general distrust of public institutions among the business community (98th), with weak public ethics (121st) and government inefficiencies (124th) as well as serious concerns regarding the security situation in the country (103rd). Educational standards also require upgrading (presently ranked 85th for primary education and 58th for higher education and training), with high dropout rates and large regional disparities in terms of attainment and quality. Last but not least, goods (101st) and labor (91st) markets are hampered by overregulation and important rigidities, which contribute to shifting a significant amount of activity and labor to the informal sector. Improvements in these structural and microeconomic weaknesses will better prepare Brazil to unleash its full competitive potential.

Peru is up three places to 83rd. This confirms the notable progress toward macroeconomic stability, based on a competent monetary and fiscal policy as well as goods and labor market liberalization, made by the country in recent years. Indeed, Peru has posted an important improvement since last year in the macroeconomic stability pillar (from 78th to 67th), due to increasing public surpluses (from 2.1 percent to 3.1 percent of GDP) and the related lowering of public debt (from 32.7 percent in 2006 to 29.2 percent of GDP in 2007). Peru has also seen improvements in the two pillars capturing goods and labor market efficiency (from 67th to 61st and from 87th to 75th, respectively). The country also continues to benefit from other competitive strengths, such as the reasonable size of its both foreign and domestic market (50th), and its fairly developed financial market (45th). Coupled with the high growth rates realized by the country in recent years,[25] as well as the investment grade status achieved in April 2008 for its foreign currency debt, the overall picture bodes well for Peru's competitiveness prospects. Going forward, a number of weaknesses will need to be addressed, including the poor quality of the country's institutional environment (101st), its underdeveloped infrastructure system (110th), and the inadequate state of health and primary education (95th) and higher education and training programs (89th). On a related note, poverty levels in Peru remain critical, despite the current administration's efforts to increase social expenditure and public investments in infrastructure.

Notwithstanding its strong recovery after the deep economic crisis of 2001, with high growth rates since 2003,[26] **Argentina** continues to place quite low in the rankings at 88th position, with an assessment similar to last year. The country has a number of important competitive advantages, including its relatively well educated

labor force (ranked 61st and 56th, respectively, on the health and primary education, and higher education and training pillars) and the large market size available to its enterprises (24th). However, the economy is characterized by some serious weaknesses, representing enduring elements of vulnerability going into the future. For example, despite debt restructuring, the public debt remains high, estimated at 56.1 percent of GDP in 2007 (placing the country 97th on this indicator); this, combined with continuing high inflation, may undermine the steps taken toward macroeconomic stability.

On a related note, the GCI highlights a deep distrust on the part of the business community regarding the quality and efficiency of the country's public institutions (128th), the respect and enforcement of the rule of law, and the even-handedness of the public sector in its relations with the private sector. This is likely linked to the government's tendency over recent years to adopt discretionary policies (such as the attempt to increase taxes on agricultural exports), coupled with the ongoing renegotiation of a number of utility provision contracts since 2001, eroding business confidence. Indeed, this tendency can also be seen in the country's overregulated and rigid goods (122nd), labor (130th), and financial (117th) markets, which are impeded from allocating resources to their most effective use. In this context, the most pressing challenges will be the institutionalization of sound fiscal policies and the restoration of investors' trust in the business climate and proper functioning of the economy.

Venezuela, at 105th place, continues to fall in the rankings, a trend seen over the past several years. This year the country has fallen seven more places despite some marginal improvements in its health and primary education standards and in the quality of the higher education and training system. This is due in large part to the fact that, despite windfall oil revenues, the macroeconomic environment continues to deteriorate: expansionary fiscal policies and discretionary administrative measures have led to increasing levels of public indebtedness and rampant and increasing inflation (ranked 132nd).

Related to the poor fiscal and monetary management, as last year, Venezuela ranks last out of all countries for the perceived quality of its institutions, reflecting the business sector's enduring concerns about the weak rule of law, government inefficiencies, and the government's lack of evenhandedness in its dealings with the private sector. There has been an increase in red tape, and goods, labor, and financial markets are not able to effectively allocate resources in the economy, with goods (132nd) and labor (131st) markets in particular assessed as among the least efficient in the world. Structural reforms are clearly needed to address the growing distortions in the economy and the high vulnerability to changes in oil prices. Competitiveness would also be improved if the increased public spending on health and education were better targeted. Perhaps most important would be actions to restore investors' confidence in the business environment and the rule of law in the country.

Suriname (103rd), **Ecuador** (104th), **Bolivia** (118th), **Nicaragua** (120th), and **Paraguay** (124th) continue to figure at the bottom of the GCI rankings, displaying similar weaknesses in their poor institutional environments and lack of respect for the rule of law, excessive red tape and overregulated markets, underdeveloped infrastructure and inefficient educational systems.

Asia

The competitive performances of Asia-Pacific economies continue to encompass the entire gamut, from highly competitive countries to the most challenged. Singapore, Hong Kong (11th), and Australia (18th) continued their ascent in the rankings while Japan, Korea (13th), and Taiwan (17th) dipped in their positions. Nine Asia-Pacific countries are among the top 30, led by Singapore and followed by Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Australia, Malaysia (21st), New Zealand (24th)—and this year China enters the top 30, displacing Thailand (34th). Other members of the next tier include new entrant Brunei (39th) as well as India (50th), Indonesia (55th), Vietnam (70th), the Philippines (71st), and Sri Lanka (77th). Pakistan (101st) declined in the rankings to join those countries ranked 100 and below, which include Mongolia (100th), Bangladesh (111th), Cambodia (109th), Nepal (126th), and Timor-Leste (129th).

Hong Kong SAR, at 11th place, leads the world in financial market sophistication and also benefits from very efficient goods markets and a high level of macroeconomic stability. With regard to financial markets, Hong Kong is ranked 1st for its legal rights, capital flows, and access to financing through the local equity market. And Hong Kong's goods markets are characterized by openness to foreign ownership, extremely low tariffs, and low trade barriers (ranked 1st in these indicators). The country ranks 3rd for its macroeconomic stability, due to its excellent fiscal management which has resulted in a notably low level of government debt, and an improving macroeconomic environment more generally.

On the other hand, Hong Kong's competitive disadvantages stem primarily from its small domestic market size and its mixed performance in the areas of health and primary education as well as higher education and training. On health, although life expectancy in the country is among the highest in the world, there are some concerns related to high rates of diseases such as tuberculosis (ranked 79th) and malaria (ranked 66th). And attainment rates remain quite low at all levels of the educational ladder, with primary, secondary, and tertiary enrollment rates so low as to place Hong Kong 101st, 72nd, and 63rd, respectively.

Korea, at 13th place, derives its strong position from attributes such as its macroeconomic stability and a very innovative business sector. Korea's macroeconomic

environment is characterized by government budget surpluses, which have led to the reduction of the public debt, a high national savings rate, and a very low interest rate spread (ranked 3rd on this indicator). The country is also highly innovative, with high company spending on R&D and a strong government focus on procuring advanced technology products (ranked 2nd), which have contributed to the country becoming one of the most innovative in the world (ranked 7th for utility patents). Korea's competitiveness would be strengthened further by addressing a number of weaknesses, most notably inefficiencies in its financial and labor markets.

Taiwan, China, at 17th place, down three places from last year, draws its greatest competitive strengths from its education sector and related business innovation. With regard to education, Taiwan has high enrollment rates at all levels, and the educational system gets good marks for quality (although the quality rating is weaker than in past years). In addition, companies provide a high level of continuing on-the-job training, ensuring that the workforce can adapt to the rapidly changing economy. Related to innovation, Taiwan has a large pool of scientists and engineers, and it benefits from high company spending on R&D and strong collaboration between research institutes and the business sector in innovation. All of this has come together to place Taiwan 1st worldwide in terms of the patenting per capita of new inventions.

On the other hand, Taiwan's financial markets represent a comparative weakness, with concerns about the soundness of banks (ranked 117th) and the restriction of capital flows (78th). Similarly, public institutions could be further strengthened. The drop of three places in the rankings is due in large part to a deterioration of various aspects of the institutional environment, with relatively low public trust in politicians, some concerns about a lack of judicial independence, and increasing complaints about the regulatory burden faced by companies operating in the economy.

Australia, at 18th place, draws its strongest competitive advantages from the excellent functioning of its goods, labor, and financial markets. In terms of financial market sophistication, the country ranks 3rd for the regulation of its securities exchanges and for legal rights, and 4th for the soundness of its banks. Australia's goods markets are characterized by the ease of starting a business: the number of procedures and the time required to start a business are both ranked 1st internationally. And labor markets are very flexible, characterized by significant ease in hiring and firing employees and a lack of nepotism in the business sector by international standards. Australia also has very strong private institutions, ranked 2nd for the efficacy of its corporate boards and 3rd for the strength of auditing and reporting standards in the country. Higher education and training is also an area of strength, with high enrollment rates at all levels, and very good marks for the quality of the educational system (ranked 9th).

Malaysia, at 21st place, also benefits from the excellent functioning of its goods, labor, and especially financial markets. Labor markets are well evaluated for their efficiency (19th), with a strong relationship between productivity and pay (6th) as well as good cooperation in labor-employer relations (13th). Goods markets are assessed as efficient (23rd) with strong competition and business-friendly taxation. The financial market continues to perform well, clearly well recovered from the 1998 financial crisis, and is ranked 16th internationally for its sophistication, with a sound banking sector and a relative ease of access to various forms of finance for business development. Other strengths include the quality of the country's transport infrastructure and its strong business sophistication and innovative potential, which have contributed greatly to the country's growth over recent years.

On the other hand, efforts should be made in the area of education, where attainment rates at the secondary level remain low; and also in addressing the relatively poor health of the workforce. Finally, greater fiscal discipline would better ensure sustainable macroeconomic stability going into the future, with repeated government deficits (ranked 109th) to build up substantial government debt over the years.

New Zealand, at 24th place, benefits from the excellent health of its workforce as well as the high quality and quantity of education provided. The country also has transparent and well-functioning institutions—it is ranked 1st for its judicial independence, for example, and has very strong private institutions (ranked 3rd for the efficacy of corporate boards and 4th for the protection of minority shareholder interests). New Zealand's financial, goods, and labor markets are also highly efficient, with excellent investor protection and legal rights, low agricultural policy costs (ranked 1st on this indicator), few obstacles to starting a business, and very low trade barriers. The country's competitiveness would be enhanced by upgrading infrastructure, especially roads and the electricity supply.

China enters the top 30 this year, up four places from last year. The country benefits greatly from its large and rapidly growing foreign and domestic market size (ranked 1st and 2nd, respectively), allowing for significant economies of scale. Macroeconomic stability also remains a source of competitive advantage, with the government budget moving into surplus, and manageable debt levels, although rising inflation has become an area of concern, as in many other countries. Innovation is becoming another competitive advantage, with rising company spending on R&D coupled with strong university-industry research collaboration, and an increasing rate of patenting.

China's key competitive weakness is related to its financial market (109th), with restricted capital flows

(ranked 121st), inadequate regulation of securities exchanges (ranked 109th), and concerns about the soundness of the banking sector (ranked 108th). Related to these weaknesses is the need to strengthen private institutions (ranked 77th), with insufficient protection of minority shareholders' interests (ranked 94th), inefficient corporate boards (90th), and weak accounting and auditing standards (86th). And, given the increasing importance of innovation for the country's competitiveness, improving higher education and training should be a priority to address the low enrollment rates at the secondary and tertiary levels, and to upgrade the quality of the educational system more generally. See Box 3 for more details about China's competitive performance.

Thailand, ranked 34th, has fallen six places since last year. The country derives certain competitive strengths from its market size as well as the efficiency of its labor market (ranked 13th), the result of strong cooperation in labor-employer relations (ranked 17th) and low non-wage labor costs (ranked 20th), for example. The country's infrastructure is also very good, particularly roads and air transport. But the country lags in technological readiness (66th), with low penetration rates for Internet use, broadband, and mobile telephones in particular. The health of Thailand's workforce is another area of concern (ranked 76th), with high rates of HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria (ranked 108th, 96th, and 93rd, respectively). Some aspects of the financial market also require attention, especially concerns about the soundness of the banking sector. Given the political turmoil experienced over the past year, it is notable that the decline in the overall ranking this year can be traced in part to a weakening assessment of government institutions, with increasing concerns about the transparency of policymaking and public-sector efficiency more generally.

Brunei Darussalam enters the rankings for the first time this year at 39th place, buoyed by its strong macroeconomic stability, where it ranks 2nd internationally, thanks to its high government surplus and the complete absence of public debt. However, important competitive disadvantages abound, particularly regarding the sophistication of business operations and strategy (ranked 97th) as well as innovation and goods market efficiency (ranked 91st in both pillars).

India, at 50th place, derives substantial advantages not only from its market size (ranked 4th for its domestic market size and 5th for its foreign market size) but also from its strong business sophistication (ranked 27th)

Box 3: China: An emerging giant in global competitiveness

With annual average growth rates of 9.7 percent since the late 1970s, China has made impressive strides in developing and diversifying its economy, as well as in reducing poverty and improving standards of living for its population.[1] Its enormous GDP, estimated at US$3.3 trillion in 2007,[2] makes China one of the largest economies in the world, behind only the United States, Japan, and Germany, and an increasingly key player in the global economy. The size of the (domestic and export) market available to the companies established in its territory is second only to that of the United States globally, allowing extraordinary economies of scale and efficiency gains.

China ranks 30th in the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) 2008–2009, up four positions from last year, entering the group of the 30 most competitive nations in the world, and well ahead the other three BRIC economies of India (50th), Russia (51st), and Brazil (64th).

This remarkable showing should not deemphasize the enormous challenges that face China in maintaining its competitiveness, in view of sustaining its rapid growth and moving up the value chain. As wealth is created, wages rise inexorably. Productivity must increase in line with rising prices and wages, as well the added value, quality, and diversity of the national production system. Practically, this means two things for China. First, the country must bolster the basic foundations of its competitiveness, namely the quality of its institutions, infrastructure, public health, and primary education, which are still very much lagging behind international norms, while maintaining sound macroeconomic management. Further, it needs to improve its efficiency-enhancing factors, notably the quality of higher education and its capacity to leverage information and communication technologies (ICT) and other technologies coming from abroad, as well as the efficiency of the goods, labor, and financial markets.[3]

Starting from the basic requirements of competitiveness, the quality of the institutional environment appears to be improving in the country, as reflected by an encouraging 21-place improvement in the institutions pillar since 2007. Although business executives in China estimate that there has been a strengthening in property rights and intellectual property protection, as well as public ethics and government efficiency, the overall rank of 56 points to the need for further progress. In particular, the quality of private institutions remains a concern, notwithstanding a dramatic 41-position improvement (from 101st in 2007 to 60th this year). The assessments of the country's auditing and reporting standards (86th), the efficacy of corporate boards (90th), and the protection of minority shareholders (94th) indicate significant room for improvement.

China's macroeconomic environment remains fairly favorable, despite the recent trend of rising inflation (4.5 percent in 2007, up from 1.50 percent in 2006), due in large part to increasing food and commodity prices. The other macro indicators point in the right direction. In 2007, the government budget

(Cont'd.)

Box 3: China: An emerging giant in global competitiveness *(cont'd.)*

balance was back in the black with a surplus equivalent to 0.7 percent of GDP, compared with a deficit of 1.2 percent the previous year. The national savings rate reached a staggering 52 percent of GDP in 2007 and the interest rate spread is narrowing, while government debt is down to a low 18 percent of GDP. Sound public finances should provide the country with the resources needed to improve social services and to address social and geographical inequalities. Indeed, China faces the challenges of its economically lagging western and northeastern regions and of widespread absolute poverty, with approximately 128 million people living on less than a dollar per day, often without access to clean water or sufficient education and health services;[4] this is reflected in the rather poor showing in the health subpillar (73rd).

In terms of efficiency enhancers, China presents some serious shortcomings, notably in the financial sector, ranked a dismal 109th this year. Efficiency and trustworthiness still lag behind in this area, with heavy restrictions placed on capital flows (121st) and inefficient and opaque stock exchange regulations (109th). The soundness of banks is assessed equally poorly, at 108th. Moreover, the country ranks 93rd for the extent to which borrowers' and lenders' rights are protected by law, as measured by the World Bank's Legal Rights Index. However, there are several encouraging signs. First, the government is aware of these issues and is taking major steps to tackle the problems, with some success as evidenced by the fact that the country is improving in eight of the nine indicators composing the pillar. Second, Chinese stock markets are large and active, based on a tremendous interest from national and international investors alike. It is expected that this will persuade the authorities of the need for more profound reforms.[5] Finally, if access to stock markets remains problematic, private equity and venture capital, as alternative sources of financing, are expanding rapidly, as indicated by China's 22-position leap to 49th place for venture capital availability.[6] Liberalizing, opening, and deepening financial markets should remain an absolute priority, in view of avoiding a potential bottleneck to China's further development.

Another area of weaknesses, although less severe, is China's level of technological readiness. This is critical for China's competitiveness given its present stage of development. ICT, in particular, enhances productivity through facilitating better production processes, and improves the efficiency of markets and resource allocation, thereby enhancing productivity. In addition, ICT has been shown to bring about important spillovers, notably for reducing poverty and social inequality. China lags behind its fellow BRIC countries in the technological readiness pillar, at a disappointing 77th place. The country ranks 83rd for availability of the latest technology, while foreign investment also is not viewed as an important source of new technology (79th). On a more positive note, Chinese firms seem to be relatively adept at adopting the technologies once they become available (46th). In terms of ICT infrastructure, penetration rates remain low by international standards, rendered more difficult by the large size of the Chinese population and land area. It is therefore encouraging that the government has placed ICT penetration high on its agenda of reforms through various initiatives such as the Golden Projects for E-government.[7]

Domestic and foreign competition, despite some progress, is in need of further liberalization in order to improve goods market efficiency. Creating a business in China remains very burdensome and time consuming, and the effective total tax rate represents a staggering 74 percent of corporate profits, one of the highest rates in the world (120th). Trade barriers are also significant, with the effective trade-weighted tariff rate on imports at over 14 percent, placing China in 122nd position on this indicator. In addition, the labor market remains inflexible, with costly firing procedures (108th), and non-wage labor costs as high as 44 percent of an employee's salary, placing China 126th.

The general portrait of China's competitiveness as depicted by this year's GCI results is largely positive, with most indicators moving in the right direction. Nevertheless, it will become increasingly challenging to sustain its competitiveness. China is reaching a critical point in its development, when it can no longer rely solely on the abundance of low-cost inputs to sustain growth. At home, a growing middle class is becoming ever more discriminating, while international companies continue to shop around for the best cost-to-productivity ratio in deciding where to locate activities. For the time being, many factors—including the size of its market, increasing domestic demand, and numerous reforms—place China in a strong position to maintain its vigorous growth and navigate the troubled global economic landscape.

Notes

1 According to the World Bank (World Bank 2007), China alone has been responsible for 75 percent of poverty reduction in the developing world over the last two decades.

2 IMF 2008c.

3 In the Global Competitiveness Index, this reality is captured through the concept of stages of development: the importance of each determinant of competitiveness shifts as a country moves up along the value chain. See text for details. In 2005, China was still in the most basic, factor-driven, stage of development (GDP per capita inferior to US$2,000). China has since entered a transition phase toward the second, efficiency-driven, stage (GDP per capita between US$3,000 and US$9,000), which, according to the IMF, China will reach by 2009.

4 World Bank 2008.

5 For instance, in May 2008, the total daily trading volume of the two main Chinese stock markets (Shanghai and Shenzhen) amounted to a record US$41 billion, more than all the other Asian markets combined. See IASC 2008. Also, the value of Chinese initial public offerings reached US$62.1 million in 2007, a world record. See World Bank 2008a.

6 According to a recent report by Deloitte (2007), China has become the primary target of American venture capitalists.

7 For more information, see World Bank 2007. For a detailed assessment of technological readiness across nations, see World Economic Forum 2008.

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and innovation (ranked 32nd). The country is endowed with strong business clusters and many local suppliers, and ranks an impressive 3rd for the availability of scientists and engineers and 27th for the quality of its research institutions.

However, India's overall competitive position is weakened by its macroeconomic instability (109th) with the government running one of the highest deficits in the world (ranked 127th), unsustainable levels of government debt (ranked 113th), and fairly high inflation. Health and primary education is another area of concern, with poor health indicators (ranked 105th for both infant mortality and life expectancy), related to the high prevalence of diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria. Educational enrollment rates also remain low at all levels, with the primary educational system in particular getting poor marks for quality. Certain labor market efficiency indicators are also poor, including female participation in the labor force (ranked 122nd) and the facility with which firms can hire and fire employees (ranked 104th).

Indonesia, at 55th place, enjoys competitive advantage in selected areas, such as labor market efficiency, ranking 18th in pay and productivity and 19th in both cooperation in labor-employer relations and hiring and firing practices. In contrast, the country's main competitive weaknesses lie in the areas of technological readiness, infrastructure, and the quality of public institutions. With regard to technological readiness, Indonesia's penetration rates of ICT remain low (ranked 107th for Internet users, 105th for personal computers, and 100th for both mobile telephone subscribers and broadband Internet subscribers). The country's infrastructure also requires upgrading, with poor ratings for the quality of roads (ranked 105th) and ports (ranked 104th). Public institutions would also benefit from greater efficiency, with low rankings for the transparency of government policymaking (121st), the protection of property rights (ranked 117th), and intellectual property protection (102nd).

Kazakhstan is ranked 66th in this year's GCI, the highest ranked country in central Asia. Kazakhstan gets excellent marks for its labor market efficiency, which is ranked 12th worldwide, with high levels of flexibility in the hiring and firing process and in determining wages. Moreover, boosted by the country's natural resource wealth, it benefits from a number of macroeconomic strengths, including a balanced budget and a very low debt-to-GDP ratio. However, rising inflation, which has reached double digits, raises some cause for concern, placing the country 121st on this indicator. In addition, more will have to be done in Kazakhstan to improve the institutional environment. Particular attention should be focused on addressing weaknesses related to the quality of its institutions, notably judicial independence, the protection of property rights, government inefficiency, public trust of politicians, and security. A focus on improving the health of the workforce and the quality of the educational system, and placing a greater focus on technological adoption, will also be important in the country's efforts to improve its competitiveness.

Vietnam, at 70th place, enjoys specific key advantages in various areas, particularly related to its relatively large market size and the functioning of its labor market, with strong female participation in the labor force (ranked 10th) and a strong relationship between pay and productivity in the economy (ranked 17th). But the country's overall competitive position is eroded by weaknesses in the quality of infrastructure and institutions, as well as in higher education and training. Vietnam's infrastructure gets a poor rating overall (93rd), especially with regard to roads and port facilities. In terms of the quality of its institutions, Vietnam suffers from burdensome government regulation and weak auditing and reporting standards, where it is ranked 105th and 106th, respectively. And given the increasing importance of innovation for the country's competitiveness, its low university enrollment rate (placing the country 106th) and the poor assessment of the quality of its educational system (ranked 120th) require urgent attention.

The **Philippines,** at 71st place, benefits from its relatively large market size (ranked 34th). In addition, the country has seen an improvement in its macroeconomic stability since last year, with a shrinking government budget deficit and lower public debt. On the other hand, the main obstacles to greater competitiveness are related to the quality of the country's public institutions and a lack of efficiency in its labor market. The institutional environment is characterized by the perception that government spending is highly wasteful (ranked 120th), a lack of evenhandedness in the government's dealings with the private sector (117th), and general concerns about corruption in the public sphere. In addition, the threat of terrorism imposes significant costs on businesses in the country (ranked 125th). With regard to labor market inefficiencies, wages are not flexibly determined by companies (108th), regulations impede firms from freely hiring and firing workers (101st), and firing costs are excessive (ranked 108th), all of which hinders job creation.

Sri Lanka, at 77th place, has fallen seven places since last year. The country suffers from macroeconomic instability, ranked a low 132nd on this pillar, with the government running budget deficits that are among the highest in the world (ranked 130th), leading to the buildup of high levels of public debt (nearly 84 percent of GDP, placing the country 118th on this indicator). In addition, lax monetary policy has produced the second to highest inflation rate of all countries covered bar Zimbabwe. Another area requiring urgent attention is Sri Lanka's labor market, which lacks flexibility and efficiency (ranked 115th overall), and is characterized by

high firing costs, low female participation in the labor force, and a very high total tax rate.

Pakistan, at 101st place, benefits from its large market size (ranked 29th overall). However, a number of competitive weaknesses are hindering its ability to fully benefit from the potential economies of scale, mainly related to the human resources base. Specifically, Pakistan's rankings are low in the pillars measuring health and primary education (116th), higher education and training (123rd), labor market efficiency (121st), and technological readiness (100th). In addition, there has also been a measurable weakening over the past year in the perceived quality of public institutions.

Cambodia at 109th, **Bangladesh** at 111th, **Nepal** at 126th, and **Timor-Leste** at 129th constitute the least competitive economies in the region. Many of the disadvantages are common to these countries, but there are variations in the degrees of weakness. For example, in Cambodia, competitive disadvantages manifest in the financial market (130th) and higher education and training (127th) pillars. In Bangladesh, weaknesses are most concentrated in institutions (127th) and technological readiness (126th) pillars. More generally, in order to improve their economic prospects, these countries need to make efforts across all areas, particularly those important for countries at the more basic stage of development.

Middle East and North Africa

Record oil prices coupled with sound policies over the past few years have buoyed economic growth across the Middle East and North Africa region. Business environment reforms, investment in infrastructure, and targeted diversification are now paying off in many countries through higher competitiveness rankings. The rising energy prices have benefited not only the hydrocarbon exporters, but have also generated spillover effects throughout the entire region through increasing intra-regional FDI.[27] However, while the Gulf economies tend to improve in the rankings this year, all North African countries and Israel lose positions.

As in previous years, **Israel,** at 23rd position, leads the regional ranking, despite a drop of six places since last year. The most significant area of weakening is linked to the country's public institutions, with increasing concerns about the protection of property rights (49th), inefficient government spending (60th), and a deteriorating public trust in politicians (61st), perhaps related to last year's conflict with the Lebanese Hezbollah as well as corruption allegations against the country's leading politicians over the past year.[28]

Yet despite this more critical assessment of economic and political institutions, the country's well-developed human and institutional infrastructure for innovation, in particular at the early stage, as well as its widespread adoption of the latest technologies, continue to contribute to Israel's strong competitiveness and productive potential. Israel ranks 6th in terms of overall innovative capacity, with excellent national research institutes (3rd) and the government taking a proactive role in procuring high-tech products. The success of the resulting research activity is reflected in the high rate of patenting per capita (5th) registered by Israeli residents. The well-developed financial markets play a key role in supporting the process of turning ideas into marketable products through facilitated access to venture capital (8th) and equity finance (14th).

The competitiveness of most **Gulf countries** covered by the GCI shows a robust upward trend. The most competitive among them, **Qatar,** 26th overall, has moved up by five places since last year, buoyed by the country's consistently well assessed institutions, but also by advances in the functioning of financial markets, as well as enhanced innovative capacity. The educational system has also received a better assessment than in previous years, possibly reflecting a signaling effect of the graduation of the first class from the Qatar Education City in early 2008, where many American universities have set up regional schools over the past few years.

Yet despite progress made in ensuring high-quality education, tertiary enrollment remains low given the country's advanced stage of development, and the economy remains characterized by a very low participation rate of women in the labor force. Another threat that could put Qatar's future competitiveness at risk is rising inflation, partly imported through the dollar peg and partly mirroring the economic boom on the peninsula as well as rising food prices. Inflation reached almost 14 percent in 2007, placing Qatar 129th out of 134 countries on this indicator.

Qatar is followed by **Saudi Arabia,** a country that has experienced a robust improvement by eight positions to place 27th this year, mirroring the government's determination to improve its performance on a number of competitiveness indicators under the ambitious 10x10 program (see Box 4 for more details on Saudi Arabia's competitive performance).

The **United Arab Emirates** confirms its position as one of the most competitive economies in the region, moving up by six positions to 31st place. Overall, the country improves its ranking across all pillars of the GCI, with a more stable macroeconomic environment and a better assessment of the educational system (at the basic and the advanced levels) as the main driving forces behind the significant improvement in the overall ranking.

The country's institutional environment remains, as in previous years, a competitive advantage, characterized by a low regulatory burden (5th), high public trust in politicians (8th), and reliable police services. Since the last edition of the *Report,* the macroeconomic environment in the Emirates has improved significantly to 24th place, with a narrowing interest rate spread testifying to a more efficient financial system. On the negative side, the country has one of the highest inflation rates in the world, ranked 123rd in international comparison. The

sources for increasing prices are to be seen in rising demand from investment projects and a quickly growing population of expatriates, as well as supply-side bottlenecks along with rising prices of imported goods, and in the dollar peg of the national currency.[29]

The country's efforts to expand access to higher education through the creation of state universities, while also encouraging foreign and domestic private investment in the sector, helped move the Emirates toward becoming a regional hub for higher education. Yet the share of young Emiratis attending higher-education institutions remains low by international standards, positioning the country at 79th overall. On the other hand, despite fairly low enrollment rates, the quality of education is improving in the eyes of the business sector, with the Emirates now ranking 33rd on this indicator.

Box 4: Saudi Arabia: Unleashing its competitive potential

In 2004, Saudi Arabia embarked on a visionary program aimed at turning the country into one of the most competitive economies worldwide by 2010, as measured by the three main indexes assessing the competitiveness of nations,[1] including the GCI. The framework, put into practice by the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority and the newly created National Competitiveness Centre, encompasses reforms and investment that aim at diversifying the economy into industries where the country has comparative advantages in order to create 1.3 million jobs.[2] Major reforms in the areas of the investment climate, education, health, the financial sector, and the judiciary are envisaged or being implemented.

The progress made is reflected in this year's GCI, where Saudi Arabia moves up eight ranks from last year, placing 27th out of 134 countries. The most notable advances have been achieved with respect to the institutional framework for doing business, where the country moved from 41st to 34th, and the efficiency of goods markets, where it improved by 17 ranks, up from 51st to 34th. These results mirror recent reforms such as the greater ease of setting up new businesses and the overhaul of the judiciary, which has been initiated.

Yet despite those improvements, and alongside many competitive advantages—such as the stable macroeconomic environment, a solid institutional framework, and the large market size that allows for exploiting economies of scale—Saudi Arabia's assessment in the GCI points to important challenges that will have to be addressed if the country wants to move up the development ladder. In light of its ambitious goals, the question inevitably arises as to which are the most important remaining challenges to improving competitiveness. Three emerge from the analysis of the GCI results: a fairly weak educational system that prepares graduates insufficiently for jobs in the private sector, low levels of foreign competition, and underdeveloped financial markets.

Its low educational attainment has been Saudi Arabia's Achilles' heel for a long time. Aware of this weakness, the government has made impressive strides over the past decades toward increasing enrollment rates at all levels. Tertiary enrollment, for example, has tripled over the past 20 years.[3] However, the quality of education in the country did not keep up with this development and remains weak by international standards. Business leaders' appraisal of the suitability of national education for a competitive economy is low, ranking only 70th. In particular, math and science education and management training are not considered adequate, ranked 85th and 75th, respectively. In addition, when asked to name the most problematic factors for doing business, Saudi business leaders point to an inadequately educated workforce as the most important factor, obtaining 15.7 percent of the responses. Restrictive labor regulations and poor work ethic of the national labor force are also mentioned among the important aspects, receiving 14.5 and 8.3 percent of the responses, respectively.

Improving the quality of education will therefore be crucial toward both resolving the employment shortage looming on the horizon and removing constraints to private-sector growth. Changing demographics are putting increasing pressure on labor markets, and the problem is likely to be exacerbated in the future. To date, over 80 percent of the native workforce have been absorbed by the public sector while the private sector mainly relies on migrant labor.[4] Yet, with rising numbers of young Saudis entering the workforce every year,[5] only a very dynamic private sector will be able to create sufficient jobs, and higher private-sector employment in turn necessitates a better alignment of educational content with the needs of the business sector. Upgrading the quality of education in Saudi Arabia is set to be a lengthy process, as it will require a thorough overhaul of the curricula and setting up more powerful incentive schemes for both teachers and students.[6] The nexus of a fairly weak educational system, labor markets that rely on migrant labor and rapid population growth remains one of the most important challenges facing the Saudi society today, and addressing it will be crucial for ensuring social cohesion and securing current levels of prosperity for future generations.[7]

Despite WTO accession in 2005 and the increasing inflows of FDI, local business leaders consider Saudi Arabia to be fairly sheltered from foreign competition, as captured by the 82nd rank on the foreign competition component of the GCI. Barriers to trade remain fairly high, ranked 71st, with higher tariffs for agricultural products.[8] At the same time, the country is considered to be fairly difficult to enter for foreign investors because of investor-unfriendly regulations: Saudi Arabia ranks a low 92nd in the corresponding variable, and 114th on the prevalence of foreign ownership. Despite efforts to attract investment into key industries, many sectors remain sheltered from foreign engagement, and transparency in the corporate sector is not widespread. Further lowering barriers to entry for foreign

(Cont'd.)

Box 4: Saudi Arabia: Unleashing its competitive potential *(cont'd.)*

goods, services, and capital would intensify competition in the country, thereby raising the efficiency of the domestic economy.

Saudi Arabia's financial sector has been undergoing a major overhaul since 2002. The competition among banks was intensified by allowing foreign banks to set up branches in the country, legal gaps are being filled, and regulation has been reformed—in particular for capital markets and Islamic finance. In addition, greater transparency requirements for banks have strengthened bank supervision. Nevertheless, business leaders are assessing the financial sector as insufficiently meeting the needs of a competitive economy. Although credit and other forms of finance, such as venture capital, are fairly easily accessible, the overall level of sophistication is assessed low by international standards (63rd). In this respect, the poor assessment of the trustworthiness of the financial system, positioning at a low 98th rank, is noteworthy. Within this category, the legal system obtains low marks for its ability to protect investors (93rd). This is certainly a reflection of the fact that, until recently, the Saudi judicial system was ill adapted to protect commercial interests. The situation is set to improve in the wake of the recent judicial reform. In addition, despite progress made in the regulation of securities exchanges, business leaders assess its quality, ranked 88th, as not sufficient. Although new regulatory standards have been recently introduced, the implementation of these laws is lagging behind. The gradual opening of the Saudi stock market to foreigners may provide additional pressure for more transparency and a more consistent implementation of existing regulations.

Notes

1 In addition to the GCI, these measures include the *Doing Business* report of the World Bank and the *World Competitiveness Yearbook* published by IMD.

2 The reform program includes the construction of six so-called *economic cities* set up as special economic zones throughout the country that will provide modern infrastructure and a business environment free of red tape. These cities should also ensure equitable development in all regions.

3 Despite great progress achieved, Saudi Arabia's current ranking in terms of enrollment in tertiary education remains fairly low by international standards (70th).

4 World Bank 2008b.

5 According to ILO data (ILO 2008), about 515,000 people are entering the workforce in the first decade of the new millennium, as opposed to about 415,000 in the 1990s and about 635,000 in the 2020s.

6 Saudi Arabia has one of the highest education expenditure-to-GDP ratios in the world, and a high teacher-to-pupil ratio. For more information on the challenges the Saudi educational system is facing, see World Bank 2008b.

7 Related to this challenge is the enormous untapped opportunity of increasing women's participation in the labor force (Saudi Arabia ranks 134th on this variable).

8 WTO 2008.

The positive developments in innovation, technological readiness, and business sophistication bode well for the country's future and reflect the business leaders' optimism about the prospects going forward. The use and penetration of ICTs and other advanced technologies are widespread and are increasingly catching up with the rest of the world, allowing the country to move up in the rankings to 28th position in this area. Yet, although the country's firms are producing goods and services increasingly high on the value chain and are engaging more in marketing and distribution (21st and 38th rank, respectively), businesses still do not rely sufficiently on professional management (52nd). At the same time, the fairly low quality of research institutions (74th) and companies' low spending on R&D (50th), as well as shortages in qualified research staff (75th), constrain the strengthening of the innovative capacity, which, at 46th, remains far behind top international levels.

Kuwait ranks 35th in this year's edition of the GCI. The country's macroeconomic environment remains for the second year in a row the most favorable worldwide. A budgetary surplus of nearly 44 percent of GDP (the highest of all countries), the highest national savings rate, and extremely low government debt contribute to this excellent result. Yet in order to put the country's recent surge in growth on a more solid footing, Kuwait must continue to carry out structural reforms. A major priority will be an overhaul of the educational system, both in terms of providing more access and also in improving its quality. Kuwait ranks 81st and 106th, respectively, for the quantity of higher and primary education, and 83rd for the quality of education provided. More generally, business leaders perceive the educational system to be out of sync with the needs of a competitive economy, with math and science education highlighted in particular as needing improvement. In addition, further intensifying domestic competition by facilitating the entry of foreign firms and new business creation would benefit the country's competitiveness. This would allow the business sector to take advantage of the flexible labor market and inject new energy into the country's markets for goods and services.

Tunisia tops the rankings among the North African countries at 36th position, preceding Bahrain and Oman by a narrow margin. The country's institutions, which have been favorably assessed for a number of years, are one of its major competitive advantages. They rest on fairly transparent and trustworthy relations between the government and the civil society as expressed in the high public trust of politicians (16th), a favorable assessment of the efficiency of government spending (2nd), and transparent policies (15th), as well as limited favoritism on the part of government officials (14th). A well-functioning health and educational system, as well as sound levels of domestic competition (34th) and a strong innovative capacity (27th), round out the positive picture. Moving forward, Tunisia will need to focus on

reforming the rigid labor market (ranked 103rd) and further streamlining its macroeconomic management in order to improve its competitive position.

Bahrain and **Oman** rank 37th and 38th, respectively. Similar to most of their geographical neighbors, both countries improve this year (by six and four positions, respectively). As is the case within many countries in the region, prudently managed hydrocarbon wealth has ensured a stable macroeconomic environment in both economies. While Oman displays a solid institutional environment, the GCI results point to shortcomings in the educational system that will need to be addressed if the country wishes to advance its competitiveness. Bahrain is host to the most sophisticated financial market in the region, but needs to further improve the efficiency of its labor market and upgrade its innovative capacity.

Jordan occupies the 48th rank this year, much in line with previous years' assessments. Well-defined property rights (23rd), efficient government spending (26th), a low burden of government regulation (18th), and a fairly efficient legal framework (29th), coupled with a very safe and secure environment (14th) ensure that the country's institutions receive a positive assessment. At the same time, the country's weak and deteriorating macroeconomic position is worrying, ranked a low 111th, 11 positions lower than last year, with a growing budget deficit and accompanying debt level. Moving forward, Jordan should also address its low primary education enrollment rate, which could otherwise lead to a literacy gap that will become increasingly difficult to close over time. In addition, policies aimed at making the labor market more flexible would also be beneficial for the country's business sector and employment creation.

Morocco has fallen by nine ranks this year, to 73rd place, in line with the deteriorating performance of North Africa as a whole. In the case of Morocco, a weakening security environment and a deteriorating assessment of the quality of the educational system contribute to the country's declining competitive position. At the same time, the macroeconomic environment—traditionally one of the country's weaknesses—has improved because of laudable efforts to curb inflation, control spending, and streamline the tax collection system.[30] The country also boasts a regulatory environment that is conducive to business activity and to business creation, ranked 19th and 22nd for the number of procedures and time required to start a business. At the same time, the rigid labor market, assessed at a low 128th rank, remains a serious drag on the country's competitiveness.

Syria, at 78th position, has moved up by two ranks since last year. Syria is a still largely state-controlled economy that only recently embarked on a reform path. The successful reforms of the business environment are reflected in the relatively favorable and improving assessment of institutions, although business leaders still identify corruption (100th) and the lack of transparency of government policymaking (106th) as major shortcomings. Tighter monetary policy has helped to curtail inflation, which nevertheless still remains at a relatively high level (ranked 88th),[31] while the high government budget deficit (121st) further undermines macroeconomic stability (93rd). As well as imposing more fiscal and monetary discipline, moving forward, Syria should also focus on upgrading higher education and training institutions (101st), freeing up the very rigid labor market (123rd), and continuing to reform its financial institutions (121st).[32]

Egypt ranks 81st in this year's edition of the GCI, down four places compared with last year. Despite some improvements, macroeconomic instability remains a major challenge for the government as mirrored in the very low 125th rank the country obtains on this pillar. High government debt, double-digit inflation, and a still high—although decreasing—budget deficit continue to weaken the macroeconomic environment, despite improving fiscal management.[33] In addition, labor market efficiency is poor in international comparison, ranked last among all 134 countries. Firing costs (119th), a significant brain drain of the country's talent (129th), and reliance on friends and relatives for professional management positions (124th) are the most important weaknesses in this context.

At the same time, Egypt has made progress in fostering technological readiness (84th), although the increased penetration of the latest technologies, such as the Internet, PCs, and mobile telephones, has not been sufficient for the country to move up in the rankings, as other countries are improving more quickly. To further benefit from internationally available technology, Egypt will need to upgrade its educational institutions, which continue to receive weak assessments (124th).

Libya ranks 91st, down three positions since the last edition of our *Report*. Benefiting from increasing exports of hydrocarbons, the country boasts one of the strongest macroeconomic environments in the world (ranked 6th). The high government surplus and low government debt contribute to this good assessment. Yet mounting inflationary pressures are putting the country's macroeconomic stability at risk. Although educational enrollment rates are overall satisfactory, the curricula need to be overhauled to become more in line with the needs of present economic realities: the quality of the educational system receives one of the weakest assessments among all countries covered (121st). Similarly, the quality of infrastructure is assessed as dismal, in particular air transport (126th), ports (110th), and railroads (116th). In this context, to improve its competitiveness, windfall oil profits should be invested in structural improvements such as upgrading the educational system and the transport infrastructure.

Algeria has dropped 18 positions to 99th rank, and is now the weakest regional performer. Despite robust growth reaching on average 4.8 percent over 2003–07,[34]

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and relative macroeconomic stability, the business sector assesses the operating environment in the country as more difficult than in previous years, in particular with respect to public and private institutions as well as innovative capacity. Trust in politicians is eroding, as business leaders see the institutional framework deteriorate and the already precarious security situation worsen.[35] In addition to upgrading the institutional environment, improving the country's competitive position will require reforms in what is one of the most rigid labor markets in the world (132nd) and a restructuring of the very inefficient and unstable financial system (132nd). Labor market reforms could also contribute to improving the security situation by creating more jobs for the rising numbers of fairly well educated yet unemployed young people.

Sub-Saharan Africa

The improving economic climate observed in sub-Saharan Africa in recent years, with annual GDP growth accelerating to 6.8 percent in 2007 according to the IMF, is at last being reflected in the improved competitiveness rankings of a number of countries in the region. South Africa and Mauritius, already in the top half of the rankings last year, have been joined by Botswana, and there have been measurable improvements across specific areas in a number of other African countries. However, notwithstanding this positive development, sub-Saharan Africa as a whole continues to lag behind the rest of the world in competitiveness, requiring efforts across many areas to place the region on a firmly sustainable growth path going forward.

South Africa, ranked 45th overall, remains the highest ranked country in sub-Saharan Africa, with a very stable performance. Among the country's strengths is the large size of the economy, particularly by regional standards (ranked 23rd in the market size pillar). The country continues to receive good marks in more complex areas measured by the GCI, such as intellectual property protection (23rd), the quality of private institutions (25th), and goods (31st), as well as financial market efficiency (24th), business sophistication (33rd), and innovation (37th). South Africa benefits from high spending on R&D, accompanied by strong collaboration between universities and the business sector in innovation (both ranked 28th). It is thus not surprising that in recent years the country has a higher rate of patenting than a number of European countries. These combined strengths explain South Africa's position at the top of the regional ranking.

However, South Africa does face a number of obstacles to competitiveness. For example, the country ranks 88th in labor market flexibility, encompassing hiring and firing practices (129th), flexibility of wage determination (123rd), and poor labor-employer relations (119th). Further, the country's innovative potential could be at risk with a university enrollment rate of only 15 percent, which places the country 93rd overall. South Africa's infrastructure, although good by regional standards, requires upgrading (ranked 48th), with particular concerns about the quality of the electricity supply that has been getting worse in recent years (ranked 101st, down from 83rd last year) and the short supply of telephone lines. The poor security situation remains another important obstacle to doing business in South Africa. The business costs of crime and violence (134th) and the sense that the police are unable to provide protection from crime (109th) are highlighted as particular concerns. The greatest obstacle, however, remains the health of the workforce, ranked 129th out of 134 countries, due to high rates of communicable diseases and poor health indicators more generally. These are areas that must be tackled in order to improve South Africa's competitiveness outlook.

Botswana, ranked 56th, follows only South Africa in sub-Saharan Africa. The country regains its position this year in the top half of the rankings, moving up a remarkable 20 places, the largest improvement this year. In this light, the GCI is beginning to weight more heavily those more complex factors from which Botswana derives its competitive strengths. The government has succeeded in using its wealth from key natural resources to invest in factors that have set it on a more sustainable growth trajectory. Among the country's strengths are its reliable and legitimate institutions, ranking a high 21st worldwide for the efficiency of government spending, 22nd for public trust of politicians, and 26th for judicial independence. Botswana is rated as the country with the lowest corruption in Africa (22nd out of 134 countries). Over past years, the transparency and accountability of public institutions have contributed to a stable macroeconomic environment, and this is one key area of improvement: the government has been running a healthy budget surplus, which is allowing it to reduce debt levels, and inflation has come down from its peak in 2006 as well.

Botswana's primary weaknesses are related to the country's human resources base. Despite high spending on education, educational attainment rates at all levels of the educational ladder remain low by international standards, and the quality of the educational system receives mediocre marks. Yet it is clear that by far the biggest obstacle facing Botswana in its efforts to improve its competitiveness is the health situation in the country. Botswana has the highest HIV prevalence rate of all countries covered, as well as very high malaria (111th) and tuberculosis (128th) incidence. However, these rates are for the most part coming down, leading to an improvement in life expectancy from 40 to 52 years by the most recent estimate. Continuing to improve the health and educational levels of the workforce will remain the main priorities for the government for some time.

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Mauritius has seen an improvement of three places since last year, moving up to 57th position and following Botswana directly in the rankings. The country is characterized by strong and transparent public institutions, with well-protected property rights (ranked 22nd), reasonable levels of judicial independence, and a security situation that is good by regional standards (37th). Private institutions are rated as accountable and improving, with strong auditing and accounting standards and a system that protects minority shareholders' interests. The country's infrastructure is well developed by regional standards, and goods and financial markets function well, ensuring an efficient allocation of resources in the country.

However, efforts will be required in the area of education. Educational attainment rates remain low, particularly at the university level (placing Mauritius 90th), education spending remains 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 (110th) and wages that are not flexibly determined (118th). Furthermore, there are some health concerns with regard to the workforce—particularly the high prevalence of HIV. Finally, Mauritius must work to improve the stability of the macroeconomic environment going forward (ranked 117th), with a government budget deficit that places the country 115th (which over time has led to the buildup of significant national debt and high interest rates), as well as high and rising inflation.

Namibia has moved up nine places to 80th place this year, with improvements across many of the areas measured by the GCI. Among Namibia's comparative strengths is the quality of the institutional environment (ranked 42nd). Property rights are well protected (ranked 25th) and the judiciary is perceived as independent from undue influence (22nd). With regard to private institutions, auditing and accounting standards are strong and minority shareholders' interests are well protected. The country's strong institutional environment continues to contribute to responsible macroeconomic management. The government budget remained in surplus between 2006 and 2007, helping to significantly relieve the country's debt burden, although rising inflation still remains high by international standards (ranked 83rd on this indicator). The quality of the country's infrastructure is also excellent by regional standards (ranked 33rd), most particularly the transport infrastructure.

With regard to weaknesses, Namibia's health and education indicators are worrisome, with the country ranked a low 124th on the health subpillar. The country is characterized by high infant mortality, low (albeit rising) life expectancy, the result in great part of the high prevalence rates of HIV and malaria (ranked 130th and 129th, respectively) as well as the second-to-highest incidence of tuberculosis of all 134 countries. On the educational side, attainment rates remain low, with primary, secondary, and tertiary enrollment rates placing the country 114th, 103rd, and 112th, respectively. The quality of the educational system is assessed as being among the worst of all countries in the Index, ranked 114th overall, despite high government per capita spending on education. In addition, Namibia's goods markets suffer from a number of distortions, such as a long time required for starting a business (99 days, placing the country 122nd), ineffective antitrust policy, and poor customer orientation. Finally, the country could do more to harness new technologies to improve its productivity levels. Companies are not considered to be sufficiently aggressive in absorbing new technologies, and Namibia has low penetration rates of new technologies such as mobile phones and the Internet.

Notwithstanding the post-election political and social turmoil ravaging the country earlier in the year, **Kenya** (ranked 93rd overall) has moved up by six places this year, with its key strengths found in the more complex areas normally reserved for countries at higher stages of development. For example, Kenya's innovative capacity is ranked an impressive 42nd, 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 educating a relatively small proportion of the population compared with most other countries (primary, secondary, and tertiary enrollment rates are ranked 116th, 108th, and 126th, respectively)—gets good marks for quality (33rd) for those attending schools. The economy is also supported by financial markets that are sophisticated by international standards (44th), 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 at Kenya's overall competitive potential. The country's public institutions continue to be assessed as highly inefficient (100th), plagued by undue influence (111th) and high levels of corruption (101st). The security situation in Kenya is also extremely worrisome, particularly crime and violence (126th), the potential of terrorism (129th), and the prevalence of organized crime (118th). Health is another area of serious concern (ranked 117th), with a high prevalence of diseases—particularly tuberculosis and HIV, which are among the highest of all countries covered (124th and 125th, respectively), contributing to the low life expectancy of 53 years.

Nigeria is ranked 94th this year. The country's greatest area of strength remains the macroeconomic environment (ranked 26th), with windfall oil revenues contributing to large (although declining) government budget surpluses, and a high national savings rate. Nigeria also benefits from a relatively large market, allowing for economies of scale. In addition, its financial markets are quite sophisticated by regional standards (ranked 54th).

On the other hand, the GCI shows that Nigeria's economy is characterized by weak and deteriorating institutions (ranked 106th, down from 87th in 2006)—including a serious security problem (125th)—and poor assessments for its infrastructure (120th) as well as basic health and education (126th). In addition, the country is not harnessing the latest technologies for productivity enhancements, as demonstrated by its low levels of ICT penetration. The rankings show that Nigeria is not taking the opportunity presented by the windfall oil revenues to upgrade the population's access to basic health care and education, and to make improvements in other areas such as infrastructure. Movements in this direction would be critical to set the basis for sustainable growth going forward.

Zimbabwe continues to be ranked among the least competitive economies included in the GCI, second to last at 133rd overall. This compares with last year's rank of 129, and represents a decline of one place even in a constant sample. The institutional environment is among the worst of all countries, with a complete absence of property rights (ranked last out of all countries at 134th), high levels of corruption (130th), and a lack of even-handedness of the government in its dealings with the public (129th) as well as basic government inefficiency (130th). 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 134th), with enormous—and growing—deficit spending, negligible national savings, and raging hyperinflation that is unparalleled anywhere else in the world. The economy is now characterized by mismanagement and weaknesses across all areas, including health (ranked 128th in the health subpillar), low educational enrollment rates, and official markets that have ceased to function for all intents and purposes (particularly goods and labor markets, ranked 133rd and 127th, respectively).

Conclusions

This chapter has presented and analyzed the results of the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index. Covering 134 countries in this year's edition, the GCI provides a comprehensive picture of the numerous factors, institutions, and policies that determine the productivity and prosperity of a nation.

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 as it allows countries to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the national competitiveness environment and to identify those factors most constraining its economic development.

At the national level, numerous entities—such as competitiveness councils and observatories—have been created to analyze and closely monitor the competitiveness performance of their countries, and several national competitiveness reports have been prepared based on the GCI framework. At the global level, international organizations specializing in economic development studies increasingly use the GCI alongside other methodological approaches, as a tool for identifying and prioritizing areas for growth-enhancing reform.

In this context, the particular strength of the World Economic Forum's competitiveness work is that it provides a platform for dialogue among government, business, and civil society that can serve as a catalyst for productivity-raising reforms, with the aim of boosting the living standards of the world's citizens.

Notes

1 Schumpeter 1942; Solow 1956; and Swan 1956.

2 See, for example, Sala-i-Martin et al. 2004 for an extensive list of potential robust determinants of economic growth.

3 See Acemoglu et al. 2001, 2002; Rodrik et al. 2002; Easterly and Levine 1997; and Sala-i-Martin and Subramanian 2003.

4 See de Soto 2000.

5 See de Soto and Abbot 1990.

6 See Shleifer and Vishny 1997; Zingales 1998.

7 See Kaufmann and Vishwanath 2001.

8 See World Bank 1994; Gramlich 1994; Aschauer 1989; Canning et al. 1994; and Easterly 2002.

9 See Fischer 1993.

10 See Sachs 2001.

11 See Schultz 1961; Becker 1993; Lucas 1988; and Kremer 1993.

12 It is important to note that the effects of the global financial crisis may not be fully reflected in the GCI results discussed in this chapter, as they are based on data from the past year.

13 See Aghion and Howitt 1992 and Barro and Sala-i-Martin 2003 for a technical exposition of technology-based growth theories.

14 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.

15 See Frenkel and Romer 1999; Rodrik and Rodriguez 1999; Sachs and Warner 1995; and Alesina et al. 2005.

16 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).

17 See Romer 1990; Aghion and Howitt 1992; and Grossman and Helpman 1991.

18 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.

19 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.

20 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. 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 stage 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).

21 According to the IMF (IMF 2008b), the region has withstood rather well the global financial slowdown so far, also thanks to strong commodity prices, with a still solid 5.6 percent growth rate in 2007. This is projected to slow gradually to 4.4 percent and 3.6 percent respectively in 2008 and 2009.

22 OECD Development Centre 2007.

23 Attracting US$19.04 billion in FDI in 2006 (UNCTAD 2007), ahead of Brazil (US$18.78 billion) and Chile (US$7.95 billion).

24 OECD Development Centre 2007.

25 These growth rates are an average annual 6.5 percent of GDP in the 2003–2007 period according to the IMF (2008a).

26 Argentina experienced average annual growth of 8.8 percent from 2003 to 2007 IMF (2008a).

27 See IMF 2008e for more details.

28 See *The Economist* 2008c.

29 IMF 2008e.

30 OECD Development Centre 2008.

31 IMF 2007a.

32 IMF 2007a.

33 IMF 2007b.

34 IMF 2008e.

35 *The Economist* 2008d.

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Appendix A: Structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2008–2009

This appendix presents the structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2008–2009 (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).

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 rounded 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 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 Ecuador—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 Denmark, a country in the third stage of development.

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
   - 1.10 Transparency of government policymaking
5. Security 20%
   - 1.11 Business costs of terrorism
   - 1.12 Business costs of crime and violence
   - 1.13 Organized crime
   - 1.14 Reliability of police services

B. Private institutions 25%

1. Corporate ethics 50%
   - 1.15 Ethical behavior of firms
2. Accountability 50%
   - 1.16 Strength of auditing and reporting standards
   - 1.17 Efficacy of corporate boards
   - 1.18 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 surplus/deficit (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.)

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Appendix A: Structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2008–2009 *(cont'd.)*

4th pillar: Health and primary education 25%

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 education 50%

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 training.....17%

A. Quantity of education 33%

5.01 Secondary enrollment (hard data)
5.02 Tertiary enrollment (hard data)
4.11 Education expenditure (hard data)[1/2]

B. Quality of education.....33%

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

C. On-the-job training 33%

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

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....17%

A. Competition 67%

1. Domestic competition.....variable[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 competition .....variable[f]

6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers
6.10 Trade-weighted tariff rate (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 conditions.....33%

6.14 Degree of customer orientation
6.15 Buyer sophistication

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency 17%

A. Flexibility 50%

7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination
7.03 Non-wage labor costs (hard data)
7.04 Rigidity of employment (hard data)
7.05 Hiring and firing practices
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation[1/2]
6.05 Total tax rate (hard data)[1/2]
7.06 Firing costs (hard data)

B. Efficient use of talent 50%

7.07 Pay and productivity
7.08 Reliance on professional management[1/2]
7.09 Brain drain
7.10 Female participation in labor force (hard data)

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

A. Efficiency 50%

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 confidence.....50%

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

9th pillar: Technological readiness.....17%

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 subscribers (hard data)
9.06 Internet users (hard data)
9.07 Personal computers (hard data)
9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers (hard data)

10th pillar: Market size 17%

A. Domestic market size.....75%

10.01 Domestic market size index (hard data)[h]

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

10.02 Foreign market size index (hard data)[i]

INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS

11th pillar: Business sophistication 50%

A. Networks and supporting industries 50%

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

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Appendix A: Structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2008–2009 *(cont'd.)*

11.08 Extent of marketing
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority
7.08 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 research collaboration
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]

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 of their scores on the related Survey question.

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.

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 section.

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CHAPTER 1.2

Moving to a New Global Competitiveness Index

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The Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) has long been a globally recognized ranking of country competitiveness and a tool for benchmarking country strengths and weaknesses. In an effort to continually introduce the best available methodology in preparing the rankings, there has been a series of improvements in the methodology over the years. An important milestone was reached in 2000, when Professor Jeffrey Sachs introduced the Growth Competitiveness Index, based on a stronger academic foundation in economic growth theory. Professor Michael Porter joined the effort in 2000, introducing a companion Business Competitiveness Index (BCI) focused on the microeconomic drivers of prosperity. In 2004, Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin created a Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), which included both macroeconomic and microeconomic factors of competitiveness. Since 2004, the GCI has been published in the GCR alongside the BCI.

This year, the World Economic Forum and Professor Porter have embarked on another important stage in the development of the GCR. Under Professor Porter's leadership, the aim is another step-change improvement in both the Index methodology and the quality of the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey), which provides many proprietary data used in preparing the *Report*. This chapter previews the upcoming changes in the Index, while Chapter 2.1 discusses the considerable improvements that have already been implemented in the Survey process.

The aim of the New Global Competitiveness Index (New GCI) is to create a single, fully integrated index to replace the two indexes published in recent years. The New GCI will be based on a single model that is firmly grounded in the latest academic research while designed to extend research and yield practical insights for policymakers. The New GCI will also create a stable methodological platform for the years to come.

The New GCI will concentrate on the determinants of the productivity level that a national economy can sustain, which is the ultimate driver of national prosperity. Data will continue to be drawn from a mix of public sources and the unique and proprietary annual Survey of many thousands of business executives from around the world. The majority of the individual indicators used in the previous indexes will be incorporated into the new index.

While many of the elements stay the same, the New GCI incorporates them in a new and more robust conceptual structure. It will also employ a new and more rigorous statistical methodology.

To develop the new index, Professor Porter assembled a team of scholars including Professor Scott Stern

The authors would like to acknowledge invaluable guidance from Professor Antonio Ciccone, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, and essential data analysis by Rich Bryden, from the Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness. We are also grateful to the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Network team for helpful comments.

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of Northwestern University, Professor Antonio Ciccone of Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Professor Mercedes Delgado of Temple University, and Dr. Christian Ketels of the Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness at Harvard Business School. The New Index is largely developed, and will be rigorously tested over the coming year. An advisory group of outside experts will review the New Index and make recommendations for improvements. The official launch of the New GCI will coincide with the 2009 *Global Competitiveness Report*.

Assessing a country's competitiveness is a challenging task because of the sheer number and variety of influences on national productivity. Correlation among many of the indicators makes disentangling the impact of individual indicators complex from a statistical standpoint. It is precisely because of these challenges, as well as the fact that most studies highlight a subset of influences rather than seek a comprehensive model, that the academic literature has not achieved consensus on the causes of productivity. Different datasets and alternative econometric approaches have led to different and often conflicting claims about the specific drivers of competitiveness.[1] The aim of the New GCI is to deal with these challenges in a way that is rigorous, pragmatic, and designed to inform policymakers at a detailed level.

This chapter provides an overview of the New Index, its structure and methodology, and some of its overall findings. While the details will evolve, we wanted to provide a preview to inform scholars and practitioners of the new approach and invite dialog about the proposed methodology and its implications.

The foundation of competitiveness

Prosperity is determined by the productivity of an economy, which is measured by the value of goods and services produced per unit of the nation's human, capital, and natural resources. Productivity depends both on the value of a nation's products and services, measured by the prices they can command in open markets, and the efficiency with which these products can be produced. Productivity supports high wages, a strong currency, and attractive returns to capital—and with them a high standard of living.[2] Competitiveness, then, is measured by productivity.

The world economy is not a zero-sum game. Many nations can improve their prosperity if they can improve productivity. Improving productivity will raise the value of goods produced and improve local incomes, expanding the global pool of demand to be met. Globalization has increased the returns to productivity by opening up large new markets for competitive countries. Globalization has also raised the costs of low productivity, by reducing the ability to sustain low-productivity companies or provide high-paying jobs for less-skilled employees. The central challenge for any economy is to create the conditions in which companies and employees throughout the economy can upgrade their productivity.

Identifying the drivers of productivity (and ultimately prosperity) across countries is one of the oldest occupations of economic research. Theoretical models initially concentrated on the role of capital accumulation in economic growth.[3] Over the last decades, they have focused increasingly on the role of knowledge.[4]

Empirical research, enabled by new datasets covering an ever increasing range of indicators, has tested the impact of a wide range of these possible productivity drivers. Important categories of productivity drivers highlighted have included the role of institutions, openness to trade and investment, geographic location, and the quality of the business environment. While there is broad agreement on some general findings, no consensus model has yet emerged on the specific drivers of productivity and their relative importance. Results tend to be highly dependent on the specifics of the sample of countries chosen and the actual measures used.[5] These findings have led to debate about policy implications.[6]

The New GCI framework is grounded in this literature, but aims to provide an integrative overall framework while capturing detailed local circumstances at the country level that are actionable by policymakers. Much academic work focuses on a minimum set of root causes that statistically explain the differences in current prosperity levels across countries, such as a nation's colonial past. The New GCI aims to identify the proximate drivers of current prosperity at a level that can be addressed by policy, even if these drivers may have been influenced by history.

Theory and empirical evidence suggest that many things matter for competitiveness. The New GCI framework incorporates a comprehensive set of these factors, rather than isolating a few factors that are econometrically most efficient in predicting prosperity levels. Our aim is to capture the rich set of influences on productivity that will allow policymakers to understand country strengths and weaknesses and craft a policy agenda.

Some national conditions, such as the quality of public institutions, are general conditions that create opportunities for higher productivity across the economy that may or may not be realized. Other factors, such as the average skill level of the labor force, directly affect productivity. Differences in the mechanism of influence often coincide with the policy process that governs them: general conditions affecting productivity tend to be under the control of national governments, while many direct productivity drivers are often the result of involvement by many parts of government, the private sector, academia, and other institutions.

Within broad categories, such as physical infrastructure or financial market sophistication, we find that there is a high degree of correlation between individual factors. Thus, improving a country's position is a matter of improving groups of interrelated factors, not just

Figure 1: Defining competitiveness

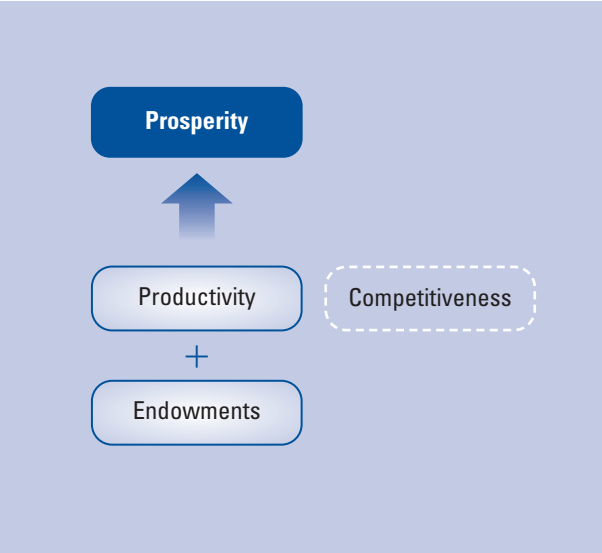
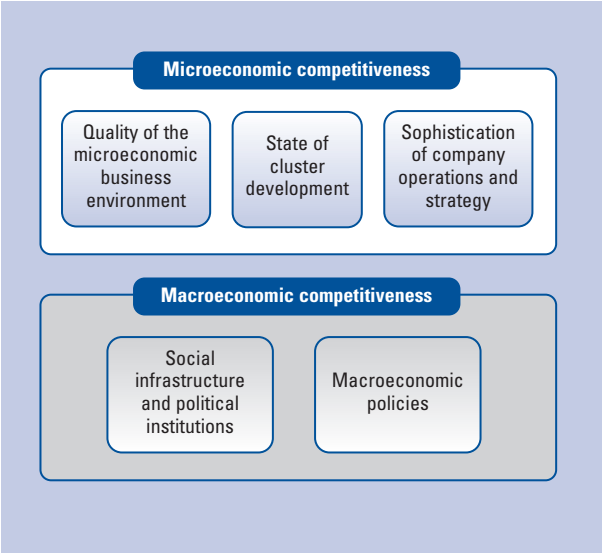


Figure 2: Foundations of productivity



influencing one or two isolated weaknesses. The New GCI framework deals with this issue through an econometric approach that reveals the common movements of related factors instead of imposing weights that treat factors as separate.

Elements of the New GCI framework

The aim of the New GCI is to reveal the underlying causes of productivity. There are three overall building blocks of the framework: endowments, macroeconomic competitiveness, and microeconomic competitiveness. Endowment affects prosperity directly through inherited natural resources, geographic location, or a large home market. Endowment is a control variable in explaining prosperity.

Competitiveness is what determines the productivity with which a nation's endowments are used to create goods and services. Competitiveness arises from both macroeconomic and microeconomic factors. These are captured in detail in the New GCI.

Productivity

The dependent variable used in estimating the New GCI model is the level of GDP per capita, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP). GDP per capita is the broadest measure of national productivity and is strongly linked over time to a nation's standard of living. It is the single best summary measure of country performance available across all countries. It provides continuity with the BCI model of previous years. The focus on productivity reflects our goal of identifying the determinants of sustainable prosperity, whether they operate through inputs such as skills and capital or through the efficiency with which these inputs are employed. Focusing on inputs and efficiency separately is problematic because of conceptual as well as practical issues. Conceptually, they are not determined independently.[7] Practically, the calculation of inputs and efficiency levels is subject to significant data limitations.

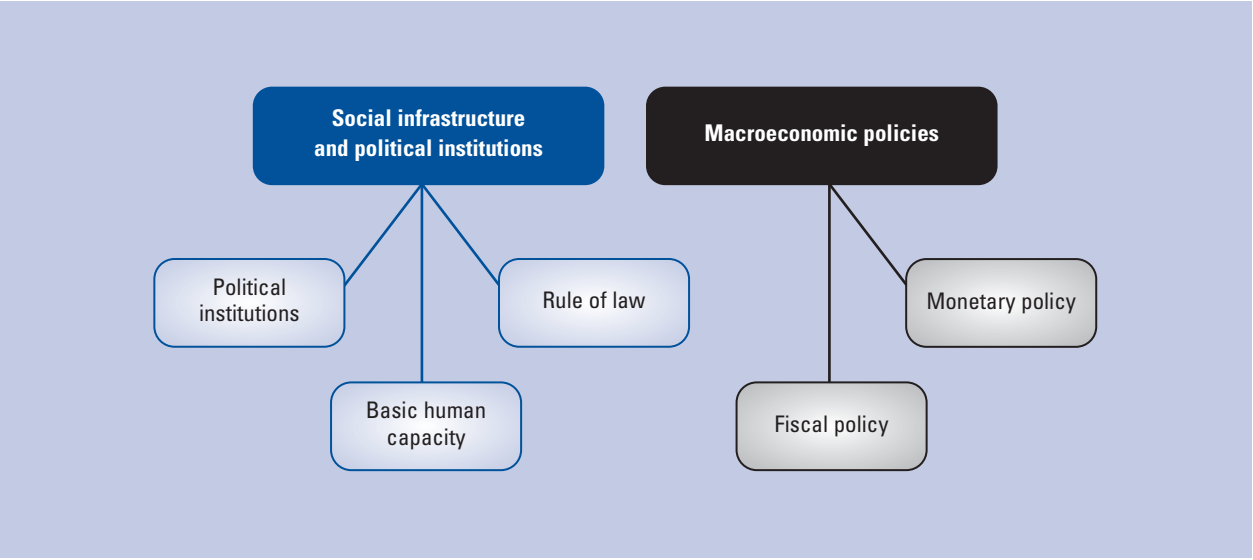
Endowments

The New Index explains productivity rather than becoming co-mingled with resource abundance. Controlling for endowments allows the New GCI to distinguish between prosperity and productivity. Inherited prosperity from, for example, oil resources, is captured in the control. The competitiveness indicators then explain the created wealth from productive economic activity that adds value to available labor and natural assets.

The empirical growth literature has generally revealed a negative influence of natural resource abundance on prosperity levels, summarizing the evidence using the term *resource curse*.[8] The traditional justification for this counterintuitive finding—access to valuable resources seemingly should have a positive effect on prosperity—has been the Dutch Disease. Here, revenues from natural resource exports lead to an appreciation of the real exchange rate that, in turn, drives factors of production into local activities such as retailing that have lower long-term potential for productivity growth. An additional justification for the resource curse is the role of institutions: natural resource wealth has a negative effect on the quality of political institutions and economic policy, eroding competitiveness over time.[9]

A country's geographic location is another endowment that has been discussed as a possible external factor influencing wealth. Location can affect the ease with which countries can engage in trade, for example, because of having a long coastline,[10] or because of distance from

Figure 3: Macroeconomic competitiveness



large markets.[11] Another locational dimension of endowments is the proximity to the equator and climatic conditions that expose a country to tropical diseases and might lead to lower agricultural productivity.[12]

Finally, there is a widespread view that another type of endowment, country size and population, affects prosperity. While there is little empirical evidence on direct effects of country size on growth, there is evidence of some effects such as the greater effect of openness to trade on prosperity for small countries than for large countries.[13] Some evidence suggests that the level of agglomeration is related to prosperity for poor countries, but the findings are not yet very robust.[14]

Macroeconomic competitiveness

Macroeconomic factors operate indirectly to affect the productivity of firms in an economy. They are necessary, but not sufficient, for higher productivity.

The New GCI framework distinguishes two broad areas of macroeconomic competitiveness: macroeconomic policy (MP) and social infrastructure and political institutions (SIPI). These areas reflect two key strands in the macroeconomic growth and prosperity literature. Macroeconomic policy has dominated the debate for a long time,[15] while recent literature has put more emphasis on institutions.[16] There is an emerging consensus that institutions have a strong effect on productivity, especially when accounting for their endogenous effects on other economic and social policies.

Macroeconomic factors are heavily the province of central governments. In most areas of macroeconomic competitiveness, there is broad consensus on best practices in managing the policy levers available. Achieving high levels of macroeconomic competitiveness is thus largely a matter of achieving these best practices and sustaining them over time, often in the face of political opposition by interest groups hoping to benefit from different policies.

Macroeconomic policy has been the central focus of the economic policy debate in most countries.[17] Fiscal and monetary policy, each a separate area of academic research, are included in the New GCI framework. Although many countries achieve similar levels of performance on fiscal and monetary policies, differences exist and can sometimes persist.[18]

Fiscal policy—that is, government spending and financing decisions—is primarily discussed in terms of its impact on short-term fluctuations of economic activity. In terms of its impact on long-term differences in productivity across locations, researchers have distinguished between the role of the absolute size of the government and the growth of government spending, and the patterns of raising government revenues over time. More prosperous countries tend to have a larger share of government spending in GDP, a relationship first noted by German economist Adolph Wagner in the 19th century.[19] This is true because the demand for public goods such as infrastructure and social security systems increases with overall prosperity. However, there is significant variance of government budgets among countries at similar stages of development. Recent analysis has focused more on the nature of financing, notably the impact of different patterns of taxation on overall prosperity.[20] The literature suggests that, within normal parameters, the overall size of government (and implicitly the level of taxes) is less important than the way government spends money (government efficiency) and the way taxation is structured (distortiveness and bureaucratic burden of taxes).

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The sustainability of government financing over time is another factor with potential impact on productivity levels. High debt levels ultimately have to be financed by increasing taxation or reducing spending. Or, if governments have the power to do so, they can use monetary policy to induce inflation as a way to reduce their debt burden. Expectations in these directions, triggered by high government debt burdens or excessive deficit financing of budgets, can distort investment decisions and thus lower the potential for higher productivity. The impact of fiscal policy on the business cycle could also have an impact on productivity: more cyclicality can increase the periods of time in which companies with financing constraints are unable to finance otherwise-profitable long-term investments. Overall, however, the empirical literature suggests that the impact of fiscal policy on long-term productivity differences is weak, especially after controlling for the quality of political institutions.[21]

Monetary policy, especially the level of the money supply, is also normally treated primarily in the context of short-term fluctuations in economic activity. But monetary policy can also have longer-term effects: high and volatile inflation can, for example, render price signals hard to interpret and thus distort decisions away from investments that lead to higher productivity. While the empirical literature tends to support this view for very high rates of inflation, there is less conclusive evidence of the impact of moderate levels of inflation on long-term productivity growth.[22] Nevertheless, there is a broad policy consensus on the need for monetary policy to support low inflation.[23]

Social infrastructure and political institutions (SIPI) have become the focus of much academic analysis and policy attention in the last two decades.[24] New datasets have been created to compare policies and institutions across countries and test systematically for their impact on prosperity levels.[25] Given this literature, the policy debate shifted toward an "augmented" Washington consensus, combining solid macroeconomic policy with a stronger focus on social infrastructure and political institutions.[26]

The new GCI captures three dimensions of SIPI, each of which has been the focus of different types of research: basic human capacity, political institutions, and rule of law. Countries tend to achieve similar levels of performance along these different dimensions, but deviations exist and can sometimes continue for extended periods of time.

Basic human capacity, such as basic education, health care, and a clean environment, is necessary to enable individuals to effectively engage in economic activity.[27] The presence of malaria or an HIV/AIDS epidemic, for example, means that large segments of society must concentrate on sustaining their basic health, which lowers productivity.[28] If large parts of the population have no basic reading and writing skills, their ability to achieve higher productivity is also severely limited.

The nature of political institutions is important because it affects the content and the predictability of the rules and regulations that set the overall context of the economy. The empirical literature finds no simple relationship between specific political systems and economic outcomes,[29] and whether democratic reforms are more sustainable before or after economic reforms is equally contested.[30] Generally accepted is that all (or almost all) economies with high levels of prosperity are democracies.

The rule of law, especially the existence of property rights and the ability to protect legal rights against private and public interests, has an important influence on the incentives to engage in economic activity, especially transactions with others.[31] If property rights are weak, assets cannot be brought to their best economic use and productivity suffers.[32] But even when property rights do exist, corruption can reduce their economic value by making it harder to establish them in a court of law or allowing harmful economic policies.[33] The rule of law can also be threatened by military conflicts or high levels of crime. War, especially civil war, substitutes the use of power for the market.[34] If the population is engaged in fighting or must devote resources to protecting their livelihood, the opportunities for higher productivity are naturally limited. Crime raises the costs of doing business and reduces the incentives to make investments that enable higher levels of productivity. Empirical support of the relationship of security and productivity, however, is limited.[35]

The empirical growth literature has found SIPI to have a strong impact on prosperity levels. In fact, much research identifies SIPI as the most important (if not the only) factor that matters for long-term differences in prosperity.[36] But differentiating the impact of institutions from other factors econometrically, especially geographic location, is complex because of high levels of correlation. There are still many skeptics about the interpretation of findings.[37]

Microeconomic competitiveness

Microeconomic factors operate directly on firms in affecting productivity. These factors are influenced by multiple discrete stakeholders. Government is an important player, but many different agencies and administrative units at several levels of geography with differing degrees of autonomy, not just the central government, are involved in decision making and policy action. Companies, academic institutions, and many business associations and other mixed groups organized to facilitate collaborative action, are essential in defining the microeconomic environment in which business takes place.

Microeconomic factors are so numerous and multifaceted that simultaneous progress across all of them is

rarely feasible. Each country will have its own unique strengths and weaknesses. In any given country at a particular point in time, a subset of microeconomic conditions will represent the most pressing barriers to reaching higher levels of productivity.[38] At specific transitions, countries need to make many simultaneous changes across a broad number of policy areas to enter a new stage of economic development. Unless these evolving constraints to productivity are addressed, productivity growth will not occur. This logic reveals the mistake of competitiveness policies based on political ideology—for example, the "right" always arguing for lower taxes and more privatization, the "left" always arguing for more investments in skills and infrastructure. It also calls into question any theory that suggests generic answers to economic development rather than those tailored heavily by country. Because the constraints change over time, governments need to review and update priorities in intervals that might not coincide with the political cycle.

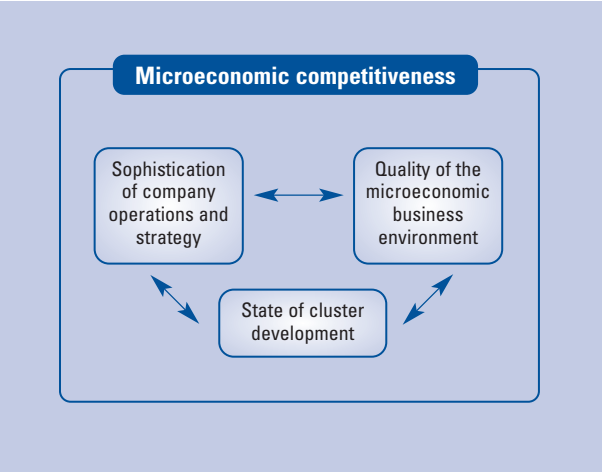
The New GCI framework distinguishes two broad areas of microeconomic competitiveness (Figure 4): the sophistication of company operations and the quality of the business environment. A third category—the state of cluster development (agglomeration economics)—is conceptually distinct, but data limitations preclude independent measurement. Cluster variables are included as part of the business environment. The microeconomic components of the New GCI builds on the foundations laid in the BCI of recent years.

Company sophistication, measured by company strategies and operational practices, is an area that has been largely neglected in the traditional literature on economic growth. Yet the productivity of a country is ultimately set by the productivity of its companies. An economy cannot be competitive unless companies operating there are competitive, whether they are domestic firms or subsidiaries of foreign companies. The heterogeneity of firm productivity within countries has a significant impact on overall productivity differences across countries.[39]

The productivity of companies depends in part on the sophistication with which companies compete. Productivity rises as a company improves the operational effectiveness of its activities and assimilates global best practices. Productivity also rises as companies achieve distinctive strategies, involving unique products and innovative means of production and service delivery. Conversely, competing using low factor input costs at low productivity methods does little to contribute to sustainable prosperity.

The productivity of companies is affected by corporate governance structures. The presence of large, highly diversified business groups, common in developing countries, can retard productivity because of lack of focus, monopoly power, and government favoritism. If business groups are instruments of market power or preferential political access, they can generate private profitability but hinder public prosperity.

Figure 4: Microeconomic competitiveness



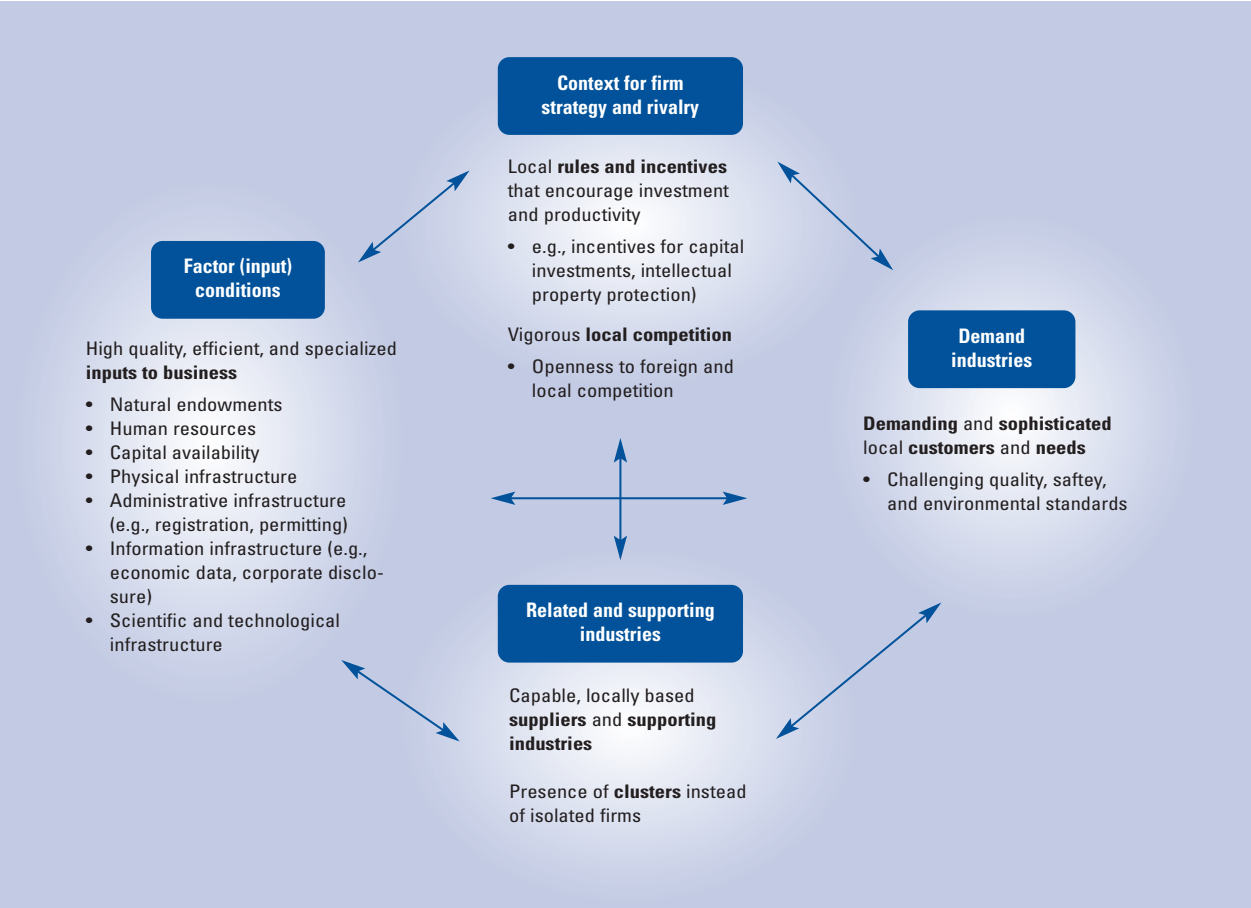
Differences in the sophistication of company operations and strategy across countries have received scant coverage in the traditional empirical growth analysis. Company factors have been essentially taken as endogenous once business environment and macroeconomic factors were accounted for. Many standard models assume that best practices will be quickly implemented by profit-maximizing companies. But more recent analyses indicate significant differences in operating practices and capabilities, even across countries at similar stages of overall economic development. Researchers, notably those from a management or industrial organization tradition, have started to compare aspects of company sophistication across countries.[40] Yet there are still few datasets with broad country coverage in this area.

Business environment quality has a strong impact on the productivity of companies. More productive company strategies and operating practices require more highly skilled people, more efficient administrative infrastructure, improved physical infrastructure, better suppliers, more advanced research institutions, and more intense competitive pressure, and so on. A higher-quality business environment, including the presence of well-developed clusters, significantly affect the capabilities that a company can access, the competitive choices it can make, and the productivity that it can generate using its internal assets.

Moving to more sophisticated ways of competing depends on parallel improvements in the microeconomic business environment. The business environment can be understood in terms of four interrelated dimensions: the quality of factor (input) conditions, the context of rules in which for firm strategy and rivalry take place, the quality of local demand conditions, and the presence of the related and supporting industries, most strongly

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Figure 5: Business environment quality: The diamond



Source: Porter, 1990.

represented by deep clusters.[41] Because of their graphical representation, the four areas have collectively become referred to as the "diamond" (see Figure 5).

Factor conditions have long been recognized as an important element affecting the productivity of companies. Physical infrastructure plays an important role in productivity, though there remains debate about the size of its effect.[42] Globalization and the resulting increase in trade flows have increased the demands on transportation and communication infrastructure for countries at all levels of development.

Efficient access to capital is important for companies to make long-term investments that raise productivity levels. A large literature has developed that analyzes the impact of financial market development on prosperity.[43] Some researchers focus on the role of equity markets while others address the availability of credit. Although there is no clear evidence that either bank- or equity-based financial systems are preferable, more-developed financial markets are conducive to growth.

Both the quantity of and quality of training and higher education in an economy has been found to have a positive impact on prosperity levels.[44] There is also increasing evidence that globalization has increased skill premia in both advanced and developing economies.[45] But at the same time, there is no simple relation between increased spending on education and productivity: some countries have seen the share of people reaching higher education levels rise considerably over the last few decades, while productivity rates remain low.[46]

Science and technology infrastructure is important for productivity growth. In advanced economies, it becomes the source of new ideas that drive the frontier of knowledge outward. In countries further behind, it improves the absorptive capacity needed to draw on the knowledge others have already generated, thus enabling catch-up.[47] But innovative capacity is not only a matter of spending on research and development (R&D); microeconomic competitiveness has to be sufficiently high across many dimensions of business environment quality and company sophistication in order for R&D spending to generate more patenting and other innovative output.[48]

The impact of red tape (or the bureaucratic burden) and the costs associated with administrative practices have recently gained more systematic attention in studies of competitiveness.[49] The time spent dealing with public agencies reduces the overall productivity of companies

by reducing the returns on investment and limiting entry by new companies, often a key driver of productivity growth.

The context of rules and incentives that govern firm strategy and rivalry is an important influence on how companies draw on the factor conditions that they face. High levels of competition on local markets prove to be especially crucial for high performance.[50] Competition drives the entry of new firms, the exit of underperforming firms, and levels of performance differences across existing firms. Because competition is so central, the impact of government—through competition laws, tax incentives and subsidies, and the conditions governing state-owned or -related companies—is essential to productivity. The ownership structure of companies (private or state-owned; conglomerate) is another factor that is important for the type of competitive interaction.[51] Broader measures of the freedom to engage in economic activity are consistent with this view, but tend to mix a large number of different policy dimensions.[52]

A key aspect of context for strategy and rivalry is a country's openness to foreign trade and investment. Openness enables countries to exploit their comparative advantages, a direct boost to economy-wide productivity. It enables access to more advanced ideas and technology from abroad, and exposes local companies to higher levels of competitive pressure. The empirical literature on the impact of openness on long-term differences in productivity and growth, however, provides mixed results. A number of researchers have found a relationship between openness and prosperity growth,[53] or verified the role of trade with advanced economies, as a means to tap into the knowledge stock.[54] Other studies are equivocal and debate the specific data and econometric approach used.[55] Some suggest that it might be the interplay among openness and other factors, such as strong institutions, that creates the positive effects,[56] while others maintain that trade has an independent positive effect.[57]

Demand conditions have also received less consideration in the economics literature. Consumer protection and environmental regulation especially are normally seen as costly from the firm perspective; if more environmentally friendly products would fetch higher prices or lead to lower production costs, companies are assumed to have produced them without the need for regulation. The business literature has for some time argued that this is a simplistic view: with large amounts of uncertainty about future technologies, consumer needs, and regulations, stringent regulation that anticipates future changes in other markets can lead companies to make early investments in profitable technologies. And it is not unusual that these new technologies provide direct productivity benefits that companies had otherwise neglected.[58] In the management literature, there is also an increasing focus on the importance of demanding lead customers as partners in the innovation process.

Clusters provide an intermediate unit of productivity drivers between the general business environment quality and firm level sophistication. Clusters are geographic agglomerations of companies, suppliers, service providers, and associated institutions in a particular field, linked by externalities and complementarities of various types.[59] Clusters, such as consumer electronics in Japan or high-performance cars in Germany, are often concentrated in a particular region within a larger nation, and sometimes in a single town. Clusters are a natural manifestation of the role of specialized knowledge, skills, infrastructure, and supporting industries in enhancing productivity.

Clusters play an increasing role in a global economy where the most competitive firms can serve wider markets unprotected by national borders. As competition has become more global, companies have more freedom to choose the location of their activities based on economic efficiency, not just market access.[60] Perhaps paradoxically, this has increased the importance of clusters as their productivity advantages become more important. National economies tend to specialize in a subset of clusters, in which they develop a particularly favorable business environment. Such clusters often account for a disproportionate share of a nation's traded output. Conversely, lower levels of regional specialization tend to be associated with lower levels of prosperity.[61]

The nature and depth of clusters varies with the state of development of the economy. In developing or emerging economies, clusters are less developed and firms perform relatively less advanced activities in the cluster.[62] Clusters normally lack many supporting industries and institutions. Firms compete primarily based on cheap labor or local natural resources, and depend heavily on imported components, machinery, and technology. Specialized local infrastructure and institutions, such as educational programs and industry associations, are absent or inefficient. In more advanced economies, clusters usually deepen to include suppliers of specialized inputs, components, machinery, and services; specialized infrastructure emerges from public and private investment; and institutions arise that provide specialized training, education, information, research, and technical support.

The role of the business environment in competitiveness has been addressed by an increasing number of empirical assessments over the last two decades. For example, the World Bank's Investment Climate Survey covers about 50 countries.[63] Other assessments cover regulations affecting business.[64] For smaller groups of industrial countries, the OECD has generated rich assessments of the business environment, from investments in R&D to product market regulation.[65] Statistical studies on clusters across regions and countries are emerging.[66]

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The limited available data on clusters do not allow us to separate the role of clusters from the more general business environment that affects the economy more broadly. However, we included available cluster measures as parts of the national business environment in the New GCI.

Stages of economic development

Successful economic development is a process of successive upgrading, in which a nation's business environment evolves to support and encourage increasingly sophisticated and productive ways of competing by firms (including subsidiaries of multinational corporations) located there. Nations at different levels of development face distinctly different competitiveness challenges, where the relative importance of different dimensions of microeconomic and macroeconomic competitiveness for sustainable prosperity is changing.

As nations develop, modes of competing and nature of competitive advantages move through several characteristic stages, though rates of progress and the specific development path will vary by country.[67] In the factor-driven stage, basic factor conditions such as low-cost labor and unprocessed natural resources represent the dominant basis of competitive advantage and sources of exports. Firms produce commodities or relatively simple products or components of products designed in other, more-advanced countries. Technology is assimilated through imports, supply agreements, foreign direct investment, and imitation. In this stage, companies compete on price and normally lack direct access to foreign consumers. Companies have limited roles in the value chain, focusing on assembly, labor-intensive manufacturing, and resource extraction. Factor-driven economies are highly sensitive to world economic cycles, commodity prices, and exchange rate fluctuations, mitigated only in very large countries such as China, which have a large internal market to attract investment independent of export potential.

In the investment-driven stage, a country's advantage comes from producing more advanced products and services highly efficiently. Heavy investment in efficient infrastructure, business-friendly government administration, strong investment incentives, improving skills, and better access to investment capital allow major improvements in productivity. The products and services produced are not globally differentiated, however, with technology and designs still largely coming from abroad. Technology is accessed through licensing, joint ventures, foreign direct investment, and imitation. Nations at this stage normally assimilate foreign technology but also begin to develop the capacity to improve technology themselves. Companies extend capabilities more widely in the value chain, and serve a wider mix of original equipment manufacturer (OEM) customers and end users. An investment-driven economy is concentrated on manufactured goods and outsourced service exports. It remains susceptible to financial crises and external, sector-specific demand shocks, but competitiveness is more stable than in countries depending on commodity cycles and factor prices.

In the innovation-driven stage, the ability to produce innovative products and services at the global technology frontier using the most advanced methods becomes the dominant source of competitive advantage. The national business environment is characterized by strengths in all parts of the diamond, including sophisticated demand conditions and deep supporting industries. Competitiveness emerges in an array of clusters where knowledge, supporting industries, and specialized inputs are present. Institutions and incentives that enable innovation are well developed. Companies compete with unique strategies that are often global in scope. An innovation-driven economy is characterized by distinctive producers and a high share of services in the economy and is quite resilient to external shocks.

The sequential process of building interdependent microeconomic capabilities, improving incentives, evolving company strategies, and increasing rivalry creates important pitfalls in economic policy. The influence of one part of the business environment depends on the state of another. Lack of improvement in any important area can lead to a plateau in productivity growth and stalled development. Worse yet, key weaknesses in the diamond can undermine the entire economic reform process. For example, when well-trained college graduates cannot find appropriate jobs because companies are still competing based on cheap labor, a backlash against business is created. This analysis also begins to reveal why countries find the transition to a new stage of development so difficult. Such inflection points require wholesale transformation of many interdependent aspects of competition, not just marginal improvements in individual policy areas.

We incorporate stages of development into the New GCI to capture the fact that different determinants of competitiveness will be the binding constraints of countries' progress.

Ranking competitiveness

The academic literature and previous indexes provide a foundation for the selection of indicators and guidance in developing an overall architecture for organizing them in an integrated framework. We include microeconomic factors because of our access to unique data.

Whether or not individual factors are included in the New GCI, and how strongly they are weighted in measuring competitiveness, is determined by the data. Our approach thus minimizes the role of conceptual priors and subjective assessments.

The robustness of the results of the New GCI to modifications in individual indicators and estimation procedures has been extensively tested. The aim is to

ensure that the New GCI is capturing basic insights about country performance, rather than artifacts of a single econometric approach or subjective weighting scheme. The findings are presented in a way that highlights the implications for decision makers in governments and companies.

Data

The model draws on a wide range of data from the Executive Opinion Survey (more on the Survey in Chapter 2.1 in this *Report*) as well as extensive hard data and survey indicators from other internationally recognized data sources. The use of survey data in economic analysis is growing despite skepticism among some researchers. Our survey data are timely and offer many unique measures not otherwise available. The survey data used here are based on the *informed judgments of the actual participants* in the economies of the countries examined. These survey responses are important in their own right, because they reflect the attitudes of the decision makers that ultimately determine economic activity.

The data used for the development of the New GCI model cover 130 countries for up to 7 years (2001–07), the longest period possible given the data sources. The academic literature often examines longer time periods, but covers a far narrower set of indicators. In subsequent years, the stability of the model over longer time periods will be examined.

Dependent variable

The New GCI model is derived from statistical estimations explaining GDP per capita adjusted for purchasing power, the best overall measure of prosperity.[68] Statistical testing using a clearly defined dependent variable is the only way to allow a rigorous development of the model, in contrast to arbitrary specification of indicators, data groupings, and weights that characterize most other index efforts.

GDP per capita is the broadest measure of national productivity and is strongly linked over time to a nation's standard of living. It is the best single, summary measure of competitiveness performance available across all countries.[69]

More direct measures of productivity, such as GDP per labor force, are desirable. However, they are not feasible given unreliable labor force data in many low income countries. Other measures, such as GDP per employee or GDP per hour worked, are useful indicators of productivity but fail to capture the ability of an economy to mobilize the overall workforce. Total Factor Productivity suffers from significant data limitations that compromise its ability to accurately measure capital utilization and skill accumulation across countries in a consistent manner.

Endowments

GDP per capita will reflect a country's particular endowments (we term this "inherited prosperity"), not only its productivity in using these endowments ("created prosperity"). Controlling for endowments allows the New GCI to distinguish between prosperity and productivity, rather than co-mingling productivity with resource abundance.

Natural endowments can have an indirect impact on competitiveness if they encourage specific policy choices that benefit or harm macroeconomic or microeconomic competitiveness. The New GCI model makes it possible to distinguish the direct (positive) prosperity effect of natural endowments from their indirect (potentially negative) effect on competitiveness.

The New GCI controls for natural resources endowments by using per capita unprocessed natural resource exports. The revenues from natural resource exports constitute a direct source of prosperity. Endowments in terms of geographical location are captured by the percentage of land area within 100 kilometers of ice-free coast or navigable rivers as a control for location. Direct access to maritime transport allows countries to fully engage in global trade without the need for a transit country. The academic literature also examines the impact of being close to the equator as a locational influence, and as a proxy for exposure to tropical diseases. We recognize this potential, but measure instead the effectiveness of the policy responses to them (e.g., health system effectiveness) elsewhere in the model.

The size of a country can also be seen as an endowment. Larger countries might more easily attract investment just because of their local market potential, even if they are not more competitive. Size might also foster economies of scale in areas such as R&D. We include population size as a control, instead of size of GDP. GDP size is the result of competitiveness, not an independent measure.

Competitiveness indicators

Many things matter for competitiveness, and consequently a wide range of data is incorporated into the model. Because the model is designed to guide specific action priorities for countries, multiple indicators are used even if they are highly correlated in the overall sample. Although indicators may be correlated overall, individual countries often lead or lag in particular policies that are salient for designing development priorities. This inclusion of many variables differentiates the GCI model from many models in the academic literature that aim to identify the minimum number of indicators that explain prosperity.

The selection of indicators is pragmatic. Candidate indicators are identified that capture aspects suggested by theory. The New GCI model requires the availability of recurring annual data for a very large number of

countries, in contrast to a one-time analysis covering a limited number of countries.

Each indicator is then tested for a statistically significant relationship to GDP per capita adjusted by purchasing power (log), controlling for endowments (see Table 1).[70] Some of the indicators that are most strongly correlated with GDP per capita include mobile phone and fixed line penetration, regulatory quality, the quality of electricity supply, and per capita patenting in the United States. Such indicators capture basic or advanced dimensions of the microeconomic business environment. Conversely, indicators of MP exhibit the weakest correlations with prosperity.

In selecting indicators, two areas of policy—taxation and labor market regulations—deserve special discussion because they have no simple linear relationship to prosperity. Taxation levels tend to be higher in countries with stronger institutions and that invest more heavily in public infrastructure and education. This endogenous positive effect of effective spending on competitiveness is econometrically hard to distinguish from the direct negative incentive effect of higher taxation. In the model, we include direct measures of the incentive effect and the administrative burden associated with taxation that are less affected by these problems, rather than the overall level of taxes in GDP.

The challenge with measuring labor market conditions is that labor markets tend to be more regulated in countries with highly developed institutions. Thus there is no simple relationship between the level of regulation and the actual level of labor market flexibility and work practices. Again, we use a direct measure of labor market flexibility, rather than broader institutional characteristics of the labor market.

Grouping indicators

Because many things matter, countries often get bogged down in their efforts to improve competitiveness by tackling too many individual issues in parallel. The challenge is to identify those areas where action can unlock higher productivity at a given point in time. Priorities are country-specific and change over time.

The New GCI aims to offer a framework to inform overall policy while establishing priorities at the specific policy level. The model groups the numerous influences on competitiveness into categories that capture different mechanisms of influence. These groupings are organized hierarchically so that each part of the model sums to the whole (Figure 6). Other indexes tend to treat numerous variables independently, without an understanding of the how they relate to each other.

The **New Global Competitiveness Index (NGCI)** is the overall ranking of country competitiveness, incorporating all factors. The NGCI score is designed to be the best overall predictor of productivity across all countries.

At the second level, rankings are presented on **macroeconomic competitiveness** and **microeconomic competitiveness.** Macroeconomic competitiveness indicators create opportunities for productivity but are not sufficient for high productivity to emerge. Microeconomic competitiveness indicators have a direct impact on company productivity.

At the third level, rankings are presented on four subindexes of macroeconomic and microeconomic competitiveness. In the macroeconomic area, indicators of **macroeconomic policy (MP)** capture economic policies that have a strong impact on short-term fluctuations of economic activity and can have long-term consequences for productivity. **Social infrastructure and political institutions (SIPI)** collects indicators of more general human conditions and institutions. In the microeconomic area, subindexes cover the **sophistication of company operations and strategy (COS)** and the overall **quality of the national business environment (NBE).**

At the fourth level, rankings are provided for subcategories of the third level. In the MP category, indicators are grouped by **fiscal policy** and **monetary policy.** In the SIPI category, indicators are grouped into **basic human capacity** (basic health and education), **political institutions** (decision making and efficiency of the executive), and the **rule of law** (corruption and efficiency of the legal process). In the NBE category, indicators distinguish the four elements of the diamond framework[71]—that is, **factor conditions, context for strategy and rivalry, demand conditions,** and **related and supporting industries/clusters.**

At the fifth level, some areas of microeconomic competitiveness are further differentiated into narrower subcategories to better target policy responses. Under factor conditions, indicators are grouped by **logistical infrastructure, communications infrastructure, administrative infrastructure, capital market infrastructure,** and **innovation infrastructure.** Under COS, indicators are grouped by **strategy and operational effectiveness, organizational practices,** and **internationalization of firms.**

In most cases, the allocation of individual indicators to categories is clear (see Table 1). For a limited number of indicators, however, the allocation of a particular measure requires a judgment based on the nature of the indicator's primary effect on competitiveness together with its statistical properties.[72] For *education,* primary education is allocated to SIPI (macroeconomic competitiveness) while the quantity and quality of advanced and specialized levels of education are allocated to the NBE (microeconomic competitiveness). We view primary education as a broad indicator of the ability of individuals to participate in society, and a foundation for further education and skill development. For *trade barriers,* all indicators, including the average tariff rate on imports, are allocated to NBE. Trade barriers are primarily an

Table 1: Relationship of indicators to GDP per capita (log) while controlling for endowments

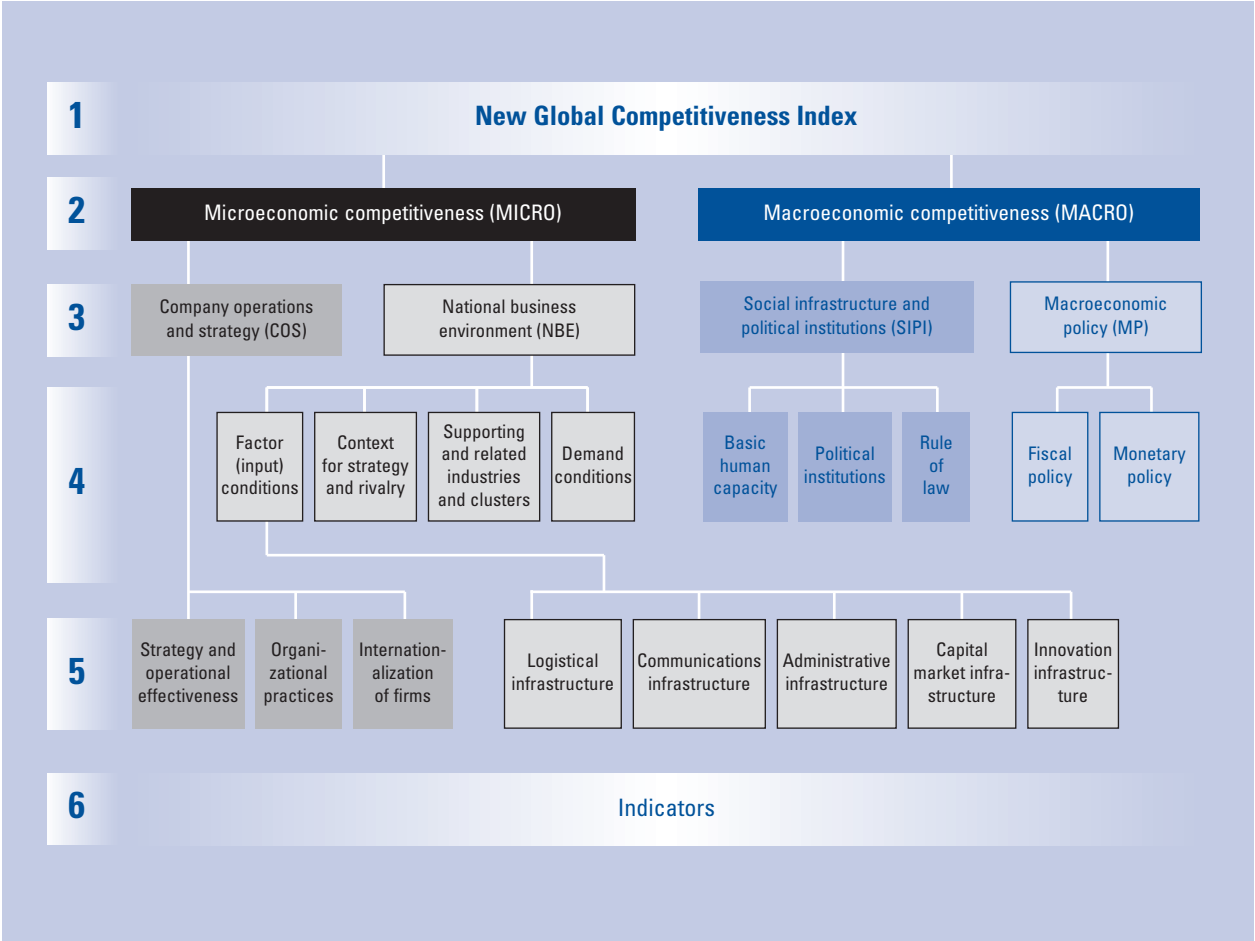
	Regression on GDP per capita, PPP-adjusted (log)	
	Beta	R^2
Microeconomic competitiveness (MICRO)		
Company operations and strategy (COS)		
Strategy and operational effectiveness		
Firm-level technology absorption	0.558	0.717
Company spending on R&D	0.487	0.729
Nature of competitive advantage	0.440	0.745
Value chain breadth	0.492	0.784
Capacity for innovation	0.512	0.761
Production process sophistication	0.615	0.817
Extent of marketing	0.623	0.770
Degree of customer orientation	0.660	0.748
Organizational practices		
Extent of staff training	0.501	0.729
Willingness to delegate authority	0.450	0.703
Extent of incentive compensation	0.538	0.707
Reliance on professional management	0.341	0.665
Internationalization of firms		
Prevalence of foreign technology licensing	0.474	0.691
Control of international distribution	0.709	0.739
Extent of regional sales	0.404	0.710
Breadth of international markets	0.484	0.775
Factor (input) conditions		
Logistical infrastructure		
Quality of roads	0.371	0.759
Quality of railroad infrastructure	0.306	0.745
Quality of port infrastructure	0.351	0.728
Quality of air transport infrastructure	0.421	0.731
Quality of electricity supply	0.463	0.812
Quality of domestic transport network: business	0.571	0.791
Communications infrastructure		
Quality of telephone infrastructure	0.456	0.777
Internet access in schools	0.471	0.816
Mobile telephone subscribers per 100 population	0.023	0.833
Personal computers per 100 population	0.026	0.773
Internet users per 100 population	0.031	0.774
Telephone lines per 100 population	0.036	0.848
Administrative infrastructure		
(Low) Burden of customs procedures	0.497	0.741
(Low) Burden of government regulation	0.364	0.659
Ease of starting a new business	0.317	0.668
(Low) Number of procedures required to start a business	0.076	0.660
(Low) Time required to start a business	0.381	0.682
Doing Business, Paying Taxes (Low) Payments number (WB)[a]	0.016	0.681
Capital market infrastructure		
Regulation of securities exchanges	0.384	0.729
Financial market sophistication	0.424	0.749
Soundness of banks	0.326	0.673
Ease of access to loans	0.490	0.722
Venture capital availability	0.509	0.732
Financing through local equity market	0.242	0.664
Protection of minority shareholders' interests	0.287	0.652
Doing Business, Getting Credit Legal rights index (WB)[b]	0.089	0.637
Domestic credit to private sector (WB)[c]	0.009	0.741
Innovation infrastructure		
Quality of scientific research institutions	0.448	0.709
University-industry research collaboration	0.488	0.727
Quality of the educational system	0.383	0.706
Quality of math and science education	0.363	0.698
Quality of management schools	0.453	0.706
Availability of scientists and engineers	0.469	0.707
(Low) Brain drain	0.469	0.740
Tertiary enrollment	0.022	0.742
Utility patents per million population	0.256	0.825
Demand conditions		
Government procurement of advanced technology products	0.493	0.681
Government success in ICT promotion	0.318	0.659
Laws relating to ICT	0.532	0.763
Buyer sophistication	0.540	0.762
Presence of demanding regulatory standards	0.569	0.784
Stringency of environmental regulations	0.426	0.735
Supporting and related industries and clusters		
Availability of latest technologies	0.485	0.775
Local supplier quantity	0.778	0.756
Local supplier quality	0.685	0.787

	Regression on GDP per capita, PPP-adjusted (log)	
	Beta	R^2
Microeconomic competitiveness (MICRO) *(cont'd.)*		
Local availability of process machinery	0.600	0.779
Local availability of specialized research and training services	0.617	0.763
State of cluster development	0.541	0.720
Extent of collaboration in clusters	0.506	0.755
Extent of cluster policy	0.417	0.712
Context for strategy and rivalry		
Cooperation in labor-employer relations	0.388	0.663
Pay and productivity	0.463	0.687
FDI and technology transfer	0.181	0.623
Quality of competition in the ISP sector	0.441	0.723
(Low) Impact of taxation on incentives to work and invest	0.185	0.632
(Low) Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition	0.455	0.679
Intellectual property protection	0.422	0.753
Restrictions on capital flows	0.306	0.724
Strength of auditing and reporting standards	0.447	0.706
Prevalence of trade barriers	0.631	0.730
Prevalence of foreign ownership	0.331	0.652
Business impact of rules on FDI	0.371	0.653
Intensity of local competition	0.661	0.723
Effectiveness of antitrust policy	0.459	0.723
(Low) Extent of market dominance (by business groups)	0.447	0.707
Efficacy of corporate boards	0.349	0.645
Low market disruption from state-owned enterprises	0.430	0.723
Strength of investor protection	0.128	0.641
(Low) Rigidity of employment	0.004	0.619
Regulatory quality	0.851	0.841
(Low) Tariff rate	0.067	0.695
Social infrastructure and political institutions (SIPI)		
Human capacity		
Quality of primary education	0.410	0.755
Quality of healthcare services	0.345	0.773
Accessibility of healthcare services	0.429	0.768
Health expenditure	0.129	0.677
Life expectancy	0.068	0.793
(Low) Malaria incidence	0.111	0.753
(Low) Tuberculosis incidence	0.413	0.743
(Low) Infant mortality	0.023	0.762
Primary enrollment	0.027	0.660
Secondary enrollment	0.025	0.770
Political institutions		
Effectiveness of law-making bodies	0.319	0.687
Public trust of politicians	0.301	0.697
(Low) Wastefulness of government spending	0.363	0.678
(Low) Favoritism in decisions of government officials	0.377	0.692
Government effectiveness in reducing poverty and inequality	0.329	0.687
Transparency of government policymaking	0.333	0.669
Decentralization of economic policymaking	0.334	0.674
Freedom of the press	0.341	0.694
Voice and Accountability (WB)[d]	0.605	0.742
Rule of law		
Reliability of police services	0.350	0.724
(Low) Business costs of crime and violence	0.308	0.712
(Low impact of) Organized crime	0.272	0.675
Judicial independence	0.303	0.715
Efficiency of legal framework	0.331	0.710
Property rights	0.451	0.745
(Low occurrence of) Diversion of public funds	0.379	0.749
(Low occurrence of) Irregular payments by firms	0.549	0.782
(Low) Business costs of corruption	0.457	0.739
Ethical behavior of firms	0.511	0.727
Control of Corruption (WB)[e]	0.612	0.798
Rule of Law (WB)[f]	0.678	0.811
Macroeconomic policy (MP)		
Government surplus/deficit	0.094	0.631
Government debt	0.068	0.615
Inflation	0.355	0.707
Interest rate spread	0.526	0.700

a World Bank 2008b.
b World Bank 2008b
b World Bank, World Development Indicators.
c World Bank governance indicator. See Kaufmann et al. 2008.
d World Bank governance indicator. See Kaufmann et al. 2008.
e World Bank governance indicator. See Kaufmann et al. 2008.

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Figure 6: Six levels of measurement



indicator of the competitive pressure from foreign rivals, even though they are also relevant as a measure of general openness of an economy. The direct relationship of tariff rates to productivity of firms is akin to other indicators in the NBE, in contrast to the more general MP indicators. For *taxation,* measures of taxation effectiveness are also allocated to the NBE. Although it has a relation to fiscal policy (MP), effective taxation mechanisms are best seen as an indicator of general administrative infrastructure.

Stages of development

To reach higher levels of economic development, countries experience systematic changes in the relative importance of different aspects of competitiveness for prosperity. Understanding these broad patterns is important in understanding the challenges faced by policymakers in a given country.

The New GCI model uses SIPI as a proxy for overall stage of economic development. Countries are ranked by their average SIPI score (using 2001–07 data) as well as by their score for each of the three SIPI components (human capacity, rule of law, and political stability). The countries falling into the top tercile for each of the SIPI components as well as the aggregate SIPI measure are assigned to the high stage of development group. Countries that fall into the top tercile for the overall SIPI index or its human capacity component (a group of indicators that is particularly robust to short-term policy changes) but rank lower on other SIPI components are assigned to the middle group. The remaining countries are assigned to the low stage of development group.[73]

A country's SIPI score provides a good indication of the opportunities of companies to compete at more sophisticated levels. More developed social infrastructure and political institutions make it more likely that companies can compete on efficiency or even on innovation. Weaknesses in SIPI, in contrast, often relegate companies to compete on resources or cheap labor.

Other indicators of development stage are possible, but testing reveals that using SIPI is the most revealing statistically. A number of studies have used GDP per capita to identify country groups, but we reject this because defining subgroups using the dependent variable introduces a serious estimation bias.

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Table 2: Countries by stage of development

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

Estimating the New GCI model

The appropriate weighting of individual indicators in determining overall competitiveness is a crucial part of any index model.[74] The New GCI model calculates weights based on a regression of the pooled dataset on country GDP per capita. The stability of the model is tested by reallocating individual indicators and assessing the stability of the weights and the overall score. Other similar indexes have almost invariably set weights based on subjective priors based on the literature. Yet differences in opinion in the academic literature leave the door open for different choices that can compromise the resulting rankings.

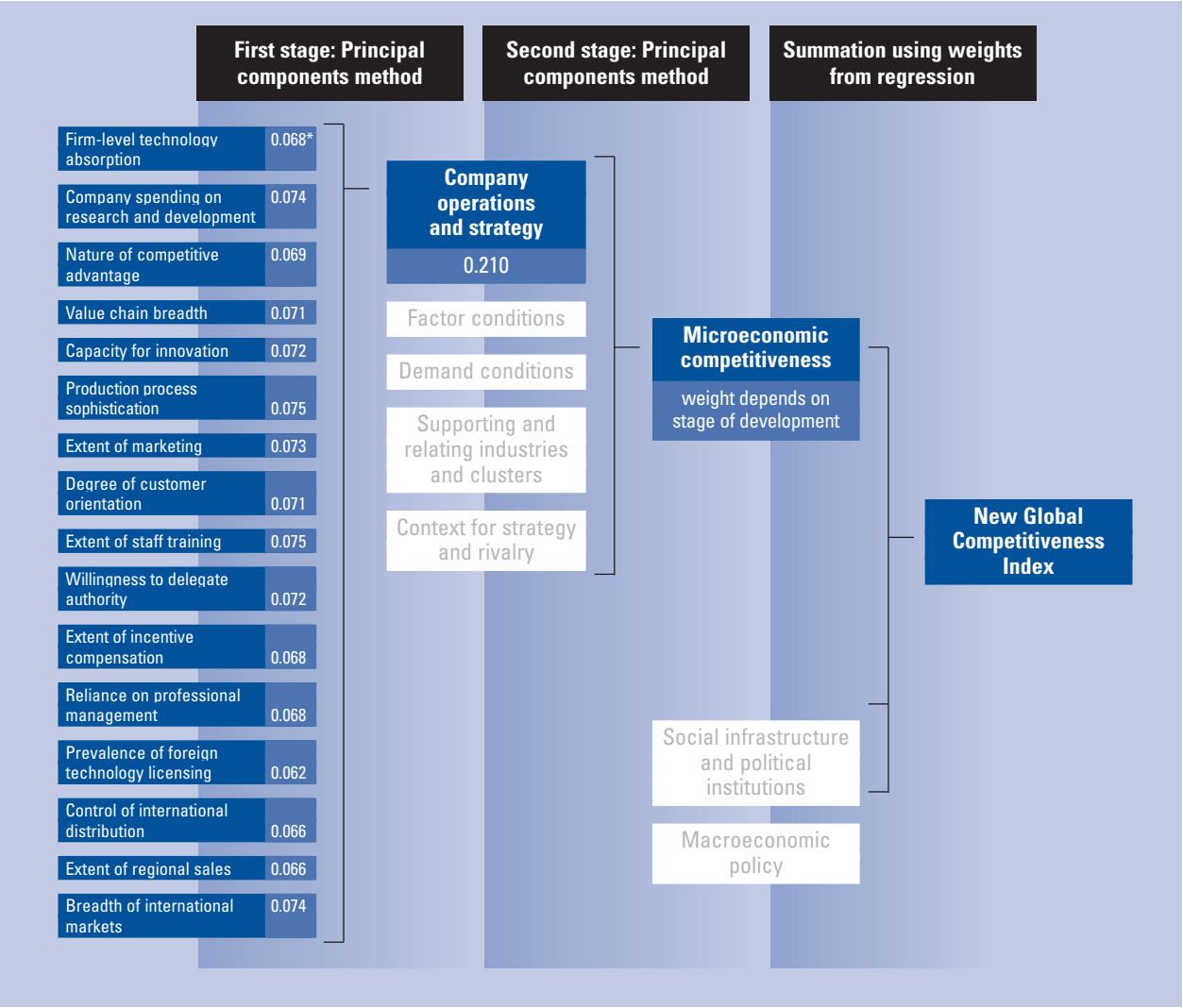
The New GCI is generated in a two-stage process. First, the weights for aggregating individual indicator scores to an overall country score are obtained using panel data for over 130 countries and up to 7 years (2001–07). The weights obtained from estimating the model are going to be kept constant over time. Additional years of data will be used to check the stability of the model over time. Second, the index score for a particular country in a given year is calculated by summing its weighted indicator values.

The New GCI model uses principal component analysis (PCA) to aggregate individual indicators (or categories of indicators). The premise of the PCA method is that within a "conceptual category," indicators are highly correlated and related to the underlying phenomenon that is being measured. Within the area of microeconomic competitiveness, the degree of correlation between indicators is very high. The New GCI model thus applies a two-step PCA procedure. First, a separate aggregation is computed for COS and for each of the four components of the NBE. Second, these five components are aggregated into an overall score for microeconomic competitiveness.[75] Figure 7 provides a sample calculation, showing the specific scores calculated for the indicators in company operations and strategy using the current specification of the new GCI model.

Within the area of macroeconomic competitiveness, the degree of correlation between indicators is relatively high within SIPI and MP but not across them, because they capture distinct concepts. The new GCI model thus uses PCA to calculate a score for SIPI and a score for MP, but does not use PCA for further aggregation.

The second step in computing the New GCI is to measure the contribution to country competitiveness of MICRO, SIPI, and MP. We specify a comprehensive regression that uses GDP per capita purchasing power adjusted (log) as the dependent variable, with scores for MICRO, SIPI, and MP for each country and year as the main explanatory variables, controlling for with endowments and year effects. The model allows the coefficients to vary by country stages of development by interacting

Figure 7: Calculation of the New GCI: Sample results



* Numbers shown are weights.

the explanatory variables with a dummy indicating the country's stage (see the section on "Stage of development").[76] The core econometric specification is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\log \text{GDPpc}_{c,t} = {} & \alpha_0 + \delta \text{HIGH-SIPI}_c + \beta_{\text{MICRO}} \text{MICRO}_{c,t-1} \\ & + \delta_{\text{MICRO}} \text{HIGH-SIPI}_c \times \text{MICRO}_{c,t-1} \\ & + \beta_{\text{SIPI}} \text{SIPI}_{c,t-1} + \delta_{\text{SIPI}} \text{HIGH-SIPI}_c \times \text{SIPI}_{c,t-1} \\ & + \beta_{\text{MP}} \text{MP}_{c,t-1} + \delta_{\text{MP}} \text{HIGH-SIPI}_c \times \text{MP}_{c,t-1} \\ & + \alpha_{\text{END}} \text{ENDOWMENTS}_{c,t-1} \\ & + \delta_{\text{END}} \text{HIGH-SIPI}_c \times \text{ENDOWMENTS} \\ & + \alpha_t \text{ year}_t + \delta_t \text{ HIGH-SIPI}_c \times \text{year}_t + \varepsilon_{c,t}\end{aligned}$$

The estimated coefficients are then scaled into weights for microeconomic competitiveness, SIPI, and MP that vary for low-, middle-, and high-SIPI countries. Table 3 reports the weights derived with the current specification of the model.[77]

Table 3: Subindex weights by countries' stage of development

Subindex	Stage of development			Linear model (all economies)
	Low (%)	High (%)	Medium (%)	
MICRO	0.21	0.48	0.35	0.31
SIPI	0.49	0.36	0.42	0.41
MP	0.30	0.16	0.23	0.28
	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

The New GCI model explains 85 percent of the variation of prosperity across countries, a remarkable result in such a dataset covering a large number of countries at highly varying levels of economic development. It shows, for the first time, that both microeconomic and macroeconomic competitiveness have an independent effect on productivity, even when controlling for the other. Many previous analyses have looked at individual measures without putting them in a broader framework.

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The growth literature, in particular, has tended to argue that macroeconomic competitiveness, especially institutional factors (SIPI in the New GCI model), dominate and predict differences not only in prosperity but also in microeconomic competitiveness. Instead, the New GCI results support an independent role for each of them.

The weights of the broad drivers of competitiveness change systematically across stages of development. At lower levels of development, SIPI matter most, followed by MP, followed by microeconomic competitiveness. At higher levels of development, microeconomic competitiveness dominates, followed by SIPI and then MP.

Calculating and interpreting the Index

For each country, the calibrated weights are applied to the set of indicator values to generate an overall Index score,[78] as well as scores for each broad category, subcategory, and narrow subcategory of competitiveness determinants.

The overall New GCI ranking provides a powerful summary of each country's competitiveness relative to peers. The patterns of strengths and weaknesses across the different categories of competitiveness provide robust information with which to set country-specific action priorities.

Changes in the New GCI ranking and indicator scores provide an important insight into a country's competitiveness trajectory over time. The relationship among the New GCI score, endowment controls, and actual GDP per capita level bear on the sustainability of a country's prosperity. Prosperity levels that are explained neither by competitiveness nor endowments are a cause for concern. Such levels may well be the consequence of short-term growth spurts with, for example, high consumption or investment in areas such as real estate that are not sustainable over time. Prosperity levels that are largely driven by endowments, especially natural resource deposits, suggest specific steps to overcome the negative economic and policy risks associated with inherited wealth in hindering future competitiveness.

The relationship of the New GCI score to other economic performance indicators, such as wages, provides further insights. Competitiveness depends not on costs, but on productivity. The prevailing wages relative to competitiveness will make a country more or less attractive as an investment location. Low wages can be a sign of low competitiveness, instead of a competitive advantage. High wages, if they are justified by high productivity, mean that a country represents an excellent value as a business location. Some countries have wages that are significantly above or below the expected wage level given the country's New GCI value. This can occur for a variety of reasons, ranging from strong unions and inflexible labor markets to recent competitiveness improvements that run ahead of wage increases.

Comparing the New GCI with the current Index

The New GCI model builds on the foundations in previous years' GCI as well as the BCI.[79] The overall rankings derived in our preliminary application of the New GCI model are broadly similar to the current GCI, underlining the continuity of the methodology. However, differences exist and are revealing in many ways.

The largest single source of rank differences between the New GCI and the current Index is the higher weighting in the New GCI associated with macroeconomic competitiveness. This greater importance is derived from the actual data. For the most advanced economies, macroeconomic competitiveness (SIPI and MP) together account for about 45 percent of the overall New GCI score, compared with 23 percent in the current GCI. For developing economies, the change is even more pronounced, with macroeconomic competitiveness accounting for 83 percent vs. 38 percent in the current model. Macroeconomic factors, especially institutional strength, have been identified in the literature as an important element of long-term prosperity differences and this importance is revealed in our regressions.

Another important difference is the role of market size. Market size, which accounted for between 6 and 8 percent of the overall score in the current GCI, is now included as a control rather than as a dimension of competitiveness. Market size can have an impact on productivity and lead to FDI inflows above the level otherwise expected, especially when the market is very large. But, as previously discussed, the literature on this point has not come to conclusive results. China, Brazil, and India will be ranked lower on competitiveness because they do not get a bonus for country size independent from their fundamental conditions.

The New GCI model also utilizes an improved set of indicators in the MP area compared to the current macroeconomic pillar. The most important change is that the savings rate is no longer included in the model, since the growing globalization of financial markets makes it increasingly less realistic that the local savings rate determines the amount of capital available.[80] These changes have a limited impact on the overall rankings. The United States will rank higher in the new MP area than in the current macroeconomic pillar, for example, largely because it is no longer penalized for its low savings rate.

Finally, the New GCI weights the aspects of microeconomic competitiveness based on the data. For example, the current GCI model gave about 60 percent of the overall business environment weight to measures of factor conditions, largely because there were more indicators available in this area. The New GCI, with no priors about the relative weights, has a lower influence of factor conditions. The impact of the weighting differences on the overall ranking is modest.

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Conclusion

The Global Competitiveness Report has long been an important tool for measuring competitiveness across countries. Our decision to develop a new approach for calculating the Global Competitiveness Index reflects our desire for excellence. The ambition to continuously integrate new thinking must be balanced with the need for a framework that has the stability needed for consistent rankings and to earn the trust of policymakers and the wider public. Hence we will introduce the New GCI in 2009, after almost two years of testing and refinement. As we finalize the New GCI, we will seek input from policymakers, business leaders, and scholars to ensure that the New GCI not only meets the highest standards of academic research but also serves the needs of practitioners.

The New GCI promises to reveal important new insights into the causes of competitiveness. It will disentangle the relationships between prosperity, endowments, and competitiveness, giving countries a way to separate the impact of externally given conditions from their own policy choices. It will help countries to identify whether macroeconomic or microeconomic competitiveness, each of which requires a very different policy process, should be at the forefront of policy action.[81] And it will give individual countries better insights into their relative strengths and weaknesses, their position compared with that of their peers, and their trajectory over time. All of these are critical elements for prioritizing policy actions in a way that targets the unique challenges any country faces at a given point in time.

Notes

1 Ciccone and Jarocinski 2008.

2 Unit labor costs (wages relative to labor productivity), a measure often used by international financial institutions, is a misleading indicator of competitiveness. It is helpful to understand the capacity for exports, much more so than pure wage costs per se. But it does not have an unambiguous relationship to prosperity and is often used to motivate policies that manage wages rather than raise productivity.

3 Solow 1956.

4 Romer 1990; Lucas 1988; see also Warsh 2006.

5 See, for example, Sala-i-Martin et al. 2004; Levine and Renelt 1992; Easterly 2001; Sala-i-Martin 1997; Mankiw et al. 1992; and Barro 1991.

6 Rodrik 2008; World Bank 2008a; Easterly 2008; Rodrik 2007; and World Bank 2005.

7 Mankiw et al. 1992.

8 Papyrakis and Gerlagh 2004; Sachs and Warner 2001, 1999.

9 Arezki and van der Ploeg 2007; Gylfason et al. 1997.

10 Gallup et al. 1998.

11 OECD 2008a; Boulhol et al. 2008.

12 Gallup et al. 1998; Nordhaus 1994.

13 Alesina et al. in Aghion and Durlauf 2005.

14 Brülhart and Sbergami 2008.

15 Fischer 1993.

16 Acemoglu et al. 2001; Hall and Jones 1999.

17 Fischer 1993.

18 Williamson 1990.

19 Mourmouras and Rangazas 2008.

20 Johansson et al. 2008.

21 Acemoglu et al. 2003.

22 Levine and Renelt 1992; Temple 2000; Barro 2002b.

23 Goodfriend 2007.

24 North 1990.

25 Kaufmann et al. 2008.

26 Rodrik 2006.

27 Sachs 2005.

28 Lorentzen et al. 2008; Weil 2007.

29 Persson and Tabellini 2007; Persson 2005; Brunetti 2002; Tavares and Wacziarg 2001; Barro 1996.

30 Bremmer 2006; Wacziarg and Rodrik 2005; Glaeser et al. 2004.

31 La Porta et al. 1998.

32 de Soto 2000.

33 Pelligrini and Gerlagh 2004; Mauro 1995; Shleifer and Vishny 1991.

34 Collier 1999.

35 Stone 2006.

36 Rodrik et al. 2004; Glaeser et al. 2004; Acemoglu et al. 2001; Hall and Jones 1999; La Porta et al. 1998.

37 Auer 2008; Dixit 2007.

38 Hausmann et al. 2005.

39 Alfaro et al. 2008.

40 Bloom and van Reenen 2007; Porter and Ketels 2003.

41 Porter 1990.

42 Calderon and Serven 2004; Garcia-Milà et al. 1996; Gramlich 1994; Aschauer 1989.

43 Ang 2008; Aghion et al. 2007; Levine 2005a; King and Levine 1993; Rajan and Zingales 1998.

44 Barro 2002a; Krueger and Lindahl 2001.

45 Council on Competitiveness 2007; Goldberg and Pavcnick 2007.

46 Easterly 2001.

47 Griffith et al. 2004; Jones 1995; Coe and Helpman 1995; Fagerberg 1994; Lichtenberg 1992.

48 Furman et al. 2002.

49 Word Bank 2008b; Ciccone and Papaiouannou 2007; Conway et al. 2005; Nicoletti and Scarpatta 2003.

50 Carlin et al. 2005; Lewis 2004; Porter and Sakakibara 2004; Nickell 1996.

51 Megginson and Netter 2001.

52 Heritage Foundation 2008; Gwartney and Lawson 2007; De Haan et al. 2006; Berggren 2003.

53 Baldwin 2003; Dollar and Kraay 2002; Frankel and Romer 1999; Sachs and Warner 1995.

54 Coe and Helpman 1995.

55 Rodrigues and Rodrik 2000.

56 Dollar and Kraay 2003.

57 Alcalá and Ciccone 2004.

58 Porter and van der Linde 1995; Jaffe 1995.

59 Porter 1998b; Porter 1990.

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60 Berger 2006.

61 Delgado et al 2007.

62 Ketels and Sölvell 2006.

63 In 29 of these countries in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Turkey, the survey was conducted jointly with the EBRD as the EBRD-World Bank Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS).

64 World Bank 2008a; Heritage Foundation 2008; Gwartney and Lawson 2007.

65 Conway et al. 2005.

66 See Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness 2008; Institute for Competitiveness and Prosperity 2008; and Center for Strategy and Competitiveness 2008.

67 Porter 1990.

68 We used this approach already in developing the BCI.

69 In the case of Ireland, we used GNP instead of GDP because of the size of dividend outflows to foreign investors. Ireland's GDP is about 20 percent higher than its GNP.

70 All results reported here and later in the chapter are for the current definition of indicators and the current specification of the model. While these specific results might change with further refinements of the model, we want to share the current results to enable a meaningful debate about our approach.

71 Porter 1990.

72 We have tested these choices statistically and found the overall ranking is highly stable to recategorization of specific indicators.

73 Exceptions of countries that come close to these cut-offs and are still assigned to the middle group are Latvia, Mauritius, and Saudi Arabia. In addition, Italy and Greece are assigned to the high group because they are EU members even though they fail the SIPI test. Brunei is assigned to the middle group because of its focus on natural resources; it otherwise meets the high SIPI test.

74 Lall 2001.

75 In order to measure microeconomic competitiveness, we aggregate COS and the four components of the NBE using PCA. Using the factor analysis, each component gets roughly the same weight. Specifically, the microeconomic competitiveness of country *c* in year *t* is computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{MICRO}_{ct} = \; & 0.21 \times \text{COS}_{ct} + 0.21\ 3\ \text{NBE-Factor Conditions}_{ct} \\ & + 0.21 \times \text{NBE-Demand}_{ct} \\ & + 0.20 \times \text{NBE-Related Industries}_{ct} \\ & + 0.20 \times \text{NBE-Context}_{ct}\end{aligned}$$

76 While a model that takes into account country stages is our goal, a linear model that generates meaningful results is an important test for the stability of the approach. Thus we also estimate the following linear model to have a useful benchmark:

$$\begin{aligned}\log \text{GDPpc}_{c,t} = \; & \alpha_0 + \beta_{\text{MICRO}}\text{MICRO}_{c,t-1} + \beta_{\text{SIPI}}\text{SIPI}_{c,t-1} \\ & + \beta_{\text{MP}}\text{MP}_{c,t-1} + \alpha_{\text{END}}\text{ENDOWMENTS}_{c,t-1} \\ & + \alpha_t\, \text{year}_t + \varepsilon_{c,t}\end{aligned}$$

77 For the regression, countries in the first tercile of SIPI ranks are assigned to the "high" group and all other countries to the "low" group. The dataset does not generate significant results if we divide countries into three groups. The regression generates coefficients for the "high" and "low" stage of development. For the calculation of the Index, we divide countries into three groups as discussed in the text. For the "high" and "low" group of countries, we use the coefficients derived in the regression. For the "medium" stage of development countries, we compute weights by averaging the estimated weights for the high-SIPI and low-SIPI countries.

78 The index for a particular country *c* in year *t* is calculated by summing its weighted microeconomic and macroeconomic components:

$$\text{GCI}_{c,t} = \omega^{S}_{\text{Micro}} * \text{MICRO}_{c,t} + \omega^{S}_{\text{SIPI}} * \text{SIPI}_{c,t} + \omega^{S}_{\text{MP}} * \text{MP}_{c,t};$$

S=High, middle, or low stage of development

79 See Porter et al. 2007.

80 The new model also uses a different scaling approach for some of the other indicators. Instead of scaling linearly with some upper cut-off points, we use the log of the indicator.

81 Porter and Ketels (2008) analyze this for the case of Russia where centralization of power has benefited macroeconomic stabilization but made progress on microeconomic competitiveness elusive.

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Part 2

Country/Economy Profiles and Data Presentation

CHAPTER 2.1

Executive Opinion Survey: Capturing the Voice of the Business Community

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The main goal of *The Global Competitiveness Report* is to provide a picture of a nation's economic environment and its ability to achieve sustained levels of prosperity and growth. Capturing this information in an accurate way does not come without its challenges, given the breadth of issues that drive national competitiveness as well as the large number of national economies covered in the *Report* (many of which are from the developing world). The Executive Opinion Survey (Survey) meets the need for up-to-date and far-reaching data, providing valuable qualitative information for which hard data sources are scarce or nonexistent, and thus complementing the hard data derived from various international sources.

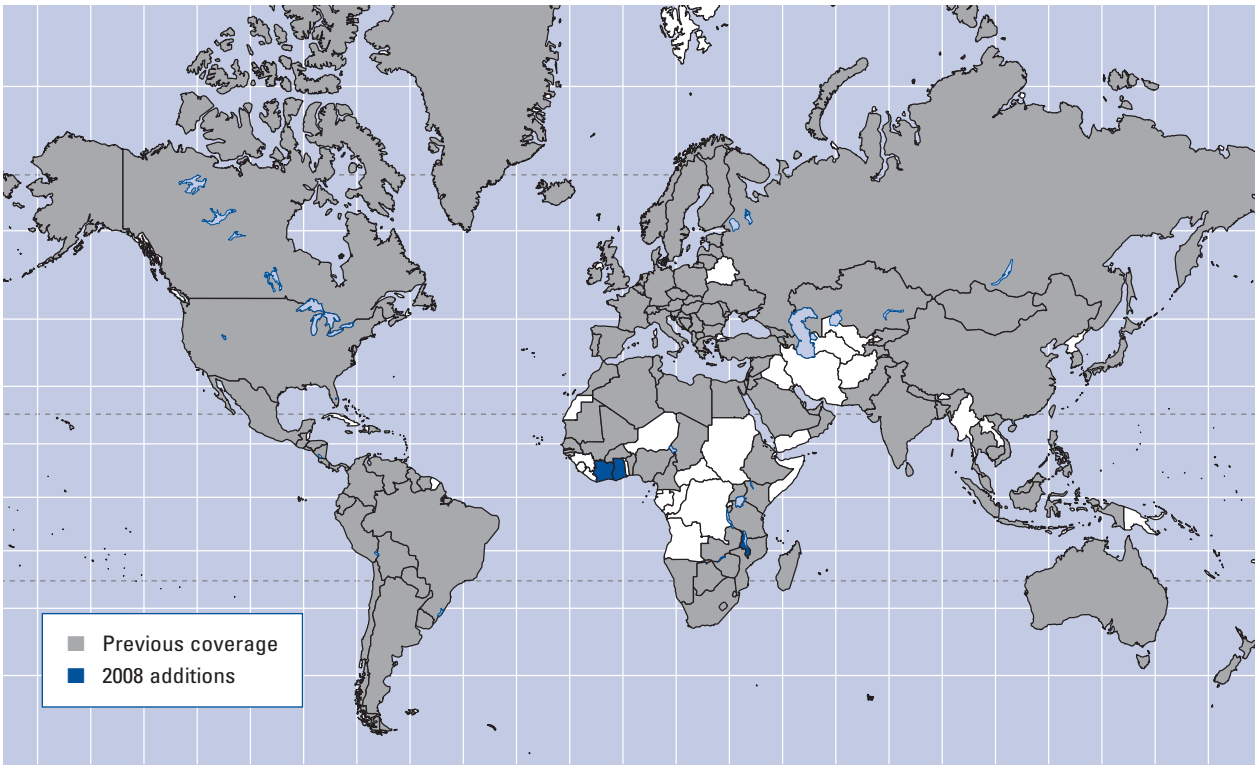
The World Economic Forum has conducted the annual Survey for nearly 30 years. This year, the Survey was completed by 12,297 top management business leaders—an all-time high—in 134 countries between January and May. This represents an average of 91 respondents per country. Table 1 shows key attributes of the Survey respondents for the 2008 dataset.

The Survey asks the executives to provide their expert opinions on various aspects of the business environment in which they operate. 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.

Geographic expansion

Since the first competitiveness report was released in 1979, Survey coverage has been expanded from 16 European countries to this year's record coverage of 134 economies from all of the world's regions (see Figure 1 for details). This year four new countries have been added: Brunei Darussalam, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana (previously covered in 2003 and 2004), and Malawi (previously covered between 2003 and 2006). 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 countries, and also because some of the hard data sources are themselves not available for some countries. However, despite the fact that some countries are not included in the *Report,* these 134 economies account for more than 98 percent of the world's gross domestic product (GDP), demonstrating that the findings are indeed global in scope.

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



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*. Because of the scope of the Survey's coverage, it is translated into more than 20 different languages.

Most questions in the Survey follow a structure that asks participants to evaluate, on scale of 1 to 7, the current conditions of their particular operating environment. At one end of the scale, 1 represents the worst possible operating condition or situation, and at the other end of the scale, 7 represents the best. See Box 1 for an example.

The Forum collaborates closely with a network of over 140 Partner Institutes that administer the Executive Opinion Survey at the national level.[1] Typically, the Partner Institutes are recognized economics departments of national universities, independent research institutes, or business organizations. This valuable collaboration helps to ensure that the Survey is conducted in a consistent manner across the globe. In addition, our partners help us in explaining the results at the national level. This better ensures that the findings are used as a tool for improving the competitiveness outlook in each country.

To this end, and in order to reach a representative sample of Survey responses from each economy, the Partner Institutes are each year required to follow a detailed set of guidelines. The process was reinforced this year with the support 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. In this way, the process is moving toward a best practice procedure, ensuring greater data accuracy and allowing for more robust comparison across economies.

Box 1: Example of a typical Survey question

Intellectual property protection in your country:

Is weak and not enforced < **1 2 3 4 5 6 7** > Is strong and enforced

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

The Survey sampling follows a dual stratification based on the size of the company and the sector of activity.[2] 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).[3]

3. Based on these lists, and in view of reducing survey bias, choose a random selection of these firms to receive the Survey.[4]

Despite the significantly increased complexity of the process this year, the 2008 Survey guidelines were followed by a large majority of Partner Institutes, improving the robustness of the sample. However, this year should be seen as a transition year, as some Partner Institutes were not yet able to implement the improved procedure fully. We expect to move much closer to a situation of full implementation in the coming year or two.

Beyond the sampling guidelines, the actual administration of the Survey to the selected group of companies is tailored at the national level to take into account differences in infrastructure, distance, cultural preferences, and other such issues. 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, and now represents 20 percent of all responses, with over 20 countries having an online usage above 70 percent. An improved online Survey was introduced this year, which allows for the inclusion of non–Latin-based languages, making the online Survey available in 13 languages.

Beyond the administration of the Executive Opinion Survey, the Partner Institutes act as the ambassadors of *The Global Competitiveness Report* and the report series. This often includes holding press events at the national level at the time of the launch, and explaining the Index findings to the public throughout the year.

Who else uses the Executive Opinion Survey?

The Executive Opinion Survey results serve as a major component of research by a number of international and national organizations, government bodies, and companies. Besides our Partner Institutes, some of our principal partners include the US Agency for International Development (USAID) for monitoring economic progress; Transparency International for their research on bribery and corruption; and Harvard University, in collaboration with the Forum's Health Initiative, in their annual global review of business perceptions and their response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Moreover, reference to the Survey data is made by many other international and multilateral organizations, government research departments, and academic institutions.

Every year the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Network publishes a number of reports besides *The Global Competitiveness Report* for which the underlying data are taken from the Survey. From the Survey 2007, the Forum published a series of industry-specific studies, including the annual *Global Information Technology Report 2007–2008* and *The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2008,* as well as the first ever *Global Enabling Trade Report 2008* and *The Financial Development Report 2008*.

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,[5] together with hard data indicators, then feed into the GCI, described in Chapter 1.1 of this *Report*.

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.[6] 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 1a: Distribution of respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2008 by country and firm size

	Sample size		Respondents by firm size						
Country/Economy	Count*	Percent online	<101 (%)	101–500 (%)	501–1,000 (%)	1,001–5,000 (%)	5,001–20,000 (%)	20,000 > (%)	No response (%)
Albania	88	0	60	33	5	1	1	0	0
Algeria	62	0	53	19	8	6	5	0	8
Argentina	81	99	26	32	10	20	10	2	0
Armenia	89	15	56	28	7	8	1	0	0
Australia	83	14	31	20	8	28	7	5	0
Austria	73	3	23	14	33	22	8	0	0
Azerbaijan	79	1	78	13	4	4	1	0	0
Bahrain	84	48	46	23	18	8	2	0	2
Bangladesh	93	0	32	25	13	20	5	2	2
Barbados	85	0	47	33	14	5	0	0	1
Belgium	89	96	55	19	3	13	7	2	0
Benin	98	0	69	14	9	1	2	2	2
Bolivia	39	77	54	21	15	5	0	0	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	90	0	72	18	6	4	0	0	0
Botswana	73	1	49	33	12	5	0	0	0
Brazil	180	64	4	8	19	41	21	8	1
Brunei Darussalam	38	24	61	34	0	3	0	0	3
Bulgaria	94	1	54	36	3	6	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	77	0	71	21	0	3	0	0	5
Burundi	87	0	82	8	6	3	0	0	1
Cambodia	79	0	29	33	23	13	1	0	1
Cameroon	63	0	59	37	3	2	0	0	0
Canada	79	75	39	18	13	18	5	8	0
Chad	116	0	95	3	2	1	0	0	0
Chile	104	0	25	22	11	29	13	0	0
China	323	2	27	22	13	22	8	7	0
Colombia	128	36	52	27	10	9	2	0	2
Costa Rica	72	56	26	49	13	13	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	82	0	74	12	5	2	5	0	1
Croatia	104	0	29	37	13	17	2	1	1
Cyprus	95	0	46	41	6	6	0	0	0
Czech Republic	89	1	4	49	30	13	2	0	0
Denmark	52	52	33	13	12	33	8	2	0
Dominican Republic	61	10	49	26	8	13	3	0	0
Ecuador	82	7	38	43	9	9	1	0	1
Egypt	104	4	12	38	13	28	8	1	1
El Salvador	77	29	39	43	9	6	3	0	0
Estonia	84	71	58	30	7	4	1	0	0
Ethiopia	97	0	62	25	6	7	0	0	0
Finland	65	98	28	23	20	25	2	3	0
France	105	3	15	21	10	29	10	13	1
Gambia, The	77	0	70	23	4	0	0	0	3
Georgia	85	60	69	16	5	9	0	0	0
Germany	71	18	25	20	6	15	13	20	1
Ghana	101	0	50	35	5	10	0	0	1
Greece	84	4	27	12	20	32	8	0	0
Guatemala	96	0	45	28	6	15	4	2	0
Guyana	89	0	67	24	4	1	0	1	2
Honduras	91	34	60	20	7	12	1	0	0
Hong Kong SAR	39	38	28	15	8	23	21	5	0
Hungary	101	1	25	32	18	21	3	2	0
Iceland	38	95	42	42	8	8	0	0	0
India	141	6	16	19	14	24	11	15	0
Indonesia	83	0	37	24	7	19	7	5	0
Ireland	59	36	36	24	20	15	5	0	0
Israel	84	95	25	45	10	20	0	0	0
Italy	85	7	28	24	12	14	11	12	0
Jamaica	55	0	58	22	15	5	0	0	0
Japan	148	5	14	19	3	23	28	13	0
Jordan	131	10	40	41	8	8	1	0	2
Kazakhstan	193	0	36	51	8	4	1	0	0
Kenya	102	0	52	23	11	12	3	0	0
Korea, Rep.	116	3	31	19	16	13	18	3	1
Kuwait	65	18	54	17	8	14	6	0	2
Kyrgyz Republic	100	0	71	19	5	2	1	0	2
Latvia	80	76	40	28	11	18	4	0	0
Lesotho	125	0	93	2	1	0	0	0	5
Libya	71	0	42	27	11	14	3	0	3

(Cont'd.)

Table 1a: Distribution of respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2008 by country and firm size *(cont'd.)*

	Sample size		Respondents by firm size						
Country/Economy	Count*	Percent online	<101 (%)	101–500 (%)	501–1,000 (%)	1,001–5,000 (%)	5,001–20,000 (%)	20,000 > (%)	No response (%)
Lithuania	109	75	38	44	9	6	4	0	0
Luxembourg	44	9	57	25	11	2	0	2	2
Macedonia, FYR	118	3	36	45	10	8	0	0	1
Madagascar	100	0	71	17	5	6	1	0	0
Malawi	97	0	54	30	7	6	2	1	0
Malaysia	70	4	24	36	9	20	4	4	3
Mali	94	0	65	22	3	6	0	0	3
Malta	47	38	55	30	6	6	2	0	0
Mauritania	59	0	85	14	0	0	0	0	2
Mauritius	44	2	43	25	16	16	0	0	0
Mexico	73	58	15	23	12	23	11	14	1
Moldova	118	0	37	35	14	13	2	0	0
Mongolia	81	1	32	38	23	6	0	0	0
Montenegro	81	0	74	16	2	2	0	0	5
Morocco	99	0	62	26	5	4	2	1	0
Mozambique	94	3	60	20	11	4	1	0	4
Namibia	43	40	40	26	21	14	0	0	0
Nepal	99	3	48	38	7	5	0	0	1
Netherlands	89	85	16	22	13	27	11	9	1
New Zealand	43	100	19	28	23	23	7	0	0
Nicaragua	81	0	51	35	7	7	0	0	0
Nigeria	87	1	36	32	6	16	2	3	5
Norway	37	43	22	32	11	24	11	0	0
Oman	142	80	36	32	13	15	4	0	0
Pakistan	130	4	42	20	18	14	5	0	2
Panama	91	2	43	27	13	9	4	0	3
Paraguay	114	5	56	32	6	4	1	0	2
Peru	84	1	2	54	19	17	6	1	1
Philippines	59	2	37	24	17	14	8	0	0
Poland	85	2	59	24	5	11	1	1	0
Portugal	75	29	15	28	17	21	8	5	5
Puerto Rico	74	99	58	19	7	14	3	0	0
Qatar	79	72	20	30	14	23	1	5	6
Romania	104	0	13	63	11	13	0	0	0
Russian Federation	343	1	17	21	33	21	4	2	1
Saudi Arabia	138	0	21	25	11	31	8	4	0
Senegal	97	1	90	8	0	1	0	0	1
Serbia	112	0	48	38	5	8	1	0	0
Singapore	136	40	24	46	14	11	4	0	1
Slovak Republic	86	0	27	41	10	20	0	0	2
Slovenia	75	1	40	17	9	9	3	11	11
South Africa	39	79	8	13	10	26	21	21	3
Spain	117	26	34	26	11	15	9	6	0
Sri Lanka	97	0	45	31	14	6	2	1	0
Suriname	54	48	65	31	4	0	0	0	0
Sweden	45	93	22	22	9	20	18	4	4
Switzerland	97	77	31	16	9	21	15	7	0
Syria	136	1	68	19	4	6	1	0	1
Taiwan, China	65	54	6	11	14	32	31	6	0
Tajikistan	99	0	75	15	4	6	0	0	0
Tanzania	97	1	51	32	7	9	1	0	0
Thailand	83	0	16	28	11	28	14	2	1
Timor-Leste	67	0	85	9	0	0	0	0	6
Trinidad and Tobago	91	16	51	21	5	18	3	0	2
Tunisia	88	7	39	40	7	13	2	0	0
Turkey	77	17	9	31	16	36	6	1	0
Uganda	100	0	69	22	4	3	2	0	0
Ukraine	116	2	57	25	10	5	2	0	1
United Arab Emirates	66	52	15	24	15	24	9	12	0
United Kingdom	63	92	38	14	16	17	8	3	3
United States	200	87	36	16	5	13	14	16	1
Uruguay	89	0	55	30	9	4	0	0	1
Venezuela	60	100	47	23	10	12	7	2	0
Vietnam	130	0	40	38	7	10	2	1	2
Zambia	85	0	72	15	5	6	0	0	2
Zimbabwe	52	25	13	17	23	40	6	0	0
TOTAL/AVERAGE (%)	**12,297**	**19**	**42**	**26**	**10**	**13**	**5**	**2**	**1**

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

Table 1b: Distribution of respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2008 by export profile and level of competition

	Share of exports (%) in total firm's sales					Level of competition				
						DOMESTIC ONLY		INTERNATIONAL		
Country/Economy	<10% share (%)	10–25% share (%)	25–50% share (%)	>50% share (%)	No response (%)	With other domestic companies (%)	With domestic and international companies (%)	From a domestic base only (%)	With activities located in different countries (%)	No response (%)
Albania	61	5	3	5	26	39	38	7	5	13
Algeria	79	2	3	5	11	35	48	0	5	11
Argentina	56	22	9	10	4	9	41	22	28	0
Armenia	55	6	9	18	12	27	38	18	12	4
Australia	72	13	6	5	4	13	35	18	28	6
Austria	45	8	5	38	3	15	25	15	42	3
Azerbaijan	67	4	4	3	23	41	42	5	4	9
Bahrain	46	7	7	14	25	19	36	19	17	10
Bangladesh	65	9	1	16	10	20	42	22	12	4
Barbados	64	9	4	5	19	29	27	12	19	13
Belgium	48	13	8	25	6	15	33	16	35	2
Benin	58	8	16	10	7	46	43	4	6	1
Bolivia	49	0	13	31	8	21	36	33	5	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	72	10	8	8	2	41	34	19	6	0
Botswana	79	4	0	1	15	29	53	5	4	8
Brazil	66	15	9	7	3	11	31	22	36	1
Brunei Darussalam	87	3	0	5	5	58	29	5	3	5
Bulgaria	74	2	5	12	6	41	27	16	7	9
Burkina Faso	66	5	3	6	19	55	30	3	5	8
Burundi	92	2	0	3	2	76	15	2	0	7
Cambodia	68	4	6	10	11	15	43	9	28	5
Cameroon	51	5	13	11	21	13	48	11	22	6
Canada	52	13	10	22	4	15	30	20	34	0
Chad	75	5	3	1	16	61	25	1	3	9
Chile	66	12	7	10	6	19	43	21	15	1
China	67	12	10	9	2	39	31	16	14	0
Colombia	71	6	2	7	14	41	33	15	9	2
Costa Rica	43	10	11	22	14	13	31	25	31	1
Côte d'Ivoire	66	11	4	11	9	32	39	13	11	5
Croatia	63	13	11	8	6	21	43	15	16	4
Cyprus	67	6	13	7	6	22	40	12	23	3
Czech Republic	44	8	10	34	4	20	21	31	26	1
Denmark	48	6	8	38	0	12	21	15	52	0
Dominican Republic	72	3	2	7	16	20	61	10	7	3
Ecuador	68	5	5	7	15	23	45	13	15	4
Egypt	70	7	11	12	1	34	29	25	13	0
El Salvador	49	13	13	12	13	21	36	16	26	1
Estonia	55	14	14	15	1	18	36	24	23	0
Ethiopia	73	1	0	5	21	41	32	11	9	6
Finland	58	6	6	26	3	15	26	18	40	0
France	46	16	13	19	6	17	19	6	56	2
Gambia, The	75	4	0	3	18	44	39	3	5	9
Georgia	79	8	1	2	9	27	47	15	8	2
Germany	37	10	17	25	11	13	13	8	65	1
Ghana	58	10	7	14	11	11	57	12	15	5
Greece	65	11	5	15	4	19	43	11	25	2
Guatemala	48	17	9	19	7	9	29	28	33	0
Guyana	72	6	4	7	11	38	37	13	7	4
Honduras	60	8	3	15	13	12	51	25	10	2
Hong Kong SAR	56	3	3	36	3	5	15	18	62	0
Hungary	51	7	11	29	2	18	27	38	16	2
Iceland	84	5	3	8	0	37	34	11	18	0
India	54	16	11	13	6	16	32	18	32	3
Indonesia	75	13	1	4	7	37	40	6	17	0
Ireland	59	3	2	22	14	14	34	15	29	8
Israel	25	5	10	58	2	10	13	18	58	1
Italy	58	7	6	19	11	15	33	13	38	1
Jamaica	65	11	5	4	15	15	51	16	18	0
Japan	53	12	15	9	11	15	17	14	55	0
Jordan	51	8	9	18	14	21	34	18	22	5
Kazakhstan	92	5	1	2	0	78	16	5	1	0
Kenya	65	7	8	5	16	32	37	9	17	5
Korea, Rep.	60	16	12	9	2	29	34	2	34	1
Kuwait	63	8	6	6	17	22	32	9	29	8
Kyrgyz Republic	55	5	4	6	30	49	30	4	7	10
Latvia	63	5	14	14	5	15	45	19	18	4
Lesotho	83	2	0	0	15	56	18	6	2	17
Libya	61	6	3	6	25	25	39	11	11	13

(Cont'd.)

Table 1b: Distribution of respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2008 by export profile and level of competition *(cont'd.)*

	Share of exports (%) in total firm's sales					Level of competition				
						DOMESTIC ONLY		INTERNATIONAL		
Country/Economy	<10% share (%)	10–25% share (%)	25–50% share (%)	>50% share (%)	No response (%)	With other domestic companies (%)	With domestic and international companies (%)	From a domestic base only (%)	With activities located in different countries (%)	No response (%)
Lithuania	58	7	9	21	5	24	39	23	12	2
Luxembourg	30	9	5	55	2	5	18	32	45	0
Macedonia, FYR	52	12	5	28	3	25	36	23	14	3
Madagascar	67	5	2	11	15	49	31	8	7	5
Malawi	73	6	4	6	10	23	47	15	8	6
Malaysia	50	9	10	11	20	20	30	10	29	11
Mali	66	10	4	6	14	39	45	1	5	10
Malta	68	9	4	13	6	26	28	17	30	0
Mauritania	61	5	8	0	25	37	41	5	3	14
Mauritius	68	5	5	18	5	16	34	18	32	0
Mexico	59	8	15	11	7	10	29	22	40	0
Moldova	62	5	10	18	5	19	46	25	10	1
Mongolia	44	15	17	22	1	33	47	12	7	0
Montenegro	69	11	0	7	12	23	51	14	9	4
Morocco	72	6	4	8	10	45	33	12	5	4
Mozambique	64	7	5	2	21	22	48	14	13	3
Namibia	67	2	0	16	14	9	44	21	16	9
Nepal	62	9	4	4	21	41	36	16	2	4
Netherlands	48	15	3	22	11	16	21	16	40	7
New Zealand	60	14	5	21	0	14	49	9	28	0
Nicaragua	64	11	2	6	16	30	48	7	11	4
Nigeria	48	22	2	2	25	30	53	7	7	3
Norway	51	5	5	35	3	8	32	5	54	0
Oman	73	8	4	9	6	13	54	11	21	1
Pakistan	57	5	8	13	17	27	38	18	11	6
Panama	21	4	5	11	58	25	42	11	14	8
Paraguay	56	4	7	7	26	32	42	11	11	4
Peru	46	19	15	11	8	14	44	20	18	4
Philippines	81	3	3	7	5	17	61	7	14	2
Poland	62	13	6	15	4	13	51	19	16	1
Portugal	41	9	9	17	23	9	27	19	36	9
Puerto Rico	73	9	4	9	4	16	55	14	12	3
Qatar	57	9	3	6	25	13	44	13	23	8
Romania	57	13	9	22	0	28	37	18	15	2
Russian Federation	84	10	3	1	2	55	33	6	3	3
Saudi Arabia	61	16	6	4	13	22	41	7	19	12
Senegal	89	2	3	5	1	61	27	8	1	3
Serbia	76	11	5	8	0	37	43	9	12	0
Singapore	17	8	4	65	5	0	1	8	88	2
Slovak Republic	36	15	12	34	3	7	43	30	19	1
Slovenia	40	13	11	31	5	8	28	23	39	3
South Africa	46	13	10	15	15	5	21	21	44	10
Spain	67	9	4	5	15	14	37	15	29	5
Sri Lanka	72	2	3	4	19	45	37	9	2	6
Suriname	70	9	4	0	17	31	50	15	4	0
Sweden	47	13	11	16	13	2	22	9	56	11
Switzerland	48	7	6	31	7	19	20	14	45	2
Syria	56	16	6	10	12	35	40	13	7	4
Taiwan, China	45	11	15	20	9	3	22	18	57	0
Tajikistan	81	7	5	1	6	69	22	3	1	5
Tanzania	69	8	1	10	11	20	62	6	10	2
Thailand	70	7	8	12	2	27	35	20	18	0
Timor-Leste	67	9	4	9	10	33	40	9	10	7
Trinidad and Tobago	67	7	7	5	14	32	31	10	19	9
Tunisia	39	13	13	32	5	33	23	15	20	9
Turkey	38	19	22	19	1	12	13	42	32	1
Uganda	66	4	4	7	19	38	43	9	9	1
Ukraine	81	9	3	6	1	66	22	10	2	0
United Arab Emirates	61	12	3	9	15	9	44	18	29	0
United Kingdom	71	6	3	11	8	33	17	8	35	6
United States	55	15	9	12	11	11	15	20	52	3
Uruguay	44	11	9	22	13	16	29	29	21	4
Venezuela	67	10	12	7	5	8	40	17	32	3
Vietnam	65	2	2	23	7	18	60	13	4	5
Zambia	79	5	4	4	9	27	39	13	16	5
Zimbabwe	48	19	8	21	4	13	35	33	19	0
TOTAL/AVERAGE (%)	**62**	**9**	**7**	**13**	**10**	**27**	**35**	**14**	**20**	**4**

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

The Mahalonobis 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 to 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 particular 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.[1]

Note

1 A total of 71 surveys in 10 countries are dropped based upon the Mahalonobis outlier test.

Following the multivariate outlier test, a univariate outlier test is applied at the country level for each question of each Survey. We use the standardized score method—also called "z-score"—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 a z-score $z_{i,q,c}$ greater than 3 or less than negative 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 known 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).[7]

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 that just 3 percent of responses from a country came from the services sector, but that sector actually represents 90 percent of the country's economy. (In practice we do not find such extremely misrepresentative samples in our data.) By applying the above weighting scheme, we would be giving a very high weight to a very few surveys. This is avoided by trimming the sector weights. More specifically, 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 adjusted accordingly.

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

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

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* (for example, .77 for the services sector in the United States);

$q_{s,c}$ 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 2008 are combined with the 2007 averages to produce the final country scores that are used for the computation of the 2008 GCI and other projects.[8]

This moving average technique, which was introduced last year, 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

Table 2: Contribution (%) of economic sectors to GDP

Country/Economy	Agriculture (%)	Non-manufacturing industry (%)	Manu-facturing industry (%)	Services (%)
Albania	22.8	9.5	12.0	55.7
Algeria	8.5	55.8	5.6	30.1
Argentina	9.4	12.5	23.2	55.0
Armenia	20.5	23.7	20.5	35.2
Australia	3.0	15.0	12.0	70.0
Austria	1.5	10.7	20.0	67.8
Azerbaijan	10.0	54.5	7.8	27.7
Bahrain	0.4	29.3	14.0	56.3
Bangladesh	20.1	10.7	16.5	52.6
Barbados	6.0	8.9	7.1	78.0
Belgium	1.0	7.0	17.0	74.9
Benin	32.2	5.9	7.5	54.4
Bolivia	15.0	17.5	14.3	53.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.1	13.7	11.6	64.6
Botswana	2.3	49.4	3.9	44.4
Brazil	8.1	20.0	18.4	53.5
Brunei Darussalam	0.9	61.1	10.5	27.5
Bulgaria	9.6	12.2	19.5	58.7
Burkina Faso	30.6	6.3	13.5	49.6
Burundi	34.8	11.2	8.8	45.1
Cambodia	34.2	7.6	19.1	39.1
Cameroon	41.1	6.9	7.2	44.8
Canada	2.2	12.9	16.5	68.4
Chad	22.7	46.5	4.7	26.1
Chile	5.5	29.2	17.6	47.7
China	12.6	14.1	33.5	39.9
Colombia	12.5	19.3	14.8	53.3
Costa Rica	8.7	7.9	21.9	61.5
Côte d'Ivoire	22.8	6.5	19.3	51.4
Croatia	7.0	10.6	20.2	62.2
Cyprus	3.1	11.1	8.2	77.6
Czech Republic	2.9	12.0	25.2	59.8
Denmark	1.8	10.6	14.0	73.5
Dominican Republic	12.4	10.3	15.1	62.1
Ecuador	6.5	36.8	9.0	47.8
Egypt	14.9	19.2	16.8	49.0
El Salvador	10.3	6.9	23.1	59.8
Estonia	4.0	10.9	18.5	66.6
Ethiopia	47.7	8.2	5.1	39.0
Finland	2.9	7.6	22.0	67.5
France	2.2	7.7	13.3	76.9
Gambia, The	32.6	7.9	5.2	54.2
Georgia	16.7	9.9	17.6	55.9
Germany	0.9	6.7	23.0	69.4
Ghana	37.5	14.9	8.3	39.4
Greece	5.2	9.8	11.0	74.0
Guatemala	22.8	6.3	12.6	58.3
Guyana	31.0	16.5	8.0	44.5
Honduras	13.9	11.3	20.1	54.6
Hong Kong SAR	–	6.0	4.0	90.0
Hungary	4.0	8.0	23.0	65.0
Iceland	5.8	13.6	10.1	70.5
India	18.3	11.6	15.7	54.4
Indonesia	13.4	17.7	28.1	40.8
Iran	10.4	32.8	11.8	45.0
Ireland	3.0	10.0	27.0	60.0
Israel	3.2	10.7	22.1	64.0
Italy	2.3	8.5	18.4	70.9
Jamaica	5.7	19.5	13.6	61.2
Japan	2.0	9.0	21.0	68.0
Jordan	2.8	10.4	19.2	67.6
Kazakhstan	6.8	24.9	14.6	53.7
Kenya	27.0	7.1	11.5	54.4
Korea, Rep.	3.3	11.9	28.4	56.3
Kuwait	0.7	48.7	2.0	48.7
Kyrgyz Republic	34.1	6.8	14.1	45.0
Latvia	4.1	9.2	12.8	73.8
Lesotho	17.3	23.0	18.5	41.3
Libya	2.8	73.5	3.8	19.9
Lithuania	5.7	12.0	21.5	60.8
Luxembourg	0.4	7.4	8.8	83.3
Macedonia, FYR	12.9	10.9	18.4	57.7
Madagascar	27.9	1.8	14.0	56.4
Malawi	34.7	6.9	12.5	45.9
Malaysia	8.7	21.2	30.6	39.6
Mali	36.6	21.0	3.2	39.3
Malta	2.8	22.4	n/a	74.8
Mauritania	23.7	24.2	5.0	47.0
Mauritius	6.1	8.0	20.2	65.7
Mexico	3.8	8.2	17.7	70.2
Moldova	17.0	7.2	17.3	58.5
Mongolia	21.7	26.0	3.1	49.2
Montenegro	13.0	12.4	12.6	62.0
Morocco	14.1	13.4	16.6	55.9
Mozambique	22.3	15.6	14.2	47.9
Namibia	9.9	18.3	13.5	58.4
Nepal	38.2	13.2	7.7	40.8
Netherlands	2.1	10.4	14.0	73.6
New Zealand	4.6	11.3	16.2	67.9
Nicaragua	18.6	10.1	17.9	53.4
Nigeria	23.3	52.8	4.0	19.9
Norway	1.6	32.3	11.0	55.1
Oman	2.0	48.0	8.0	42.0
Pakistan	21.6	6.9	18.2	53.3
Panama	7.7	8.6	7.8	75.9
Paraguay	22.1	6.9	12.4	58.6
Peru	7.2	18.5	16.3	58.0
Philippines	14.3	9.0	23.3	53.4
Poland	4.8	12.4	18.3	64.5
Portugal	2.9	8.6	16.0	72.5
Puerto Rico	1.0	3.0	40.0	56.0
Qatar	0.1	69.6	6.1	24.2
Romania	10.1	11.5	23.5	54.9
Russian Federation	5.6	20.1	17.9	56.4
Saudi Arabia	42.0	13.0	8.0	37.0
Senegal	17.9	8.0	10.9	63.2
Serbia	13.7	8.7	15.9	61.7
Singapore	0.1	5.4	28.4	66.1
Slovak Republic	3.5	10.6	18.8	67.2
Slovenia	2.5	9.5	24.6	63.4
South Africa	2.5	11.7	18.6	67.1
Spain	3.3	13.5	16.0	67.2
Sri Lanka	16.8	11.2	14.9	57.1
Suriname	10.8	18.9	5.5	64.8
Sweden	1.1	8.2	20.0	70.7
Switzerland	1.3	8.3	20.0	70.3
Syria	23.3	4.8	30.5	41.4
Taiwan, China	1.7	4.1	27.3	66.9
Tajikistan	24.4	7.8	24.1	43.7
Tanzania	44.5	10.3	7.5	37.6
Thailand	9.9	9.4	34.7	46.0
Timor-Leste	8.5	20.5	2.6	68.4
Trinidad and Tobago	0.8	53.3	6.4	39.6
Tunisia	11.6	11.1	17.5	59.7
Turkey	11.9	9.7	14.0	64.5
Uganda	32.7	15.5	9.2	42.5
Ukraine	10.9	13.3	20.5	55.3
United Arab Emirates	2.3	41.6	14.1	42.0
United Kingdom	1.0	11.2	15.0	72.8
United States	1.0	8.0	14.0	77.0
Uruguay	9.2	8.9	21.9	60.0
Venezuela	4.7	33.7	18.0	43.7
Vietnam	20.9	20.3	20.7	38.1
Zambia	18.5	13.4	11.7	56.3
Zimbabwe	18.1	9.8	12.8	59.3

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database;* World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008 Online Database.*
Note: Data are for 2007 or most recent year available.

(Cont'd.)

Box 3: Country score calculation

For any given Survey question q_i, country c's score, $q_{i,c}^{07-08}$, is given by:

$$q_{i,c}^{07-08} = w_c^{2007} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2007} + w_c^{2008} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2008} \quad (1)$$

where

$\bar{q}_{i,c}^{T}$ is country c's score on question q_i in year T, with $T = 2007, 2008$, 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:

$$w_c^{2007} = \frac{(1-\alpha) + \dfrac{N_c^{2007}}{N_c^{2007}+N_c^{2008}}}{2} \quad (2a)$$

and

$$w_c^{2008} = \frac{\alpha + \dfrac{N_c^{2008}}{N_c^{2007}+N_c^{2008}}}{2} \; . \quad (2b)$$

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

$$q_{i,c}^{07-08} = \frac{1}{2} \times \underbrace{\left[(1-\alpha) \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2007} + \alpha \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2008}\right]}_{\text{discounted-past weighted average}} + \frac{1}{2} \times \underbrace{\left[\frac{N_c^{2007}}{N_c^{2007}+N_c^{2008}} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2007} + \frac{N_c^{2008}}{N_c^{2007}+N_c^{2008}} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2008}\right]}_{\text{sample-size weighted average}} . \quad (3)$$

In equation (3), the first component of the weighting scheme is the discounted-past weighted average. The second component is the sample-size weighted average. The two components are given half-weight each. The value for α is 0.6, which corresponds to a discount factor of 2/3. That is, the 2007 score of country c is given 2/3 of the weight given to its 2008 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_1 and t_2 of the EOS, country c's score on question i is computed as follows:

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

Example

For the sake of concreteness and clarity, let us compute the score of Costa Rica on indicator 7.01 on the nature of the relations between employers and employees, which is part of the 7th pillar of the GCI.

Costa Rica's score was 5.61 in 2008 and 5.67 in 2007. The weighting scheme described above indicates how the two scores are combined. In Costa Rica, the size of the sample was 57 in 2007 and 72 in 2008. Using $\alpha = 0.6$ and applying formulas (2a) and (2b) yield weights of 44.2 percent for 2007 and 55.8 percent for 2008. The final country score for this question is given by formula (1):

$$\underbrace{0.442 \times 5.67}_{2007} + \underbrace{0.558 \times 5.61}_{2008} = 5.63 \, .$$

This is the score used in the computation of the GCI. Although numbers were rounded to two decimal places in this example and are shown to one decimal place in the data tables, exact figures were used in the actual calculation.

several reasons for doing this. First, it makes results less sensitive to the specific point in time when the Survey is administered. Second, it increases the amount of available information by providing a larger sample size. Additionally, because the Survey is carried out during the first quarter of the year, the average of the responses in the first quarter of 2007 and first quarter 2008 better aligns the Survey data with many of the hard data indicators, which are year-average data.

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

Conclusion

The World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey is a unique tool for capturing the opinion of business leaders throughout the world concerning the many factors that not only impact the environment in which businesses operate, but in turn largely dictate the competitiveness of a nation. With coverage of 134 countries and with over 12,000 responses annually, the Survey is by far the largest poll of its kind. A project of this scale would not be possible without the incredible work carried out by the Forum's network of over 140 Partner Institutes.

This year, the Survey has undergone a major overhaul with the help of world-class experts and practitioners. Improvements have been made throughout the process in order to further enhance the population representation of the sample and the statistical significance and the robustness of the results. In the future, we will continue to pursue efforts to enhance the Survey.

Notes

1 Please refer to the list of Partner Institutes at the beginning of this *Report*.

2 The Survey sampling guidelines each year emphasize the need to have a sample with a sufficient presence of large companies because these companies tend to have better knowledge about the overall economy and the relative quality of the business environment. The size stratification of the sample helps to better achieve this goal.

3 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.

4 In order to reach the required number of surveys in each country (80 for most economies and 300 for the BRIC countries and the United States), a Partner Institute uses the response rate from previous years.

5 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.

6 The completion rate is the proportion of unanswered questions among the 120 core questions in the survey instrument.

7 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.

8 For details about the 2007 dataset of the Survey, please refer to Browne and Geiger 2007.

Reference

Browne, C. and T. Geiger. 2007. "The Executive Opinion Survey: The Voice of the Business Community." *The Global Competitiveness Report 2007–2008*. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan. 85–95.

2.2

Country/Economy Profiles

How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

The Country Profiles section presents a two-page profile for each of the 134 economies covered by *The Global Competitiveness Report 2008–2009*.

Page 1

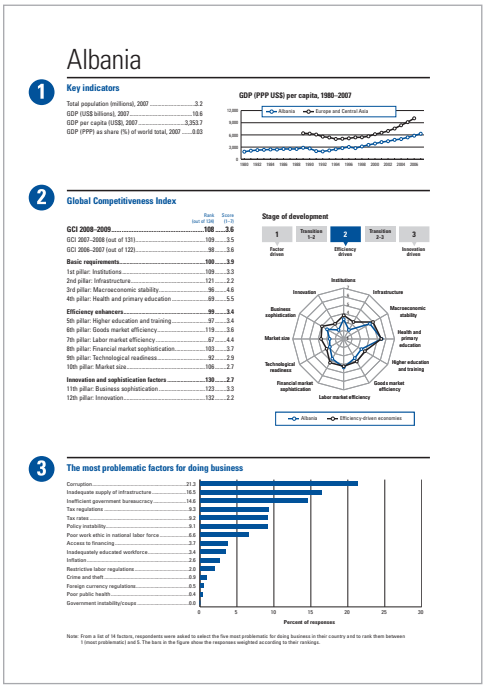
1 Key indicators

The first section presents a selection of key indicators:

- Population figures come from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s *State of World Population 2007,* the World Bank's *World Development Indicators 2008,* and the Economist Intelligence Unit's *CountryData Database,* as well as national sources.

- Macroeconomic data come from the April 2008 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 2007 (or the period for which data are available) for the economy under review (blue line). The source for these figures is the April 2008 edition of the IMF's *World Economic Outlook*. Note that no data are available for Montenegro and 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 (only available through 2006) are from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators Online Database* (data retrieved in August 2008).



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 134 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 up 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 2008 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 ones, and to rank those from 1 (most problematic) to 5. The results were then tabulated and weighted according to the ranking assigned by respondents.

Page 2

4 The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

This page 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.

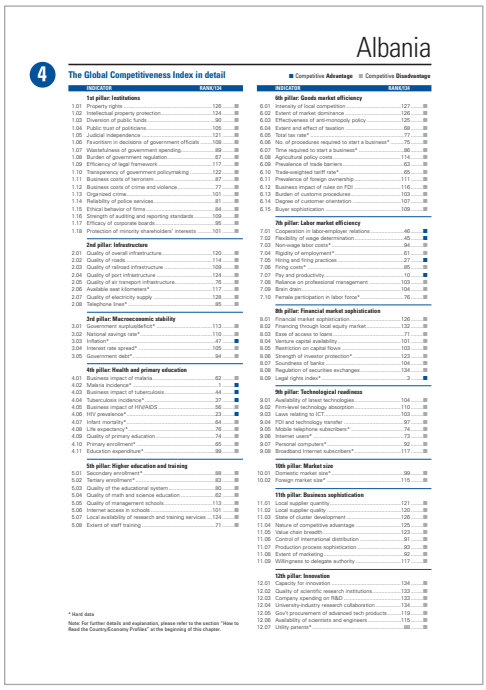
Next to the rank, a colored square indicates whether the indicator constitutes an advantage (blue square) or a disadvantage (black square) for the country. In order to identify variables as advantages or disadvantages, the following rules were applied:

- For those economies ranked in the top 10 in the overall GCI, individual variables ranked between 1 and 10 are considered to be advantages. Any variables ranked below 10 are considered to be disadvantages. For instance, in the case of Switzerland which is ranked 2nd overall, its 3rd rank in the variable *Efficiency of the legal framework* makes this variable a competitive advantage, whereas the time required to start a business, on which it ranks 42nd, constitutes a competitive disadvantage for the country.

- For those economies ranked from 11 to 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 Malaysia, ranked 21st overall, its rank of 20th for the quality of scientific research institutions makes this variable a competitive advantage. On the other hand, the penetration rate of personal computers, in which Malaysia ranks 38th, represents a competitive disadvantage.

- For those economies ranked lower than 50 in the overall GCI, any individual variables ranked higher than 51 are considered as advantages. Any variables ranked lower than 50 are considered as disadvantages. For Vietnam, ranked 70th overall, variable *Extent of marketing* constitutes a disadvantage (98th), whereas the relatively narrow interest spread (3.7 percent) constitutes a competitive advantage (rank 39th).

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.


Albania

4 The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

INDICATOR	RANK/136
1st pillar: Institutions	
1.01 Property rights	126
1.02 Intellectual property protection	124
1.03 Diversion of public funds	90
1.04 Public trust of politicians	105
1.05 Judicial independence	121
1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	109
1.07 Wastefulness of government spending	89
1.08 Burden of government regulation	67
1.09 Efficiency of legal framework	117
1.10 Transparency of government policymaking	122
1.11 Business costs of terrorism	87
1.12 Business costs of crime and violence	77
1.13 Organized crime	101
1.14 Reliability of police services	81
1.15 Ethical behavior of firms	94
1.16 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	109
1.17 Efficacy of corporate boards	95
1.18 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	101
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	120
2.02 Quality of roads	114
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	109
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	124
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	76
2.06 Available seat kilometers*	117
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	128
2.08 Telephone lines*	85
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	
3.01 Government surplus/deficit*	113
3.02 National savings rate*	110
3.03 Inflation*	47
3.04 Interest rate spread*	105
3.05 Government debt*	94
4th pillar: Health and primary education	
4.01 Business impact of malaria	62
4.02 Malaria incidence*	1
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	44
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*	37
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	56
4.06 HIV prevalence*	23
4.07 Infant mortality*	64
4.08 Life expectancy*	76
4.09 Quality of primary education	74
4.10 Primary enrollment*	65
4.11 Education expenditure*	99
5th pillar: Higher education and training	
5.01 Secondary enrollment*	88
5.02 Tertiary enrollment*	83
5.03 Quality of the educational system	80
5.04 Quality of math and science education	62
5.05 Quality of management schools	113
5.06 Internet access in schools	101
5.07 Local availability of research and training services	124
5.08 Extent of staff training	71
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
6.01 Intensity of local competition	127
6.02 Extent of market dominance	126
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	125
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	69
6.05 Total tax rate*	77
6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business*	75
6.07 Time required to start a business*	86
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	114
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	63
6.10 Trade-weighted tariff rate*	65
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	111
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	116
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	103
6.14 Degree of customer orientation	107
6.15 Buyer sophistication	109
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	46 ■
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	45 ■
7.03 Non-wage labor costs*	94
7.04 Rigidity of employment*	61
7.05 Hiring and firing practices	27 ■
7.06 Firing costs*	85
7.07 Pay and productivity	10 ■
7.08 Reliance on professional management	103
7.09 Brain drain	104
7.10 Female participation in labor force*	76
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	
8.01 Financial market sophistication	126
8.02 Financing through local equity market	132
8.03 Ease of access to loans	71
8.04 Venture capital availability	101
8.05 Restriction on capital flows	103
8.06 Strength of investor protection*	123
8.07 Soundness of banks	104
8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges	134
8.09 Legal rights index*	3 ■
9th pillar: Technological readiness	
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	104
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	110
9.03 Laws relating to ICT	103
9.04 FDI and technology transfer	97
9.05 Mobile telephone subscribers*	74
9.06 Internet users*	73
9.07 Personal computers*	92
9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers*	117
10th pillar: Market size	
10.01 Domestic market size*	99
10.02 Foreign market size*	115
11th pillar: Business sophistication	
11.01 Local supplier quantity	121
11.02 Local supplier quality	120
11.03 State of cluster development	126
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	125
11.05 Value chain breadth	123
11.06 Control of international distribution	91
11.07 Production process sophistication	93
11.08 Extent of marketing	92
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	117
12th pillar: Innovation	
12.01 Capacity for innovation	134
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	133
12.03 Company spending on R&D	133
12.04 University-industry research collaboration	134
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	119
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	115
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.

List of Countries/Economies

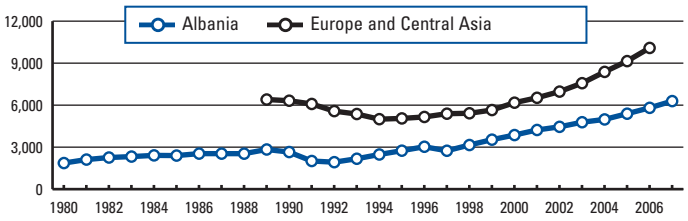
Country/Economy	Page
Albania	84
Algeria	86
Argentina	88
Armenia	90
Australia	92
Austria	94
Azerbaijan	96
Bahrain	98
Bangladesh	100
Barbados	102
Belgium	104
Benin	106
Bolivia	108
Bosnia and Herzegovina	110
Botswana	112
Brazil	114
Brunei Darussalam	116
Bulgaria	118
Burkina Faso	120
Burundi	122
Cambodia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

Albania

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....3.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....10.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....3,353.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.03

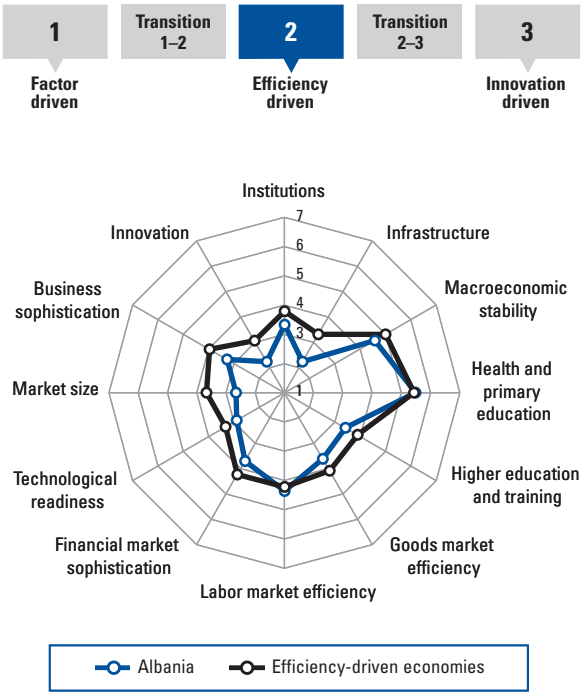
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



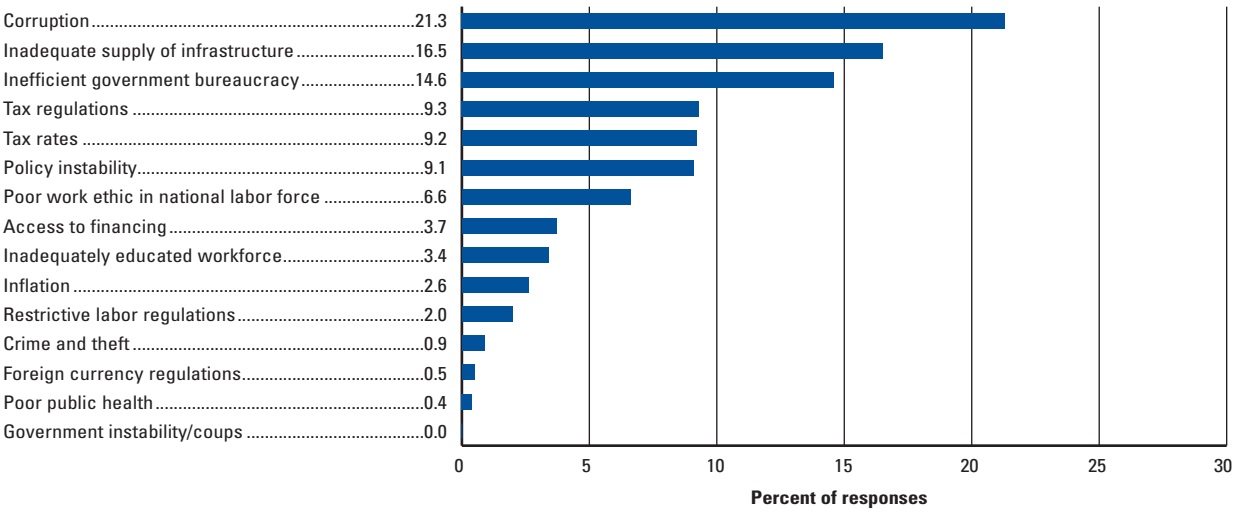
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**108**	**3.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	109	3.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	98	3.6
Basic requirements	**100**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	109	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	121	2.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	96	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	69	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	**99**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	97	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	119	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	67	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	103	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	92	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	106	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**130**	**2.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	123	3.3
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Albania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	126	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	124	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	90	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	105	■
1.05	Judicial independence	121	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	108	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	89	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	67	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	117	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	122	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	87	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	77	■
1.13	Organized crime	101	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	81	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	84	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	109	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	95	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	101	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	120	■
2.02	Quality of roads	114	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	109	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	124	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	76	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	117	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	128	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	85	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	113	■
3.02	National savings rate*	110	■
3.03	Inflation*	47	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	105	■
3.05	Government debt*	94	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	62	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	44	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	37	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	56	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	64	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	76	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	74	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	65	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	99	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	88	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	83	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	80	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	62	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	113	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	101	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	124	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	71	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	127	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	126	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	125	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	68	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	77	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	86	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	114	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	63	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	65	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	111	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	116	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	103	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	107	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	109	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	46	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	45	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	94	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	61	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	27	■
7.06	Firing costs*	85	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	10	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	103	■
7.09	Brain drain	104	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	76	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	126	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	132	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	71	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	101	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	103	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	123	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	104	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	134	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	3	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	104	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	110	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	103	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	97	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	74	■
9.06	Internet users*	73	■
9.07	Personal computers*	92	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	117	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	99	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	115	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	121	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	120	■
11.03	State of cluster development	126	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	125	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	123	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	91	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	93	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	92	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	117	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	134	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	133	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	133	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	134	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	119	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	115	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

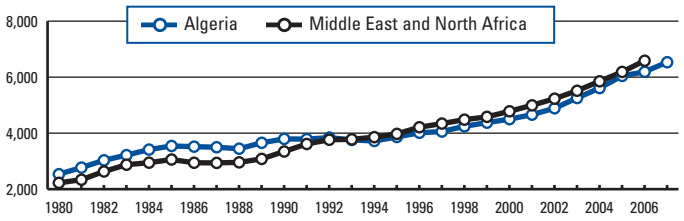
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Algeria

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....33.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....131.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....3,824.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.35

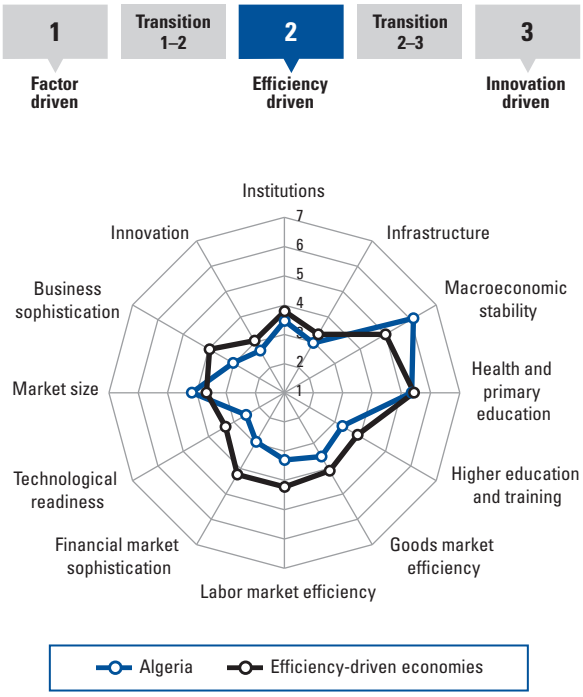
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



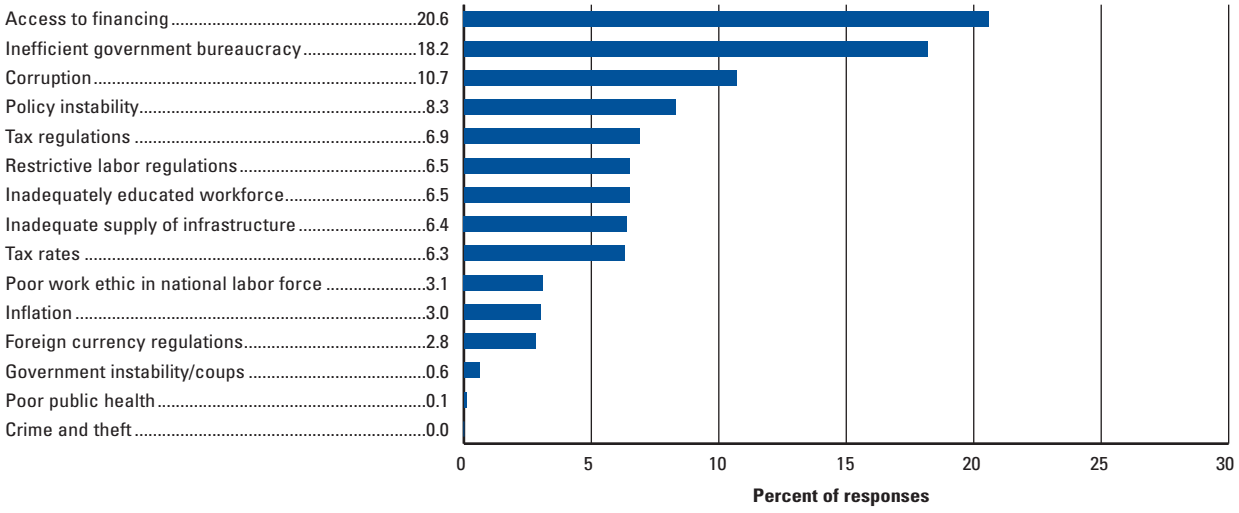
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**99**	**3.7**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	81	3.9
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	77	3.9
Basic requirements	**61**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	102	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	84	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	5	6.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	76	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**113**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	102	3.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	124	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	132	3.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	132	2.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	114	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	51	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**126**	**2.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	132	3.0
12th pillar: Innovation	113	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Algeria

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	115	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	120	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	94	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	72	■
1.05	Judicial independence	100	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	52	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	48	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	117	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	90	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	112	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	123	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	85	■
1.13	Organized crime	86	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	72	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	100	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	125	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	132	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	104	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	85	■
2.02	Quality of roads	77	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	63	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	103	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	106	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	72	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	74	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	95	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	8	■
3.02	National savings rate*	4	■
3.03	Inflation*	55	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	77	■
3.05	Government debt*	23	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	97	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	68	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	101	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	67	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	87	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	95	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	76	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	103	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	50	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	56	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	78	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	80	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	122	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	99	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	117	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	113	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	111	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	128	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	113	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	63	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	114	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	58	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	118	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	117	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	51	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	106	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	87	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	128	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	130	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	115	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	126	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	131	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	91	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	129	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	125	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	106	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	99	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	119	■
7.06	Firing costs*	28	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	132	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	112	■
7.09	Brain drain	123	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	117	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	130	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	118	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	122	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	118	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	131	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	134	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	128	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	117	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	128	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	129	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	132	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	71	■
9.06	Internet users*	98	■
9.07	Personal computers*	115	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	82	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	52	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	41	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	113	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	130	■
11.03	State of cluster development	120	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	130	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	132	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	126	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	122	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	130	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	132	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	133	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	108	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	116	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	124	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	118	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	41	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

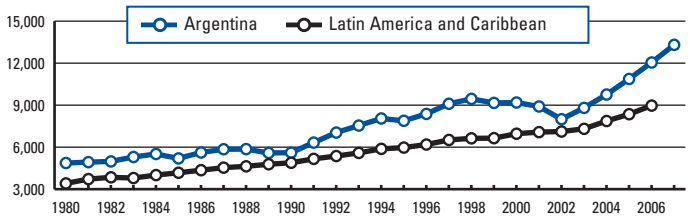
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Argentina

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 39.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 260.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 6,606.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.80

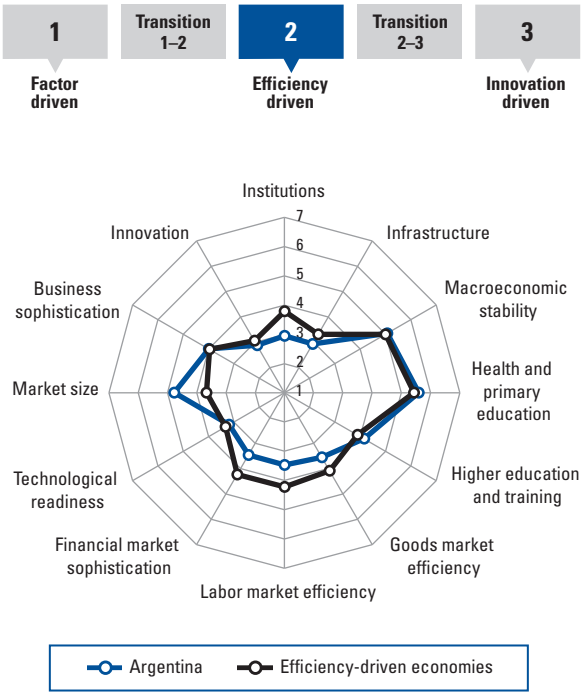
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



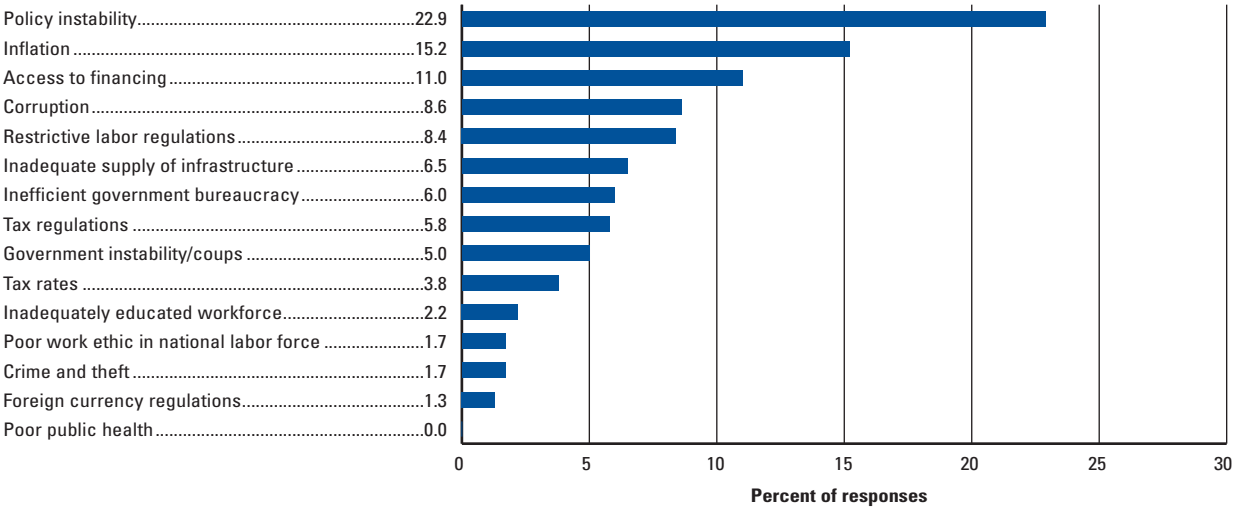
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**88**	**3.9**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	85	3.9
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	70	4.0
Basic requirements	**89**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	128	2.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	87	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	64	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	61	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**81**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	56	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	122	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	130	3.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	117	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	76	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	24	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**81**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	71	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	98	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Argentina

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	127	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	116	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	125	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	131	■
1.05	Judicial independence	125	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	128	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	126	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	119	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	126	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	132	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	38	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	111	■
1.13	Organized crime	94	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	130	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	120	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	100	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	91	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	117	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	89	■
2.02	Quality of roads	89	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	76	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	92	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	123	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	30	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	102	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	57	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	41	■
3.02	National savings rate*	41	■
3.03	Inflation*	108	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	24	■
3.05	Government debt*	97	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	49	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	65	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	49	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	55	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	66	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	79	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	60	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	42	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	97	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	14	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	76	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	75	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	22	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	105	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	98	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	26	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	90	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	60	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	86	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	109	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	84	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	106	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	130	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	126	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	117	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	70	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	120	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	129	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	90	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	96	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	126	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	116	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	111	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	48	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	120	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	128	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	103	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	79	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	120	■
7.06	Firing costs*	121	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	125	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	54	■
7.09	Brain drain	59	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	66	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	88	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	103	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	119	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	108	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	127	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	81	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	129	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	74	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	99	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	83	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	106	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	111	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	49	■
9.06	Internet users*	60	■
9.07	Personal computers*	66	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	48	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	21	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	38	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	62	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	65	■
11.03	State of cluster development	82	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	127	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	106	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	108	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	71	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	43	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	55	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	79	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	90	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	81	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	75	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	123	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	81	■
12.07	Utility patents*	45	■

* Hard data

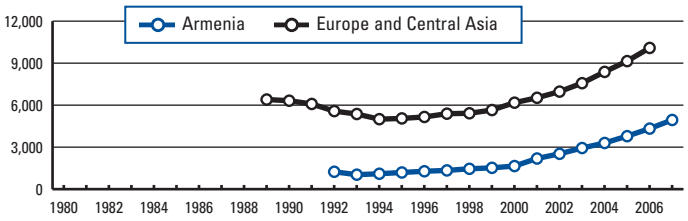
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Armenia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 3.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 8.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 2,297.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.03

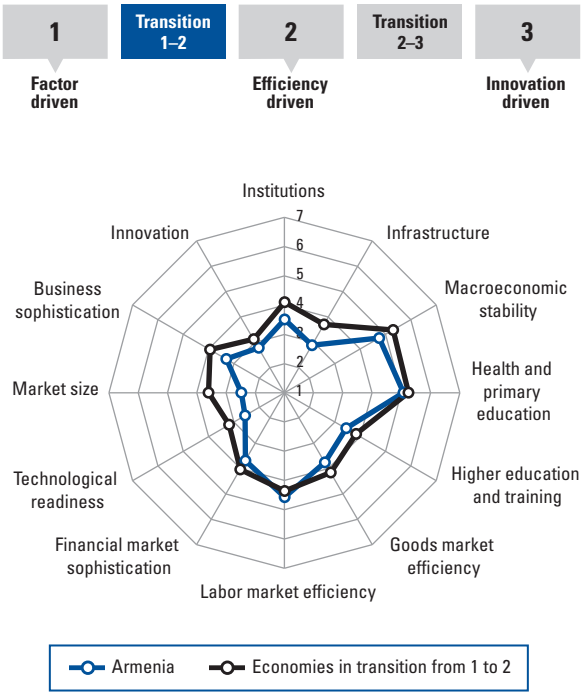
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



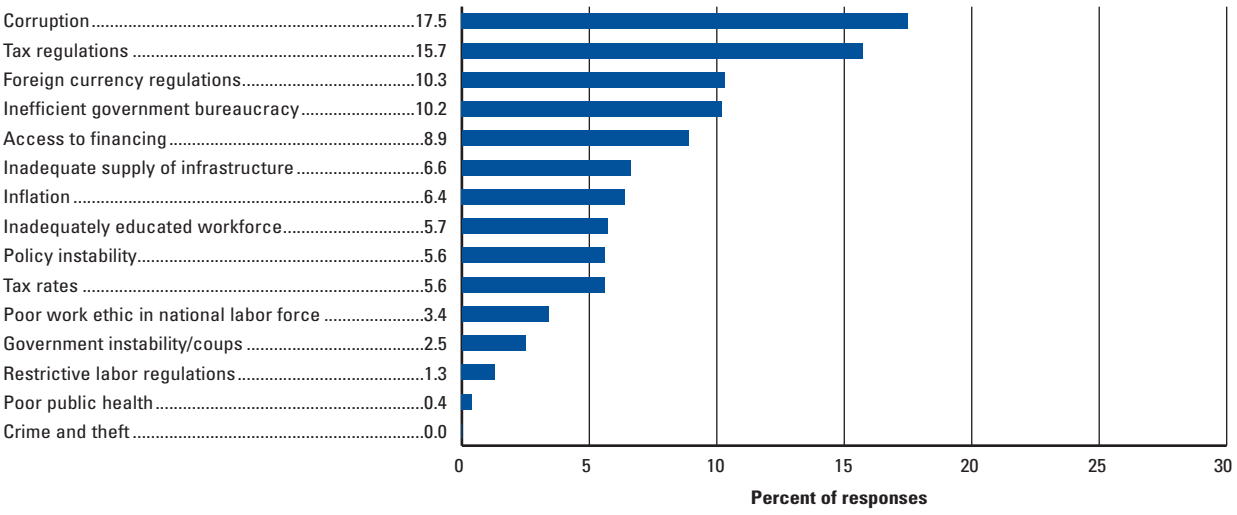
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**97**	**3.7**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	93	3.8
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	80	3.9
Basic requirements	**93**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	96	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	90	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	83	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	97	5.1
Efficiency enhancers	**103**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	94	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	110	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	45	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	107	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	112	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	111	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**113**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	120	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	106	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Armenia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	69	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	108	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	110	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	104	■
1.05	Judicial independence	123	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	94	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	77	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	71	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	97	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	103	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	33	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	32	■
1.13	Organized crime	67	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	95	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	115	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	97	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	123	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	124	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	91	■
2.02	Quality of roads	79	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	83	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	115	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	85	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	99	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	89	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	65	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	103	■
3.02	National savings rate*	38	■
3.03	Inflation*	61	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	117	■
3.05	Government debt*	26	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	67	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	67	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	69	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	75	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	49	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	84	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	87	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	82	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	109	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	97	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	57	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	65	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	98	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	76	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	124	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	103	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	125	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	117	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	132	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	133	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	132	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	84	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	42	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	38	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	30	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	104	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	41	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	84	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	87	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	122	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	108	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	88	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	58	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	34	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	80	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	51	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	16	■
7.06	Firing costs*	19	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	47	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	125	■
7.09	Brain drain	106	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	41	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	107	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	112	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	120	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	130	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	60	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	88	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	119	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	116	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	109	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	105	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	92	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	123	■
9.06	Internet users*	102	■
9.07	Personal computers*	62	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	102	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	106	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	125	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	114	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	111	■
11.03	State of cluster development	130	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	60	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	94	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	122	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	103	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	123	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	123	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	68	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	101	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	96	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	116	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	122	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	80	■
12.07	Utility patents*	63	■

* Hard data

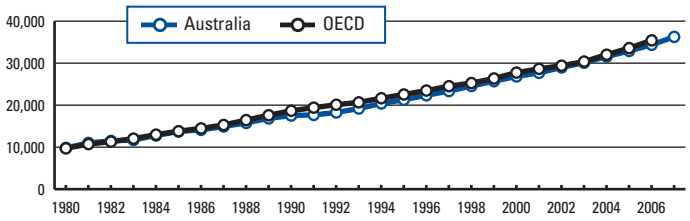
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Australia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 20.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 908.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 43,312.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 1.18

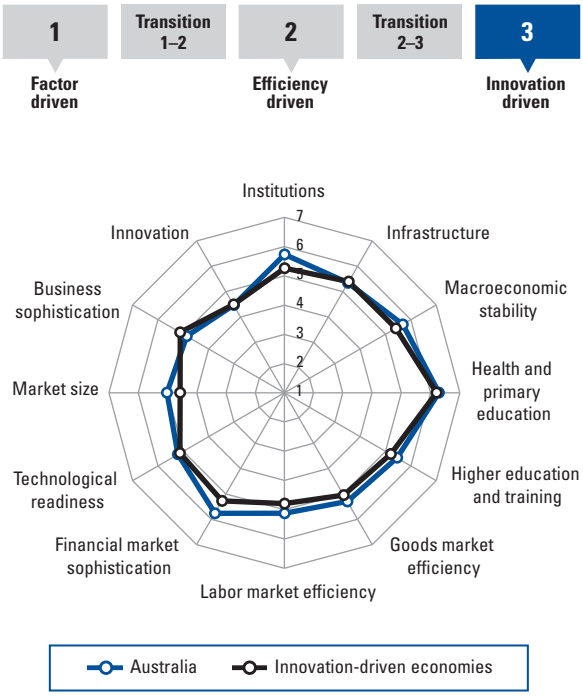
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



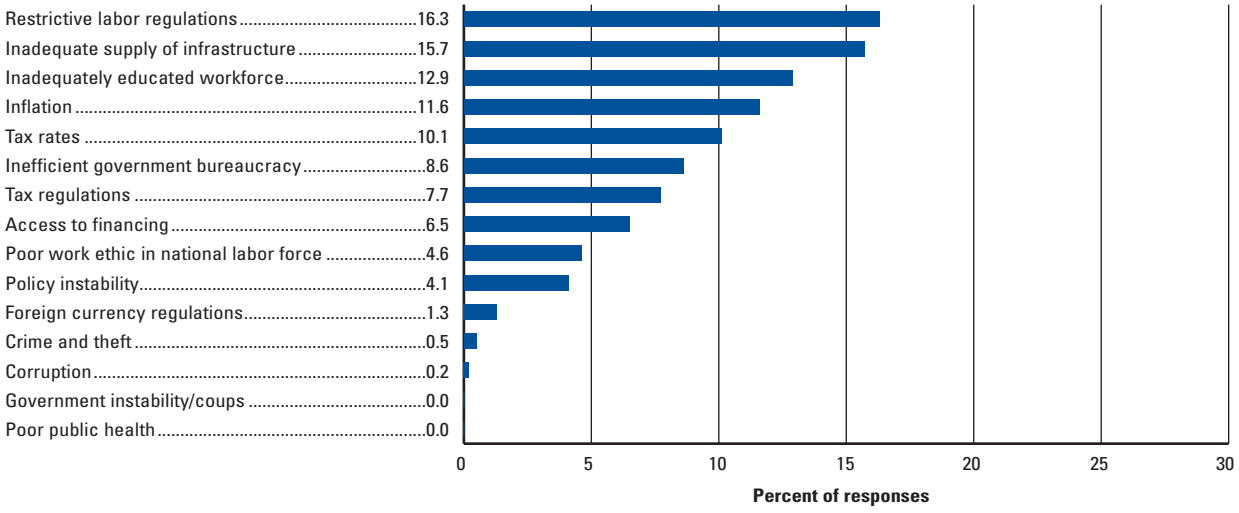
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**18**	**5.2**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	19	5.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	16	5.2
Basic requirements	**15**	**5.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	12	5.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	21	5.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	28	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	15	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	**10**	**5.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	14	5.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	10	5.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	9	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	6	5.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	19	5.2
10th pillar: Market size	19	5.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**22**	**4.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	26	4.9
12th pillar: Innovation	20	4.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Australia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	13	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	10	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	8	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	15	■
1.05	Judicial independence	8	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	10	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	16	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	85	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	10	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	9	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	74	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	38	■
1.13	Organized crime	27	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	14	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	10	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	2	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	12	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	25	■
2.02	Quality of roads	31	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	26	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	41	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	19	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	8	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	22	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	18	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	45	■
3.02	National savings rate*	69	■
3.03	Inflation*	34	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	68	■
3.05	Government debt*	20	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	30	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	73	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	17	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	8	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	35	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	26	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	2	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	10	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	39	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	48	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	1	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	15	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	9	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	19	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	11	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	18	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	15	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	17	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	18	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	14	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	62	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	88	■
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	5	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	22	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	97	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	37	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	59	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	22	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	17	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	19	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	37	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	75	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	85	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	4	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	46	■
7.06	Firing costs*	7	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	26	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	4	■
7.09	Brain drain	38	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	42	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	7	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	12	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	6	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	13	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	52	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	39	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	4	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	3	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	3	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	20	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	17	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	15	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	12	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	32	■
9.06	Internet users*	24	■
9.07	Personal computers*	16	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	20	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	17	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	34	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	42	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	14	■
11.03	State of cluster development	34	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	37	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	72	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	33	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	23	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	10	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	14	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	29	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	8	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	23	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	19	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	30	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	33	■
12.07	Utility patents*	15	■

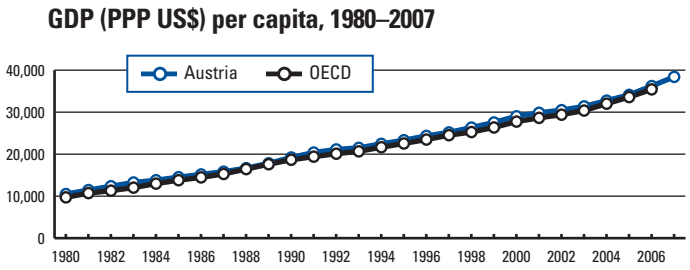
* Hard data

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

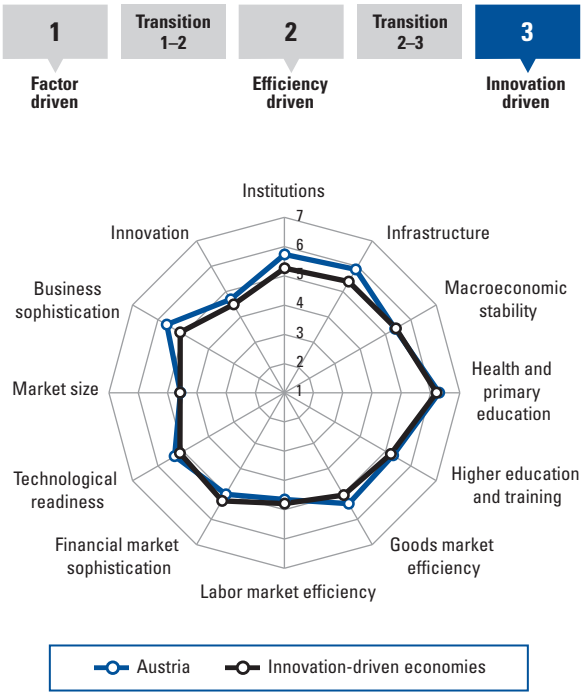
Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 8.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 373.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 45,181.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.49



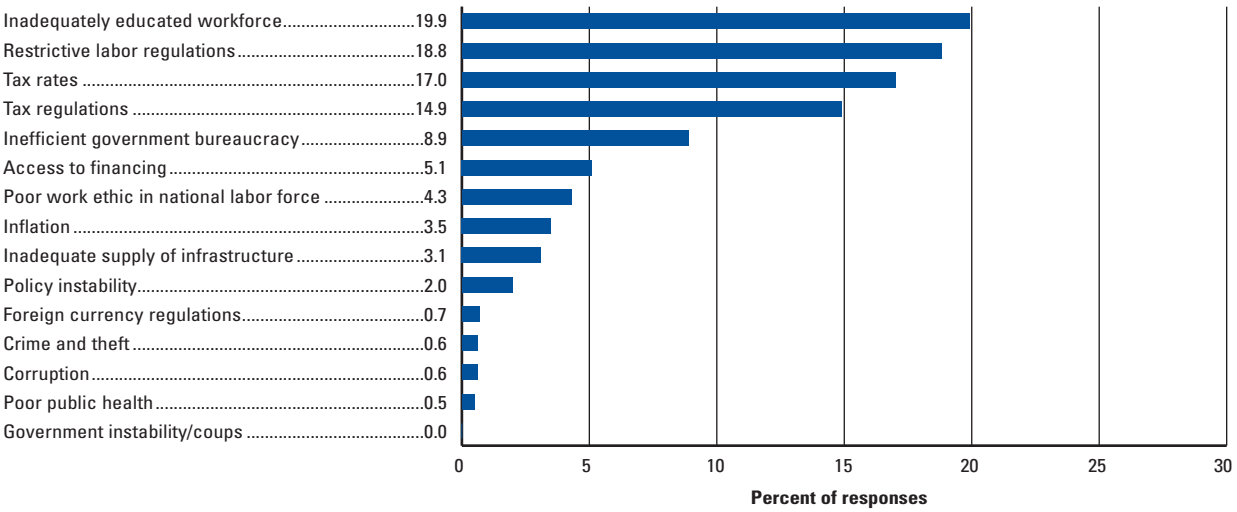
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**14**	**5.2**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	15	5.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	18	5.2
Basic requirements	**9**	**5.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	11	5.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	10	5.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	44	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	13	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	**20**	**5.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	17	5.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	5	5.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	39	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	33	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	16	5.3
10th pillar: Market size	32	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**12**	**5.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	6	5.6
12th pillar: Innovation	15	4.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Austria

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	15	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	17	■
1.05	Judicial independence	11	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	18	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	25	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	39	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	8	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	25	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	8	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	11	■
1.13	Organized crime	10	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	13	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	11	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	17	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	6	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6	■
2.02	Quality of roads	6	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	12	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	34	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	13	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	40	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	11	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	27	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	70	■
3.02	National savings rate*	53	■
3.03	Inflation*	29	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	15	■
3.05	Government debt*	103	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	19	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	8	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	24	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	7	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	12	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	16	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	27	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	28	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	20	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	37	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	14	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	25	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	16	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	7	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	16	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	18	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	2	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	7	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	67	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	104	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	64	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	22	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	9	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	18	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	31	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	11	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	2	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	7	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	133	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	112	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	65	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	87	■
7.06	Firing costs*	5	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	83	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	14	■
7.09	Brain drain	22	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	45	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	17	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	35	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	37	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	34	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	17	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	98	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	26	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	24	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	12	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	7	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	6	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	53	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	12	■
9.06	Internet users*	25	■
9.07	Personal computers*	15	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	24	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	34	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	27	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	1	■
11.03	State of cluster development	17	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	7	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	10	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	7	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	9	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	7	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	9	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	12	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	18	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	15	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	13	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	40	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	21	■
12.07	Utility patents*	17	■

* Hard data

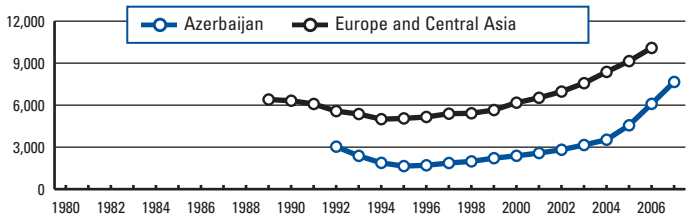
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Azerbaijan

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....8.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....31.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....3,662.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.11

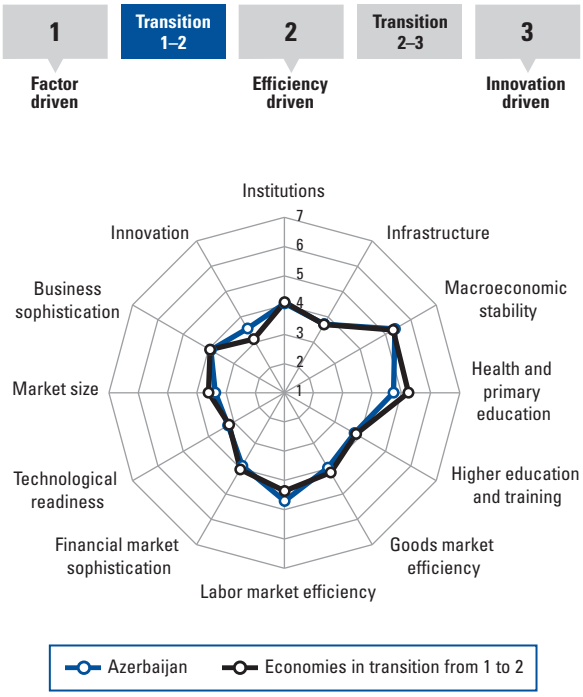
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



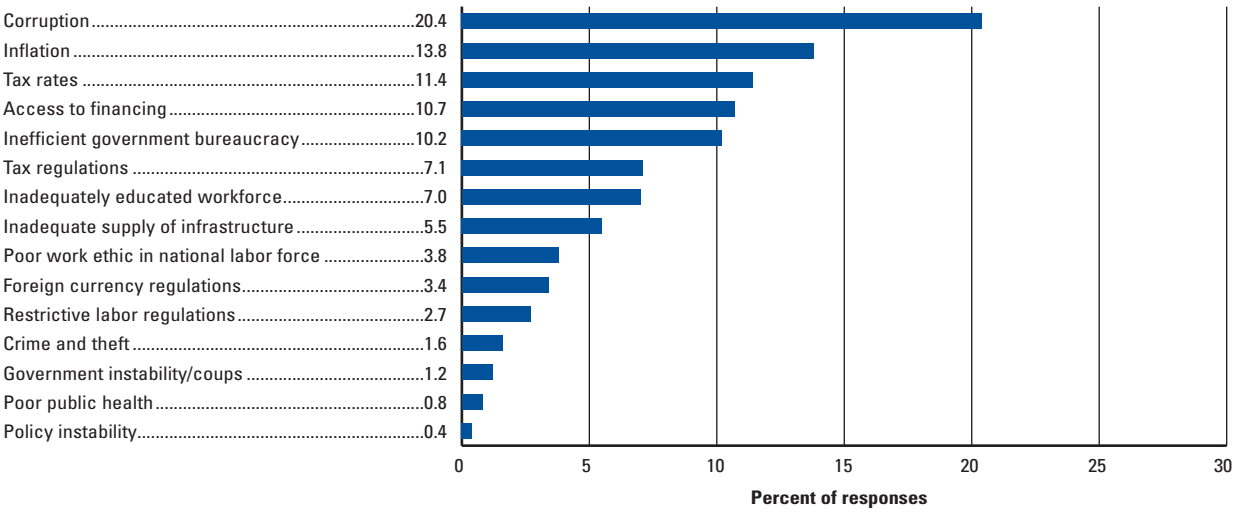
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**69**	**4.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	66	4.1
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	62	4.1
Basic requirements	**62**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	62	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	61	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	45	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	102	4.7
Efficiency enhancers	**79**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	80	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	89	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	34	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	92	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	72	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	73	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**57**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	81	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	40	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Azerbaijan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	80	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	69	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	73	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	43	■
1.05	Judicial independence	84	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	55	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	55	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	15	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	64	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	83	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	43	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	24	■
1.13	Organized crime	68	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	59	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	56	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	84	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	81	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	122	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	56	■
2.02	Quality of roads	59	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	33	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	58	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	48	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	97	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	90	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	80	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	31	■
3.02	National savings rate*	2	■
3.03	Inflation*	130	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	95	■
3.05	Government debt*	10	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	71	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	76	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	78	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	77	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	64	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	111	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	101	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	94	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	105	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	103	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	80	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	95	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	78	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	92	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	119	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	49	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	67	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	39	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	96	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	105	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	119	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	38	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	60	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	108	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	69	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	57	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	102	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	73	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	51	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	78	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	63	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	70	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	90	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	45	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	49	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	94	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	70	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	9	■
7.06	Firing costs*	35	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	46	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	113	■
7.09	Brain drain	53	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	36	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	77	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	117	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	100	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	60	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	100	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	116	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	115	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	16	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	56	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	52	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	45	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	39	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	87	■
9.06	Internet users*	88	■
9.07	Personal computers*	100	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	110	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	80	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	62	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	84	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	88	■
11.03	State of cluster development	107	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	46	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	70	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	50	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	47	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	82	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	78	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	39	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	40	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	67	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	47	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	23	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	28	■
12.07	Utility patents*	67	■

* Hard data

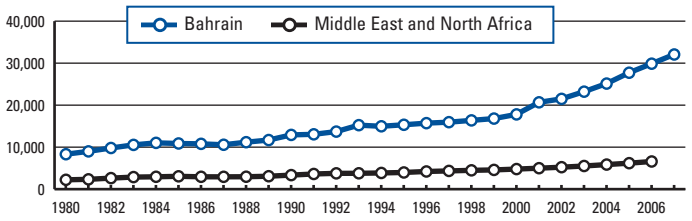
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Bahrain

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....0.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....19.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....25,730.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.04

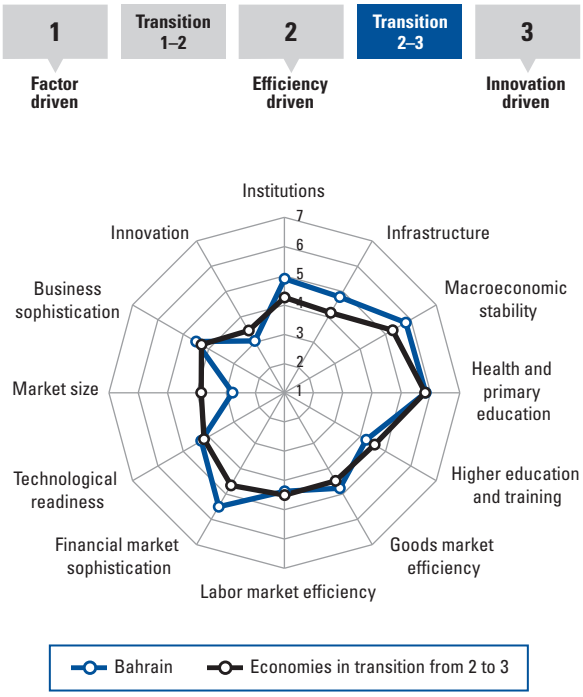
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



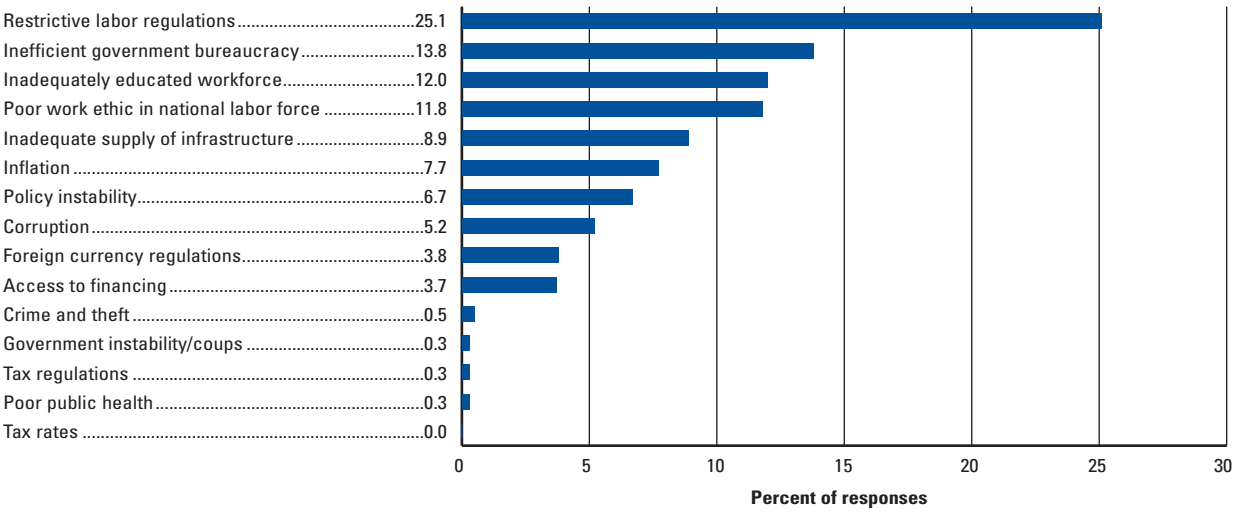
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**37**	**4.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	43	4.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	48	4.3
Basic requirements	**28**	**5.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	31	4.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	28	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	20	5.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	45	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	**46**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	54	4.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	32	4.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	64	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	14	5.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	39	4.3
10th pillar: Market size	100	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**54**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	44	4.5
12th pillar: Innovation	75	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Bahrain

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	37	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	27	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	34	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	32	■
1.05	Judicial independence	48	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	35	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	17	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	17	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	50	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	31	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	75	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	28	■
1.13	Organized crime	18	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	33	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	32	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	25	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	31	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	22	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	32	■
2.02	Quality of roads	26	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	22	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	21	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	53	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	41	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	51	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	18	■
3.02	National savings rate*	30	■
3.03	Inflation*	51	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	43	■
3.05	Government debt*	49	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	46	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	55	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	59	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	44	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	45	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	42	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	65	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	18	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	62	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	19	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	64	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	56	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	68	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	85	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	37	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	72	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	60	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	46	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	48	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	45	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	2	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	n/a	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	n/a	
6.07	Time required to start a business*	n/a	
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	19	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	24	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	61	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	14	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	6	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	17	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	44	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	36	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	75	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	13	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	n/a	
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	n/a	
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	72	■
7.06	Firing costs*	n/a	
7.07	Pay and productivity	54	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	49	■
7.09	Brain drain	23	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	130	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	20	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	37	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	23	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	26	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	10	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	n/a	
8.07	Soundness of banks	22	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	30	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	n/a	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	24	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	36	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	37	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	34	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	5	■
9.06	Internet users*	47	■
9.07	Personal computers*	44	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	42	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	108	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	76	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	47	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	38	■
11.03	State of cluster development	38	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	44	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	51	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	26	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	50	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	60	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	49	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	118	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	100	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	82	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	101	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	27	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	94	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

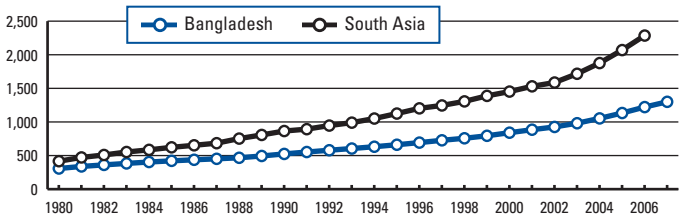
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Bangladesh

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....147.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....72.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....455.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.32

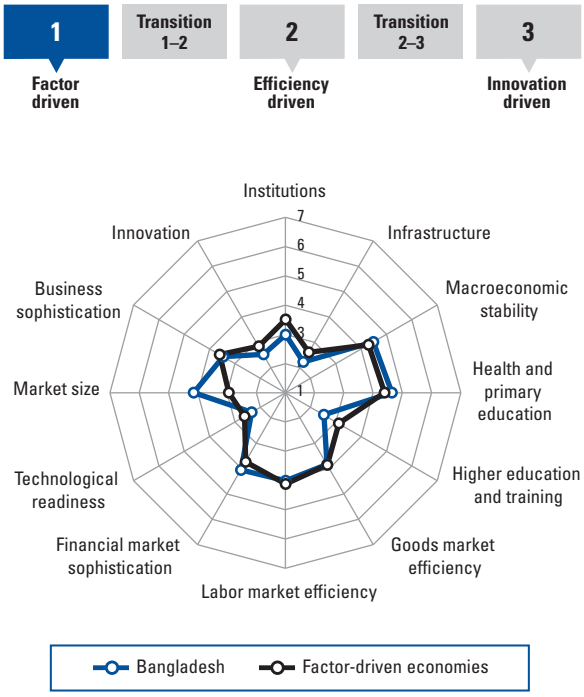
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



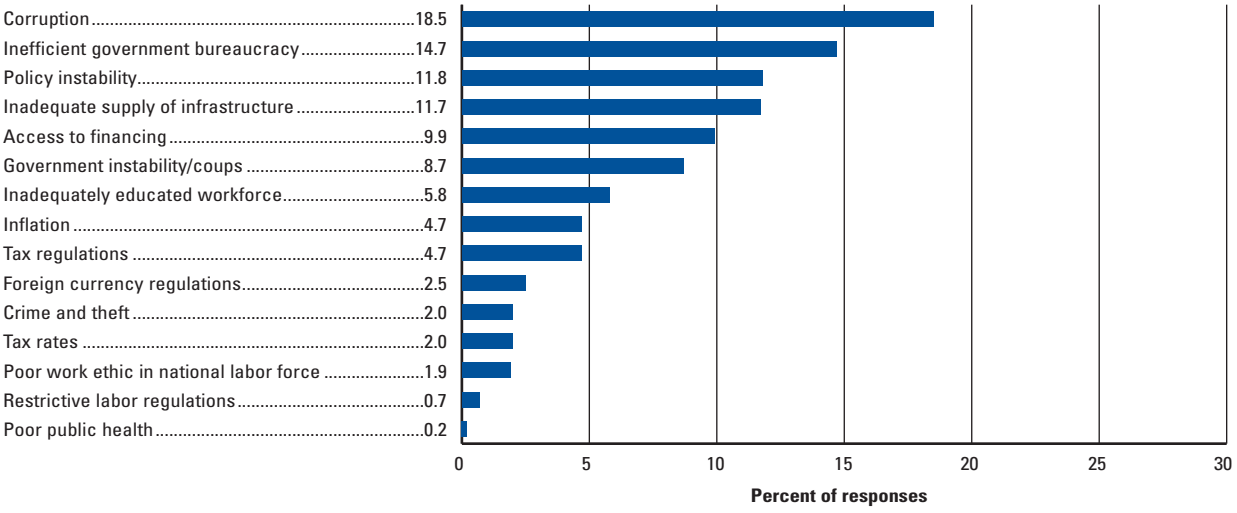
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**111**	**3.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	107	3.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	92	3.7
Basic requirements	**117**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	127	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	122	2.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	101	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	105	4.6
Efficiency enhancers	**97**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	131	2.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	106	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	107	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	82	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	126	2.3
10th pillar: Market size	53	4.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**115**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	105	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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Bangladesh

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	114	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	132	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	115	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	128	■
1.05	Judicial independence	96	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	129	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	101	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	114	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	122	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	108	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	114	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	104	■
1.13	Organized crime	110	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	122	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	131	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	129	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	128	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	107	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	121	■
2.02	Quality of roads	93	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	67	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	121	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	118	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	63	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	124	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	124	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	116	■
3.02	National savings rate*	42	■
3.03	Inflation*	104	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	86	■
3.05	Government debt*	65	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	94	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	88	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	89	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	108	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	73	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	104	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	105	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	125	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	93	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	118	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	112	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	110	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	107	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	118	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	114	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	133	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	130	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	133	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	76	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	124	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	113	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	50	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	55	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	116	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	58	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	94	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	119	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	93	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	56	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	132	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	93	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	93	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	103	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	90	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	1	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	61	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	29	■
7.06	Firing costs*	116	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	95	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	91	■
7.09	Brain drain	118	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	101	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	113	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	46	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	110	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	125	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	124	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	15	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	115	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	79	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	16	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	106	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	111	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	132	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	116	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	118	■
9.06	Internet users*	132	■
9.07	Personal computers*	97	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	126	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	43	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	67	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	98	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	95	■
11.03	State of cluster development	77	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	134	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	112	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	124	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	129	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	110	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	115	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	123	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	107	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	127	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	129	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	129	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	66	■
12.07	Utility patents*	86	■

* Hard data

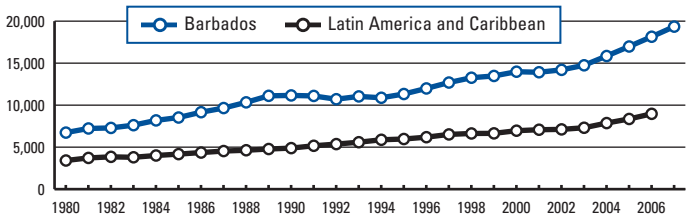
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Barbados

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....0.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....3.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....13,605.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.01

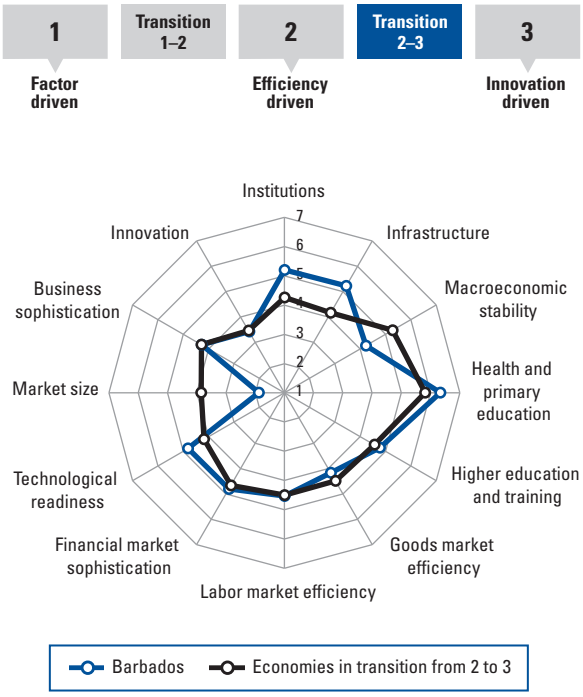
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



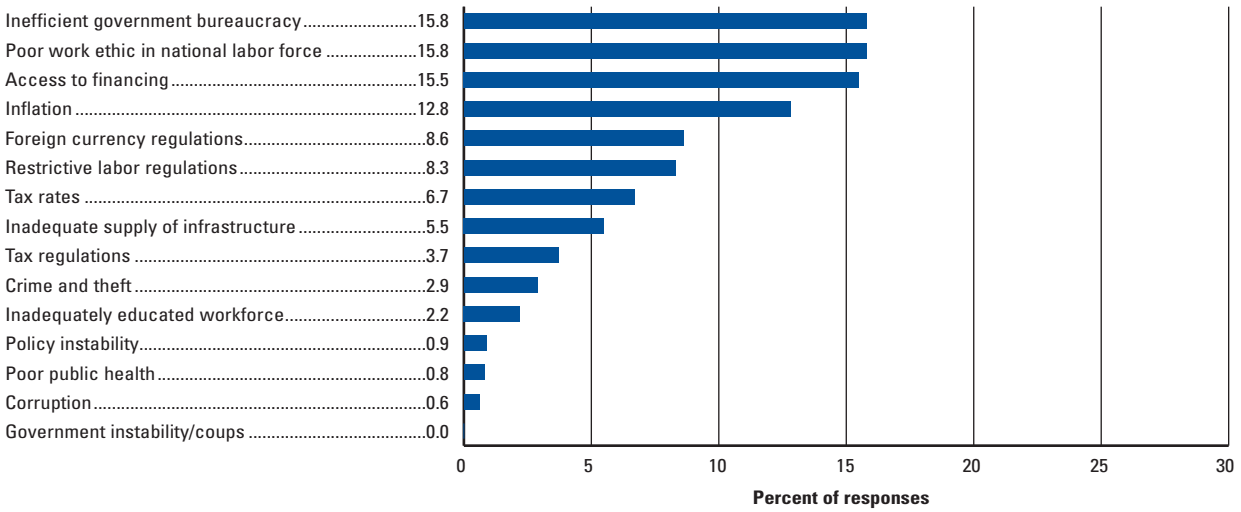
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**47**	**4.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	50	4.3
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	41	4.5
Basic requirements	**33**	**5.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	20	5.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	24	5.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	114	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	10	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	**56**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	29	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	72	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	46	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	38	4.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	26	4.8
10th pillar: Market size	127	1.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**51**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	56	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	49	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Barbados

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	24	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	31	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	25	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	18	■
1.05	Judicial independence	17	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	29	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	24	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	29	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	19	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	10	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	44	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	68	■
1.13	Organized crime	26	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	21	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	19	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	28	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	42	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	51	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	20	■
2.02	Quality of roads	33	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	19	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	16	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	76	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	23	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	14	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	92	■
3.02	National savings rate*	127	■
3.03	Inflation*	69	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	70	■
3.05	Government debt*	120	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	64	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	52	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	22	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	115	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	105	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	51	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	42	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	5	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	43	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	10	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	18	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	57	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	15	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	15	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	36	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	45	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	54	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	41	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	101	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	98	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	52	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	33	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	n/a	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	n/a	
6.07	Time required to start a business*	n/a	
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	26	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	77	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	123	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	48	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	28	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	69	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	84	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	42	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	41	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	85	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	n/a	
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	n/a	
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	70	■
7.06	Firing costs*	n/a	
7.07	Pay and productivity	99	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	36	■
7.09	Brain drain	42	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	27	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	47	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	66	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	76	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	74	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	122	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	n/a	
8.07	Soundness of banks	21	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	33	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	n/a	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	30	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	47	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	46	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	66	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	42	■
9.06	Internet users*	1	■
9.07	Personal computers*	51	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	17	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	128	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	121	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	101	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	58	■
11.03	State of cluster development	64	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	21	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	45	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	81	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	62	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	65	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	51	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	77	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	44	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	59	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	41	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	65	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	61	■
12.07	Utility patents*	33	■

* Hard data

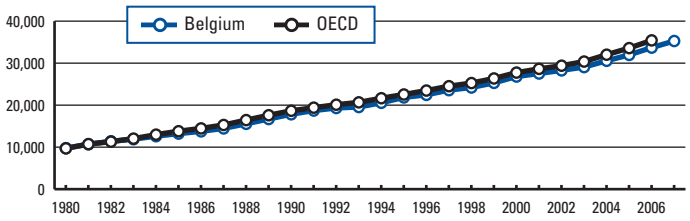
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Belgium

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 10.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 453.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 42,556.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.58

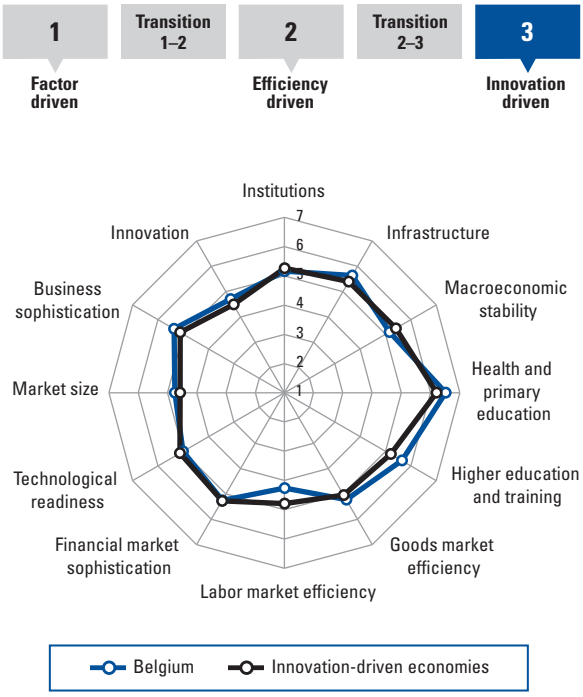
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



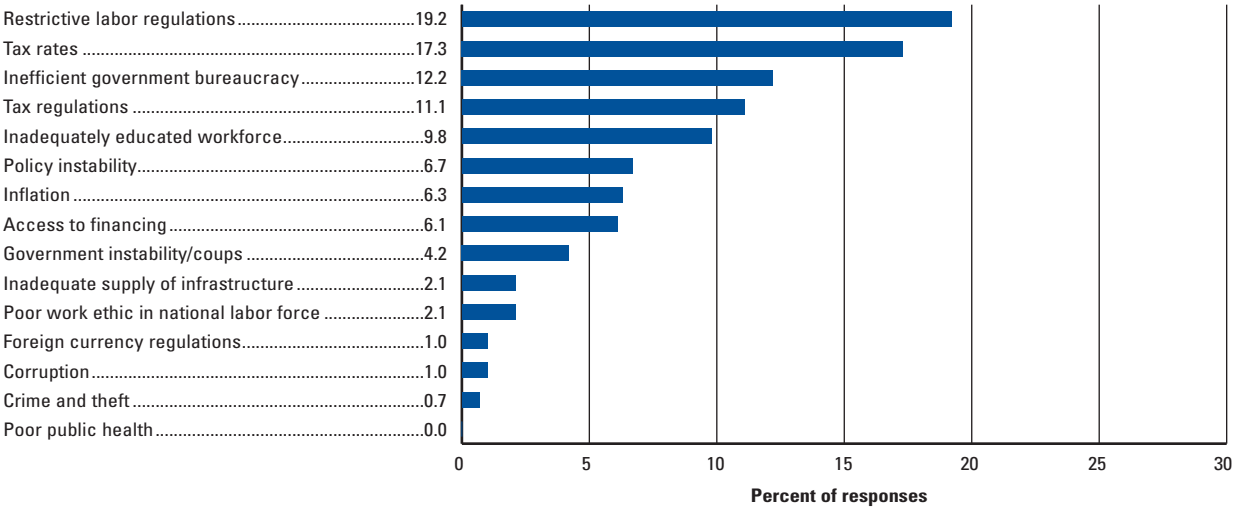
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**19**	**5.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	20	5.1
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	24	5.1
Basic requirements	**18**	**5.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	21	5.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	16	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	60	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	3	6.5
Efficiency enhancers	**21**	**5.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	6	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	12	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	79	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	23	5.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	23	5.0
10th pillar: Market size	25	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**15**	**5.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	11	5.4
12th pillar: Innovation	14	4.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Belgium

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	19	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	20	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	21	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	29	■
1.05	Judicial independence	19	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	26	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	40	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	106	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	35	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	57	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	47	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	27	■
1.13	Organized crime	29	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	28	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	20	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	21	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	19	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	20	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	15	■
2.02	Quality of roads	11	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	8	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	7	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	15	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	34	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	14	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	23	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	63	■
3.02	National savings rate*	63	■
3.03	Inflation*	18	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	27	■
3.05	Government debt*	119	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	11	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	9	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	24	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	27	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	22	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	2	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	28	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	19	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	12	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	23	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	4	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	5	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	24	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	11	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	13	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	10	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	12	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	132	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	114	■
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	49	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	16	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	12	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	21	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	28	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	11	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	17	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	94	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	121	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	128	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	22	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	117	■
7.06	Firing costs*	27	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	96	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	20	■
7.09	Brain drain	24	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	55	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	16	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	33	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	24	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	25	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	27	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	12	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	7	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	18	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	18	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	25	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	29	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	10	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	39	■
9.06	Internet users*	28	■
9.07	Personal computers*	24	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	11	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	28	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	20	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	12	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	5	■
11.03	State of cluster development	27	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	8	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	16	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	28	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	10	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	16	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	13	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	15	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	14	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	8	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	41	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	20	■
12.07	Utility patents*	21	■

* Hard data

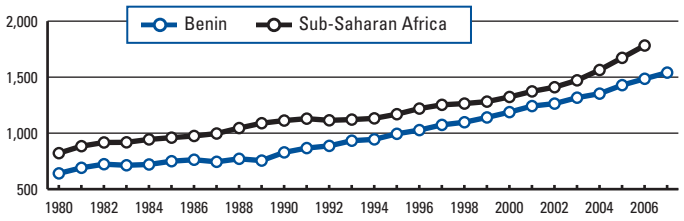
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Benin

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....9.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....5.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....691.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.02

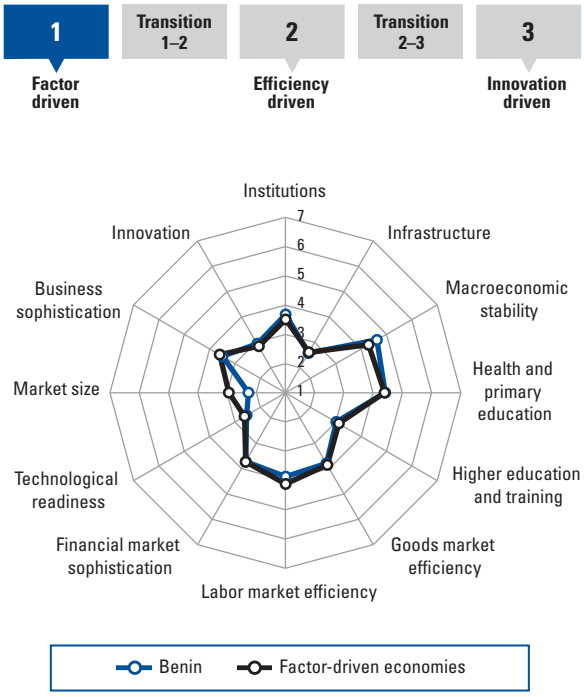
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



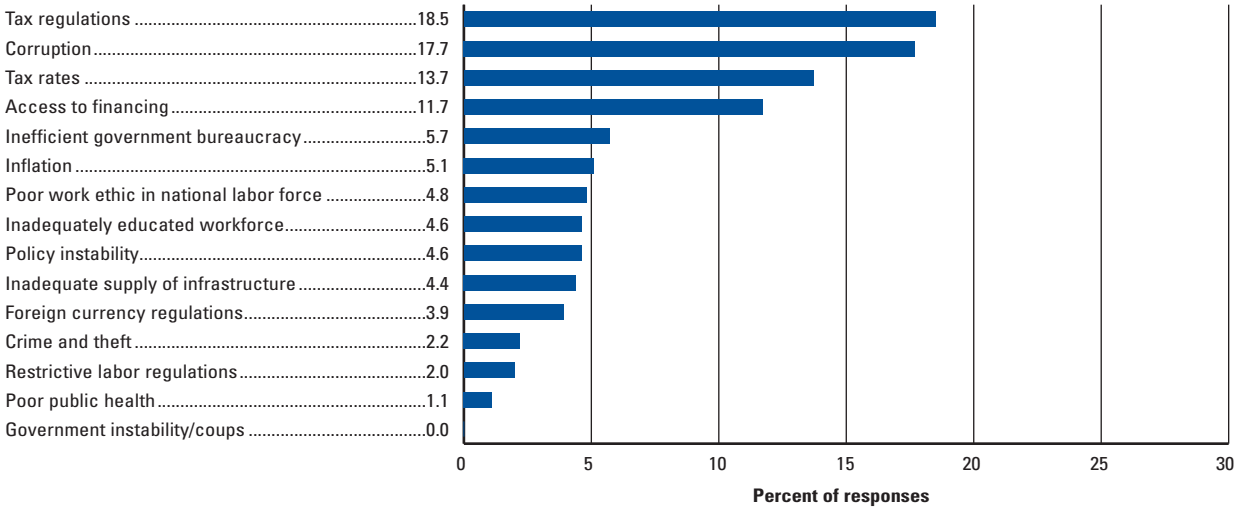
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**106**	**3.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	108	3.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	106	3.4
Basic requirements	**103**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	85	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	106	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	95	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	110	4.4
Efficiency enhancers	**123**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	114	3.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	107	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	118	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	99	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	113	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	123	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**100**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	103	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	95	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Benin

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	110	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	91	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	114	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	68	■
1.05	Judicial independence	74	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	60	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	35	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	103	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	70	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	75	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	95	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	96	■
1.13	Organized crime	108	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	44	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	88	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	101	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	92	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	61	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	95	■
2.02	Quality of roads	97	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	87	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	96	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	100	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	120	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	121	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	120	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	88	■
3.02	National savings rate*	121	■
3.03	Inflation*	19	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	109	■
3.05	Government debt*	n/a	
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	124	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	123	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	118	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	85	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	113	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	105	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	122	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	117	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	78	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	110	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	86	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	117	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	116	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	89	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	61	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	56	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	100	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	85	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	122	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	82	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	70	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	68	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	120	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	119	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	34	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	70	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	119	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	76	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	84	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	90	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	105	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	119	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	113	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	108	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	90	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	27	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	110	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	78	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	57	■
7.06	Firing costs*	65	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	112	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	97	■
7.09	Brain drain	109	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	99	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	100	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	100	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	112	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	106	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	102	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	112	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	46	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	102	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	107	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	88	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	88	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	107	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	119	■
9.06	Internet users*	120	■
9.07	Personal computers*	122	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	113	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	119	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	127	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	115	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	89	■
11.03	State of cluster development	113	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	75	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	74	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	96	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	104	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	116	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	127	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	84	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	97	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	91	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	112	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	49	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	78	■
12.07	Utility patents*	74	■

* Hard data

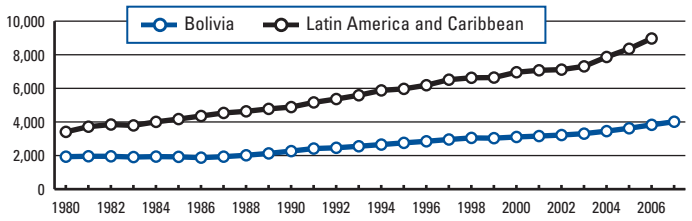
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Bolivia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 9.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 13.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 1,342.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.06

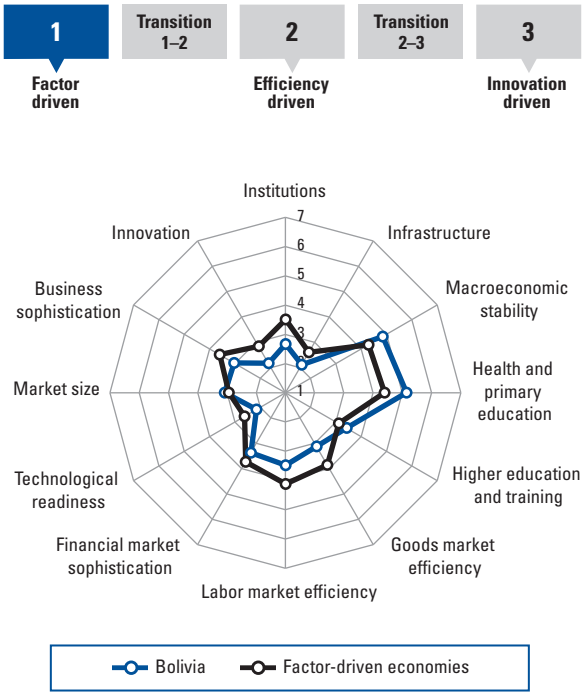
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



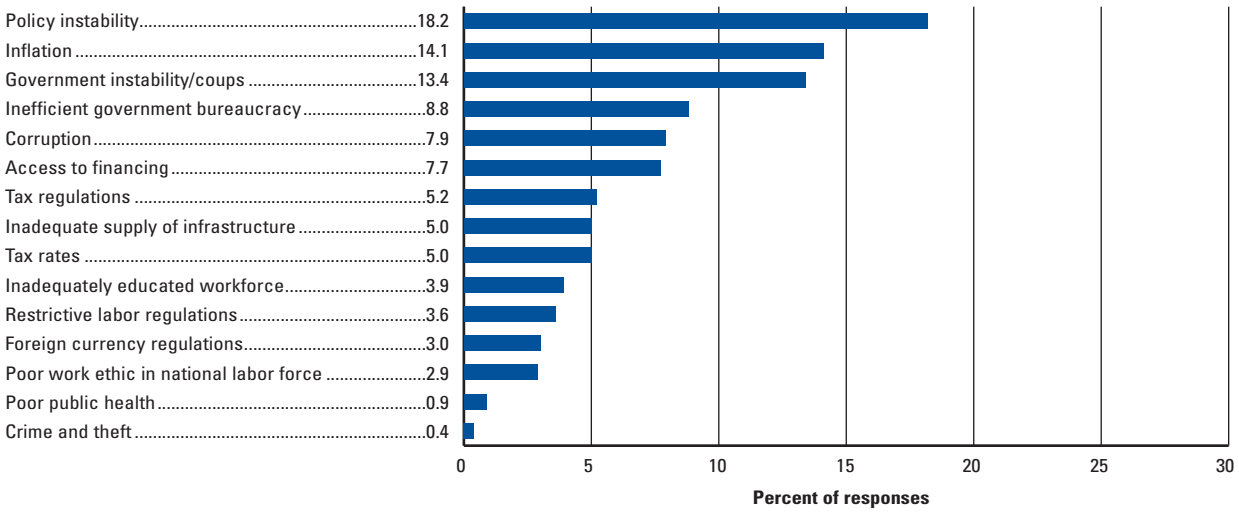
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**118**	**3.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	105	3.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	99	3.5
Basic requirements	**108**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	131	2.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	126	2.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	77	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	93	5.1
Efficiency enhancers	**128**	**3.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	96	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	131	3.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	129	3.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	119	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	133	2.1
10th pillar: Market size	87	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**134**	**2.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	133	3.0
12th pillar: Innovation	133	2.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Bolivia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	132	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	134	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	129	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	124	■
1.05	Judicial independence	124	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	130	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	119	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	125	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	131	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	133	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	94	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	101	■
1.13	Organized crime	100	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	132	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	132	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	131	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	130	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	126	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	128	■
2.02	Quality of roads	128	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	96	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	98	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	122	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	90	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	96	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	98	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	37	■
3.02	National savings rate*	44	■
3.03	Inflation*	106	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	108	■
3.05	Government debt*	79	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	98	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	102	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	105	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	105	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	86	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	102	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	96	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	127	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	53	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	16	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	82	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	52	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	132	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	119	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	108	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	127	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	118	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	124	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	124	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	116	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	131	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	109	■
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*	105	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	77	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	133	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	87	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	125	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	132	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	113	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	133	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	128	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	121	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	88	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	56	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	127	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	127	■
7.06	Firing costs*	127	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	111	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	127	■
7.09	Brain drain	120	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	63	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	112	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	114	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	121	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	112	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	57	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	98	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	91	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	96	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	123	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	134	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	134	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	133	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	130	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	96	■
9.06	Internet users*	99	■
9.07	Personal computers*	98	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	93	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	88	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	87	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	133	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	128	■
11.03	State of cluster development	115	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	133	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	124	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	125	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	126	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	118	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	108	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	128	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	130	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	130	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	126	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	134	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	128	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

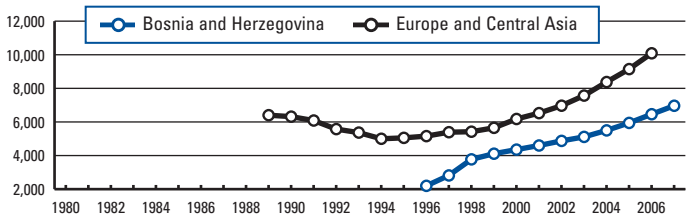
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ....4.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007....14.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2007....3,712.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ....0.00

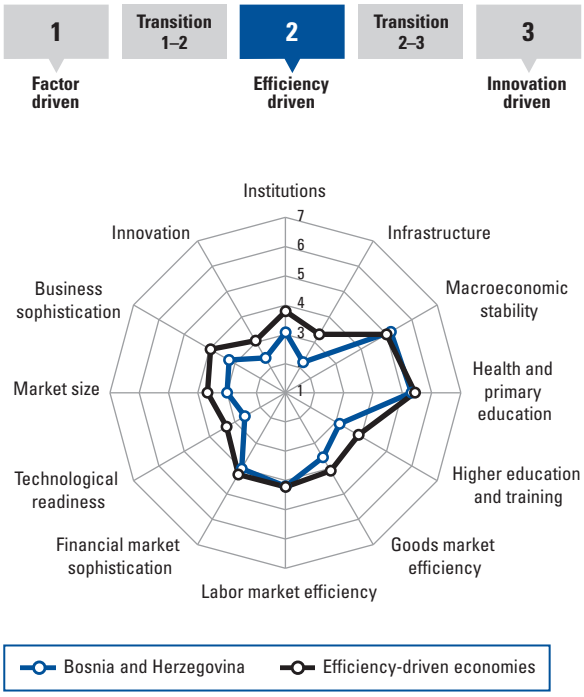
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



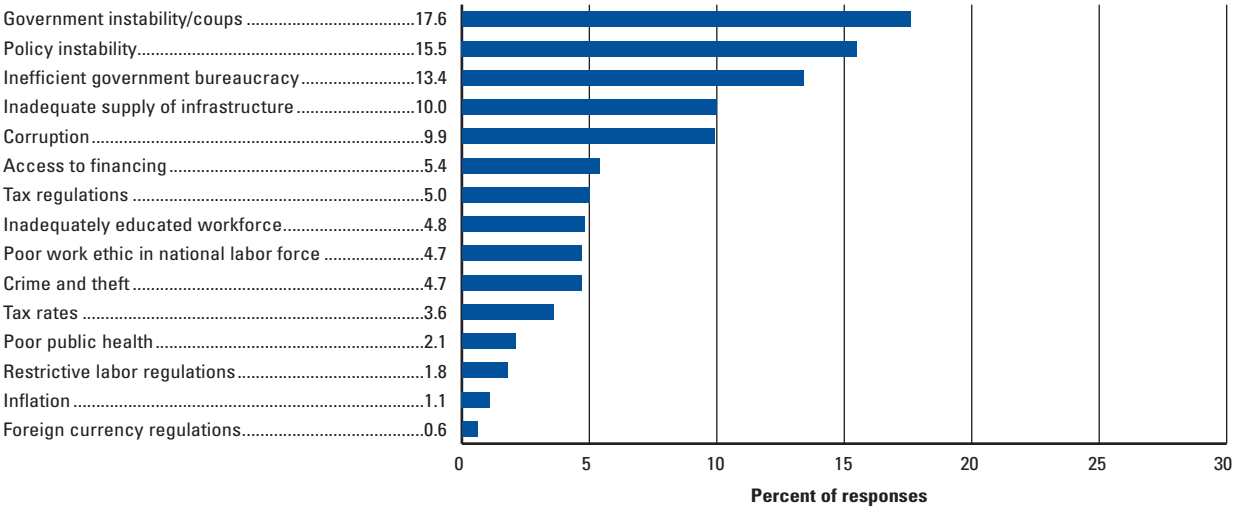
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**107**	**3.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	106	3.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	82	3.8
Basic requirements	**98**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	123	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	123	2.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	57	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	82	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**102**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	109	3.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	123	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	85	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	86	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	109	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	92	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**129**	**2.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	125	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 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/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	121	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	125	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	75	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	125	■
1.05	Judicial independence	116	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	124	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	123	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	129	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	128	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	130	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	23	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	70	■
1.13	Organized crime	87	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	111	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	130	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	121	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	129	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	130	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	127	■
2.02	Quality of roads	131	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	104	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	134	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	132	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	130	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	60	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	54	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	79	■
3.02	National savings rate*	130	■
3.03	Inflation*	10	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	38	■
3.05	Government debt*	59	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	63	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	68	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	66	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	26	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	56	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	42	■
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*	110	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	73	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	92	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	45	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	107	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	89	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	126	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	126	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	98	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	106	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	134	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	112	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	66	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	103	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	108	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	121	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	53	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	94	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	100	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	128	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	92	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	110	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	119	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	102	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	33	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	60	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	93	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	20	■
7.06	Firing costs*	53	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	129	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	133	■
7.09	Brain drain	119	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	17	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	120	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	99	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	96	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	113	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	85	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	96	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	97	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	16	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	123	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	133	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	118	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	133	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	85	■
9.06	Internet users*	54	■
9.07	Personal computers*	78	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	70	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	86	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	103	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	93	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	113	■
11.03	State of cluster development	133	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	116	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	113	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	130	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	123	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	100	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	119	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	126	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	128	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	119	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	125	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	131	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	100	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

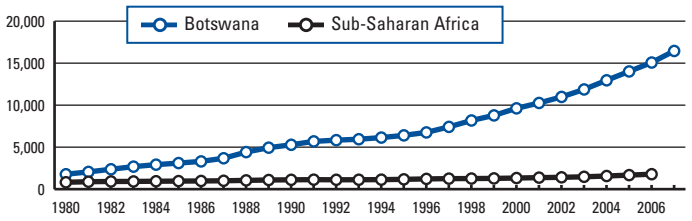
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Botswana

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 1.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 12.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 7,888.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.04

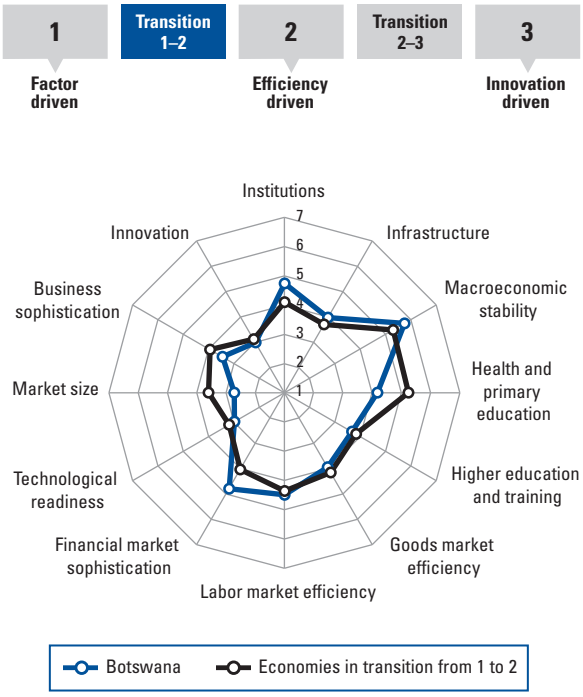
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



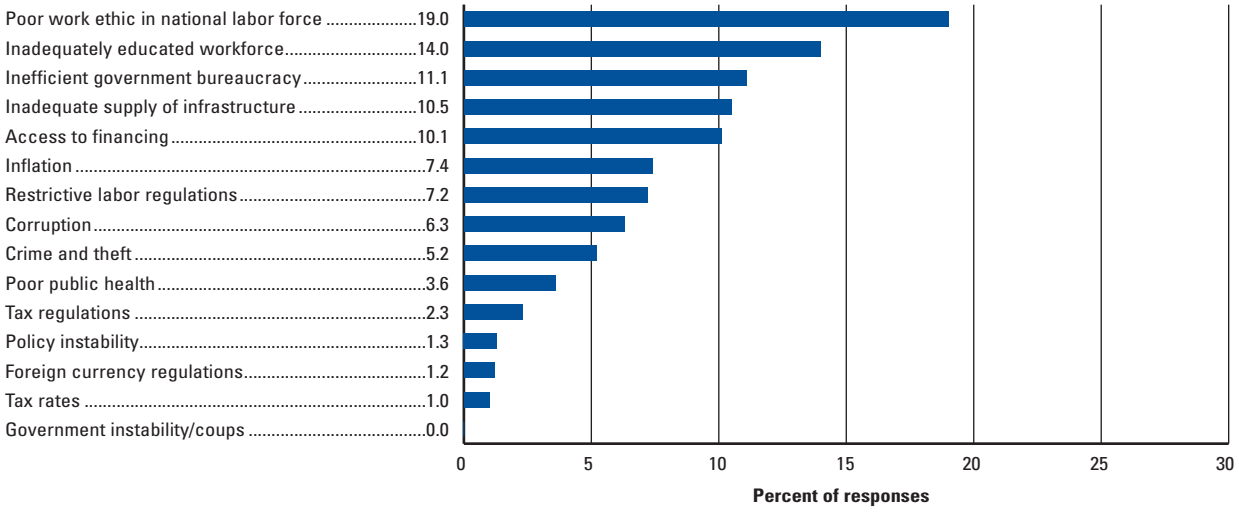
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**56**	**4.2**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	76	4.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	57	4.1
Basic requirements	**53**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	36	4.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	52	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	22	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	112	4.2
Efficiency enhancers	**82**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	87	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	93	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	52	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	40	4.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	89	3.0
10th pillar: Market size	101	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**98**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	106	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	83	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Botswana

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	48	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	77	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	28	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	22	■
1.05	Judicial independence	26	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	37	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	21	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	38	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	33	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	39	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	46	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	88	■
1.13	Organized crime	57	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	48	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	34	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	40	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	54	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	52	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	43	■
2.02	Quality of roads	44	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	36	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	60	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	97	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	131	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	73	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	97	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	13	■
3.02	National savings rate*	13	■
3.03	Inflation*	90	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	96	■
3.05	Government debt*	4	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	109	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	111	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	124	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	128	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	128	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	134	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	120	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	120	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	66	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	107	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	2	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	89	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	115	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	50	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	82	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	105	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	98	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	104	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	69	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	79	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	102	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	103	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	19	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	5	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	91	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	124	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	48	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	42	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	56	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	38	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	33	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	59	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	126	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	84	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	72	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	100	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	1	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	22	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	86	■
7.06	Firing costs*	105	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	94	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	38	■
7.09	Brain drain	50	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	90	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	71	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	62	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	50	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	45	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	21	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	38	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	60	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	16	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	64	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	73	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	92	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	80	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	86	■
9.06	Internet users*	109	■
9.07	Personal computers*	83	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	99	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	109	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	91	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	130	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	118	■
11.03	State of cluster development	81	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	58	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	108	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	128	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	99	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	101	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	101	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	98	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	66	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	95	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	66	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	50	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	111	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

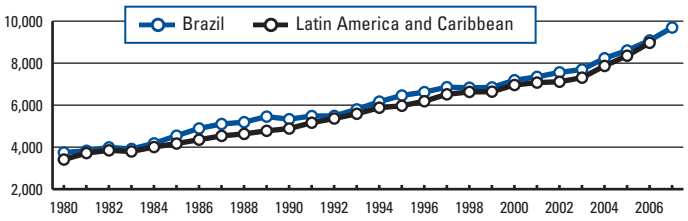
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Brazil

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 191.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 1,313.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 6,937.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 2.81

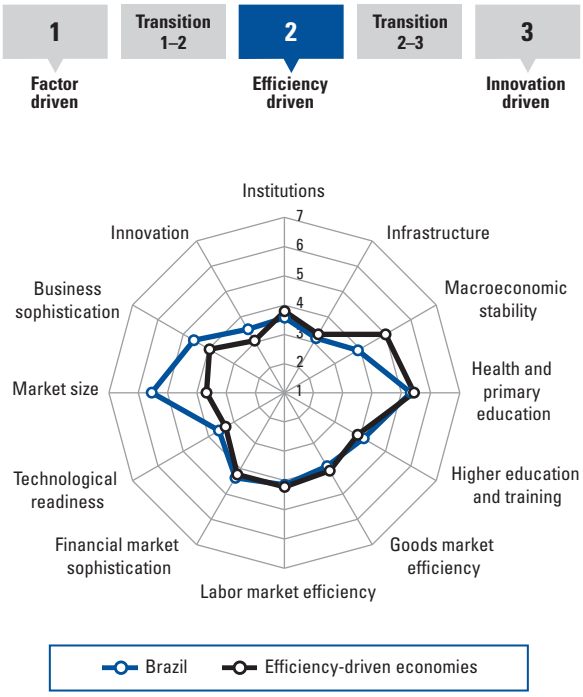
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



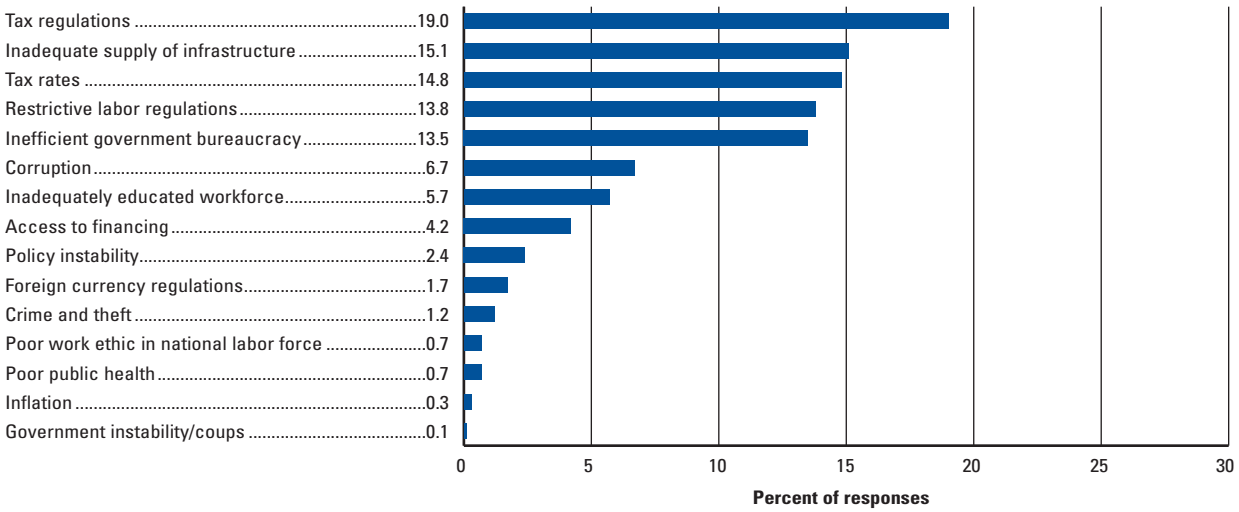
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**64**	**4.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	72	4.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	66	4.1
Basic requirements	**96**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	91	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	78	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	122	3.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	79	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**51**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	58	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	101	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	91	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	64	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	56	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	10	5.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**42**	**4.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	35	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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Brazil

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	70	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	79	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	118	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	122	■
1.05	Judicial independence	68	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	63	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	129	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	133	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	98	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	101	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	12	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	123	■
1.13	Organized crime	116	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	117	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	89	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	60	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	46	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	42	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	98	■
2.02	Quality of roads	110	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	86	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	123	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	101	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	12	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	58	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	62	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	91	■
3.02	National savings rate*	86	■
3.03	Inflation*	54	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	131	■
3.05	Government debt*	85	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	66	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	101	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	51	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	64	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	71	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	86	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	88	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	66	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	119	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	58	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	64	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	14	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	76	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	117	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	124	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	58	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	67	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	26	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	46	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	43	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	32	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	36	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	134	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	116	■
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	27	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	106	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	92	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	80	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	82	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	127	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	56	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	69	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	84	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	106	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	123	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	93	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	112	■
7.06	Firing costs*	67	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	66	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	25	■
7.09	Brain drain	34	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	75	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	21	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	56	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	77	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	79	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	119	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	24	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	28	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	119	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	58	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	42	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	49	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	43	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	78	■
9.06	Internet users*	57	■
9.07	Personal computers*	50	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	52	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	9	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	23	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	13	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	41	■
11.03	State of cluster development	43	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	96	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	66	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	46	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	33	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	27	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	37	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	27	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	43	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	31	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	50	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	84	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	57	■
12.07	Utility patents*	58	■

* Hard data

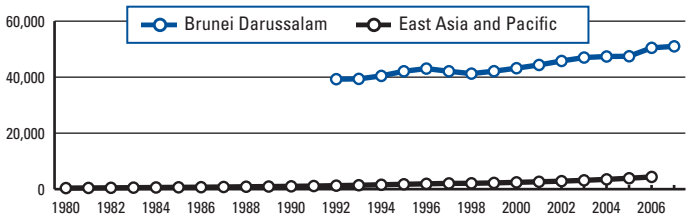
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Brunei Darussalam

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....0.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....12.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....32,167.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.00

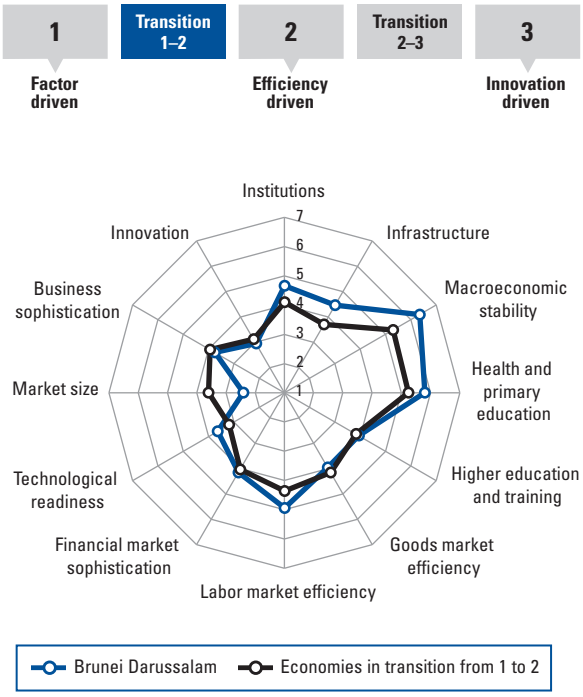
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



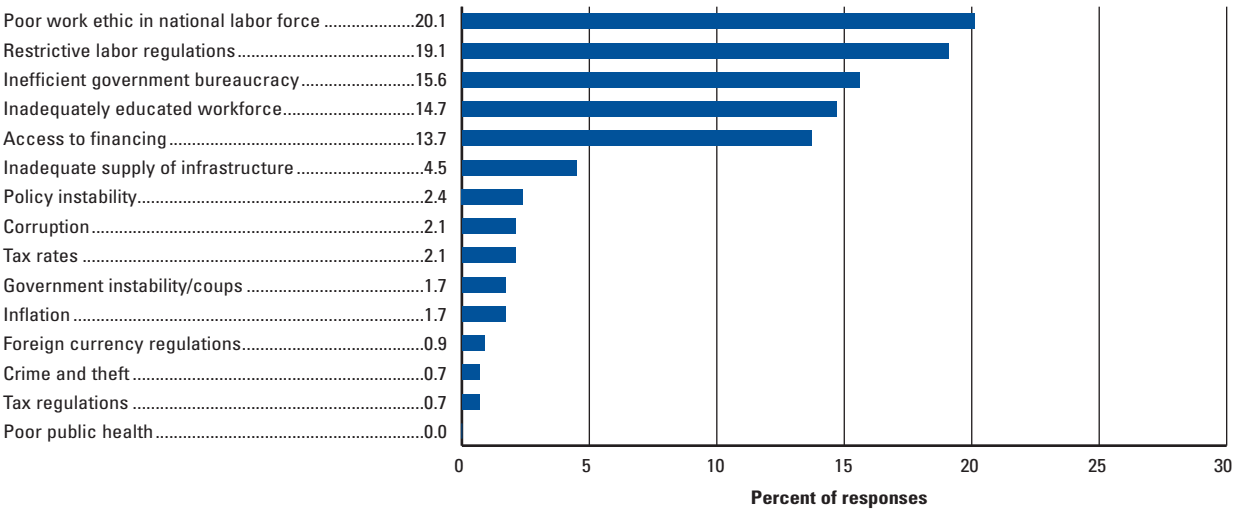
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**39**	**4.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**29**	**5.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	41	4.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	39	4.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	2	6.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	47	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	**77**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	69	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	91	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	16	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	75	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	54	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	116	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**87**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	89	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	91	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Brunei Darussalam

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	62	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	52	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	31	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	23	■
1.05	Judicial independence	54	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	31	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	15	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	58	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	47	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	36	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	22	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	15	■
1.13	Organized crime	17	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	42	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	50	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	63	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	43	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	93	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	39	■
2.02	Quality of roads	28	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	35	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	38	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	86	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	45	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	61	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	5	■
3.02	National savings rate*	15	■
3.03	Inflation*	4	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	52	■
3.05	Government debt*	1	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	89	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	74	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	85	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	80	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	69	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	39	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	37	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	32	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	64	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	101	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	33	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	94	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	48	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	53	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	88	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	36	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	105	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	61	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	81	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	61	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	83	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	10	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	47	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	125	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	125	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	31	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	80	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	70	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	121	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	81	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	38	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	62	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	99	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	21	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	36	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	18	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	8	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	79	■
7.06	Firing costs*	7	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	22	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	82	■
7.09	Brain drain	30	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	109	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	68	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	126	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	62	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	78	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	71	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	61	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	101	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	59	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	53	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	85	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	82	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	53	■
9.06	Internet users*	35	■
9.07	Personal computers*	67	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	57	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	123	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	92	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	63	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	82	■
11.03	State of cluster development	78	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	39	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	128	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	127	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	87	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	106	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	104	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	103	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	93	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	92	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	76	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	45	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	117	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

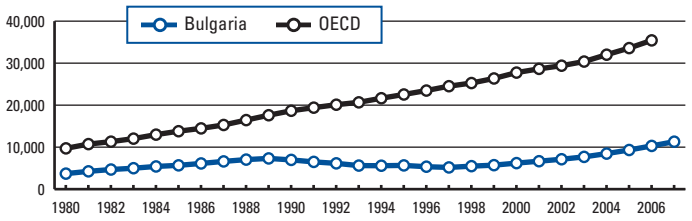
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Bulgaria

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....7.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....39.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....5,186.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.13

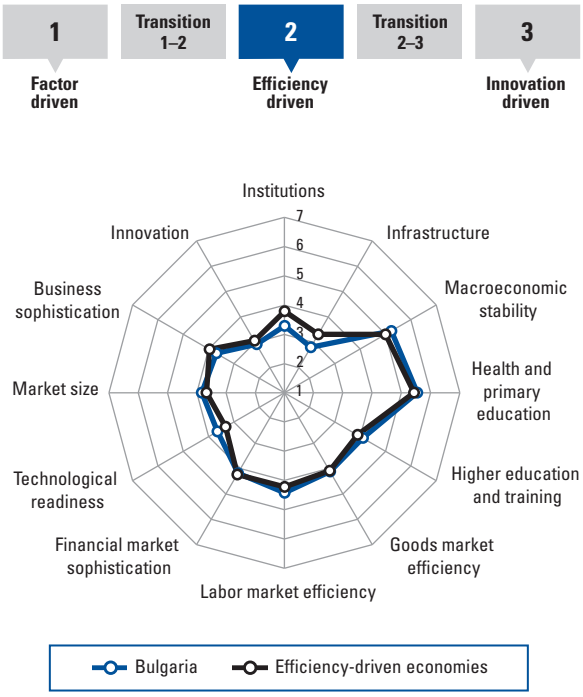
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



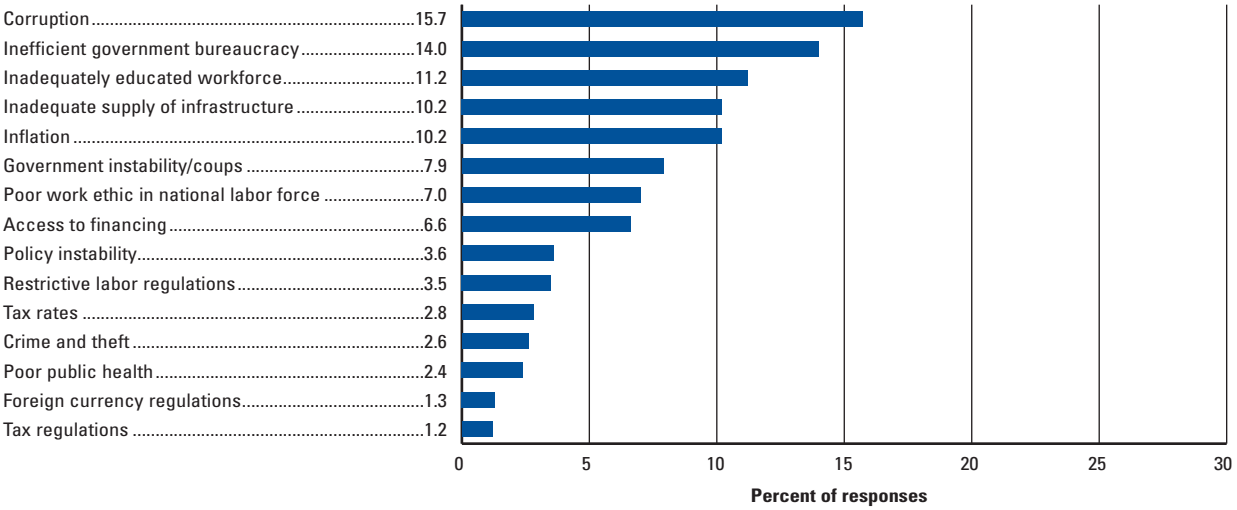
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**76**	**4.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	79	3.9
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	74	4.0
Basic requirements	**82**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	111	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	95	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	54	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	68	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	**65**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	61	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	77	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	60	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	74	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	53	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	58	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**92**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	92	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	96	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Bulgaria

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	97	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	103	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	116	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	112	■
1.05	Judicial independence	110	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	111	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	109	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	84	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	119	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	113	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	104	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	99	■
1.13	Organized crime	120	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	112	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	98	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	90	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	96	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	120	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	109	■
2.02	Quality of roads	117	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	55	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	79	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	104	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	79	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	95	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	38	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	24	■
3.02	National savings rate*	98	■
3.03	Inflation*	93	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	79	■
3.05	Government debt*	28	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	68	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	72	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	57	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	62	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	54	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	55	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	79	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	70	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	66	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	13	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	46	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	81	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	51	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	93	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	53	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	70	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	118	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	66	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	65	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	93	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	79	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	43	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	75	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	127	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	74	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	102	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	118	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	79	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	82	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	87	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	112	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	26	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	98	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	47	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	35	■
7.06	Firing costs*	15	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	42	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	126	■
7.09	Brain drain	127	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	47	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	102	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	90	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	40	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	66	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	92	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	26	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	80	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	104	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	103	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	114	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	44	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	115	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	19	■
9.06	Internet users*	29	■
9.07	Personal computers*	79	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	45	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	60	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	59	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	61	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	78	■
11.03	State of cluster development	99	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	100	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	86	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	86	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	95	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	96	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	125	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	80	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	75	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	101	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	92	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	82	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	93	■
12.07	Utility patents*	50	■

* Hard data

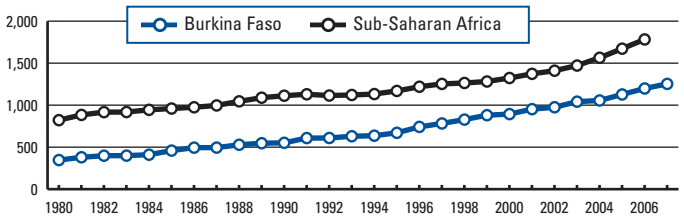
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Burkina Faso

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....14.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....7.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....508.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.03

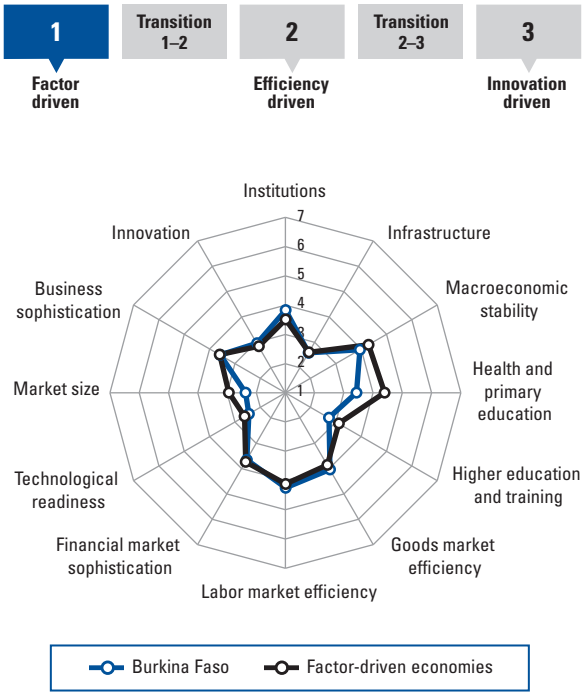
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



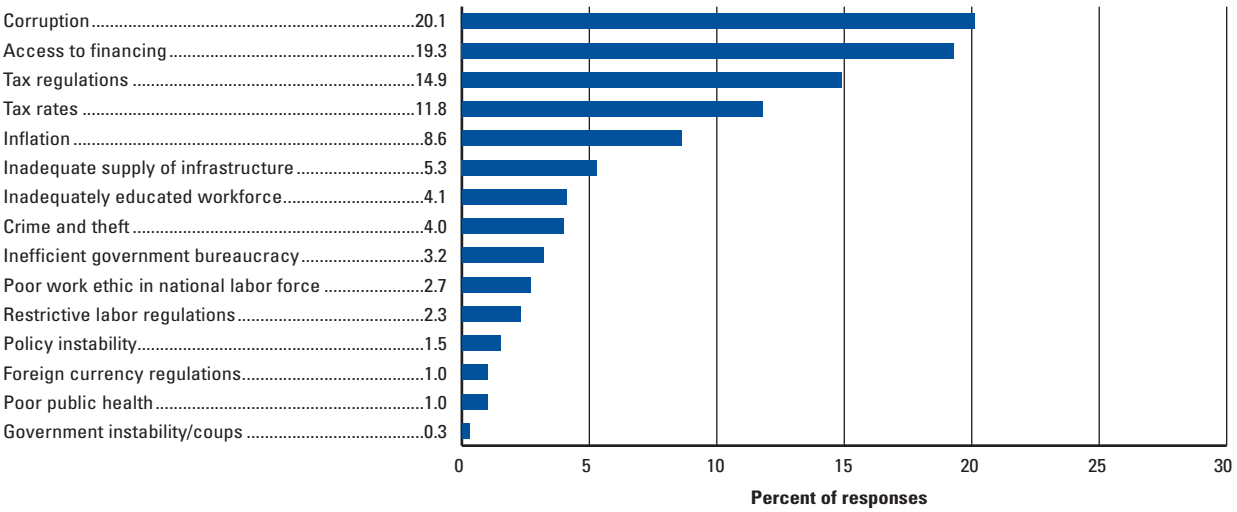
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**127**	**3.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	112	3.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	114	3.3
Basic requirements	**126**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	75	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	104	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	120	3.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	131	3.4
Efficiency enhancers	**118**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	124	2.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	83	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	80	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	108	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	120	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	117	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**95**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	96	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	89	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Burkina Faso

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	72	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	68	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	88	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	75	■
1.05	Judicial independence	89	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	59	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	59	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	42	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	75	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	34	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	86	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	107	■
1.13	Organized crime	106	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	51	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	79	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	93	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	106	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	62	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	100	■
2.02	Quality of roads	98	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	75	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	66	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	107	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	122	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	106	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	125	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	128	■
3.02	National savings rate*	124	■
3.03	Inflation*	2	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	n/a	
3.05	Government debt*	n/a	
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	119	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	126	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	104	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	110	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	103	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	111	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	123	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	129	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	86	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	130	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	53	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	132	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	127	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	113	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	89	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	79	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	124	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	80	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	125	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	102	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	73	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	73	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	82	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	84	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	38	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	63	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	75	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	100	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	94	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	93	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	73	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	86	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	106	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	55	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	93	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	85	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	118	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	55	■
7.06	Firing costs*	60	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	121	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	101	■
7.09	Brain drain	58	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	24	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	101	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	93	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	132	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	132	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	98	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	107	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	68	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	95	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	115	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	99	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	100	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	95	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	124	■
9.06	Internet users*	128	■
9.07	Personal computers*	120	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	115	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	110	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	129	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	71	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	76	■
11.03	State of cluster development	119	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	64	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	93	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	93	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	113	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	121	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	131	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	62	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	76	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	110	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	108	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	47	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	113	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

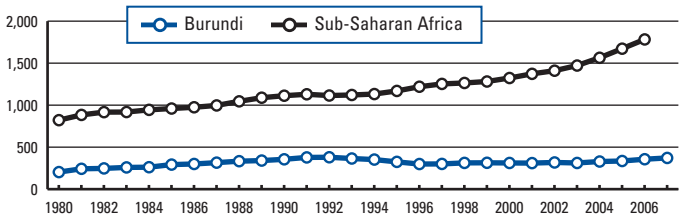
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Burundi

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....8.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....1.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....128.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.00

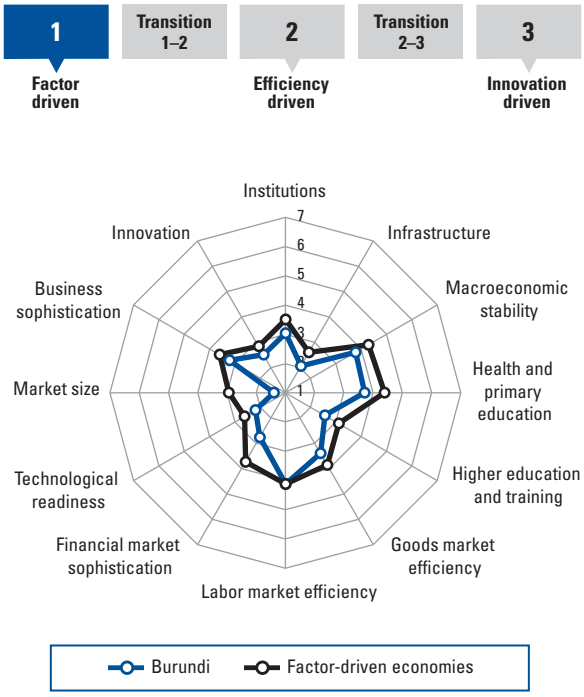
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



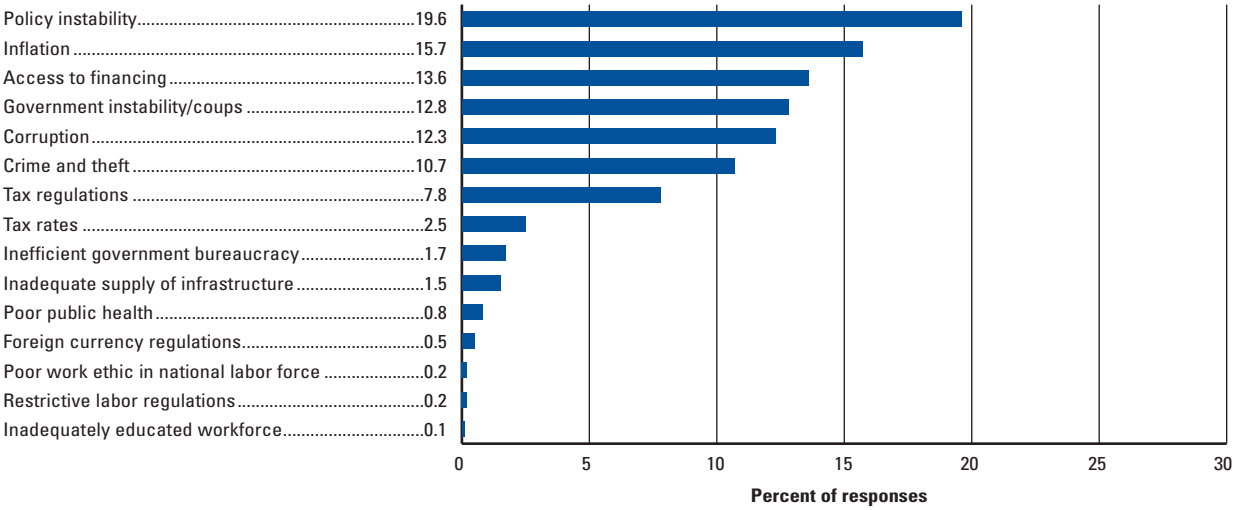
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**132**	**3.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	130	2.8
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	122	2.7
Basic requirements	**132**	**3.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	124	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	129	2.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	124	3.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	124	3.7
Efficiency enhancers	**133**	**2.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	130	2.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	128	3.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	95	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	134	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	131	2.2
10th pillar: Market size	131	1.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**125**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	127	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation	123	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Burundi

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	128	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	126	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	124	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	108	■
1.05	Judicial independence	127	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	99	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	100	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	75	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	123	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	110	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	128	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	106	■
1.13	Organized crime	121	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	108	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	109	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	122	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	80	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	114	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	129	■
2.02	Quality of roads	123	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	99	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	110	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	132	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	119	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	128	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	49	■
3.02	National savings rate*	114	■
3.03	Inflation*	105	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	100	■
3.05	Government debt*	128	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	122	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	132	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	97	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	121	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	108	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	116	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	131	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	127	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	112	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	117	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	39	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	133	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	129	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	123	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	70	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	103	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	131	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	113	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	131	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	119	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	115	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	99	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	115	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	127	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	91	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	96	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	125	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	117	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	109	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	120	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	111	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	108	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	76	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	133	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	83	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	15	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	24	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	79	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	77	■
7.06	Firing costs*	45	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	134	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	129	■
7.09	Brain drain	130	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	2	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	129	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	122	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	127	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	109	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	128	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	112	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	126	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	127	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	123	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	132	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	113	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	109	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	123	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	133	■
9.06	Internet users*	125	■
9.07	Personal computers*	119	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	126	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	130	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	133	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	110	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	119	■
11.03	State of cluster development	131	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	76	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	77	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	94	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	127	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	132	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	130	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	114	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	105	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	109	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	110	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	79	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	134	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

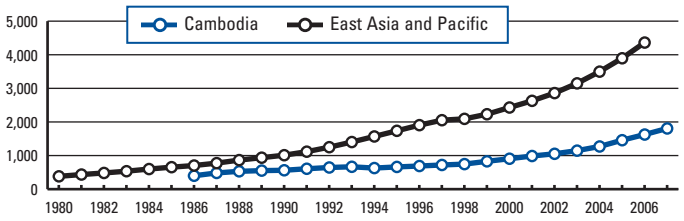
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Cambodia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....14.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....8.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....600.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.04

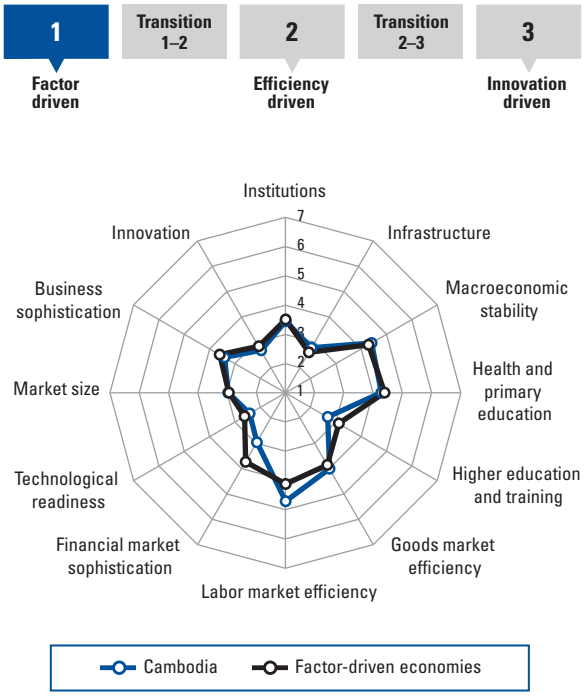
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



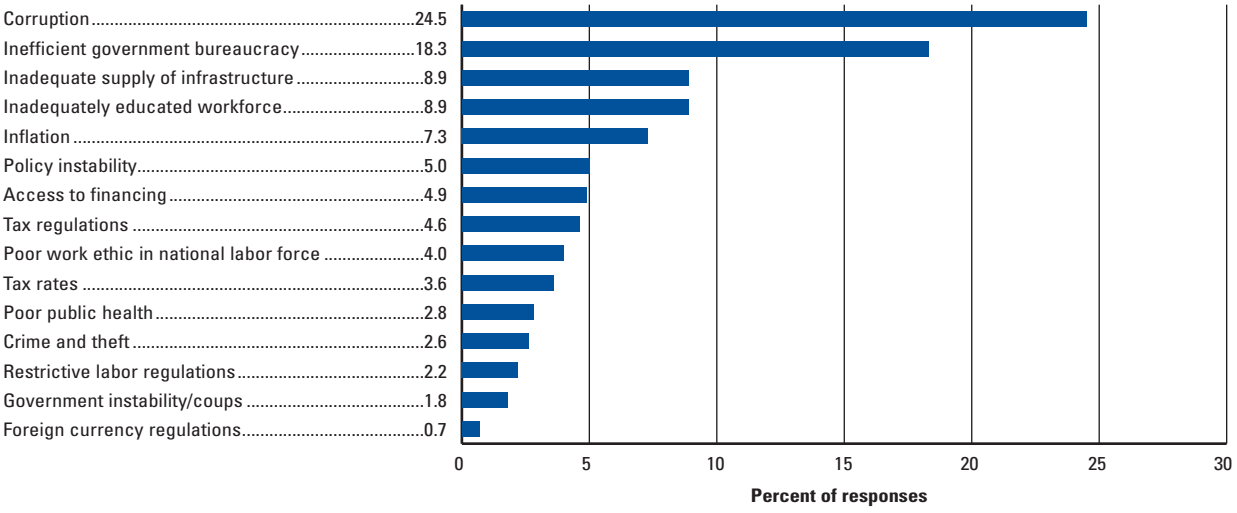
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**109**	**3.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	110	3.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	105	3.4
Basic requirements	**107**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	103	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	97	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	105	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	111	4.3
Efficiency enhancers	**115**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	127	2.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	88	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	33	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	130	3.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	123	2.4
10th pillar: Market size	95	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**112**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	110	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	112	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Cambodia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	118	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	110	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	92	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	70	■
1.05	Judicial independence	118	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	87	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	81	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	87	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	91	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	76	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	98	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	79	■
1.13	Organized crime	83	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	115	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	99	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	126	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	72	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	106	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	82	■
2.02	Quality of roads	80	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	97	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	91	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	87	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	91	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	117	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	132	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	71	■
3.02	National savings rate*	93	■
3.03	Inflation*	74	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	122	■
3.05	Government debt*	52	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	105	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	109	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	109	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	127	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	109	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	95	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	125	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	108	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	122	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	87	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	121	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	115	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	117	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	112	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	122	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	123	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	107	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	115	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	107	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	118	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	88	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	118	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	44	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	9	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	120	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	40	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	105	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	107	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	75	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	70	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	110	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	85	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	65	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	113	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	84	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	1	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	90	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	47	■
7.06	Firing costs*	70	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	64	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	121	■
7.09	Brain drain	55	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	6	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	114	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	134	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	107	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	95	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	62	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	125	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	130	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	128	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	109	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	106	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	122	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	94	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	120	■
9.06	Internet users*	130	■
9.07	Personal computers*	128	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	108	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	96	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	79	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	126	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	117	■
11.03	State of cluster development	60	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	86	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	88	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	123	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	107	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	117	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	120	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	107	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	120	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	75	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	106	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	85	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	126	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

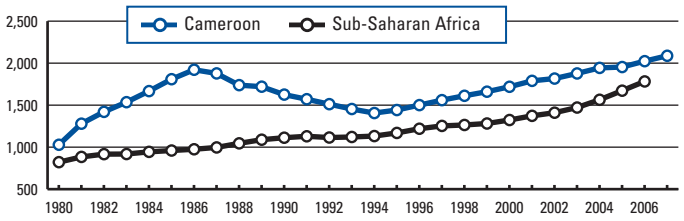
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Cameroon

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 16.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 20.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 1,095.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.06

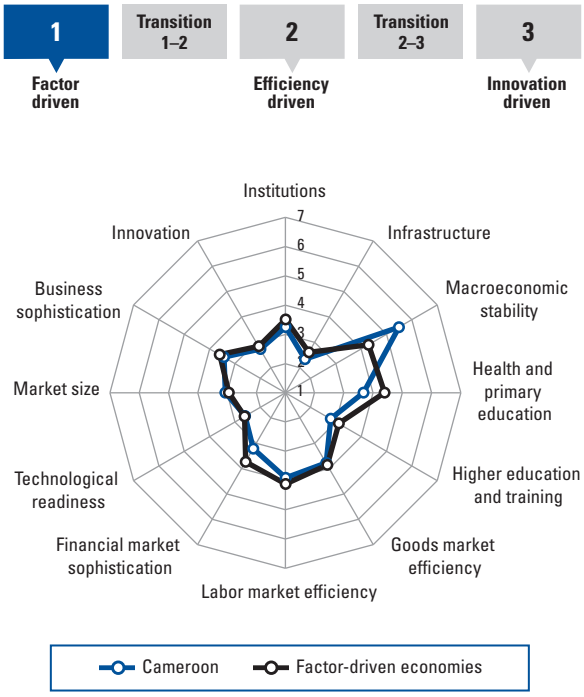
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



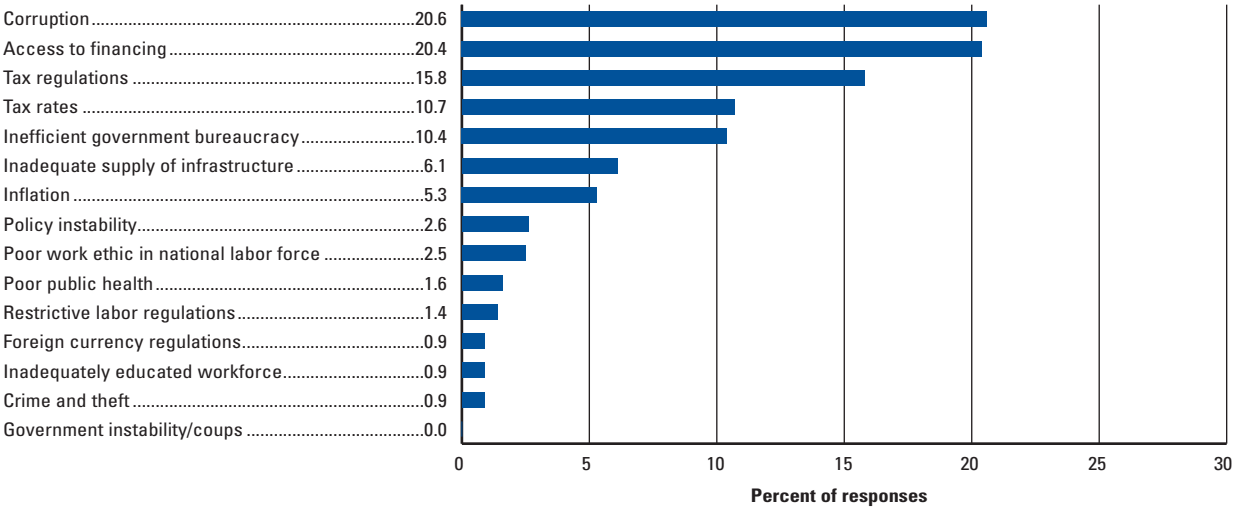
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**114**	**3.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	116	3.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	109	3.4
Basic requirements	**109**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	116	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	117	2.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	34	5.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	125	3.7
Efficiency enhancers	**120**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	121	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	108	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	114	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	124	3.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	110	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	89	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**108**	**3.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	108	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	108	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Cameroon

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	105	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	87	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	133	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	103	■
1.05	Judicial independence	126	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	101	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	110	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	122	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	112	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	53	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	63	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	98	■
1.13	Organized crime	90	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	68	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	125	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	120	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	105	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	84	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	111	■
2.02	Quality of roads	113	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	71	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	114	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	125	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	100	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	111	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	123	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	21	■
3.02	National savings rate*	88	■
3.03	Inflation*	9	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	114	■
3.05	Government debt*	19	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	117	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	118	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	110	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	104	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	114	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	123	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	121	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	121	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	87	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	n/a	
4.11	Education expenditure*	123	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	128	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	108	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	85	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	86	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	78	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	121	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	94	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	104	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	90	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	85	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	78	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	116	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	97	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	108	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	87	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	44	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	92	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	121	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	59	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	104	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	111	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	98	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	113	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	108	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	94	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	65	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	93	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	56	■
7.06	Firing costs*	59	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	115	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	120	■
7.09	Brain drain	103	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	91	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	134	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	119	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	126	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	123	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	106	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	82	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	126	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	86	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	78	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	128	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	75	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	113	■
9.06	Internet users*	118	■
9.07	Personal computers*	113	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	121	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	81	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	97	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	56	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	106	■
11.03	State of cluster development	124	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	128	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	116	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	99	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	115	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	91	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	129	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	110	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	116	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	104	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	119	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	99	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	87	■
12.07	Utility patents*	79	■

* Hard data

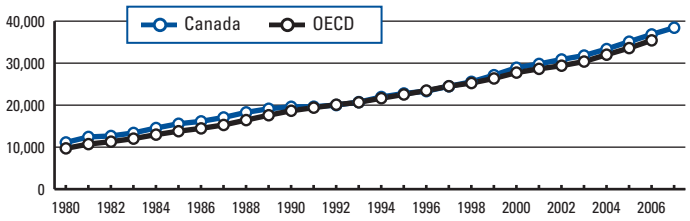
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Canada

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 32.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 1,432.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 43,484.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 1.96

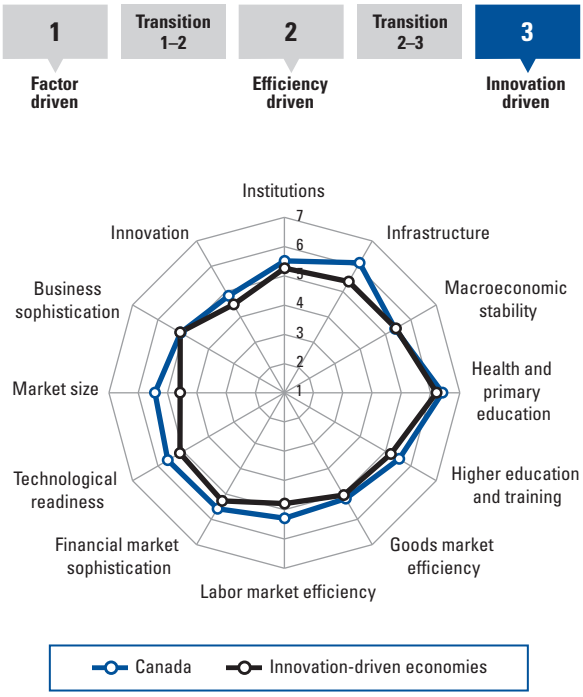
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



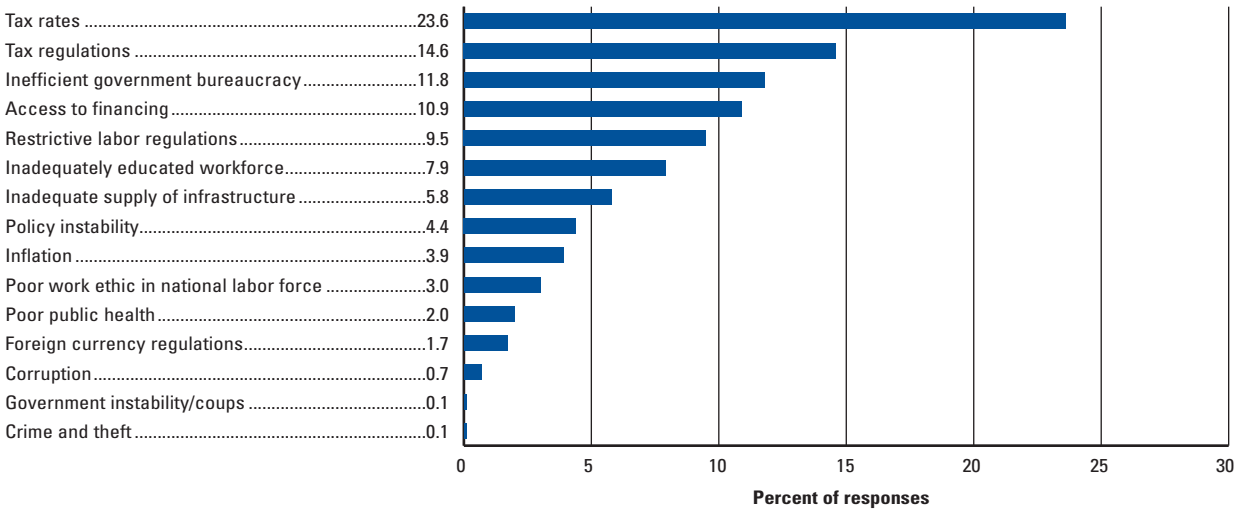
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**10**	**5.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	13	5.3
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	12	5.4
Basic requirements	**8**	**5.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	15	5.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	6	6.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	43	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	6	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	**5**	**5.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	9	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	16	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	7	5.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	10	5.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	9	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	14	5.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**16**	**5.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	18	5.1
12th pillar: Innovation	13	4.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Canada

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	8	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	19	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	18	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	24	■
1.05	Judicial independence	9	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	24	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	32	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	40	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	14	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	16	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	73	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	41	■
1.13	Organized crime	38	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	9	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	12	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	10	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	11	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	9	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	10	■
2.02	Quality of roads	10	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	15	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	14	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	17	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	9	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	15	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	3	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	44	■
3.02	National savings rate*	61	■
3.03	Inflation*	26	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	46	■
3.05	Government debt*	107	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	14	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	21	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	3	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	38	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	74	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	26	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	5	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	6	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	6	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	35	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	6	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	24	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	8	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	13	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	4	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	13	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	10	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	19	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	23	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	18	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	16	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	88	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	72	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	1	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	2	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	45	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	38	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	36	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	34	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	45	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	25	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	15	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	14	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	34	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	24	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	46	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	6	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	30	■
7.06	Firing costs*	50	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	31	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	11	■
7.09	Brain drain	20	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	22	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	6	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	26	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	25	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	19	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	31	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	5	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	1	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	23	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	16	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	9	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	18	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	14	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	7	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	75	■
9.06	Internet users*	6	■
9.07	Personal computers*	1	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	10	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	13	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	15	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	17	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	12	■
11.03	State of cluster development	16	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	40	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	48	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	20	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	22	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	9	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	12	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	18	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	22	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	14	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	29	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	7	■
12.07	Utility patents*	10	■

* Hard data

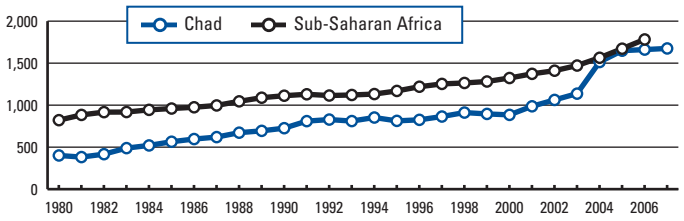
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Chad

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....10.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....7.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....747.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.03

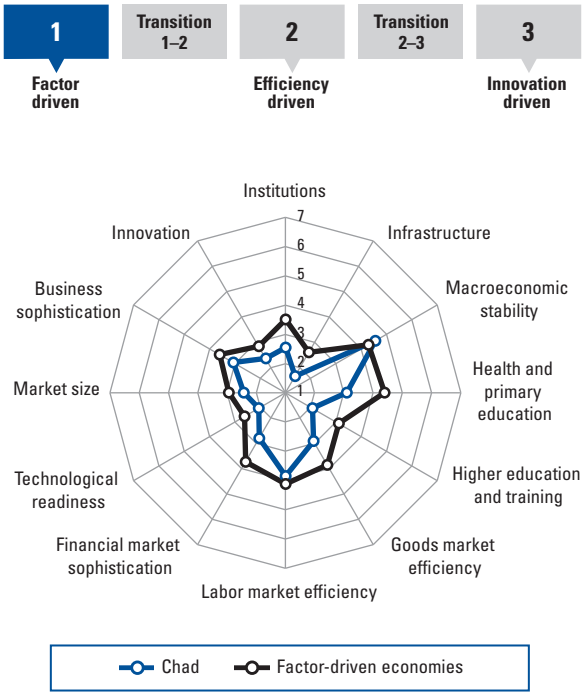
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



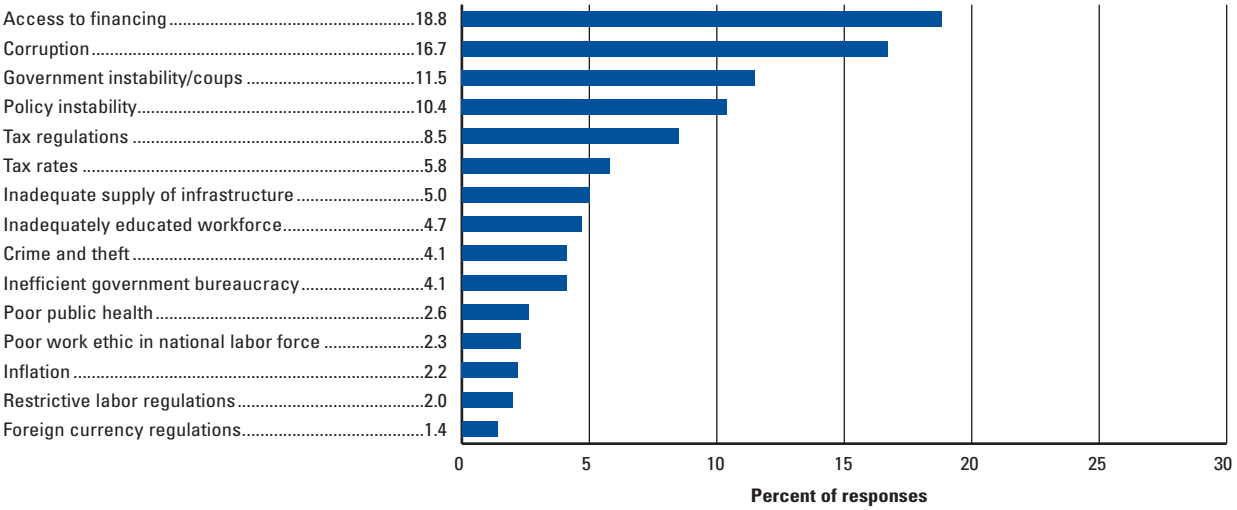
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**134**	**2.8**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	131	2.8
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	121	2.8
Basic requirements	**133**	**3.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	133	2.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	134	1.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	97	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	134	3.1
Efficiency enhancers	**134**	**2.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	134	2.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	134	2.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	119	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	133	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	134	2.1
10th pillar: Market size	113	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**131**	**2.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	129	3.1
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Chad

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	130	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	129	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	134	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	118	■
1.05	Judicial independence	130	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	127	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	130	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	101	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	125	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	116	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	122	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	120	■
1.13	Organized crime	131	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	127	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	133	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	133	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	134	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	121	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	134	■
2.02	Quality of roads	132	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	117	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	129	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	126	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	134	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	133	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	47	■
3.02	National savings rate*	123	■
3.03	Inflation*	1	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	114	■
3.05	Government debt*	38	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	131	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	117	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	128	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	116	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	126	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	121	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	134	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	130	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	130	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	128	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	125	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	131	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	132	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	128	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	126	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	132	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	132	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	127	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	134	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	133	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	120	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	127	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	118	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	112	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	128	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	117	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	85	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	128	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	124	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	119	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	125	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	134	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	134	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	134	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	130	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	46	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	89	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	93	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	89	■
7.06	Firing costs*	65	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	130	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	134	■
7.09	Brain drain	117	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	35	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	132	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	133	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	129	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	133	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	130	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	98	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	127	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	133	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	133	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	129	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	123	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	131	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	129	■
9.06	Internet users*	127	■
9.07	Personal computers*	131	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	126	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	121	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	99	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	85	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	132	■
11.03	State of cluster development	132	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	80	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	84	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	117	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	133	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	133	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	134	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	108	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	126	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	129	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	132	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	101	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	129	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

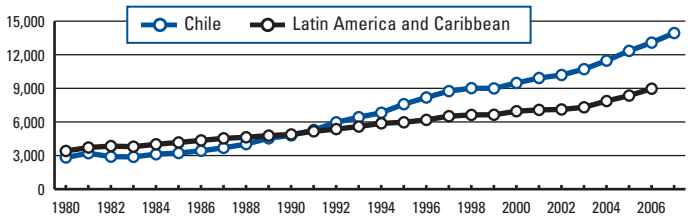
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Chile

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 16.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 163.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 9,879.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.36

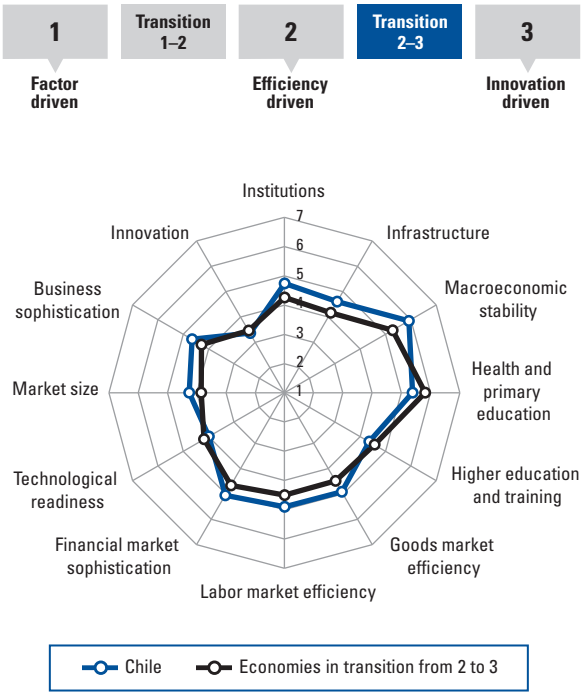
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



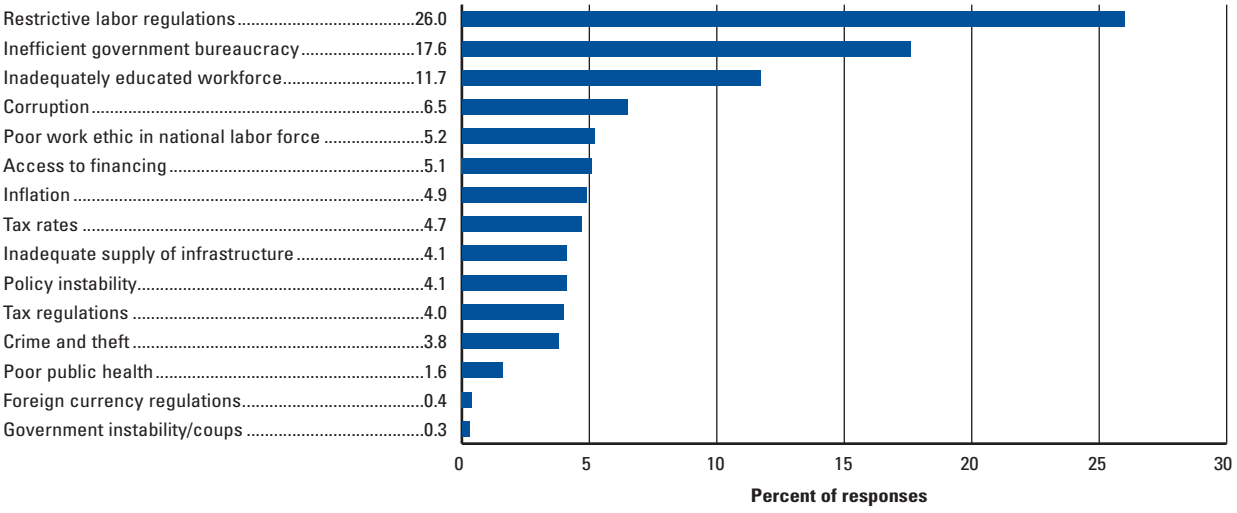
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**28**	**4.7**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	26	4.8
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	27	4.8
Basic requirements	**36**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	37	4.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	30	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	14	5.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	73	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	**30**	**4.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	50	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	26	4.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	17	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	29	5.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	42	4.0
10th pillar: Market size	47	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**44**	**4.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	31	4.7
12th pillar: Innovation	56	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	40	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	63	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	52	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	42	■
1.05	Judicial independence	52	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	41	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	49	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	34	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	30	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	26	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	27	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	84	■
1.13	Organized crime	32	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	16	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	23	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	32	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	7	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	32	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	29	■
2.02	Quality of roads	22	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	73	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	37	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	24	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	39	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	49	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	63	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	10	■
3.02	National savings rate*	51	■
3.03	Inflation*	60	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	23	■
3.05	Government debt*	7	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	26	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	22	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	31	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	43	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	68	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	39	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	29	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	110	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	99	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	84	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	54	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	41	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	86	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	107	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	19	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	41	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	46	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	48	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	19	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	57	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	25	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	45	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	12	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to a business*	61	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	5	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	57	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	11	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	19	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	7	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	47	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	29	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	51	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	12	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	32	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	74	■
7.06	Firing costs*	81	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	21	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	18	■
7.09	Brain drain	6	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	111	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	26	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	10	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	28	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	37	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	36	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	26	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	18	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	14	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	42	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	33	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	26	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	31	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	55	■
9.06	Internet users*	51	■
9.07	Personal computers*	53	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	38	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	47	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	43	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	20	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	28	■
11.03	State of cluster development	53	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	69	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	55	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	24	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	36	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	18	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	36	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	57	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	62	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	64	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	51	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	53	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	35	■
12.07	Utility patents*	40	■

* Hard data

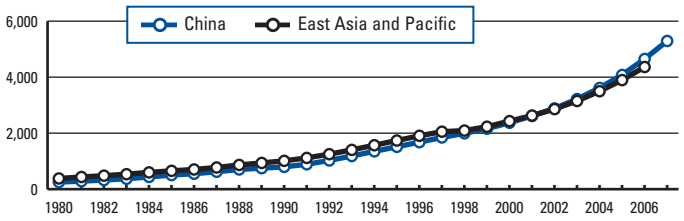
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

China

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....1,331.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....3,250.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....2,460.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....10.83

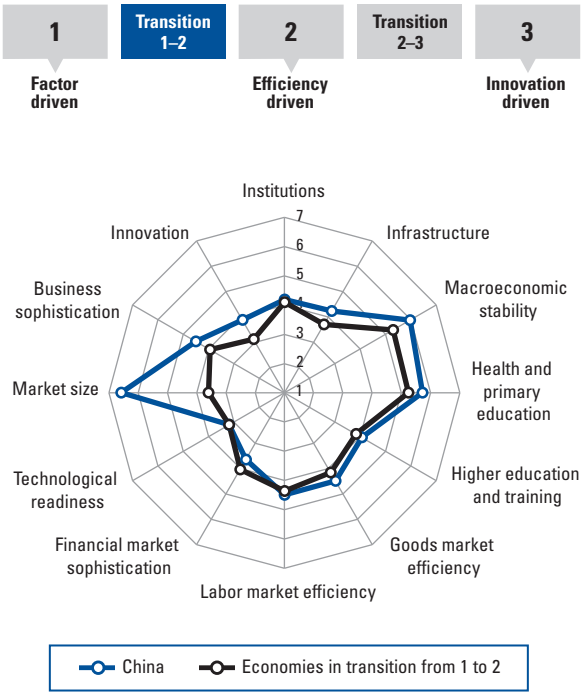
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



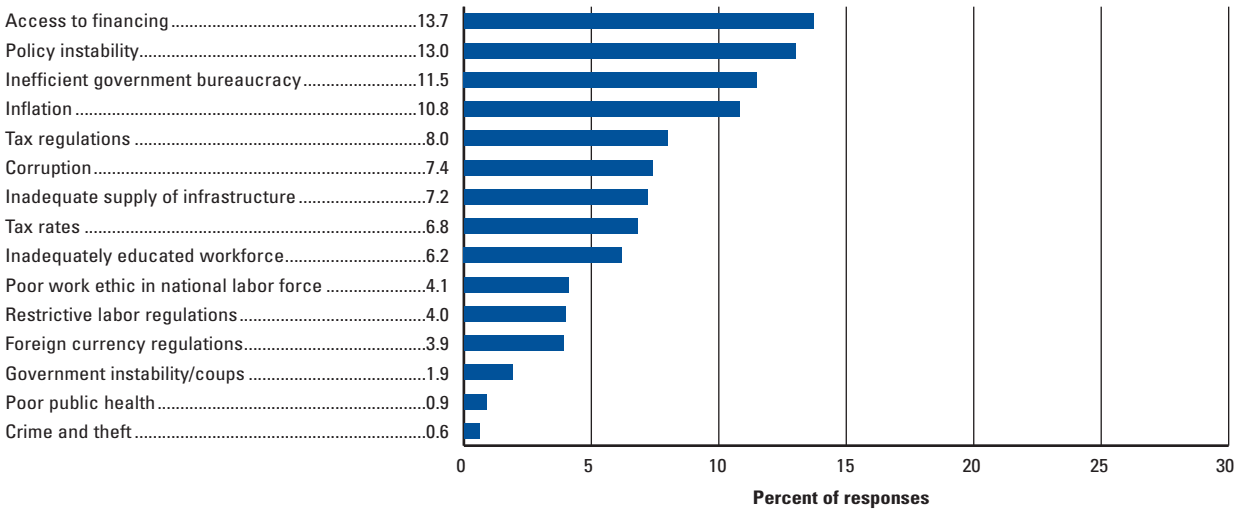
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**30**	**4.7**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	34	4.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	34	4.6
Basic requirements	**42**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	56	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	47	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	11	5.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	50	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**40**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	64	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	51	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	51	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	109	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	77	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	2	6.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**32**	**4.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	43	4.5
12th pillar: Innovation	28	3.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	54	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	53	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	66	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	36	■
1.05	Judicial independence	69	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	47	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	36	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	23	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	54	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	46	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	89	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	56	■
1.13	Organized crime	84	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	50	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	60	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	86	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	90	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	94	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	58	■
2.02	Quality of roads	51	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	28	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	54	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	74	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	2	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	68	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	47	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	49	■
3.02	National savings rate*	5	■
3.03	Inflation*	62	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	33	■
3.05	Government debt*	22	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	77	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	71	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	73	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	87	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	48	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	80	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	55	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	34	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	5	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	120	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	92	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	81	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	55	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	38	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	74	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	33	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	39	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	42	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	27	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	39	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	55	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	36	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	120	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	108	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	83	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	6	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	72	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	122	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	105	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	55	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	42	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	73	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	21	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	65	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	52	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	126	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	32	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	53	■
7.06	Firing costs*	108	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	9	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	46	■
7.09	Brain drain	36	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	32	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	83	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	80	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	99	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	49	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	121	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	108	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	109	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	83	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	46	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	47	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	79	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	90	■
9.06	Internet users*	85	■
9.07	Personal computers*	81	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	49	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	2	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	1	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	18	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	62	■
11.03	State of cluster development	19	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	71	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	56	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	47	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	59	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	62	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	58	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	25	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	37	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	24	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	23	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	20	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	52	■
12.07	Utility patents*	54	■

* Hard data

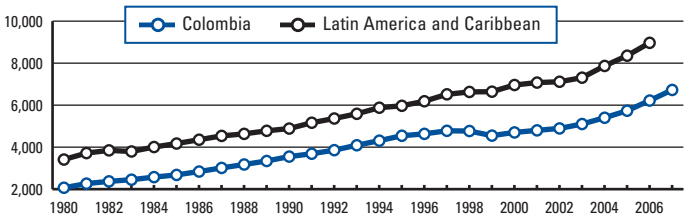
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Colombia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 47.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 171.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 3,611.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.49

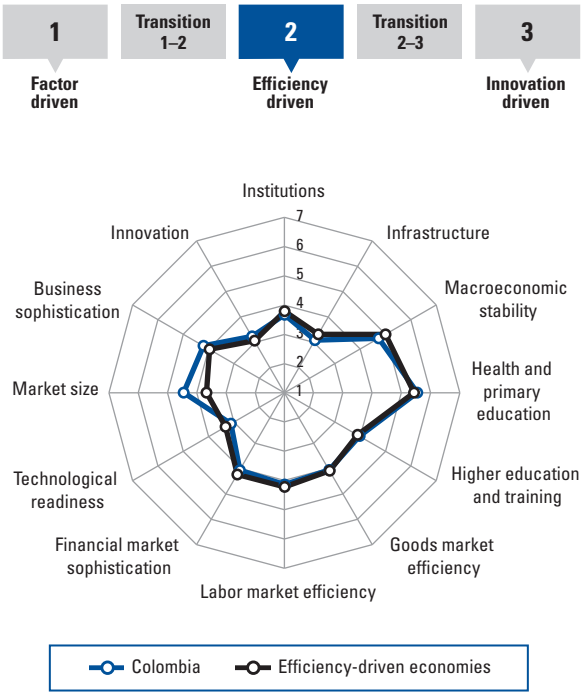
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



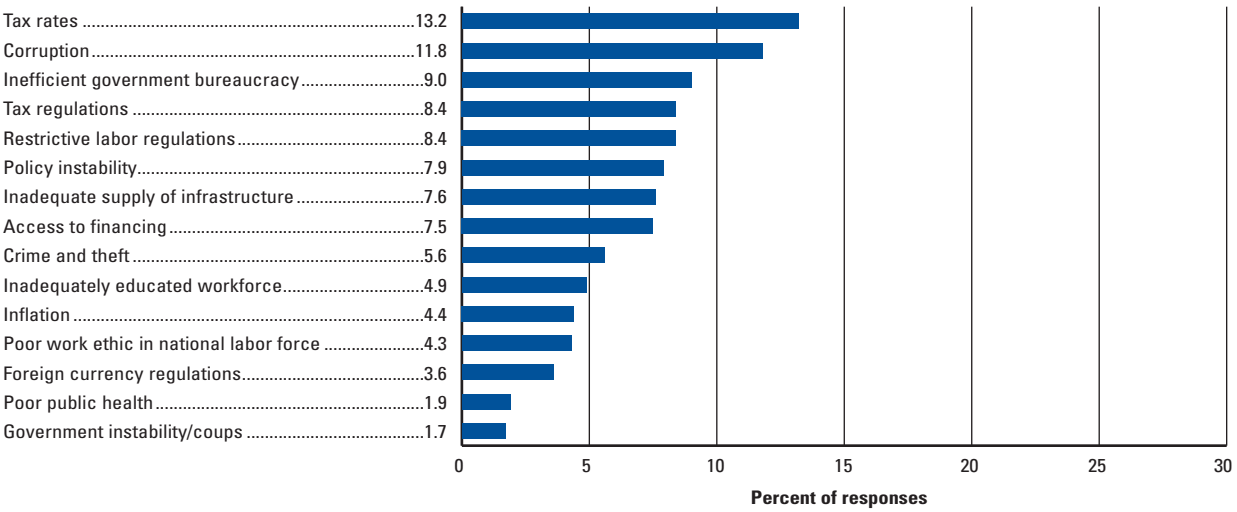
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**74**	**4.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	69	4.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	63	4.1
Basic requirements	**77**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	87	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	80	3.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	88	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	67	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	**70**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	68	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	82	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	92	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	81	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	80	3.1
10th pillar: Market size	37	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**60**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	64	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	61	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Colombia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	73	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	74	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	87	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	80	■
1.05	Judicial independence	63	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	95	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	79	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	96	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	60	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	48	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	134	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	118	■
1.13	Organized crime	129	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	77	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	68	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	83	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	77	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	64	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	84	■
2.02	Quality of roads	91	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	100	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	108	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	64	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	46	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	56	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	70	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	69	■
3.02	National savings rate*	81	■
3.03	Inflation*	71	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	94	■
3.05	Government debt*	92	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	88	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	106	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	80	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	62	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	93	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	86	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	67	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	50	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	70	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	95	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	42	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	83	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	68	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	61	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	79	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	51	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	78	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	61	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	91	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	70	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	92	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	57	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	104	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	124	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	91	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	94	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	67	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	111	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	102	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	86	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	80	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	82	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	39	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	62	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	53	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	71	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	110	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	40	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	73	■
7.06	Firing costs*	89	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	104	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	72	■
7.09	Brain drain	70	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	59	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	69	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	78	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	60	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	72	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	107	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	19	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	77	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	51	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	119	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	110	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	101	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	53	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	88	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	69	■
9.06	Internet users*	75	■
9.07	Personal computers*	82	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	65	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	30	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	54	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	46	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	45	■
11.03	State of cluster development	62	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	70	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	49	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	66	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	75	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	74	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	82	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	54	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	77	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	66	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	44	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	46	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	88	■
12.07	Utility patents*	78	■

* Hard data

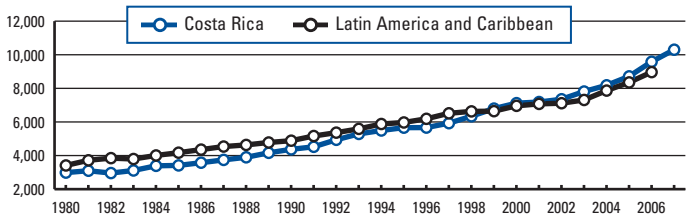
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Costa Rica

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 4.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 26.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 5,905.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.07

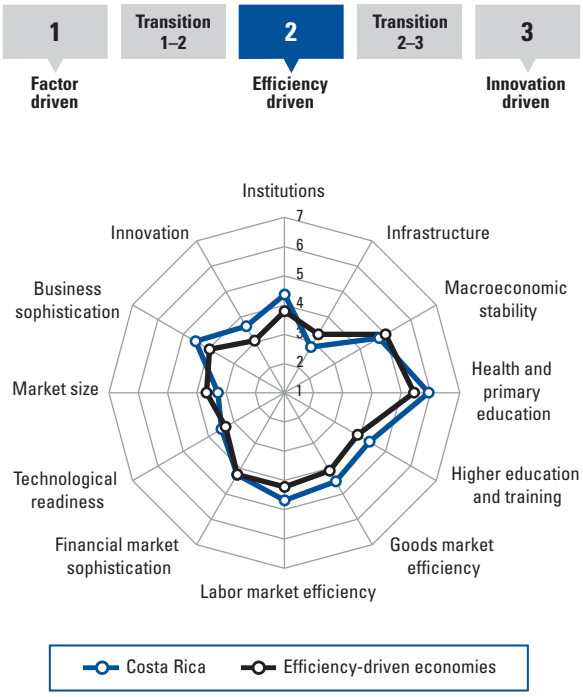
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



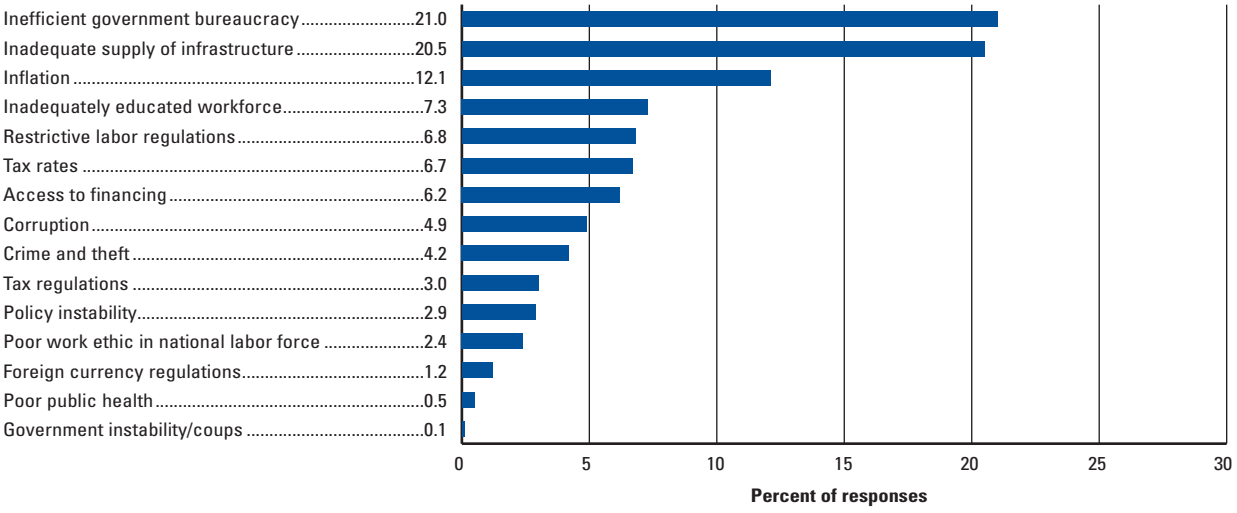
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**59**	**4.2**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	63	4.1
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	68	4.1
Basic requirements	**63**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	50	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	94	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	85	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	37	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	**60**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	49	4.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	49	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	35	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	70	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	60	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	78	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**39**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	42	4.5
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Costa Rica

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	71	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	66	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	46	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	40	■
1.05	Judicial independence	31	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	38	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	41	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	72	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	45	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	52	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	59	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	108	■
1.13	Organized crime	73	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	84	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	38	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	64	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	41	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	60	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	103	■
2.02	Quality of roads	118	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	114	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	128	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	58	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	70	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	40	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	40	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	51	■
3.02	National savings rate*	80	■
3.03	Inflation*	113	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	82	■
3.05	Government debt*	81	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	59	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	82	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	38	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	29	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	58	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	74	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	51	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	29	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	46	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	11	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	72	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	71	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	78	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	32	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	64	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	20	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	68	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	40	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	25	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	48	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	25	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	56	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	46	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	106	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	103	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	118	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	42	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	93	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	37	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	10	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	17	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	76	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	38	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	35	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	8	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	55	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	103	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	54	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	15	■
7.06	Firing costs*	61	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	38	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	41	■
7.09	Brain drain	15	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	105	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	74	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	94	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	73	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	76	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	51	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	118	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	47	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	42	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	76	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	55	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	67	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	8	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	92	■
9.06	Internet users*	49	■
9.07	Personal computers*	39	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	58	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	77	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	75	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	40	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	39	■
11.03	State of cluster development	67	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	30	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	34	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	71	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	48	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	48	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	19	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	43	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	34	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	30	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	33	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	38	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	46	■
12.07	Utility patents*	53	■

* Hard data

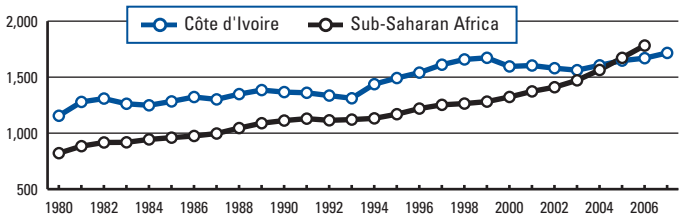
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Côte d'Ivoire

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 18.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 19.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 1,045.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.05

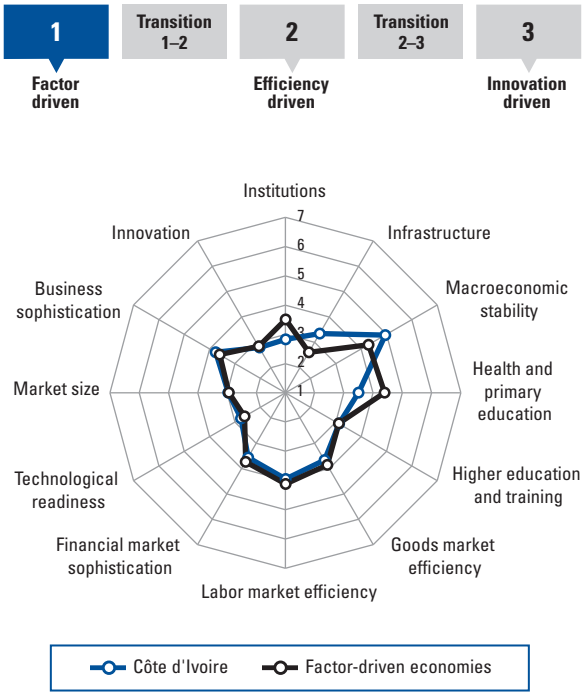
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



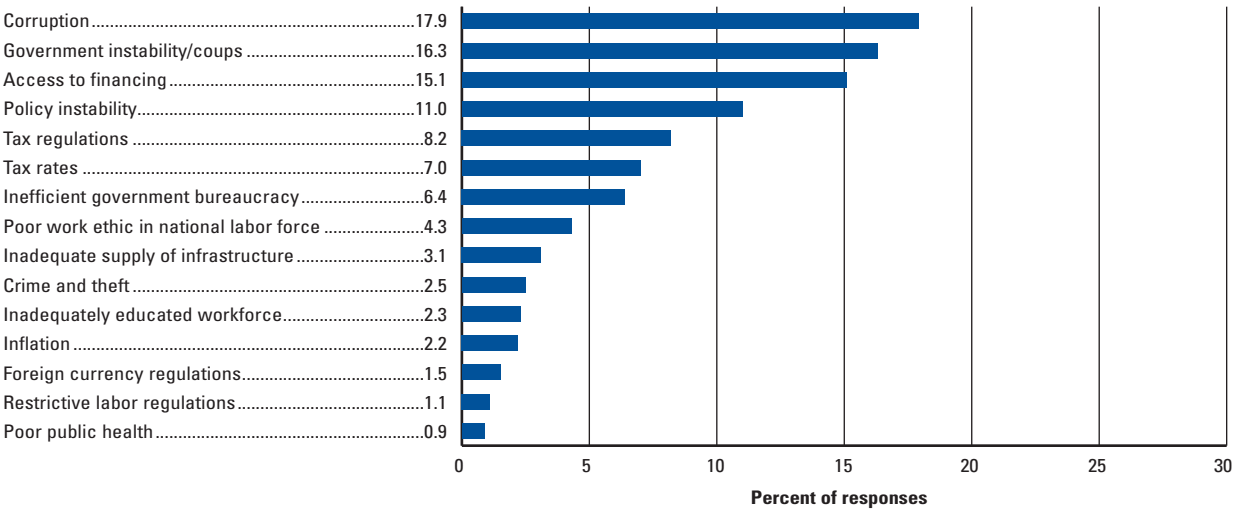
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**110**	**3.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**113**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	130	2.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	73	3.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	69	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	127	3.5
Efficiency enhancers	**109**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	112	3.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	117	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	111	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	113	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	99	2.8
10th pillar: Market size	94	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**94**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	88	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	105	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Côte d'Ivoire

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	113	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	131	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	130	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	129	■
1.05	Judicial independence	132	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	118	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	124	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	111	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	132	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	66	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	111	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	129	■
1.13	Organized crime	133	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	121	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	124	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	98	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	107	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	72	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	68	■
2.02	Quality of roads	58	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	80	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	40	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	82	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	103	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	63	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	115	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	56	■
3.02	National savings rate*	99	■
3.03	Inflation*	23	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	73	■
3.05	Government debt*	116	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	125	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	113	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	125	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	125	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	122	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	122	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	132	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	118	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	90	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	129	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	49	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	125	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	109	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	106	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	71	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	62	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	108	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	84	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	68	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	83	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	129	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	116	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	85	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	71	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	92	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	96	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	89	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	103	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	21	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	39	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	112	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	122	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	118	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	92	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	69	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	75	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	70	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	69	■
7.06	Firing costs*	79	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	88	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	84	■
7.09	Brain drain	68	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	119	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	97	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	75	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	134	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	134	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	115	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	112	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	78	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	71	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	73	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	41	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	130	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	68	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	109	■
9.06	Internet users*	119	■
9.07	Personal computers*	108	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	104	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	95	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	83	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	82	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	70	■
11.03	State of cluster development	74	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	120	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	110	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	87	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	108	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	84	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	116	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	122	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	104	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	113	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	127	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	80	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	27	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

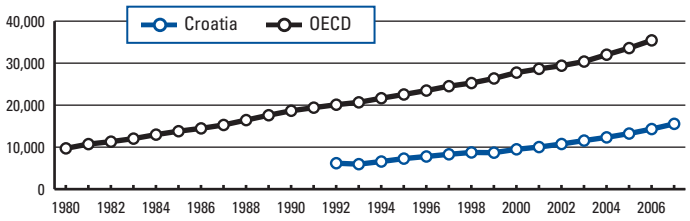
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Croatia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 4.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 51.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 11,576.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.11

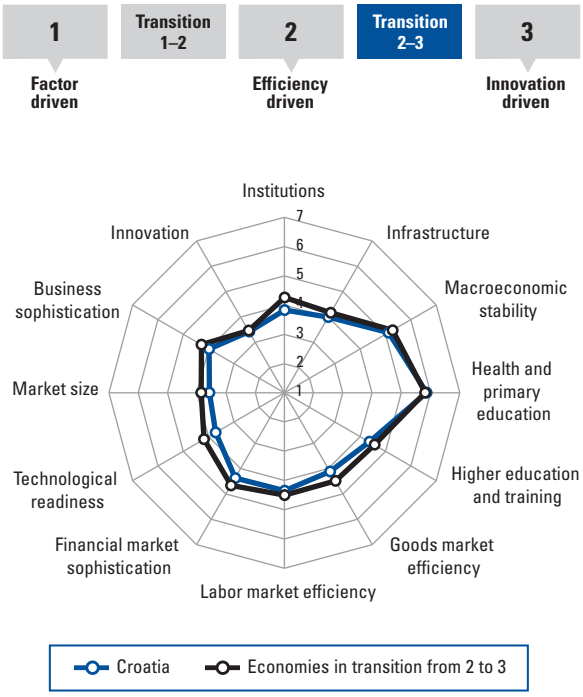
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



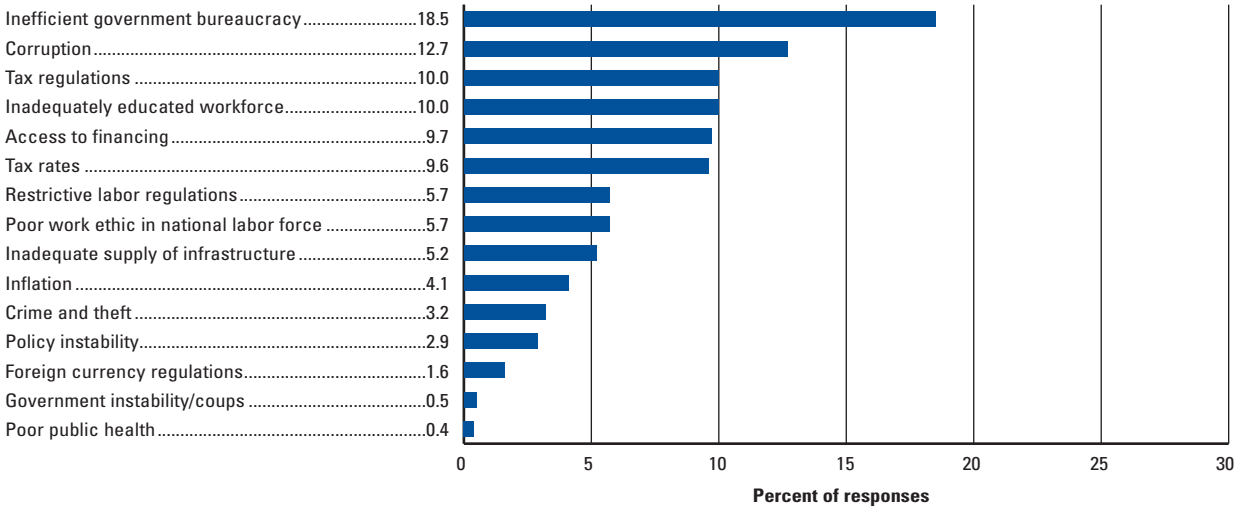
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**61**	**4.2**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	57	4.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	56	4.2
Basic requirements	**49**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	74	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	51	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	61	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	41	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	**62**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	48	4.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	76	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	68	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	63	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	47	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	66	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**62**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	72	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	50	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Croatia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	84	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	58	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	59	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	79	■
1.05	Judicial independence	94	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	86	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	85	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	107	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	88	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	90	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	39	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	49	■
1.13	Organized crime	77	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	53	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	77	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	69	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	103	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	99	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	53	■
2.02	Quality of roads	34	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	45	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	90	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	81	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	92	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	42	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	32	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	92	■
3.02	National savings rate*	55	■
3.03	Inflation*	46	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	89	■
3.05	Government debt*	69	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	6	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	11	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	57	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	31	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	40	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	33	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	82	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	53	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	55	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	49	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	66	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	30	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	77	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	46	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	47	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	64	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	68	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	90	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	86	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	97	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	25	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	92	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	112	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	64	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	35	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	82	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	117	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	57	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	80	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	82	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	117	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	57	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	69	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	106	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	68	■
7.06	Firing costs*	70	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	62	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	78	■
7.09	Brain drain	75	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	50	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	65	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	64	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	72	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	83	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	77	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	98	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	56	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	75	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	70	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	100	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	51	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	117	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	33	■
9.06	Internet users*	36	■
9.07	Personal computers*	43	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	41	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	66	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	70	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	90	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	73	■
11.03	State of cluster development	114	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	42	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	63	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	64	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	60	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	61	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	48	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	42	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	50	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	45	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	43	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	69	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	58	■
12.07	Utility patents*	35	■

* Hard data

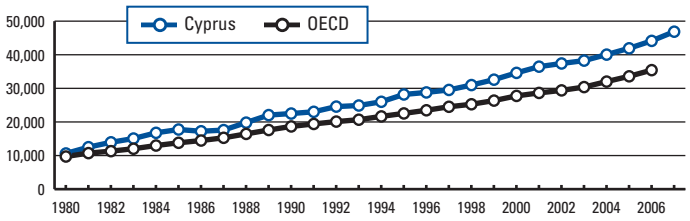
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Cyprus

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 0.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 21.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 27,326.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.03

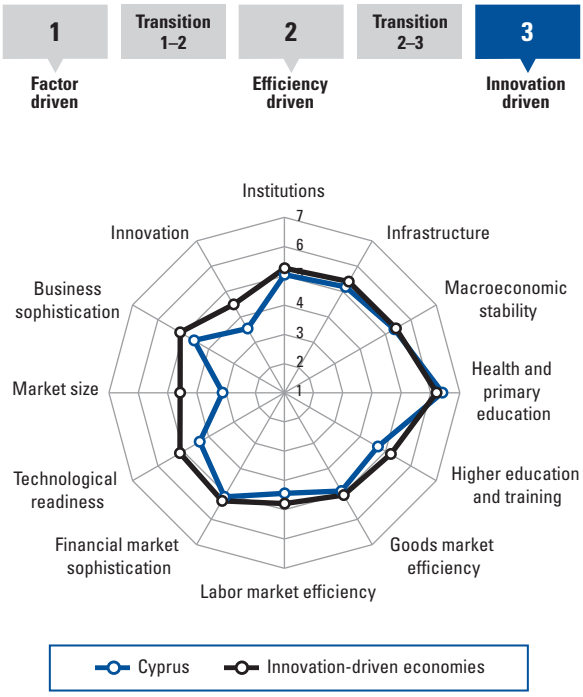
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



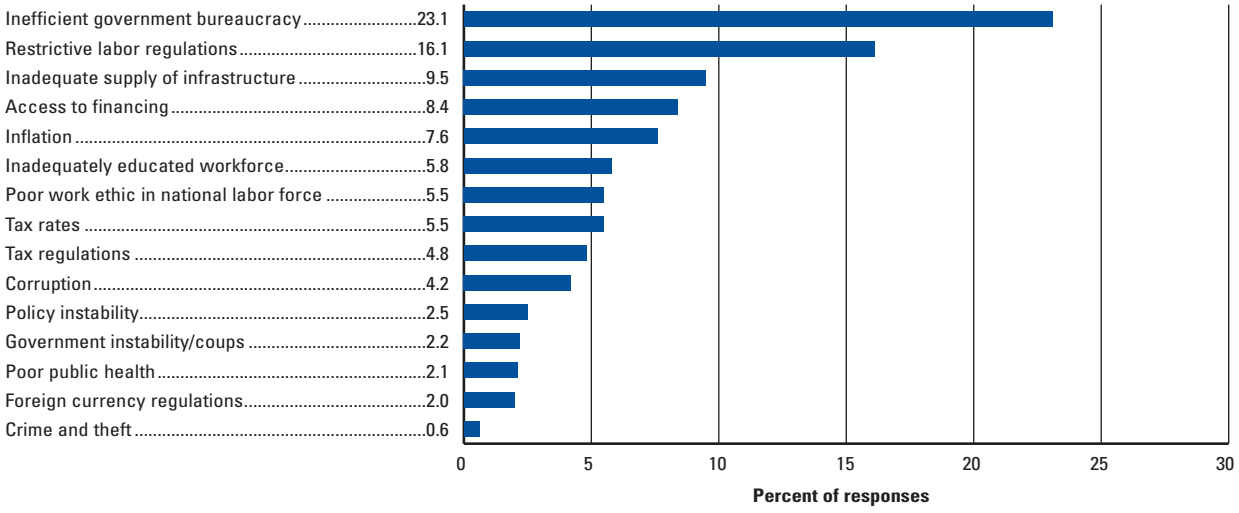
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**40**	**4.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	55	4.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	49	4.3
Basic requirements	**23**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	24	5.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	25	5.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	46	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	7	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	**39**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	32	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	28	4.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	56	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	27	5.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	35	4.4
10th pillar: Market size	82	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**41**	**4.0**
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Cyprus

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	29	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	35	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	23	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	26	■
1.05	Judicial independence	24	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	32	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	19	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	21	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	23	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	32	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	26	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	12	■
1.13	Organized crime	20	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	30	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	41	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	23	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	97	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	35	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	21	■
2.02	Quality of roads	15	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	26	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	44	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	61	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	24	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	19	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	38	■
3.02	National savings rate*	117	■
3.03	Inflation*	27	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	32	■
3.05	Government debt*	101	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	32	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	10	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	3	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	12	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	12	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	12	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	10	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	21	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	37	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	62	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	10	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	10	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	42	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	38	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	49	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	56	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	26	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	36	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	27	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	14	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	n/a	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	n/a	
6.07	Time required to start a business*	n/a	
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	37	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	19	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	66	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	32	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	24	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	36	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	26	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	22	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	110	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	n/a	
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	n/a	
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	82	■
7.06	Firing costs*	n/a	
7.07	Pay and productivity	68	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	96	■
7.09	Brain drain	39	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	53	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	36	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	72	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	22	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	30	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	38	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	n/a	
8.07	Soundness of banks	37	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	54	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	n/a	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	35	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	50	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	40	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	70	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	27	■
9.06	Internet users*	33	■
9.07	Personal computers*	27	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	36	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	85	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	81	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	60	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	42	■
11.03	State of cluster development	29	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	25	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	35	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	22	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	46	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	38	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	73	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	51	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	63	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	49	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	59	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	36	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	23	■
12.07	Utility patents*	32	■

* Hard data

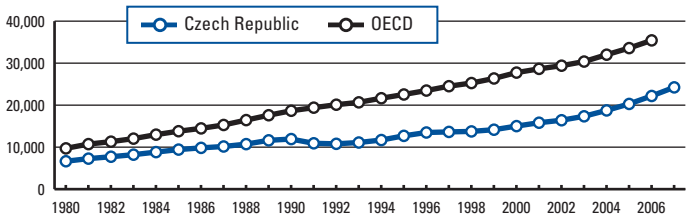
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Czech Republic

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....10.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....175.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....17,069.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.38

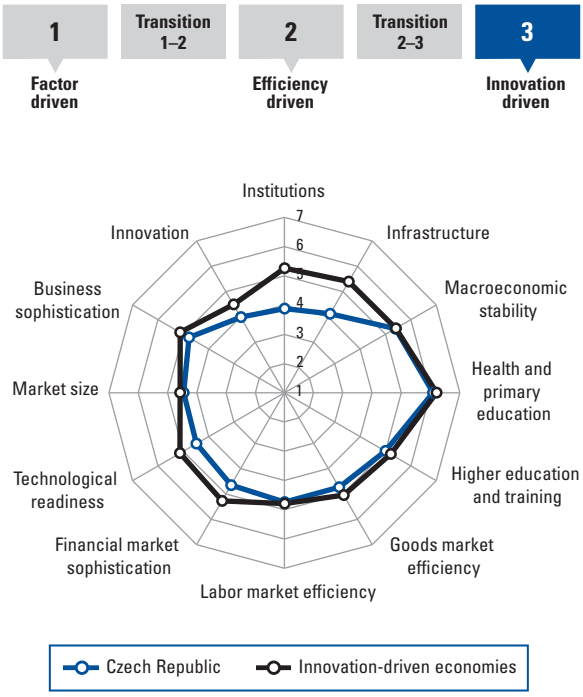
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



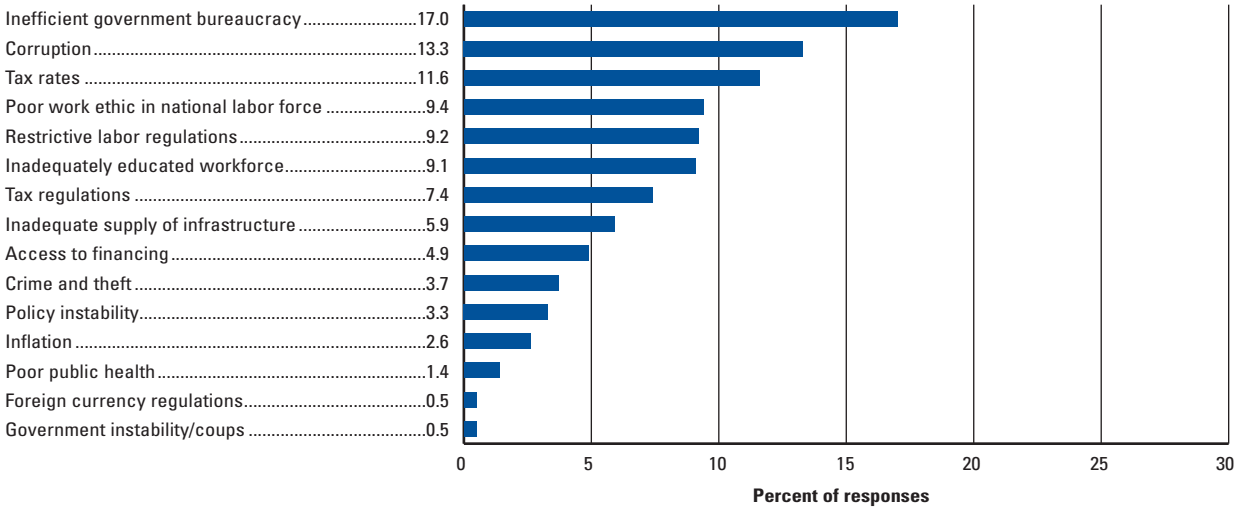
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**33**	**4.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	33	4.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	31	4.7
Basic requirements	**45**	**4.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	72	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	50	4.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	42	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	29	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**28**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	25	5.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	33	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	28	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	47	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	33	4.5
10th pillar: Market size	38	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**25**	**4.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	29	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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Czech Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	63	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	51	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	98	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	117	■
1.05	Judicial independence	61	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	110	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	106	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	115	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	86	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	104	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	13	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	36	■
1.13	Organized crime	36	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	91	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	91	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	52	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	29	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	87	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	51	■
2.02	Quality of roads	81	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	23	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	61	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	45	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	57	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	20	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	45	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	82	■
3.02	National savings rate*	58	■
3.03	Inflation*	43	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	56	■
3.05	Government debt*	57	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	10	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	41	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	21	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	53	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	4	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	37	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	15	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	69	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	67	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	41	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	38	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	26	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	8	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	34	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	19	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	23	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	28	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	13	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	37	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	34	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	61	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	82	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	36	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	64	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	8	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	52	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	25	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	43	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	53	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	41	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	57	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	7	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	121	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	51	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	100	■
7.06	Firing costs*	35	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	13	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	29	■
7.09	Brain drain	43	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	44	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	49	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	71	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	48	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	68	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	39	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	57	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	59	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	49	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	38	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	39	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	13	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	7	■
9.06	Internet users*	40	■
9.07	Personal computers*	34	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	33	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	40	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	26	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	8	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	21	■
11.03	State of cluster development	35	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	48	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	22	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	85	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	26	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	32	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	46	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	24	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	26	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	26	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	26	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	35	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	11	■
12.07	Utility patents*	34	■

* Hard data

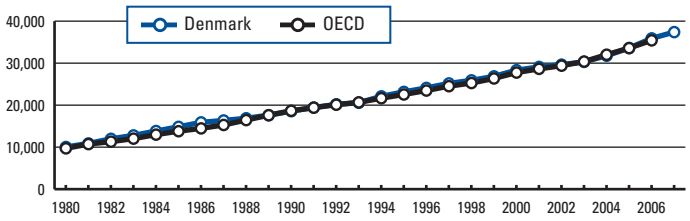
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Denmark

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....5.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....311.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....57,260.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.32

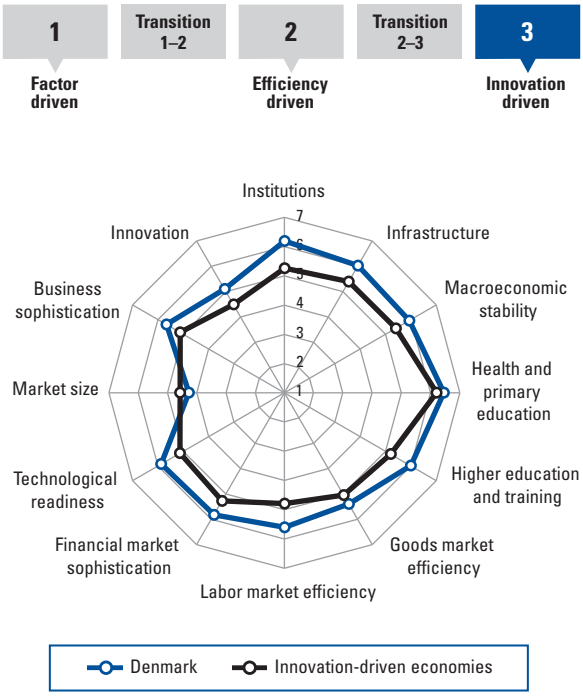
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



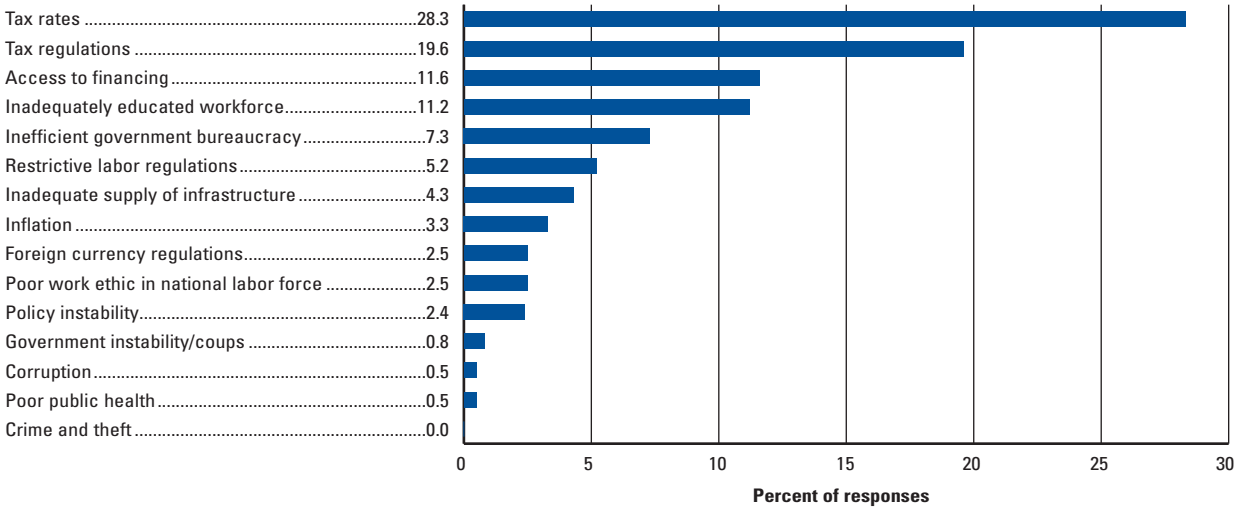
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**3**	**5.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	3	5.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	3	5.6
Basic requirements	**4**	**6.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	3	6.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	8	6.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	12	5.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	4	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	**3**	**5.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	2	6.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	4	5.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	5	5.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	4	5.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	3	5.9
10th pillar: Market size	46	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**7**	**5.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	5	5.7
12th pillar: Innovation	10	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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Denmark

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	2	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	1	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	2	■
1.05	Judicial independence	5	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	7	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	25	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	1	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	4	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	41	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	8	■
1.13	Organized crime	2	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	2	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	3	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	16	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	5	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	7	■
2.02	Quality of roads	7	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	14	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	7	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	41	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	1	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	7	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	20	■
3.02	National savings rate*	56	■
3.03	Inflation*	15	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	29	■
3.05	Government debt*	55	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	5	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	3	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	16	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	9	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	22	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	14	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	47	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	4	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	3	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	7	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	6	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	20	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	8	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	6	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	6	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	1	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	25	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	8	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	124	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	30	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	7	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	6	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	32	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	13	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	17	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	24	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	6	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	8	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	1	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	107	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	9	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	14	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	1	■
7.06	Firing costs*	1	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	24	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	3	■
7.09	Brain drain	17	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	19	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	11	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	21	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	1	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	9	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	6	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	19	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	5	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	2	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	8	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	1	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	41	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	20	■
9.06	Internet users*	16	■
9.07	Personal computers*	7	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	1	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	46	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	44	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	15	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	9	■
11.03	State of cluster development	11	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	6	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	10	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	5	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	6	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	2	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	7	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	12	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	6	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	7	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	10	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	13	■
12.07	Utility patents*	14	■

* Hard data

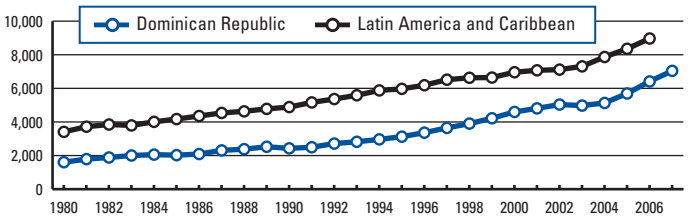
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Dominican Republic

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....9.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....36.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....4,147.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.10

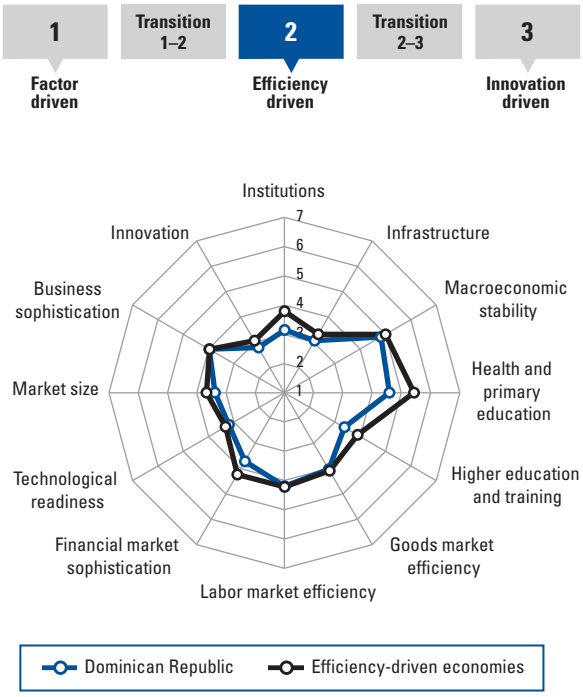
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



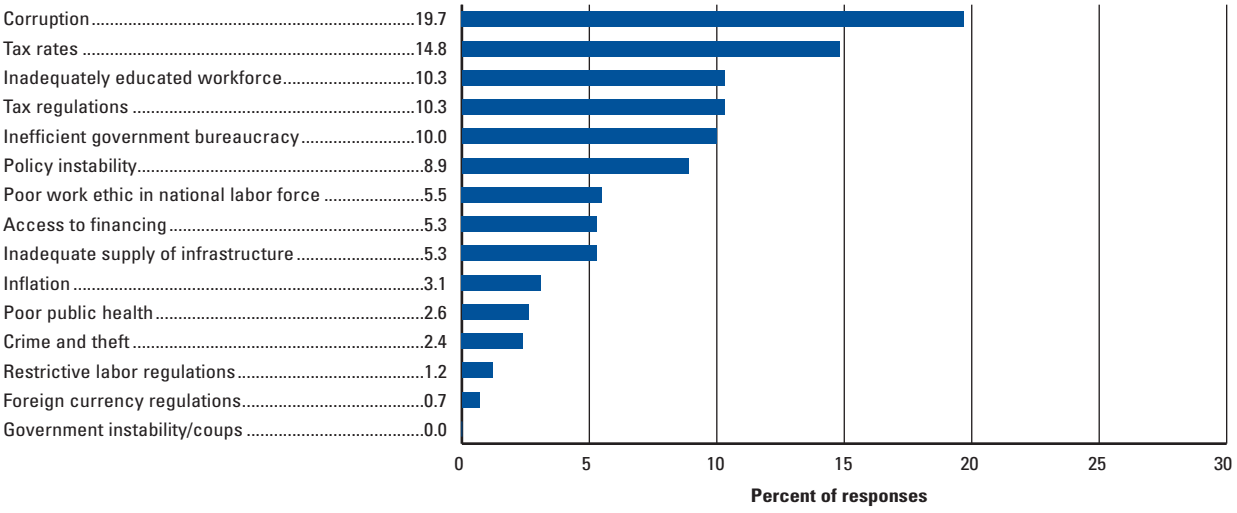
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**98**	**3.7**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	96	3.7
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	93	3.7
Basic requirements	**99**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	119	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	81	3.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	78	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	106	4.6
Efficiency enhancers	**90**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	99	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	86	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	86	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	101	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	73	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	72	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**86**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	75	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	103	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Dominican Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	90	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	73	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	127	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	121	■
1.05	Judicial independence	103	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	132	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	131	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	93	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	120	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	80	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	49	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	116	■
1.13	Organized crime	103	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	129	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	119	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	103	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	116	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	119	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	75	■
2.02	Quality of roads	64	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	110	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	74	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	37	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	51	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	133	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	90	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	57	■
3.02	National savings rate*	118	■
3.03	Inflation*	75	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	107	■
3.05	Government debt*	30	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	102	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	81	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	96	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	84	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	112	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	103	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	84	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	83	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	134	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	113	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	117	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	96	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	61	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	131	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	131	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	100	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	83	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	89	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	78	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	87	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	107	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	110	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	125	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	56	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	47	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	83	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	103	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	78	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	36	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	67	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	62	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	81	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	79	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	31	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	48	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	56	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	54	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	37	■
7.06	Firing costs*	104	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	50	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	98	■
7.09	Brain drain	61	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	106	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	85	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	113	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	105	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	93	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	74	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	98	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	90	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	106	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	87	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	62	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	58	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	49	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	83	■
9.06	Internet users*	71	■
9.07	Personal computers*	99	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	67	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	71	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	89	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	57	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	75	■
11.03	State of cluster development	85	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	92	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	76	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	75	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	92	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	41	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	71	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	91	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	124	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	100	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	95	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	72	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	107	■
12.07	Utility patents*	75	■

* Hard data

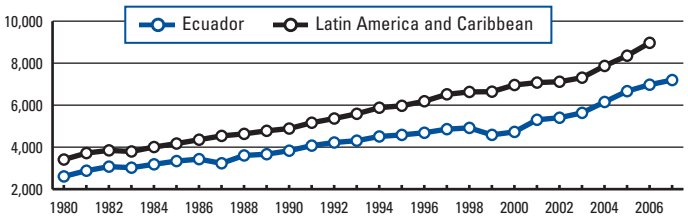
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Ecuador

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 13.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 44.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 3,218.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.15

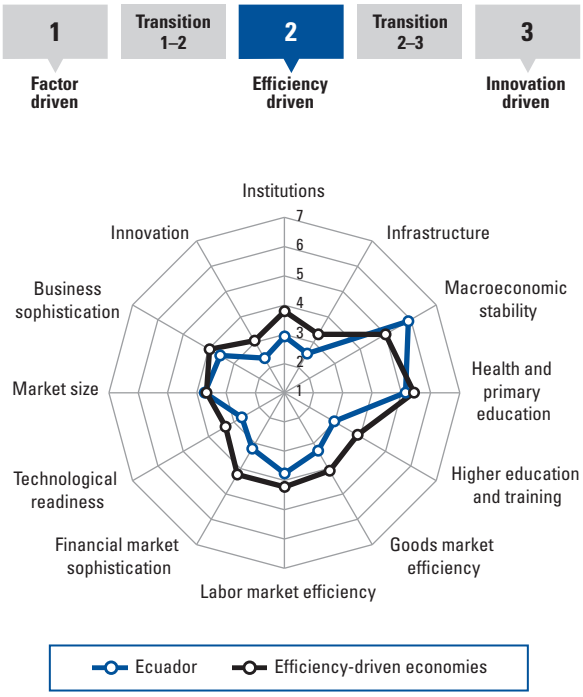
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



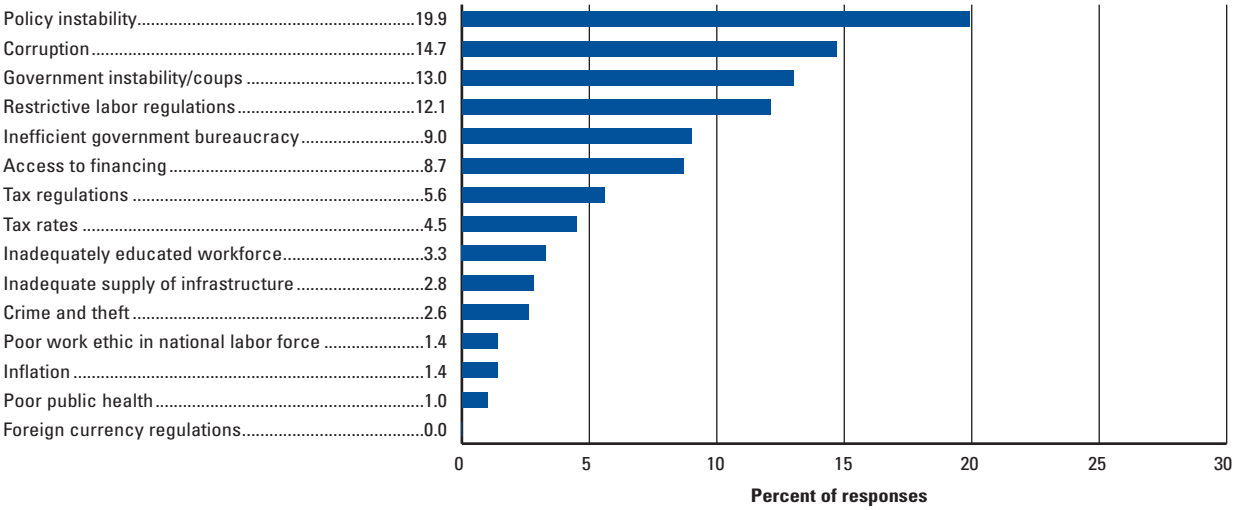
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**104**	**3.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	103	3.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	94	3.6
Basic requirements	**90**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	129	2.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	108	2.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	16	5.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	92	5.1
Efficiency enhancers	**117**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	115	3.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	129	3.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	122	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	125	3.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	104	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	61	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**118**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	99	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	129	2.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Ecuador

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	125	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	123	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	121	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	130	■
1.05	Judicial independence	129	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	122	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	127	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	110	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	129	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	131	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	68	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	112	■
1.13	Organized crime	93	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	126	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	117	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	111	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	121	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	118	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	105	■
2.02	Quality of roads	100	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	117	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	109	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	77	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	67	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	107	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	81	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	22	■
3.02	National savings rate*	34	■
3.03	Inflation*	31	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	58	■
3.05	Government debt*	58	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	78	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	108	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	67	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	92	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	72	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	68	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	77	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	55	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	124	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	36	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	124	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	97	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	92	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	125	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	116	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	109	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	111	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	110	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	120	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	125	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	123	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	133	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	92	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	35	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	117	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	112	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	100	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	132	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	93	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	122	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	131	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	131	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	128	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	115	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	109	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	99	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	43	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	108	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	123	■
7.06	Firing costs*	120	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	101	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	114	■
7.09	Brain drain	80	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	64	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	98	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	115	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	128	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	131	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	79	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	98	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	118	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	98	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	123	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	131	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	125	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	114	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	128	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	70	■
9.06	Internet users*	82	■
9.07	Personal computers*	59	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	69	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	59	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	72	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	111	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	101	■
11.03	State of cluster development	109	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	101	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	102	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	92	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	109	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	78	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	81	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	116	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	129	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	125	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	122	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	126	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	125	■
12.07	Utility patents*	62	■

* Hard data

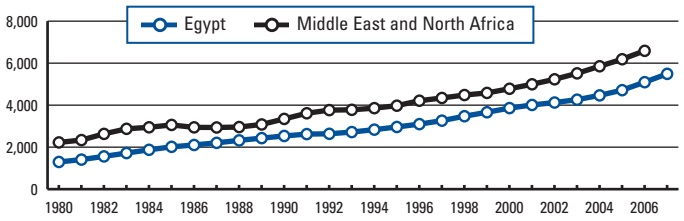
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Egypt

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007	76.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2007	127.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2007	1,738.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007	0.63

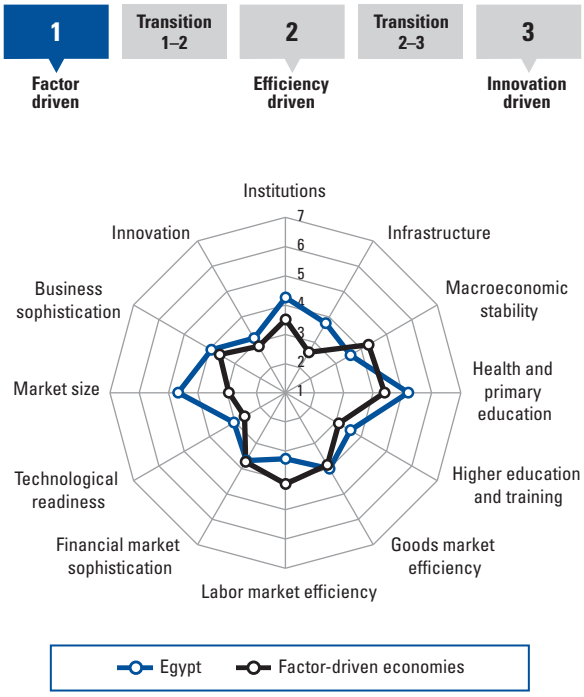
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



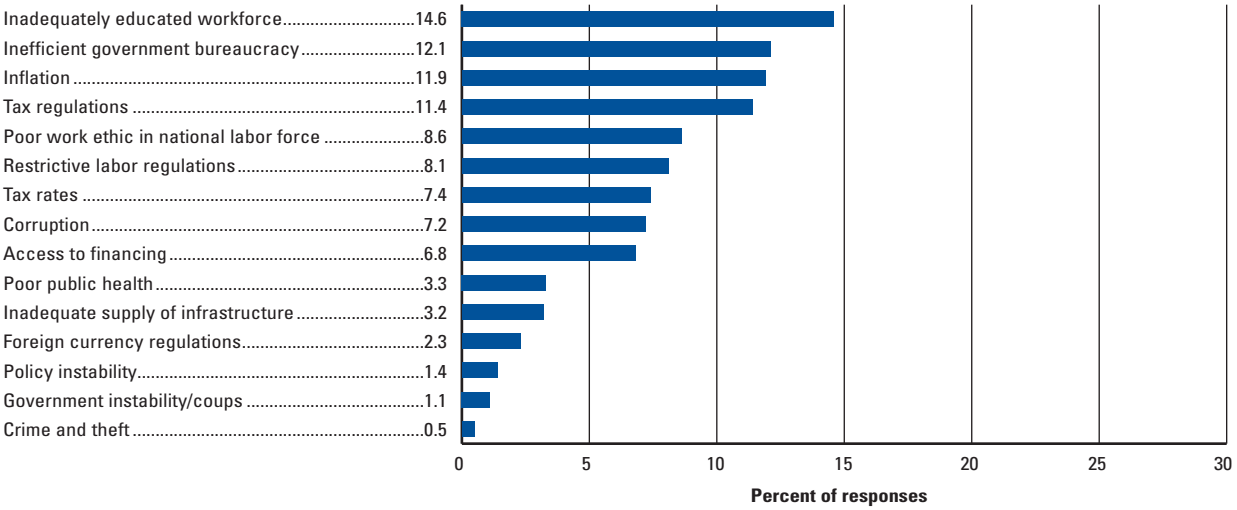
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**81**	**4.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	77	4.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	71	4.0
Basic requirements	**83**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	52	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	60	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	125	3.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	88	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	**88**	**3.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	91	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	87	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	134	3.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	106	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	84	3.0
10th pillar: Market size	27	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**74**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	77	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	67	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Egypt

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	67	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	60	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	85	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	51	■
1.05	Judicial independence	42	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	61	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	86	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	55	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	55	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	67	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	72	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	23	■
1.13	Organized crime	21	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	52	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	53	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	66	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	93	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	68	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	57	■
2.02	Quality of roads	74	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	54	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	69	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	52	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	32	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	53	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	79	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	126	■
3.02	National savings rate*	70	■
3.03	Inflation*	122	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	81	■
3.05	Government debt*	124	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	52	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	61	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	60	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	42	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	32	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	88	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	89	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	129	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	63	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	59	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	65	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	59	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	126	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	128	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	116	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	99	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	92	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	96	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	92	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	87	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	98	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	34	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	80	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	34	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	16	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	102	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	118	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	132	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	78	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	83	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	77	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	27	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	130	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	50	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	62	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	101	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	40	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	92	■
7.06	Firing costs*	119	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	114	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	124	■
7.09	Brain drain	129	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	133	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	95	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	49	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	79	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	46	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	80	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	111	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	80	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	123	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	60	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	63	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	64	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	55	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	106	■
9.06	Internet users*	92	■
9.07	Personal computers*	90	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	86	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	25	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	39	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	86	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	103	■
11.03	State of cluster development	46	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	105	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	73	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	49	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	61	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	95	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	38	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	85	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	96	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	57	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	79	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	57	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	47	■
12.07	Utility patents*	70	■

* Hard data

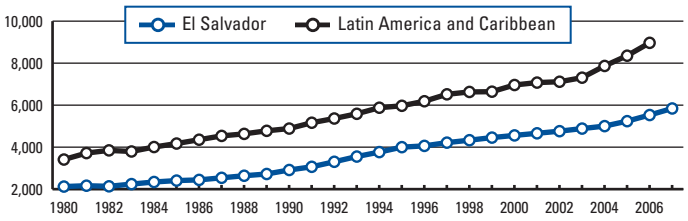
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

El Salvador

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 7.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 20.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 2,857.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.06

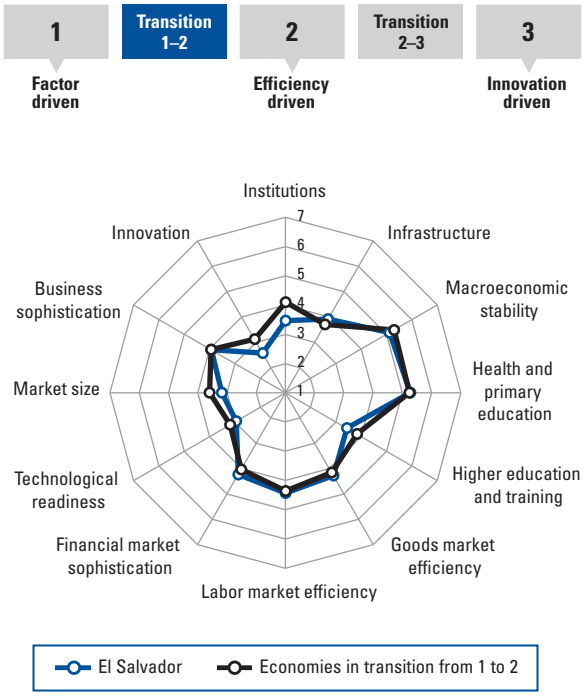
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



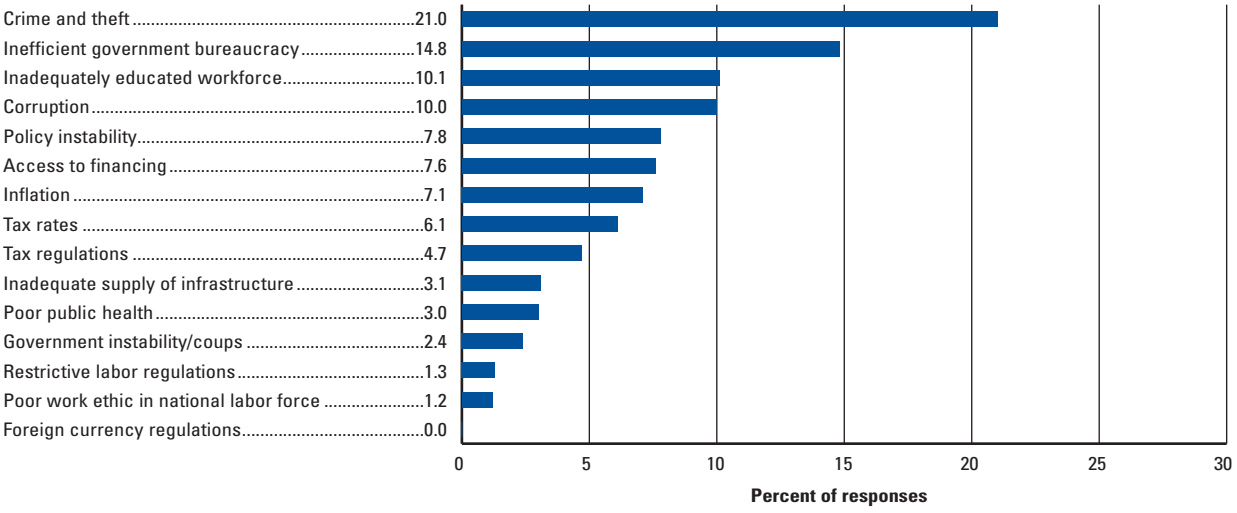
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**79**	**4.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	67	4.1
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	53	4.2
Basic requirements	**66**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	100	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	56	3.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	62	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	86	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**84**	**3.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	95	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	59	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	57	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	72	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	90	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	81	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**96**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	79	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	118	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

El Salvador

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	82	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	104	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	69	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	93	■
1.05	Judicial independence	97	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	97	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	54	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	51	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	95	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	72	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	116	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	133	■
1.13	Organized crime	134	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	96	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	72	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	80	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	73	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	90	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	48	■
2.02	Quality of roads	36	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	113	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	81	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	33	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	81	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	67	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	76	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	65	■
3.02	National savings rate*	126	■
3.03	Inflation*	56	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	26	■
3.05	Government debt*	59	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	86	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	69	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	87	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	64	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	104	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	95	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	80	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	76	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	98	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	62	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	102	■
	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	108	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	70	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	95	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	81	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	66	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	67	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	113	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	94	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	32	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	31	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	56	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	54	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	67	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	46	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	50	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	43	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	67	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	60	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	72	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	42	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	18	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	60	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	32	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	26	■
7.06	Firing costs*	102	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	52	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	85	■
7.09	Brain drain	62	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	95	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	43	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	86	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	64	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	81	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	48	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	43	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	68	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	105	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	93	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	83	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	91	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	77	■
9.06	Internet users*	87	■
9.07	Personal computers*	84	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	73	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	76	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	95	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	95	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	80	■
11.03	State of cluster development	86	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	56	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	61	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	70	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	89	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	63	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	63	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	96	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	127	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	117	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	115	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	95	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	124	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

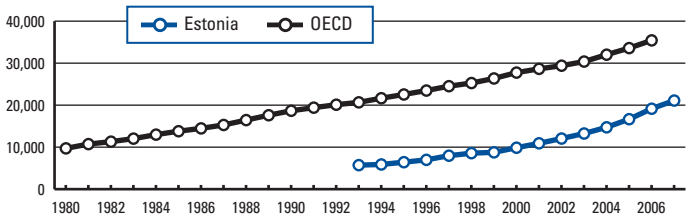
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Estonia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 1.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 21.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 15,850.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.04

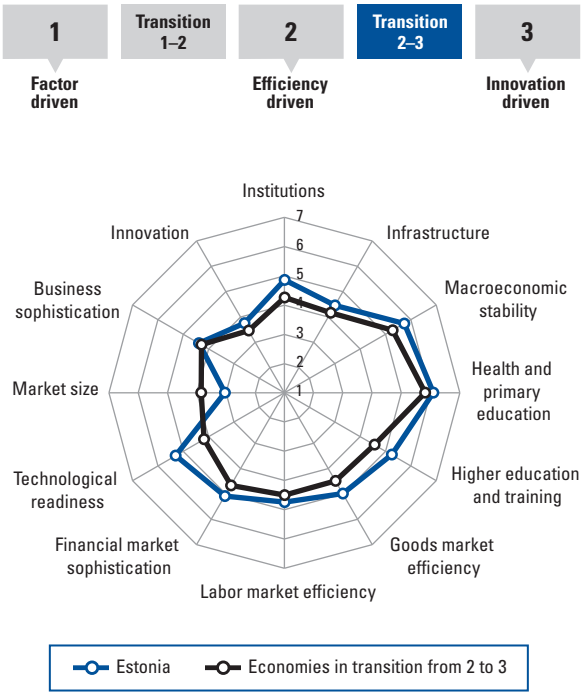
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



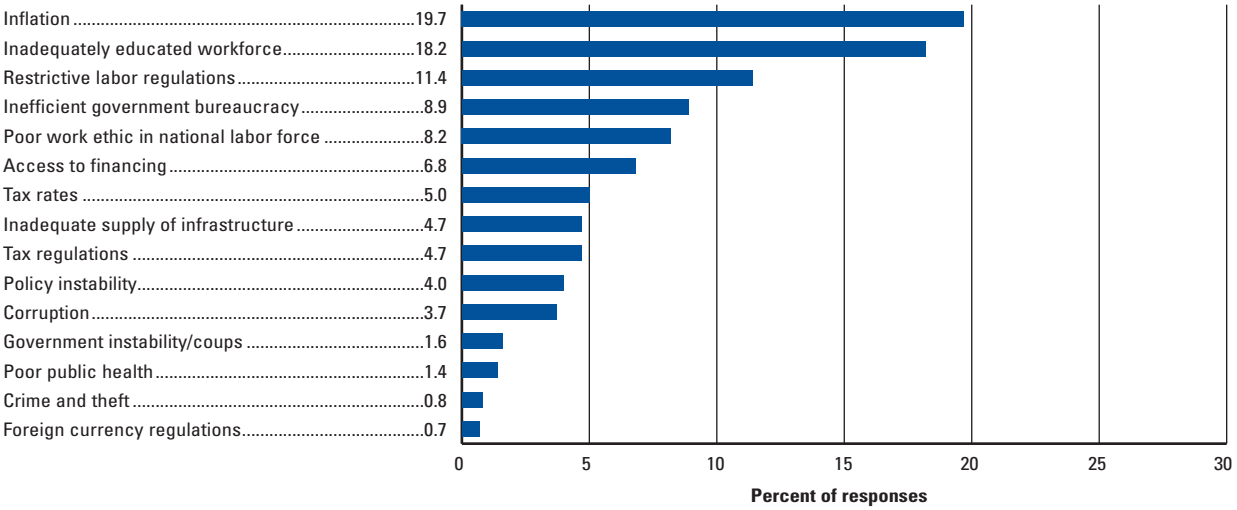
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**32**	**4.7**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	27	4.7
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	26	4.8
Basic requirements	**30**	**5.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	33	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	40	4.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	23	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	28	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**26**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	19	5.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	24	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	29	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	28	5.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	17	5.3
10th pillar: Market size	90	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**40**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	50	4.4
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Estonia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	28	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	32	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	43	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	44	■
1.05	Judicial independence	27	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	44	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	39	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	10	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	31	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	27	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	19	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	37	■
1.13	Organized crime	34	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	35	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	35	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	26	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	51	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	49	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	37	■
2.02	Quality of roads	53	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	39	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	20	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	51	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	112	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	34	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	35	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	29	■
3.02	National savings rate*	79	■
3.03	Inflation*	81	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	8	■
3.05	Government debt*	5	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	7	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	56	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	55	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	82	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	107	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	31	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	55	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	11	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	60	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	40	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	27	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	21	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	30	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	14	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	32	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	2	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	21	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	35	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	22	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	42	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	31	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	13	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	85	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	9	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	9	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	16	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	15	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	35	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	11	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	12	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	24	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	56	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	36	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	117	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	116	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	76	■
7.06	Firing costs*	61	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	8	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	23	■
7.09	Brain drain	46	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	25	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	25	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	39	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	16	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	15	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	12	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	26	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	25	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	26	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	21	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	30	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	4	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	25	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	4	■
9.06	Internet users*	19	■
9.07	Personal computers*	21	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	21	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	93	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	77	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	70	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	35	■
11.03	State of cluster development	75	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	62	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	68	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	61	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	39	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	39	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	27	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	40	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	25	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	40	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	29	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	18	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	74	■
12.07	Utility patents*	30	■

* Hard data

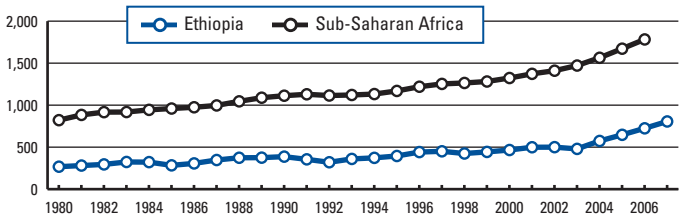
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Ethiopia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 81.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 19.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 251.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.09

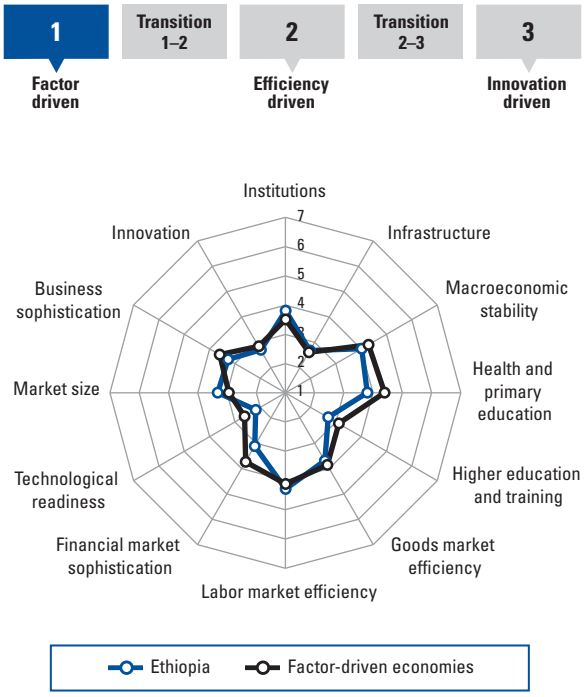
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



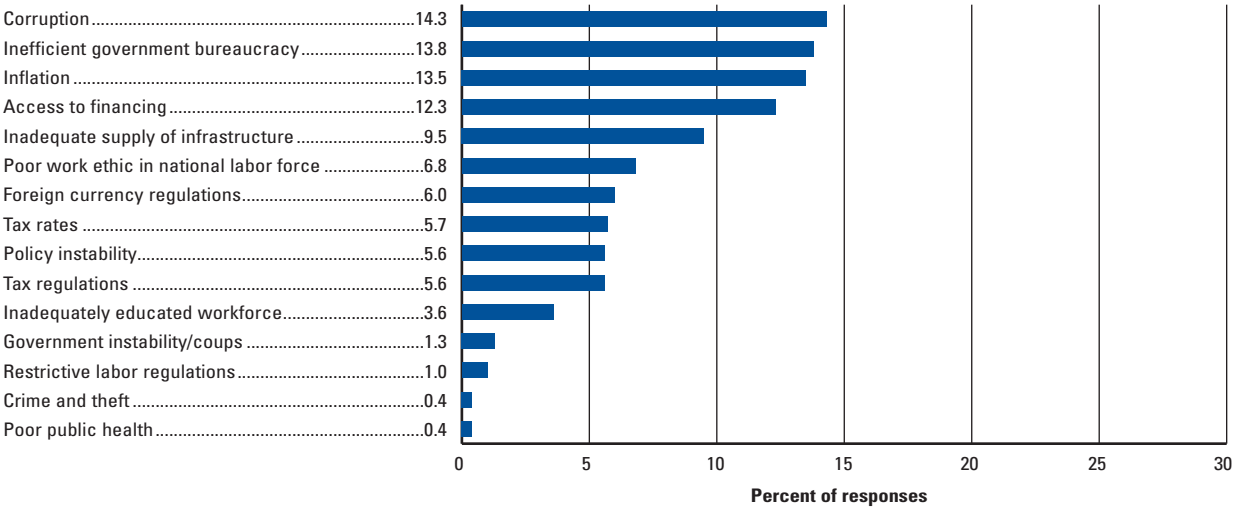
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**121**	**3.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	123	3.3
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	116	3.3
Basic requirements	**119**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	77	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	103	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	119	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	123	3.8
Efficiency enhancers	**121**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	126	2.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	116	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	74	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	127	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	132	2.2
10th pillar: Market size	76	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**114**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	122	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	109	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Ethiopia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	78	
1.02	Intellectual property protection	81	
1.03	Diversion of public funds	71	
1.04	Public trust of politicians	67	
1.05	Judicial independence	98	
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	66	
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	46	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	26	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	77	
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	92	
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	91	
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	54	
1.13	Organized crime	53	
1.14	Reliability of police services	82	
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	86	
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	114	
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	113	
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	86	
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	101	
2.02	Quality of roads	92	
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	99	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	80	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	60	
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	74	
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	91	
2.08	Telephone lines*	119	
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	106	
3.02	National savings rate*	89	
3.03	Inflation*	131	
3.04	Interest rate spread*	57	
3.05	Government debt*	78	
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	118	
4.02	Malaria incidence*	110	
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	123	
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	123	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	124	
4.06	HIV prevalence*	117	
4.07	Infant mortality*	130	
4.08	Life expectancy*	116	
4.09	Quality of primary education	105	
4.10	Primary enrollment*	123	
4.11	Education expenditure*	75	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	119	
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	125	
5.03	Quality of the educational system	88	
5.04	Quality of math and science education	104	
5.05	Quality of management schools	115	
5.06	Internet access in schools	118	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	114	
5.08	Extent of staff training	127	

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	126	
6.02	Extent of market dominance	121	
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	112	
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	54	
6.05	Total tax rate*	20	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	34	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	33	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	71	
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	119	
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	113	
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	124	
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	98	
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	97	
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	118	
6.15	Buyer sophistication	125	
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	124	
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	74	
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	1	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	57	
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	62	
7.06	Firing costs*	74	
7.07	Pay and productivity	126	
7.08	Reliance on professional management	116	
7.09	Brain drain	111	
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	52	
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	127	
8.02	Financing through local equity market	124	
8.03	Ease of access to loans	124	
8.04	Venture capital availability	117	
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	129	
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	
8.07	Soundness of banks	128	
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	122	
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	127	
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	127	
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	120	
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	119	
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	134	
9.06	Internet users*	133	
9.07	Personal computers*	123	
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	125	
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	67	
10.02	Foreign market size*	104	
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	124	
11.02	Local supplier quality	124	
11.03	State of cluster development	90	
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	115	
11.05	Value chain breadth	114	
11.06	Control of international distribution	62	
11.07	Production process sophistication	128	
11.08	Extent of marketing	128	
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	98	
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	106	
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	102	
12.03	Company spending on R&D	128	
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	105	
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	71	
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	122	
12.07	Utility patents*	85	

* Hard data

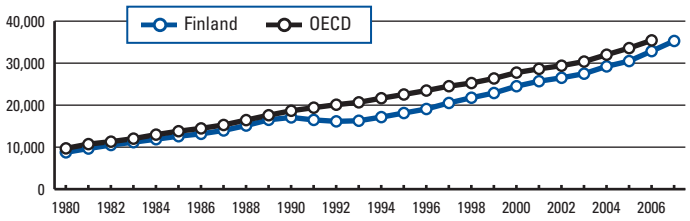
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Finland

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....5.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....245.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....46,601.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.29

GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007

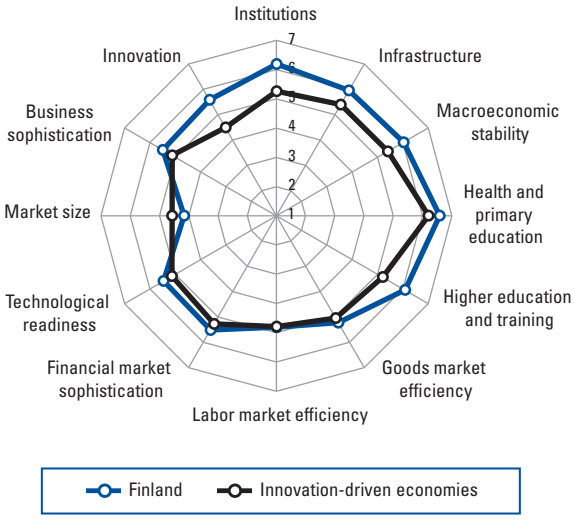


Global Competitiveness Index

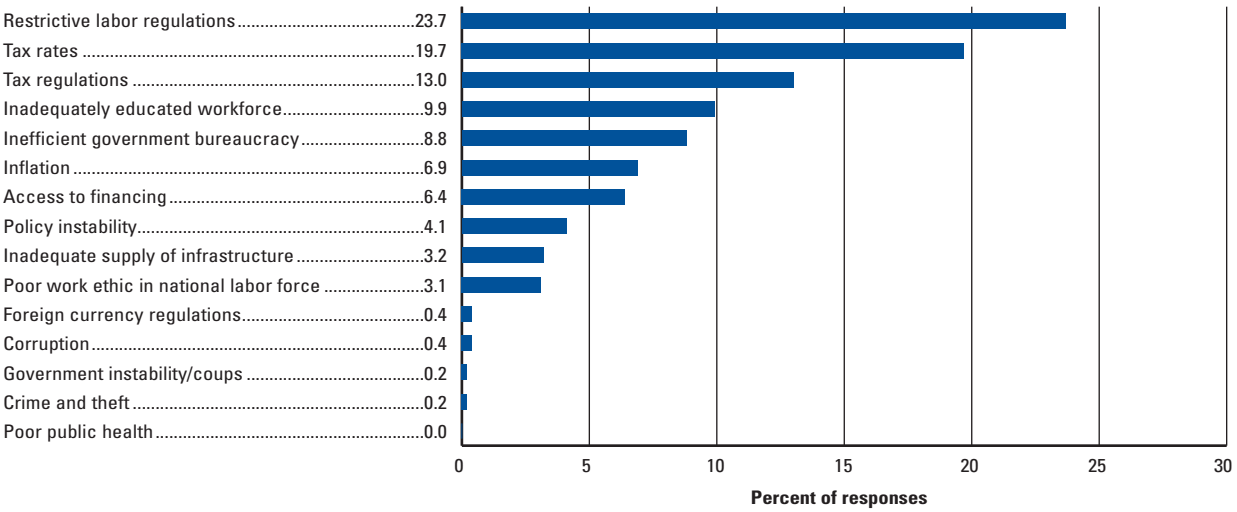
	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**6**	**5.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	6	5.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	6	5.5
Basic requirements	**1**	**6.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	2	6.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	9	5.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	8	6.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	1	6.6
Efficiency enhancers	**13**	**5.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	1	6.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	11	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	23	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	12	5.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	14	5.5
10th pillar: Market size	52	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**5**	**5.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	10	5.5
12th pillar: Innovation	2	5.6

Stage of development





The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Finland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	3	■
1.05	Judicial independence	2	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	5	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	12	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	5	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	5	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	1	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	3	■
1.13	Organized crime	4	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	1	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	2	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	4	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	7	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5	■
2.02	Quality of roads	12	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	6	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	6	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	8	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	45	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	34	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	16	■
3.02	National savings rate*	36	■
3.03	Inflation*	12	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	5	■
3.05	Government debt*	73	■
	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*	3	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	8	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	4	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	22	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	1	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	35	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	18	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	9	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	2	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	1	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	1	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	9	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	1	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	4	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	11	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	16	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	9	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	6	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	114	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	79	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	4	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	27	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	65	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	7	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	8	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	14	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	5	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	19	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	11	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	14	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	124	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	103	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	99	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	90	■
7.06	Firing costs*	45	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	60	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	6	■
7.09	Brain drain	7	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	7	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	18	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	20	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	2	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	4	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	9	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	39	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	12	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	10	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	8	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	8	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	71	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	18	■
9.06	Internet users*	18	■
9.07	Personal computers*	22	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	5	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	50	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	47	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	24	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	13	■
11.03	State of cluster development	6	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	7	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	14	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	6	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	34	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	7	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	9	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	9	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	4	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	7	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	1	■
12.07	Utility patents*	4	■

* Hard data

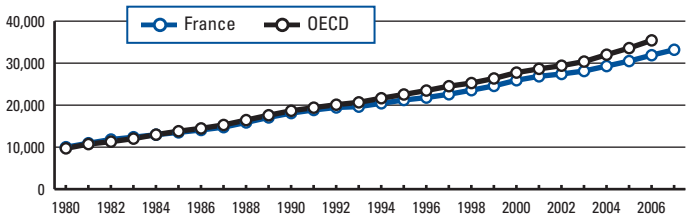
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

France

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 60.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 2,560.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 41,511.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 3.17

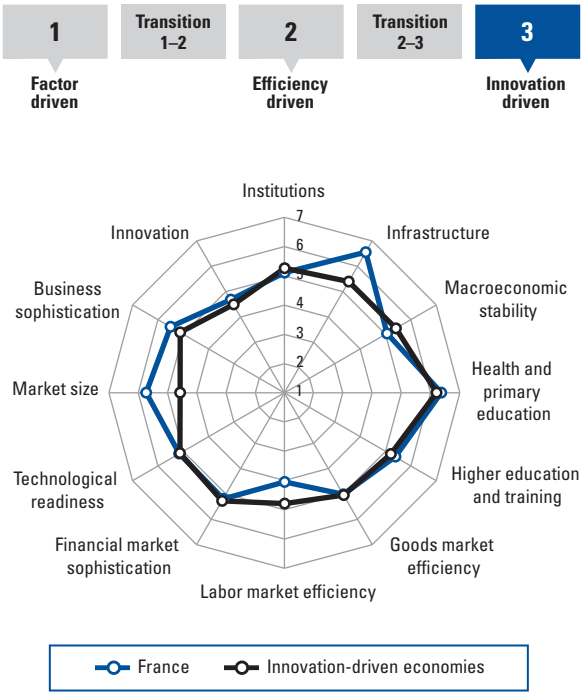
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



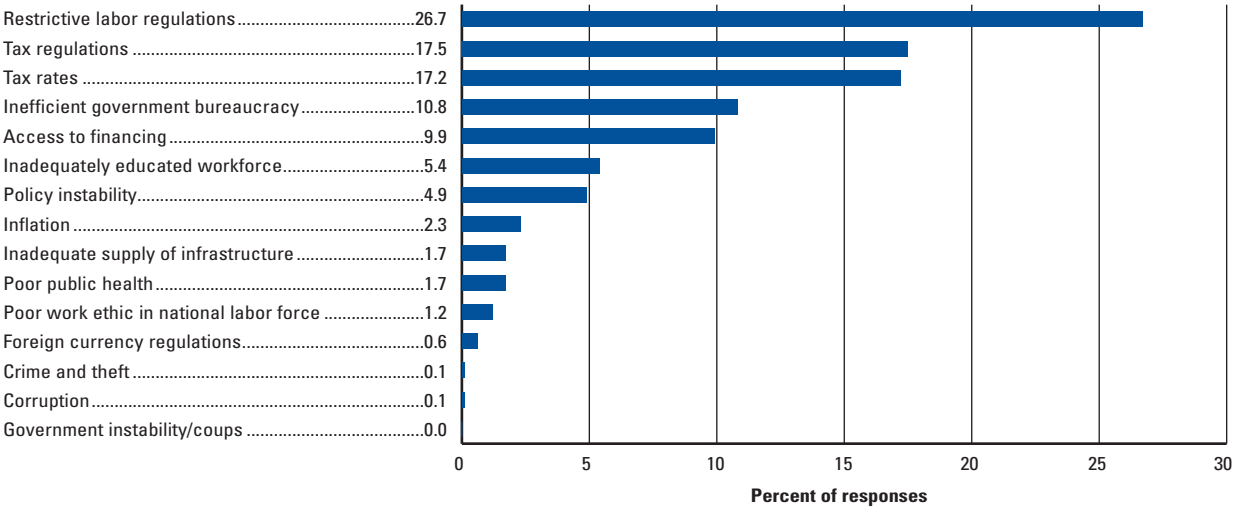
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**16**	**5.2**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	18	5.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	15	5.2
Basic requirements	**13**	**5.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	23	5.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	2	6.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	65	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	9	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	**16**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	16	5.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	21	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	105	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	25	5.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	20	5.2
10th pillar: Market size	7	5.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**14**	**5.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	9	5.5
12th pillar: Innovation	16	4.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

France

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	18	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	7	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	29	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	30	■
1.05	Judicial independence	29	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	21	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	37	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	126	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	16	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	33	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	69	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	52	■
1.13	Organized crime	42	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	19	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	25	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	22	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	20	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	36	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4	■
2.02	Quality of roads	1	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	10	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	6	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	9	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	95	■
3.02	National savings rate*	73	■
3.03	Inflation*	13	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	37	■
3.05	Government debt*	106	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	31	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	25	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	29	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	40	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	74	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	5	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	8	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	13	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	34	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	7	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	30	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	20	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	4	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	1	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	31	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	8	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	24	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	12	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	13	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	11	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	99	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	115	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	9	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	9	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	66	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	27	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	46	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	65	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	29	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	25	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	18	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	132	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	103	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	127	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	114	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	126	■
7.06	Firing costs*	57	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	82	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	21	■
7.09	Brain drain	41	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	37	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	15	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	36	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	51	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	31	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	40	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	19	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	8	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	11	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	23	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	16	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	54	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	45	■
9.06	Internet users*	26	■
9.07	Personal computers*	11	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	14	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	7	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	10	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	7	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	10	■
11.03	State of cluster development	23	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	10	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	3	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	1	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	7	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	2	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	35	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	8	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	16	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	13	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	32	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	19	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5	■
12.07	Utility patents*	20	■

* Hard data

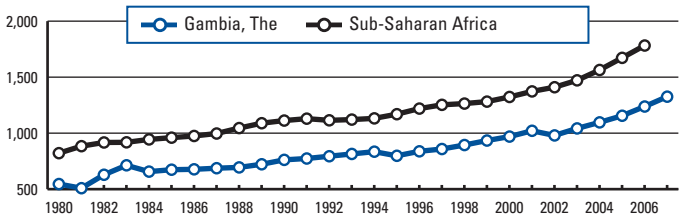
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Gambia, The

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 1.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 0.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 411.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.00

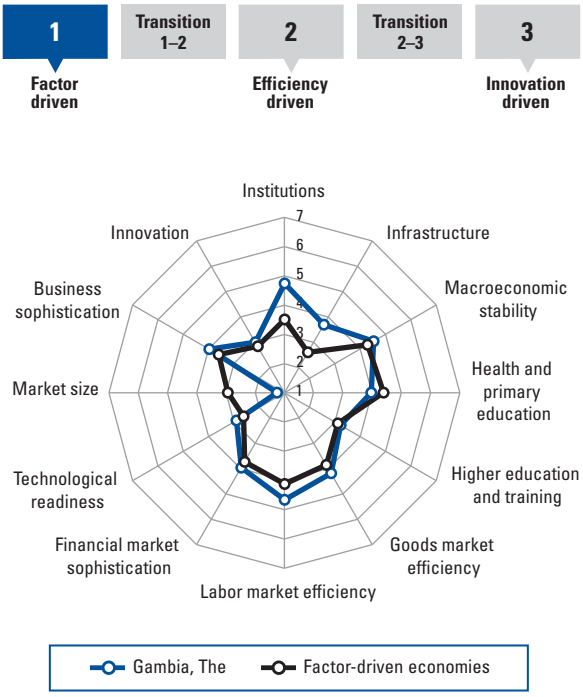
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



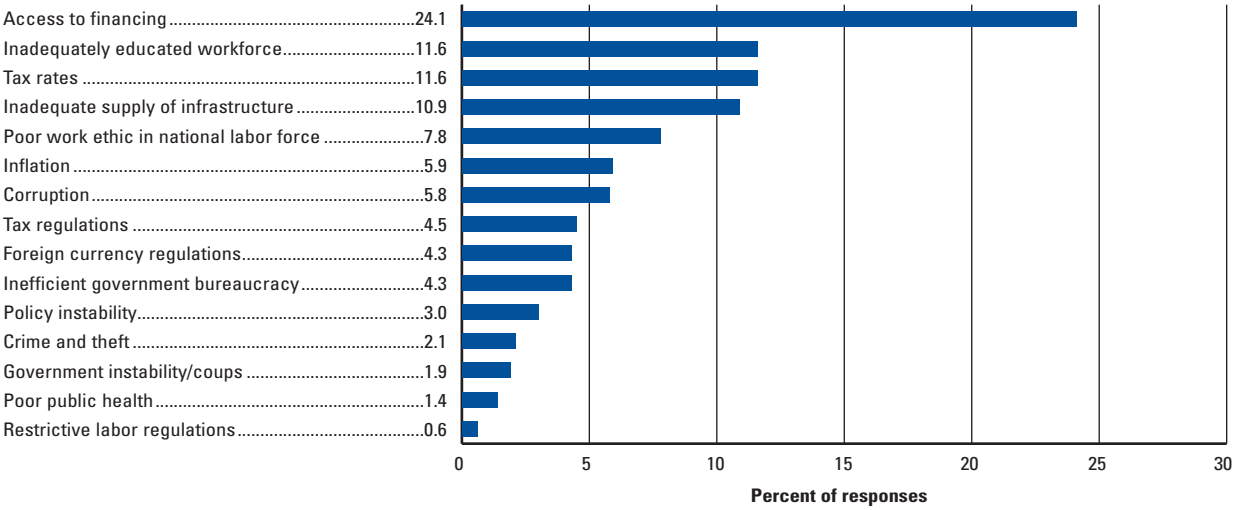
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**87**	**3.9**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	102	3.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	102	3.5
Basic requirements	**81**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	38	4.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	62	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	99	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	119	4.0
Efficiency enhancers	**107**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	105	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	68	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	38	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	87	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	91	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	132	1.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**78**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	74	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	81	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Gambia, The

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	56	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	49	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	42	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	27	■
1.05	Judicial independence	46	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	27	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	14	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	4	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	40	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	24	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	42	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	33	■
1.13	Organized crime	37	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	38	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	49	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	70	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	34	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	43	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	52	■
2.02	Quality of roads	56	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	62	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	71	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	129	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	76	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	109	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	36	■
3.02	National savings rate*	90	■
3.03	Inflation*	65	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	124	■
3.05	Government debt*	88	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	120	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	122	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	100	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	112	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	92	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	100	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	124	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	111	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	52	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	126	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	116	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	111	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	133	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	34	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	95	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	66	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	94	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	93	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	53	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	85	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	45	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	39	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	35	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	128	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	75	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	18	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	66	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	129	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	15	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	13	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	31	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	66	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	101	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	15	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	19	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	35	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	29	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	22	■
7.06	Firing costs*	15	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	35	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	32	■
7.09	Brain drain	87	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	82	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	81	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	109	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	78	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	80	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	50	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	123	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	53	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	90	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	74	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	67	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	75	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	65	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	101	■
9.06	Internet users*	105	■
9.07	Personal computers*	104	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	118	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	133	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	131	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	88	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	74	■
11.03	State of cluster development	57	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	73	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	83	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	59	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	102	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	107	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	45	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	82	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	71	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	112	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	87	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	39	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	119	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

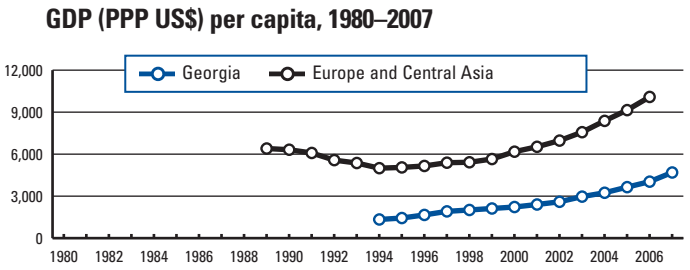
* Hard data

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

Georgia

Key indicators

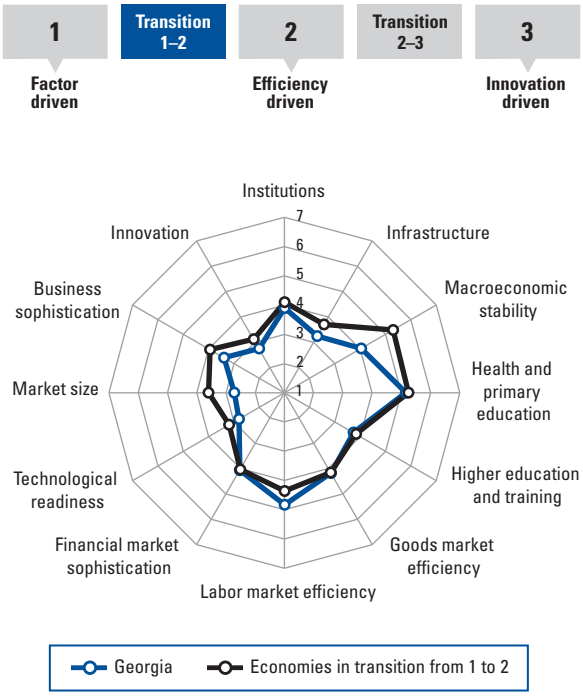
Total population (millions), 2007 .....4.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....10.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....2,355.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.03



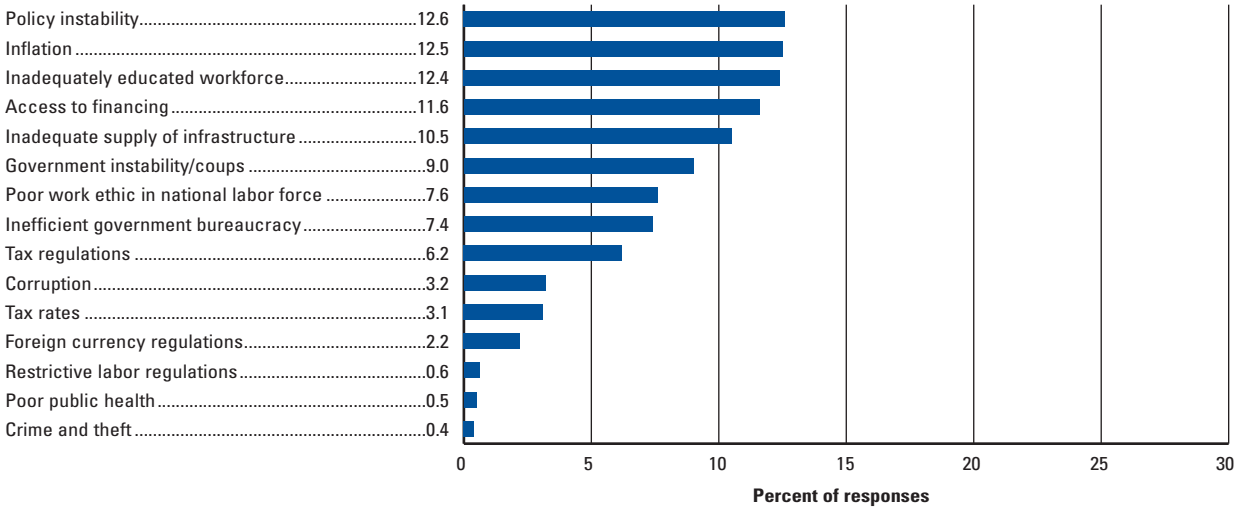
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**90**	**3.9**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	90	3.8
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	87	3.7
Basic requirements	**91**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	69	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	77	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	118	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	91	5.1
Efficiency enhancers	**87**	**3.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	84	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	71	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	22	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	79	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	97	2.8
10th pillar: Market size	102	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**109**	**3.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	112	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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Georgia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	109	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	106	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	45	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	53	■
1.05	Judicial independence	112	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	51	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	47	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	6	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	100	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	86	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	50	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	39	■
1.13	Organized crime	62	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	39	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	85	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	88	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	98	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	123	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	80	■
2.02	Quality of roads	68	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	38	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	67	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	86	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	110	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	78	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	83	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	119	■
3.02	National savings rate*	111	■
3.03	Inflation*	111	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	116	■
3.05	Government debt*	36	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	45	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	77	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	61	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	81	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	42	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	98	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	83	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	81	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	91	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	104	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	73	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	55	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	83	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	75	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	110	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	61	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	117	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	73	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	114	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	95	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	111	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	24	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	52	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	9	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	19	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	75	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	28	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	4	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	53	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	60	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	65	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	103	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	86	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	48	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	17	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	85	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	8	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	5	■
7.06	Firing costs*	7	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	39	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	68	■
7.09	Brain drain	76	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	89	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	94	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	107	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	82	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	88	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	33	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	26	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	83	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	103	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	89	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	108	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	94	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	90	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	88	■
9.06	Internet users*	97	■
9.07	Personal computers*	85	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	78	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	101	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	106	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	131	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	131	■
11.03	State of cluster development	91	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	79	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	92	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	111	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	84	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	97	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	87	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	97	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	113	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	121	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	109	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	93	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	84	■
12.07	Utility patents*	44	■

* Hard data

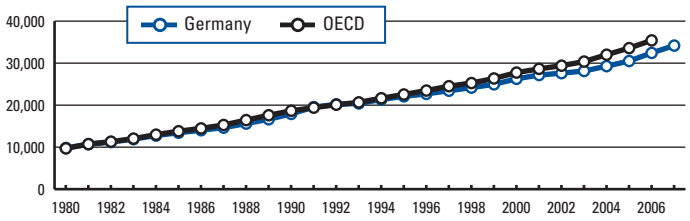
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Germany

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 82.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 3,322.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 40,415.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 4.34

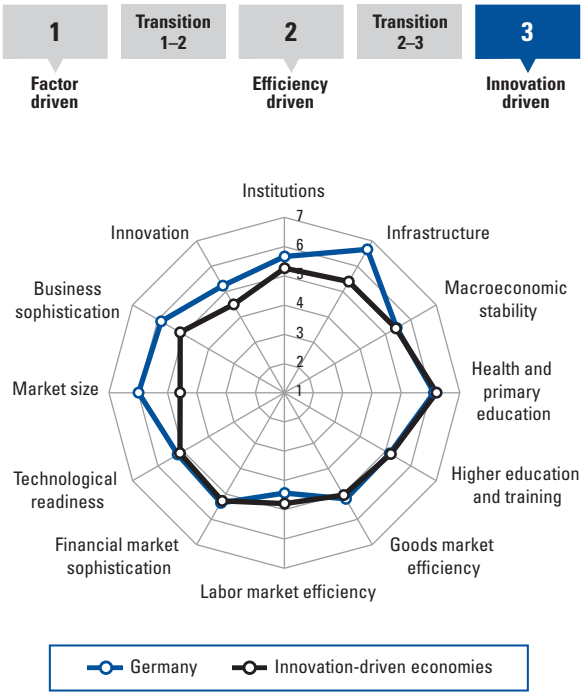
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



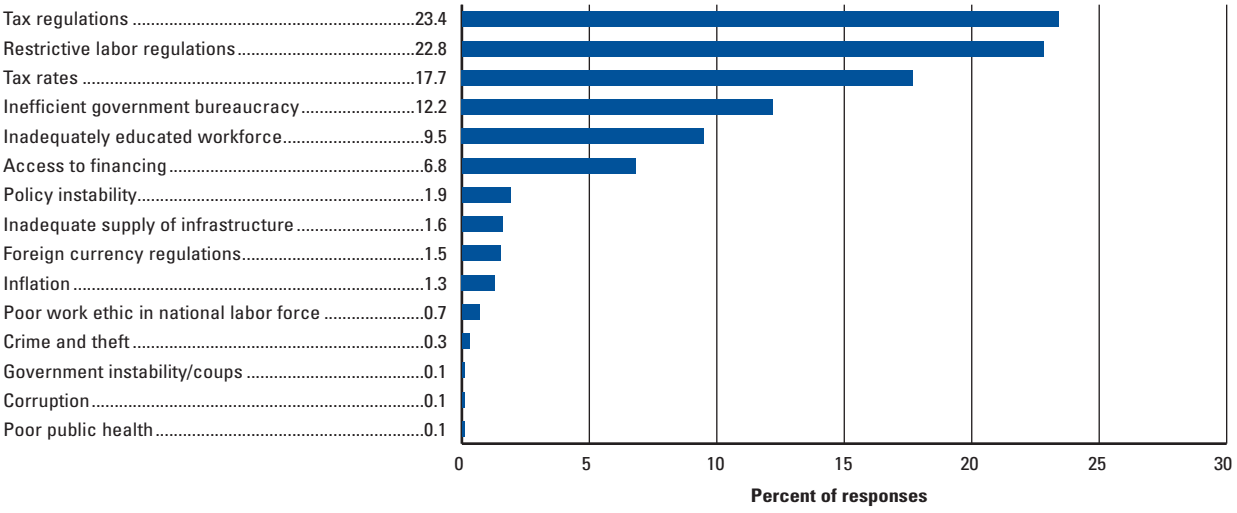
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**7**	**5.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	5	5.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	7	5.5
Basic requirements	**7**	**6.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	14	5.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	1	6.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	40	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	24	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**11**	**5.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	21	5.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	15	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	58	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	19	5.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	18	5.2
10th pillar: Market size	4	6.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**4**	**5.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	1	5.9
12th pillar: Innovation	8	5.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Germany

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	6	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	13	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	21	■
1.05	Judicial independence	4	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	11	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	27	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	77	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	4	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	22	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	62	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	19	■
1.13	Organized crime	31	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	4	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	15	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	14	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	13	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3	■
2.02	Quality of roads	4	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	5	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	8	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	2	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	58	■
3.02	National savings rate*	60	■
3.03	Inflation*	32	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	10	■
3.05	Government debt*	105	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	16	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	23	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	8	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	16	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	12	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	36	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	17	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	52	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	25	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	43	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	23	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	44	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	21	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	30	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	5	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	12	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	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	2	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	105	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	89	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	38	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	84	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	31	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	31	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	46	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	21	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	14	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	16	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	27	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	131	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	80	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	87	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	130	■
7.06	Firing costs*	93	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	51	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	9	■
7.09	Brain drain	26	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	34	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	14	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	50	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	46	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	33	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	8	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	39	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	15	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	8	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	8	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	12	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	13	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	61	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	26	■
9.06	Internet users*	30	■
9.07	Personal computers*	12	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	23	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	5	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	3	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	2	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	2	■
11.03	State of cluster development	10	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	1	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	4	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	2	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	3	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	4	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	10	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	1	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	6	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	6	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	34	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	26	■
12.07	Utility patents*	9	■

* Hard data

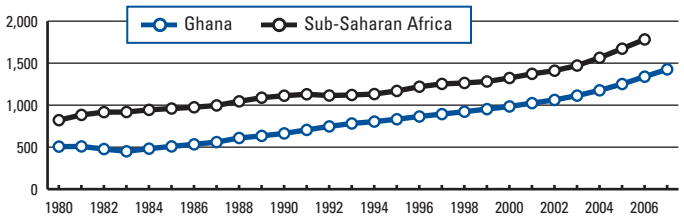
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Ghana

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 23.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 14.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 676.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.05

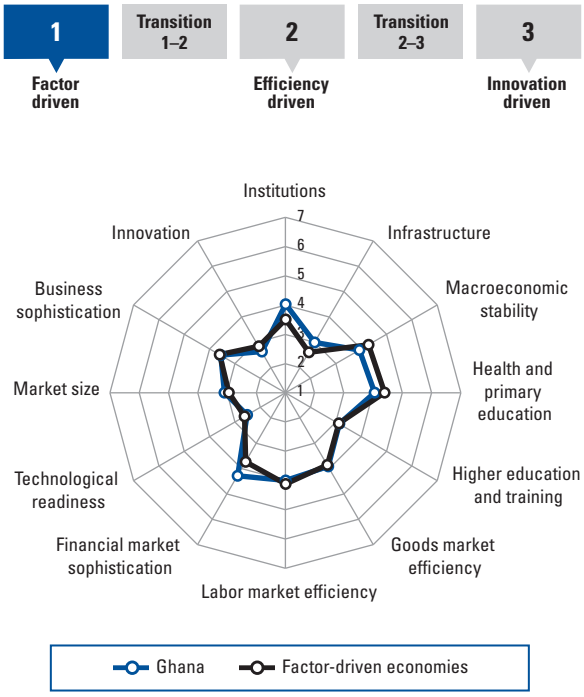
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



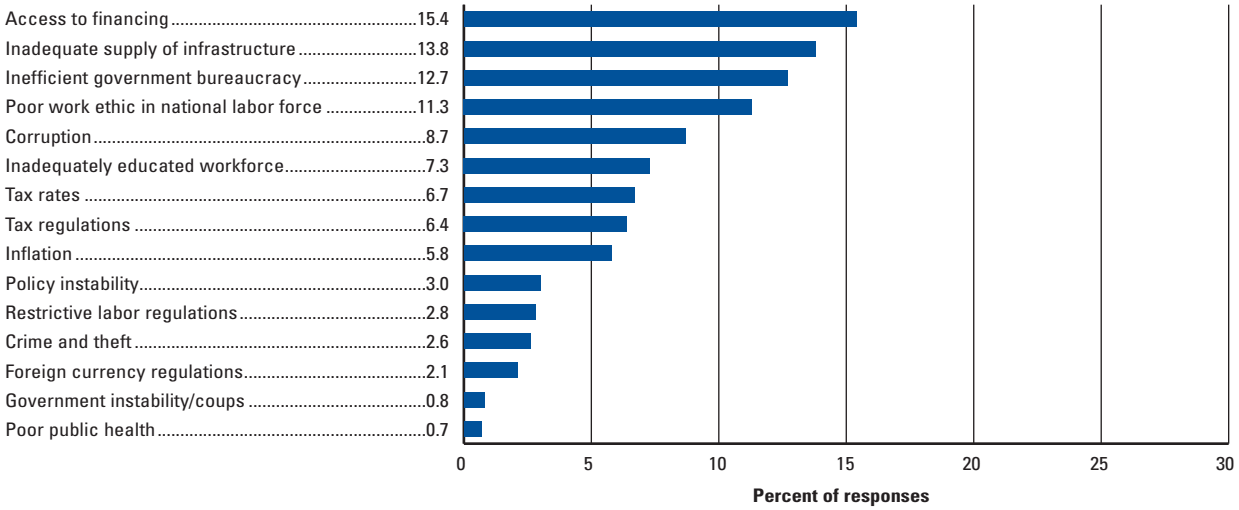
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**102**	**3.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**106**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	63	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	82	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	121	3.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	115	4.0
Efficiency enhancers	**95**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	111	3.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	97	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	108	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	69	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	115	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	86	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**107**	**3.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	98	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	114	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Ghana

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	74	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	80	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	93	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	52	■
1.05	Judicial independence	70	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	107	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	66	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	70	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	44	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	84	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	18	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	63	■
1.13	Organized crime	45	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	89	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	63	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	72	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	37	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	23	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	74	■
2.02	Quality of roads	73	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	111	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	86	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	91	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	82	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	103	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	114	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	131	■
3.02	National savings rate*	77	■
3.03	Inflation*	114	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	78	■
3.05	Government debt*	69	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	128	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	127	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	112	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	106	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	111	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	115	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	110	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	115	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	83	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	124	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	47	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	109	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	111	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	75	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	105	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	76	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	109	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	101	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	103	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	61	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	58	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	122	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	51	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	28	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	91	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	94	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	78	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	14	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	104	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	29	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	35	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	90	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	116	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	124	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	98	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	105	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	46	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	65	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	93	■
7.06	Firing costs*	124	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	127	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	45	■
7.09	Brain drain	125	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	9	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	82	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	44	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	116	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	119	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	88	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	26	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	59	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	57	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	101	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	107	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	113	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	104	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	108	■
9.06	Internet users*	116	■
9.07	Personal computers*	121	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	103	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	82	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	93	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	105	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	104	■
11.03	State of cluster development	101	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	88	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	121	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	114	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	132	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	94	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	42	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	130	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	70	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	134	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	121	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	115	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	99	■
12.07	Utility patents*	81	■

* Hard data

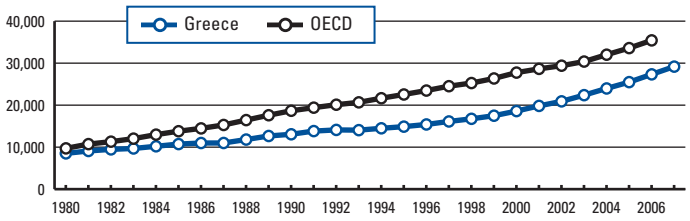
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Greece

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 11.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 314.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 28,273.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.58

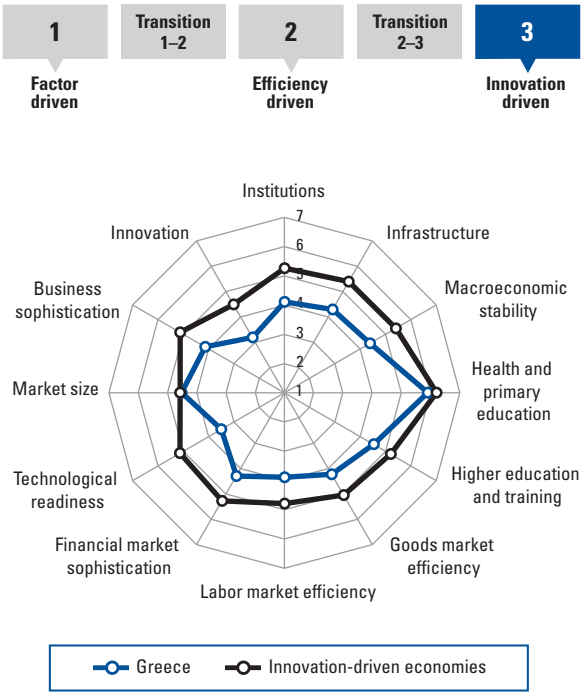
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



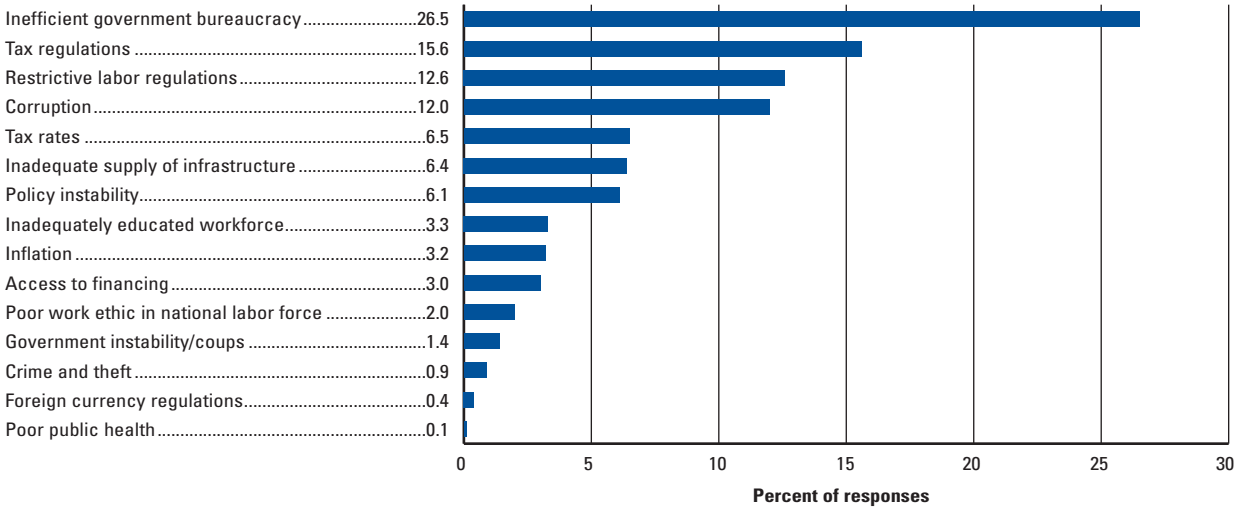
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**67**	**4.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	65	4.1
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	61	4.1
Basic requirements	**51**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	58	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	45	4.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	106	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	40	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	**57**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	38	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	64	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	116	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	67	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	59	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	33	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**68**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	66	4.1
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Greece

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	51	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	44	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	64	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	65	■
1.05	Judicial independence	62	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	67	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	75	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	116	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	71	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	99	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	56	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	31	■
1.13	Organized crime	35	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	63	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	94	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	59	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	118	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	40	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	49	■
2.02	Quality of roads	47	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	50	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	57	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	40	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	33	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	66	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	11	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	99	■
3.02	National savings rate*	119	■
3.03	Inflation*	49	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	41	■
3.05	Government debt*	122	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	25	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	12	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	35	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	29	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	12	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	63	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	7	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	92	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	17	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	1	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	82	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	49	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	80	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	75	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	87	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	81	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	52	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	55	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	50	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	72	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	82	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	120	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	89	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	97	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	32	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	64	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	107	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	56	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	71	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	51	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	115	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	126	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	107	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	112	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	114	■
7.06	Firing costs*	39	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	103	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	92	■
7.09	Brain drain	63	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	77	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	52	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	57	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	58	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	71	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	41	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	118	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	45	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	55	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	62	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	90	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	76	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	98	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	31	■
9.06	Internet users*	66	■
9.07	Personal computers*	64	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	47	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	27	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	52	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	75	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	61	■
11.03	State of cluster development	88	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	34	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	53	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	55	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	51	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	58	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	84	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	89	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	73	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	85	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	90	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	103	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	17	■
12.07	Utility patents*	38	■

* Hard data

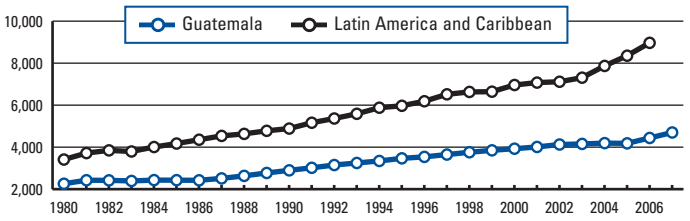
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Guatemala

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 13.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 33.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 2,531.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.10

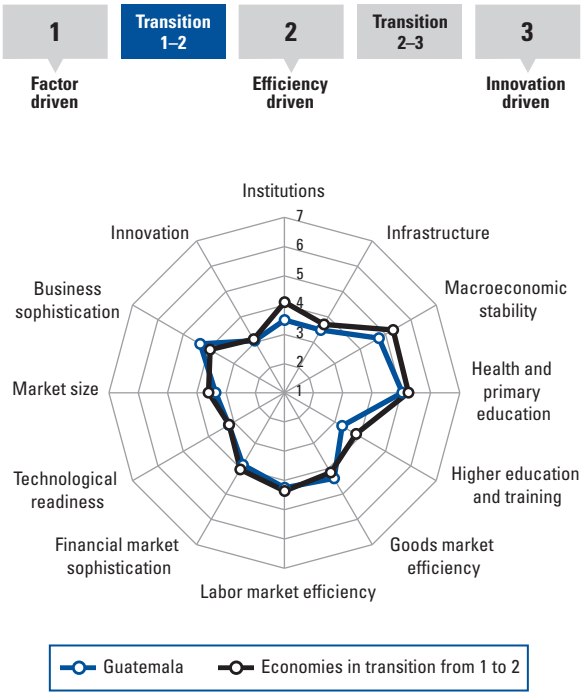
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



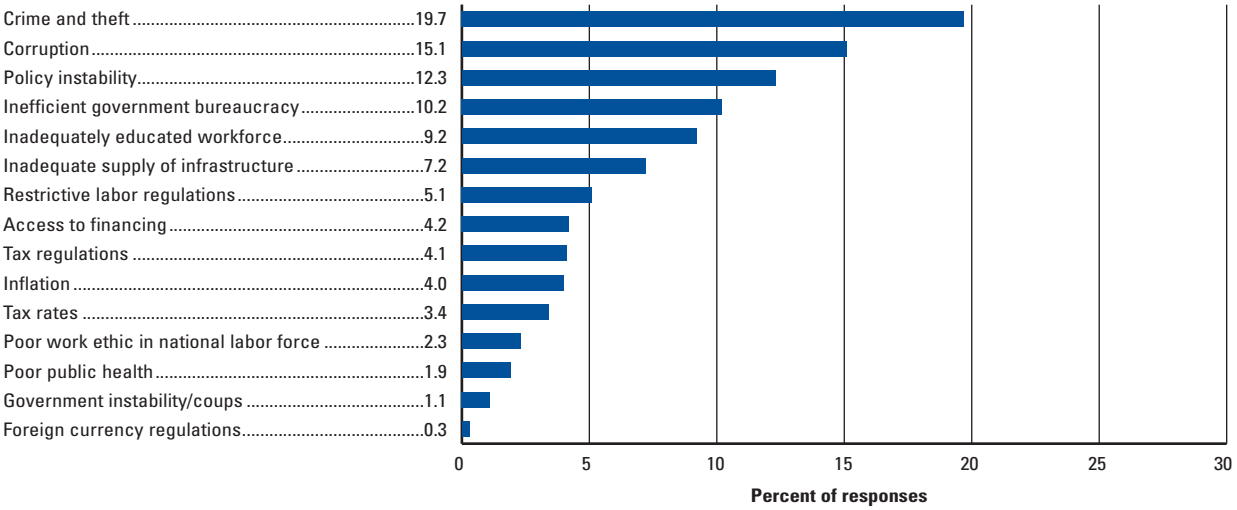
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**84**	**3.9**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	87	3.9
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	91	3.7
Basic requirements	**84**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	98	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	71	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	87	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	99	5.0
Efficiency enhancers	**86**	**3.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	103	3.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	54	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	81	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	95	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	74	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	74	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**65**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	52	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	74	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Guatemala

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	87	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	109	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	89	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	89	■
1.05	Judicial independence	90	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	75	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	78	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	32	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	99	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	61	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	101	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	131	■
1.13	Organized crime	132	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	128	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	57	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	91	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	65	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	108	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	63	■
2.02	Quality of roads	52	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	115	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	63	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	53	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	89	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	64	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	88	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	75	■
3.02	National savings rate*	100	■
3.03	Inflation*	86	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	101	■
3.05	Government debt*	28	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	74	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	103	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	64	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	78	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	74	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	95	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	94	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	89	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	118	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	57	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	122	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	105	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	107	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	118	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	120	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	47	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	93	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	48	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	55	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	55	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	64	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	105	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	40	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	48	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	91	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	56	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	21	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	71	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	42	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	41	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	73	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	46	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	49	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	59	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	23	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	39	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	46	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	45	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	41	■
7.06	Firing costs*	115	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	41	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	62	■
7.09	Brain drain	40	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	124	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	73	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	116	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	81	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	75	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	23	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	98	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	101	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	85	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	72	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	51	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	80	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	30	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	76	■
9.06	Internet users*	86	■
9.07	Personal computers*	103	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	90	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	68	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	96	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	45	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	43	■
11.03	State of cluster development	61	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	54	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	60	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	84	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	69	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	44	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	30	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	65	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	103	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	60	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	52	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	68	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	90	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

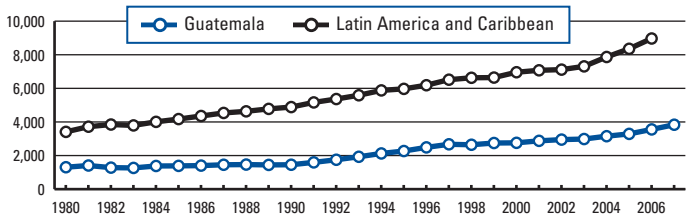
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Guyana

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....0.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....1.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....1,365.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.01

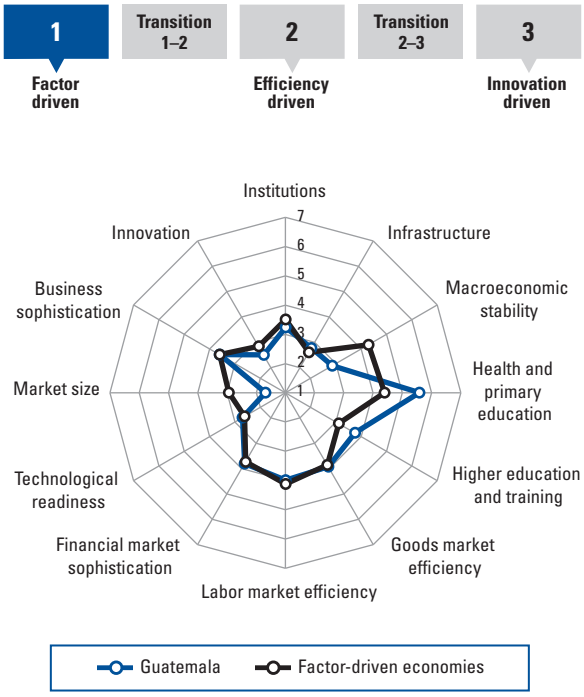
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



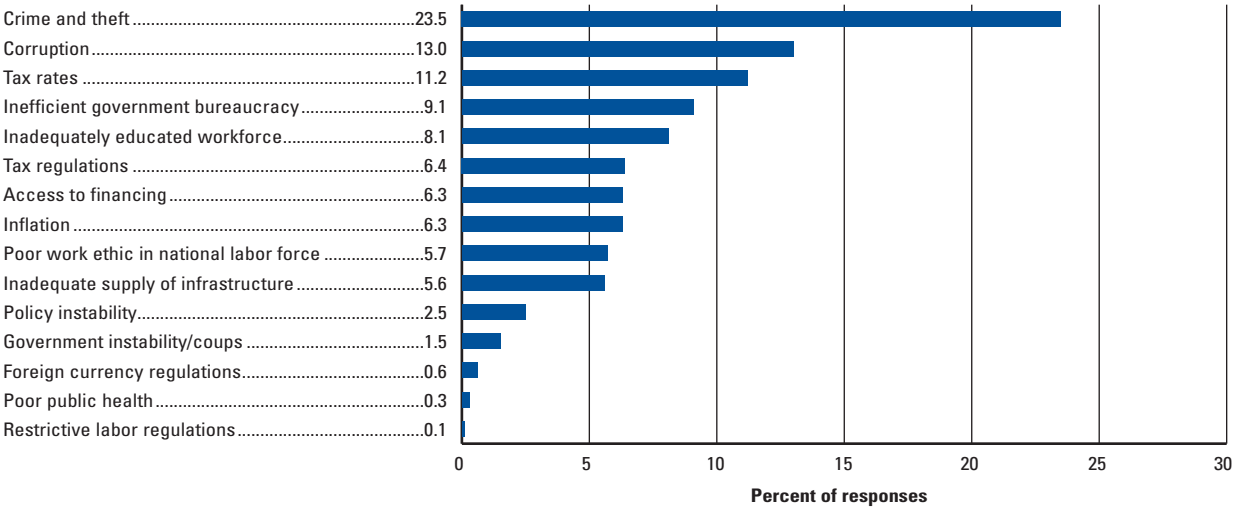
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**115**	**3.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	126	3.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	113	3.3
Basic requirements	**115**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	117	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	98	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	133	2.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	62	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**112**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	81	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	96	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	109	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	98	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	103	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	129	1.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**111**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	95	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	124	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Guyana

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	104	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	130	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	107	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	97	■
1.05	Judicial independence	108	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	119	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	72	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	53	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	121	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	95	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	120	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	128	■
1.13	Organized crime	111	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	119	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	101	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	99	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	74	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	98	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	87	■
2.02	Quality of roads	72	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	107	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	105	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	115	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	127	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	114	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	77	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	132	■
3.02	National savings rate*	49	■
3.03	Inflation*	125	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	120	■
3.05	Government debt*	125	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	114	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	116	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	103	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	98	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	119	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	119	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	100	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	101	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	61	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	31	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	3	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	15	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	100	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	67	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	94	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	106	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	112	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	120	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	82	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	88	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	93	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	101	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	122	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	53	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	99	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	41	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	58	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	111	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	95	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	86	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	130	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	99	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	114	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	97	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	73	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	26	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	32	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	34	■
7.06	Firing costs*	85	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	91	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	70	■
7.09	Brain drain	134	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	113	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	117	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	102	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	104	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	114	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	47	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	49	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	99	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	108	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	115	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	125	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	108	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	89	■
9.06	Internet users*	55	■
9.07	Personal computers*	91	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	87	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	129	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	126	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	109	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	92	■
11.03	State of cluster development	105	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	89	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	87	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	79	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	120	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	105	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	76	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	100	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	115	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	90	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	118	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	114	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	130	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

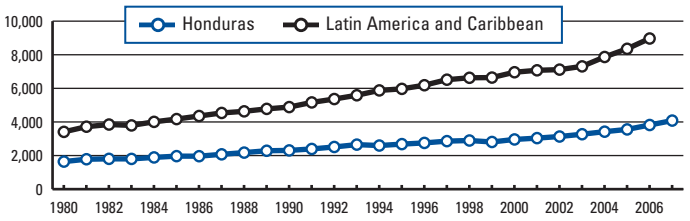
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Honduras

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....7.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....12.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....1,635.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.04

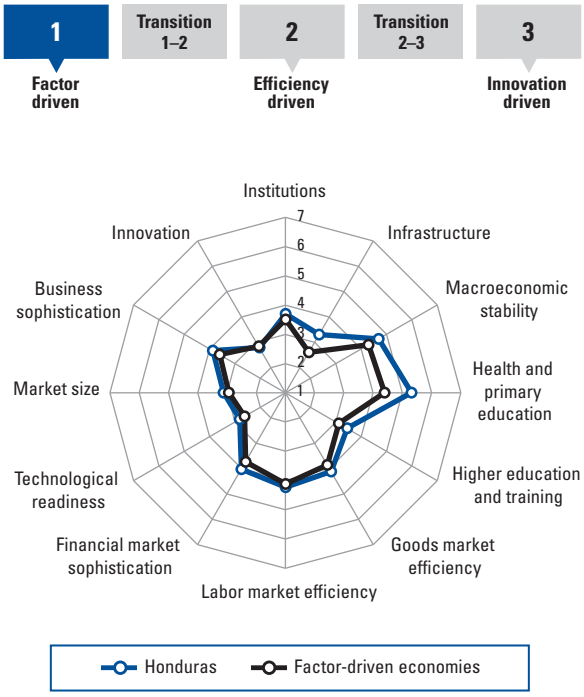
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



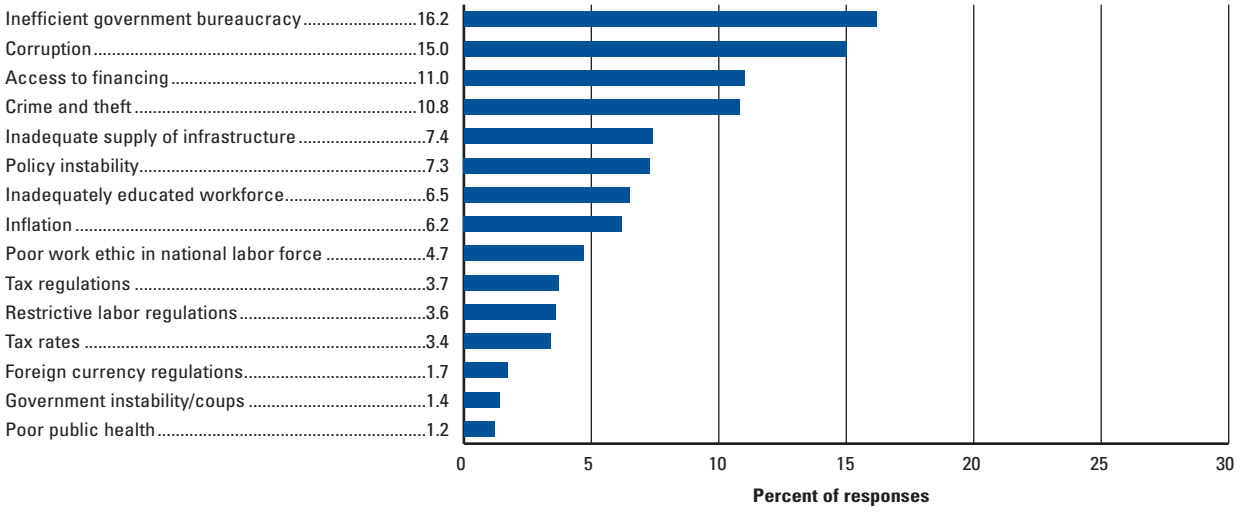
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**82**	**4.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	83	3.9
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	90	3.7
Basic requirements	**78**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	82	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	75	3.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	89	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	83	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**91**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	93	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	75	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	82	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	84	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	96	2.8
10th pillar: Market size	84	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**89**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	82	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	104	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Honduras

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	77	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	71	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	86	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	76	■
1.05	Judicial independence	91	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	82	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	92	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	20	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	76	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	56	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	80	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	117	■
1.13	Organized crime	117	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	104	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	70	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	81	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	86	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	79	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	72	■
2.02	Quality of roads	61	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	102	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	36	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	69	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	107	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	85	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	92	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	94	■
3.02	National savings rate*	62	■
3.03	Inflation*	87	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	106	■
3.05	Government debt*	41	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	90	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	99	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	74	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	76	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	100	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	92	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	93	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	83	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	101	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	41	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	88	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	91	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	89	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	116	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	117	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	101	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	92	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	83	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	77	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	93	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	96	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	87	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	41	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	94	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	108	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	44	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	62	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	51	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	77	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	44	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	54	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	60	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	90	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	70	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	59	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	92	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	30	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	84	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	54	■
7.06	Firing costs*	94	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	55	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	90	■
7.09	Brain drain	51	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	98	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	76	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	123	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	70	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	63	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	68	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	112	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	66	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	114	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	102	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	95	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	89	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	29	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	97	■
9.06	Internet users*	108	■
9.07	Personal computers*	106	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	126	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	83	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	88	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	92	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	84	■
11.03	State of cluster development	72	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	95	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	67	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	104	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	88	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	76	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	57	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	93	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	122	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	94	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	104	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	77	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	106	■
12.07	Utility patents*	73	■

* Hard data

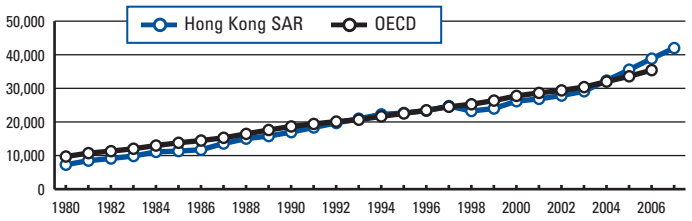
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Hong Kong SAR

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....7.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....206.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....29,649.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.45

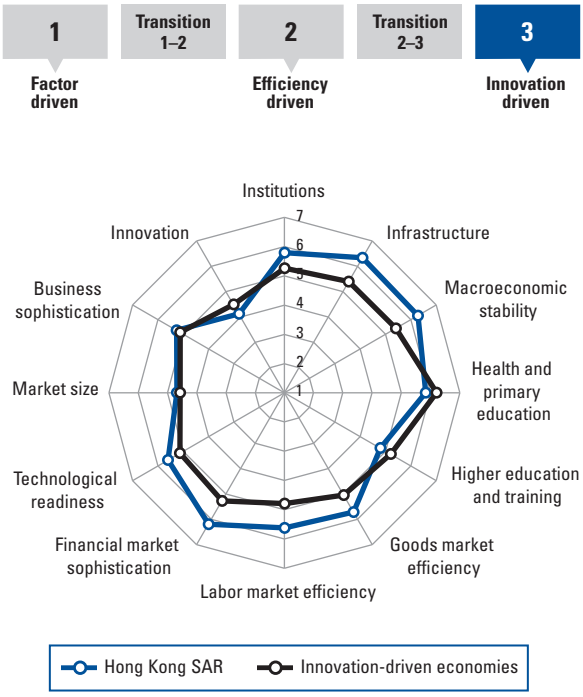
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



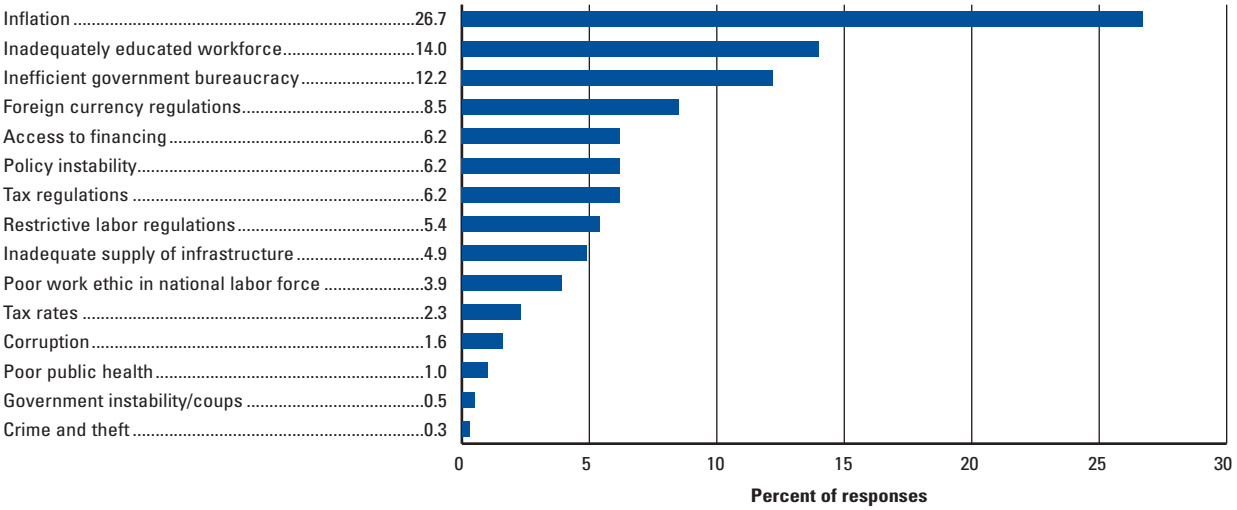
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**11**	**5.3**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	12	5.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	10	5.4
Basic requirements	**5**	**6.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	9	5.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	5	6.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	3	6.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	43	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	**6**	**5.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	28	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	2	5.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	4	5.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	1	6.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	10	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	26	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**21**	**4.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	13	5.3
12th pillar: Innovation	24	4.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Hong Kong SAR

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	12	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	21	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	12	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	12	■
1.05	Judicial independence	13	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	15	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	8	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	2	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	11	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	2	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	6	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	7	■
1.13	Organized crime	25	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	7	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	13	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	1	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	24	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	16	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	8	■
2.02	Quality of roads	5	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	15	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	12	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	12	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	12	■
3.02	National savings rate*	20	■
3.03	Inflation*	20	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	51	■
3.05	Government debt*	3	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	54	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	66	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	43	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	79	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	22	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	1	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	4	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	29	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	101	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	91	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	72	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	63	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	22	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	6	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	28	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	10	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	25	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	29	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	7	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	38	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	53	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	3	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	11	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	9	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	19	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	10	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	1	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	1	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	1	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	8	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	4	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	7	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	1	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	18	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	1	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	7	■
7.06	Firing costs*	91	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	1	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	27	■
7.09	Brain drain	12	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	60	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	2	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	1	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	10	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	6	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	1	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	3	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	11	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	4	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	1	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	19	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	16	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	12	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	9	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	3	■
9.06	Internet users*	21	■
9.07	Personal computers*	14	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	9	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	38	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	7	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	14	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	17	■
11.03	State of cluster development	7	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	22	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	11	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	25	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	24	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	12	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	21	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	33	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	29	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	25	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	22	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	17	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	67	■
12.07	Utility patents*	22	■

* Hard data

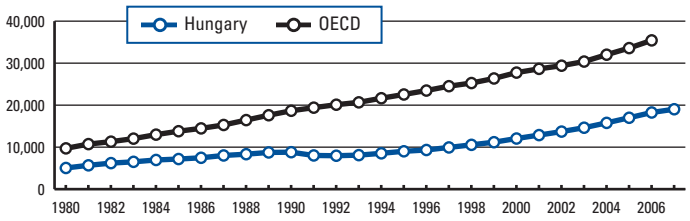
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Hungary

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 10.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 138.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 13,762.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.30

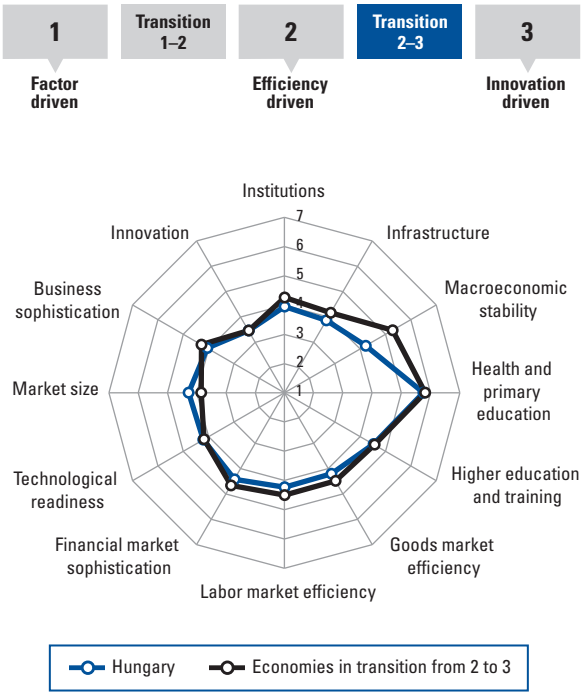
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



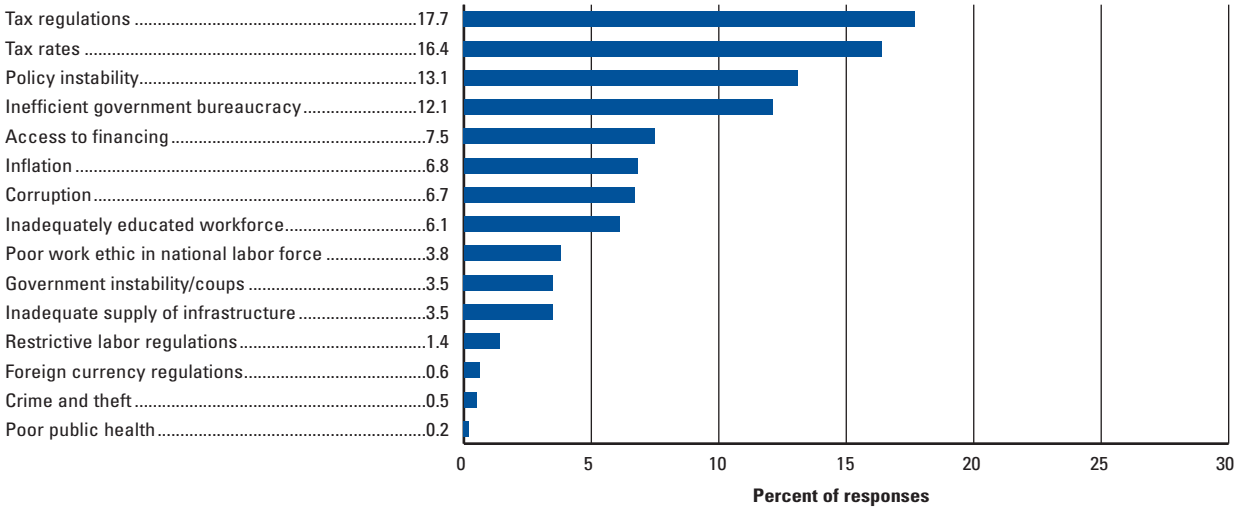
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**62**	**4.2**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	47	4.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	38	4.5
Basic requirements	**64**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	64	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	57	3.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	115	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	49	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**48**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	40	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	66	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	83	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	61	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	40	4.2
10th pillar: Market size	45	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**55**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	68	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	45	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Hungary

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	46	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	45	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	79	
1.04	Public trust of politicians	94	
1.05	Judicial independence	55	
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	112	
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	125	
1.08	Burden of government regulation	128	
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	81	
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	117	
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	21	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	45	■
1.13	Organized crime	50	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	46	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	93	
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	51	
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	88	
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	66	
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	55	
2.02	Quality of roads	67	
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	41	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	70	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	70	
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	68	
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	50	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	36	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	123	
3.02	National savings rate*	95	
3.03	Inflation*	98	
3.04	Interest rate spread*	12	■
3.05	Government debt*	110	
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	9	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	48	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	37	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	13	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	31	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	55	
4.09	Quality of primary education	47	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	96	
4.11	Education expenditure*	26	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	42	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	17	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	87	
5.04	Quality of math and science education	36	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	73	
5.06	Internet access in schools	26	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	73	
5.08	Extent of staff training	101	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	38	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	74	
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	44	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	133	
6.05	Total tax rate*	105	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	33	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	117	
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	29	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	9	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	40	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	49	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	114	
6.15	Buyer sophistication	95	
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	77	
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	67	
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	120	
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	48	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	67	
7.06	Firing costs*	61	
7.07	Pay and productivity	75	
7.08	Reliance on professional management	86	
7.09	Brain drain	81	
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	54	
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	59	
8.02	Financing through local equity market	95	
8.03	Ease of access to loans	74	
8.04	Venture capital availability	82	
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	35	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	
8.07	Soundness of banks	81	
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	58	
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	65	
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	68	
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	56	
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	16	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	30	■
9.06	Internet users*	39	■
9.07	Personal computers*	32	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	32	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	49	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	33	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	76	
11.02	Local supplier quality	63	
11.03	State of cluster development	51	
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	61	
11.05	Value chain breadth	46	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	115	
11.07	Production process sophistication	55	
11.08	Extent of marketing	77	
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	122	
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	46	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	24	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	83	
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	30	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	116	
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	49	■
12.07	Utility patents*	31	■

* Hard data

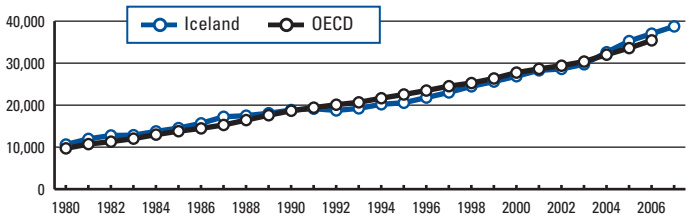
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Iceland

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 0.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 20.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 63,830.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.02

GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007

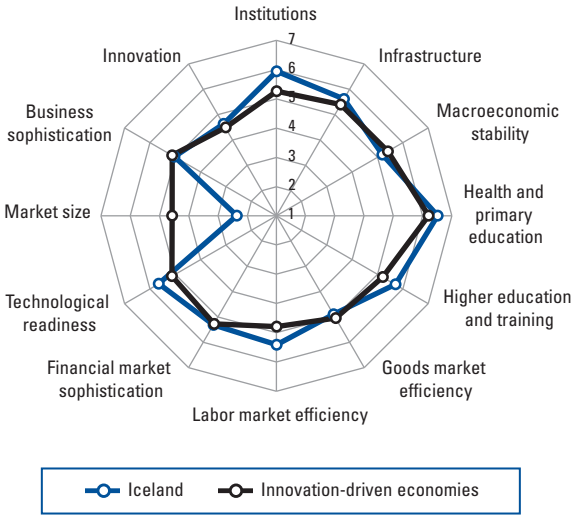


Global Competitiveness Index

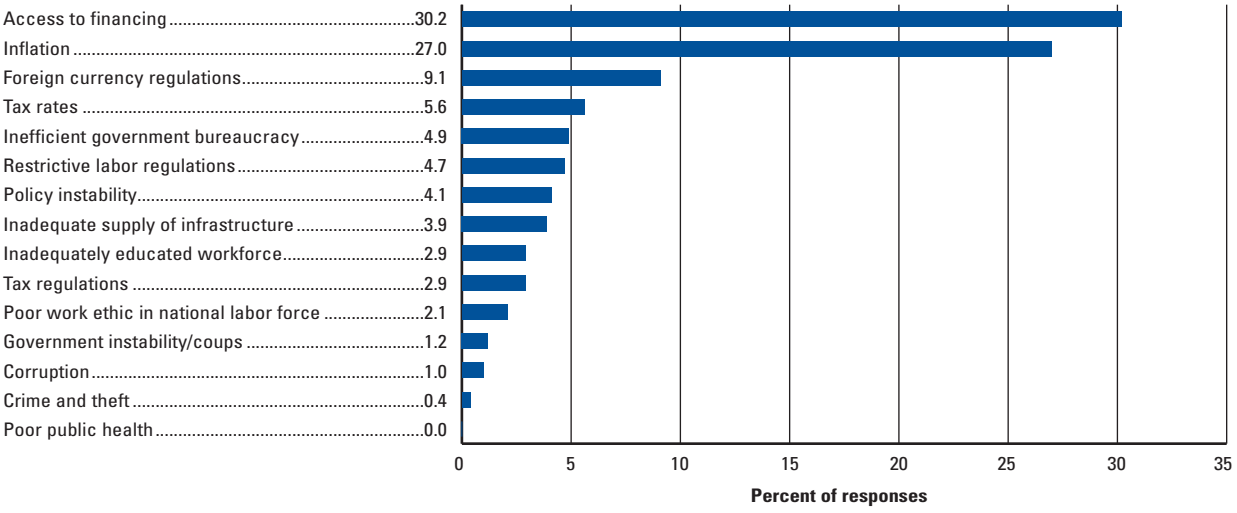
	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**20**	**5.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	23	5.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	20	5.1
Basic requirements	**11**	**5.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	6	5.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	17	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	56	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	2	6.5
Efficiency enhancers	**22**	**4.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	4	5.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	27	4.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	6	5.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	20	5.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	6	5.7
10th pillar: Market size	118	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**19**	**4.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	20	5.0
12th pillar: Innovation	18	4.6

Stage of development





The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Iceland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	10	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	8	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	7	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	7	■
1.05	Judicial independence	14	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	9	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	9	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	3	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	13	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	6	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	2	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	2	■
1.13	Organized crime	3	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	5	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	6	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	18	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	23	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	24	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	13	■
2.02	Quality of roads	42	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	9	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	11	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	80	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	5	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	17	■
3.02	National savings rate*	120	■
3.03	Inflation*	66	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	102	■
3.05	Government debt*	39	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	3	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	2	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	1	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	2	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	5	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	9	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	25	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	5	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	11	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	13	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	5	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	26	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	13	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	3	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	17	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	9	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	57	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	78	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	17	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	11	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	14	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	9	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	4	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	128	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	81	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	59	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	103	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	95	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	10	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	16	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	24	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	11	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	97	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	43	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	45	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	8	■
7.06	Firing costs*	19	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	29	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	15	■
7.09	Brain drain	8	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	16	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	28	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	42	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	18	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	21	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	2	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	36	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	19	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	16	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	1	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	1	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	11	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	93	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	16	■
9.06	Internet users*	11	■
9.07	Personal computers*	19	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	3	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	118	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	113	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	48	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	19	■
11.03	State of cluster development	44	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	19	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	27	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	5	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	16	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	23	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	8	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	17	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	23	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	17	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	15	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	13	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	15	■
12.07	Utility patents*	16	■

* Hard data

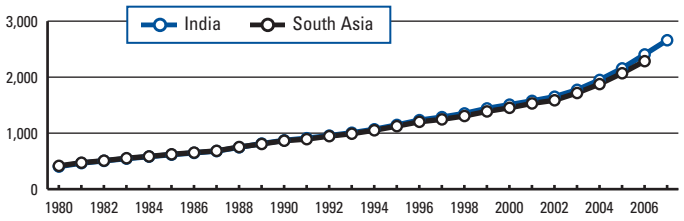
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

India

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....1,135.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....1,098.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....977.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....4.58

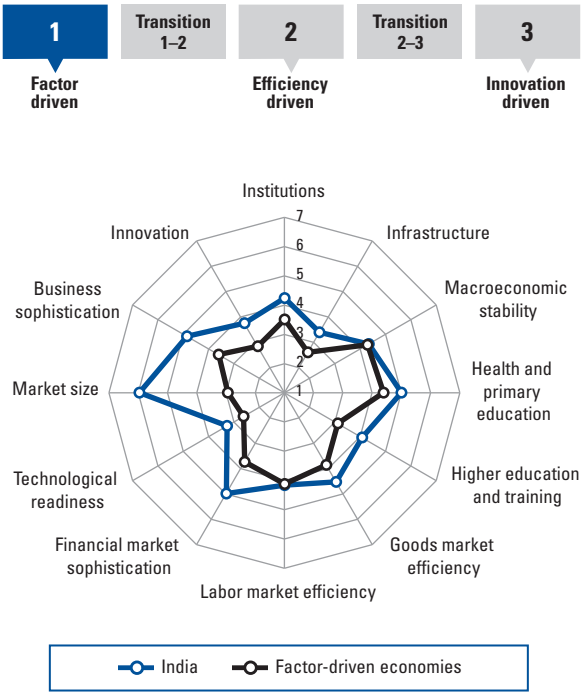
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



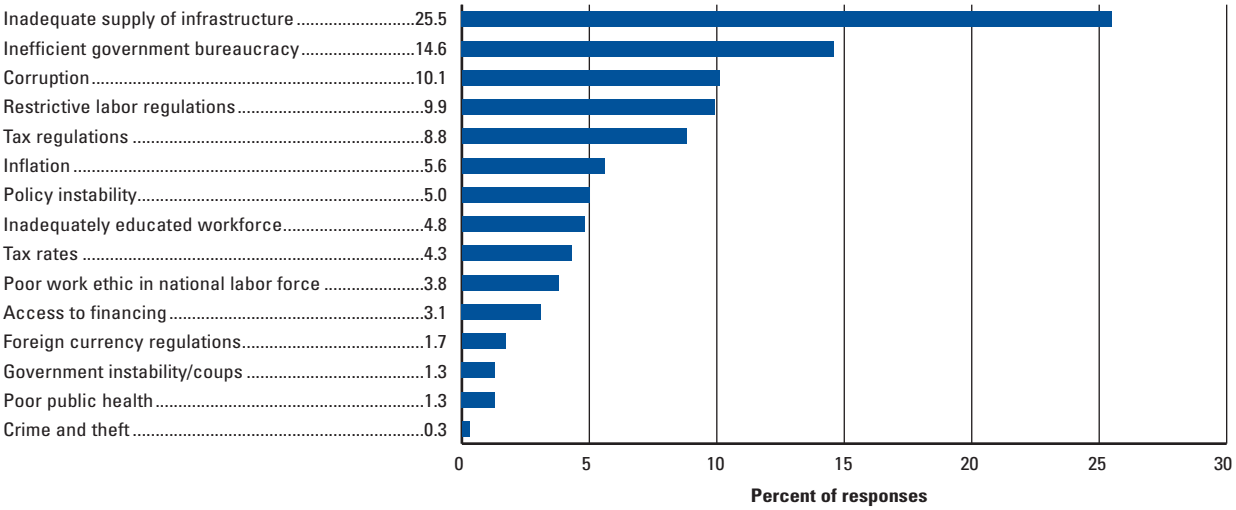
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**50**	**4.3**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	48	4.3
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	42	4.5
Basic requirements	**80**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	53	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	72	3.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	109	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	100	5.0
Efficiency enhancers	**33**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	63	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	47	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	89	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	34	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	69	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	5	6.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**27**	**4.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	27	4.8
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 and to rank them between 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/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	52	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	57	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	55	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	84	■
1.05	Judicial independence	43	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	58	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	62	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	90	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	42	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	55	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	106	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	53	■
1.13	Organized crime	71	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	62	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	61	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	30	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	45	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	33	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	90	■
2.02	Quality of roads	87	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	21	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	93	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	66	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	10	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	108	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	107	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	127	■
3.02	National savings rate*	19	■
3.03	Inflation*	77	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	69	■
3.05	Government debt*	113	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	107	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	100	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	92	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	99	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	98	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	68	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	105	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	105	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	80	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	94	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	77	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	104	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	98	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	37	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	17	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	12	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	60	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	32	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	34	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	11	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	19	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	28	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	28	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	117	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	108	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	77	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	82	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	69	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	131	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	69	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	61	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	72	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	45	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	38	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	44	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	54	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	69	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	48	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	104	■
7.06	Firing costs*	85	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	45	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	24	■
7.09	Brain drain	49	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	122	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	33	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	8	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	42	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	27	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	83	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	26	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	51	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	25	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	43	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	26	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	38	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	20	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	115	■
9.06	Internet users*	84	■
9.07	Personal computers*	96	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	92	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	4	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	5	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	37	■
11.03	State of cluster development	24	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	83	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	28	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	29	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	41	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	28	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	25	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	35	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	27	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	29	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	45	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	88	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3	■
12.07	Utility patents*	57	■

* Hard data

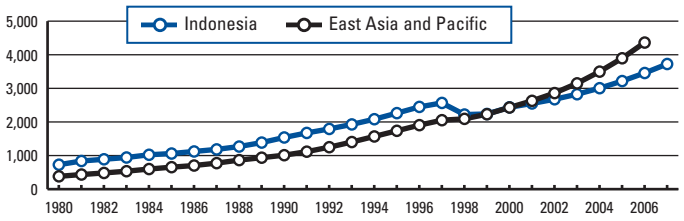
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Indonesia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 228.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 432.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 1,924.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 1.30

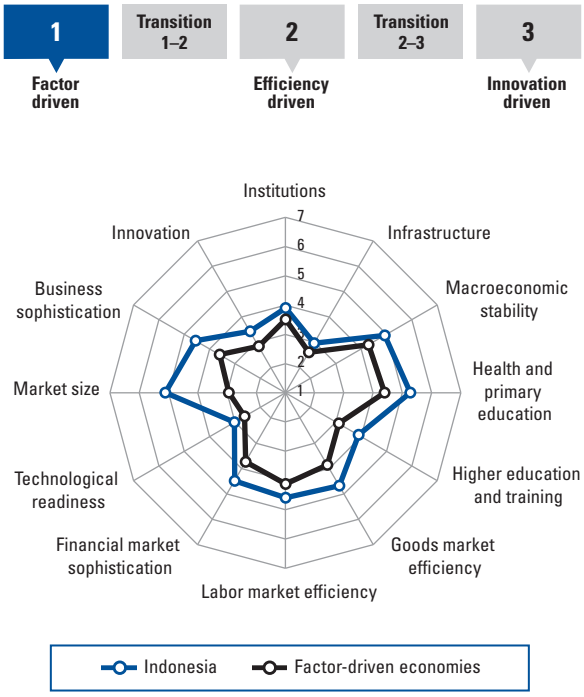
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



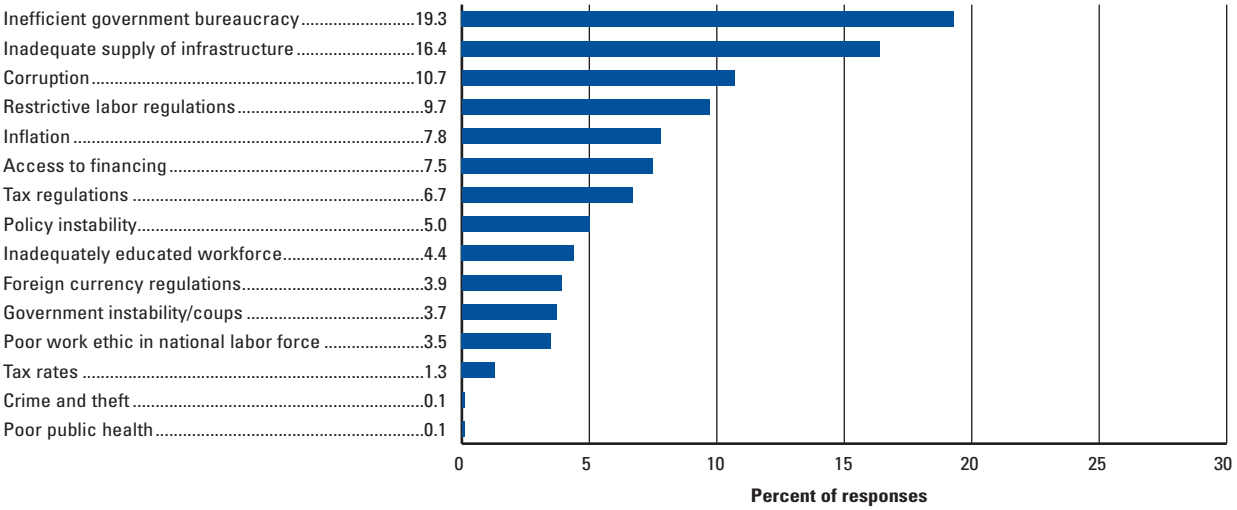
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**55**	**4.3**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	54	4.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	54	4.2
Basic requirements	**76**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	68	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	86	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	72	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	87	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**49**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	71	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	37	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	43	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	57	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	88	3.0
10th pillar: Market size	17	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**45**	**4.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	39	4.5
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Indonesia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	117	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	102	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	68	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	59	■
1.05	Judicial independence	80	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	45	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	23	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	45	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	66	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	121	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	81	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	47	■
1.13	Organized crime	61	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	85	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	97	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	75	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	27	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	34	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	96	■
2.02	Quality of roads	105	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	58	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	104	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	75	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	23	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	92	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	100	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	84	■
3.02	National savings rate*	40	■
3.03	Inflation*	79	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	74	■
3.05	Government debt*	63	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	93	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	96	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	86	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	109	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	78	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	88	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	89	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	51	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	48	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	126	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	102	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	91	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	39	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	46	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	48	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	58	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	43	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	31	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	44	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	28	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	29	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	16	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	46	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	103	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	123	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	15	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	34	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	66	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	24	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	42	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	95	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	46	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	25	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	19	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	79	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	30	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	87	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	19	■
7.06	Firing costs*	117	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	18	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	47	■
7.09	Brain drain	19	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	102	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	72	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	19	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	65	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	41	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	37	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	39	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	121	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	37	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	61	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	65	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	71	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	24	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	100	■
9.06	Internet users*	107	■
9.07	Personal computers*	105	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	100	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	16	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	24	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	50	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	57	■
11.03	State of cluster development	18	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	38	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	36	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	35	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	72	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	55	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	28	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	53	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	39	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	34	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	54	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	87	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	31	■
12.07	Utility patents*	84	■

* Hard data

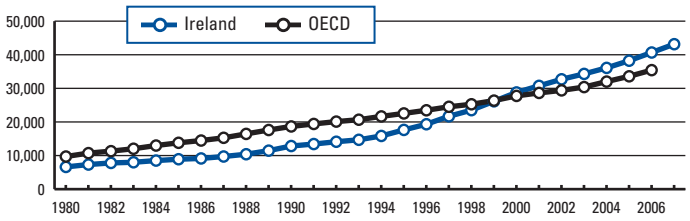
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Ireland

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 4.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 258.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 59,924.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.29

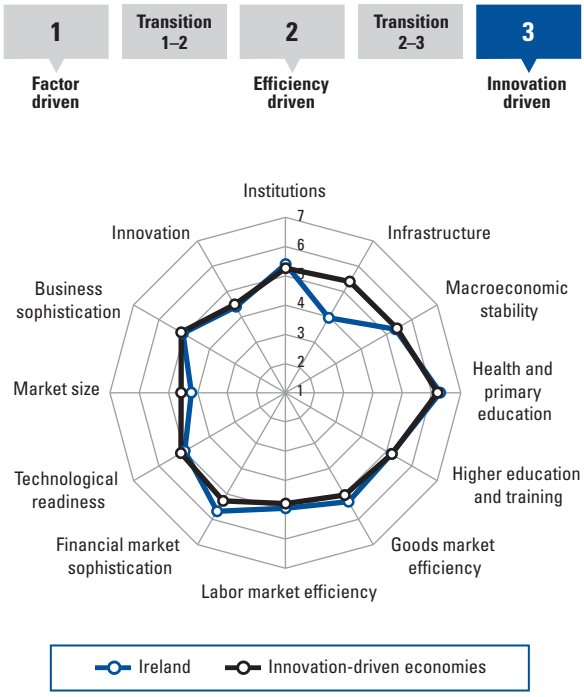
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



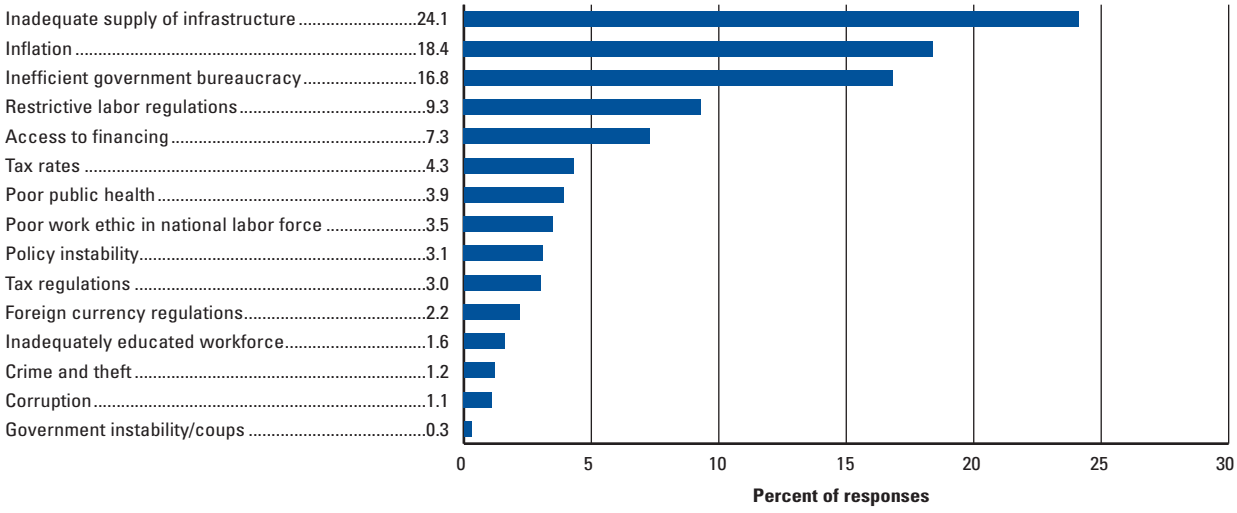
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**22**	**5.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	22	5.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	22	5.1
Basic requirements	**32**	**5.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	17	5.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	53	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	47	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	14	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	**19**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	20	5.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	9	5.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	15	5.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	7	5.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	24	5.0
10th pillar: Market size	48	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**20**	**4.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	19	5.1
12th pillar: Innovation	21	4.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Ireland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	11	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	16	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	14	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	37	
1.05	Judicial independence	10	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	20	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	45	
1.08	Burden of government regulation	61	
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	22	
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	14	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	17	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	48	
1.13	Organized crime	24	
1.14	Reliability of police services	25	
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	16	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	8	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	14	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	11	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	64	
2.02	Quality of roads	70	
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	51	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	64	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	46	
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	35	
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	29	
2.08	Telephone lines*	16	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	55	
3.02	National savings rate*	75	
3.03	Inflation*	48	
3.04	Interest rate spread*	63	
3.05	Government debt*	51	
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	20	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	28	
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	24	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	24	
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	12	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	7	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	54	
4.11	Education expenditure*	33	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	10	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	27	
5.03	Quality of the educational system	7	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	23	
5.05	Quality of management schools	14	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	44	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	22	
5.08	Extent of staff training	21	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	39	
6.02	Extent of market dominance	20	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	18	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	18	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	17	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	7	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	24	
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	25	
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	12	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	1	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	19	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	20	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	20	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	25	
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	127	
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	35	
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	18	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	85	
7.06	Firing costs*	39	
7.07	Pay and productivity	76	
7.08	Reliance on professional management	12	■
7.09	Brain drain	10	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	58	
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	13	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	51	
8.03	Ease of access to loans	19	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	11	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	19	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	5	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	9	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	16	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	8	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	33	
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	29	
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	27	
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	2	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	13	■
9.06	Internet users*	42	
9.07	Personal computers*	17	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	27	
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	51	
10.02	Foreign market size*	35	
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	33	
11.02	Local supplier quality	18	■
11.03	State of cluster development	26	
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	18	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	19	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	52	
11.07	Production process sophistication	18	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	22	
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	24	
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	26	
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	17	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	20	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	16	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	43	
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	14	■
12.07	Utility patents*	23	

* Hard data

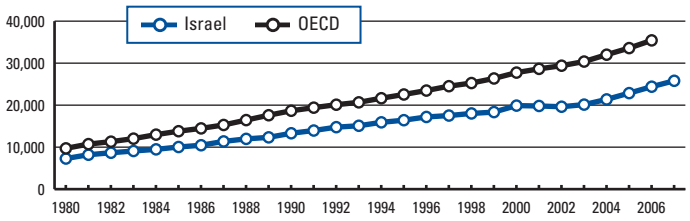
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Israel

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....7.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....161.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....22,475.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.29

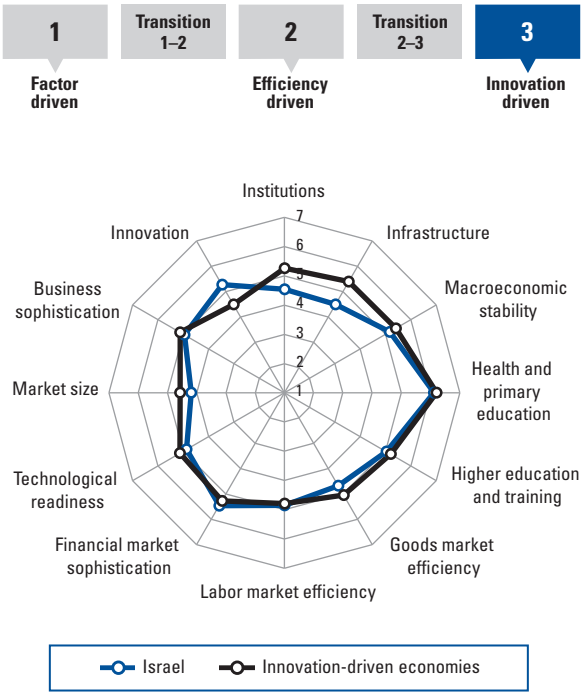
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



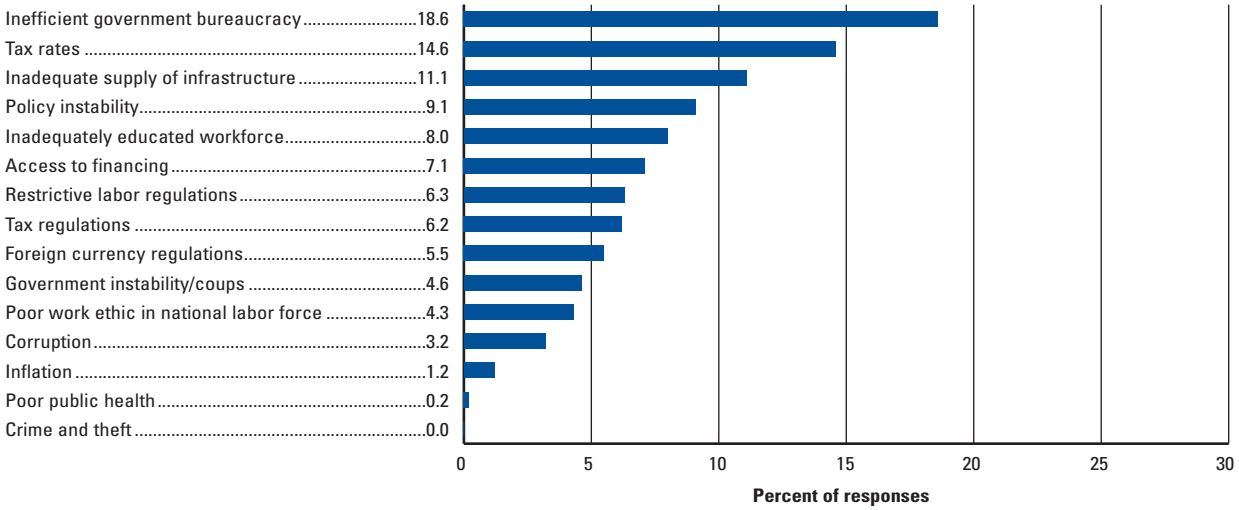
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**23**	**5.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	17	5.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	14	5.3
Basic requirements	**41**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	47	4.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	37	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	59	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	25	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**23**	**4.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	24	5.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	36	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	20	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	15	5.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	25	4.9
10th pillar: Market size	49	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**13**	**5.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	23	5.0
12th pillar: Innovation	6	5.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	49	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	39	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	40	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	61	■
1.05	Judicial independence	20	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	46	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	60	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	36	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	48	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	37	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	130	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	43	■
1.13	Organized crime	48	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	76	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	46	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	29	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	33	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	18	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	42	■
2.02	Quality of roads	45	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	40	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	53	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	39	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	43	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	28	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	26	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	72	■
3.02	National savings rate*	65	■
3.03	Inflation*	5	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	19	■
3.05	Government debt*	115	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	17	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	5	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	16	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	5	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	58	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	33	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	13	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	53	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	28	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	45	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	66	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	24	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	23	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	14	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	32	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	32	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	83	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	32	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	78	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	40	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	9	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	80	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	34	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	26	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	53	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	23	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	48	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	32	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	54	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	37	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	49	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	80	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	20	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	32	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	36	■
7.06	Firing costs*	108	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	49	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	26	■
7.09	Brain drain	37	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	18	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	24	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	14	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	33	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	8	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	34	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	5	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	34	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	48	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	8	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	16	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	11	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	31	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	18	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	6	■
9.06	Internet users*	48	■
9.07	Personal computers*	37	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	15	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	48	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	50	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	53	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	27	■
11.03	State of cluster development	32	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	11	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	18	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	27	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	19	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	30	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	23	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	10	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	8	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	18	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	5	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	9	■
12.07	Utility patents*	5	■

* Hard data

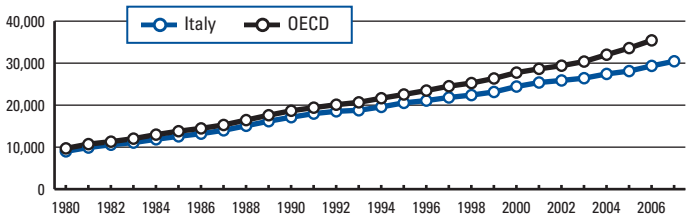
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Italy

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 58.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 2,104.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 35,872.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 2.76

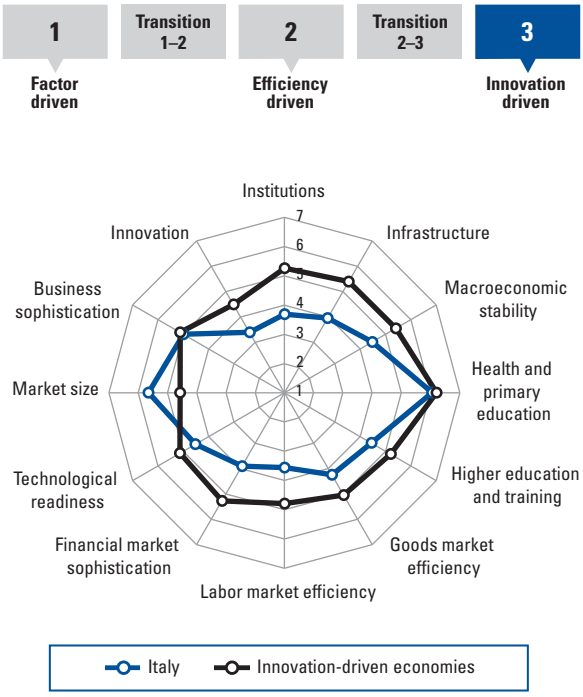
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



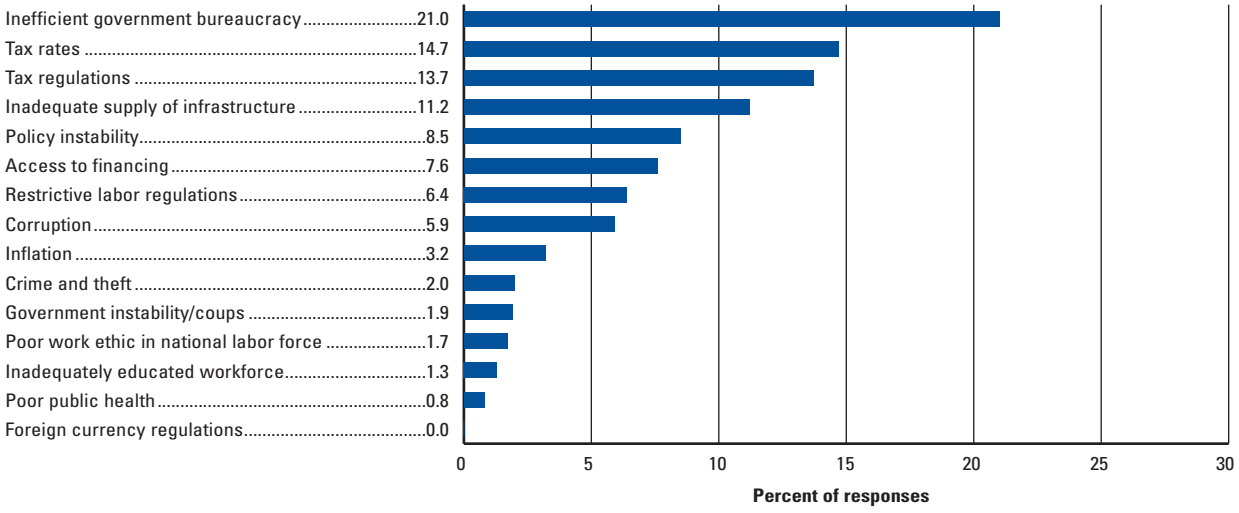
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**49**	**4.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	46	4.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	47	4.4
Basic requirements	**58**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	84	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	54	3.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	100	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	30	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	**42**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	44	4.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	62	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	126	3.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	91	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	31	4.5
10th pillar: Market size	9	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**31**	**4.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	21	5.0
12th pillar: Innovation	53	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	59	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	42	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	74	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	92	■
1.05	Judicial independence	78	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	91	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	128	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	130	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	114	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	111	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	79	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	73	■
1.13	Organized crime	124	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	54	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	78	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	85	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	117	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	110	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	73	■
2.02	Quality of roads	55	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	52	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	95	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	78	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	13	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	48	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	20	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	86	■
3.02	National savings rate*	82	■
3.03	Inflation*	21	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	104	■
3.05	Government debt*	123	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	28	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	13	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	13	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	31	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	74	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	5	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	45	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	12	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	55	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	26	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	19	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	84	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	69	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	61	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	65	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	35	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	109	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	104	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	30	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	59	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	129	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	121	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	24	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	94	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	46	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	106	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	122	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	61	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	58	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	40	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	126	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	129	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	123	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	70	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	134	■
7.06	Firing costs*	5	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	131	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	117	■
7.09	Brain drain	71	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	84	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	70	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	74	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	108	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	87	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	123	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	39	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	79	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	73	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	63	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	76	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	52	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	103	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	2	■
9.06	Internet users*	22	■
9.07	Personal computers*	29	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	26	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	10	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	12	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	27	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	26	■
11.03	State of cluster development	4	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	14	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	13	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	30	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	25	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	35	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	109	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	22	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	99	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	51	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	77	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	117	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	45	■
12.07	Utility patents*	25	■

* Hard data

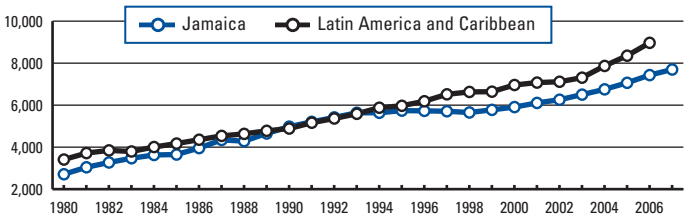
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Jamaica

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 2.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 11.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 4,172.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.03

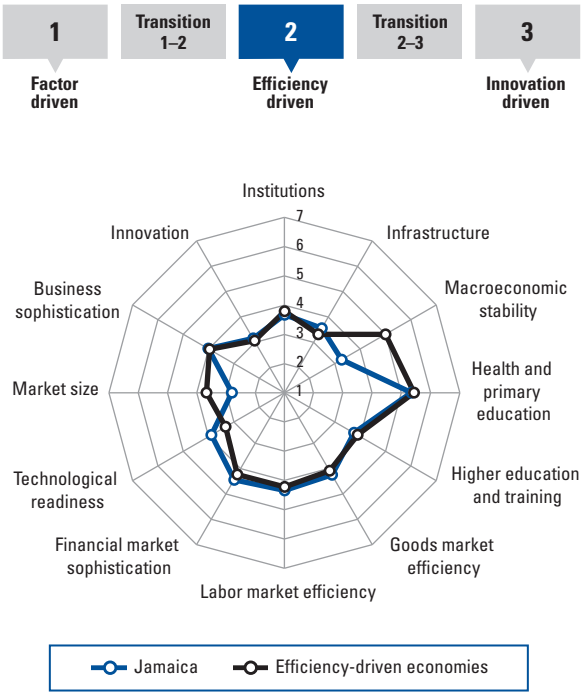
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



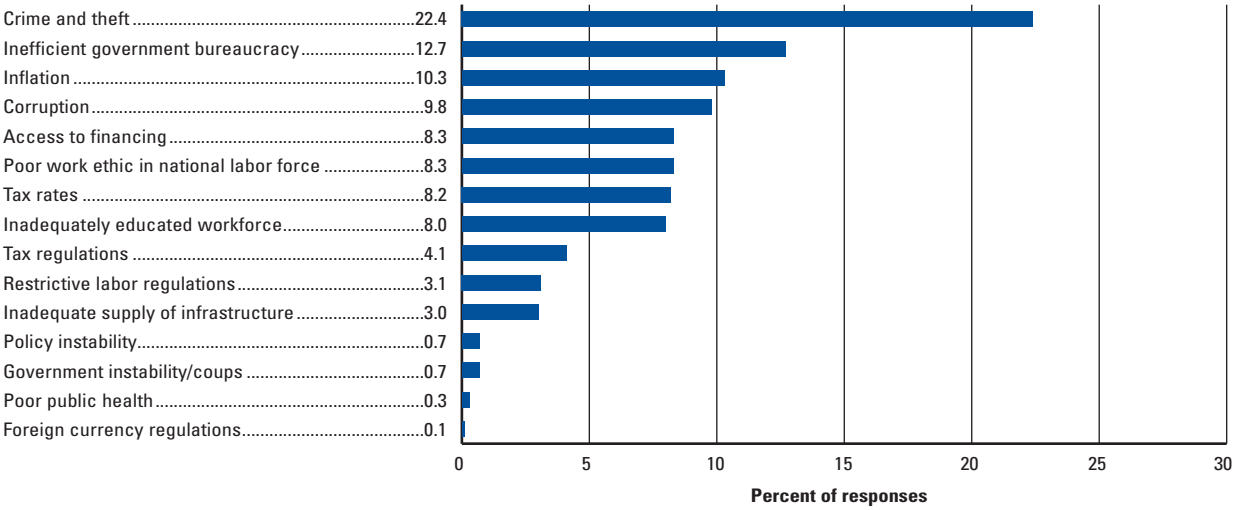
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**86**	**3.9**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	78	3.9
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	67	4.1
Basic requirements	**97**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	86	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	67	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	130	3.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	77	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**75**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	82	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	63	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	70	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	59	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	45	3.9
10th pillar: Market size	98	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**72**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	69	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	68	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Jamaica

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	53	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	67	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	108	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	110	■
1.05	Judicial independence	51	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	104	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	113	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	120	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	85	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	77	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	48	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	132	■
1.13	Organized crime	130	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	103	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	87	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	41	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	67	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	59	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	61	■
2.02	Quality of roads	60	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	119	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	32	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	41	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	71	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	83	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	82	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	123	■
3.02	National savings rate*	76	■
3.03	Inflation*	112	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	112	■
3.05	Government debt*	127	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	101	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	77	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	13	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	118	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	111	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	67	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	66	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	106	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	83	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	51	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	68	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	84	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	99	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	115	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	64	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	82	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	57	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	85	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	51	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	72	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	69	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	121	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	93	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	15	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	72	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	23	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	95	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	28	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	36	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	106	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	95	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	66	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	123	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	63	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	43	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	6	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	66	■
7.06	Firing costs*	90	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	85	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	63	■
7.09	Brain drain	110	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	65	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	40	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	61	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	97	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	104	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	46	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	65	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	61	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	44	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	59	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	68	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	63	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	37	■
9.06	Internet users*	27	■
9.07	Personal computers*	73	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	55	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	98	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	100	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	99	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	79	■
11.03	State of cluster development	94	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	26	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	65	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	89	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	91	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	52	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	66	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	81	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	38	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	58	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	55	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	102	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	97	■
12.07	Utility patents*	61	■

* Hard data

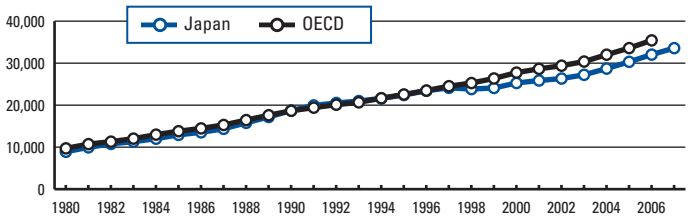
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Japan

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 128.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 4,383.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 34,312.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 6.61

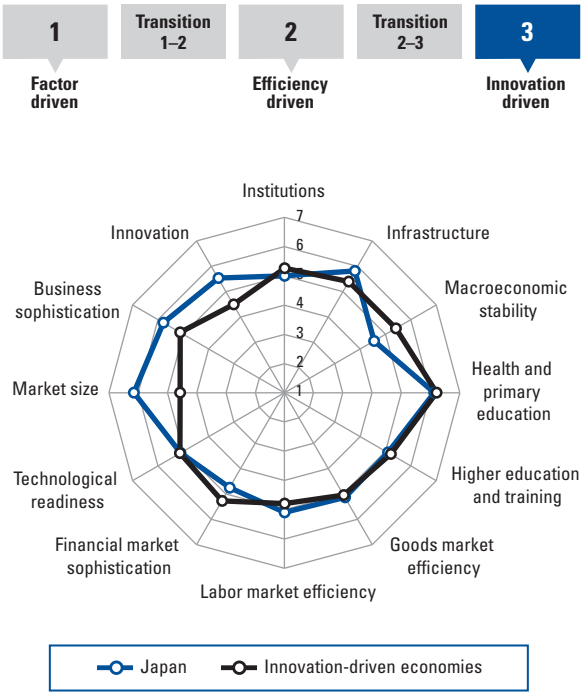
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



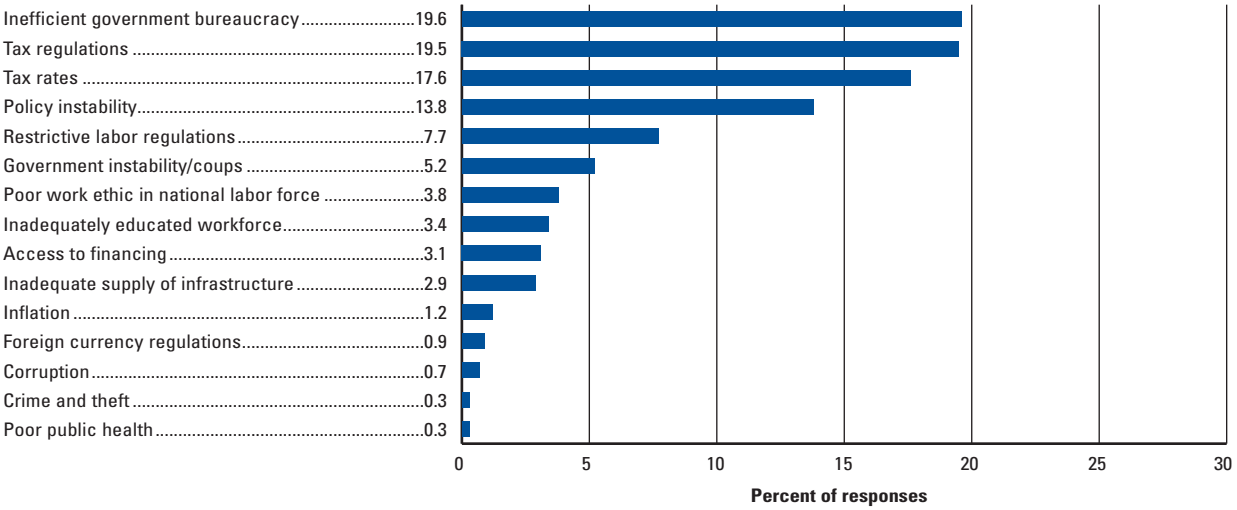
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**9**	**5.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	8	5.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	5	5.5
Basic requirements	**26**	**5.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	26	5.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	11	5.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	98	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	22	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**12**	**5.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	23	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	18	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	11	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	42	4.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	21	5.1
10th pillar: Market size	3	6.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**3**	**5.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	3	5.8
12th pillar: Innovation	4	5.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Japan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	15	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	14	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	36	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	45	■
1.05	Judicial independence	25	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	19	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	108	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	9	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	17	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	19	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	112	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	57	■
1.13	Organized crime	81	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	22	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	24	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	44	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	28	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	45	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	16	■
2.02	Quality of roads	19	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	25	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	49	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	4	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	28	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	110	■
3.02	National savings rate*	37	■
3.03	Inflation*	3	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	2	■
3.05	Government debt*	129	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	51	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	40	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	40	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	46	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	4	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	1	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	27	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	2	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	96	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	22	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	29	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	31	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	33	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	82	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	25	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	12	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	5	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	9	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	21	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	93	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	98	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	48	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	130	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	85	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	40	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	99	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	90	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	47	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	1	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	2	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	14	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	46	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	18	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	111	■
7.06	Firing costs*	7	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	12	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	17	■
7.09	Brain drain	14	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	79	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	48	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	13	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	67	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	48	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	54	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	12	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	93	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	38	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	13	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	2	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	32	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	36	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	52	■
9.06	Internet users*	10	■
9.07	Personal computers*	26	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	16	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	3	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	4	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	1	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	4	■
11.03	State of cluster development	5	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	4	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	2	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	8	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	1	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	19	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	18	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	2	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	15	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	21	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	42	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2	■
12.07	Utility patents*	3	■

* Hard data

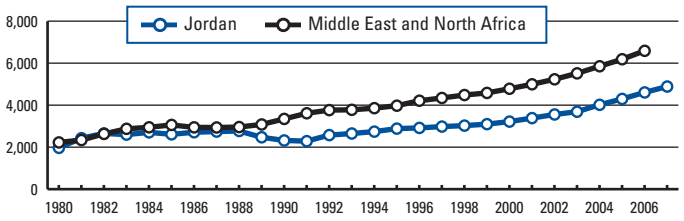
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Jordan

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 6.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 16.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 2,795.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.04

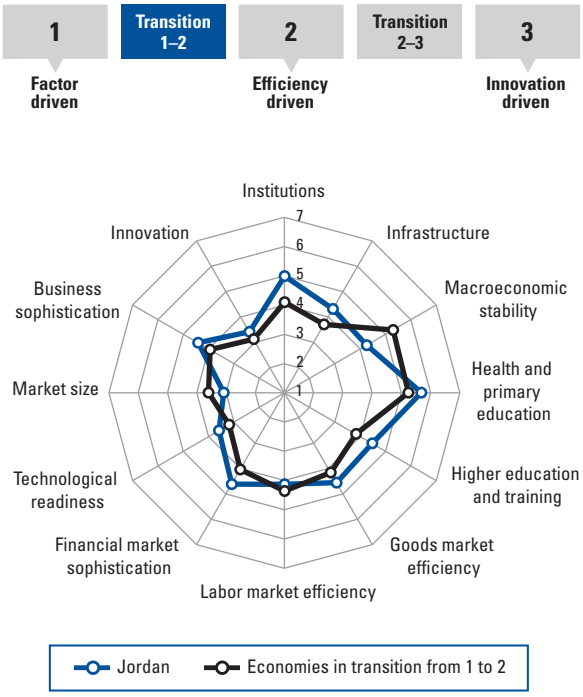
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



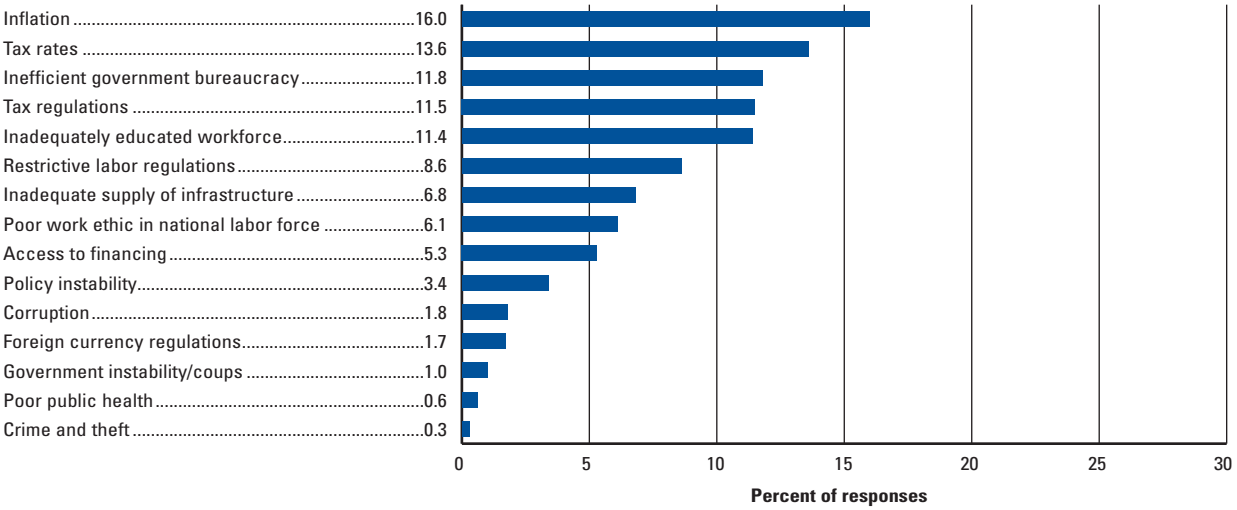
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**48**	**4.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	49	4.3
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	46	4.4
Basic requirements	**47**	**4.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	27	5.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	44	4.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	111	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	56	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**63**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	42	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	44	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	93	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	48	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	57	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	88	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**47**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	47	4.4
12th pillar: Innovation	51	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Jordan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	23	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	36	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	35	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	33	■
1.05	Judicial independence	41	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	34	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	26	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	18	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	29	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	49	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	52	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	14	■
1.13	Organized crime	11	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	20	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	28	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	34	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	57	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	28	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	34	■
2.02	Quality of roads	38	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	91	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	46	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	31	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	66	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	36	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	87	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	122	■
3.02	National savings rate*	115	■
3.03	Inflation*	67	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	30	■
3.05	Government debt*	112	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	41	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	26	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	3	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	10	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	77	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	76	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	49	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	89	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	23	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	61	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	54	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	27	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	37	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	45	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	51	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	53	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	50	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	24	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	34	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	38	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	80	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	20	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	27	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	55	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	73	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	112	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	45	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	44	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	34	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	34	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	83	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	47	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	31	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	35	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	48	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	109	■
7.06	Firing costs*	7	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	63	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	88	■
7.09	Brain drain	90	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	128	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	58	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	22	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	55	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	51	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	44	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	58	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	47	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	31	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	35	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	54	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	56	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	57	■
9.06	Internet users*	76	■
9.07	Personal computers*	76	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	75	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	89	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	85	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	30	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	56	■
11.03	State of cluster development	41	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	50	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	52	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	41	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	44	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	66	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	47	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	66	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	51	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	79	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	60	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	33	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	39	■
12.07	Utility patents*	63	■

* Hard data

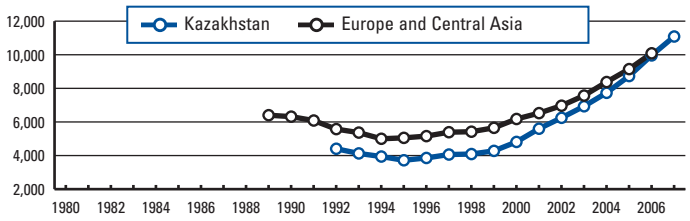
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Kazakhstan

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 14.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 103.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 6,867.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.26

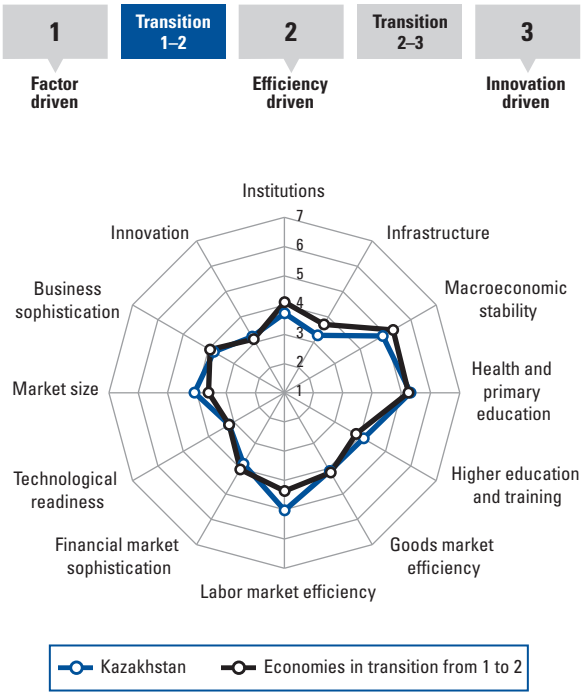
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



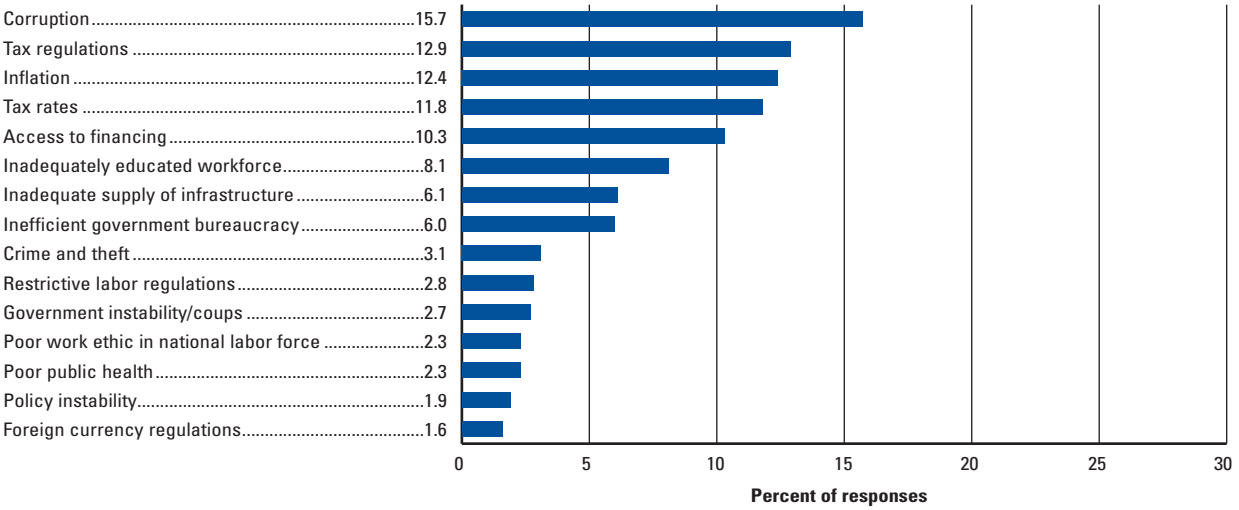
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**66**	**4.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	61	4.1
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	50	4.3
Basic requirements	**74**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	81	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	76	3.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	74	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	81	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**64**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	59	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	80	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	12	5.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	97	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	75	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	55	4.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**77**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	86	3.8
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Kazakhstan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	95	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	75	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	60	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	62	■
1.05	Judicial independence	102	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	65	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	52	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	79	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	67	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	70	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	84	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	71	■
1.13	Organized crime	95	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	97	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	103	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	94	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	71	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	111	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	71	■
2.02	Quality of roads	108	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	34	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	101	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	102	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	62	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	81	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	64	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	59	■
3.02	National savings rate*	48	■
3.03	Inflation*	121	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	n/a	
3.05	Government debt*	13	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	84	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	111	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	94	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	95	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	87	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	101	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	68	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	85	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	58	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	51	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	36	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	68	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	80	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	98	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	54	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	82	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	92	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	97	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	89	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	90	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	83	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	43	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	44	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	93	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	123	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	47	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	110	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	101	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	104	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	74	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	75	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	63	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	44	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	56	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	22	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	4	■
7.06	Firing costs*	15	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	33	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	79	■
7.09	Brain drain	57	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	13	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	86	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	96	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	59	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	55	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	114	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	39	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	124	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	113	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	93	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	85	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	57	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	114	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	79	■
9.06	Internet users*	90	■
9.07	Personal computers*	n/a	
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	91	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	54	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	49	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	103	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	98	■
11.03	State of cluster development	80	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	78	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	104	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	60	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	52	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	88	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	99	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	50	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	58	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	62	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	64	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	59	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	83	■
12.07	Utility patents*	72	■

* Hard data

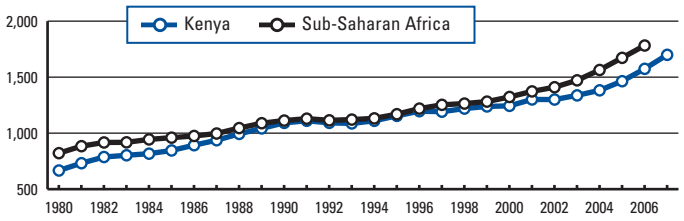
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Kenya

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 36.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 29.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 845.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.09

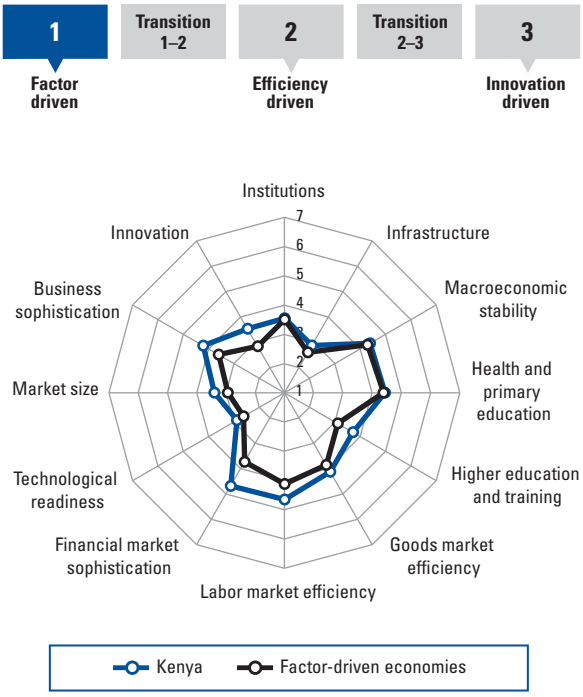
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



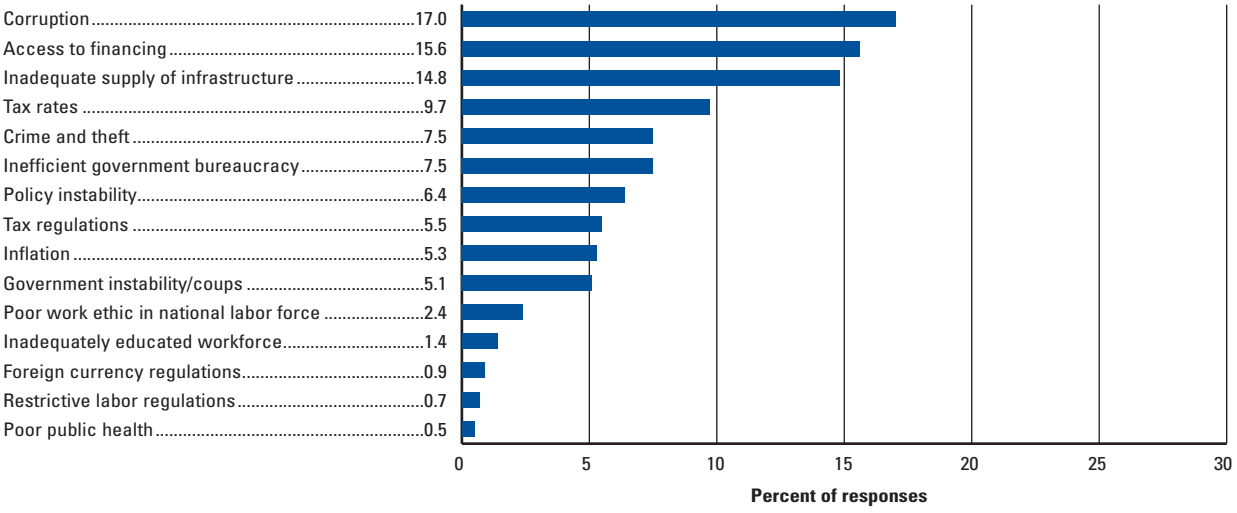
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**93**	**3.8**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	99	3.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	88	3.7
Basic requirements	**104**	**3.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	93	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	91	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	107	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	108	4.4
Efficiency enhancers	**76**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	86	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	74	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	40	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	44	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	93	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	71	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**50**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	63	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	42	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Kenya

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	81	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	92	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	96	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	96	■
1.05	Judicial independence	105	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	115	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	42	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	60	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	84	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	68	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	129	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	126	■
1.13	Organized crime	118	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	88	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	65	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	76	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	60	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	71	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	88	■
2.02	Quality of roads	95	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	68	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	83	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	68	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	56	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	94	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	121	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	83	■
3.02	National savings rate*	94	■
3.03	Inflation*	115	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	103	■
3.05	Government debt*	72	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	116	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	107	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	113	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	124	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	120	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	125	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	115	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	118	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	67	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	116	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	17	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	108	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	126	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	33	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	65	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	55	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	114	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	36	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	47	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	71	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	77	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	62	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	111	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	91	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	103	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	99	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	28	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	120	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	80	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	57	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	79	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	100	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	33	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	96	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	85	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	70	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	14	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	27	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	21	■
7.06	Firing costs*	78	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	48	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	56	■
7.09	Brain drain	82	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	57	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	64	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	25	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	36	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	61	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	81	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	64	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	92	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	8	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	84	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	66	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	81	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	35	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	111	■
9.06	Internet users*	94	■
9.07	Personal computers*	110	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	106	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	69	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	90	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	34	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	66	■
11.03	State of cluster development	47	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	65	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	69	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	56	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	101	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	71	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	56	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	44	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	32	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	37	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	40	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	56	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	42	■
12.07	Utility patents*	83	■

* Hard data

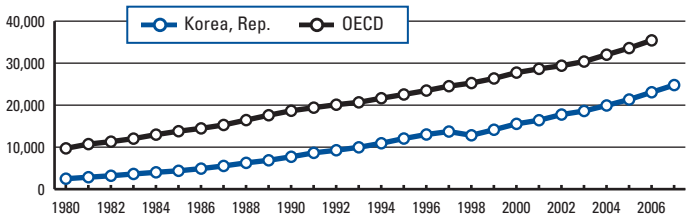
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Korea, Rep.

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 48.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 957.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 19,750.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 1.85

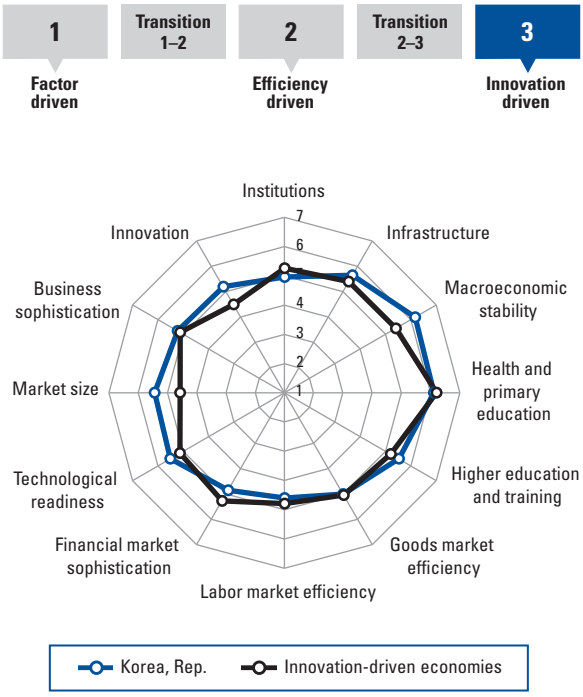
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



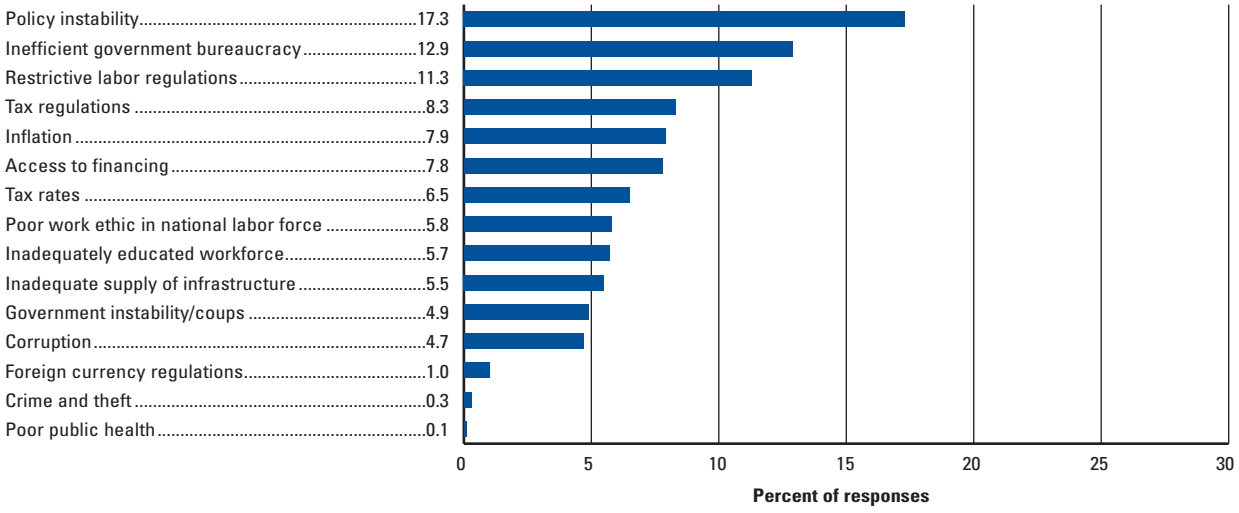
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**13**	**5.3**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	11	5.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	23	5.1
Basic requirements	**16**	**5.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	28	4.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	15	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	4	6.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	26	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**15**	**5.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	12	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	22	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	41	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	37	4.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	13	5.5
10th pillar: Market size	13	5.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**10**	**5.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	16	5.2
12th pillar: Innovation	9	5.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Korea, Rep.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	39	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	26	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	27	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	25	■
1.05	Judicial independence	45	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	22	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	33	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	24	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	38	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	44	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	65	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	42	■
1.13	Organized crime	43	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	31	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	27	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	36	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	18	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	37	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	18	■
2.02	Quality of roads	13	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	7	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	29	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	26	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	19	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	21	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	17	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	30	■
3.02	National savings rate*	29	■
3.03	Inflation*	40	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	3	■
3.05	Government debt*	40	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	85	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	72	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	76	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	83	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	60	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	31	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	22	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	20	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	24	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	71	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	35	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	3	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	29	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	11	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	30	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	5	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	20	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	10	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	49	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	26	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	23	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	31	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	33	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	36	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	38	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	39	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	99	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	54	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	51	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	18	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	13	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	10	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	95	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	43	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	46	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	65	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	45	■
7.06	Firing costs*	108	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	14	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	42	■
7.09	Brain drain	33	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	80	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	35	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	11	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	26	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	16	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	65	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	73	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	31	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	22	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	15	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	2	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	28	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	47	■
9.06	Internet users*	8	■
9.07	Personal computers*	20	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	4	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	14	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	9	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	23	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	29	■
11.03	State of cluster development	8	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	13	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	12	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	12	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	17	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	20	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	26	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	9	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	14	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	7	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	12	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	19	■
12.07	Utility patents*	7	■

* Hard data

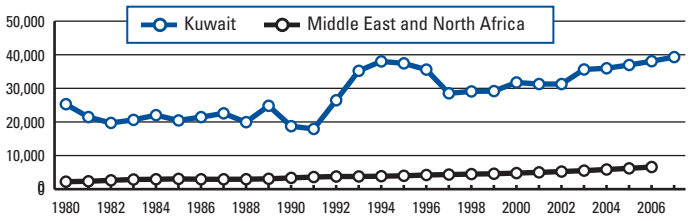
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Kuwait

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 2.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 111.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 33,634.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.20

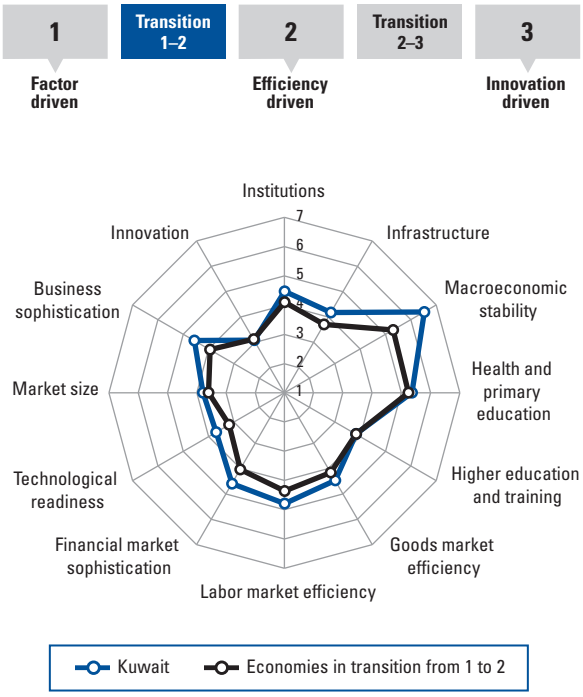
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



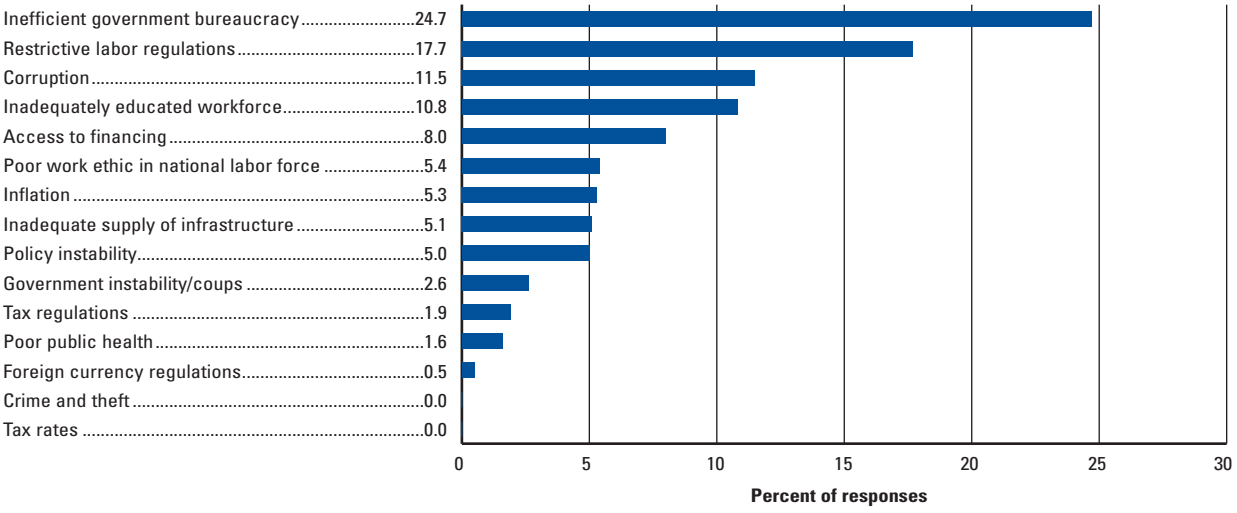
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**35**	**4.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	30	4.7
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	30	4.7
Basic requirements	**39**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	48	4.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	49	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	1	6.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	75	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**52**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	76	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	53	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	24	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	51	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	50	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	59	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**52**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	38	4.6
12th pillar: Innovation	71	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Kuwait

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	27	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	62	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	62	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	38	■
1.05	Judicial independence	36	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	73	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	64	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	113	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	36	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	91	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	61	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	18	■
1.13	Organized crime	28	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	41	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	48	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	42	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	78	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	77	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	44	■
2.02	Quality of roads	35	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	65	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	62	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	54	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	70	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	67	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	1	■
3.02	National savings rate*	1	■
3.03	Inflation*	64	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	25	■
3.05	Government debt*	9	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	50	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	42	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	42	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	14	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	47	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	29	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	92	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	108	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	68	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	60	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	88	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	94	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	93	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	89	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	64	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	64	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	57	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	54	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	49	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	76	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	6	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	1	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	108	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	83	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	43	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	62	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	44	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	132	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	130	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	87	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	40	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	68	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	24	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	20	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	35	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	16	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	50	■
7.06	Firing costs*	96	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	61	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	89	■
7.09	Brain drain	9	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	104	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	50	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	41	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	30	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	36	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	53	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	19	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	29	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	83	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	38	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	28	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	99	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	106	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	40	■
9.06	Internet users*	46	■
9.07	Personal computers*	40	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	72	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	63	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	48	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	9	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	30	■
11.03	State of cluster development	42	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	52	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	82	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	21	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	45	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	59	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	39	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	94	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	54	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	93	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	73	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	98	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	62	■
12.07	Utility patents*	37	■

* Hard data

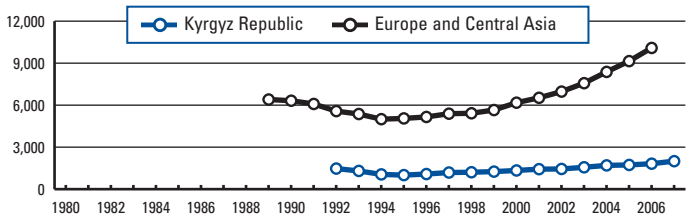
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Kyrgyz Republic

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....5.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....3.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....713.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.02

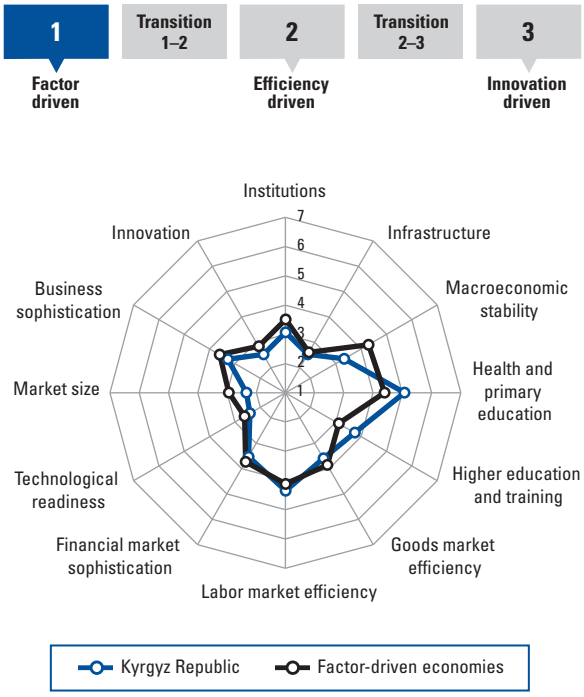
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



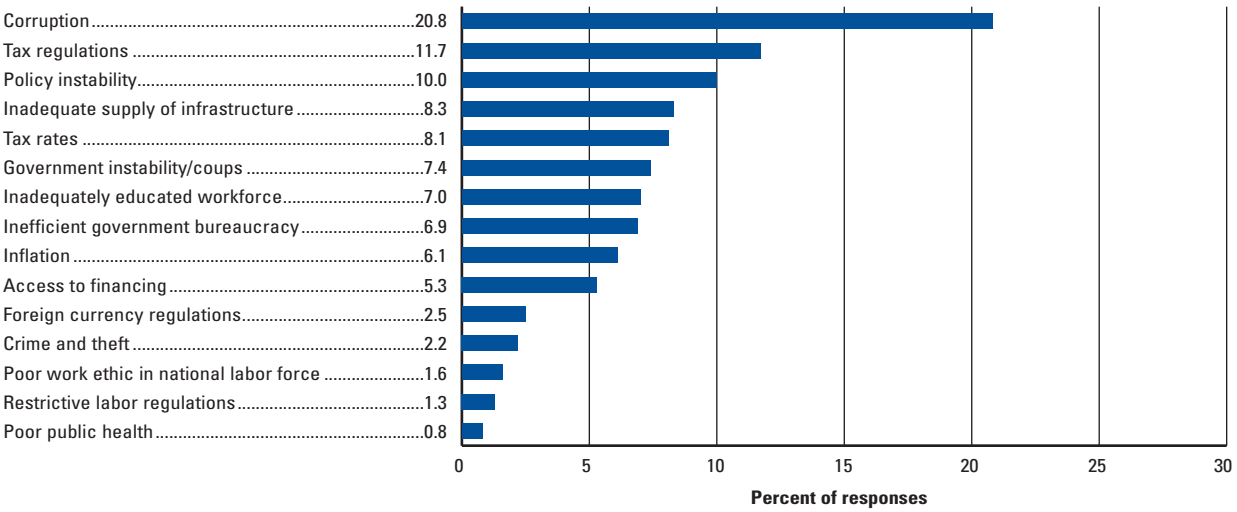
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**122**	**3.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	119	3.3
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	110	3.4
Basic requirements	**124**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	122	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	111	2.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	128	3.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	96	5.1
Efficiency enhancers	**110**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	83	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	120	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	69	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	115	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	124	2.4
10th pillar: Market size	120	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**123**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	121	3.3
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Kyrgyz Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	124	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	111	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	109	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	99	■
1.05	Judicial independence	122	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	102	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	117	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	100	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	118	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	125	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	110	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	97	■
1.13	Organized crime	109	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	114	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	128	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	119	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	112	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	131	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	99	■
2.02	Quality of roads	101	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	60	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	132	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	120	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	114	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	109	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	94	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	67	■
3.02	National savings rate*	132	■
3.03	Inflation*	117	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	127	■
3.05	Government debt*	98	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	100	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	79	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	117	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	91	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	101	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	107	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	96	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	73	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	104	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	61	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	69	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	50	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	74	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	84	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	111	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	73	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	128	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	102	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	123	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	114	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	117	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	107	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	109	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	44	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	124	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	124	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	110	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	117	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	123	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	118	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	104	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	103	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	81	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	86	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	89	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	70	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	14	■
7.06	Firing costs*	28	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	36	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	108	■
7.09	Brain drain	101	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	62	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	115	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	106	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	85	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	98	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	91	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	26	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	131	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	125	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	124	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	121	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	115	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	127	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	107	■
9.06	Internet users*	80	■
9.07	Personal computers*	107	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	105	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	117	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	119	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	125	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	125	■
11.03	State of cluster development	121	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	108	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	111	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	77	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	98	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	109	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	97	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	90	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	123	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	118	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	120	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	127	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	116	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

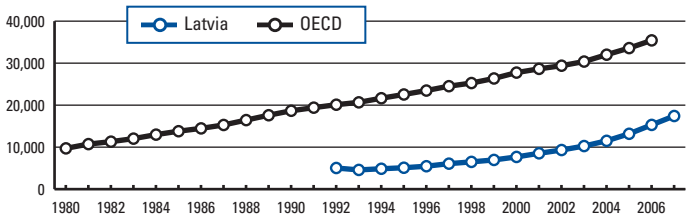
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Latvia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 2.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 27.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 11,984.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.06

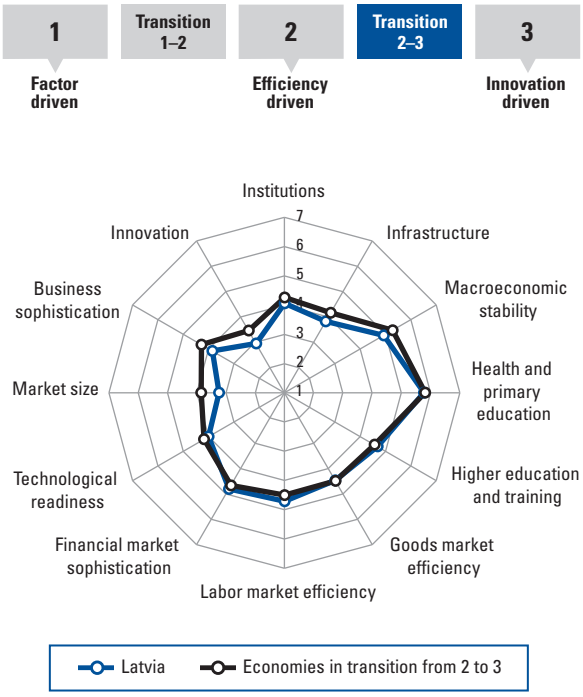
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



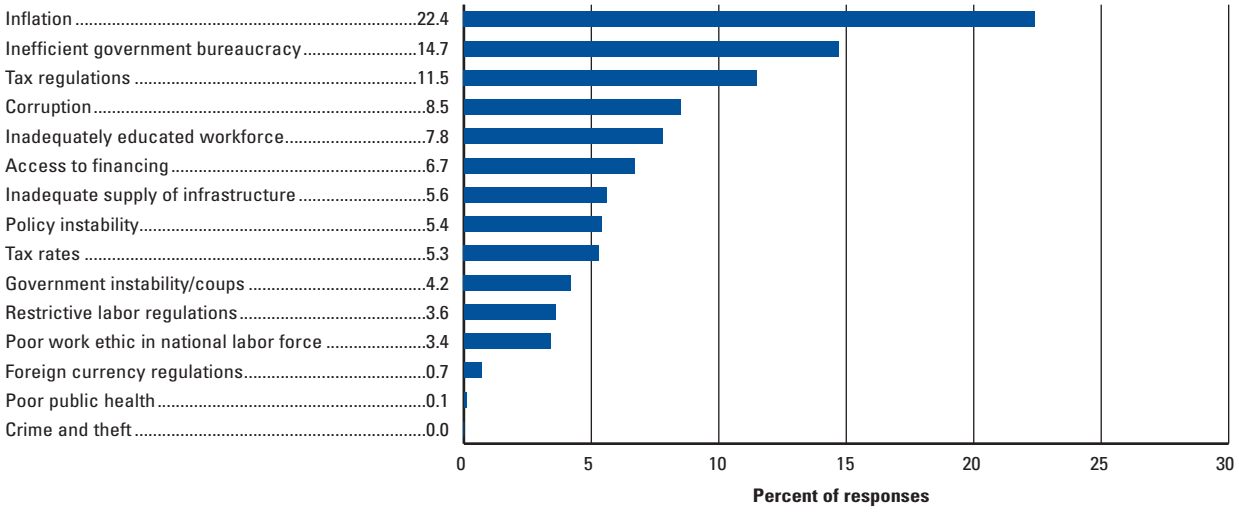
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**54**	**4.3**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	45	4.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	44	4.5
Basic requirements	**55**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	60	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	58	3.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	71	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	48	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	**47**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	33	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	52	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	32	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	39	4.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	41	4.0
10th pillar: Market size	79	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**84**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	83	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	93	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Latvia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	45	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	61	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	65	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	95	■
1.05	Judicial independence	71	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	83	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	84	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	76	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	79	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	98	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	24	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	29	■
1.13	Organized crime	30	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	64	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	75	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	54	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	59	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	95	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	59	■
2.02	Quality of roads	90	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	35	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	52	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	36	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	83	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	46	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	42	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	59	■
3.02	National savings rate*	108	■
3.03	Inflation*	116	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	61	■
3.05	Government debt*	12	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	23	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	62	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	68	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	52	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	95	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	39	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	76	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	41	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	86	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	25	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	32	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	12	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	63	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	57	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	50	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	32	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	75	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	62	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	63	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	67	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	54	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	69	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	27	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	9	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	33	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	107	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	20	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	33	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	69	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	50	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	64	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	80	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	89	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	99	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	84	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	84	■
7.06	Firing costs*	28	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	30	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	51	■
7.09	Brain drain	56	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	26	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	55	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	91	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	63	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	57	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	24	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	39	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	62	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	62	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	8	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	66	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	81	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	63	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	73	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	35	■
9.06	Internet users*	31	■
9.07	Personal computers*	31	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	46	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	79	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	80	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	107	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	67	■
11.03	State of cluster development	112	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	81	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	80	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	103	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	65	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	73	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	79	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	71	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	88	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	72	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	83	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	100	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	112	■
12.07	Utility patents*	59	■

* Hard data

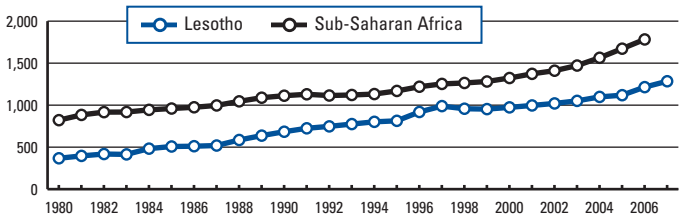
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Lesotho

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....1.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....1.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....664.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.01

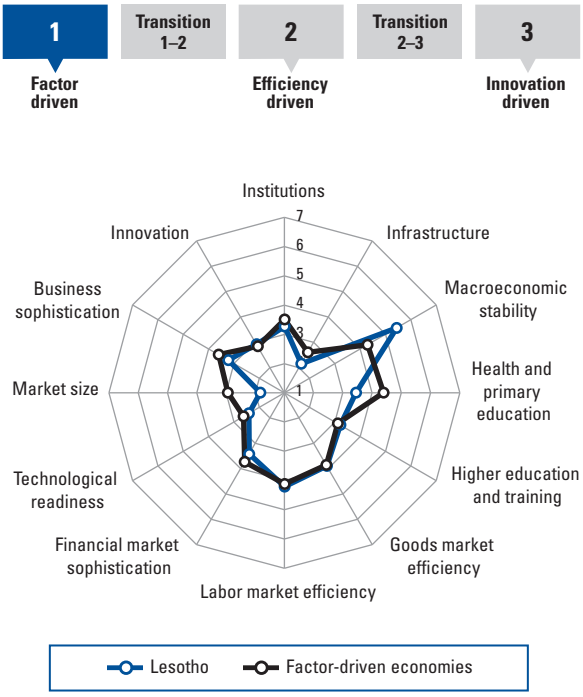
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



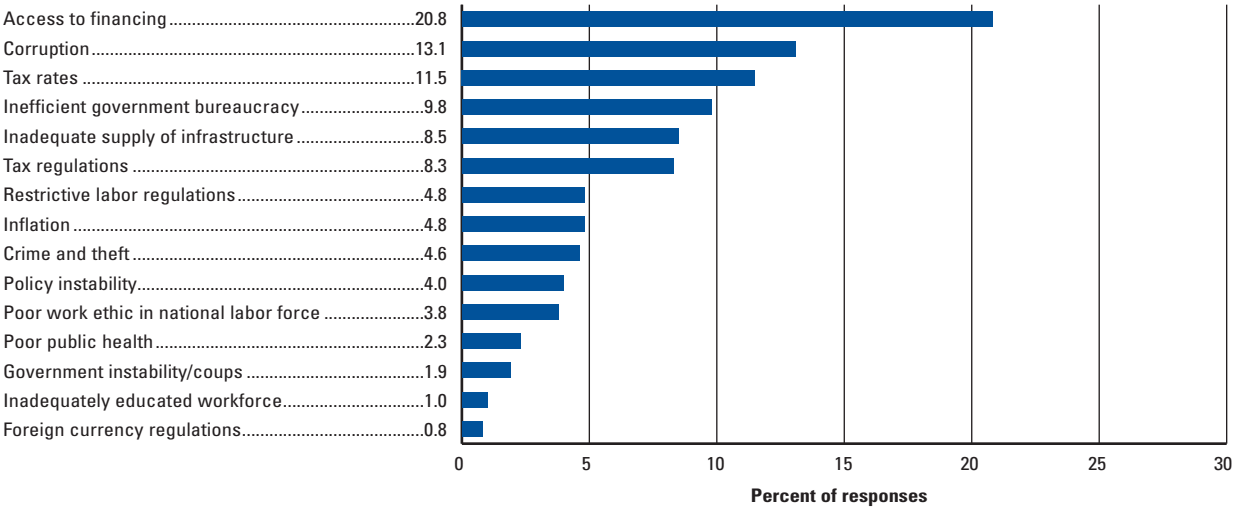
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**123**	**3.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	124	3.3
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	101	3.5
Basic requirements	**118**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	114	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	125	2.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	39	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	129	3.4
Efficiency enhancers	**125**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	106	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	102	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	84	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	118	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	125	2.4
10th pillar: Market size	128	1.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**110**	**3.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	126	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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Lesotho

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	120	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	86	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	101	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	73	■
1.05	Judicial independence	95	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	92	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	107	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	73	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	105	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	105	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	119	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	114	■
1.13	Organized crime	112	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	101	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	123	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	127	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	125	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	125	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	122	■
2.02	Quality of roads	124	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	81	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	122	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	133	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	133	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	97	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	110	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	11	■
3.02	National savings rate*	7	■
3.03	Inflation*	99	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	98	■
3.05	Government debt*	87	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	58	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	120	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	132	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	134	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	133	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	128	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	134	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	115	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	119	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	1	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	116	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	120	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	79	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	106	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	112	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	106	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	109	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	75	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	120	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	76	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	104	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	102	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	6	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	115	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	131	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	125	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	51	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	81	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	100	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	80	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	125	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	89	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	104	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	112	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	1	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	32	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	64	■
7.06	Firing costs*	76	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	107	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	109	■
7.09	Brain drain	98	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	97	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	110	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	125	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	92	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	91	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	101	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	107	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	132	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	116	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	111	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	118	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	98	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	126	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	112	■
9.06	Internet users*	114	■
9.07	Personal computers*	129	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	122	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	126	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	128	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	134	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	127	■
11.03	State of cluster development	98	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	74	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	103	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	133	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	97	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	122	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	80	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	69	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	117	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	56	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	98	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	81	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	96	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

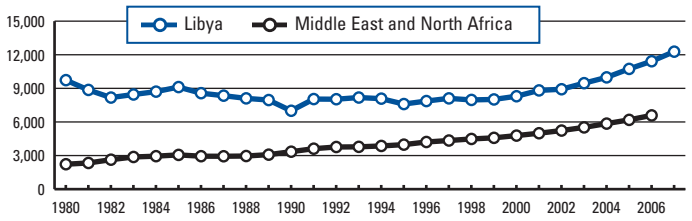
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Libya

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....6.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....57.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....9,371.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.12

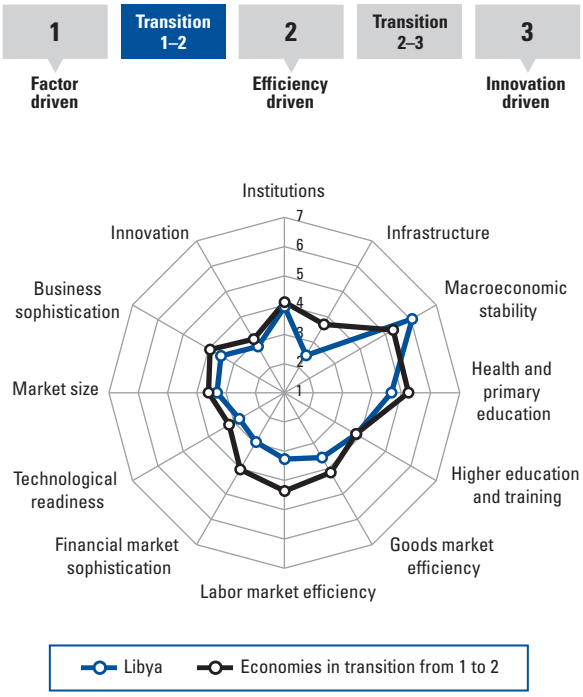
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



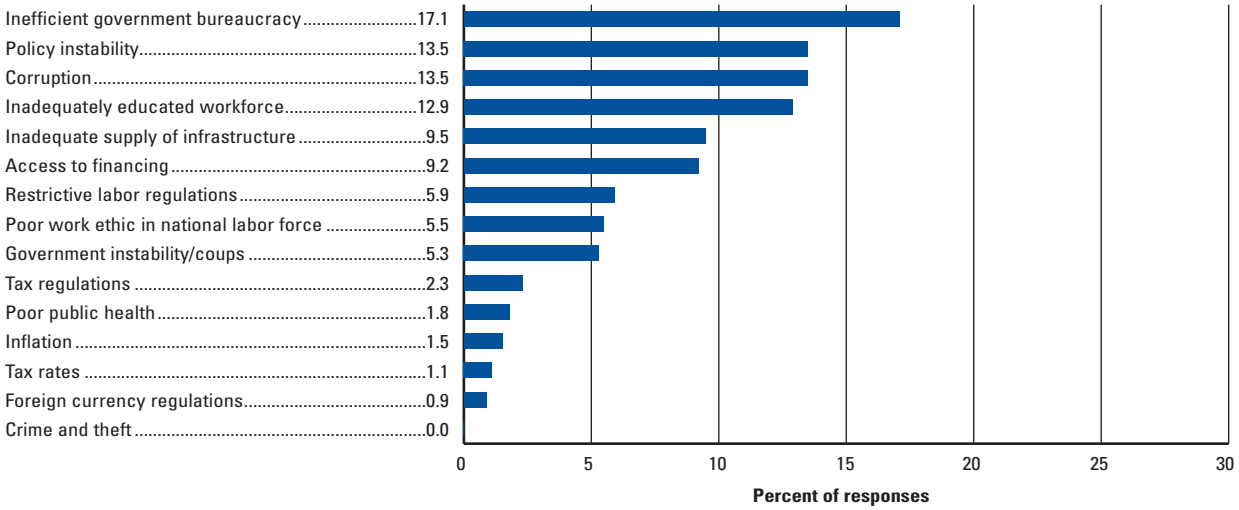
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**91**	**3.9**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	88	3.9
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**75**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	65	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	112	2.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	6	6.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	103	4.6
Efficiency enhancers	**114**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	75	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	121	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	133	3.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	131	3.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	98	2.8
10th pillar: Market size	77	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**102**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	101	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	100	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	103	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	88	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	58	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	63	■
1.05	Judicial independence	59	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	68	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	69	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	86	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	61	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	100	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	16	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	6	■
1.13	Organized crime	9	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	94	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	62	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	124	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	131	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	78	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	115	■
2.02	Quality of roads	85	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	116	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	110	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	126	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	77	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	71	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	78	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	2	■
3.02	National savings rate*	12	■
3.03	Inflation*	82	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	36	■
3.05	Government debt*	8	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	72	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	66	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	35	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	80	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	68	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	70	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	66	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	100	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	n/a	
4.11	Education expenditure*	n/a	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	49	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	32	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	121	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	90	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	130	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	126	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	106	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	114	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	121	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	80	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	72	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	37	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	n/a	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	n/a	
6.07	Time required to start a business*	n/a	
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	103	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	82	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	1	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	134	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	109	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	93	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	123	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	123	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	78	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	120	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	n/a	
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	n/a	
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	121	■
7.06	Firing costs*	n/a	
7.07	Pay and productivity	133	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	122	■
7.09	Brain drain	73	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	121	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	133	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	131	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	83	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	115	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	126	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	n/a	
8.07	Soundness of banks	133	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	129	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	n/a	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	85	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	97	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	126	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	105	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	68	■
9.06	Internet users*	111	■
9.07	Personal computers*	101	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	95	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	84	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	58	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	81	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	91	■
11.03	State of cluster development	93	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	129	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	130	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	95	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	82	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	126	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	110	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	131	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	82	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	124	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	114	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	96	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	44	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

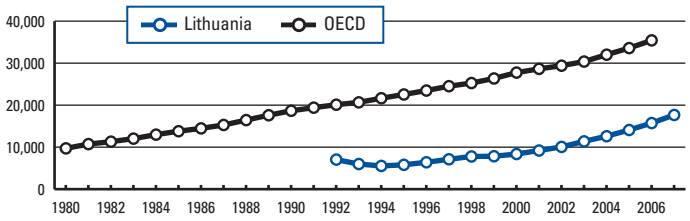
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Lithuania

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....3.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....38.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....11,354.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.09

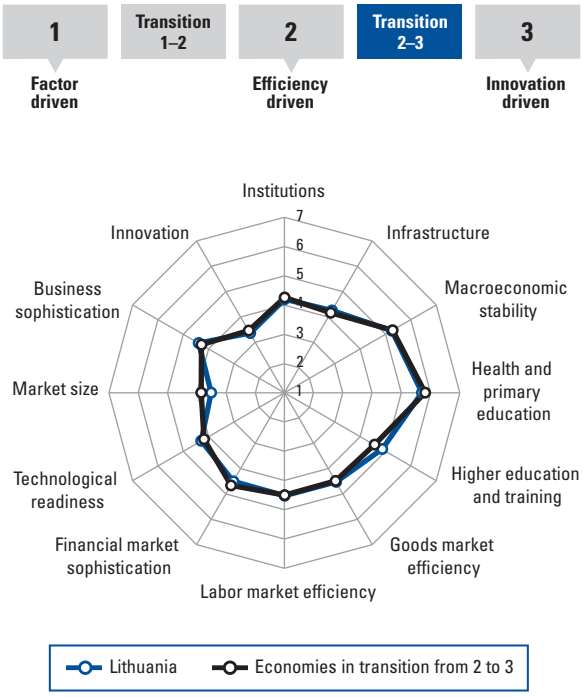
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



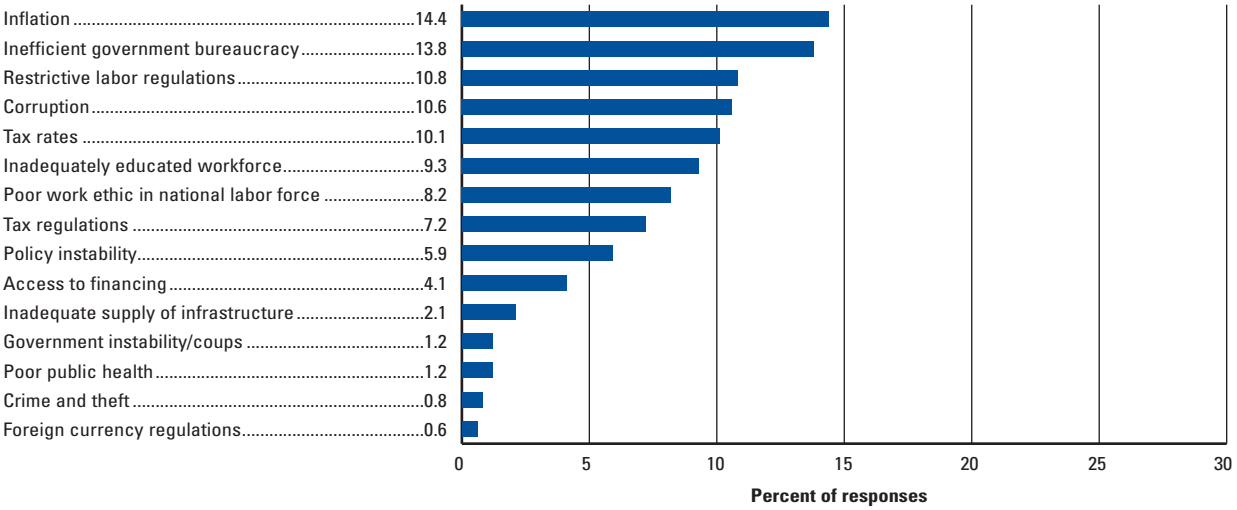
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**44**	**4.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	38	4.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	39	4.5
Basic requirements	**46**	**4.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	55	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	46	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	52	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	52	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**43**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	26	4.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	48	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	49	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	56	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	38	4.3
10th pillar: Market size	69	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**49**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	49	4.4
12th pillar: Innovation	55	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Lithuania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	50	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	47	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	67	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	69	■
1.05	Judicial independence	67	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	81	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	96	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	48	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	73	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	64	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	9	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	34	■
1.13	Organized crime	39	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	65	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	54	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	57	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	38	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	81	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	47	■
2.02	Quality of roads	27	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	27	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	43	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	72	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	98	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	39	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	59	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	75	■
3.02	National savings rate*	96	■
3.03	Inflation*	72	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	4	■
3.05	Government debt*	21	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	65	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	75	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	72	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	51	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	36	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	76	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	44	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	90	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	37	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	30	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	11	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	64	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	22	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	52	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	39	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	56	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	38	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	37	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	68	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	58	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	63	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	81	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	34	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	56	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	86	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	50	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	76	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	102	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	36	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	21	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	67	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	62	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	9	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	112	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	99	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	95	■
7.06	Firing costs*	51	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	23	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	65	■
7.09	Brain drain	84	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	15	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	66	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	58	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	54	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	52	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	64	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	41	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	41	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	51	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	58	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	41	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	83	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	1	■
9.06	Internet users*	44	■
9.07	Personal computers*	45	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	34	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	70	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	69	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	29	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	36	■
11.03	State of cluster development	76	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	53	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	29	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	36	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	64	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	67	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	70	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	52	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	46	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	48	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	53	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	83	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	65	■
12.07	Utility patents*	43	■

* Hard data

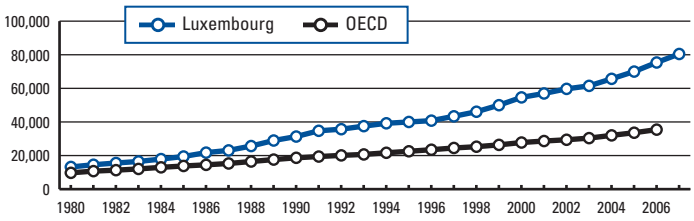
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Luxembourg

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....0.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....50.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....104,673.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.06

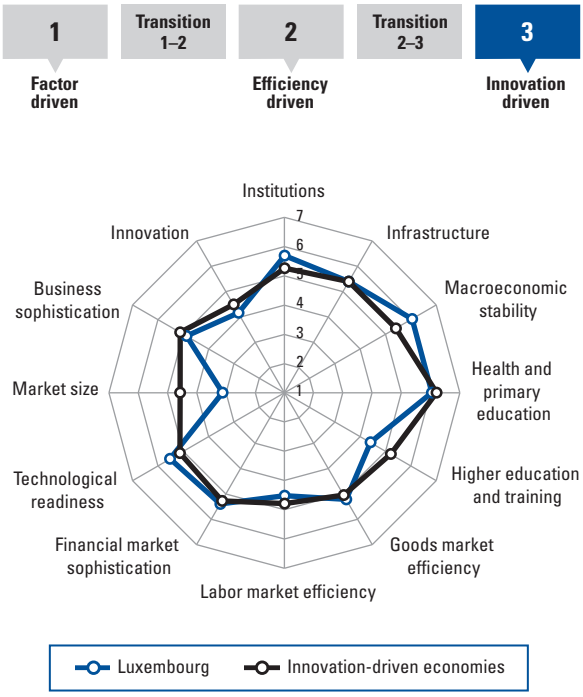
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



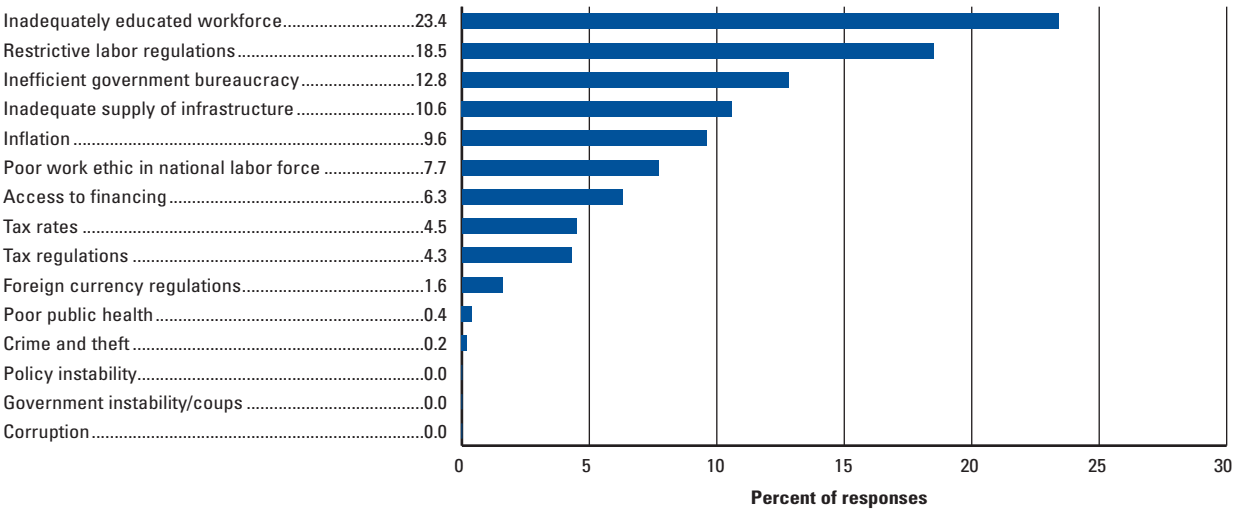
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**25**	**4.9**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	25	4.9
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	25	5.0
Basic requirements	**12**	**5.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	13	5.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	20	5.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	7	6.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	31	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	**27**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	47	4.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	13	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	48	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	17	5.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	12	5.5
10th pillar: Market size	83	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**24**	**4.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	25	4.9
12th pillar: Innovation	23	4.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Luxembourg

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	17	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	15	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	11	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	9	■
1.05	Judicial independence	16	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	12	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	20	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	27	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	15	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	12	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	28	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	10	■
1.13	Organized crime	12	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	17	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	14	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	9	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	22	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	31	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	14	■
2.02	Quality of roads	16	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	18	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	21	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	54	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	111	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	19	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	13	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	40	■
3.02	National savings rate*	33	■
3.03	Inflation*	33	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	9	■
3.05	Government debt*	15	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	12	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	19	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	23	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	34	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	12	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	30	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	32	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	80	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	38	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	103	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	41	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	54	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	86	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	22	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	38	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	14	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	64	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	23	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	22	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	12	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	35	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	56	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	29	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	10	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	9	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	35	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	12	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	20	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	98	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	46	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	120	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	113	■
7.06	Firing costs*	70	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	67	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	31	■
7.09	Brain drain	35	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	68	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	4	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	70	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	5	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	10	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	13	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	3	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	13	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	25	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	31	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	21	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	4	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	9	■
9.06	Internet users*	7	■
9.07	Personal computers*	10	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	13	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	97	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	56	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	102	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	33	■
11.03	State of cluster development	22	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	17	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	20	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	48	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	15	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	31	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	17	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	23	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	53	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	21	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	34	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	14	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	82	■
12.07	Utility patents*	12	■

* Hard data

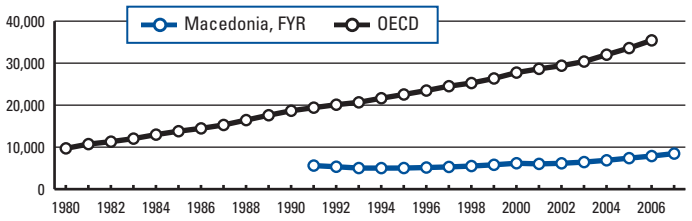
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Macedonia, FYR

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 2.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 7.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 3,659.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.03

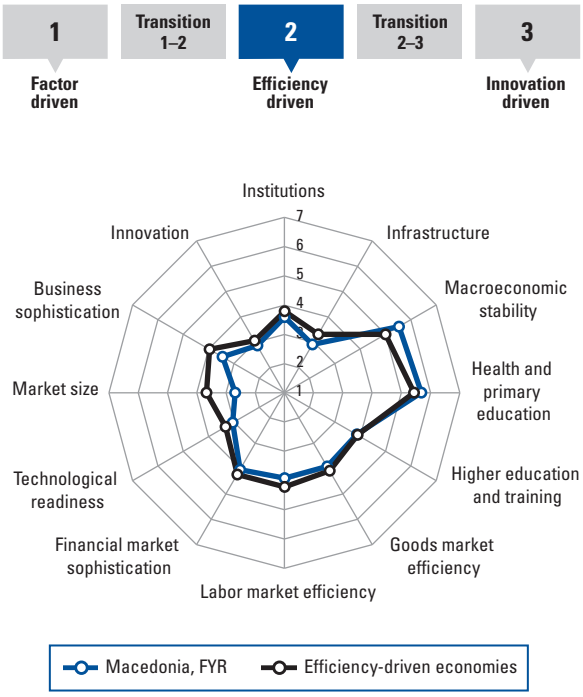
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



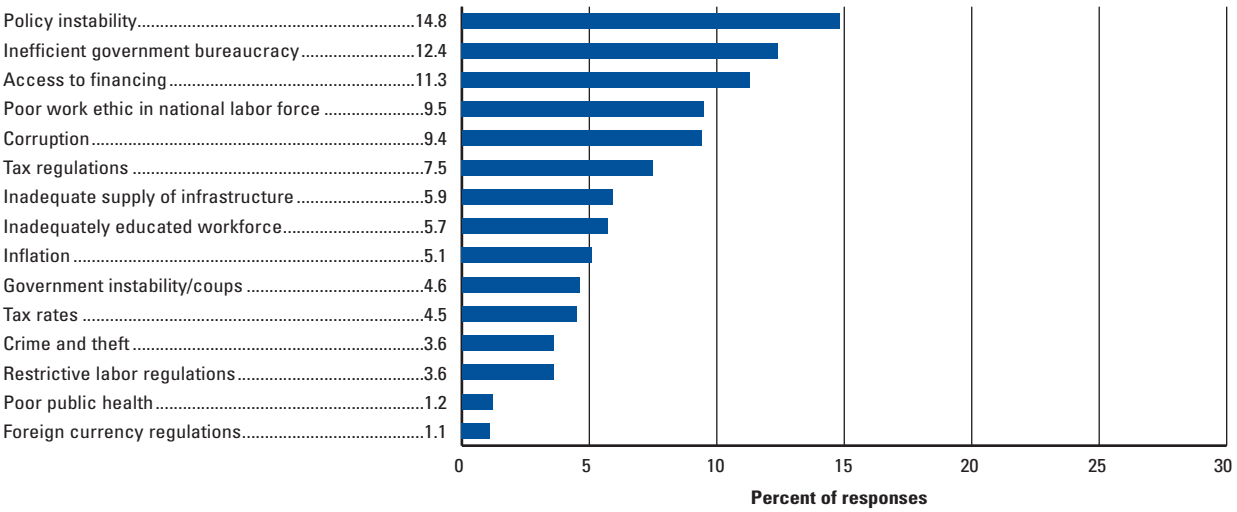
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**89**	**3.9**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	94	3.7
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	84	3.8
Basic requirements	**68**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	90	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	89	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	31	5.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	55	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**92**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	73	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	98	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	113	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	83	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	83	3.0
10th pillar: Market size	104	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**105**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	107	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	99	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Macedonia, FYR

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	96	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	107	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	47	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	83	■
1.05	Judicial independence	113	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	74	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	71	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	68	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	113	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	79	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	96	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	76	■
1.13	Organized crime	113	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	79	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	104	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	95	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	110	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	105	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	93	■
2.02	Quality of roads	83	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	70	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	85	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	121	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	125	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	77	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	58	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	52	■
3.02	National savings rate*	83	■
3.03	Inflation*	28	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	67	■
3.05	Government debt*	44	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	82	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	82	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	48	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	77	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	63	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	55	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	59	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	73	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	43	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	77	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	69	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	65	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	52	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	92	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	84	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	99	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	83	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	107	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	117	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	107	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	47	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	86	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	30	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	35	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	79	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	96	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	113	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	106	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	70	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	97	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	104	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	101	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	22	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	117	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	106	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	78	■
7.06	Firing costs*	45	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	79	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	110	■
7.09	Brain drain	126	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	94	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	99	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	82	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	113	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	62	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	96	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	102	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	82	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	112	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	131	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	84	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	109	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	63	■
9.06	Internet users*	77	■
9.07	Personal computers*	36	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	61	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	103	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	101	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	96	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	94	■
11.03	State of cluster development	123	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	132	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	90	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	78	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	105	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	104	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	118	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	83	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	95	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	98	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	89	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	111	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	70	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

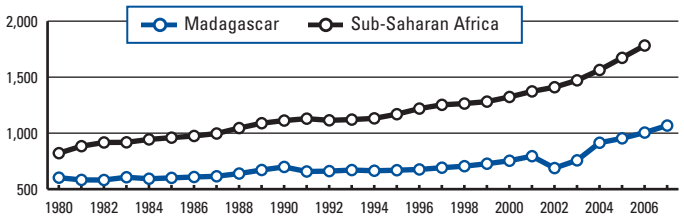
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Madagascar

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 19.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 7.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 431.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.03

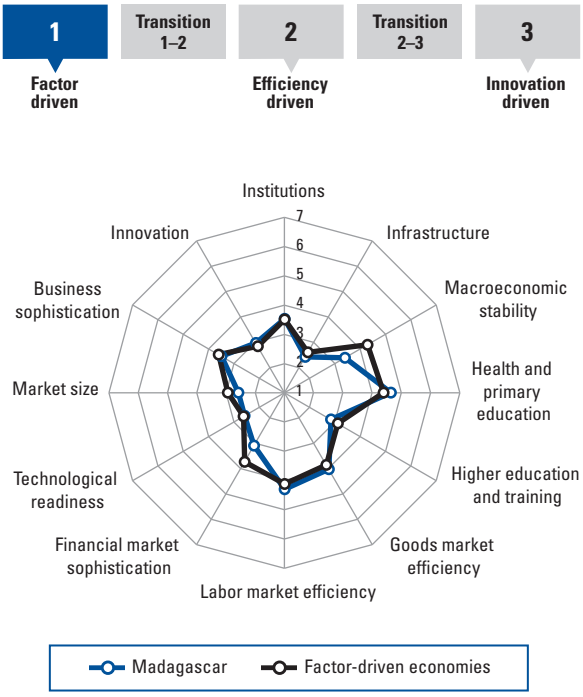
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



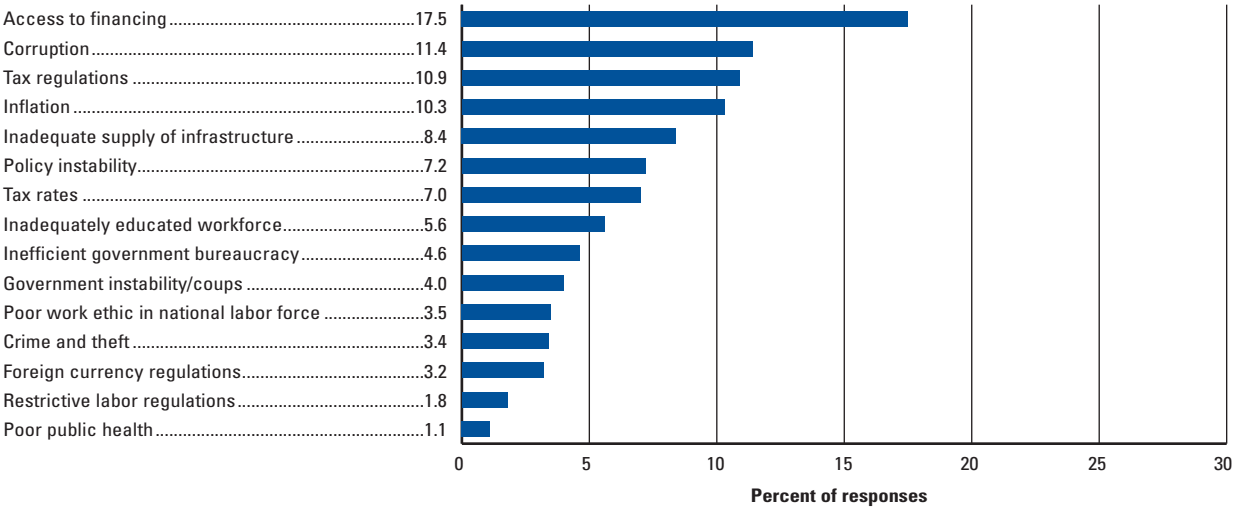
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**125**	**3.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	118	3.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	111	3.3
Basic requirements	**125**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	94	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	114	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	127	3.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	104	4.6
Efficiency enhancers	**119**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	119	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	85	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	72	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	128	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	111	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	109	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**97**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	102	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	87	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Madagascar

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	107	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	95	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	91	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	90	■
1.05	Judicial independence	107	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	69	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	43	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	92	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	93	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	73	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	105	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	109	■
1.13	Organized crime	107	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	73	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	90	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	104	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	83	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	91	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	104	■
2.02	Quality of roads	88	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	94	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	118	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	80	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	96	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	123	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	126	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	112	■
3.02	National savings rate*	103	■
3.03	Inflation*	118	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	130	■
3.05	Government debt*	64	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	123	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	125	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	115	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	110	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	107	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	111	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	111	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	99	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	46	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	105	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	126	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	124	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	103	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	74	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	69	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	115	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	98	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	97	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	100	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	108	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	81	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	70	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	75	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	9	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	9	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	68	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	99	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	89	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	91	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	103	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	101	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	61	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	120	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	86	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	77	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	75	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	121	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	52	■
7.06	Firing costs*	51	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	89	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	75	■
7.09	Brain drain	115	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	14	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	125	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	130	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	111	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	105	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	118	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	39	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	76	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	131	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	123	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	78	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	71	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	108	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	96	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	127	■
9.06	Internet users*	129	■
9.07	Personal computers*	124	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	83	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	105	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	112	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	104	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	102	■
11.03	State of cluster development	103	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	121	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	101	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	110	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	116	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	87	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	124	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	88	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	118	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	77	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	111	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	28	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	63	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

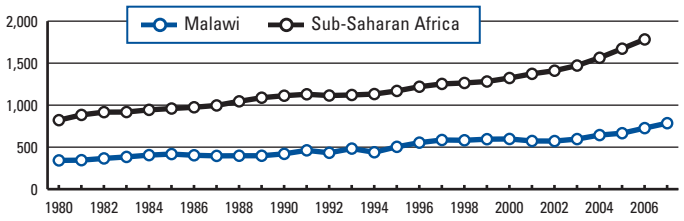
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Malawi

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 13.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 3.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 264.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.02

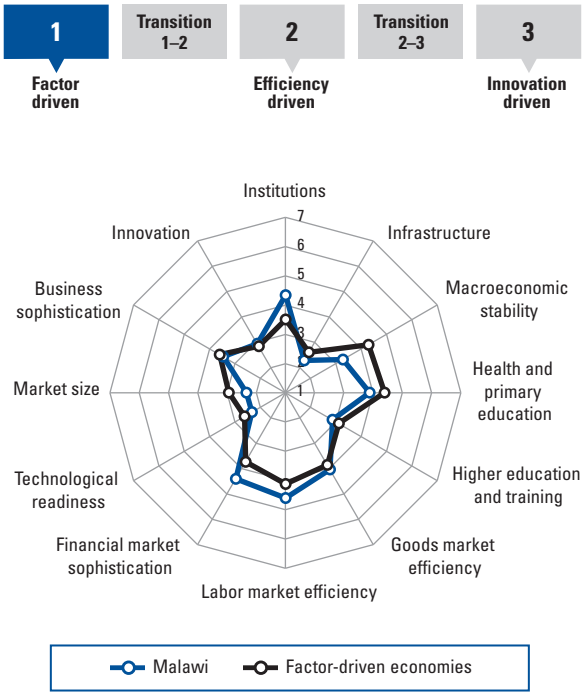
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



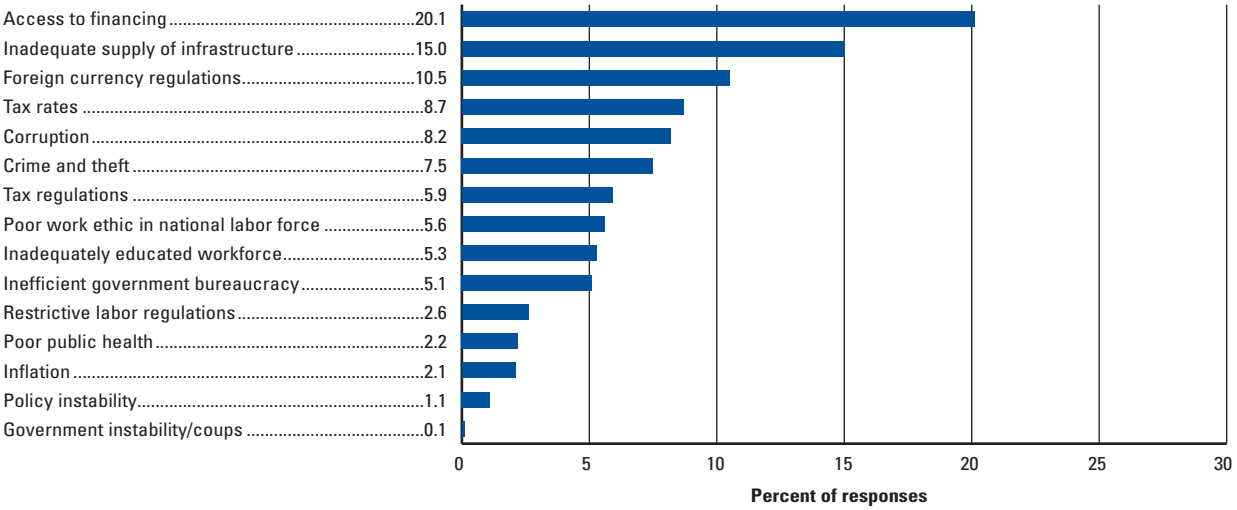
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**119**	**3.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**127**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	51	4.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	119	2.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	129	3.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	120	3.9
Efficiency enhancers	**101**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	116	2.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	84	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	42	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	62	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	127	2.3
10th pillar: Market size	121	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**101**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	104	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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Malawi

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	79	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	90	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	50	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	57	■
1.05	Judicial independence	35	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	56	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	31	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	30	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	52	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	41	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	15	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	87	■
1.13	Organized crime	59	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	61	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	45	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	56	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	26	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	41	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	116	■
2.02	Quality of roads	106	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	84	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	82	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	127	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	124	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	116	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	118	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	81	■
3.02	National savings rate*	133	■
3.03	Inflation*	100	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	129	■
3.05	Government debt*	89	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	129	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	130	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	131	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	122	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	130	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	127	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	115	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	123	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	121	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	79	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	44	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	122	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	134	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	72	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	110	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	121	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	130	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	102	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	76	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	77	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	112	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	70	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	98	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	23	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	87	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	13	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	88	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	115	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	72	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	58	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	85	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	83	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	117	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	60	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	41	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	9	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	39	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	81	■
7.06	Firing costs*	99	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	98	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	37	■
7.09	Brain drain	107	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	5	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	90	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	32	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	109	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	121	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	113	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	48	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	64	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	16	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	114	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	116	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	111	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	102	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	128	■
9.06	Internet users*	131	■
9.07	Personal computers*	130	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	120	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	115	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	122	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	97	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	115	■
11.03	State of cluster development	106	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	118	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	125	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	72	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	134	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	112	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	77	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	121	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	65	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	102	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	65	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	60	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	101	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

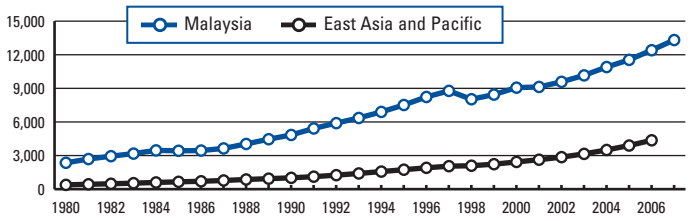
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Malaysia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 26.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 186.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 6,947.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.52

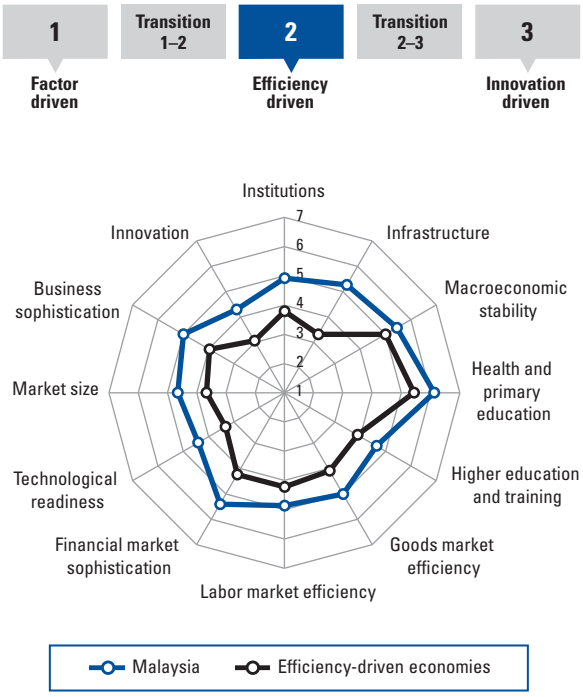
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



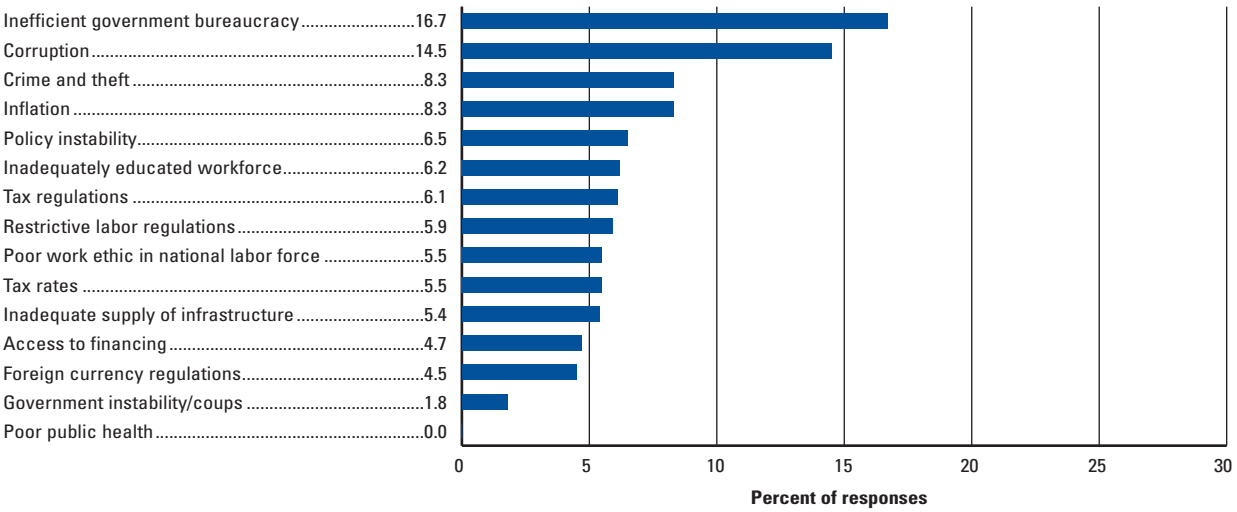
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**21**	**5.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	21	5.1
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	19	5.2
Basic requirements	**25**	**5.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	30	4.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	23	5.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	38	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	23	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**24**	**4.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	35	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	23	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	19	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	16	5.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	34	4.4
10th pillar: Market size	28	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**23**	**4.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	22	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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Malaysia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	38	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	33	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	39	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	20	■
1.05	Judicial independence	47	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	28	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	10	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	13	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	21	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	20	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	82	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	74	■
1.13	Organized crime	75	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	37	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	30	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	33	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	25	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	25	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	19	■
2.02	Quality of roads	17	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	17	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	16	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	20	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	22	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	31	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	71	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	109	■
3.02	National savings rate*	17	■
3.03	Inflation*	25	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	31	■
3.05	Government debt*	74	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	76	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	84	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	65	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	88	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	67	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	79	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	47	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	66	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	23	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	1	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	20	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	95	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	71	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	18	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	21	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	23	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	40	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	27	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	20	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	31	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	24	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	40	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	20	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	40	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	51	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	7	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	70	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	72	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	67	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	47	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	27	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	22	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	23	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	13	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	42	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	60	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	14	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	42	■
7.06	Firing costs*	95	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	6	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	22	■
7.09	Brain drain	29	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	107	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	31	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	16	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	15	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	18	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	67	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	4	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	50	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	32	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	8	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	29	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	21	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	19	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	6	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	56	■
9.06	Internet users*	20	■
9.07	Personal computers*	38	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	51	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	35	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	17	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	16	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	32	■
11.03	State of cluster development	13	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	29	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	26	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	18	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	27	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	29	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	20	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	21	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	20	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	18	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	20	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	6	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	24	■
12.07	Utility patents*	29	■

* Hard data

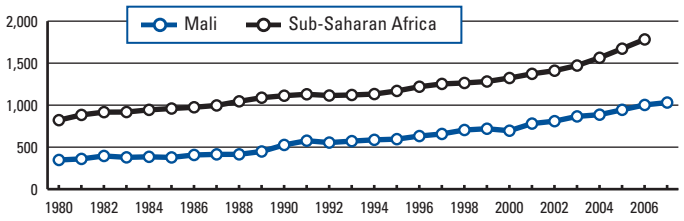
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mali

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 14.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 6.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 516.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.02

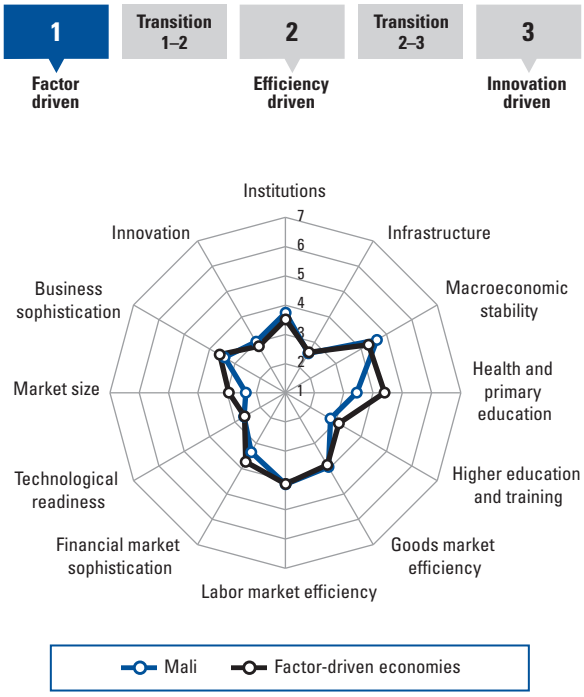
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



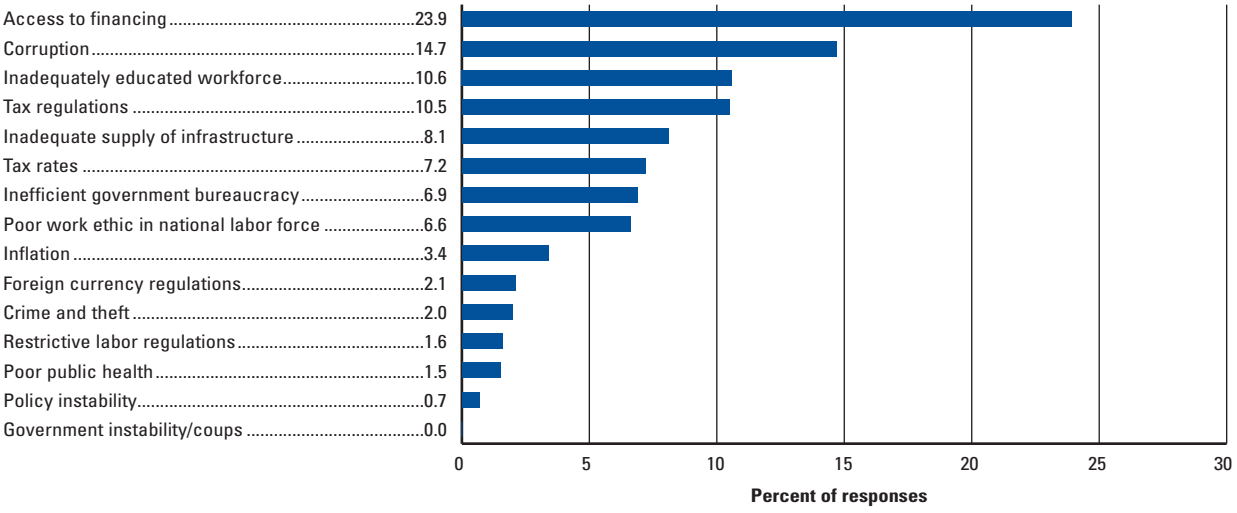
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**117**	**3.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	115	3.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	115	3.3
Basic requirements	**116**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	79	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	107	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	94	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	130	3.4
Efficiency enhancers	**122**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	122	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	95	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	94	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	120	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	105	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	119	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**99**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	111	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	79	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Mali

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	91	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	83	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	113	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	85	■
1.05	Judicial independence	72	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	80	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	58	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	35	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	58	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	40	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	92	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	89	■
1.13	Organized crime	91	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	60	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	74	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	117	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	115	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	82	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	106	■
2.02	Quality of roads	96	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	89	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	77	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	95	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	109	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	99	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	127	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	73	■
3.02	National savings rate*	113	■
3.03	Inflation*	39	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	118	■
3.05	Government debt*	n/a	
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	130	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	120	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	122	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	114	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	116	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	109	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	133	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	130	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	113	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	127	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	85	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	123	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	123	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	119	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	103	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	96	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	97	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	88	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	123	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	73	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	52	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	82	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	57	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	94	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	91	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	56	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	36	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	121	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	100	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	101	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	85	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	88	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	102	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	121	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	56	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	111	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	107	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	70	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	38	■
7.06	Firing costs*	53	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	128	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	128	■
7.09	Brain drain	105	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	20	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	116	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	108	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	131	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	126	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	95	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	112	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	92	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	107	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	95	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	77	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	95	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	59	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	122	■
9.06	Internet users*	126	■
9.07	Personal computers*	127	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	111	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	116	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	118	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	73	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	105	■
11.03	State of cluster development	127	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	99	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	95	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	100	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	112	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	120	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	128	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	101	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	78	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	103	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	103	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	25	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	72	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

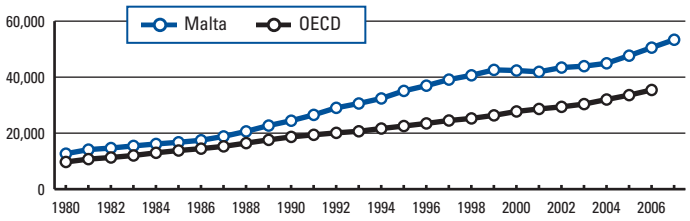
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Malta

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....0.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....7.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....18,088.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.02

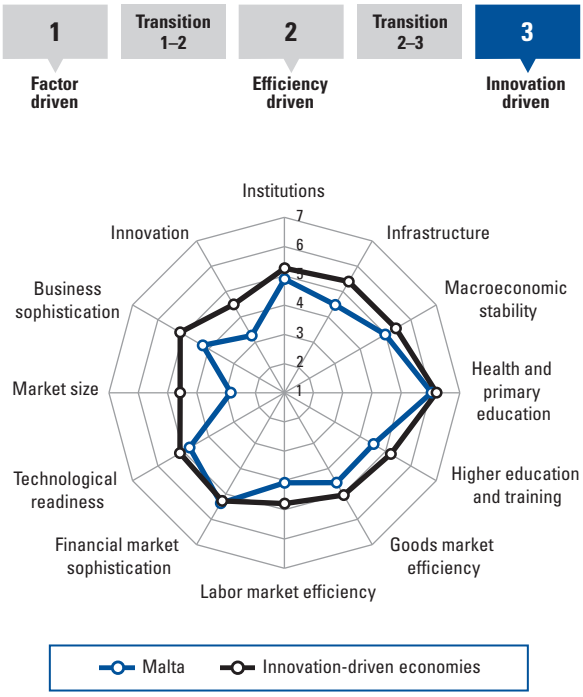
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



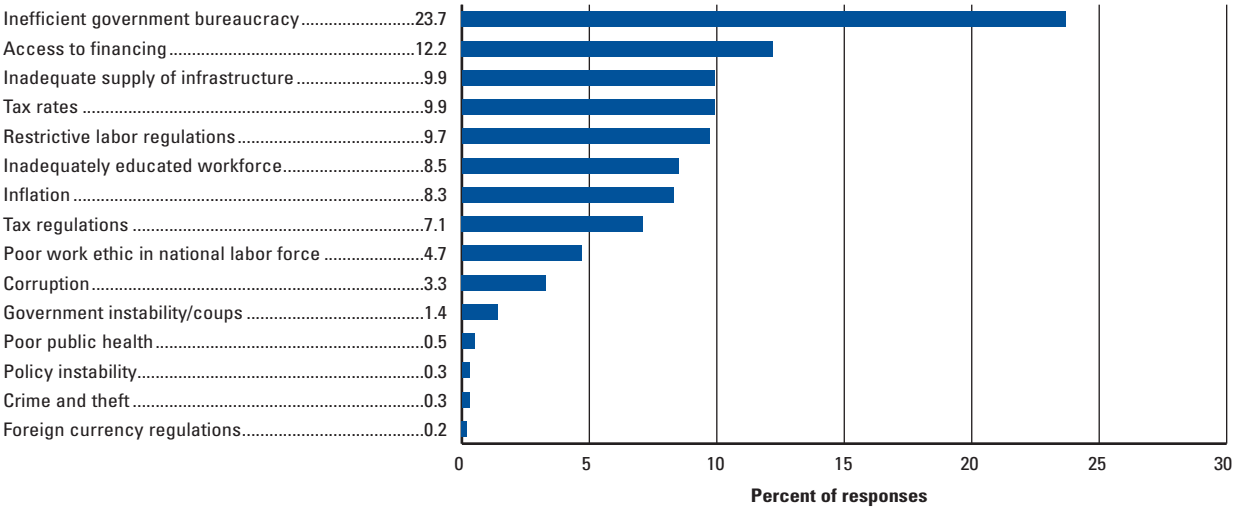
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**52**	**4.3**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	56	4.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	51	4.2
Basic requirements	**40**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	32	4.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	38	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	68	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	32	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	**44**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	39	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	43	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	100	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	18	5.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	27	4.7
10th pillar: Market size	97	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**56**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	59	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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Malta

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	32	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	43	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	30	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	31	■
1.05	Judicial independence	28	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	39	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	38	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	98	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	37	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	42	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	11	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	13	■
1.13	Organized crime	7	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	29	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	44	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	15	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	63	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	26	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	41	■
2.02	Quality of roads	75	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	28	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	35	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	88	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	59	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	15	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	100	■
3.02	National savings rate*	112	■
3.03	Inflation*	6	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	14	■
3.05	Government debt*	104	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	34	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	33	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	8	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	36	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	26	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	22	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	18	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	78	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	65	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	29	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	66	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	24	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	29	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	40	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	17	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	96	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	45	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	29	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	53	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	43	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	48	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	n/a	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	n/a	
6.07	Time required to start a business*	n/a	
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	14	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	17	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	27	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	7	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	45	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	77	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	54	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	52	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	60	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	n/a	
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	n/a	
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	108	■
7.06	Firing costs*	n/a	
7.07	Pay and productivity	71	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	77	■
7.09	Brain drain	47	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	110	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	34	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	38	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	35	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	69	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	18	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	n/a	
8.07	Soundness of banks	10	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	22	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	n/a	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	26	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	43	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	24	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	5	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	44	■
9.06	Internet users*	43	■
9.07	Personal computers*	n/a	
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	31	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	102	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	78	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	72	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	52	■
11.03	State of cluster development	95	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	33	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	42	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	63	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	38	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	56	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	65	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	72	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	67	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	61	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	78	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	44	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	73	■
12.07	Utility patents*	36	■

* Hard data

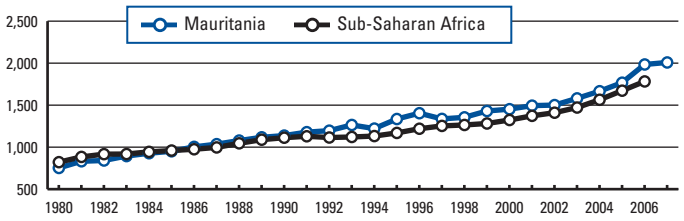
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mauritania

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....3.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....2.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....930.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.01

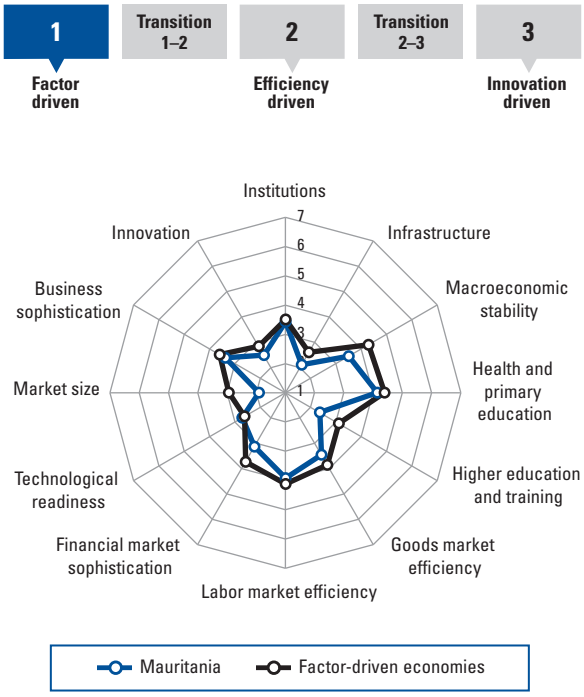
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



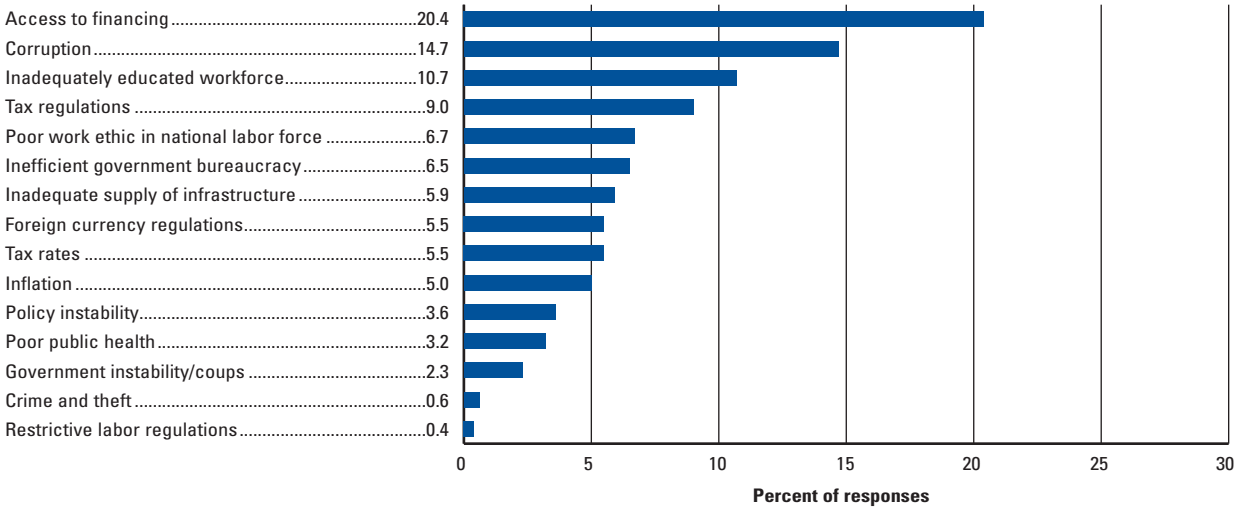
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**131**	**3.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	125	3.3
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	117	3.2
Basic requirements	**130**	**3.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	107	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	127	2.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	126	3.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	114	4.1
Efficiency enhancers	**130**	**2.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	133	2.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	126	3.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	112	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	126	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	102	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	126	1.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**120**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	114	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	125	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Mauritania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	99	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	115	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	123	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	87	■
1.05	Judicial independence	99	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	85	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	103	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	19	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	110	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	81	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	109	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	75	■
1.13	Organized crime	76	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	87	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	108	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	132	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	108	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	109	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	124	■
2.02	Quality of roads	121	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	98	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	116	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	128	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	128	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	105	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	117	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	101	■
3.02	National savings rate*	35	■
3.03	Inflation*	92	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	125	■
3.05	Government debt*	126	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	121	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	119	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	119	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	119	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	102	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	95	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	115	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	114	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	123	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	111	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	114	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	124	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	121	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	129	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	101	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	131	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	120	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	129	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	130	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	116	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	134	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	79	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	43	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	125	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	91	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	112	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	80	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	86	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	86	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	129	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	96	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	89	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	96	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	127	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	28	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	35	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	65	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	90	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	63	■
7.06	Firing costs*	53	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	120	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	130	■
7.09	Brain drain	108	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	92	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	124	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	127	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	115	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	116	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	117	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	107	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	119	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	132	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	67	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	79	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	119	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	118	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	91	■
9.06	Internet users*	123	■
9.07	Personal computers*	89	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	109	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	127	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	120	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	59	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	110	■
11.03	State of cluster development	89	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	111	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	133	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	107	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	111	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	131	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	133	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	109	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	131	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	122	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	128	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	76	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	121	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

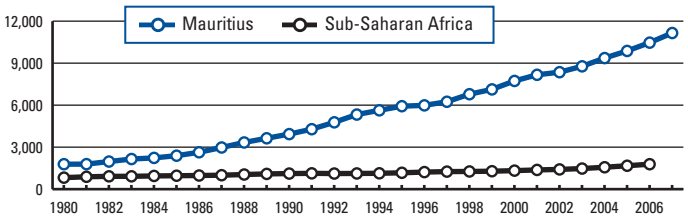
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mauritius

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 1.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 7.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 5,520.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.02

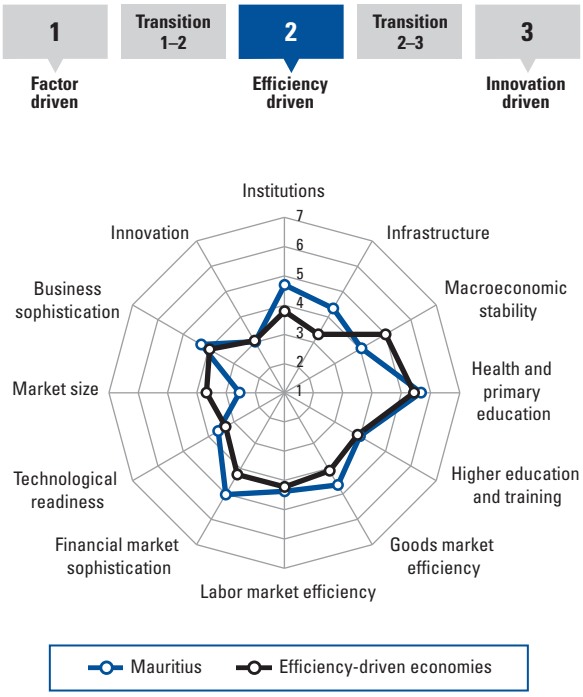
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



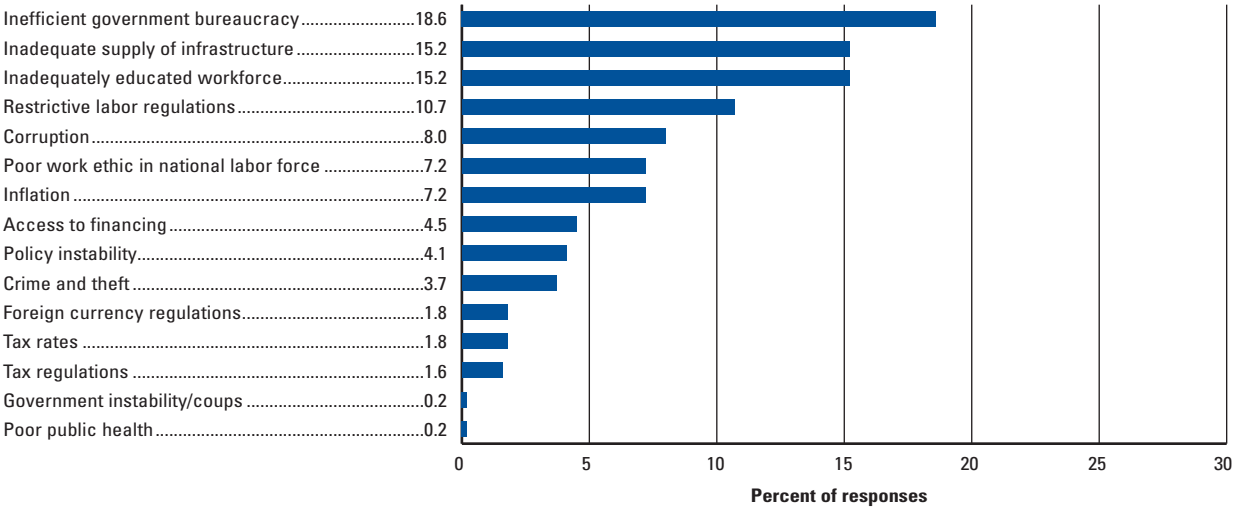
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**57**	**4.2**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	60	4.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	55	4.2
Basic requirements	**50**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	39	4.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	43	4.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	117	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	57	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**66**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	67	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	40	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	65	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	32	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	55	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	110	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**69**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	55	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	80	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Mauritius

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	22	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	46	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	41	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	66	■
1.05	Judicial independence	38	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	54	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	51	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	31	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	34	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	30	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	5	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	55	■
1.13	Organized crime	16	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	66	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	43	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	31	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	49	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	27	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	45	■
2.02	Quality of roads	43	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	47	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	42	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	59	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	47	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	43	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	115	■
3.02	National savings rate*	25	■
3.03	Inflation*	120	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	113	■
3.05	Government debt*	100	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	48	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	70	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	30	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	41	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	65	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	114	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	56	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	55	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	60	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	51	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	79	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	63	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	90	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	47	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	58	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	90	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	63	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	90	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	36	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	80	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	119	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	74	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	8	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	8	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	9	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	24	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	30	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	43	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	43	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	8	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	33	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	48	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	55	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	43	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	118	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	20	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	29	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	110	■
7.06	Firing costs*	61	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	65	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	66	■
7.09	Brain drain	79	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	108	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	44	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	45	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	34	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	47	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	4	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	11	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	28	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	29	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	47	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	64	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	48	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	42	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	73	■
9.06	Internet users*	50	■
9.07	Personal computers*	46	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	62	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	113	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	102	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	64	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	68	■
11.03	State of cluster development	55	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	66	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	25	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	42	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	58	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	72	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	59	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	99	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	61	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	70	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	69	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	74	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	114	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

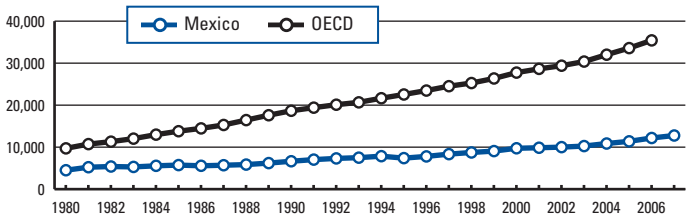
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mexico

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 109.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 893.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 8,478.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 2.07

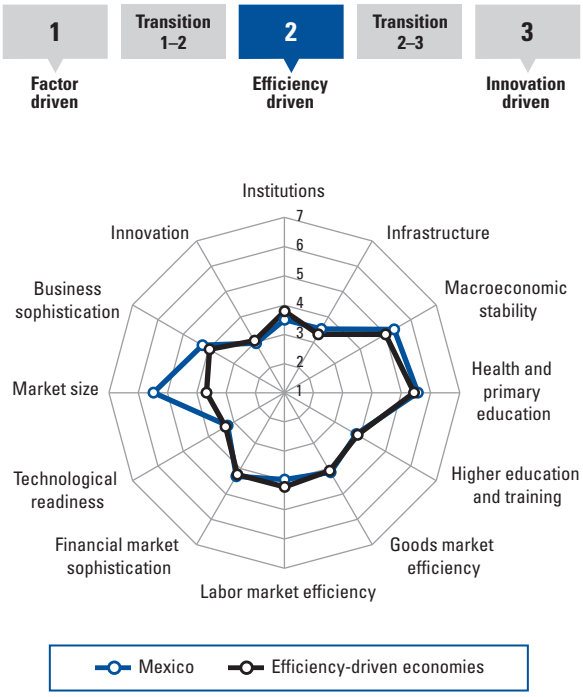
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



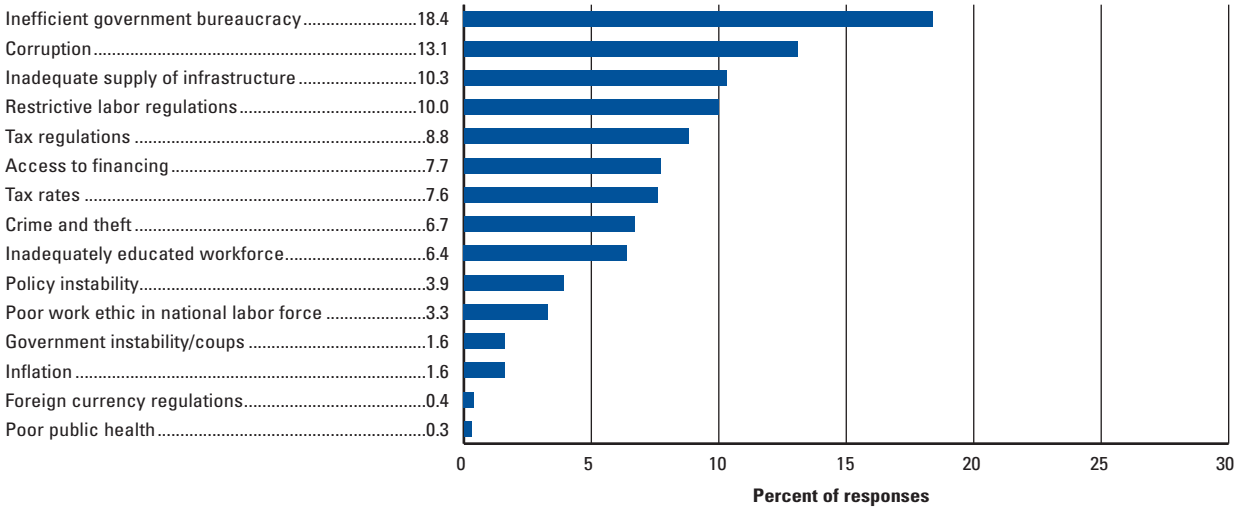
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**60**	**4.2**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	52	4.3
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	52	4.2
Basic requirements	**60**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	97	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	68	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	48	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	65	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**55**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	74	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	73	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	110	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	66	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	71	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	11	5.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**70**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	58	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	90	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Mexico

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	89	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	82	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	95	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	98	■
1.05	Judicial independence	86	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	90	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	80	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	121	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	111	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	94	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	71	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	125	■
1.13	Organized crime	127	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	124	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	82	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	71	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	82	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	69	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	76	■
2.02	Quality of roads	66	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	72	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	94	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	56	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	18	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	87	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	68	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	59	■
3.02	National savings rate*	74	■
3.03	Inflation*	57	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	54	■
3.05	Government debt*	34	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	37	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	75	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	37	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	39	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	68	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	68	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	77	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	50	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	116	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	23	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	31	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	67	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	74	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	109	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	127	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	53	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	76	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	55	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	87	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	78	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	103	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	92	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	89	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	92	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	61	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	105	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	55	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	105	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	25	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	62	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	74	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	55	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	52	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	68	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	72	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	89	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	99	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	91	■
7.06	Firing costs*	81	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	70	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	76	■
7.09	Brain drain	64	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	115	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	56	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	77	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	95	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	99	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	45	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	26	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	55	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	43	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	92	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	92	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	69	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	60	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	80	■
9.06	Internet users*	63	■
9.07	Personal computers*	55	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	56	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	12	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	16	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	55	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	46	■
11.03	State of cluster development	58	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	68	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	59	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	69	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	67	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	53	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	54	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	67	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	79	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	71	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	84	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	104	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	105	■
12.07	Utility patents*	56	■

* Hard data

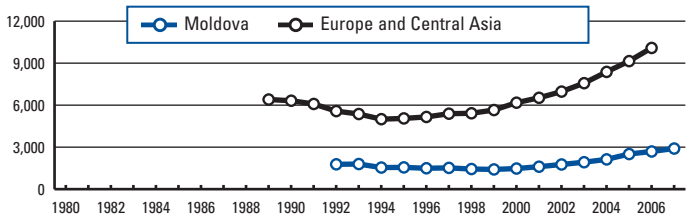
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Moldova

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 4.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 4.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 1,248.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.02

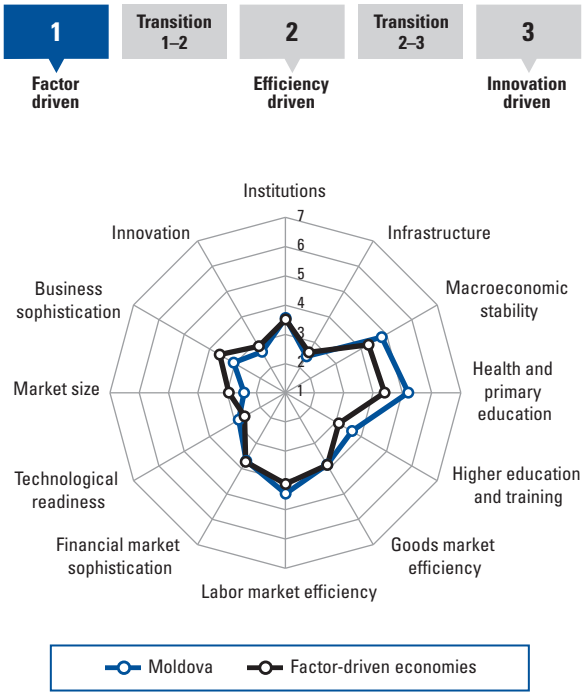
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



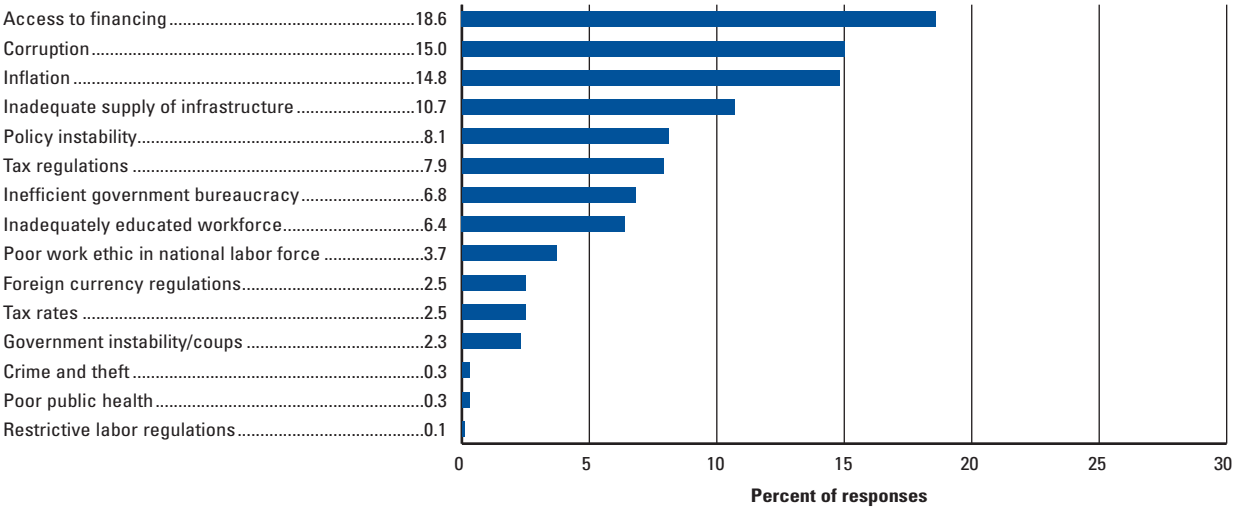
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**95**	**3.8**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	97	3.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	86	3.8
Basic requirements	**95**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	92	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	113	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	80	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	89	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	**98**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	88	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	105	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	55	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	104	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	95	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	114	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**128**	**2.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	131	3.1
12th pillar: Innovation	116	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Moldova

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	98	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	70	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	82	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	86	■
1.05	Judicial independence	111	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	100	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	93	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	99	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	108	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	87	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	31	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	46	■
1.13	Organized crime	65	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	113	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	121	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	92	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	68	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	103	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	123	■
2.02	Quality of roads	133	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	62	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	131	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	93	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	121	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	79	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	56	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	65	■
3.02	National savings rate*	66	■
3.03	Inflation*	126	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	42	■
3.05	Government debt*	47	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	57	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	98	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	95	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	57	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	74	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	60	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	89	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	89	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	103	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	87	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	59	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	53	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	90	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	63	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	126	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	86	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	122	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	111	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	65	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	125	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	123	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	100	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	65	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	48	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	116	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	35	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	45	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	118	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	94	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	86	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	106	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	116	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	29	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	53	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	107	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	70	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	33	■
7.06	Firing costs*	67	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	15	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	80	■
7.09	Brain drain	122	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	40	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	103	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	110	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	102	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	120	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	108	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	81	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	95	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	121	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	118	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	98	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	91	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	76	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	94	■
9.06	Internet users*	69	■
9.07	Personal computers*	60	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	81	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	114	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	111	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	122	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	126	■
11.03	State of cluster development	134	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	102	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	109	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	132	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	90	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	127	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	93	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	59	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	119	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	108	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	131	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	130	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	109	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

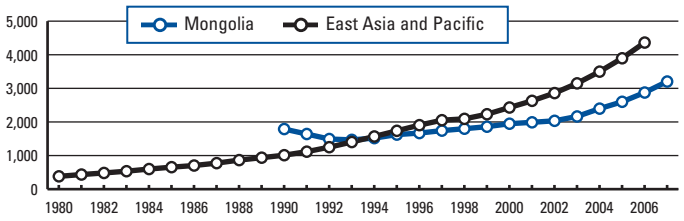
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mongolia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....2.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....3.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....1,485.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.01

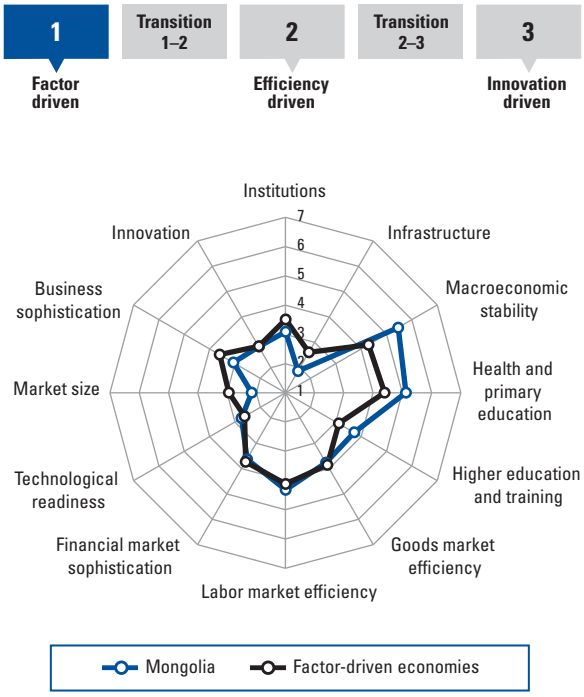
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



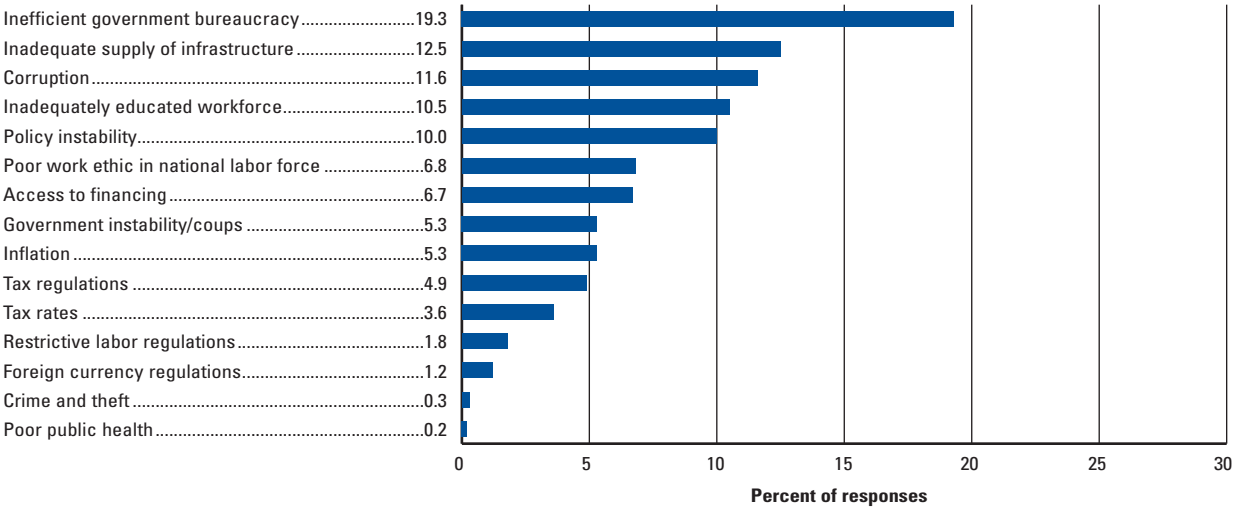
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**100**	**3.7**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	101	3.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	89	3.7
Basic requirements	**102**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	121	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	133	1.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	37	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	94	5.1
Efficiency enhancers	**105**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	85	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	109	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	71	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	110	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	101	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	124	2.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**119**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	130	3.1
12th pillar: Innovation	102	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Mongolia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	101	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	122	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	120	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	120	■
1.05	Judicial independence	120	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	121	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	122	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	112	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	124	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	129	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	45	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	78	■
1.13	Organized crime	69	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	116	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	126	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	115	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	114	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	133	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	133	■
2.02	Quality of roads	134	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	74	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	125	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	130	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	118	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	113	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	101	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	33	■
3.02	National savings rate*	11	■
3.03	Inflation*	110	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	47	■
3.05	Government debt*	83	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	99	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	121	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	103	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	110	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	97	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	96	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	111	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	75	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	41	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	58	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	39	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	124	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	59	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	128	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	105	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	108	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	113	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	95	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	130	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	121	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	64	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	50	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	42	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	98	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	122	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	62	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	74	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	121	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	117	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	127	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	92	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	96	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	21	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	85	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	57	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	18	■
7.06	Firing costs*	15	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	78	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	132	■
7.09	Brain drain	94	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	88	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	119	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	89	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	130	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	128	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	63	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	19	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	120	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	123	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	90	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	86	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	117	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	121	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	99	■
9.06	Internet users*	81	■
9.07	Personal computers*	57	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	97	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	124	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	109	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	129	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	129	■
11.03	State of cluster development	111	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	114	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	134	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	131	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	85	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	111	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	126	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	95	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	110	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	105	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	96	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	70	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	79	■
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.

Montenegro

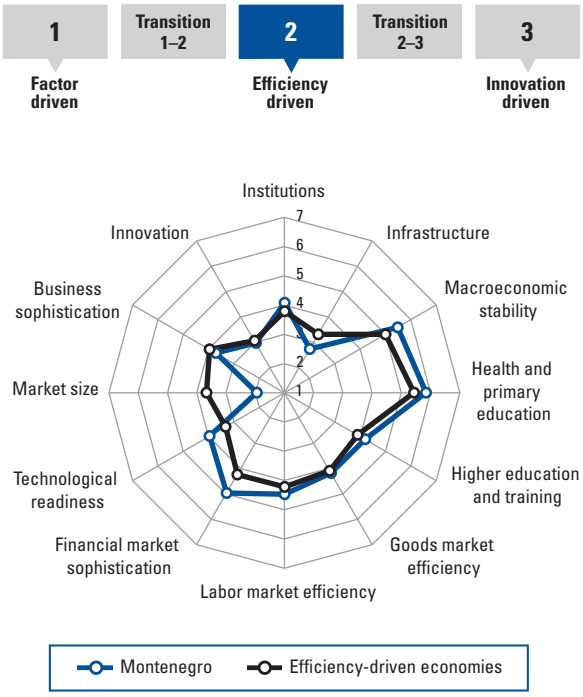
Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 0.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 3.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 4,085.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... n/a

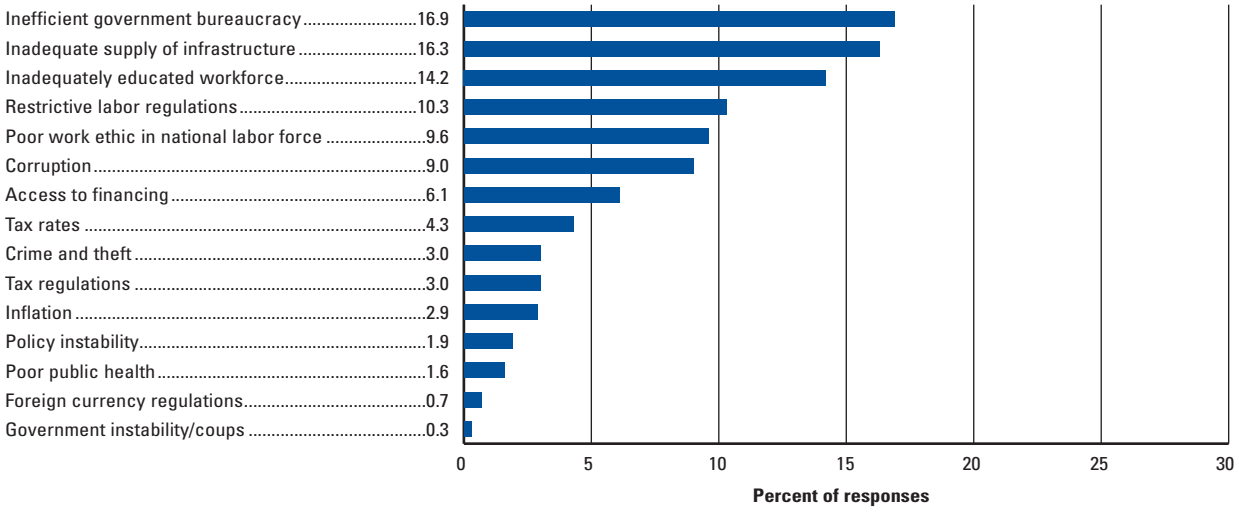
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**65**	**4.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	82	3.9
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**59**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	59	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	100	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	35	5.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	42	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	**72**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	55	4.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	69	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	53	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	35	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	43	4.0
10th pillar: Market size	125	1.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**88**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	90	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	88	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Montenegro

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	64	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	99	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	54	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	56	■
1.05	Judicial independence	85	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	48	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	50	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	83	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	68	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	59	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	14	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	40	■
1.13	Organized crime	60	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	58	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	76	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	73	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	70	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	88	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	102	■
2.02	Quality of roads	119	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	78	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	75	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	73	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	123	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	110	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	48	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	28	■
3.02	National savings rate*	105	■
3.03	Inflation*	52	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	53	■
3.05	Government debt*	56	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	18	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	14	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	52	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	15	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	45	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	49	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	40	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	30	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	93	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	39	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	40	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	57	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	34	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	67	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	74	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	78	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	84	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	91	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	82	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	85	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	30	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	22	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	120	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	51	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	60	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	56	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	39	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	65	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	37	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	81	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	94	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	63	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	105	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	78	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	75	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	70	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	88	■
7.06	Firing costs*	70	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	58	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	81	■
7.09	Brain drain	65	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	48	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	67	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	30	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	29	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	44	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	26	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	19	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	54	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	49	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	16	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	79	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	91	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	66	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	87	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	43	■
9.06	Internet users*	59	■
9.07	Personal computers*	28	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	n/a	
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	125	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	130	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	94	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	85	■
11.03	State of cluster development	128	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	77	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	99	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	88	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	83	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	80	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	52	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	120	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	92	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	76	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	68	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	67	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	71	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

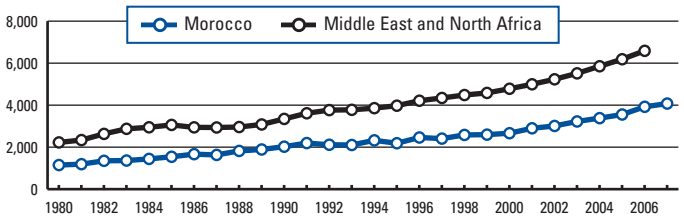
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Morocco

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 32.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 73.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 2,389.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.19

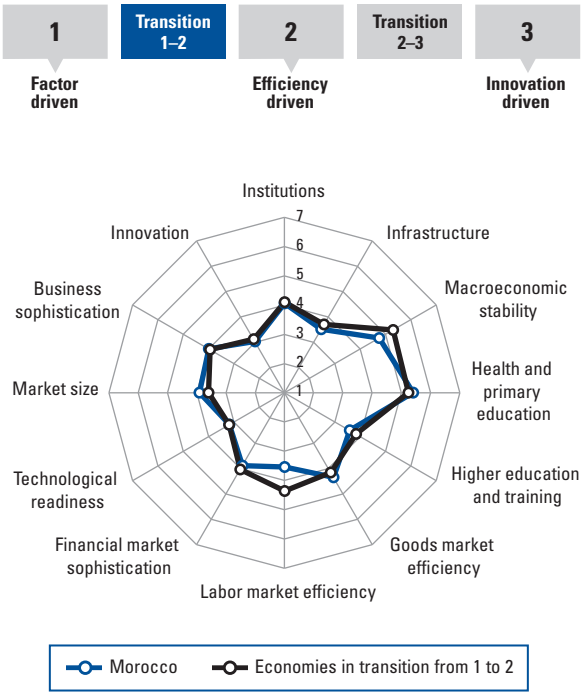
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



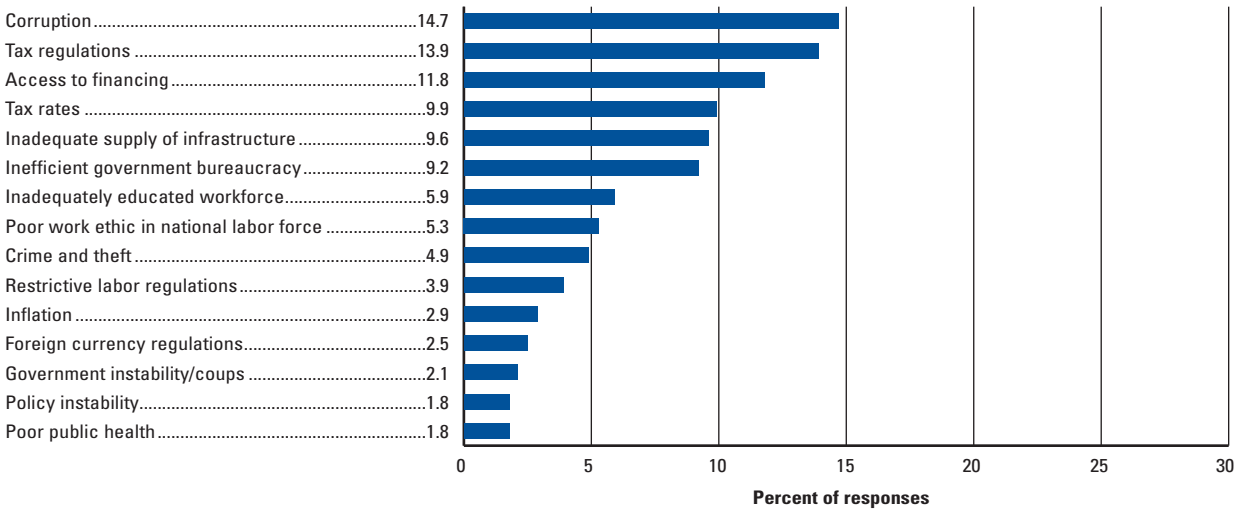
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**73**	**4.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	64	4.1
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	65	4.1
Basic requirements	**67**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	61	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	70	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	84	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	71	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	**85**	**3.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	90	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	58	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	128	3.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	93	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	78	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	57	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**76**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	70	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	78	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Morocco

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	66	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	78	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	57	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	55	■
1.05	Judicial independence	65	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	42	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	44	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	46	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	62	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	47	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	113	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	66	■
1.13	Organized crime	82	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	47	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	66	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	89	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	102	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	67	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	67	■
2.02	Quality of roads	62	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	47	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	59	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	61	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	50	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	51	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	106	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	111	■
3.02	National savings rate*	50	■
3.03	Inflation*	22	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	91	■
3.05	Government debt*	111	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	92	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	64	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	95	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	86	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	88	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	96	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	66	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	85	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	98	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	15	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	107	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	99	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	100	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	67	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	63	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	70	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	69	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	79	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	89	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	59	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	46	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	66	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	101	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	22	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	108	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	100	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	114	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	85	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	74	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	51	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	42	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	46	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	93	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	68	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	80	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	121	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	60	■
7.06	Firing costs*	101	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	87	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	100	■
7.09	Brain drain	77	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	131	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	62	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	73	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	69	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	67	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	112	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	118	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	89	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	72	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	57	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	70	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	97	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	72	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	81	■
9.06	Internet users*	61	■
9.07	Personal computers*	95	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	66	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	56	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	64	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	69	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	86	■
11.03	State of cluster development	52	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	82	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	40	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	68	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	70	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	81	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	114	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	87	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	94	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	69	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	99	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	58	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	68	■
12.07	Utility patents*	82	■

* Hard data

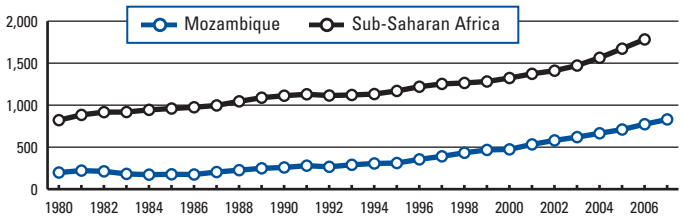
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mozambique

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....20.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....7.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....368.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.03

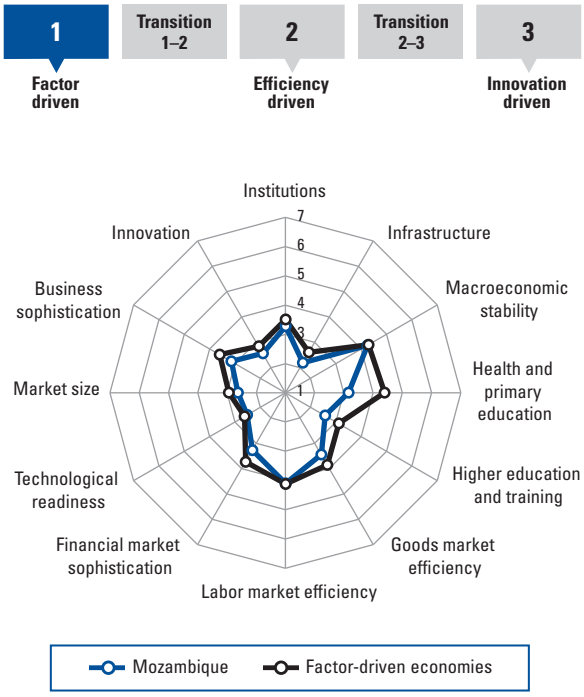
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



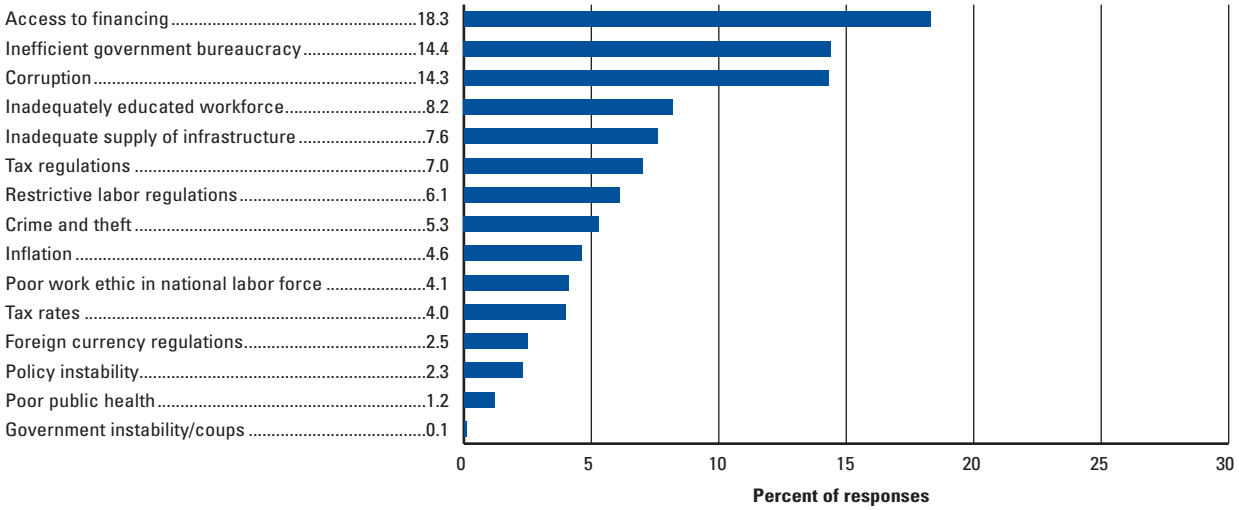
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**130**	**3.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	128	3.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	119	3.2
Basic requirements	**131**	**3.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	112	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	124	2.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	112	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	132	3.2
Efficiency enhancers	**129**	**3.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	129	2.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	127	3.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	98	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	122	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	116	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	107	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**127**	**2.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	128	3.1
12th pillar: Innovation	120	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Mozambique

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	116	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	119	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	112	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	91	■
1.05	Judicial independence	101	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	78	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	70	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	66	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	101	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	93	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	93	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	115	■
1.13	Organized crime	104	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	118	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	122	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	107	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	120	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	116	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	126	■
2.02	Quality of roads	122	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	82	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	111	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	113	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	106	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	93	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	131	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	120	■
3.02	National savings rate*	122	■
3.03	Inflation*	97	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	97	■
3.05	Government debt*	33	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	133	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	131	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	133	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	126	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	132	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	128	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	126	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	123	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	126	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	115	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	83	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	130	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	131	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	115	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	123	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	129	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	116	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	116	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	74	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	129	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	122	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	120	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	91	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	32	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	66	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	115	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	107	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	83	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	88	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	91	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	115	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	132	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	131	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	114	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	116	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	14	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	111	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	97	■
7.06	Firing costs*	122	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	100	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	105	■
7.09	Brain drain	78	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	1	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	123	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	120	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	123	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	122	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	132	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	26	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	106	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	112	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	100	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	104	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	112	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	85	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	121	■
9.06	Internet users*	124	■
9.07	Personal computers*	111	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	126	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	107	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	105	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	127	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	133	■
11.03	State of cluster development	110	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	117	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	126	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	121	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	106	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	119	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	102	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	125	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	114	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	123	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	102	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	94	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	127	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

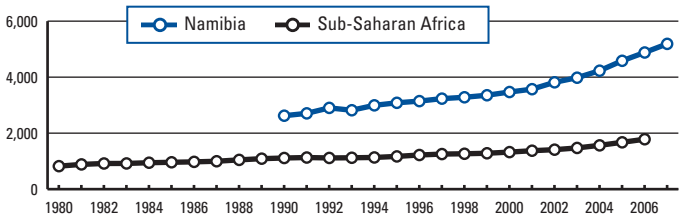
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Namibia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 2.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 7.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 3,583.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.02

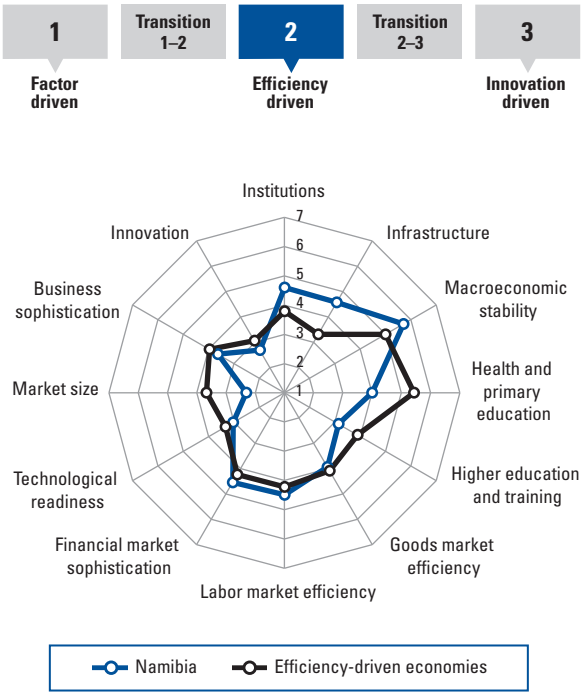
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



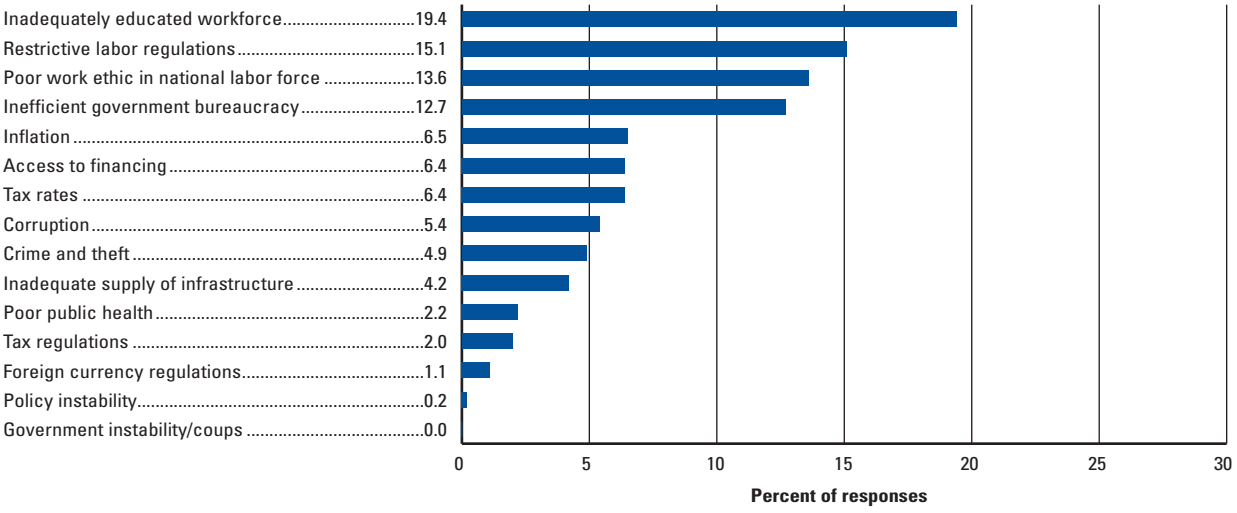
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**80**	**4.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	89	3.8
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	72	4.0
Basic requirements	**48**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	42	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	33	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	27	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	118	4.0
Efficiency enhancers	**93**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	110	3.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	94	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	50	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	53	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	85	3.0
10th pillar: Market size	122	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**104**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	94	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	111	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Namibia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	25	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	37	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	53	
1.04	Public trust of politicians	34	■
1.05	Judicial independence	22	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	53	
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	61	
1.08	Burden of government regulation	52	
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	32	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	51	
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	30	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	105	
1.13	Organized crime	58	
1.14	Reliability of police services	80	
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	51	
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	27	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	40	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	29	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	26	■
2.02	Quality of roads	23	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	24	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	24	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	50	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	105	
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	57	
2.08	Telephone lines*	99	
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	35	■
3.02	National savings rate*	8	■
3.03	Inflation*	83	
3.04	Interest rate spread*	66	
3.05	Government debt*	32	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	110	
4.02	Malaria incidence*	129	
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	116	
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	133	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	125	
4.06	HIV prevalence*	130	
4.07	Infant mortality*	99	
4.08	Life expectancy*	110	
4.09	Quality of primary education	95	
4.10	Primary enrollment*	114	
4.11	Education expenditure*	7	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	103	
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	112	
5.03	Quality of the educational system	114	
5.04	Quality of math and science education	121	
5.05	Quality of management schools	133	
5.06	Internet access in schools	102	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	134	
5.08	Extent of staff training	44	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	99	
6.02	Extent of market dominance	101	
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	88	
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	52	
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*	122	
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	61	
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	47	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	91	
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	61	
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	72	
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	53	
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	120	
6.15	Buyer sophistication	73	
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	127	
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	87	
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	1	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	22	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	131	
7.06	Firing costs*	39	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	110	
7.08	Reliance on professional management	39	■
7.09	Brain drain	60	
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	70	
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	42	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	68	
8.03	Ease of access to loans	61	
8.04	Venture capital availability	73	
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	105	
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	17	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	65	
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	53	
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	74	
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	93	
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	74	
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	98	
9.06	Internet users*	110	
9.07	Personal computers*	41	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	116	
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	122	
10.02	Foreign market size*	108	
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	128	
11.02	Local supplier quality	90	
11.03	State of cluster development	87	
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	63	
11.05	Value chain breadth	120	
11.06	Control of international distribution	112	
11.07	Production process sophistication	81	
11.08	Extent of marketing	79	
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	75	
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	112	
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	109	
12.03	Company spending on R&D	78	
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	113	
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	113	
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	132	
12.07	Utility patents*	88	

* Hard data

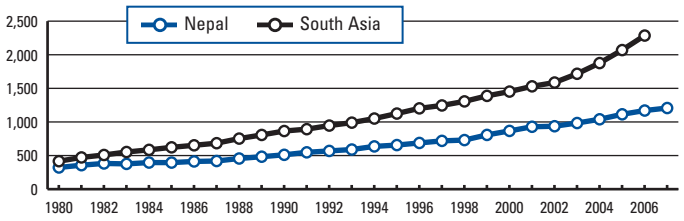
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Nepal

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....28.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....9.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....400.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.05

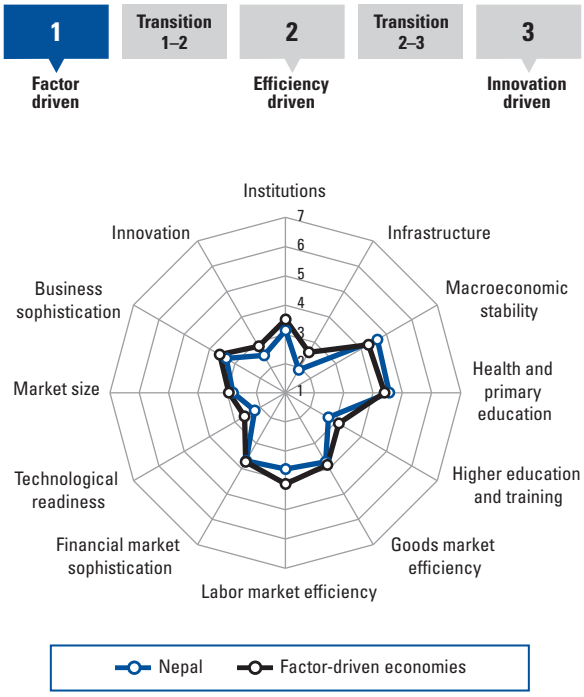
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



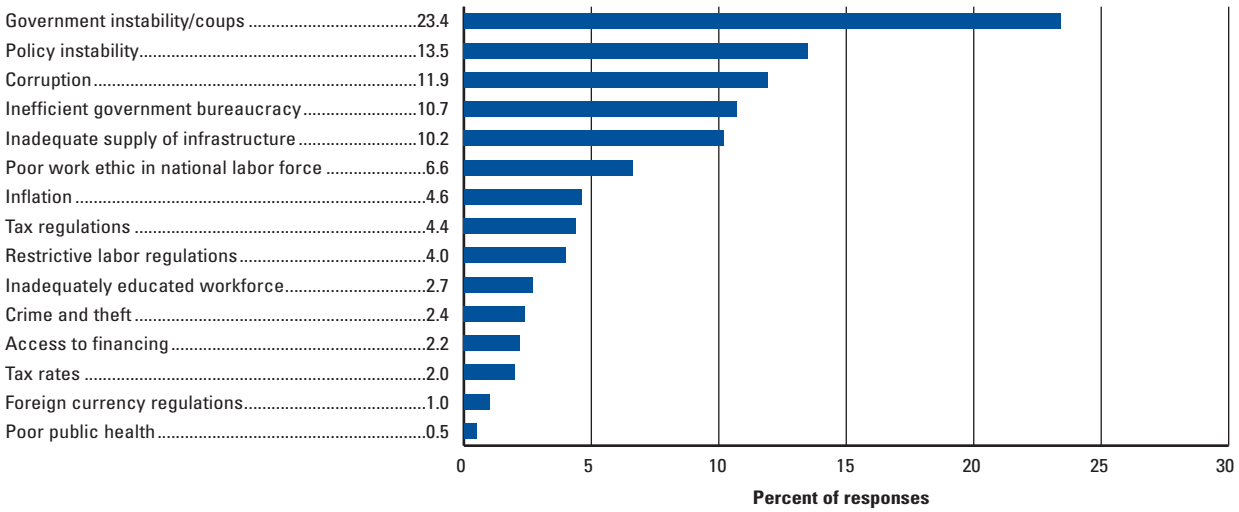
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**126**	**3.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	114	3.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	104	3.4
Basic requirements	**120**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	120	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	132	1.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	90	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	107	4.5
Efficiency enhancers	**126**	**3.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	125	2.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	113	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	124	3.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	105	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	130	2.2
10th pillar: Market size	99	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**121**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	117	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	126	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Nepal

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	111	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	117	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	106	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	119	■
1.05	Judicial independence	92	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	89	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	88	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	89	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	106	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	120	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	132	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	121	■
1.13	Organized crime	128	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	110	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	116	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	118	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	124	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	102	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	130	■
2.02	Quality of roads	125	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	112	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	107	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	114	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	84	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	130	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	113	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	114	■
3.02	National savings rate*	39	■
3.03	Inflation*	78	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	71	■
3.05	Government debt*	82	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	103	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	87	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	107	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	101	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	105	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	79	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	105	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	108	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	107	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	112	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	107	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	113	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	113	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	97	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	102	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	118	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	96	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	119	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	132	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	106	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	128	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	115	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	49	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	25	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	34	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	70	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	99	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	126	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	116	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	126	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	113	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	114	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	115	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	105	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	133	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	89	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	30	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	110	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	107	■
7.06	Firing costs*	105	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	119	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	115	■
7.09	Brain drain	132	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	96	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	108	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	53	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	98	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	92	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	120	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	105	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	108	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	119	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	130	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	121	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	112	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	130	■
9.06	Internet users*	121	■
9.07	Personal computers*	126	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	126	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	91	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	117	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	108	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	116	■
11.03	State of cluster development	102	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	98	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	100	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	105	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	125	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	129	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	112	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	124	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	112	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	126	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	123	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	120	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	108	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

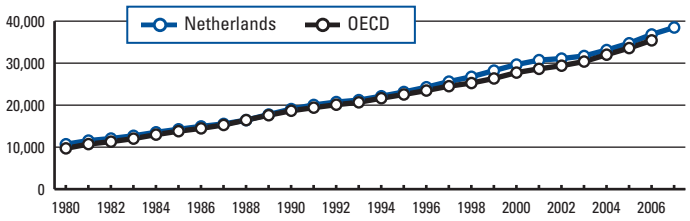
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Netherlands

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 16.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 768.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 46,260.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.98

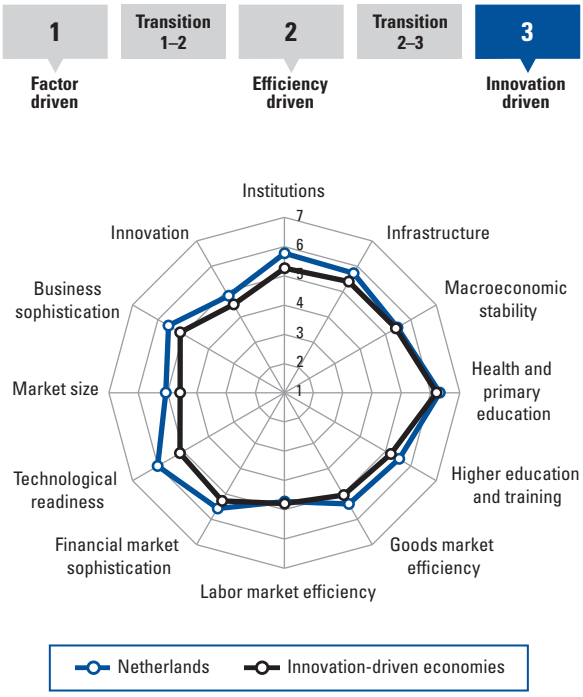
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



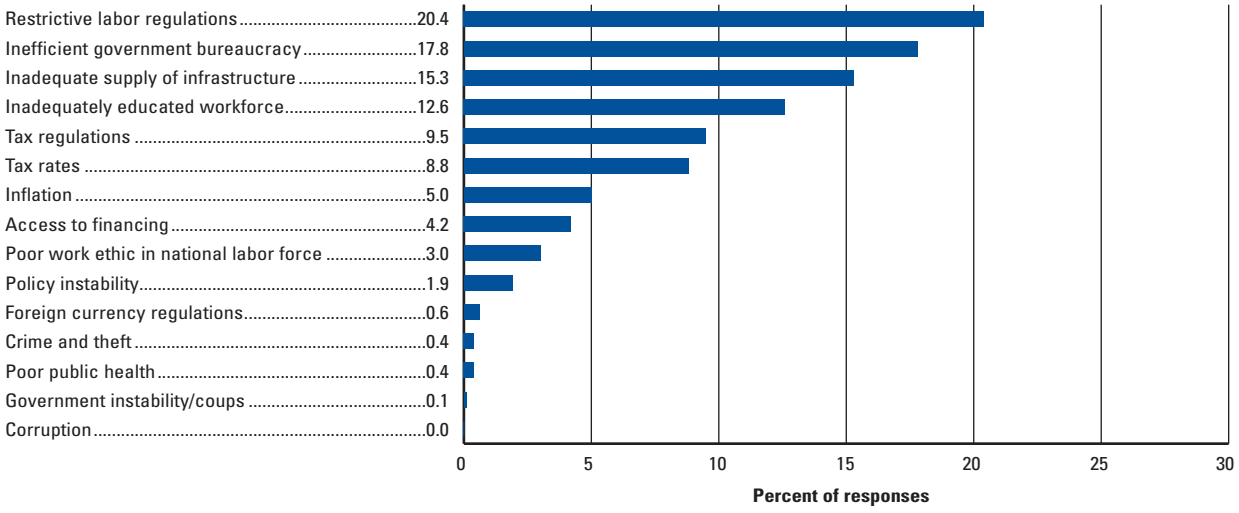
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**8**	**5.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	10	5.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	11	5.4
Basic requirements	**10**	**5.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	10	5.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	12	5.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	36	5.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	11	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	**7**	**5.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	11	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	3	5.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	30	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	11	5.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	1	6.0
10th pillar: Market size	18	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**9**	**5.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	8	5.6
12th pillar: Innovation	12	4.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Netherlands

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	14	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	11	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	10	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	11	■
1.05	Judicial independence	6	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	12	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	81	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	9	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	13	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	83	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	62	■
1.13	Organized crime	40	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	11	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	8	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	13	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	10	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	17	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	17	■
2.02	Quality of roads	25	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	13	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	9	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	20	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	7	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	22	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	52	■
3.02	National savings rate*	47	■
3.03	Inflation*	11	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	60	■
3.05	Government debt*	90	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	27	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	24	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	16	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	23	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	12	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	13	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	20	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	36	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	5	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	25	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	13	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	16	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	10	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	12	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	3	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	8	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	1	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	60	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	64	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	17	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	17	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	18	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	26	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	12	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	14	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	12	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	13	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	9	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	122	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	75	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	81	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	124	■
7.06	Firing costs*	28	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	90	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	7	■
7.09	Brain drain	11	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	46	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	8	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	24	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	4	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	3	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	16	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	81	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	6	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	12	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	16	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	15	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	27	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	20	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	37	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	24	■
9.06	Internet users*	2	■
9.07	Personal computers*	2	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	2	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	20	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	14	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	11	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	6	■
11.03	State of cluster development	12	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	9	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	9	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	9	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	8	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	11	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	11	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	10	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	11	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	11	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	37	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	25	■
12.07	Utility patents*	13	■

* Hard data

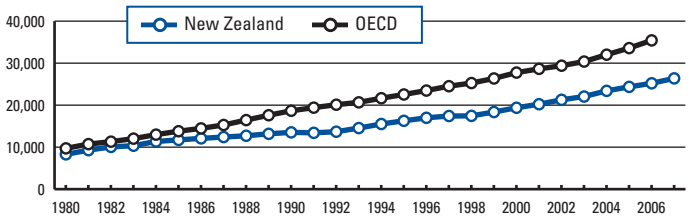
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

New Zealand

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 4.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 128.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 30,255.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.17

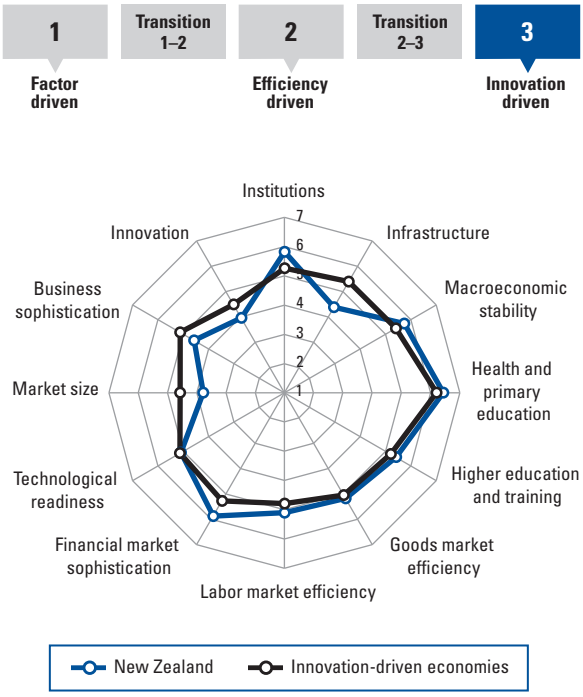
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



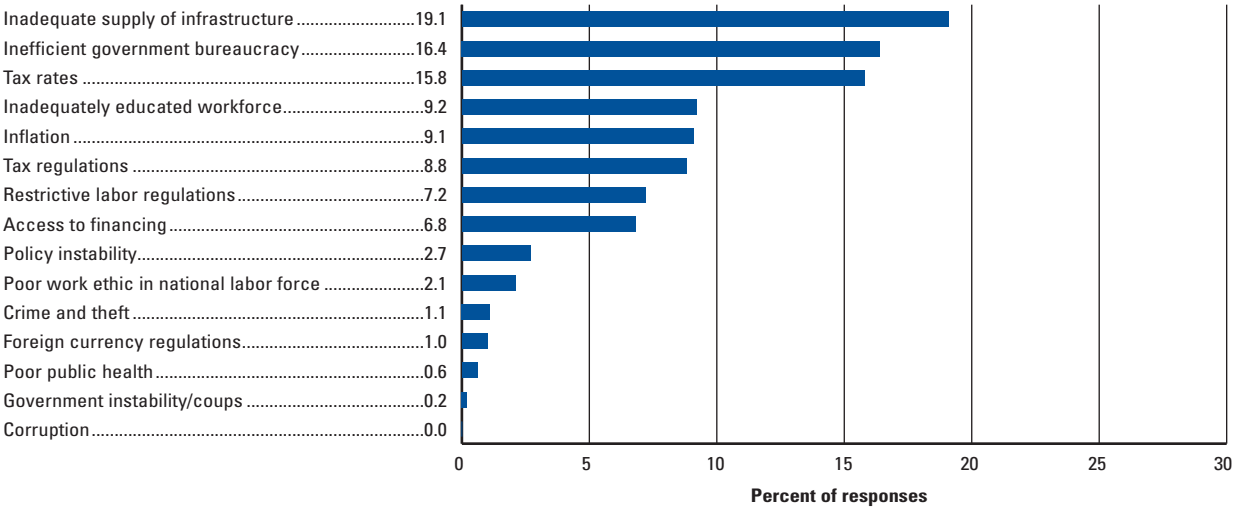
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**24**	**4.9**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	24	5.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	21	5.1
Basic requirements	**19**	**5.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	8	5.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	42	4.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	25	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	5	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	**17**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	15	5.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	17	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	10	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	3	5.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	22	5.1
10th pillar: Market size	60	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**28**	**4.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	37	4.6
12th pillar: Innovation	26	4.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

New Zealand

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	16	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	13	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	14	■
1.05	Judicial independence	1	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	7	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	53	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	65	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	12	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	11	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	29	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	25	■
1.13	Organized crime	5	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	23	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	4	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	3	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	50	■
2.02	Quality of roads	50	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	44	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	23	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	23	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	28	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	52	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	25	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	25	■
3.02	National savings rate*	97	■
3.03	Inflation*	36	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	65	■
3.05	Government debt*	42	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	8	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	16	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	20	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	18	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	26	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	12	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	17	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	8	■
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	21	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	27	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	27	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	21	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	24	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	26	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	58	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	43	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	10	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	90	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	34	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	1	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	22	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	1	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	32	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	22	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	63	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	8	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	23	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	27	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	32	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	29	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	9	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	8	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	103	■
7.06	Firing costs*	1	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	25	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	2	■
7.09	Brain drain	91	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	30	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	29	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	17	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	13	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	20	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	15	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	1	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	8	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	11	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	3	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	34	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	24	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	18	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	52	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	36	■
9.06	Internet users*	4	■
9.07	Personal computers*	18	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	28	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	57	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	71	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	78	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	20	■
11.03	State of cluster development	71	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	43	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	71	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	44	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	30	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	25	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	11	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	28	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	19	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	36	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	24	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	64	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	76	■
12.07	Utility patents*	24	■

* Hard data

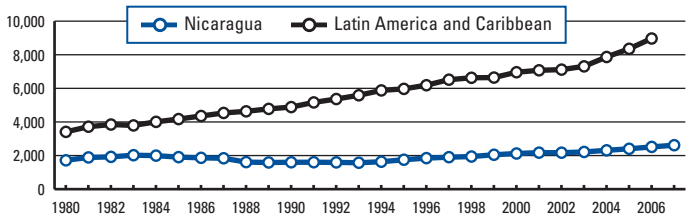
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Nicaragua

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....5.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....5.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....945.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.03

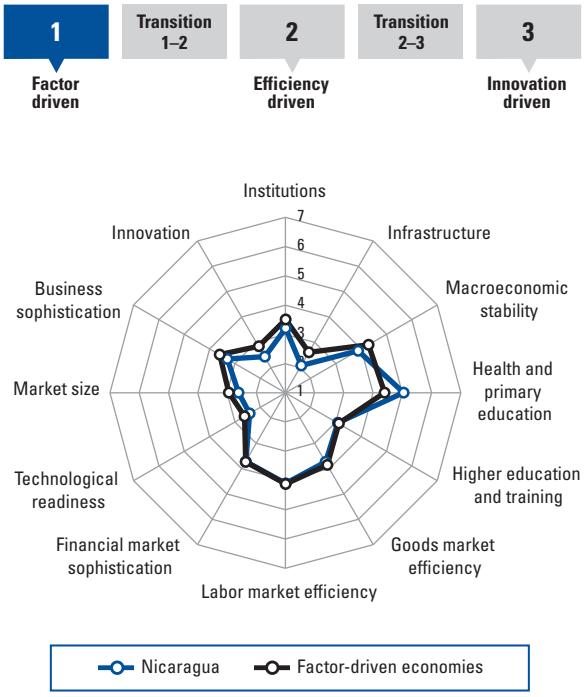
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



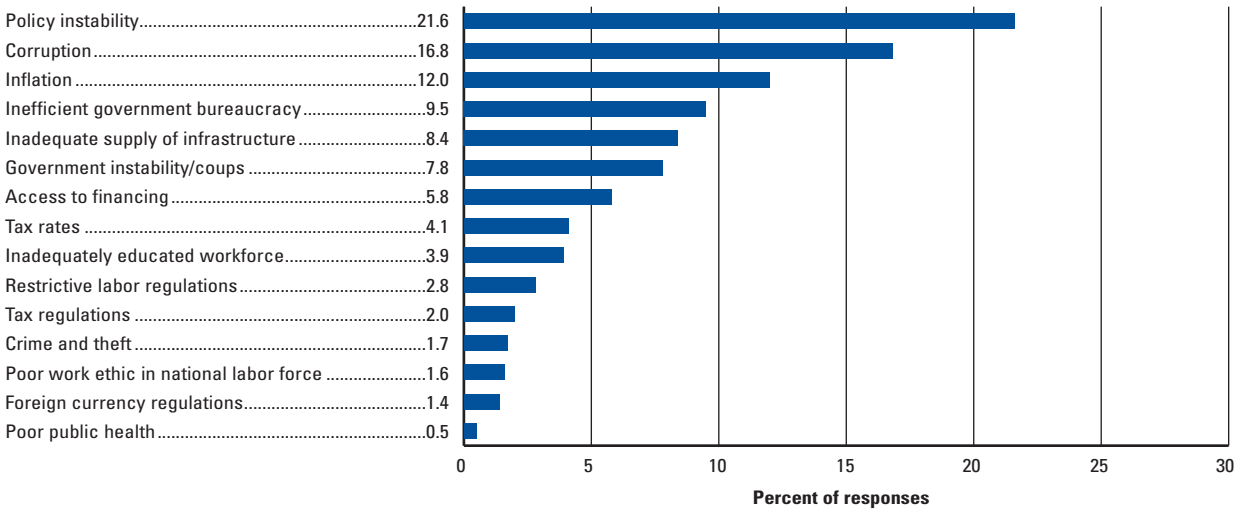
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**120**	**3.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	111	3.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	100	3.5
Basic requirements	**122**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	118	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	128	2.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	123	3.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	98	5.0
Efficiency enhancers	**116**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	113	3.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	112	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	99	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	100	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	122	2.4
10th pillar: Market size	108	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**124**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	119	3.3
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Nicaragua

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	119	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	113	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	111	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	126	■
1.05	Judicial independence	131	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	123	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	112	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	62	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	127	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	115	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	78	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	90	■
1.13	Organized crime	78	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	56	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	110	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	105	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	84	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	112	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	125	■
2.02	Quality of roads	112	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	118	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	130	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	79	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	113	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	126	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	103	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	106	■
3.02	National savings rate*	109	■
3.03	Inflation*	124	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	88	■
3.05	Government debt*	114	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	106	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	98	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	93	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	69	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	90	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	91	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	76	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	128	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	88	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	98	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	99	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	87	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	130	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	129	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	83	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	117	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	112	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	115	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	122	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	127	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	124	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	86	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	111	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	90	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	53	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	116	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	74	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	83	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	88	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	68	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	119	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	100	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	54	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	38	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	69	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	40	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	24	■
7.06	Firing costs*	39	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	77	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	111	■
7.09	Brain drain	74	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	123	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	104	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	105	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	117	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	102	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	49	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	98	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	84	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	128	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	117	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	116	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	122	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	93	■
9.06	Internet users*	115	■
9.07	Personal computers*	93	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	85	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	104	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	110	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	117	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	112	■
11.03	State of cluster development	117	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	123	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	119	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	118	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	118	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	103	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	91	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	127	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	125	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	132	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	117	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	108	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	123	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

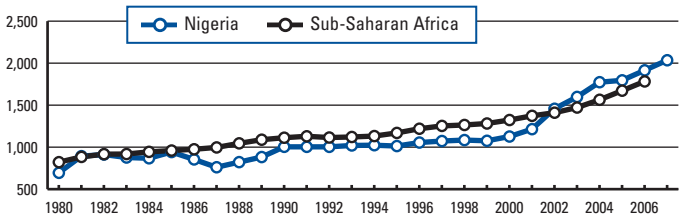
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Nigeria

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 137.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 166.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 1,159.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.39

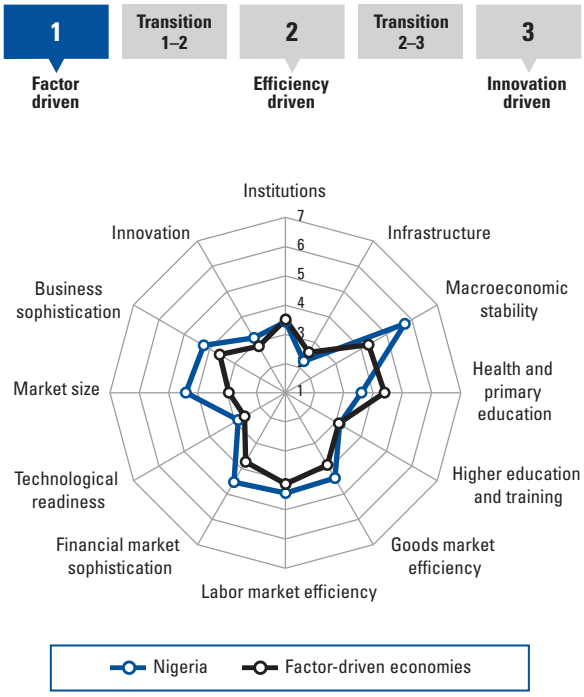
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



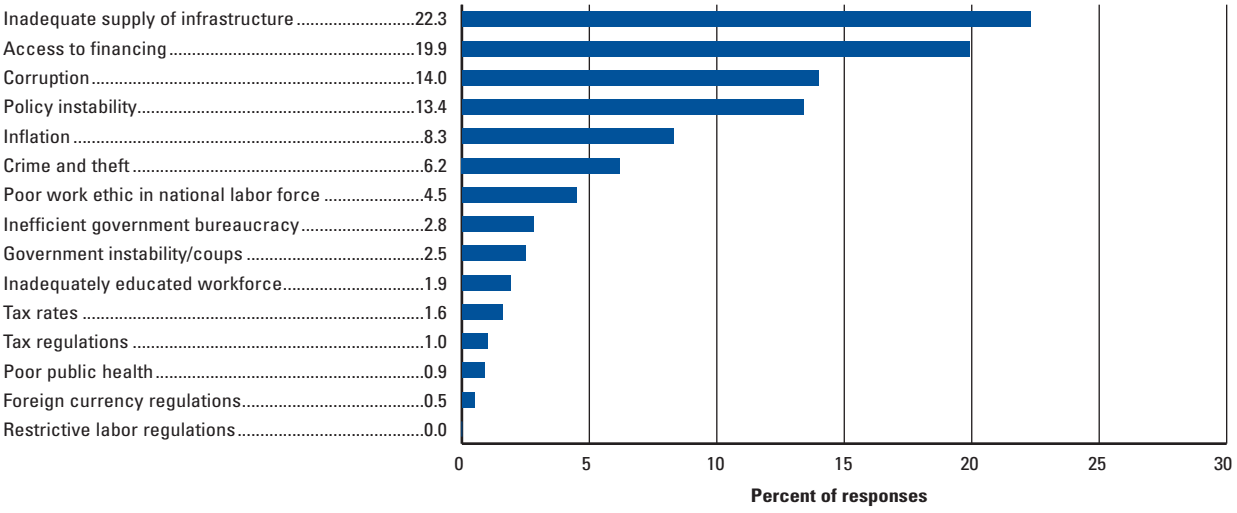
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**94**	**3.8**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	95	3.7
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	95	3.6
Basic requirements	**105**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	106	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	120	2.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	26	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	126	3.6
Efficiency enhancers	**71**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	108	3.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	56	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	59	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	54	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	94	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	39	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**64**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	61	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	65	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Nigeria

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	86	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	96	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	119	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	127	■
1.05	Judicial independence	57	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	125	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	118	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	57	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	72	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	54	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	118	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	124	■
1.13	Organized crime	123	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	120	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	95	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	82	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	61	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	56	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	114	■
2.02	Quality of roads	116	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	108	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	120	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	84	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	55	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	132	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	116	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	15	■
3.02	National savings rate*	9	■
3.03	Inflation*	68	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	85	■
3.05	Government debt*	n/a	
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	113	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	112	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	91	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	117	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	79	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	120	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	127	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	128	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	88	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	125	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	127	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	118	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	104	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	60	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	77	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	59	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	104	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	52	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	88	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	36	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	62	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	65	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	39	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	19	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	80	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	56	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	83	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	118	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	40	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	57	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	123	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	63	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	61	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	67	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	37	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	28	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	8	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	10	■
7.06	Firing costs*	80	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	86	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	50	■
7.09	Brain drain	112	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	112	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	75	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	3	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	118	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	84	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	93	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	39	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	87	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	53	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	16	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	81	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	75	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	65	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	69	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	104	■
9.06	Internet users*	100	■
9.07	Personal computers*	117	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	124	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	41	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	31	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	65	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	60	■
11.03	State of cluster development	39	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	47	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	98	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	39	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	80	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	64	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	60	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	47	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	83	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	33	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	80	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	125	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	36	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

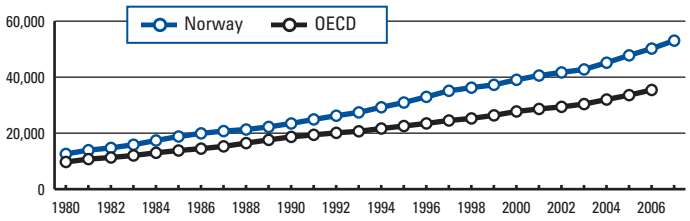
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Norway

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 4.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 391.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 83,922.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.38

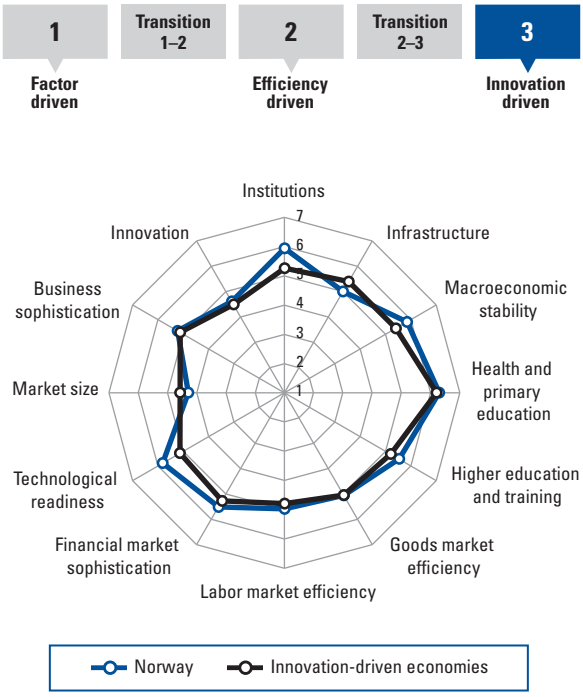
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



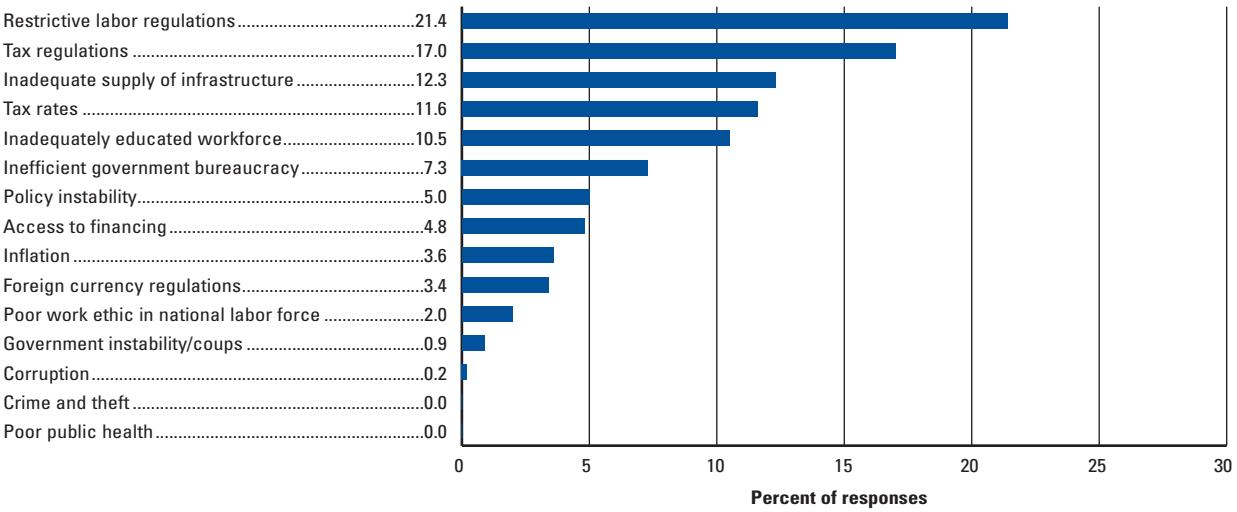
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**15**	**5.2**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	16	5.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	17	5.2
Basic requirements	**14**	**5.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	7	5.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	27	5.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	17	5.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	12	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	**14**	**5.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	10	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	20	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	14	5.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	13	5.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	4	5.8
10th pillar: Market size	44	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**18**	**4.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	15	5.2
12th pillar: Innovation	19	4.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Norway

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	9	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	12	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	9	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	4	■
1.05	Judicial independence	12	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	6	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	22	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	49	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	6	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	8	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	3	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	4	■
1.13	Organized crime	1	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	10	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	7	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	11	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	9	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	28	■
2.02	Quality of roads	48	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	31	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	12	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	10	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	44	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	10	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	24	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	4	■
3.02	National savings rate*	16	■
3.03	Inflation*	7	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	7	■
3.05	Government debt*	117	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	2	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	4	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	8	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	1	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	4	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	12	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	35	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	19	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	9	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	8	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	10	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	11	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	56	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	22	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	20	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	18	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	7	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	21	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	21	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	9	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	55	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	63	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	17	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	101	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	98	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	54	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	56	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	75	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	13	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	18	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	15	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	10	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	115	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	56	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	98	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	122	■
7.06	Firing costs*	19	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	74	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	5	■
7.09	Brain drain	4	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	12	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	19	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	7	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	3	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	2	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	55	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	15	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	14	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	9	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	9	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	7	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	32	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	17	■
9.06	Internet users*	3	■
9.07	Personal computers*	13	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	6	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	44	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	42	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	22	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	11	■
11.03	State of cluster development	20	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	20	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	39	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	23	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	12	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	24	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	13	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	22	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	19	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	17	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	16	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	18	■
12.07	Utility patents*	19	■

* Hard data

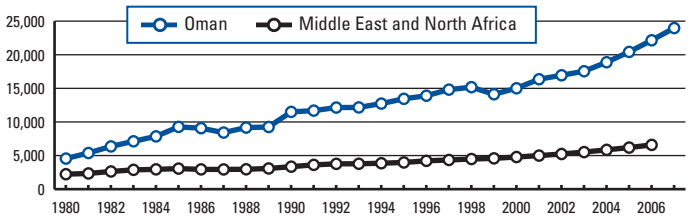
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Oman

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....2.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....40.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....15,584.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.09

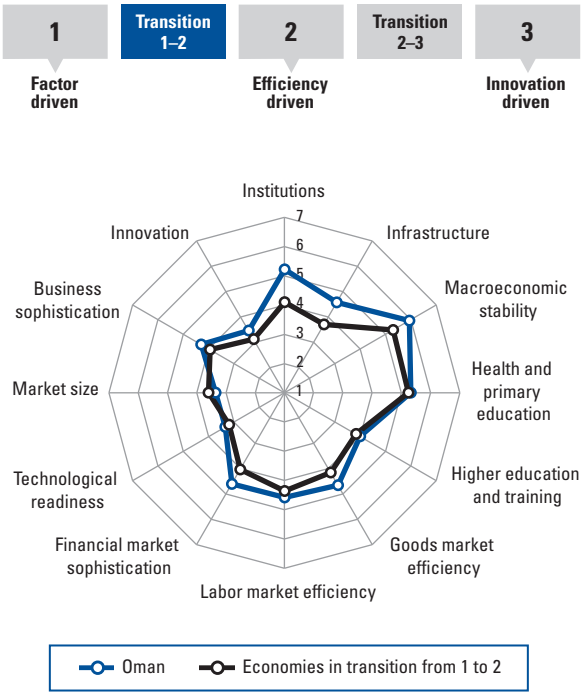
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



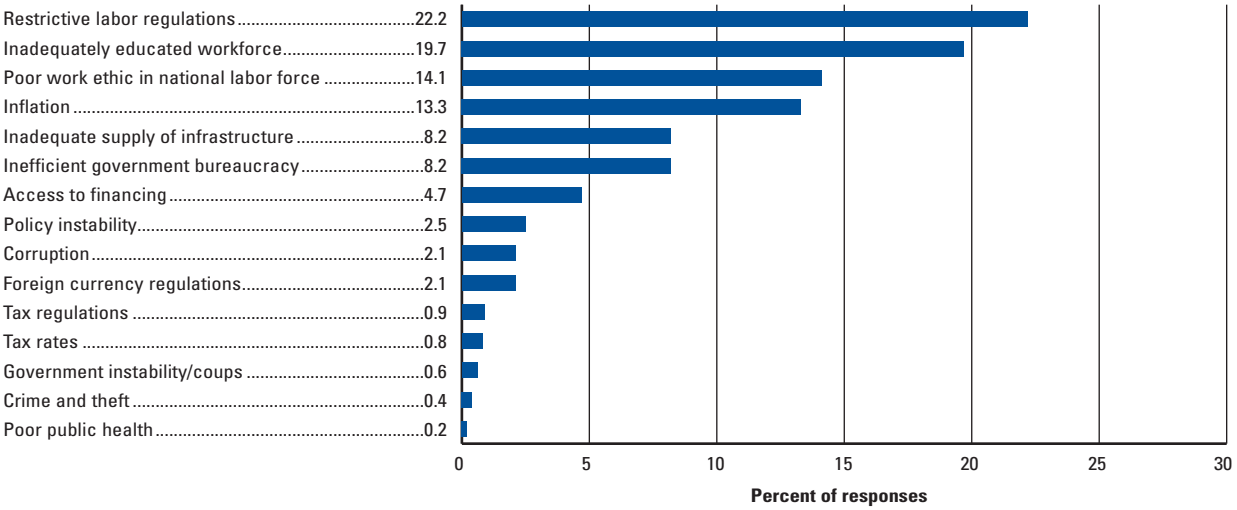
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**38**	**4.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	42	4.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**31**	**5.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	19	5.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	32	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	13	5.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	80	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**61**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	66	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	39	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	44	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	50	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	68	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	75	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**48**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	54	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	44	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Oman

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	41	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	30	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	20	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	13	■
1.05	Judicial independence	34	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	17	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	6	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	7	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	27	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	18	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	51	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	20	■
1.13	Organized crime	33	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	27	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	26	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	55	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	55	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	38	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	31	■
2.02	Quality of roads	21	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	31	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	57	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	75	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	37	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	89	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	6	■
3.02	National savings rate*	26	■
3.03	Inflation*	69	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	28	■
3.05	Government debt*	6	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	83	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	86	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	79	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	24	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	54	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	47	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	50	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	43	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	118	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	81	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	62	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	77	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	51	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	83	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	97	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	50	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	79	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	49	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	84	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	66	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	60	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	7	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	7	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	80	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	8	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	52	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	60	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	92	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	84	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	23	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	41	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	43	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	26	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	58	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	35	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	32	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	58	■
7.06	Firing costs*	7	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	34	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	44	■
7.09	Brain drain	32	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	132	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	46	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	47	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	17	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	22	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	69	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	84	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	40	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	55	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	82	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	42	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	78	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	62	■
9.06	Internet users*	83	■
9.07	Personal computers*	71	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	76	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	78	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	66	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	83	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	69	■
11.03	State of cluster development	49	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	41	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	44	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	45	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	31	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	86	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	34	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	49	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	59	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	44	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	39	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	22	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	95	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

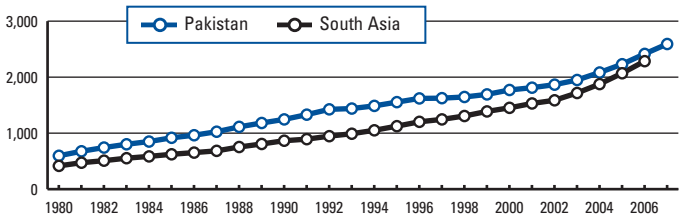
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Pakistan

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....164.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....143.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....908.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.63

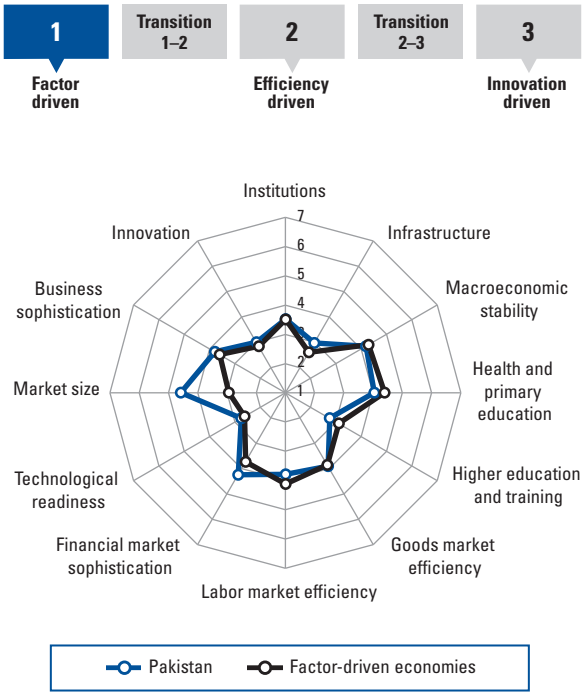
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



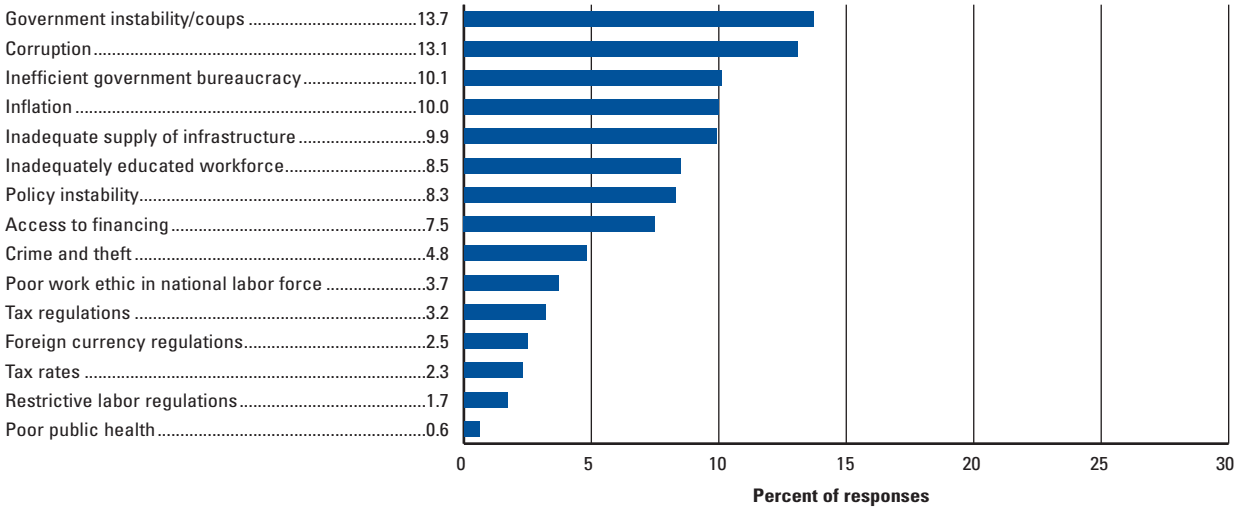
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**101**	**3.7**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	92	3.8
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	83	3.8
Basic requirements	**110**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	95	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	85	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	116	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	116	4.0
Efficiency enhancers	**89**	**3.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	123	2.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	100	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	121	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	71	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	100	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	29	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**85**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	87	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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Pakistan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	93	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	84	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	78	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	82	■
1.05	Judicial independence	93	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	98	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	90	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	78	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	94	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	109	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	131	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	110	■
1.13	Organized crime	114	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	107	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	67	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	67	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	126	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	58	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	83	■
2.02	Quality of roads	69	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	53	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	78	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	83	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	47	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	120	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	108	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	118	■
3.02	National savings rate*	91	■
3.03	Inflation*	95	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	87	■
3.05	Government debt*	93	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	108	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	94	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	108	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	102	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	94	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	119	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	105	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	117	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	122	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	119	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	121	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	118	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	104	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	109	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	94	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	81	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	103	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	119	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	112	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	91	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	67	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	42	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	58	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	91	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	51	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	90	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	115	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	120	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	73	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	29	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	84	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	109	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	94	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	88	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	95	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	35	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	84	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	31	■
7.06	Firing costs*	105	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	69	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	104	■
7.09	Brain drain	92	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	127	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	79	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	48	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	52	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	86	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	70	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	19	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	71	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	89	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	88	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	84	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	86	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	81	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	110	■
9.06	Internet users*	96	■
9.07	Personal computers*	125	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	114	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	24	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	57	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	66	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	93	■
11.03	State of cluster development	66	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	106	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	78	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	97	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	110	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	102	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	74	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	73	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	80	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	86	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	82	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	91	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	89	■
12.07	Utility patents*	87	■

* Hard data

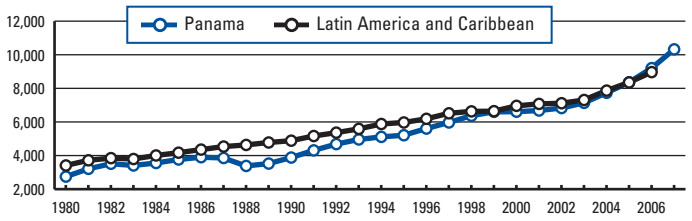
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Panama

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....3.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....19.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....5,904.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.05

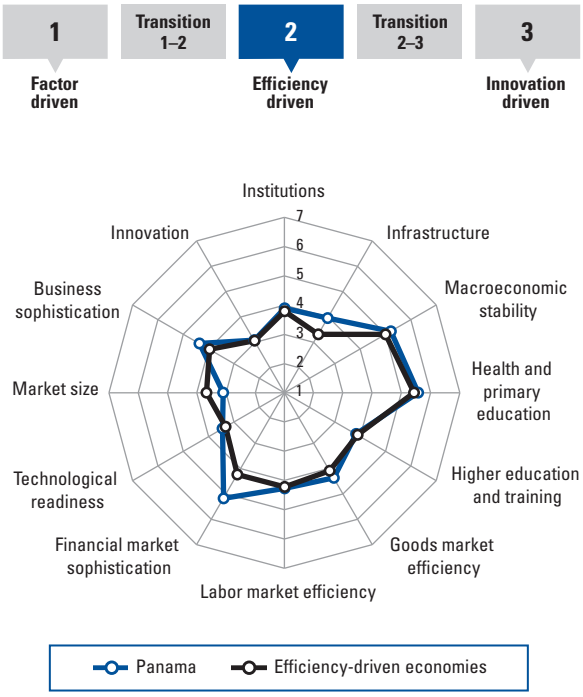
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



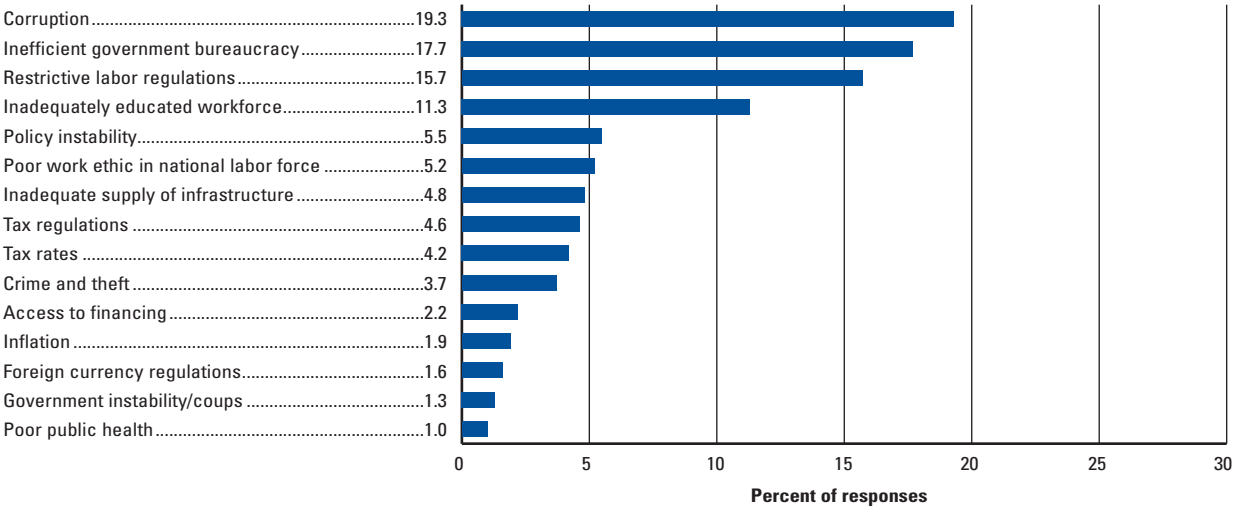
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**58**	**4.2**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	59	4.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	60	4.1
Basic requirements	**54**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	70	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	55	3.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	55	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	64	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**67**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	77	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	57	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	77	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	26	5.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	62	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	85	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**58**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	51	4.4
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Panama

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	47	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	48	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	77	
1.04	Public trust of politicians	100	
1.05	Judicial independence	115	
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	93	
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	95	
1.08	Burden of government regulation	37	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	96	
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	65	
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	70	
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	81	
1.13	Organized crime	70	
1.14	Reliability of police services	100	
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	59	
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	47	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	48	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	73	
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	54	
2.02	Quality of roads	57	
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	64	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	15	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	30	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	64	
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	55	
2.08	Telephone lines*	75	
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	39	■
3.02	National savings rate*	87	
3.03	Inflation*	59	
3.04	Interest rate spread*	35	■
3.05	Government debt*	91	
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	61	
4.02	Malaria incidence*	104	
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	36	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	62	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	70	
4.06	HIV prevalence*	101	
4.07	Infant mortality*	73	
4.08	Life expectancy*	40	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	109	
4.10	Primary enrollment*	15	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	57	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	93	
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	47	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	108	
5.04	Quality of math and science education	112	
5.05	Quality of management schools	91	
5.06	Internet access in schools	80	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	65	
5.08	Extent of staff training	58	

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	72	
6.02	Extent of market dominance	56	
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	49	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	76	
6.05	Total tax rate*	89	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	34	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	41	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	91	
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	84	
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	64	
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	20	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	18	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	48	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	87	
6.15	Buyer sophistication	53	
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	80	
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	66	
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	80	
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	126	
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	105	
7.06	Firing costs*	76	
7.07	Pay and productivity	73	
7.08	Reliance on professional management	67	
7.09	Brain drain	21	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	87	
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	27	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	28	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	21	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	28	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	22	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	81	
8.07	Soundness of banks	27	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	17	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	68	
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	56	
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	50	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	19	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	67	
9.06	Internet users*	72	
9.07	Personal computers*	87	
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	71	
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	92	
10.02	Foreign market size*	73	
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	68	
11.02	Local supplier quality	53	
11.03	State of cluster development	45	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	32	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	62	
11.06	Control of international distribution	65	
11.07	Production process sophistication	63	
11.08	Extent of marketing	26	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	50	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	102	
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	87	
12.03	Company spending on R&D	63	
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	74	
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	52	
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	91	
12.07	Utility patents*	88	

* Hard data

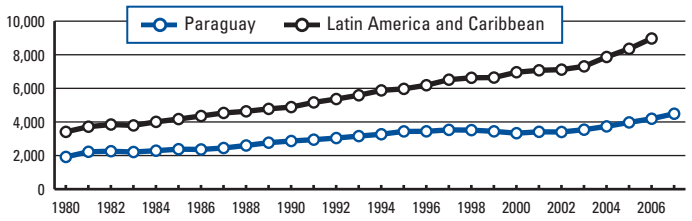
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Paraguay

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....6.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....10.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....1,801.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.04

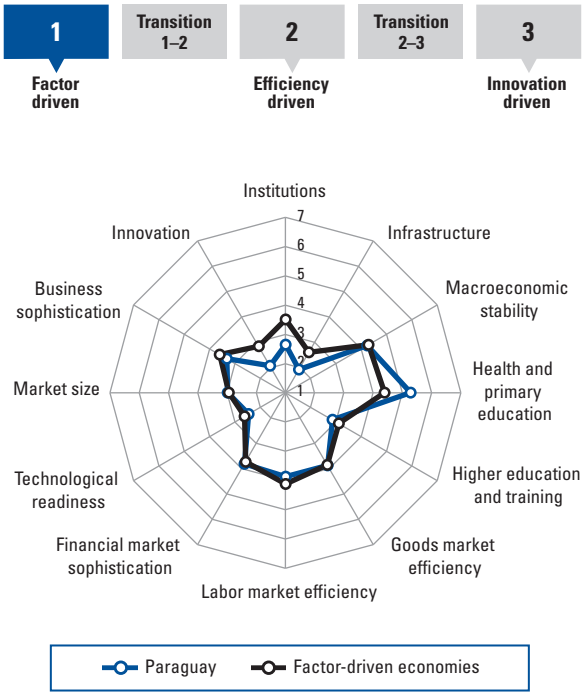
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



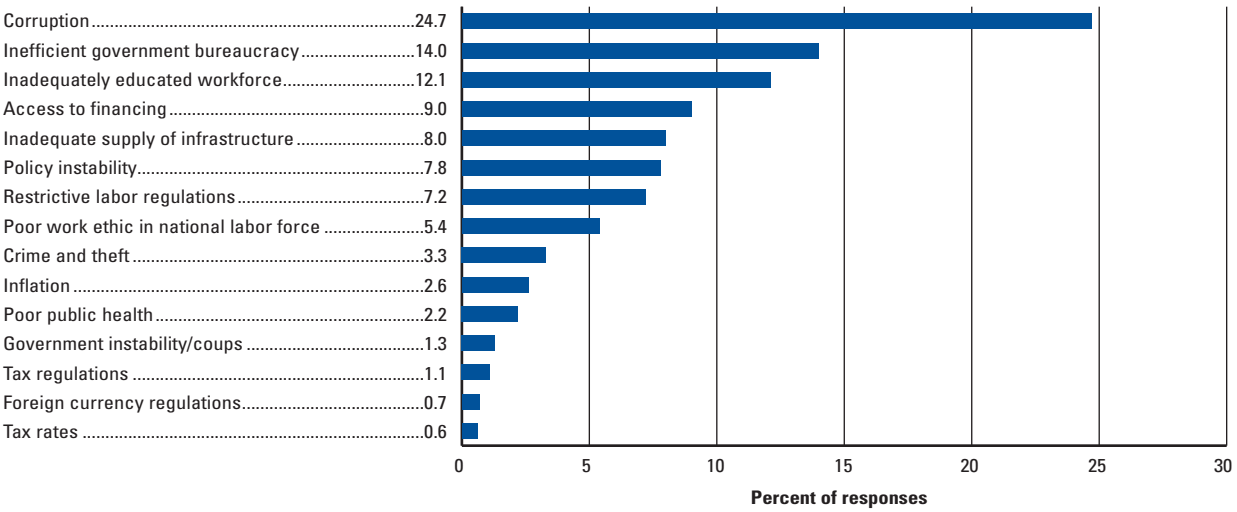
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**124**	**3.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	121	3.3
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	107	3.4
Basic requirements	**123**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	132	2.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	130	1.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	113	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	85	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**111**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	117	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	104	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	117	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	96	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	119	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	93	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**132**	**2.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	118	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	134	2.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Paraguay

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	129	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	127	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	132	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	134	■
1.05	Judicial independence	133	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	134	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	132	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	59	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	133	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	126	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	66	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	122	■
1.13	Organized crime	119	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	133	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	134	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	128	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	122	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	113	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	132	■
2.02	Quality of roads	129	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	120	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	68	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	134	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	119	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	115	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	102	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	42	■
3.02	National savings rate*	57	■
3.03	Inflation*	101	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	128	■
3.05	Government debt*	52	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	96	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	83	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	84	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	74	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	89	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	86	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	74	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	42	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	131	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	59	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	69	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	98	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	75	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	134	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	130	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	127	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	134	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	131	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	129	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	117	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	100	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	130	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	22	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	35	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	34	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	83	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	73	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	91	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	68	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	116	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	119	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	75	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	89	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	122	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	99	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	59	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	69	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	117	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	99	■
7.06	Firing costs*	118	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	108	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	123	■
7.09	Brain drain	97	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	56	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	121	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	81	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	106	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	124	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	61	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	39	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	86	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	77	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	129	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	123	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	131	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	124	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	82	■
9.06	Internet users*	113	■
9.07	Personal computers*	69	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	88	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	94	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	82	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	112	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	107	■
11.03	State of cluster development	122	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	131	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	122	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	129	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	117	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	93	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	88	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	129	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	134	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	131	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	133	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	132	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	131	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

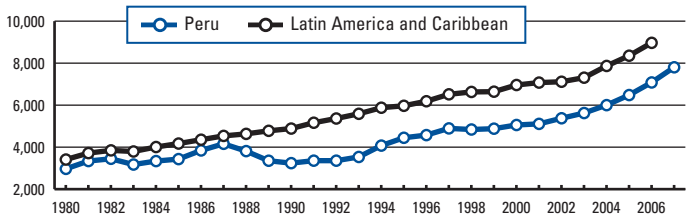
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Peru

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 28.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 109.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 3,885.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.33

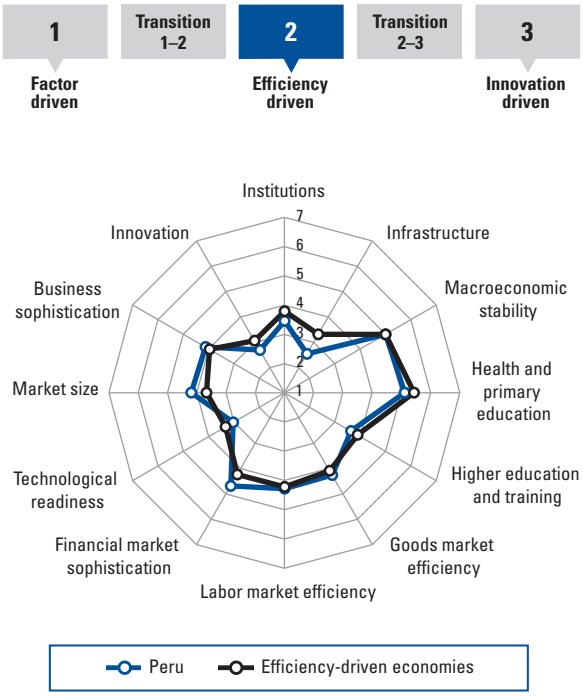
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



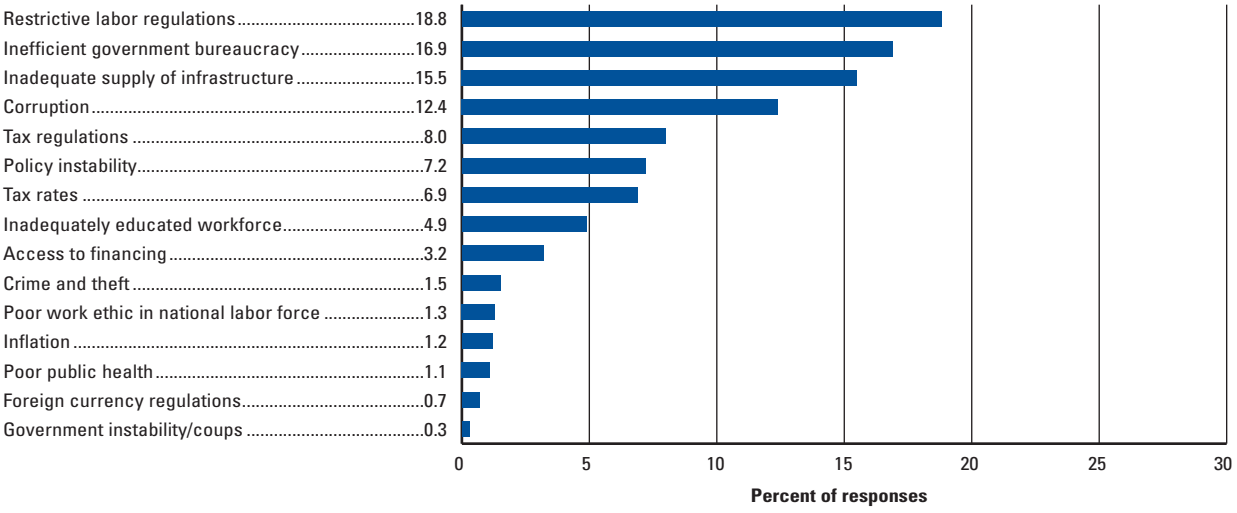
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**83**	**3.9**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	86	3.9
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	78	3.9
Basic requirements	**94**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	101	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	110	2.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	67	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	95	5.1
Efficiency enhancers	**69**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	89	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	61	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	75	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	45	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	87	3.0
10th pillar: Market size	50	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**83**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	67	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	110	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Peru

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	102	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	121	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	70	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	102	■
1.05	Judicial independence	114	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	79	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	63	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	123	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	115	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	96	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	102	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	113	■
1.13	Organized crime	99	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	123	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	92	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	68	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	50	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	65	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	113	■
2.02	Quality of roads	99	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	90	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	127	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	94	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	48	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	69	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	96	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	27	■
3.02	National savings rate*	43	■
3.03	Inflation*	16	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	126	■
3.05	Government debt*	48	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	81	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	105	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	94	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	97	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	81	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	79	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	80	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	55	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	133	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	42	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	111	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	46	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	58	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	133	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	133	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	57	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	87	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	86	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	93	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	47	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	81	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	63	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	74	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	62	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	114	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	51	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	59	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	79	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	19	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	30	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	94	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	65	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	49	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	87	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	28	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	30	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	112	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	94	■
7.06	Firing costs*	81	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	92	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	57	■
7.09	Brain drain	69	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	71	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	54	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	52	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	53	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	56	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	29	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	15	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	42	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	35	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	113	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	89	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	82	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	44	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	95	■
9.06	Internet users*	56	■
9.07	Personal computers*	61	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	63	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	45	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	55	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	52	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	54	■
11.03	State of cluster development	73	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	93	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	79	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	74	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	79	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	54	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	61	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	86	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	121	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	80	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	107	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	112	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	103	■
12.07	Utility patents*	77	■

* Hard data

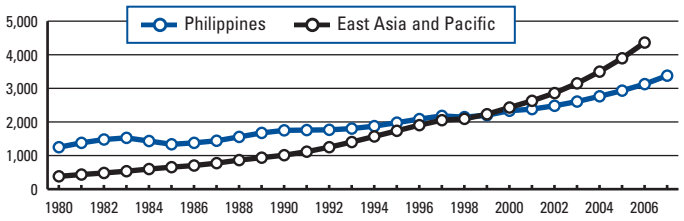
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Philippines

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 85.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 144.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 1,624.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.46

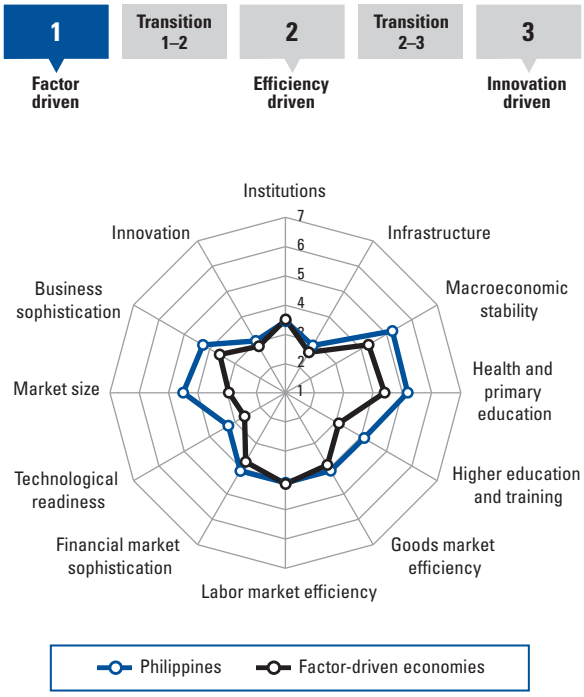
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



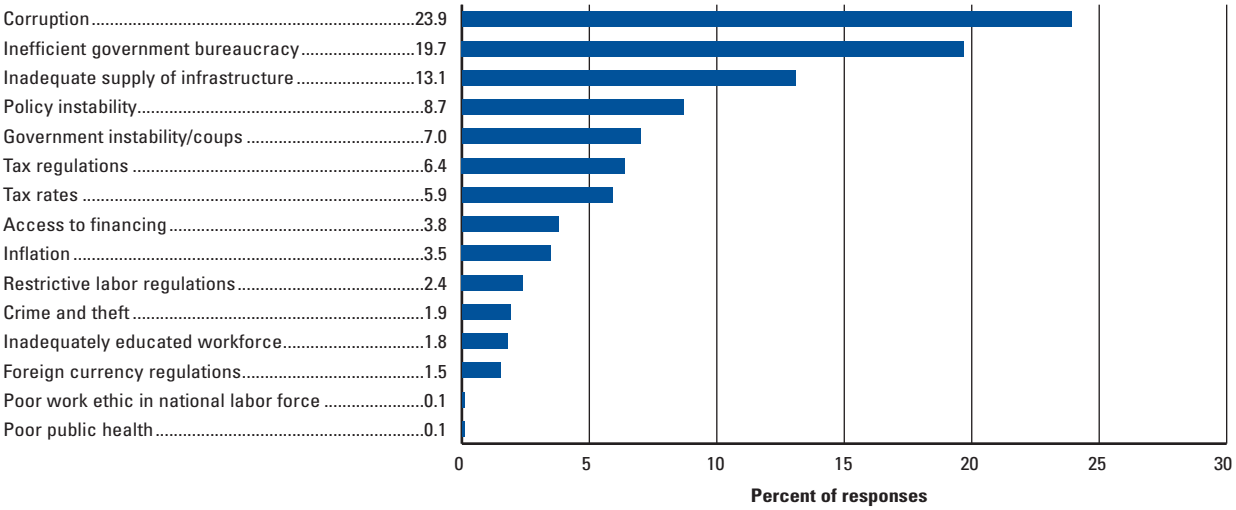
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**71**	**4.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	71	4.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	75	4.0
Basic requirements	**85**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	105	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	92	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	53	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	90	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	**68**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	60	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	81	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	101	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	78	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	70	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	34	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**67**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	57	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	76	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Philippines

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	92	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	89	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	117	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	123	■
1.05	Judicial independence	83	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	117	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	120	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	109	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	104	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	85	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	125	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	93	■
1.13	Organized crime	92	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	98	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	102	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	46	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	53	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	54	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	94	■
2.02	Quality of roads	94	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	85	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	100	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	89	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	29	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	82	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	105	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	64	■
3.02	National savings rate*	84	■
3.03	Inflation*	42	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	64	■
3.05	Government debt*	96	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	87	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	91	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	102	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	115	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	61	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	83	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	89	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	72	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	76	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	113	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	79	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	72	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	46	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	100	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	31	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	56	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	51	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	30	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	74	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	104	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	77	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	65	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	99	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	120	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	107	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	76	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	95	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	52	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	98	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	97	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	105	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	37	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	50	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	71	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	108	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	24	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	61	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	101	■
7.06	Firing costs*	108	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	57	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	40	■
7.09	Brain drain	116	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	86	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	57	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	54	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	89	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	77	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	75	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	107	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	72	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	66	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	52	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	49	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	60	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	50	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	84	■
9.06	Internet users*	101	■
9.07	Personal computers*	70	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	96	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	33	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	40	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	77	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	64	■
11.03	State of cluster development	56	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	49	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	47	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	67	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	77	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	42	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	31	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	63	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	86	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	47	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	63	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	110	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	92	■
12.07	Utility patents*	68	■

* Hard data

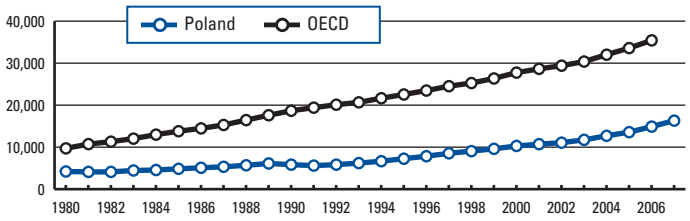
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Poland

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 38.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 420.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 11,041.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.96

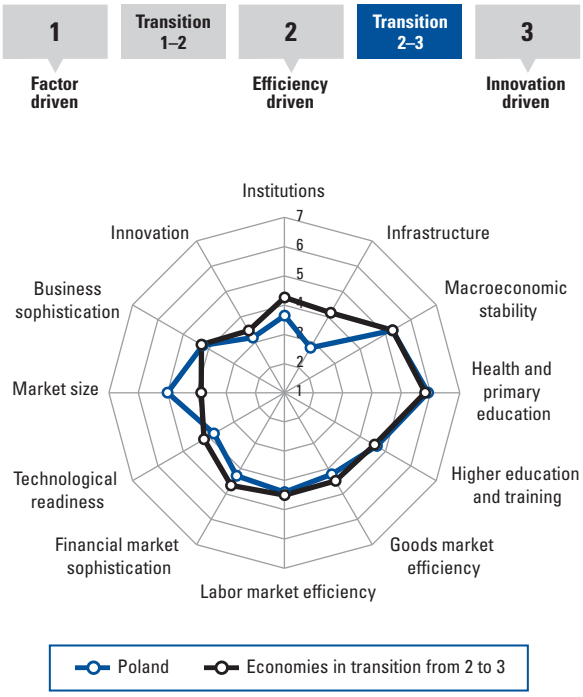
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



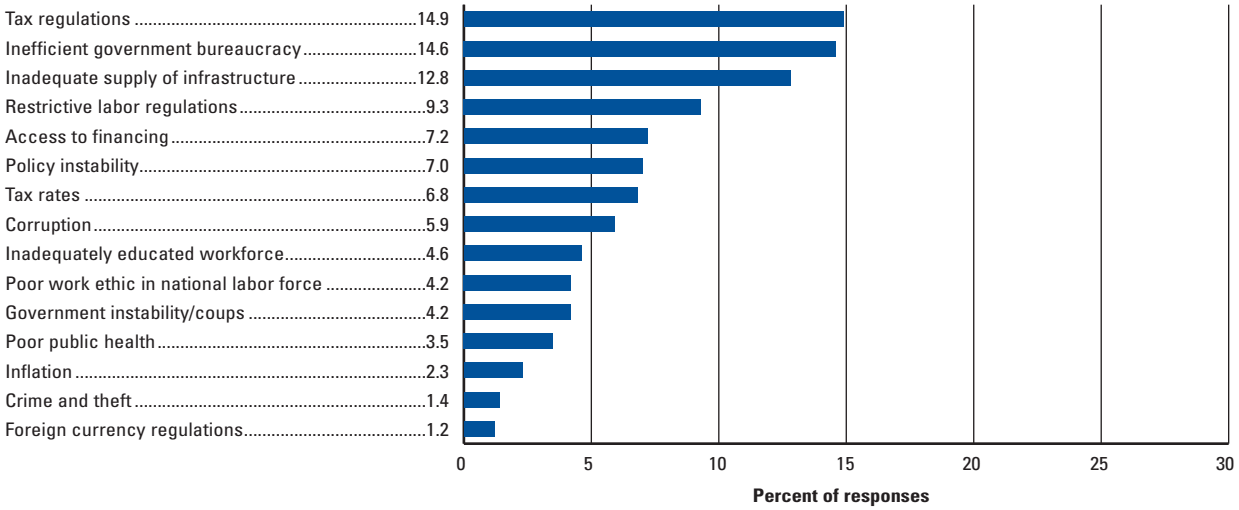
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**53**	**4.3**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	51	4.3
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	45	4.4
Basic requirements	**70**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	88	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	96	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	50	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	39	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	**41**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	34	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	65	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	62	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	68	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	46	3.8
10th pillar: Market size	20	5.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**61**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	62	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	64	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Poland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	94	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	76	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	72	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	113	■
1.05	Judicial independence	73	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	105	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	115	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	127	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	109	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	128	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	85	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	95	■
1.13	Organized crime	96	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	86	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	47	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	74	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	101	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	76	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	110	■
2.02	Quality of roads	127	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	61	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	119	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	103	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	49	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	54	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	41	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	88	■
3.02	National savings rate*	78	■
3.03	Inflation*	38	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	20	■
3.05	Government debt*	80	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	24	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	58	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	44	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	50	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	31	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	42	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	53	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	44	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	27	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	28	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	20	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	54	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	40	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	43	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	47	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	50	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	89	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	40	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	50	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	61	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	128	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	50	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	70	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	129	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	65	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	77	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	99	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	64	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	72	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	60	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	110	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	30	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	89	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	65	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	71	■
7.06	Firing costs*	19	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	80	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	71	■
7.09	Brain drain	99	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	43	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	78	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	59	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	68	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	50	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	66	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	26	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	97	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	63	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	75	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	72	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	87	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	64	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	34	■
9.06	Internet users*	38	■
9.07	Personal computers*	49	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	35	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	19	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	22	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	51	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	59	■
11.03	State of cluster development	92	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	59	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	23	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	53	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	54	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	46	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	90	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	70	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	56	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	65	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	81	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	62	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	69	■
12.07	Utility patents*	48	■

* Hard data

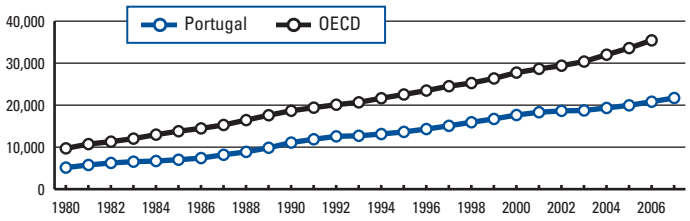
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Portugal

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 10.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 223.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 21,018.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.36

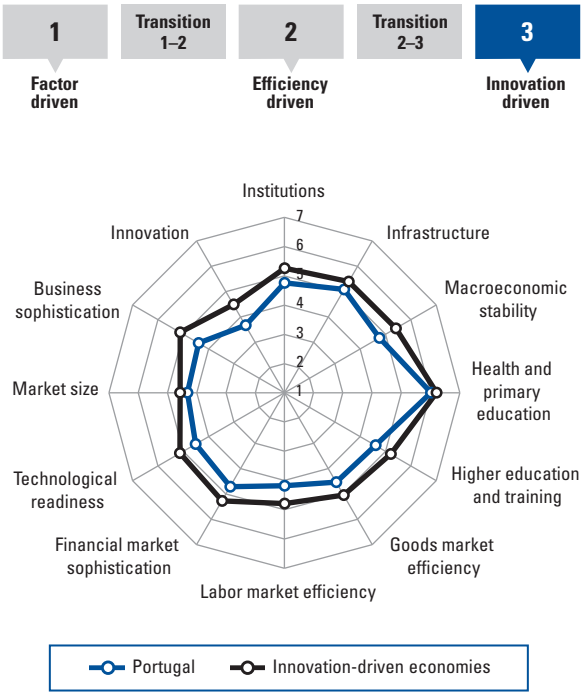
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



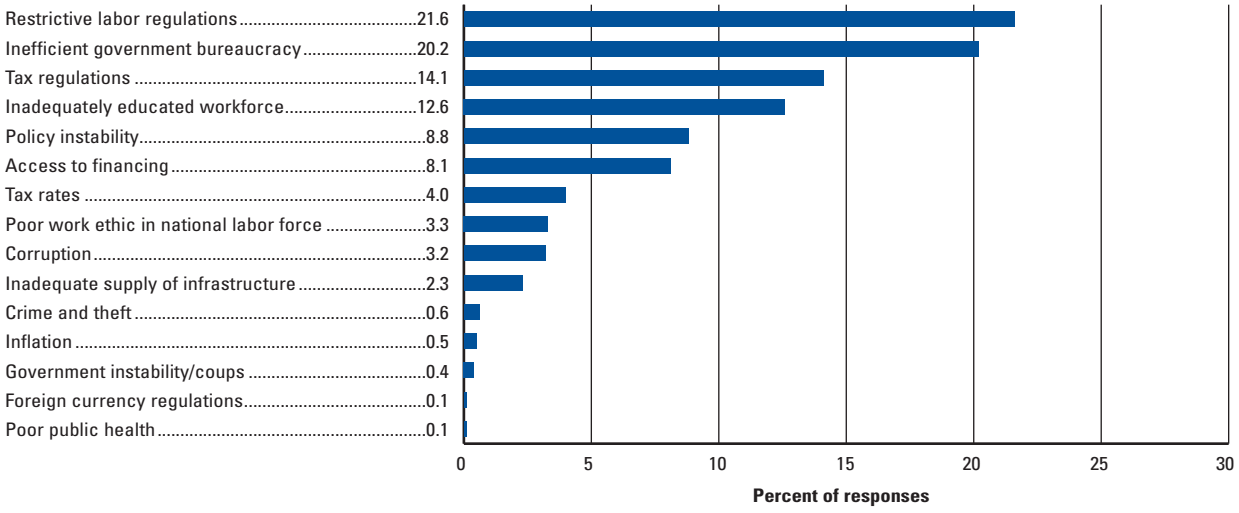
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**43**	**4.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	40	4.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	43	4.5
Basic requirements	**37**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	35	4.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	26	5.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	82	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	33	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	**34**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	37	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	45	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	87	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	43	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	32	4.5
10th pillar: Market size	43	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**43**	**4.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	48	4.4
12th pillar: Innovation	35	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Portugal

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	35	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	29	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	33	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	46	■
1.05	Judicial independence	32	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	33	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	57	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	74	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	65	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	63	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	20	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	21	■
1.13	Organized crime	13	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	34	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	37	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	38	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	69	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	39	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	23	■
2.02	Quality of roads	14	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	25	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	42	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	43	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	31	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	25	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	31	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	104	■
3.02	National savings rate*	116	■
3.03	Inflation*	37	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	49	■
3.05	Government debt*	109	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	21	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	32	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	52	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	17	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	79	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	22	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	62	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	21	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	22	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	36	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	33	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	73	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	97	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	38	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	29	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	34	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	70	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	41	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	69	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	30	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	95	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	69	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	34	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	9	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	79	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	21	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	71	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	34	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	30	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	59	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	57	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	73	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	96	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	99	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	99	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	125	■
7.06	Firing costs*	113	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	44	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	61	■
7.09	Brain drain	52	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	33	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	30	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	67	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	45	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	43	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	73	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	26	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	35	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	34	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	28	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	39	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	23	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	26	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	11	■
9.06	Internet users*	45	■
9.07	Personal computers*	48	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	30	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	39	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	51	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	54	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	50	■
11.03	State of cluster development	68	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	55	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	32	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	54	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	37	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	36	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	43	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	32	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	33	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	53	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	42	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	31	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	48	■
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.

Puerto Rico

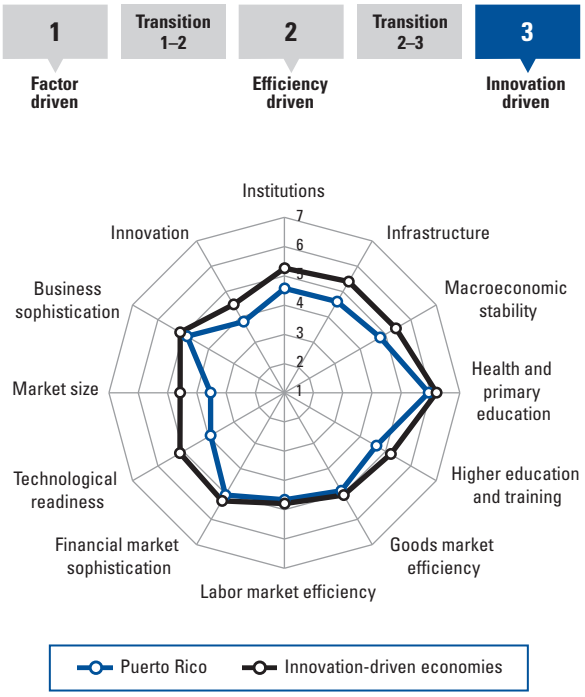
Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 4.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 86.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 22,057.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... n/a

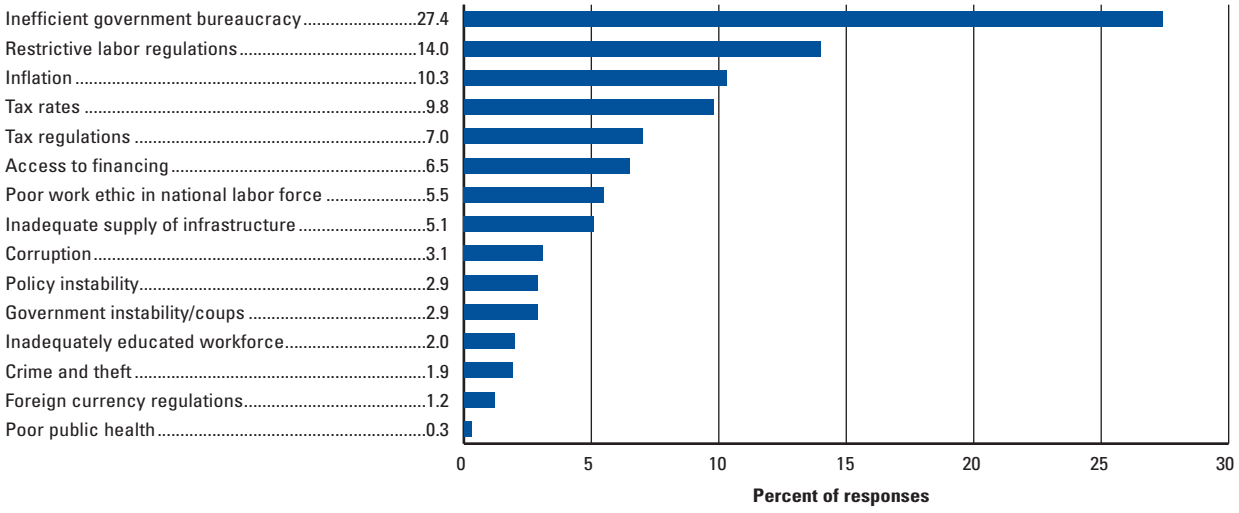
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**41**	**4.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	36	4.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**44**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	44	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	31	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	81	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	38	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	**38**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	36	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	29	4.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	37	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	30	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	44	3.9
10th pillar: Market size	68	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**26**	**4.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	28	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation	30	3.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Puerto Rico

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	21	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	17	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	48	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	74	■
1.05	Judicial independence	44	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	57	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	116	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	131	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	39	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	71	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	35	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	82	■
1.13	Organized crime	52	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	43	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	36	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	24	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	30	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	10	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	30	■
2.02	Quality of roads	29	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	77	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	27	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	14	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	37	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	61	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	52	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	74	■
3.02	National savings rate*	129	■
3.03	Inflation*	76	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	17	■
3.05	Government debt*	86	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	33	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	18	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	3	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	85	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	94	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	44	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	35	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	76	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	26	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	n/a	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	45	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	51	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	58	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	88	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	44	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	52	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	31	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	23	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	8	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	17	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	14	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	103	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	67	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	34	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	9	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	87	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	48	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	33	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	30	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	22	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	44	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	52	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	32	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	64	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	50	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	46	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	27	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	96	■
7.06	Firing costs*	1	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	28	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	28	■
7.09	Brain drain	66	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	93	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	22	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	69	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	41	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	39	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	58	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	12	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	52	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	21	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	27	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	22	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	36	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	17	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	46	■
9.06	Internet users*	52	■
9.07	Personal computers*	118	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	54	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	73	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	60	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	35	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	16	■
11.03	State of cluster development	30	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	23	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	37	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	106	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	21	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	13	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	32	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	48	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	35	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	41	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	27	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	75	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	12	■
12.07	Utility patents*	27	■

* Hard data

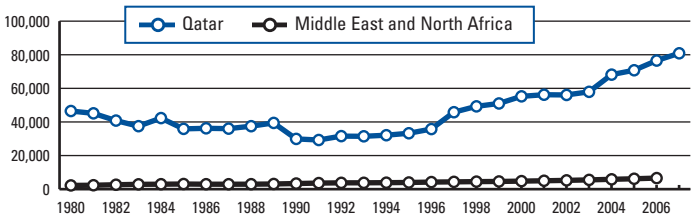
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Qatar

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 0.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 67.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 72,849.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.12

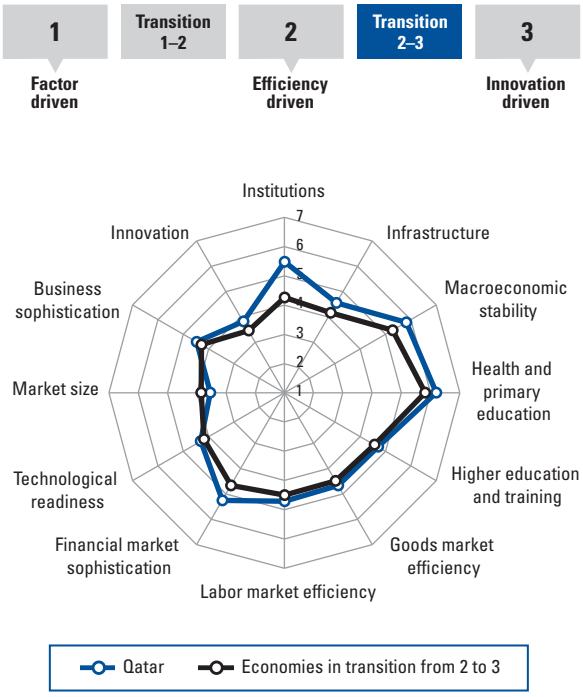
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



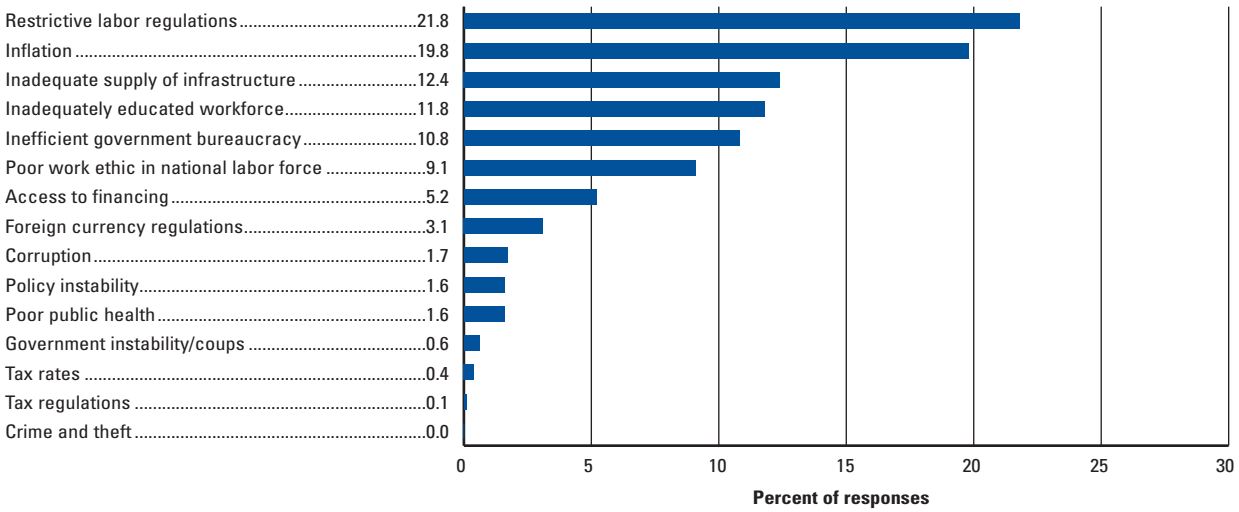
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**26**	**4.8**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	31	4.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	32	4.6
Basic requirements	**21**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	16	5.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	35	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	19	5.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	18	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**31**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	31	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	38	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	31	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	22	5.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	37	4.3
10th pillar: Market size	67	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**35**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	45	4.5
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Qatar

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	31	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	25	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	16	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	10	■
1.05	Judicial independence	21	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	13	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	3	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	8	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	24	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	21	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	55	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	5	■
1.13	Organized crime	14	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	15	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	21	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	35	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	52	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	19	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	40	■
2.02	Quality of roads	46	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	51	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	22	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	36	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	26	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	49	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	14	■
3.02	National savings rate*	3	■
3.03	Inflation*	129	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	22	■
3.05	Government debt*	16	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	40	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	45	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	70	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	30	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	47	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	37	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	22	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	66	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	n/a	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	23	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	85	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	16	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	12	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	35	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	28	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	45	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	33	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	53	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	35	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	47	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	4	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	n/a	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	n/a	
6.07	Time required to start a business*	n/a	
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	11	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	25	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	50	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	97	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	71	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	54	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	67	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	39	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	38	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	11	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	n/a	
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	n/a	
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	48	■
7.06	Firing costs*	n/a	
7.07	Pay and productivity	19	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	48	■
7.09	Brain drain	3	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	125	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	38	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	34	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	14	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	24	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	43	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	n/a	
8.07	Soundness of banks	30	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	45	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	n/a	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	32	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	40	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	33	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	11	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	14	■
9.06	Internet users*	41	■
9.07	Personal computers*	42	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	40	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	72	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	61	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	37	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	72	■
11.03	State of cluster development	33	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	36	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	43	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	43	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	29	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	49	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	53	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	60	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	30	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	35	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	25	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	9	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	53	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

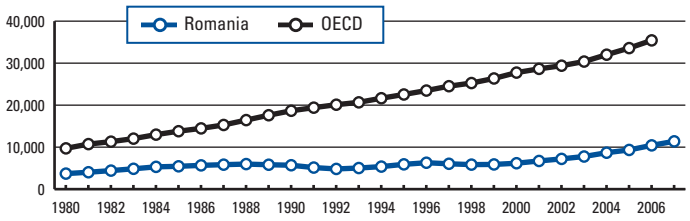
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Romania

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 21.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 166.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 7,697.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.38

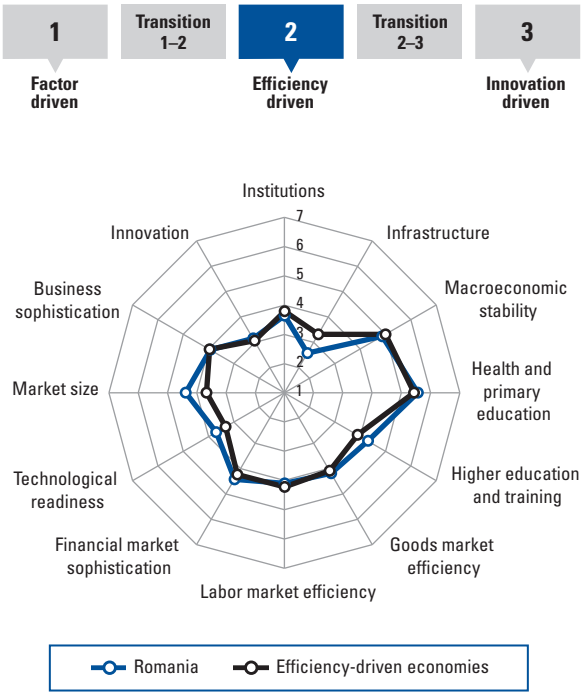
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



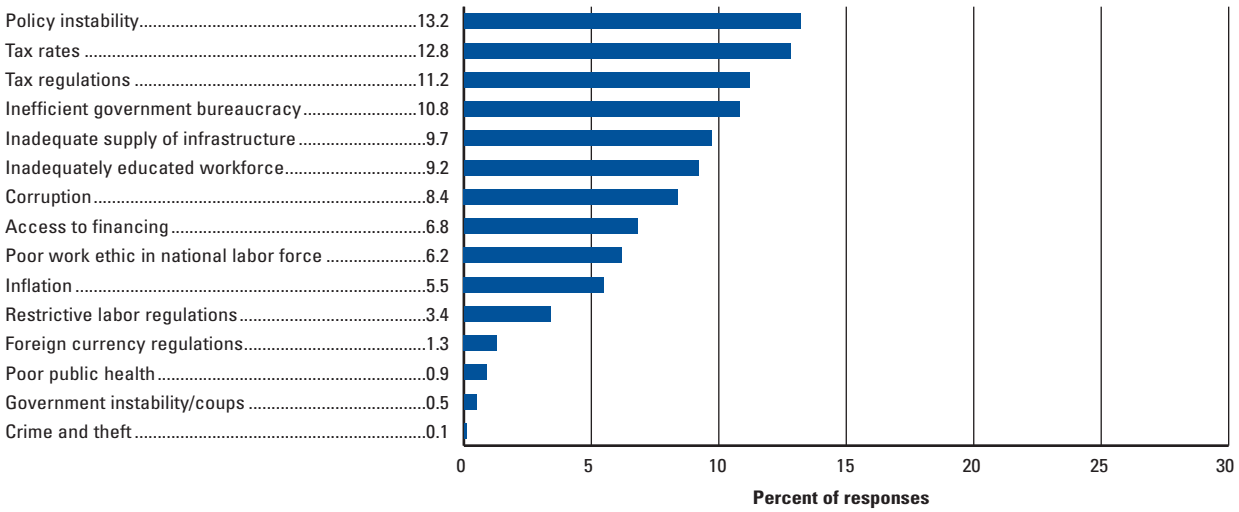
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**68**	**4.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	74	4.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	73	4.0
Basic requirements	**87**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	89	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	105	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	76	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	66	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	**54**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	52	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	67	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	97	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	60	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	48	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	42	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**75**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	78	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	69	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Romania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	85	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	64	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	80	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	106	■
1.05	Judicial independence	88	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	113	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	111	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	54	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	87	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	124	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	57	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	69	■
1.13	Organized crime	80	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	74	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	107	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	78	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	76	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	96	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	117	■
2.02	Quality of roads	126	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	59	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	102	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	96	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	65	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	88	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	66	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	98	■
3.02	National savings rate*	104	■
3.03	Inflation*	63	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	84	■
3.05	Government debt*	17	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	69	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	83	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	92	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	59	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	64	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	55	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	54	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	67	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	94	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	70	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	34	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	71	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	18	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	84	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	48	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	63	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	54	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	86	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	47	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	64	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	110	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	78	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	27	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	126	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	61	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	87	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	89	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	55	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	100	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	71	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	122	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	81	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	112	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	125	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	59	■
7.06	Firing costs*	14	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	72	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	74	■
7.09	Brain drain	102	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	51	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	87	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	83	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	56	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	65	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	76	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	26	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	74	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	91	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	16	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	96	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	94	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	73	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	62	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	50	■
9.06	Internet users*	23	■
9.07	Personal computers*	52	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	44	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	36	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	53	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	80	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	83	■
11.03	State of cluster development	59	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	104	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	57	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	73	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	73	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	83	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	103	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	58	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	84	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	74	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	72	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	73	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	60	■
12.07	Utility patents*	55	■

* Hard data

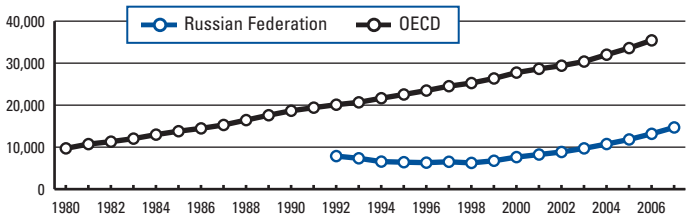
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Russian Federation

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....141.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....1,289.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....9,075.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....3.18

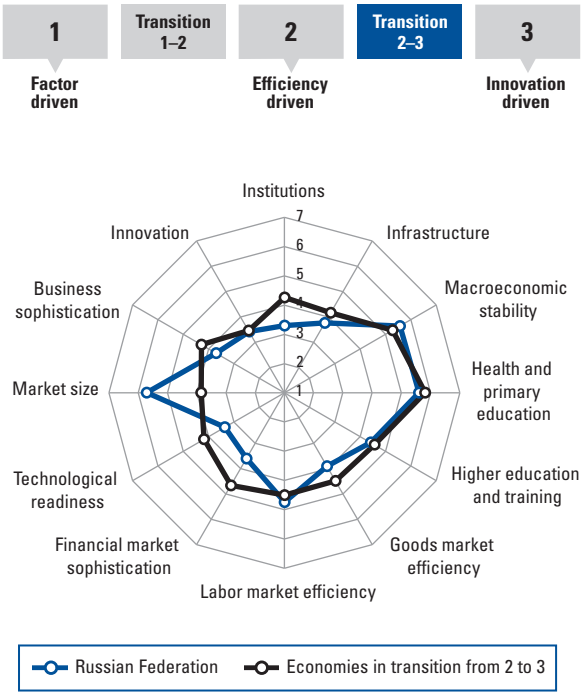
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



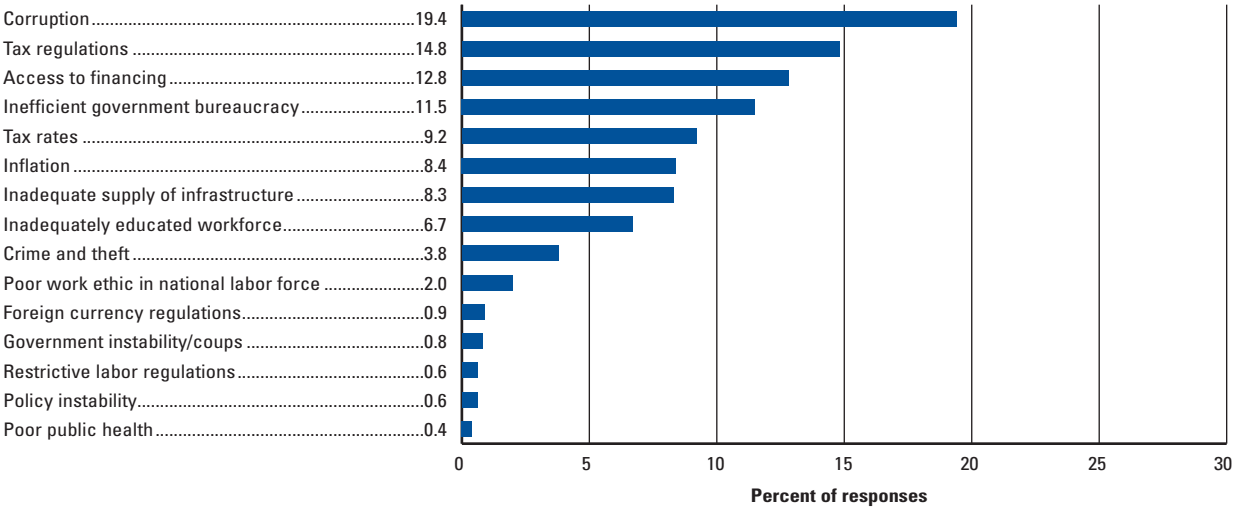
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**51**	**4.3**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	58	4.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	59	4.1
Basic requirements	**56**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	110	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	59	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	29	5.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	59	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**50**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	46	4.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	99	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	27	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	112	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	67	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	8	5.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**73**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	91	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	48	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Russian Federation

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	122	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	98	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	102	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	111	■
1.05	Judicial independence	109	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	88	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	82	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	118	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	107	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	119	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	100	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	80	■
1.13	Organized crime	105	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	105	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	112	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	108	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	35	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	128	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	78	■
2.02	Quality of roads	104	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	32	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	76	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	88	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	11	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	65	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	39	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	19	■
3.02	National savings rate*	27	■
3.03	Inflation*	109	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	62	■
3.05	Government debt*	11	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	36	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	47	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	90	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	28	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	103	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	51	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	96	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	31	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	81	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	89	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	76	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	16	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	36	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	24	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	72	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	59	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	71	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	80	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	108	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	79	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	95	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	94	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	94	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	66	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	104	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	114	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	125	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	127	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	129	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	121	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	79	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	74	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	82	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	56	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	112	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	87	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	23	■
7.06	Firing costs*	28	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	11	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	58	■
7.09	Brain drain	44	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	21	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	89	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	87	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	86	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	64	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	125	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	107	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	110	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	98	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	105	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	79	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	99	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	25	■
9.06	Internet users*	67	■
9.07	Personal computers*	58	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	59	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	8	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	6	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	89	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	100	■
11.03	State of cluster development	96	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	109	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	105	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	98	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	66	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	90	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	85	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	45	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	45	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	46	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	48	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	66	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	34	■
12.07	Utility patents*	41	■

* Hard data

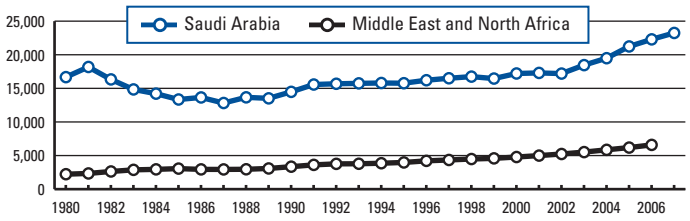
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Saudi Arabia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....25.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....376.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....15,481.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.87

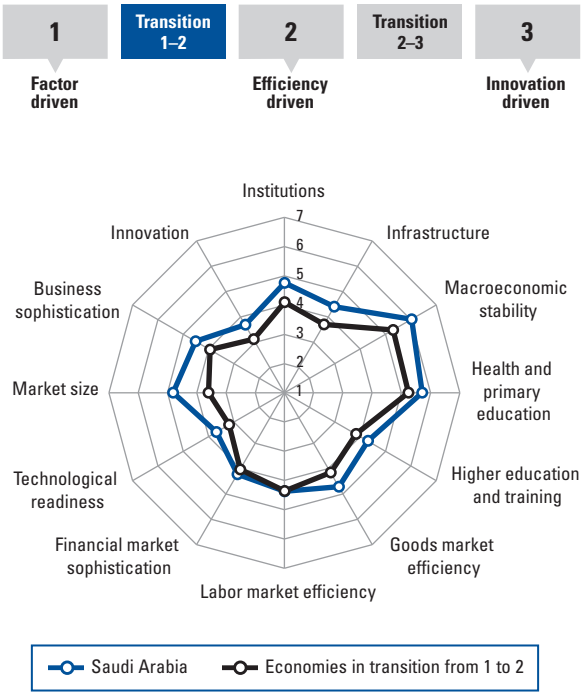
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



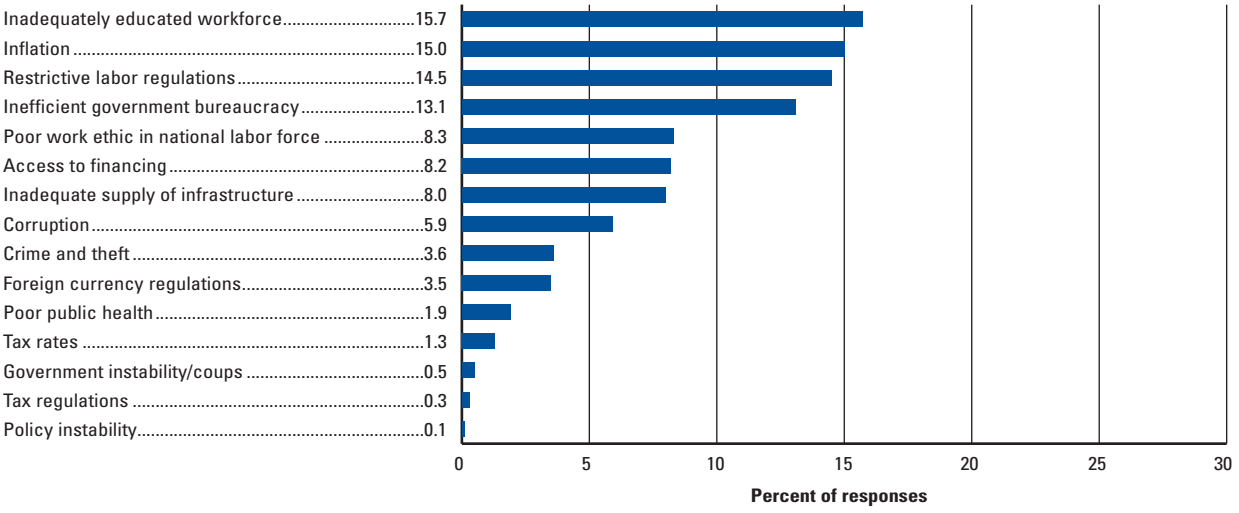
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**27**	**4.7**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	35	4.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**34**	**5.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	34	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	41	4.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	9	6.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	51	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**45**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	53	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	34	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	63	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	73	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	51	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	22	4.8
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Saudi Arabia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	44	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	38	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	37	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	19	■
1.05	Judicial independence	40	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	23	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	13	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	14	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	41	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	45	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	115	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	67	■
1.13	Organized crime	49	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	45	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	39	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	61	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	75	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	55	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	38	■
2.02	Quality of roads	37	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	57	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	45	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	47	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	27	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	35	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	73	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	7	■
3.02	National savings rate*	10	■
3.03	Inflation*	58	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	44	■
3.05	Government debt*	35	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	91	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	78	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	81	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	61	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	91	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	76	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	83	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	75	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	68	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	8	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	39	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	70	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	70	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	85	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	75	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	71	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	42	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	52	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	50	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	40	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	42	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	9	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	3	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	34	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	30	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	33	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	60	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	71	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	114	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	92	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	41	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	51	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	58	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	39	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	32	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	35	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	16	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	44	■
7.06	Firing costs*	97	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	40	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	87	■
7.09	Brain drain	16	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	134	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	63	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	43	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	39	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	38	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	90	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	39	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	63	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	88	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	41	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	44	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	43	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	40	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	54	■
9.06	Internet users*	65	■
9.07	Personal computers*	54	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	74	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	26	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	21	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	36	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	49	■
11.03	State of cluster development	36	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	51	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	33	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	15	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	32	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	50	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	68	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	37	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	47	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	43	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	37	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	15	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	43	■
12.07	Utility patents*	51	■

* Hard data

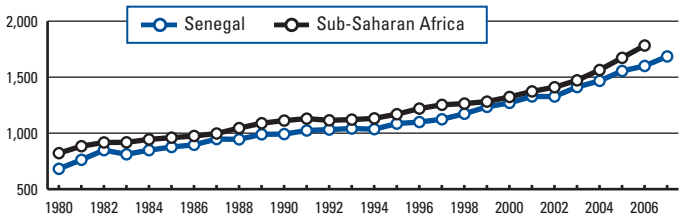
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Senegal

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 12.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 11.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 909.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.03

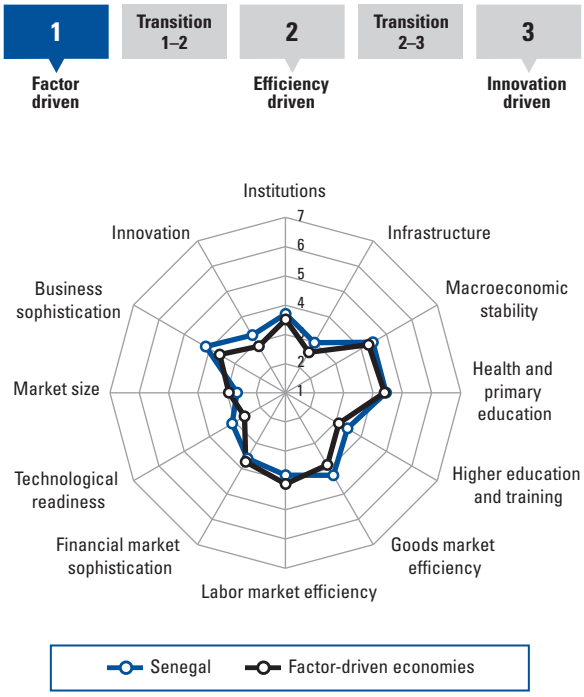
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



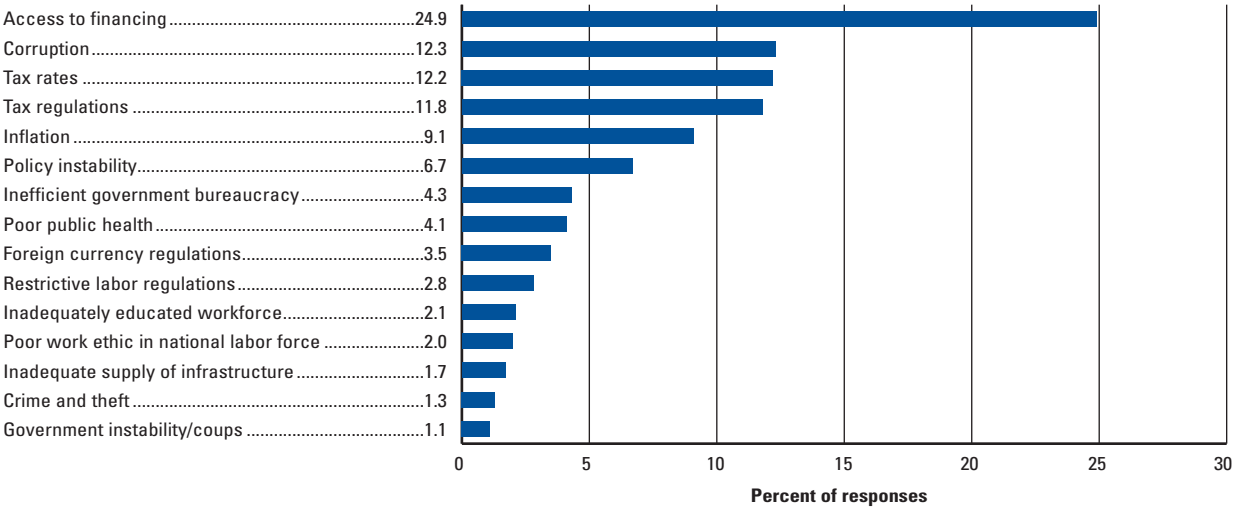
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**96**	**3.7**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	100	3.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**101**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	83	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	83	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	103	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	109	4.4
Efficiency enhancers	**96**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	92	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	60	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	120	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	111	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	81	3.1
10th pillar: Market size	105	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**59**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	65	4.2
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Senegal

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	76	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	65	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	122	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	88	■
1.05	Judicial independence	117	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	114	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	91	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	80	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	89	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	118	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	32	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	51	■
1.13	Organized crime	56	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	36	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	71	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	102	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	79	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	47	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	77	■
2.02	Quality of roads	78	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	93	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	73	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	59	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	69	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	118	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	112	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	123	■
3.02	National savings rate*	24	■
3.03	Inflation*	73	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	118	■
3.05	Government debt*	24	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	112	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	124	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	99	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	113	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	83	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	101	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	114	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	111	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	56	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	120	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	50	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	127	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	114	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	59	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	50	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	29	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	57	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	30	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	110	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	35	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	29	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	75	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	87	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	73	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	109	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	59	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	108	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	98	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	55	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	66	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	78	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	7	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	126	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	33	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	119	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	89	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	118	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	43	■
7.06	Firing costs*	69	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	113	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	107	■
7.09	Brain drain	128	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	81	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	93	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	104	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	133	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	127	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	97	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	118	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	33	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	100	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	39	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	19	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	70	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	84	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	103	■
9.06	Internet users*	103	■
9.07	Personal computers*	102	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	89	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	100	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	114	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	38	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	48	■
11.03	State of cluster development	69	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	90	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	58	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	16	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	86	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	57	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	111	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	78	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	64	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	68	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	71	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	24	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	37	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

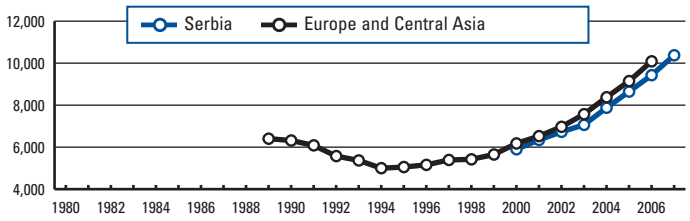
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Serbia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....7.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....41.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....5,595.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007.....n/a

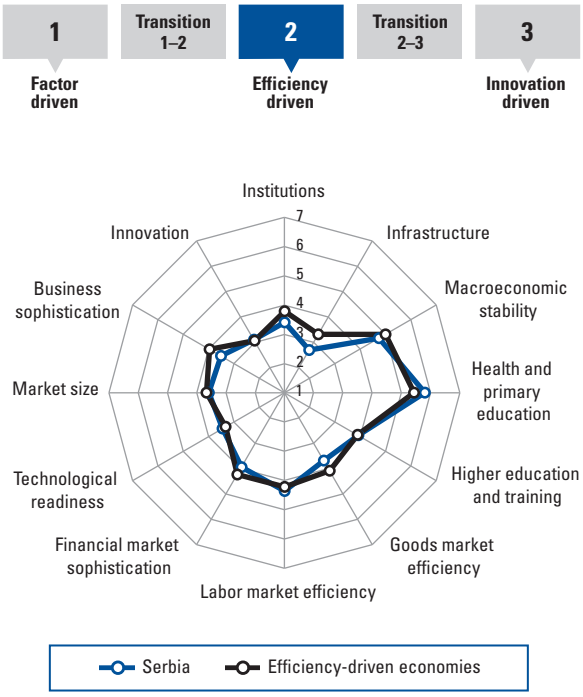
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



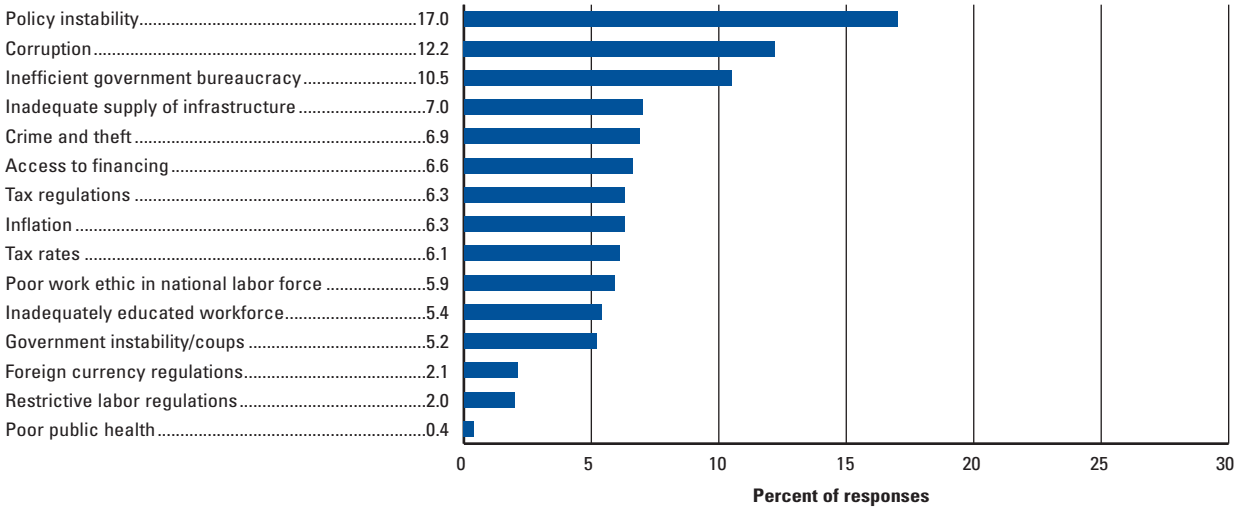
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**85**	**3.9**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	91	3.8
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**88**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	108	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	102	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	86	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	46	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	**78**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	70	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	115	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	66	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	89	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	61	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	65	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**91**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	100	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	70	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Serbia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	108	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	105	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	81	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	109	■
1.05	Judicial independence	106	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	109	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	87	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	132	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	102	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	82	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	90	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	64	■
1.13	Organized crime	97	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	67	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	96	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	96	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	119	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	132	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	119	■
2.02	Quality of roads	115	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	88	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	84	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	98	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	95	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	75	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	33	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	54	■
3.02	National savings rate*	125	■
3.03	Inflation*	84	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	90	■
3.05	Government debt*	71	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	39	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	70	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	48	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	55	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	39	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	55	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	48	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	34	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	82	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	64	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	56	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	49	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	31	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	87	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	79	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	74	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	121	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	128	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	131	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	129	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	73	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	39	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	91	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	48	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	89	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	96	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	55	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	109	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	112	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	96	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	105	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	102	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	111	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	47	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	75	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	93	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	32	■
7.06	Firing costs*	44	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	93	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	118	■
7.09	Brain drain	131	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	3	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	122	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	85	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	93	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	85	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	109	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	110	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	105	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	16	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	120	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	126	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	74	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	14	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	58	■
9.06	Internet users*	64	■
9.07	Personal computers*	35	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	37	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	61	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	84	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	91	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	109	■
11.03	State of cluster development	104	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	110	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	96	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	102	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	114	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	99	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	94	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	92	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	49	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	97	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	62	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	92	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	50	■
12.07	Utility patents*	49	■

* Hard data

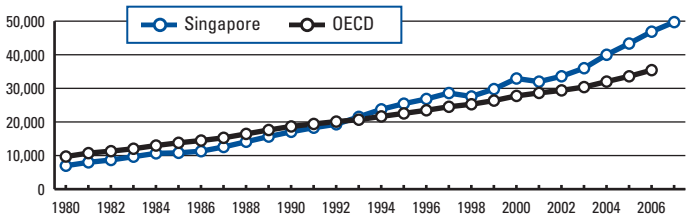
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Singapore

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 4.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 161.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 35,162.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.34

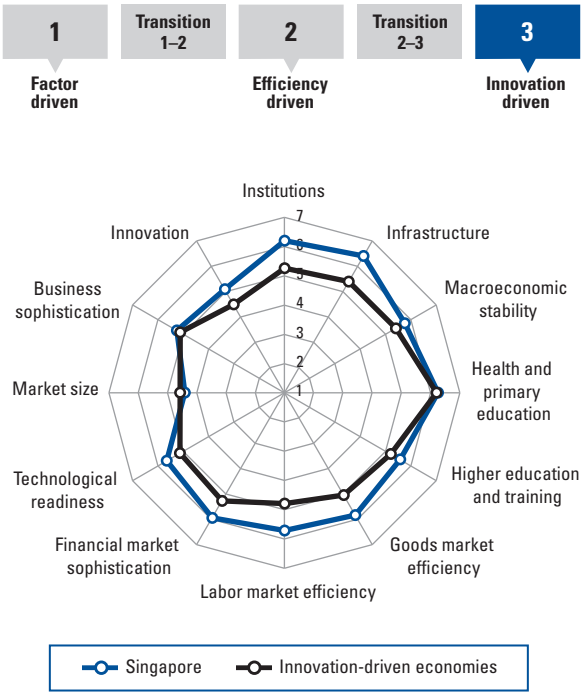
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



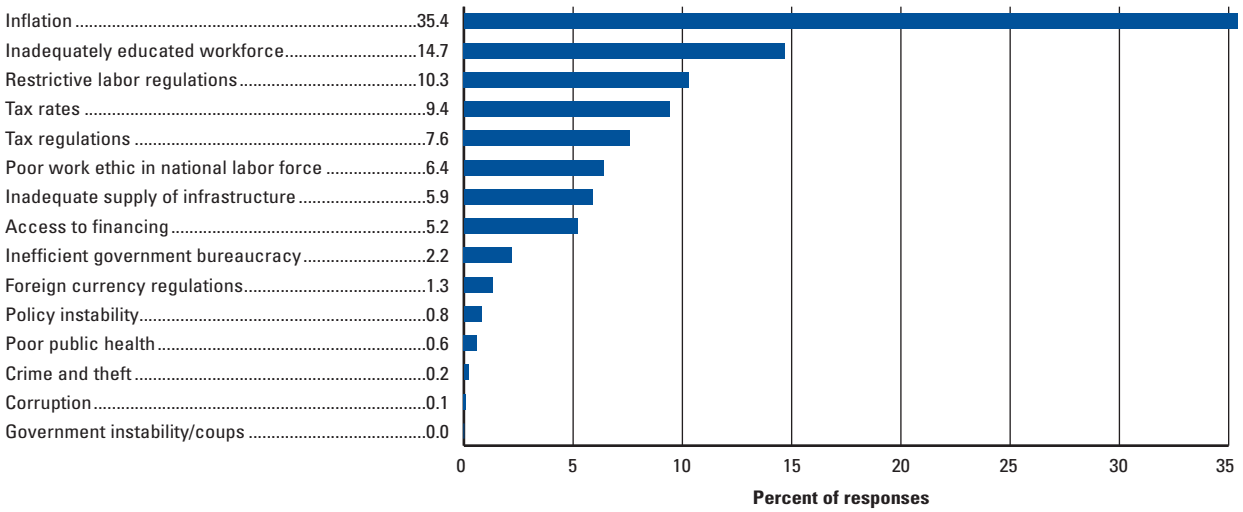
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**5**	**5.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	7	5.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	8	5.5
Basic requirements	**3**	**6.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	1	6.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	4	6.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	21	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	16	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**2**	**5.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	8	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	1	5.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	2	5.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	2	5.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	7	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	41	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**11**	**5.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	14	5.3
12th pillar: Innovation	11	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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Singapore

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	1	■
1.05	Judicial independence	15	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	1	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	1	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	2	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	1	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	76	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	9	■
1.13	Organized crime	8	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	6	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	5	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	7	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	6	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	8	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2	■
2.02	Quality of roads	3	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	10	■
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	13	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	30	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	9	■
3.02	National savings rate*	6	■
3.03	Inflation*	24	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	59	■
3.05	Government debt*	121	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	56	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	29	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	46	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	19	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	2	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	12	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	3	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	38	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	110	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	21	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	31	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	2	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	7	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	9	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	13	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	3	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	30	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	11	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	20	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	5	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	10	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	9	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	4	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	2	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	3	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	2	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	1	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	10	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	9	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	2	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	46	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	1	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	2	■
7.06	Firing costs*	7	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	2	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	8	■
7.09	Brain drain	13	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	83	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	10	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	18	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	11	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	12	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	7	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	2	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	13	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	7	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	3	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	14	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	13	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	3	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	1	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	15	■
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*	53	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	11	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	44	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	22	■
11.03	State of cluster development	3	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	16	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	14	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	57	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	14	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	17	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	15	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	19	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	13	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	10	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	5	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	1	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	22	■
12.07	Utility patents*	11	■

* Hard data

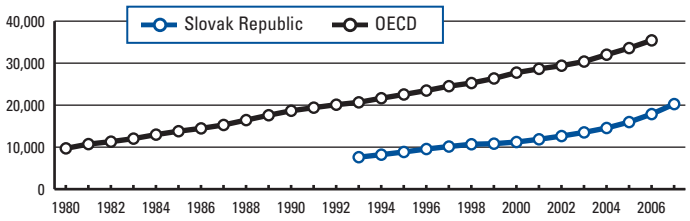
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Slovak Republic

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....5.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....75.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....13,857.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.17

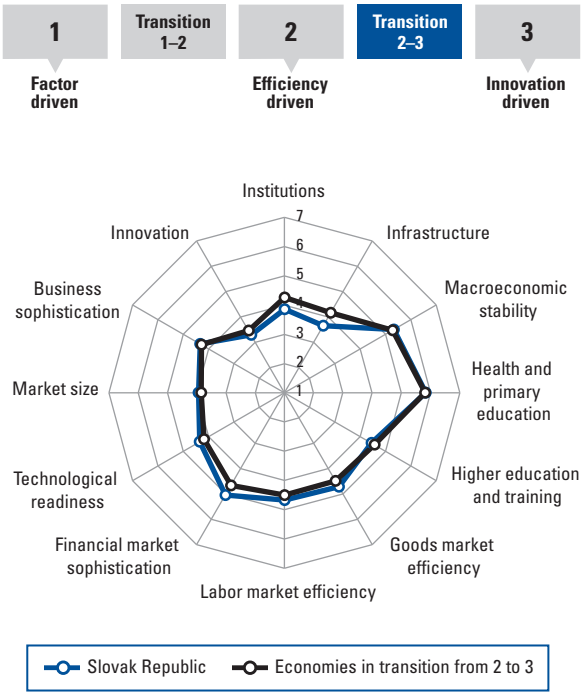
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



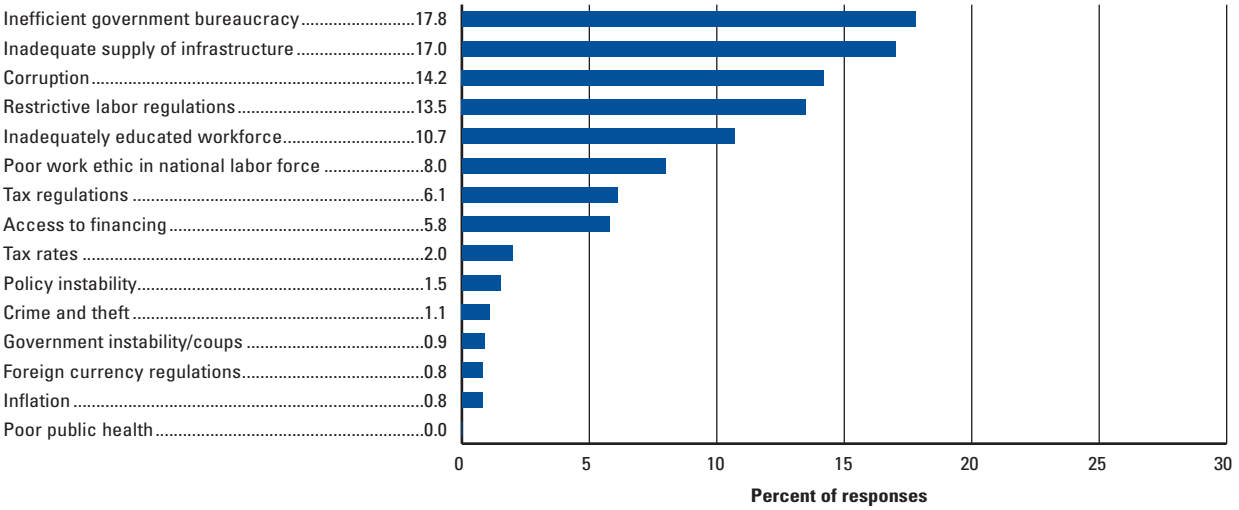
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**46**	**4.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	41	4.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	36	4.5
Basic requirements	**52**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	73	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	64	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	49	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	44	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	**32**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	45	4.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	35	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	36	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	31	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	36	4.3
10th pillar: Market size	56	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**53**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	53	4.3
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Slovak Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	55	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	59	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	76	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	115	■
1.05	Judicial independence	76	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	116	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	104	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	102	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	103	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	50	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	7	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	44	■
1.13	Organized crime	64	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	102	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	83	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	62	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	21	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	92	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	65	■
2.02	Quality of roads	82	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	29	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	56	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	109	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	102	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	27	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	60	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	90	■
3.02	National savings rate*	68	■
3.03	Inflation*	41	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	50	■
3.05	Government debt*	49	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	22	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	34	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	31	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	11	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	36	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	50	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	38	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	71	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	70	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	47	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	48	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	76	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	35	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	68	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	35	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	59	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	40	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	17	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	22	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	35	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	17	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	87	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	55	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	122	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	6	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	26	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	68	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	77	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	40	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	16	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	121	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	64	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	65	■
7.06	Firing costs*	19	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	3	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	34	■
7.09	Brain drain	100	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	49	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	41	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	101	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	20	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	40	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	20	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	81	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	23	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	76	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	3	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	46	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	37	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	62	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	3	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	41	■
9.06	Internet users*	34	■
9.07	Personal computers*	23	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	39	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	58	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	46	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	28	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	51	■
11.03	State of cluster development	70	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	107	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	50	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	90	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	42	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	51	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	29	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	56	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	81	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	55	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	56	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	97	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	29	■
12.07	Utility patents*	46	■

* Hard data

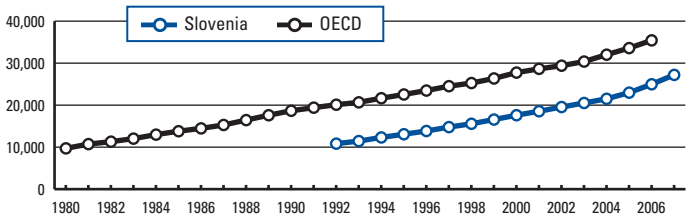
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Slovenia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 2.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 46.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 22,932.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.08

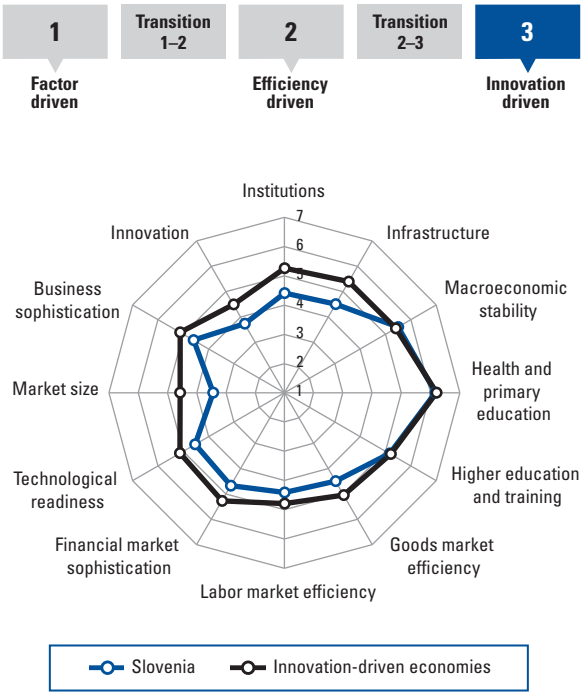
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



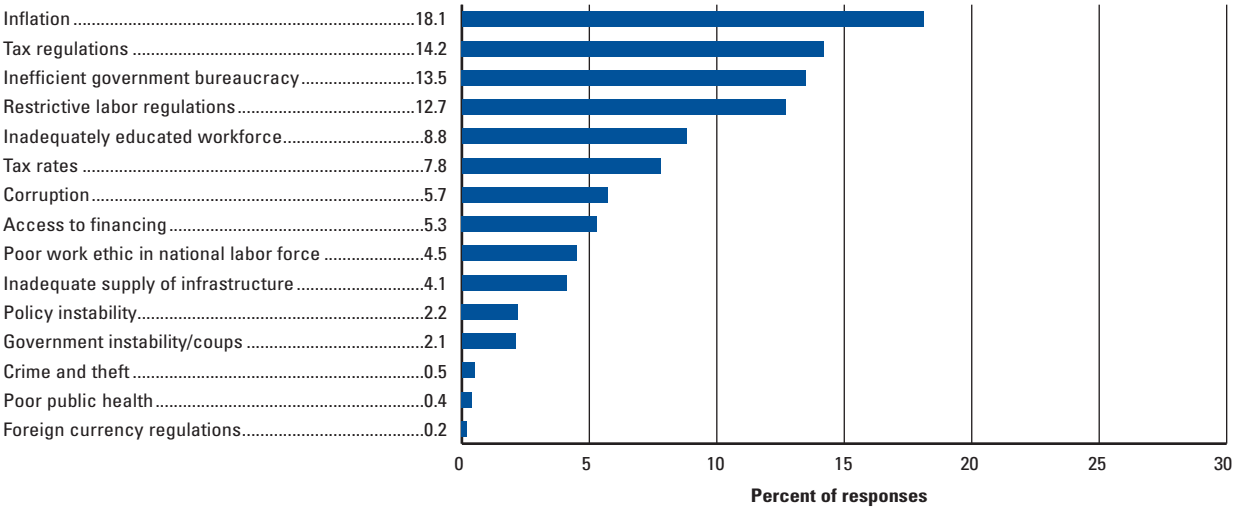
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**42**	**4.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	39	4.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	40	4.5
Basic requirements	**38**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	49	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	36	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	33	5.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	21	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**37**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	22	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	50	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	61	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	46	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	30	4.5
10th pillar: Market size	70	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**33**	**4.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	34	4.6
12th pillar: Innovation	33	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Slovenia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	57	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	41	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	44	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	47	■
1.05	Judicial independence	60	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	62	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	73	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	41	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	53	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	43	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	25	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	22	■
1.13	Organized crime	41	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	57	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	52	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	49	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	47	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	100	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	36	■
2.02	Quality of roads	41	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	43	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	39	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	63	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	115	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	32	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	29	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	62	■
3.02	National savings rate*	46	■
3.03	Inflation*	53	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	34	■
3.05	Government debt*	37	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	29	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	27	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	24	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	25	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	4	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	29	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	24	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	49	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	24	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	43	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	5	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	35	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	28	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	39	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	16	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	33	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	43	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	60	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	46	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	48	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	96	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	54	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	110	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	95	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	36	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	107	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	114	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	16	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	30	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	45	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	66	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	109	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	80	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	121	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	118	■
7.06	Firing costs*	74	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	37	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	69	■
7.09	Brain drain	45	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	23	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	53	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	76	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	27	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	42	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	56	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	19	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	69	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	70	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	48	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	60	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	25	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	125	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	38	■
9.06	Internet users*	13	■
9.07	Personal computers*	25	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	29	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	74	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	65	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	58	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	31	■
11.03	State of cluster development	48	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	27	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	24	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	34	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	34	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	40	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	64	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	20	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	28	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	27	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	31	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	89	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	85	■
12.07	Utility patents*	26	■

* Hard data

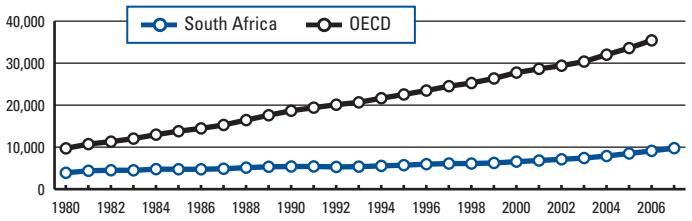
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

South Africa

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 47.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 282.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 5,906.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.72

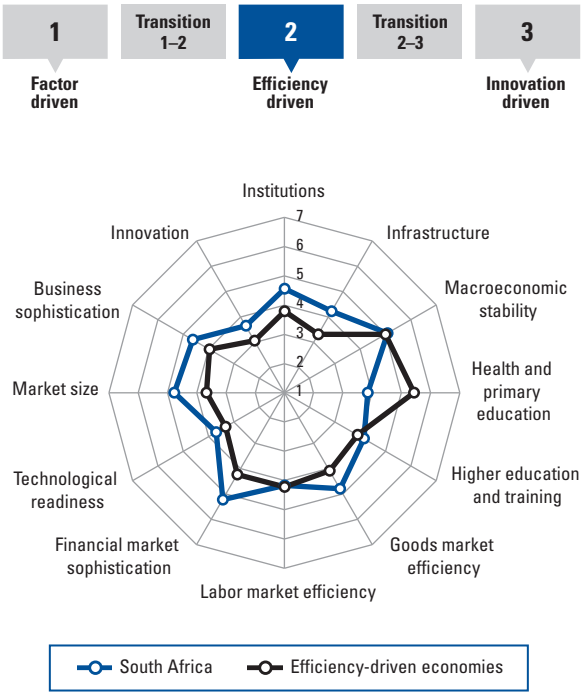
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



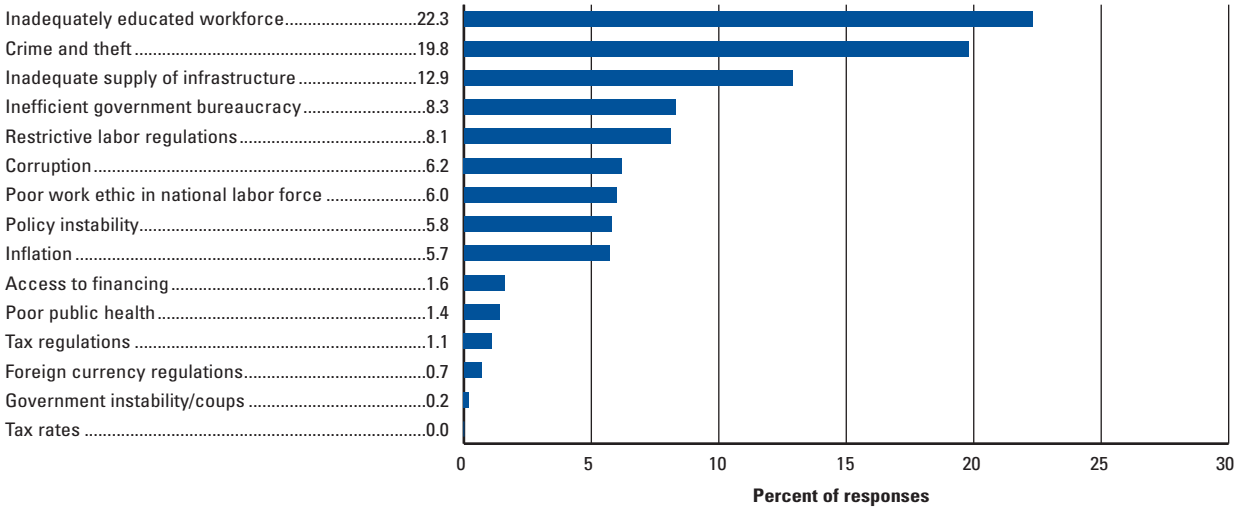
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**45**	**4.4**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	44	4.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	35	4.5
Basic requirements	**69**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	46	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	48	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	63	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	122	3.8
Efficiency enhancers	**35**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	57	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	31	4.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	88	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	24	5.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	49	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	23	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**36**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	33	4.6
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

South Africa

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	20	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	23	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	49	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	50	■
1.05	Judicial independence	30	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	50	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	29	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	95	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	20	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	29	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	36	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	134	■
1.13	Organized crime	126	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	109	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	42	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	8	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	13	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	46	■
2.02	Quality of roads	40	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	37	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	49	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	25	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	21	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	101	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	91	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	47	■
3.02	National savings rate*	102	■
3.03	Inflation*	91	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	45	■
3.05	Government debt*	54	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	95	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	85	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	129	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	134	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	133	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	132	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	101	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	121	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	104	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	97	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	32	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	44	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	93	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	110	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	132	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	25	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	91	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	29	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	15	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	59	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	33	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	13	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	25	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	45	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	70	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	12	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	43	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	75	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	58	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	77	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	58	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	78	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	28	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	119	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	123	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	14	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	81	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	129	■
7.06	Firing costs*	39	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	81	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	16	■
7.09	Brain drain	72	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	103	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	12	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	4	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	31	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	29	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	111	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	9	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	15	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	5	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	37	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	32	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	34	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	38	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	48	■
9.06	Internet users*	95	■
9.07	Personal computers*	68	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	77	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	22	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	36	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	43	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	24	■
11.03	State of cluster development	40	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	72	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	75	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	37	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	43	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	15	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	22	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	36	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	31	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	28	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	28	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	63	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	110	■
12.07	Utility patents*	39	■

* Hard data

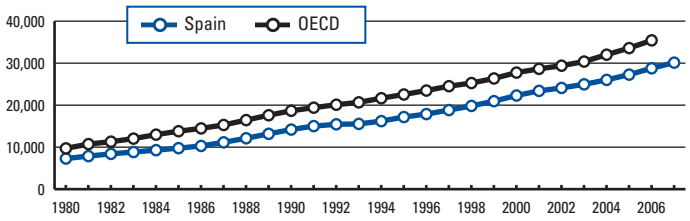
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Spain

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 43.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 1,439.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 32,067.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 2.09

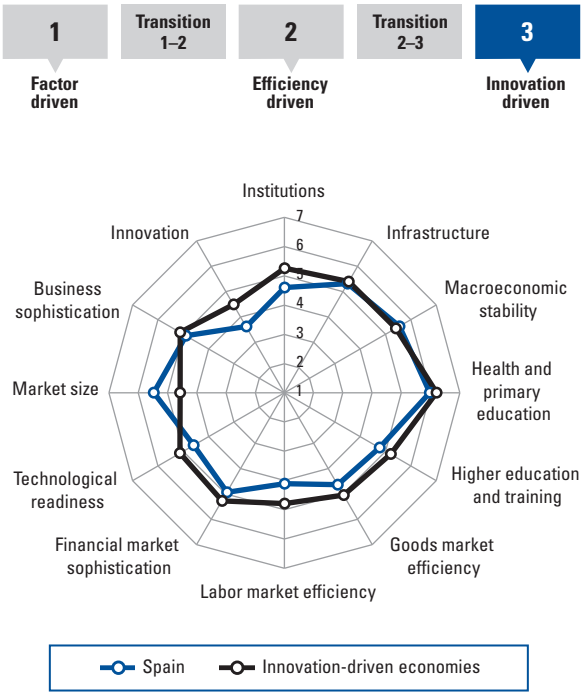
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



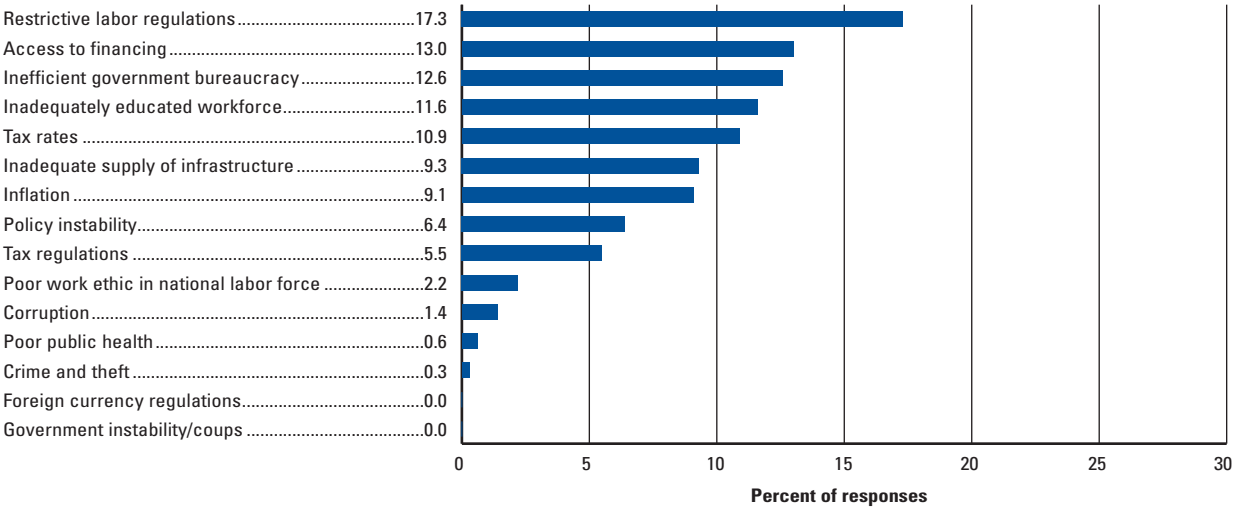
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**29**	**4.7**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	29	4.7
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	29	4.7
Basic requirements	**27**	**5.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	43	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	22	5.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	30	5.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	35	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	**25**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	30	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	41	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	96	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	36	4.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	29	4.6
10th pillar: Market size	12	5.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**29**	**4.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	24	4.9
12th pillar: Innovation	39	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	42	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	34	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	32	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	39	■
1.05	Judicial independence	56	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	43	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	28	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	94	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	43	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	89	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	108	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	59	■
1.13	Organized crime	54	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	26	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	33	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	37	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	36	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	53	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	27	■
2.02	Quality of roads	30	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	19	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	33	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	34	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	7	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	38	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	21	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	32	■
3.02	National savings rate*	72	■
3.03	Inflation*	44	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	76	■
3.05	Government debt*	75	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	43	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	31	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	51	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	41	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	79	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	5	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	55	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	4	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	78	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	4	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	18	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	52	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	78	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	6	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	43	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	37	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	63	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	15	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	15	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	33	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	75	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	110	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	102	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	92	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	45	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	63	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	76	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	40	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	43	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	31	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	74	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	104	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	117	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	114	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	116	■
7.06	Firing costs*	85	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	84	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	33	■
7.09	Brain drain	28	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	78	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	23	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	55	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	47	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	32	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	72	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	20	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	46	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	40	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	57	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	35	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	58	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	22	■
9.06	Internet users*	32	■
9.07	Personal computers*	30	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	25	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	11	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	19	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	10	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	25	■
11.03	State of cluster development	37	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	28	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	21	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	32	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	28	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	14	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	40	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	30	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	55	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	39	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	46	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	55	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	38	■
12.07	Utility patents*	28	■

* Hard data

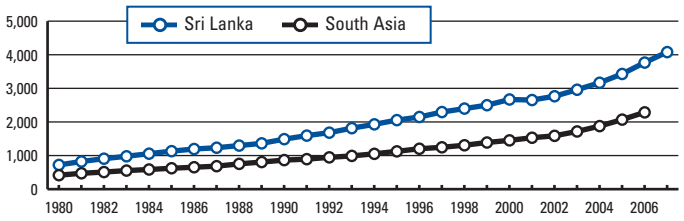
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Sri Lanka

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....21.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....30.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....1,506.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.13

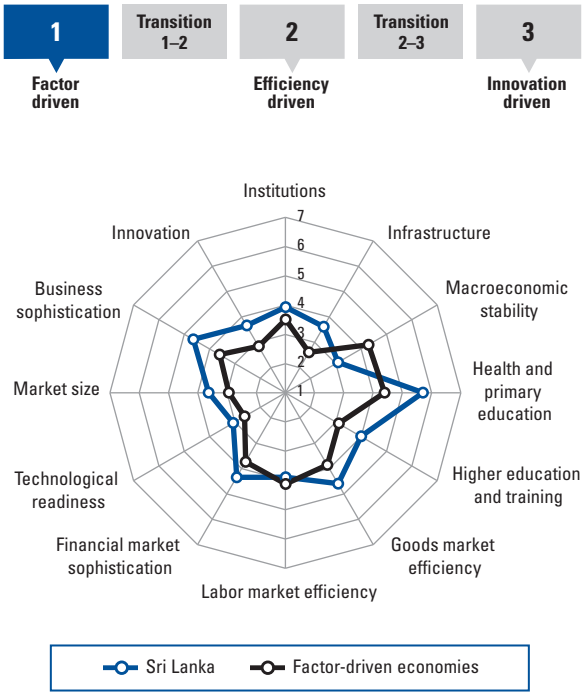
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



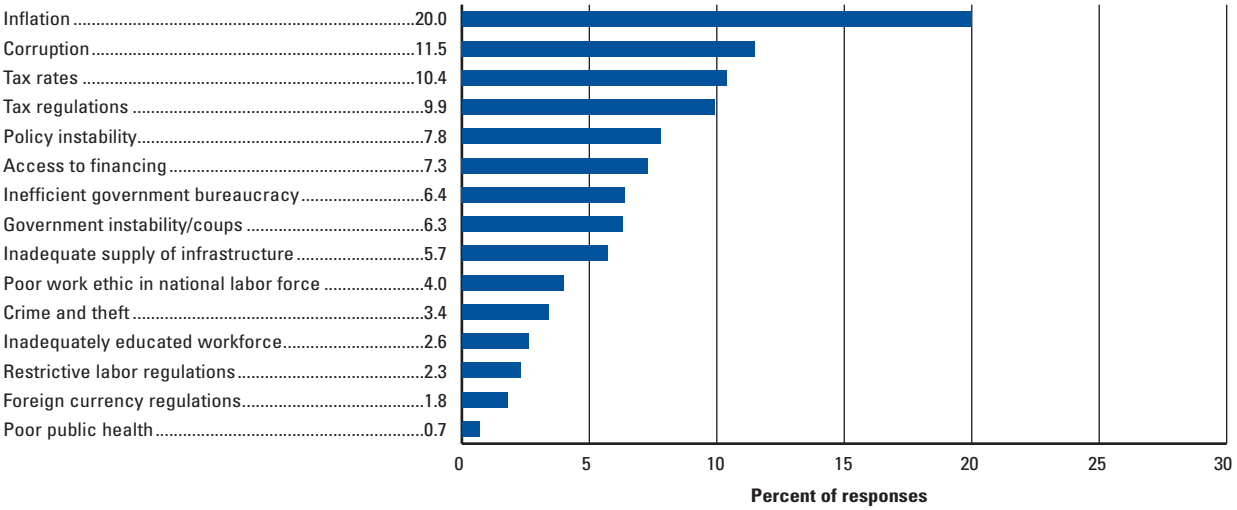
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**77**	**4.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	70	4.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	81	3.8
Basic requirements	**92**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	66	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	65	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	132	3.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	53	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**74**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	65	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	42	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	115	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	65	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	82	3.1
10th pillar: Market size	64	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**34**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	32	4.6
12th pillar: Innovation	36	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Sri Lanka

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	60	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	56	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	61	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	77	■
1.05	Judicial independence	58	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	72	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	74	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	44	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	57	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	88	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	133	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	94	■
1.13	Organized crime	88	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	93	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	81	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	39	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	32	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	44	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	62	■
2.02	Quality of roads	63	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	46	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	44	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	65	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	60	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	72	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	93	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	130	■
3.02	National savings rate*	54	■
3.03	Inflation*	133	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	99	■
3.05	Government debt*	118	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	73	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	92	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	59	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	70	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	39	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	54	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	66	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	42	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	37	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	109	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	66	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	102	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	44	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	41	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	41	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	77	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	41	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	59	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	33	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	41	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	37	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	59	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	112	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	9	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	90	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	70	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	97	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	88	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	70	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	27	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	71	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	32	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	33	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	76	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	76	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	60	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	40	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	75	■
7.06	Firing costs*	123	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	53	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	43	■
7.09	Brain drain	54	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	116	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	51	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	40	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	49	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	54	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	87	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	70	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	39	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	54	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	45	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	59	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	47	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	102	■
9.06	Internet users*	117	■
9.07	Personal computers*	94	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	98	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	62	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	74	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	49	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	47	■
11.03	State of cluster development	28	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	31	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	30	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	19	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	49	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	37	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	44	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	34	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	36	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	32	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	36	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	51	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	30	■
12.07	Utility patents*	71	■

* Hard data

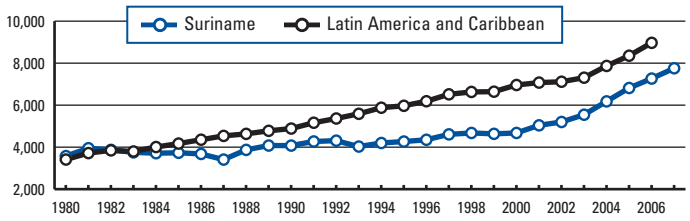
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Suriname

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 0.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 2.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 4,577.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.01

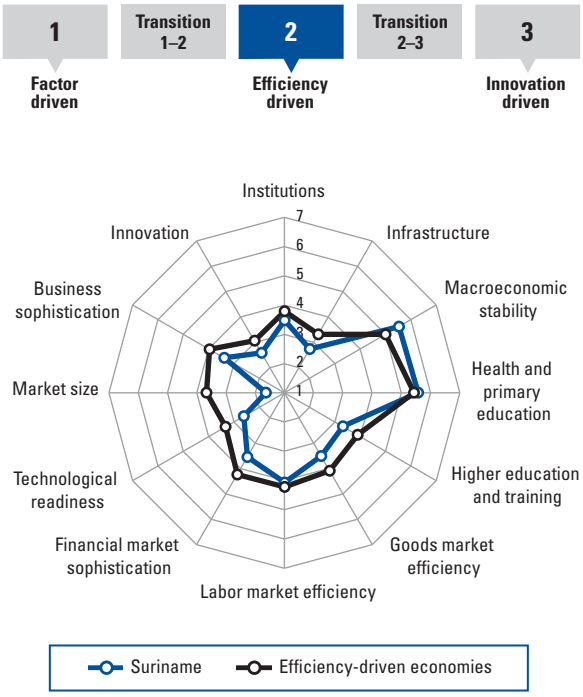
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



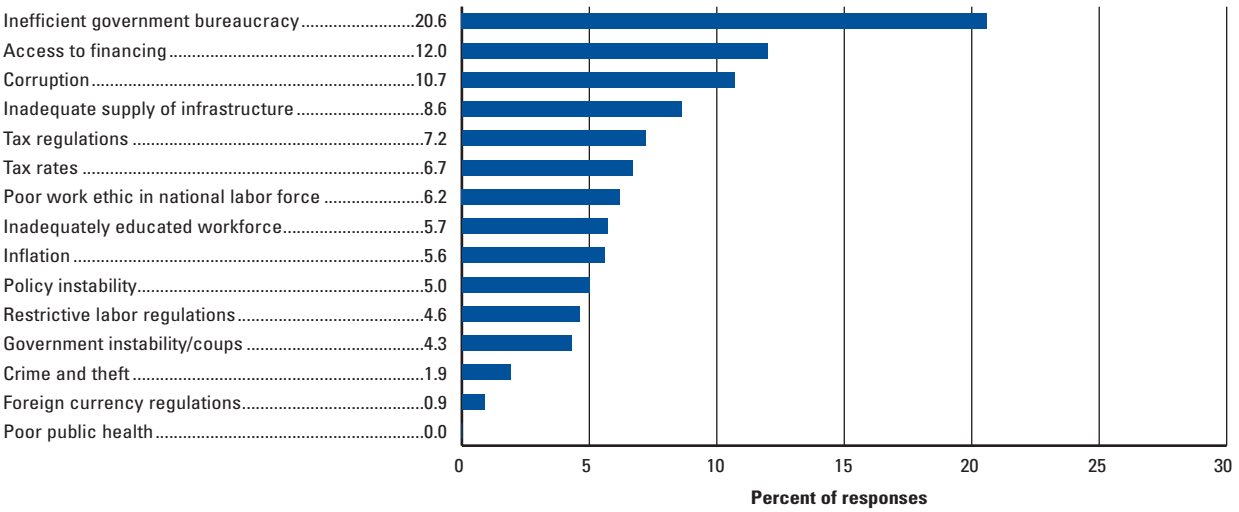
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**103**	**3.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	113	3.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	103	3.5
Basic requirements	**73**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	99	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	99	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	32	5.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	63	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**127**	**3.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	100	3.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	125	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	104	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	114	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	108	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	130	1.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**117**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	113	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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Suriname

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	106	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	128	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	63	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	114	■
1.05	Judicial independence	50	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	106	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	105	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	108	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	83	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	123	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	77	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	100	■
1.13	Organized crime	79	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	55	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	105	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	123	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	100	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	134	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	92	■
2.02	Quality of roads	84	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	106	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	106	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	124	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	108	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	98	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	69	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	22	■
3.02	National savings rate*	21	■
3.03	Inflation*	80	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	93	■
3.05	Government debt*	31	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	80	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	114	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	63	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	73	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	106	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	118	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	91	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	89	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	77	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	40	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	n/a	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	86	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	97	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	101	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	87	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	99	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	110	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	123	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	108	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	94	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	86	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	128	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	108	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	15	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	108	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	128	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	123	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	40	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	85	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	108	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	127	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	128	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	112	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	98	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	125	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	51	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	1	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	29	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	132	■
7.06	Firing costs*	45	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	97	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	106	■
7.09	Brain drain	96	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	114	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	105	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	98	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	125	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	129	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	99	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	127	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	60	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	111	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	121	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	122	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	134	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	113	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	61	■
9.06	Internet users*	91	■
9.07	Personal computers*	88	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	80	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	131	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	124	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	119	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	96	■
11.03	State of cluster development	118	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	112	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	127	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	80	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	96	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	108	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	105	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	104	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	111	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	89	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	97	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	128	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	118	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

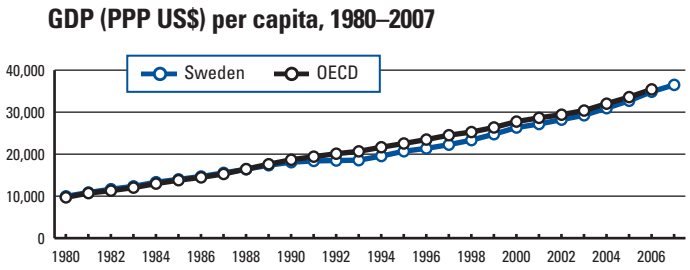
* Hard data

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

Sweden

Key indicators

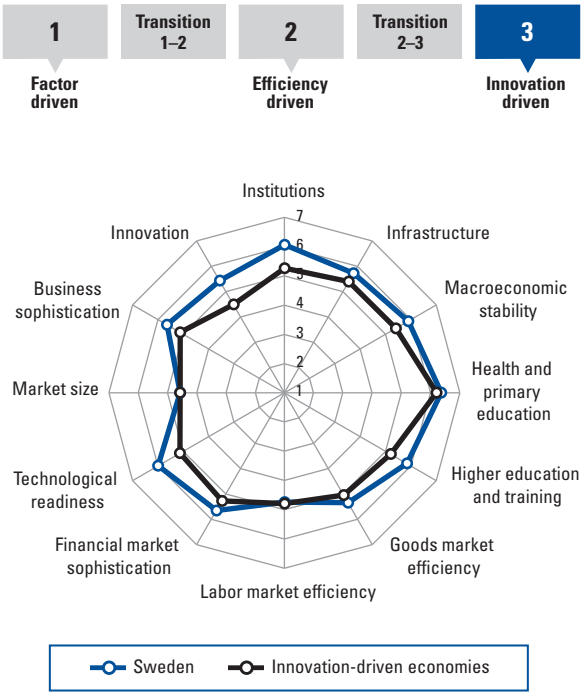
Total population (millions), 2007 .....9.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....455.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....49,654.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.51



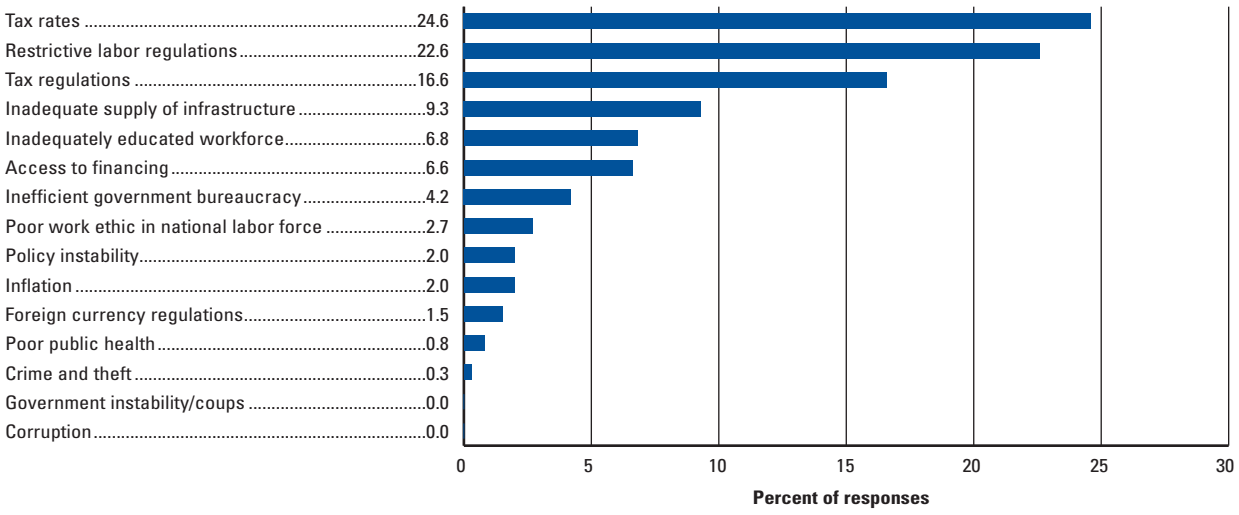
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**4**	**5.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	4	5.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	9	5.4
Basic requirements	**6**	**6.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	4	6.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	13	5.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	15	5.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	8	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	**9**	**5.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	3	5.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	7	5.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	26	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	8	5.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	2	6.0
10th pillar: Market size	30	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**6**	**5.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	7	5.6
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Sweden

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	7	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	9	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	6	■
1.05	Judicial independence	3	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	18	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	43	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	7	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	3	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	40	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	26	■
1.13	Organized crime	22	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	12	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	1	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	12	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	1	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	1	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	12	■
2.02	Quality of roads	18	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	11	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	13	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	18	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	38	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	9	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	6	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	26	■
3.02	National savings rate*	45	■
3.03	Inflation*	14	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	13	■
3.05	Government debt*	84	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	4	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	6	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	8	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	4	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	5	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	19	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	52	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	6	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	16	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	9	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	12	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	39	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	15	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	4	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	7	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	4	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	14	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	12	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	126	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	103	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	4	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	30	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	23	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	9	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	9	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	6	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	130	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	116	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	77	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	102	■
7.06	Firing costs*	45	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	59	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	1	■
7.09	Brain drain	18	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	8	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	5	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	2	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	8	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	5	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	3	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	39	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	2	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	1	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	2	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	5	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	45	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	23	■
9.06	Internet users*	5	■
9.07	Personal computers*	4	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	8	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	32	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	28	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	19	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	8	■
11.03	State of cluster development	14	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	1	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	17	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	2	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	8	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	1	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	11	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	3	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	8	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4	■
12.07	Utility patents*	8	■

* Hard data

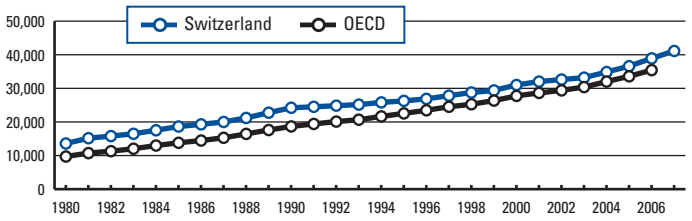
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Switzerland

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....7.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....423.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....58,083.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.46

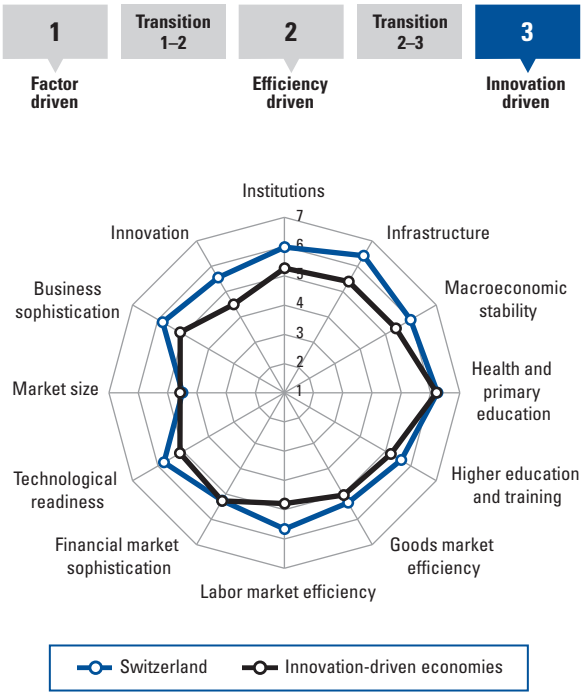
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



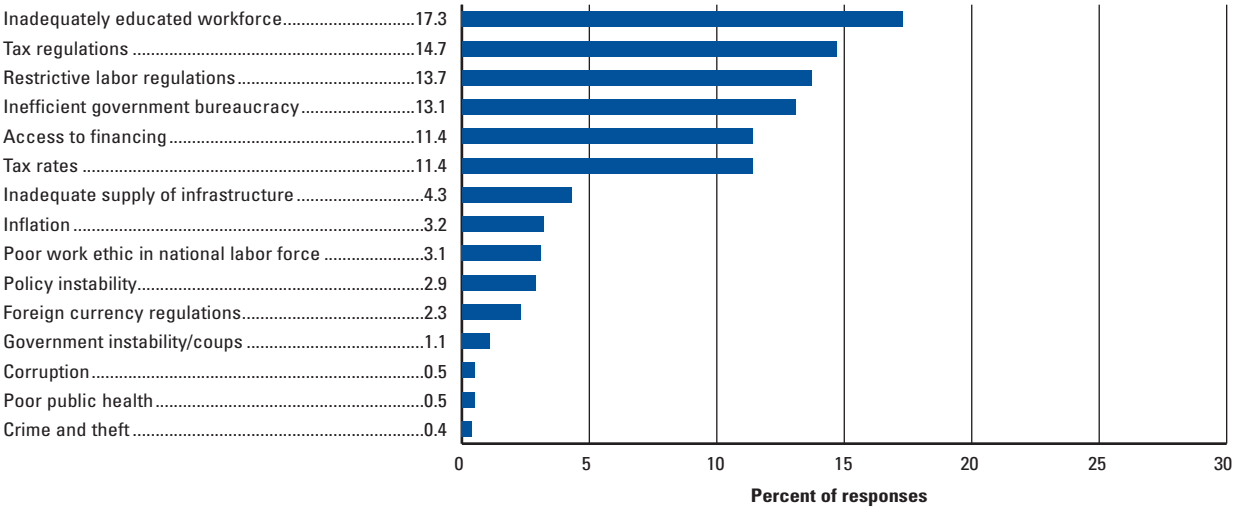
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**2**	**5.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	2	5.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	4	5.5
Basic requirements	**2**	**6.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	5	6.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	3	6.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	10	6.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	17	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**8**	**5.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	7	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	6	5.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	3	5.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	21	5.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	5	5.8
10th pillar: Market size	35	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**2**	**5.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	2	5.8
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Switzerland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	1	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	1	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	5	■
1.05	Judicial independence	7	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	8	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	11	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	11	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	3	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	7	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	37	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	17	■
1.13	Organized crime	19	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	3	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	9	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	19	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	16	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	21	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	1	■
2.02	Quality of roads	2	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	17	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	6	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	26	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	1	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	34	■
3.02	National savings rate*	18	■
3.03	Inflation*	8	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	1	■
3.05	Government debt*	99	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	15	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	7	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	13	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	20	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	86	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	10	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	2	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	4	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	92	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	38	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	52	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	45	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	3	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	2	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	8	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	2	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	2	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	20	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	19	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	15	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	18	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	42	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	118	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	90	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	38	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	32	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	23	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	20	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	3	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	1	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	25	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	60	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	18	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	3	■
7.06	Firing costs*	19	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	5	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	13	■
7.09	Brain drain	5	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	28	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	1	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	29	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	32	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	23	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	11	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	118	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	16	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	6	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	7	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	10	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	33	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	29	■
9.06	Internet users*	17	■
9.07	Personal computers*	3	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	7	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	37	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	30	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	3	■
11.03	State of cluster development	9	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	5	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	3	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	4	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	5	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	1	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	2	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	26	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	16	■
12.07	Utility patents*	6	■

* Hard data

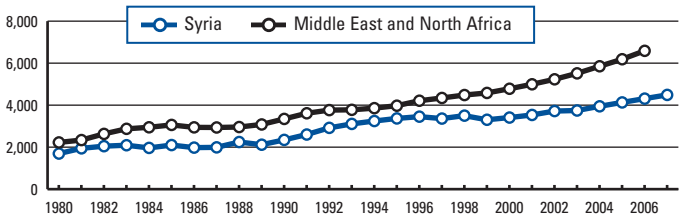
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Syria

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 20.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 37.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 1,945.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.14

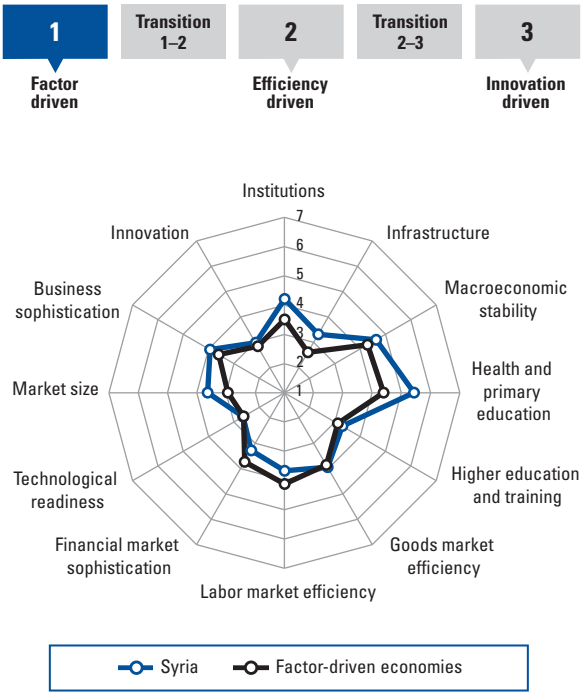
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



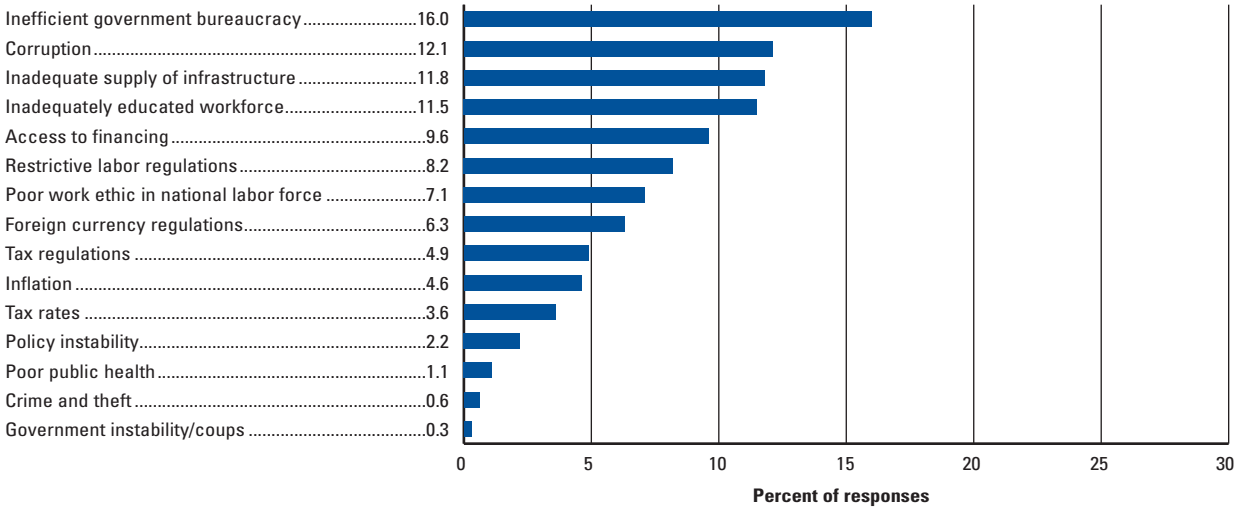
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**78**	**4.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	80	3.9
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**71**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	54	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	74	3.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	93	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	70	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	**104**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	101	3.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	92	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	123	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	121	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	107	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	63	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**80**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	76	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	84	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Syria

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	30	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	54	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	100	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	49	■
1.05	Judicial independence	77	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	71	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	65	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	63	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	69	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	106	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	10	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	1	■
1.13	Organized crime	6	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	69	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	55	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	116	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	109	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	50	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	69	■
2.02	Quality of roads	65	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	49	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	97	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	90	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	78	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	86	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	72	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	121	■
3.02	National savings rate*	63	■
3.03	Inflation*	88	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	20	■
3.05	Government debt*	67	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	38	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	63	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	20	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	52	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	60	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	66	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	84	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	56	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	108	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	94	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	96	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	91	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	60	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	95	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	123	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	95	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	112	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	62	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	71	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	71	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	29	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	76	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	108	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	96	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	46	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	112	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	133	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	128	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	108	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	99	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	57	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	112	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	79	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	65	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	69	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	65	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	106	■
7.06	Firing costs*	97	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	105	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	119	■
7.09	Brain drain	113	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	118	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	128	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	121	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	101	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	103	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	116	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	103	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	117	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	80	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	87	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	127	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	110	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	105	■
9.06	Internet users*	93	■
9.07	Personal computers*	74	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	107	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	64	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	68	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	39	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	71	■
11.03	State of cluster development	97	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	113	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	64	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	6	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	78	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	113	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	92	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	117	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	89	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	115	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	100	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	90	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	40	■
12.07	Utility patents*	80	■

* Hard data

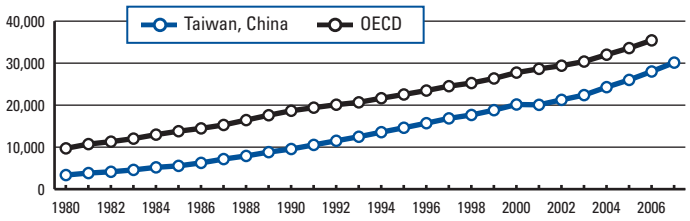
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Taiwan, China

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 22.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 383.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 16,606.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 1.06

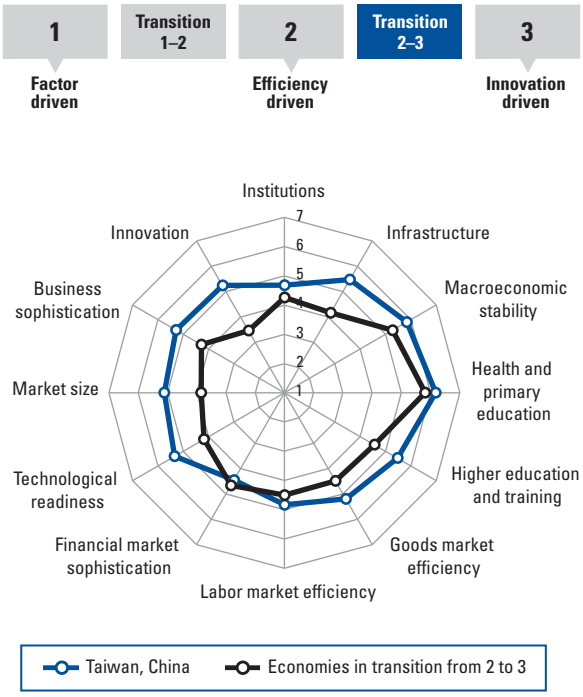
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



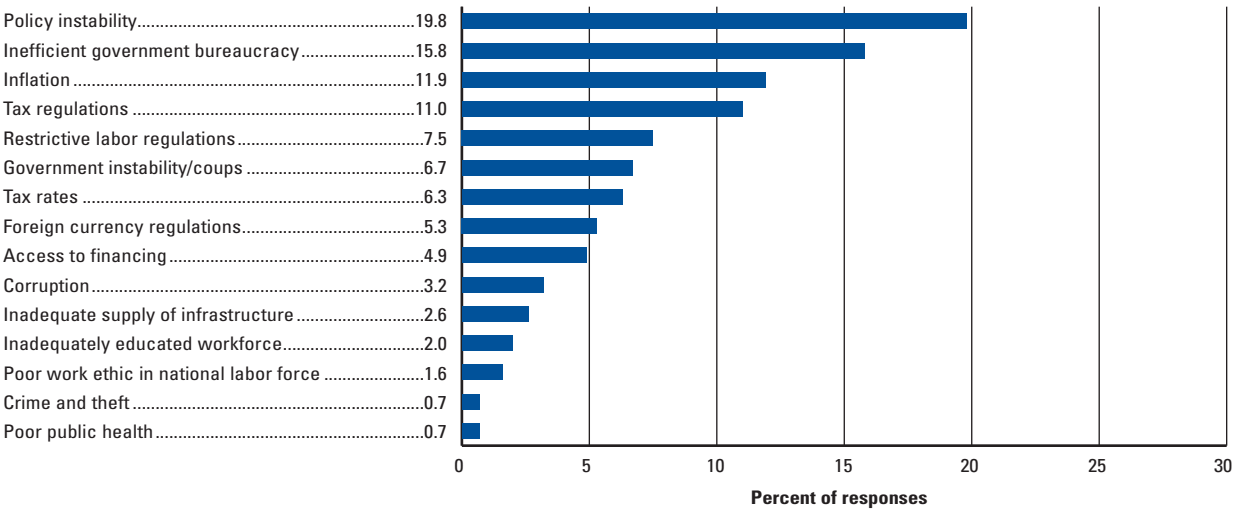
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**17**	**5.2**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	14	5.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	13	5.3
Basic requirements	**20**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	40	4.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	19	5.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	18	5.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	20	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**18**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	13	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	14	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	21	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	58	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	15	5.3
10th pillar: Market size	16	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**8**	**5.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	12	5.3
12th pillar: Innovation	7	5.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Taiwan, China

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	34	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	28	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	38	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	54	■
1.05	Judicial independence	49	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	36	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	30	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	22	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	46	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	23	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	60	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	35	■
1.13	Organized crime	46	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	40	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	40	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	53	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	39	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	63	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	22	■
2.02	Quality of roads	20	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	9	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	18	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	32	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	25	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	30	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	4	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	46	■
3.02	National savings rate*	31	■
3.03	Inflation*	17	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	11	■
3.05	Government debt*	61	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	44	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	62	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	53	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	82	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	47	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	49	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	25	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	36	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	26	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	9	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	29	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	31	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	4	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	25	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	9	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	33	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	14	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	19	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	16	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	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	26	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	26	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	57	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	103	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	50	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	54	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	67	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	62	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	64	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	15	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	4	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	3	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	12	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	12	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	46	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	104	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	25	■
7.06	Firing costs*	108	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	4	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	35	■
7.09	Brain drain	27	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	72	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	45	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	9	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	38	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	14	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	78	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	117	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	52	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	23	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	10	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	28	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	22	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	28	■
9.06	Internet users*	12	■
9.07	Personal computers*	9	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	19	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	18	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	13	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	26	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	15	■
11.03	State of cluster development	1	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	24	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	17	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	11	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	13	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	33	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	33	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	16	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	21	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	16	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	10	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	12	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	8	■
12.07	Utility patents*	1	■

* Hard data

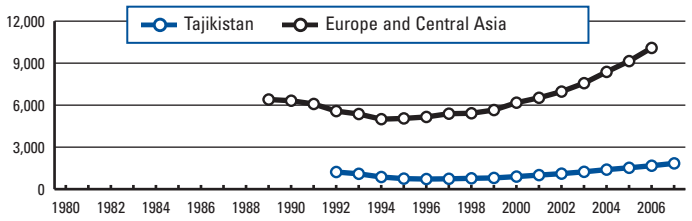
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Tajikistan

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....6.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....3.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....578.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.02

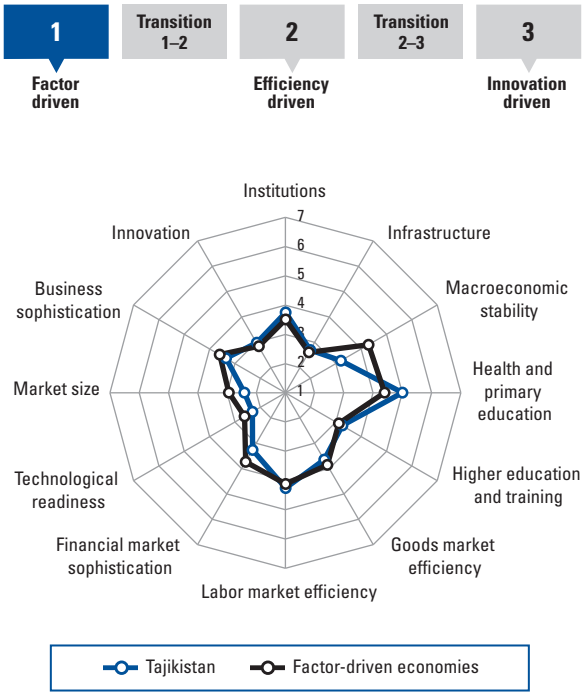
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



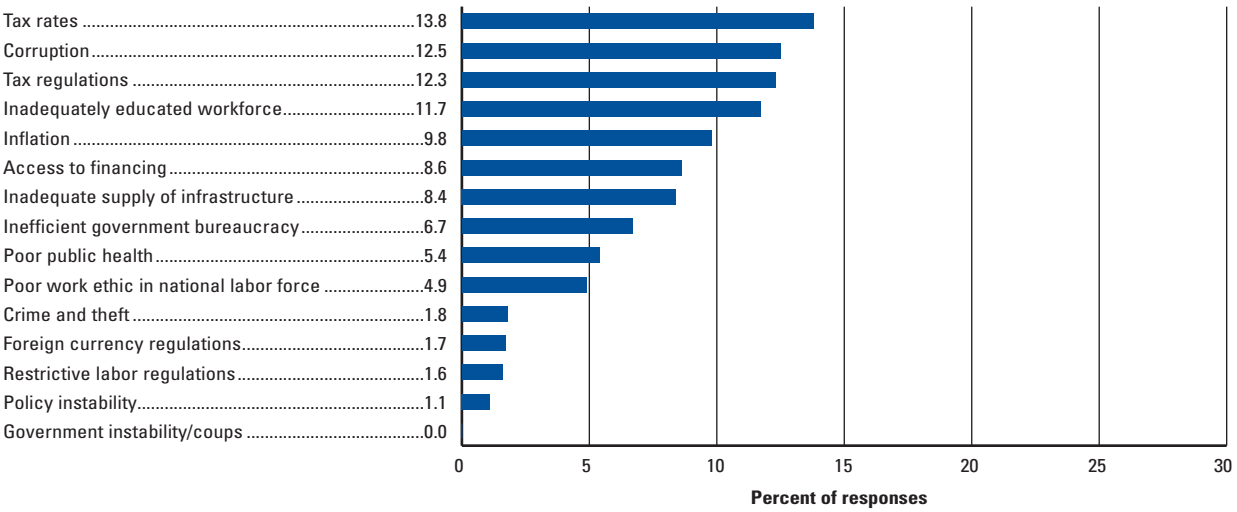
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**116**	**3.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	117	3.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	96	3.6
Basic requirements	**112**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	78	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	101	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	131	3.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	101	5.0
Efficiency enhancers	**124**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	104	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	118	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	78	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	123	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	128	2.3
10th pillar: Market size	115	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**103**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	116	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	85	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Tajikistan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	88	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	97	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	51	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	58	■
1.05	Judicial independence	81	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	64	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	68	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	97	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	63	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	102	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	88	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	60	■
1.13	Organized crime	74	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	75	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	113	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	130	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	87	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	97	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	81	■
2.02	Quality of roads	103	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	42	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	133	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	112	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	101	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	131	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	104	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	128	■
3.02	National savings rate*	131	■
3.03	Inflation*	128	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	123	■
3.05	Government debt*	62	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	111	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	95	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	106	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	107	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	84	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	68	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	108	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	101	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	108	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	29	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	95	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	81	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	86	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	96	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	113	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	125	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	88	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	132	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	105	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	110	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	99	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	100	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	101	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	123	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	108	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	104	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	109	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	127	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	69	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	112	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	110	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	107	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	75	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	111	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	61	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	64	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	101	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	108	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	13	■
7.06	Firing costs*	35	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	27	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	102	■
7.09	Brain drain	95	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	69	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	118	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	111	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	103	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	110	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	94	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	128	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	123	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	118	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	125	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	119	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	104	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	101	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	131	■
9.06	Internet users*	134	■
9.07	Personal computers*	112	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	123	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	120	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	107	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	118	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	122	■
11.03	State of cluster development	125	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	94	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	97	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	58	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	76	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	124	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	113	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	61	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	68	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	107	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	91	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	61	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	98	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

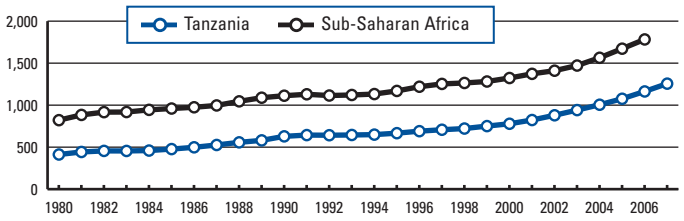
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Tanzania

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 39.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 16.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 415.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.07

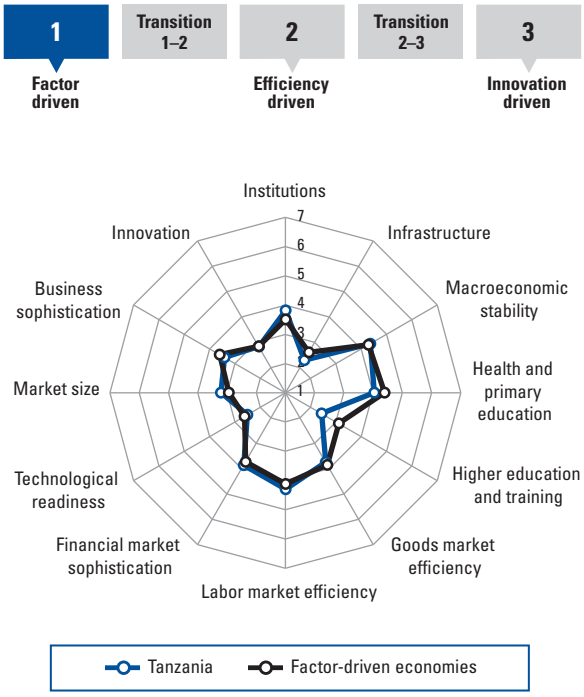
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



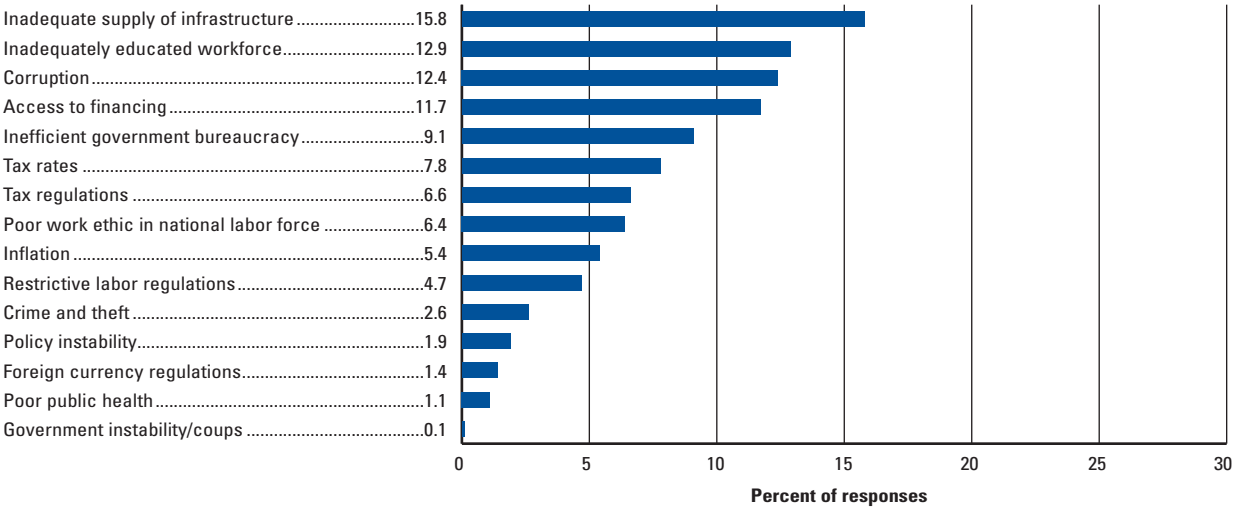
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**113**	**3.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	104	3.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	97	3.6
Basic requirements	**114**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	76	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	118	2.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	108	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	117	4.0
Efficiency enhancers	**108**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	132	2.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	111	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	73	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	94	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	117	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	80	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**106**	**3.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	109	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	101	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Tanzania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	100	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	101	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	103	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	60	■
1.05	Judicial independence	66	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	76	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	56	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	56	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	78	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	74	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	64	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	86	■
1.13	Organized crime	51	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	70	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	80	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	87	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	64	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	85	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	112	■
2.02	Quality of roads	109	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	79	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	113	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	111	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	87	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	122	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	129	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	117	■
3.02	National savings rate*	128	■
3.03	Inflation*	89	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	92	■
3.05	Government debt*	25	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	127	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	133	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	127	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	118	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	123	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	126	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	113	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	123	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	120	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	22	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	112	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	134	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	130	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	95	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	125	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	122	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	128	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	107	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	95	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	111	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	111	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	89	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	71	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	67	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	103	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	66	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	81	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	78	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	82	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	68	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	41	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	124	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	117	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	110	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	100	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	102	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	65	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	121	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	98	■
7.06	Firing costs*	57	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	106	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	60	■
7.09	Brain drain	89	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	4	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	111	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	88	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	94	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	111	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	86	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	94	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	94	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	94	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	112	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	110	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	89	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	116	■
9.06	Internet users*	122	■
9.07	Personal computers*	116	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	126	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	75	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	98	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	116	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	123	■
11.03	State of cluster development	79	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	97	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	118	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	120	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	124	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	115	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	83	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	119	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	60	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	114	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	85	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	105	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	104	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

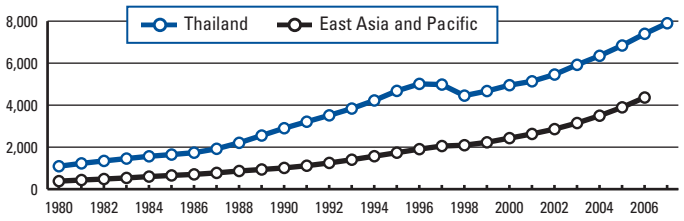
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Thailand

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 65.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 245.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 3,736.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.80

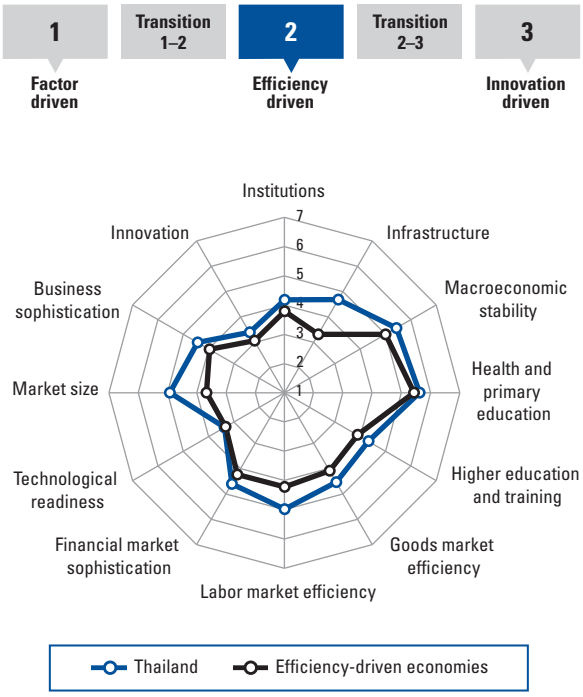
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



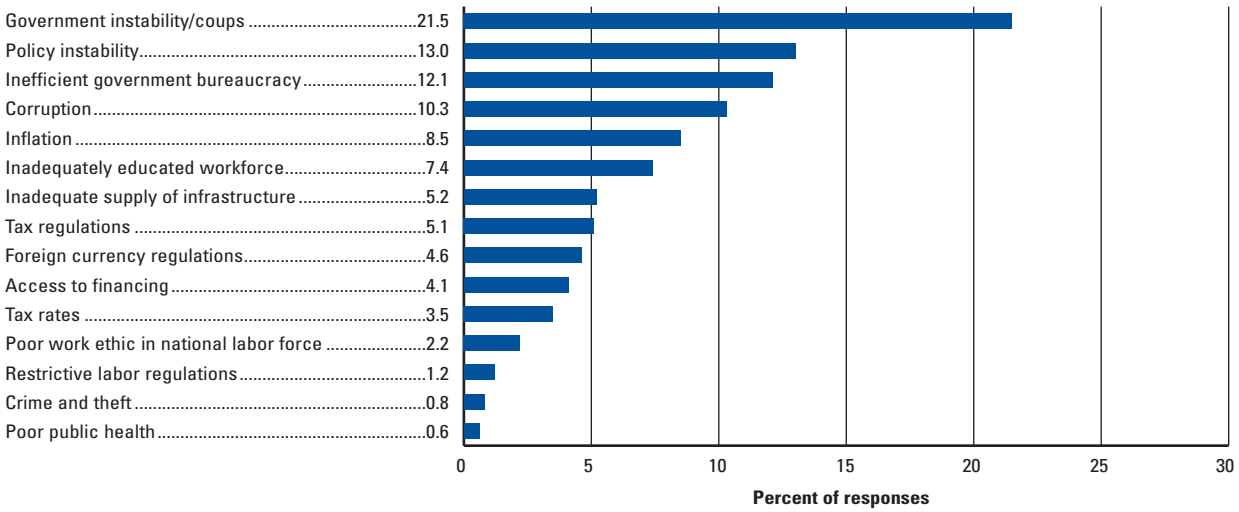
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**34**	**4.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	28	4.7
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	28	4.8
Basic requirements	**43**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	57	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	29	4.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	41	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	58	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**36**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	51	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	46	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	13	5.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	49	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	66	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	21	4.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**46**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	46	4.4
12th pillar: Innovation	54	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Thailand

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	61	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	55	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	56	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	64	■
1.05	Judicial independence	53	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	49	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	34	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	47	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	49	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	60	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	107	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	50	■
1.13	Organized crime	63	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	71	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	69	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	58	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	66	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	46	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	35	■
2.02	Quality of roads	32	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	48	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	48	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	28	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	16	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	43	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	86	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	96	■
3.02	National savings rate*	23	■
3.03	Inflation*	30	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	48	■
3.05	Government debt*	66	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	60	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	93	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	57	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	96	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	97	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	108	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	70	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	66	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	64	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	61	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	46	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	85	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	44	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	53	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	55	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	49	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	42	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	58	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	51	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	45	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	60	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	66	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	27	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	49	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	44	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	77	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	52	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	101	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	81	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	89	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	68	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	52	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	26	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	44	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	17	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	91	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	20	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	21	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	39	■
7.06	Firing costs*	84	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	43	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	59	■
7.09	Brain drain	31	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	38	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	37	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	31	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	44	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	53	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	104	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	26	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	75	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	36	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	50	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	61	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	61	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	48	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	72	■
9.06	Internet users*	78	■
9.07	Personal computers*	72	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	94	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	23	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	18	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	25	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	40	■
11.03	State of cluster development	31	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	67	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	54	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	83	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	68	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	47	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	67	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	64	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	57	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	54	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	38	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	48	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	56	■
12.07	Utility patents*	69	■

* Hard data

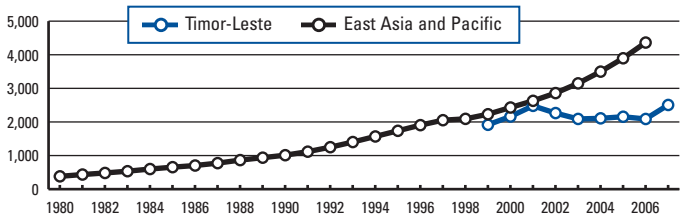
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Timor-Leste

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 1.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 0.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 440.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... n/a

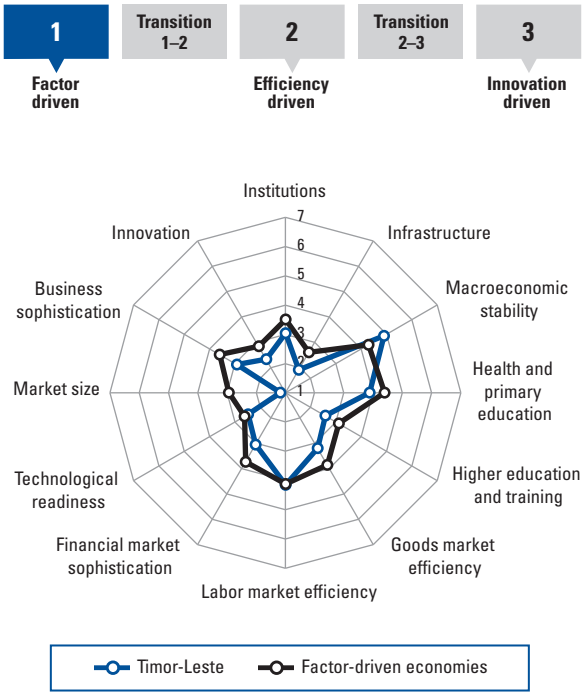
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



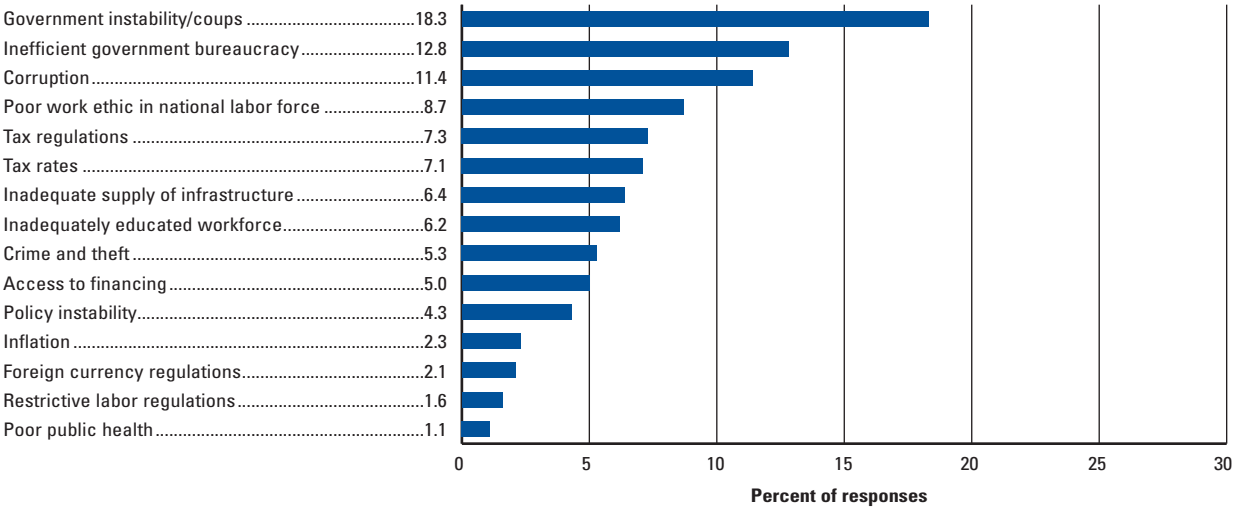
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**129**	**3.2**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	127	3.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	120	3.1
Basic requirements	**128**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	125	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	131	1.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	73	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	121	3.9
Efficiency enhancers	**132**	**2.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	128	2.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	130	3.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	90	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	129	3.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	118	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	134	1.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**133**	**2.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	134	2.9
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Timor-Leste

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	131	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	118	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	104	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	71	■
1.05	Judicial independence	104	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	84	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	94	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	64	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	92	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	127	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	126	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	119	■
1.13	Organized crime	115	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	99	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	129	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	134	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	133	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	127	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	131	■
2.02	Quality of roads	130	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	95	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	129	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	131	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	n/a	
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	127	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	n/a	
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	n/a	
3.02	National savings rate*	n/a	
3.03	Inflation*	94	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	121	■
3.05	Government debt*	1	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	134	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	115	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	134	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	130	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	117	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	102	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	96	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	132	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	121	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	n/a	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	106	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	105	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	127	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	134	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	134	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	129	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	133	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	116	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	134	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	132	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	126	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	77	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	16	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	119	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	110	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	134	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	n/a	
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	115	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	124	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	120	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	130	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	132	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	118	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	114	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	1	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	57	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	83	■
7.06	Firing costs*	28	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	116	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	131	■
7.09	Brain drain	93	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	85	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	131	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	128	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	84	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	96	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	89	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	98	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	130	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	124	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	119	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	130	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	132	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	124	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	129	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	132	■
9.06	Internet users*	104	■
9.07	Personal computers*	n/a	
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	n/a	
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	132	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	134	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	132	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	134	■
11.03	State of cluster development	108	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	57	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	115	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	134	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	119	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	134	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	121	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	115	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	132	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	120	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	130	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	109	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	133	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

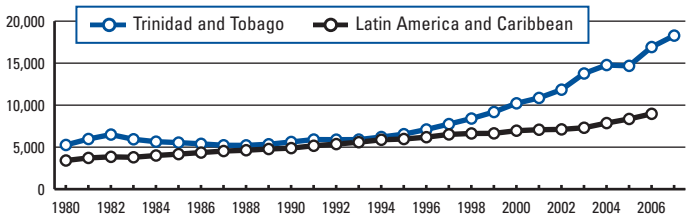
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Trinidad and Tobago

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 1.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 20.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 15,904.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.04

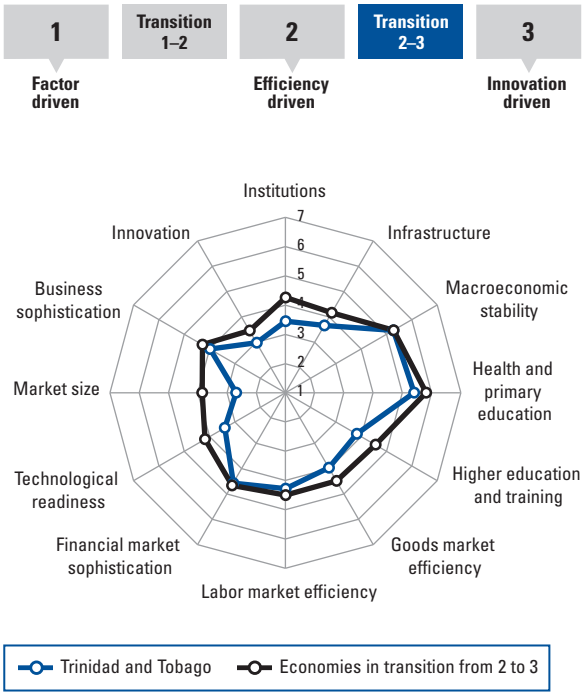
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



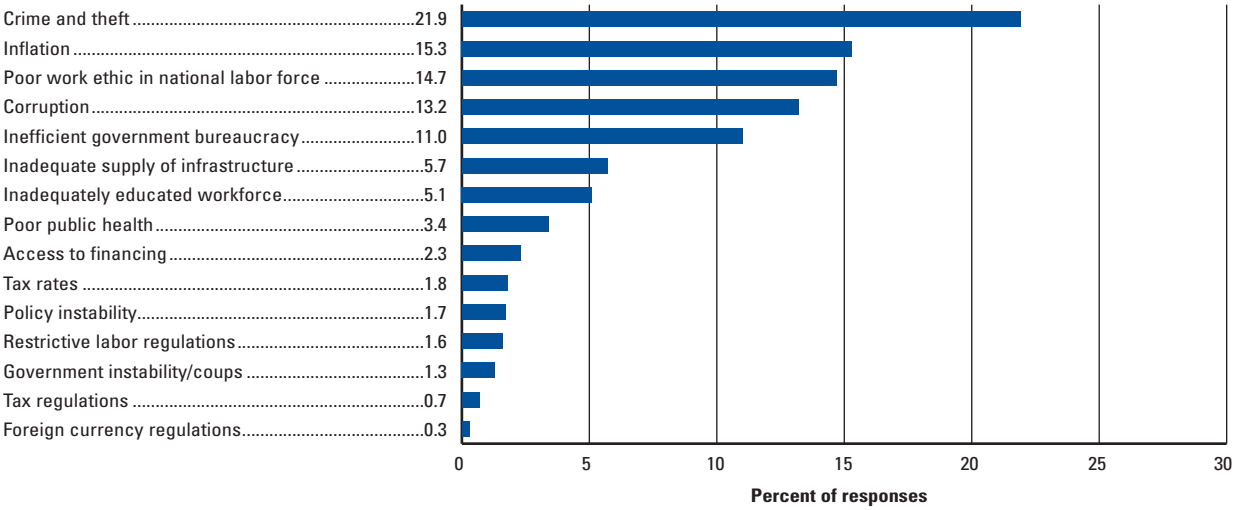
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**92**	**3.9**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	84	3.9
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	76	3.9
Basic requirements	**65**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	104	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	63	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	51	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	72	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	**80**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	78	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	90	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	76	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	52	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	63	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	103	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**79**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	73	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	86	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Trinidad and Tobago

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	68	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	85	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	99	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	116	■
1.05	Judicial independence	79	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	120	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	121	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	88	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	74	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	62	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	97	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	130	■
1.13	Organized crime	122	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	125	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	106	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	45	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	99	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	83	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	60	■
2.02	Quality of roads	71	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	89	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	67	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	85	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	62	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	55	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	42	■
3.02	National savings rate*	22	■
3.03	Inflation*	96	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	75	■
3.05	Government debt*	46	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	70	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	71	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	16	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	121	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	109	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	67	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	87	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	50	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	106	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	73	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	90	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	101	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	42	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	43	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	37	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	72	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	91	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	65	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	75	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	110	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	109	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	23	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	29	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	58	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	96	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	111	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	49	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	63	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	49	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	26	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	129	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	124	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	76	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	131	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	82	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	12	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	8	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	80	■
7.06	Firing costs*	92	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	117	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	55	■
7.09	Brain drain	85	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	100	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	60	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	79	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	57	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	70	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	30	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	15	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	32	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	78	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	69	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	69	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	102	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	46	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	65	■
9.06	Internet users*	58	■
9.07	Personal computers*	47	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	64	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	112	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	86	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	87	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	77	■
11.03	State of cluster development	63	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	119	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	81	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	76	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	57	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	69	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	86	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	111	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	69	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	84	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	67	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	121	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	55	■
12.07	Utility patents*	52	■

* Hard data

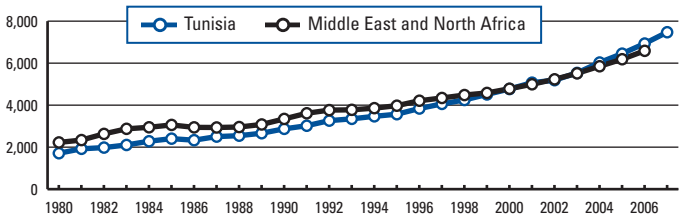
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Tunisia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....10.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....35.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....3,397.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.12

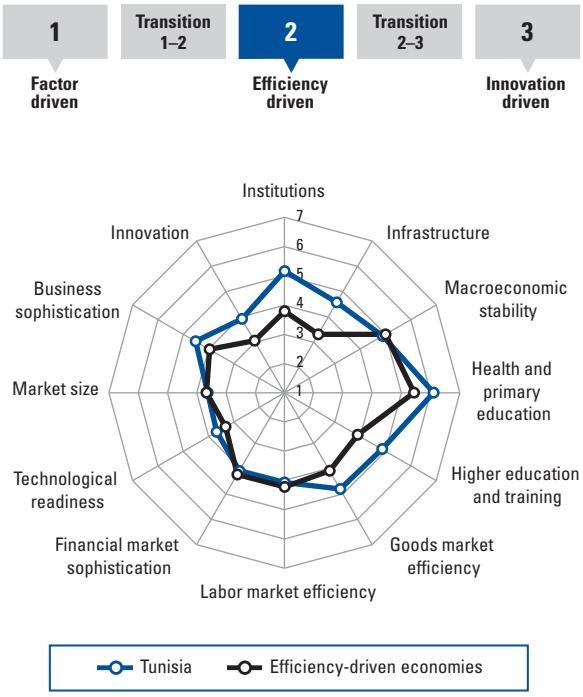
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



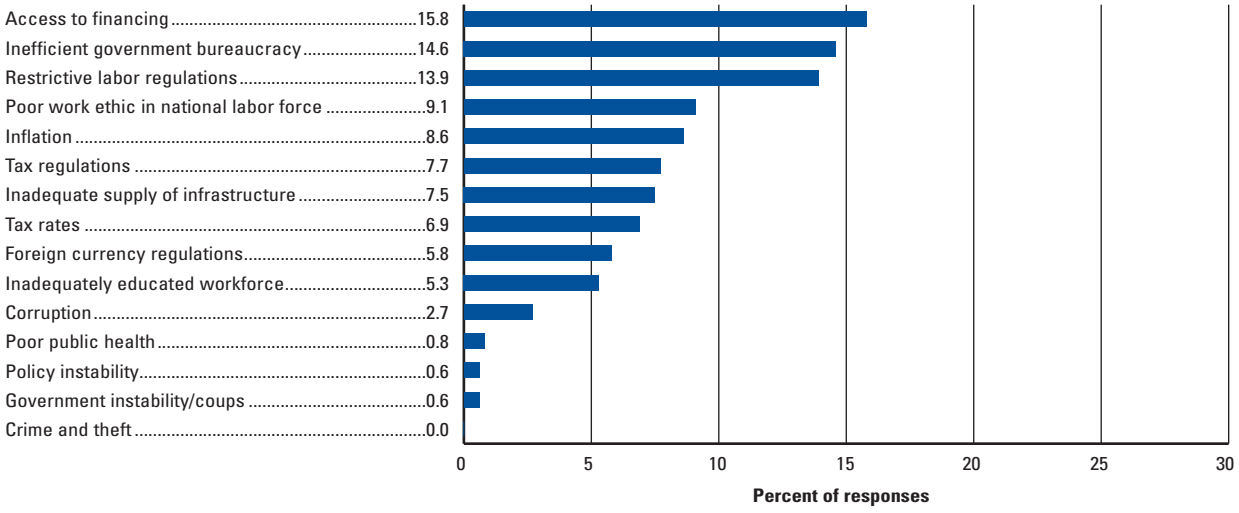
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**36**	**4.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	32	4.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	33	4.6
Basic requirements	**35**	**5.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	22	5.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	34	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	75	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	27	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**53**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	27	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	30	4.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	103	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	77	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	52	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	62	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**30**	**4.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	40	4.5
12th pillar: Innovation	27	3.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Tunisia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	33	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	40	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	24	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	16	■
1.05	Judicial independence	39	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	14	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	2	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	16	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	25	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	15	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	58	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	30	■
1.13	Organized crime	44	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	24	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	29	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	50	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	62	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	30	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	33	■
2.02	Quality of roads	39	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	22	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	38	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	29	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	73	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	33	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	84	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	106	■
3.02	National savings rate*	67	■
3.03	Inflation*	50	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	39	■
3.05	Government debt*	95	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	47	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	35	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	44	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	21	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	23	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	74	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	66	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	21	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	45	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	14	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	74	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	67	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	17	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	7	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	17	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	34	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	28	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	27	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	34	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	27	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	24	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	21	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	108	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	19	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	4	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	57	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	130	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	60	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	16	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	37	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	28	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	30	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	30	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	113	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	94	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	104	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	49	■
7.06	Firing costs*	28	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	56	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	64	■
7.09	Brain drain	48	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	126	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	61	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	60	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	43	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	35	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	82	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	112	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	85	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	50	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	119	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	36	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	34	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	30	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	27	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	59	■
9.06	Internet users*	79	■
9.07	Personal computers*	77	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	84	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	65	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	63	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	21	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	44	■
11.03	State of cluster development	50	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	45	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	31	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	31	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	40	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	45	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	72	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	38	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	42	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	38	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	35	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	10	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

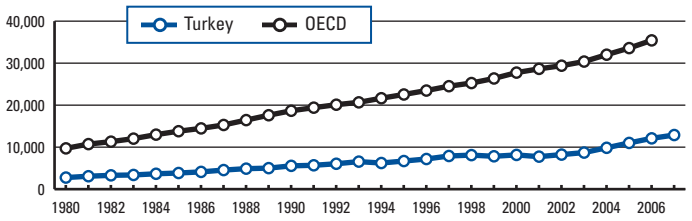
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Turkey

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 75.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 663.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 9,629.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 1.37

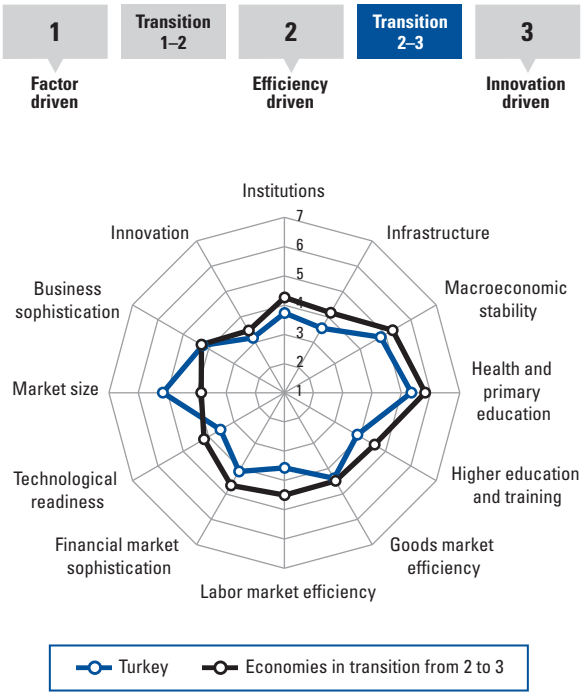
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



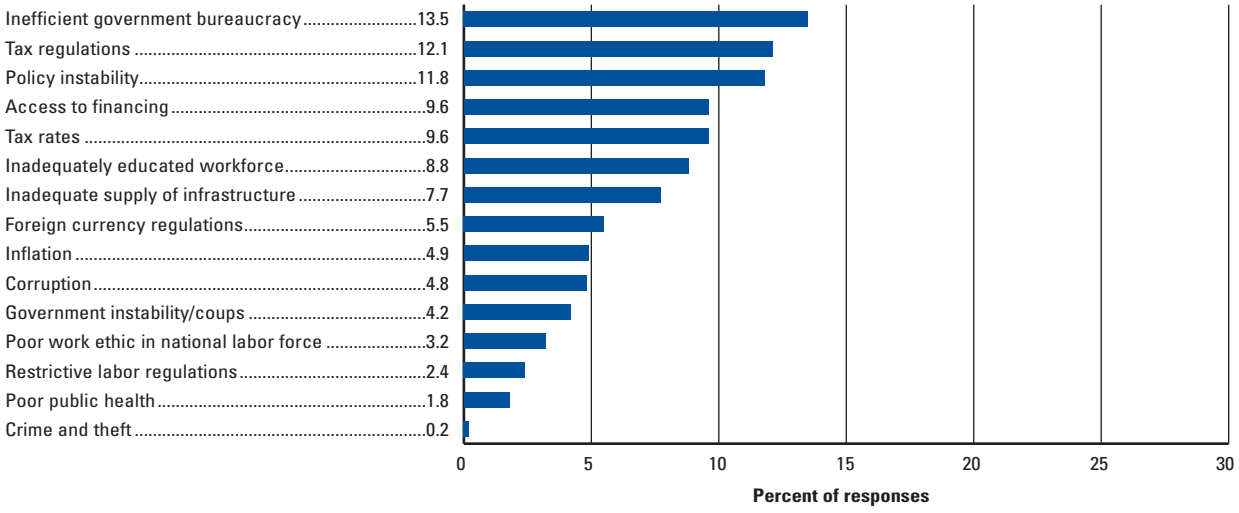
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**63**	**4.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	53	4.2
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	58	4.1
Basic requirements	**72**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	80	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	66	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	79	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	78	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**59**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	72	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	55	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	125	3.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	76	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	58	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	15	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**63**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	60	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	66	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Turkey

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	83	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	93	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	83	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	78	■
1.05	Judicial independence	64	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	77	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	97	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	104	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	82	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	97	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	117	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	65	■
1.13	Organized crime	89	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	83	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	58	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	79	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	127	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	80	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	70	■
2.02	Quality of roads	54	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	69	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	88	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	55	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	24	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	84	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	53	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	75	■
3.02	National savings rate*	71	■
3.03	Inflation*	107	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	55	■
3.05	Government debt*	68	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	55	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	80	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	54	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	48	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	37	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	84	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	55	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	91	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	77	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	90	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	84	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	60	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	77	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	73	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	65	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	55	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	68	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	90	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	42	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	51	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	41	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	123	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	70	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	6	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	88	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	44	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	48	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	42	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	50	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	83	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	69	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	78	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	116	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	83	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	94	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	81	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	51	■
7.06	Firing costs*	113	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	102	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	93	■
7.09	Brain drain	67	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	129	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	39	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	65	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	75	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	97	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	25	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	114	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	69	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	45	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	48	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	55	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	86	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	60	■
9.06	Internet users*	68	■
9.07	Personal computers*	80	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	50	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	15	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	25	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	32	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	55	■
11.03	State of cluster development	54	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	91	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	38	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	51	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	56	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	70	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	95	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	55	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	52	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	73	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	57	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	106	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	59	■
12.07	Utility patents*	66	■

* Hard data

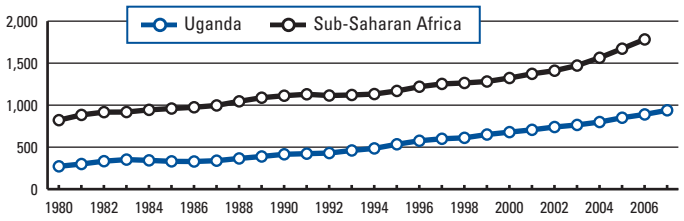
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Uganda

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....30.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....11.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....363.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.05

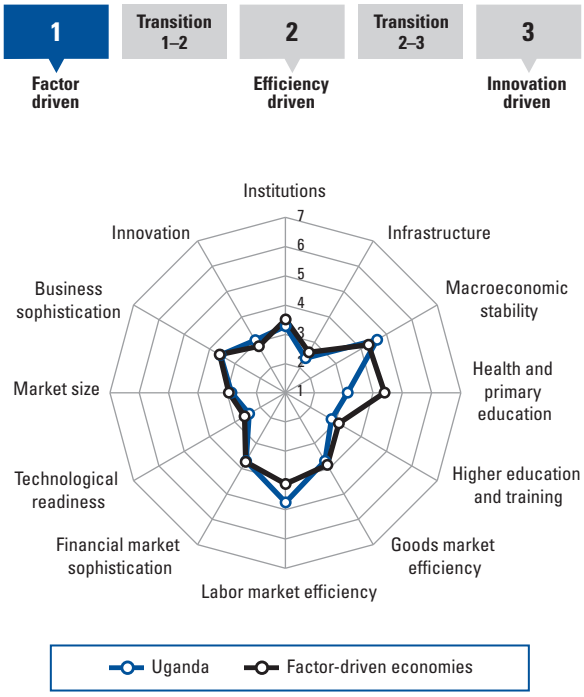
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



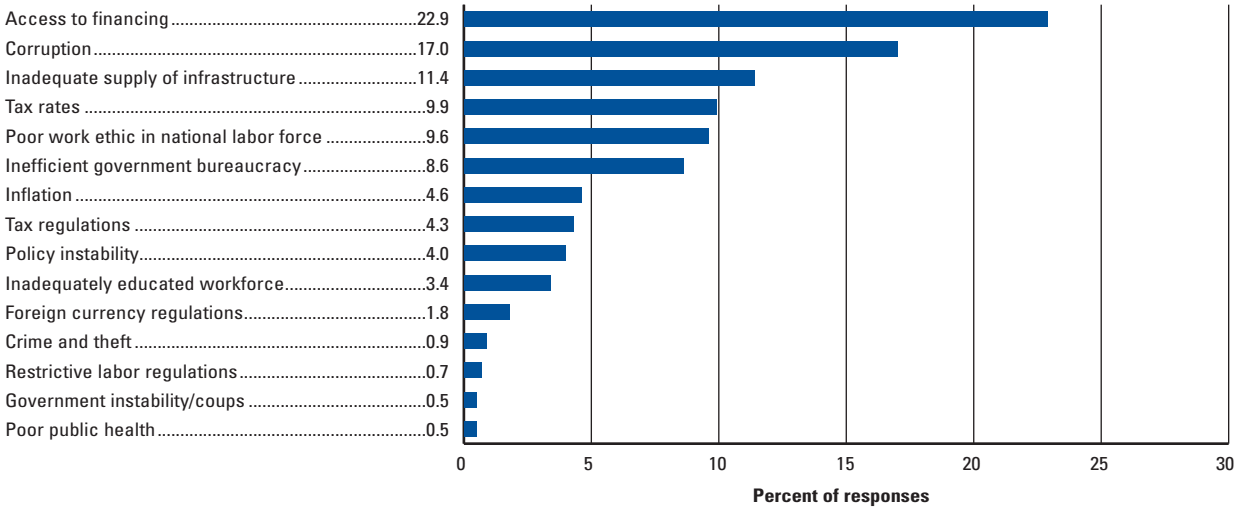
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**128**	**3.3**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	120	3.3
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	108	3.4
Basic requirements	**129**	**3.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	113	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	115	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	92	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	133	3.1
Efficiency enhancers	**106**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	120	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	114	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	25	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	102	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	121	2.4
10th pillar: Market size	96	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**90**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	97	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	72	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Uganda

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	112	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	112	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	128	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	107	■
1.05	Judicial independence	87	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	126	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	114	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	33	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	80	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	78	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	121	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	103	■
1.13	Organized crime	102	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	92	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	114	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	112	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	94	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	89	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	107	■
2.02	Quality of roads	111	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	103	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	72	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	119	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	93	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	125	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	130	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	101	■
3.02	National savings rate*	59	■
3.03	Inflation*	84	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	111	■
3.05	Government debt*	27	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	132	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	134	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	126	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	120	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	127	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	124	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	118	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	123	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	114	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	n/a	
4.11	Education expenditure*	74	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	129	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	122	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	93	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	111	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	104	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	125	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	62	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	100	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	69	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	118	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	80	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	117	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	24	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	125	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	64	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	113	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	109	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	106	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	7	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	10	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	102	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	101	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	129	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	106	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	30	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	4	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	12	■
7.06	Firing costs*	19	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	118	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	99	■
7.09	Brain drain	124	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	11	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	109	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	84	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	88	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	90	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	59	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	98	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	109	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	87	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	122	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	124	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	101	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	67	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	125	■
9.06	Internet users*	106	■
9.07	Personal computers*	109	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	119	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	90	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	116	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	67	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	108	■
11.03	State of cluster development	84	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	85	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	107	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	101	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	131	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	125	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	106	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	75	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	41	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	111	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	61	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	86	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	77	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

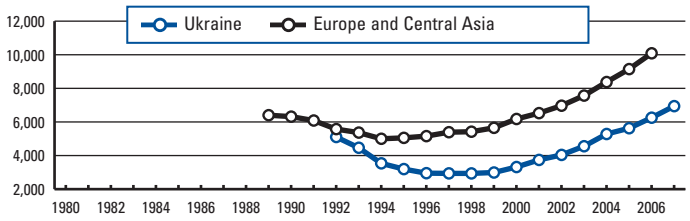
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Ukraine

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 45.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 140.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 3,046.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.49

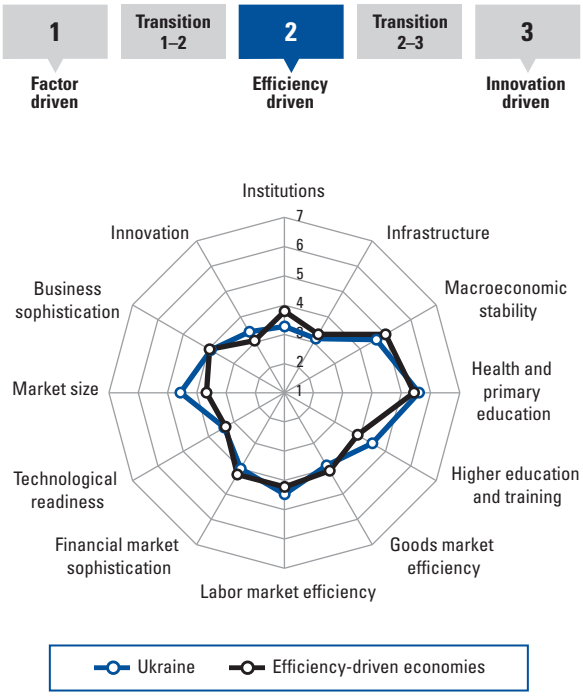
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



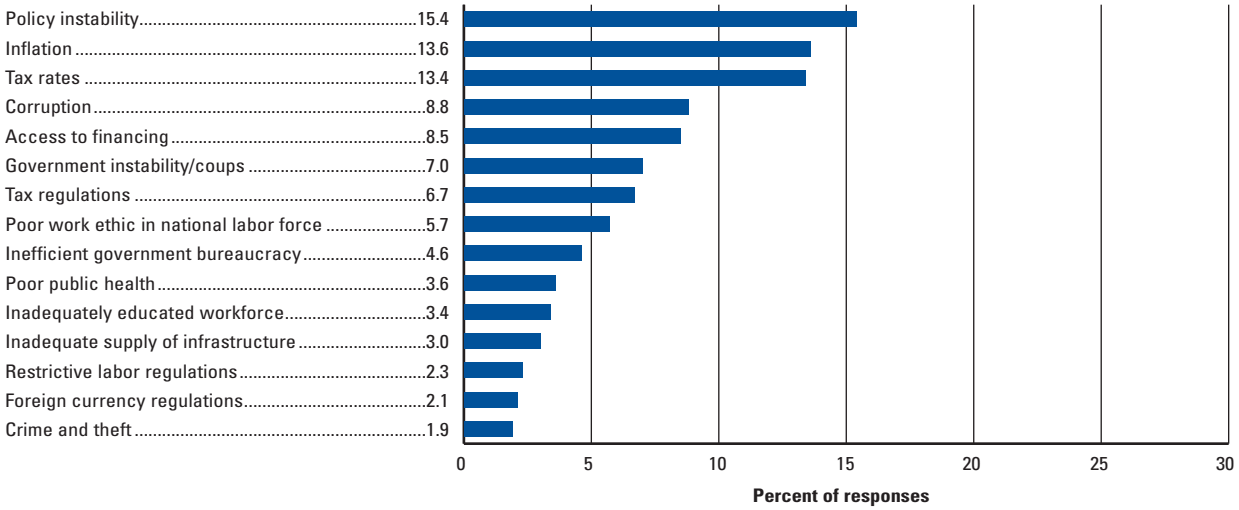
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**72**	**4.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	73	4.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	69	4.0
Basic requirements	**86**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	115	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	79	3.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	91	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	60	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**58**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	43	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	103	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	54	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	85	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	65	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	31	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**66**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	80	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	52	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Ukraine

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	123	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	114	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	97	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	101	■
1.05	Judicial independence	119	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	96	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	98	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	91	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	116	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	114	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	67	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	61	■
1.13	Organized crime	98	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	106	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	118	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	113	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	89	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	129	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	86	■
2.02	Quality of roads	120	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	30	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	87	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	105	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	58	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	80	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	50	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	78	■
3.02	National savings rate*	85	■
3.03	Inflation*	127	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	72	■
3.05	Government debt*	18	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	75	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	114	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	89	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	99	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	111	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	56	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	95	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	37	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	84	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	60	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	50	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	14	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	40	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	32	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	71	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	69	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	66	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	99	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	105	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	75	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	96	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	127	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	107	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	61	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	132	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	113	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	49	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	123	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	120	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	109	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	50	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	81	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	69	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	61	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	125	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	90	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	11	■
7.06	Firing costs*	19	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	16	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	83	■
7.09	Brain drain	83	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	31	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	91	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	92	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	66	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	58	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	110	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	107	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	112	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	120	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	8	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	82	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	80	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	78	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	100	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	21	■
9.06	Internet users*	62	■
9.07	Personal computers*	86	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	68	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	29	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	37	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	74	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	87	■
11.03	State of cluster development	83	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	87	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	89	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	40	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	53	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	85	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	107	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	31	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	48	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	52	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	49	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	54	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	54	■
12.07	Utility patents*	65	■

* Hard data

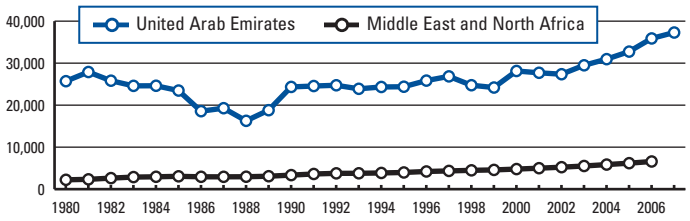
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

United Arab Emirates

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 4.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 192.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 42,934.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.26

GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007

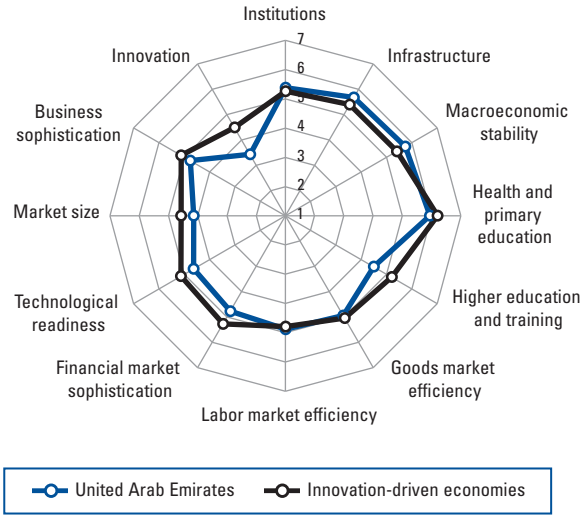


Global Competitiveness Index

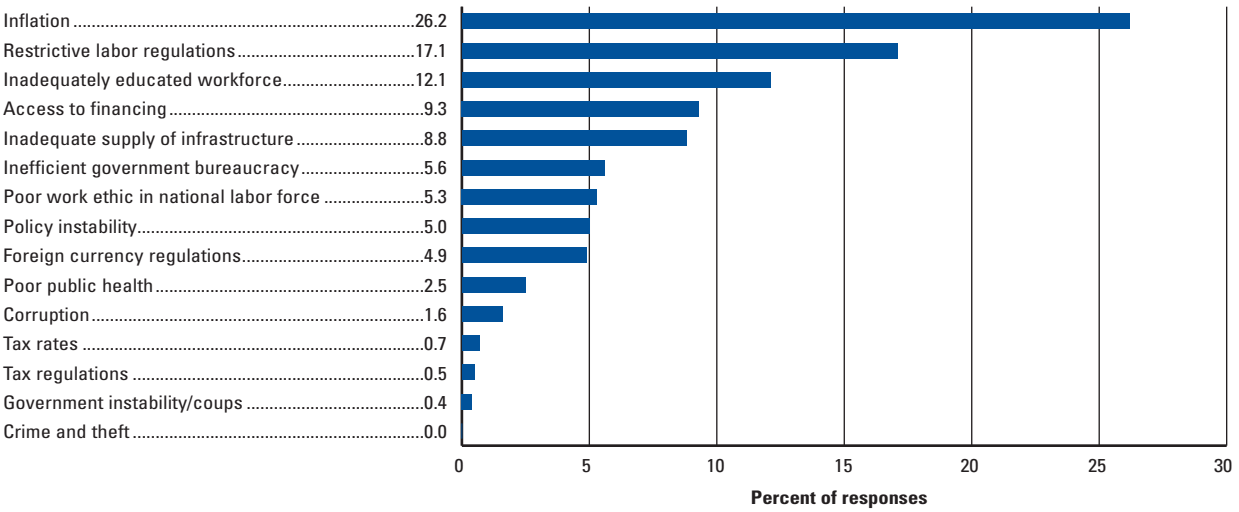
	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**31**	**4.7**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	37	4.5
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	37	4.5
Basic requirements	**17**	**5.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	18	5.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	14	5.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	24	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	36	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	**29**	**4.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	41	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	25	4.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	18	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	41	4.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	28	4.6
10th pillar: Market size	54	4.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**38**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	30	4.8
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

United Arab Emirates

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	43	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	24	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	19	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	8	■
1.05	Judicial independence	33	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	16	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	4	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	5	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	26	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	17	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	54	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	16	■
1.13	Organized crime	23	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	8	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	18	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	43	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	58	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	48	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	11	■
2.02	Quality of roads	9	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	65	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	8	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	14	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	17	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	46	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	3	■
3.02	National savings rate*	14	■
3.03	Inflation*	123	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	16	■
3.05	Government debt*	14	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	53	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	89	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	50	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	34	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	45	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	39	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	29	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	39	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	100	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	n/a	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	56	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	79	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	38	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	42	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	46	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	27	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	44	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	37	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	28	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	31	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	51	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	1	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	1	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	91	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	111	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	9	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	11	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	58	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	79	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	49	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	6	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	29	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	34	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	18	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	8	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	46	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	22	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	17	■
7.06	Firing costs*	99	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	20	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	52	■
7.09	Brain drain	2	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	120	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	32	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	23	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	7	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	17	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	14	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	31	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	56	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	93	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	17	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	14	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	22	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	15	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	8	■
9.06	Internet users*	37	■
9.07	Personal computers*	33	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	43	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	55	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	32	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	31	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	34	■
11.03	State of cluster development	21	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	35	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	41	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	38	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	35	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	21	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	41	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	74	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	74	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	50	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	58	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	11	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	75	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

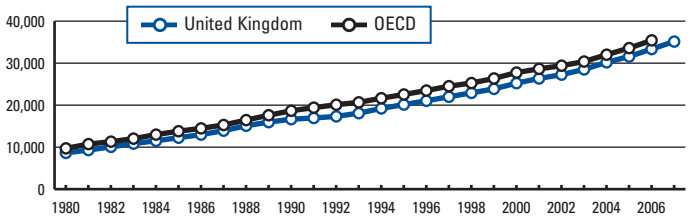
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

United Kingdom

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....60.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....2,772.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....45,574.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....3.30

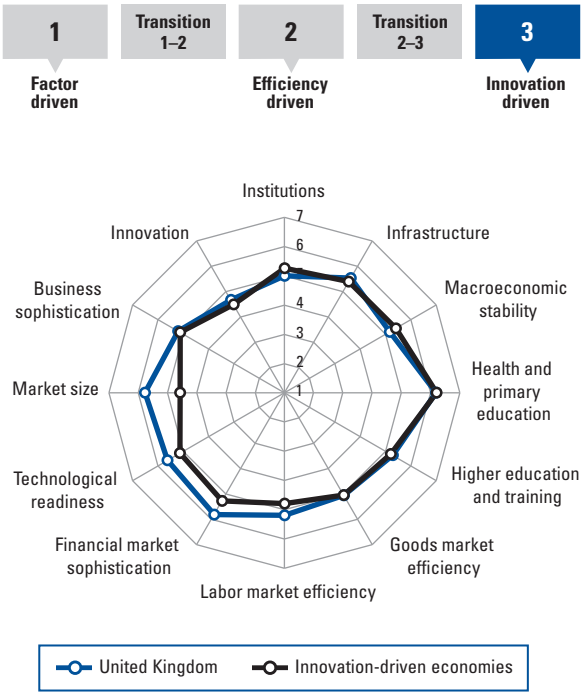
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



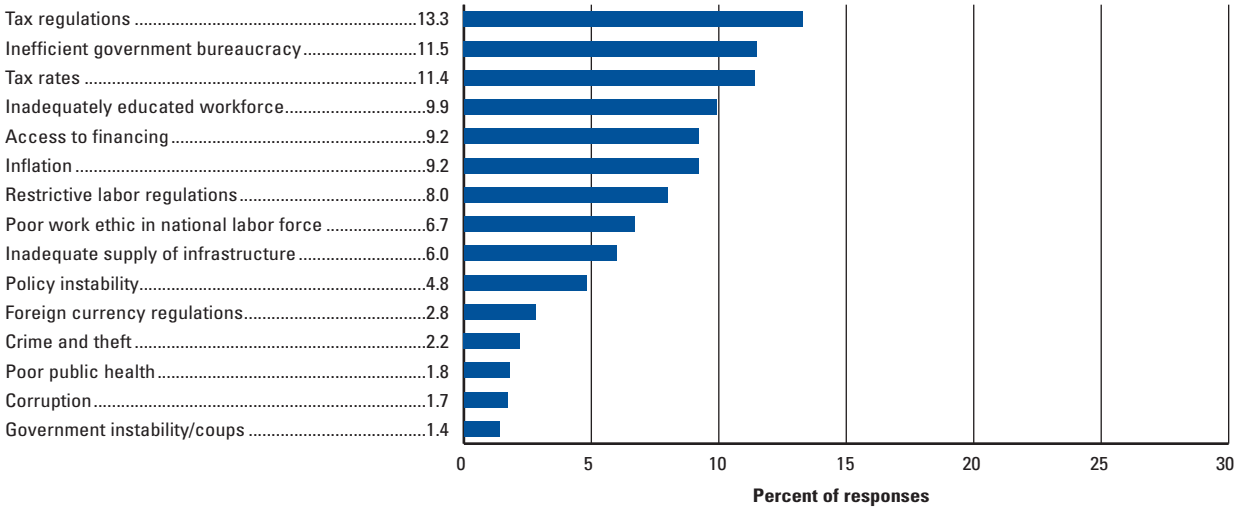
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**12**	**5.3**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	9	5.4
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	2	5.6
Basic requirements	**24**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	25	5.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	18	5.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	58	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	19	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**4**	**5.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	18	5.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	19	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	8	5.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	5	5.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	8	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	6	5.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**17**	**4.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	17	5.2
12th pillar: Innovation	17	4.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

United Kingdom

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	36	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	22	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	17	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	35	■
1.05	Judicial independence	18	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	25	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	76	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	82	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	18	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	38	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	124	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	91	■
1.13	Organized crime	66	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	32	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	17	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	17	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	15	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	15	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	24	■
2.02	Quality of roads	24	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	20	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	30	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	27	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	3	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	18	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	8	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	105	■
3.02	National savings rate*	106	■
3.03	Inflation*	35	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	6	■
3.05	Government debt*	77	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	35	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	46	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	31	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	63	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	50	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	26	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	22	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	28	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	16	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	30	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	34	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	26	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	28	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	47	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	18	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	15	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	9	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	22	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	10	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	16	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	15	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	81	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	38	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	24	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	74	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	33	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	16	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	15	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	35	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	31	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	22	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	35	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	23	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	35	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	8	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	61	■
7.06	Firing costs*	35	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	32	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	19	■
7.09	Brain drain	25	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	39	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	9	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	15	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	9	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	7	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	32	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	9	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	44	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	27	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	1	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	10	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	20	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	17	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	21	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	10	■
9.06	Internet users*	14	■
9.07	Personal computers*	5	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	12	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	6	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	8	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	41	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	23	■
11.03	State of cluster development	15	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	15	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	15	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	13	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	20	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	3	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	16	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	14	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	7	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	12	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	9	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	32	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	32	■
12.07	Utility patents*	18	■

* Hard data

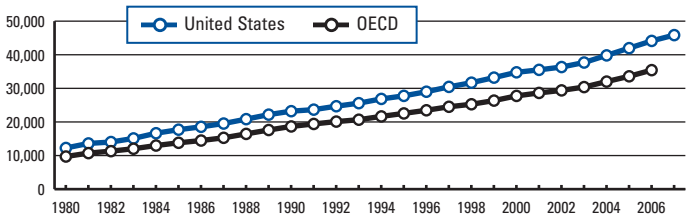
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

United States

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 303.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 13,843.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 45,845.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 21.36

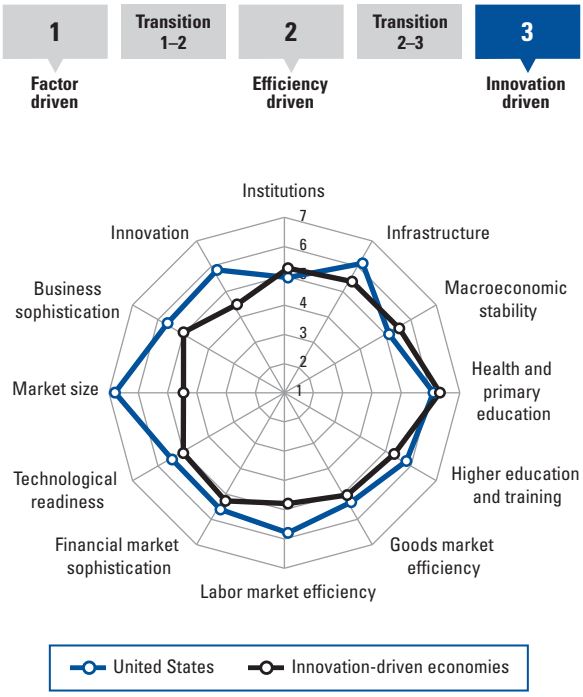
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



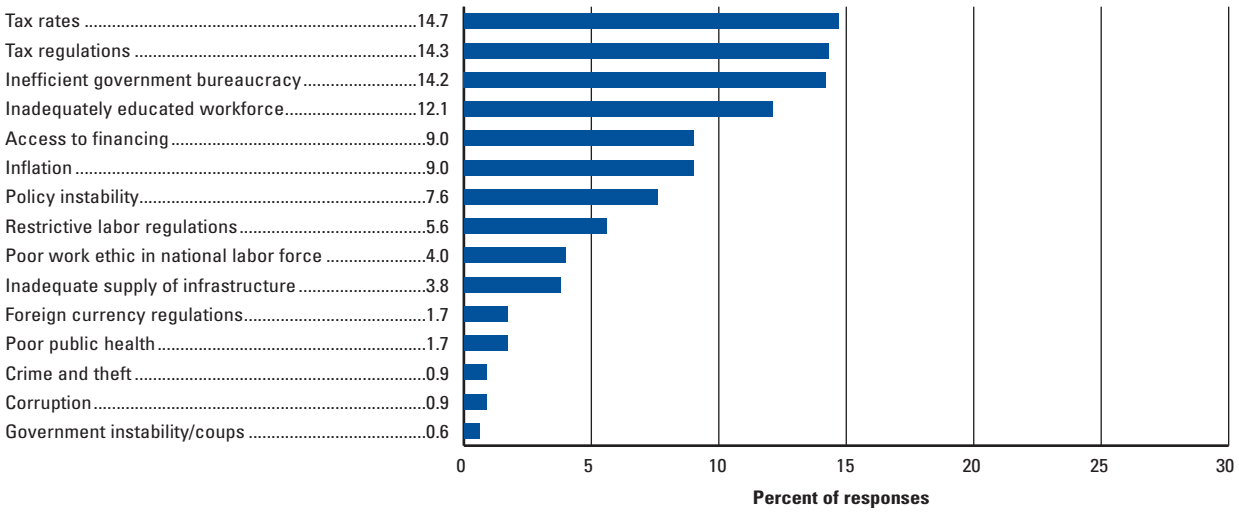
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**1**	**5.7**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	1	5.7
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	1	5.8
Basic requirements	**22**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	29	4.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	7	6.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	66	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	34	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	**1**	**5.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	5	5.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	8	5.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	1	5.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	9	5.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	11	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	1	6.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**1**	**5.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	4	5.8
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

United States

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	26	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	18	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	22	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	41	■
1.05	Judicial independence	23	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	40	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	67	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	50	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	28	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	28	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	127	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	83	■
1.13	Organized crime	72	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	18	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	22	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	20	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	12	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	14	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	9	■
2.02	Quality of roads	8	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	16	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	11	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	12	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	1	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	16	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	10	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	97	■
3.02	National savings rate*	107	■
3.03	Inflation*	45	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	17	■
3.05	Government debt*	102	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	42	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	39	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	1	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	76	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	86	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	36	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	29	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	25	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	74	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	45	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	48	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	6	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	19	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	48	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	3	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	11	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	1	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	6	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	6	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	8	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	56	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	74	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	6	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	69	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	37	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	33	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	47	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	53	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	39	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	5	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	5	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	16	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	10	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	26	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	1	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	6	■
7.06	Firing costs*	1	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	7	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	10	■
7.09	Brain drain	1	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	29	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	3	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	6	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	12	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	1	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	42	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	5	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	40	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	20	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	16	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	9	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	23	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	51	■
9.06	Internet users*	9	■
9.07	Personal computers*	6	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	18	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	1	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	2	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	6	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	7	■
11.03	State of cluster development	2	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	12	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	8	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	4	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	11	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	1	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	6	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	6	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	1	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	1	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	6	■
12.07	Utility patents*	2	■

* Hard data

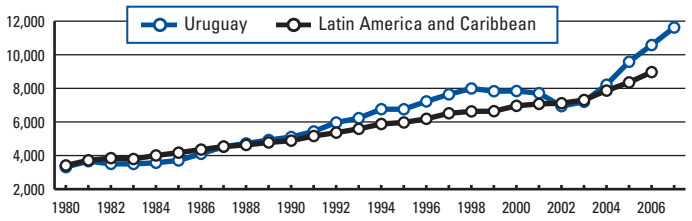
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Uruguay

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 3.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 23.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 7,172.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.06

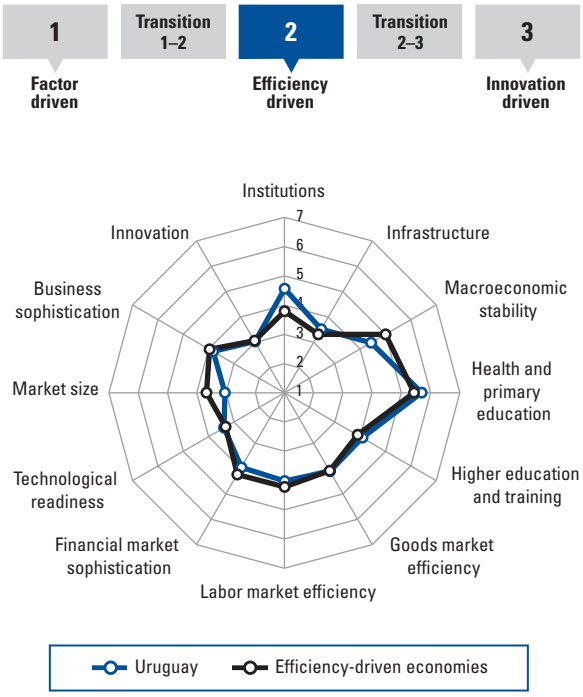
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



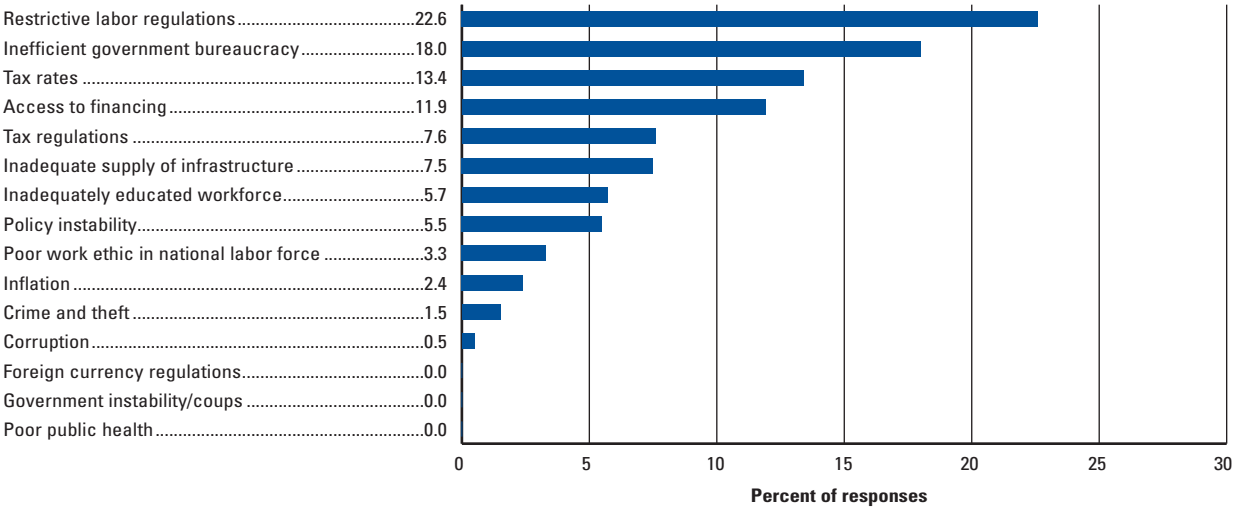
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**75**	**4.0**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	75	4.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	79	3.9
Basic requirements	**57**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	45	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	69	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	104	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	54	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**83**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	62	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	79	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	106	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	88	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	64	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	91	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**82**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	85	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	77	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Uruguay

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	58	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	50	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	26	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	28	■
1.05	Judicial independence	37	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	30	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	102	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	69	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	51	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	69	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	4	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	72	■
1.13	Organized crime	15	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	90	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	31	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	77	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	104	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	74	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	66	■
2.02	Quality of roads	49	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	101	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	50	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	116	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	94	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	44	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	44	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	68	■
3.02	National savings rate*	101	■
3.03	Inflation*	101	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	83	■
3.05	Government debt*	108	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	13	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	15	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	47	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	33	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	86	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	56	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	42	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	69	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	3	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	106	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	24	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	42	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	62	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	91	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	54	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	66	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	77	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	98	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	115	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	54	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	97	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	119	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	58	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	91	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	99	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	20	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	68	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	76	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	39	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	52	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	66	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	88	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	64	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	128	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	134	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	20	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	51	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	115	■
7.06	Firing costs*	53	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	124	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	94	■
7.09	Brain drain	86	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	61	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	96	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	129	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	114	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	107	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	5	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	67	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	100	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	86	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	52	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	77	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	103	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	77	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	51	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	66	■
9.06	Internet users*	53	■
9.07	Personal computers*	56	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	53	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	87	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	94	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	100	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	81	■
11.03	State of cluster development	100	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	103	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	85	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	82	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	74	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	68	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	62	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	76	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	91	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	87	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	88	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	78	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	86	■
12.07	Utility patents*	47	■

* Hard data

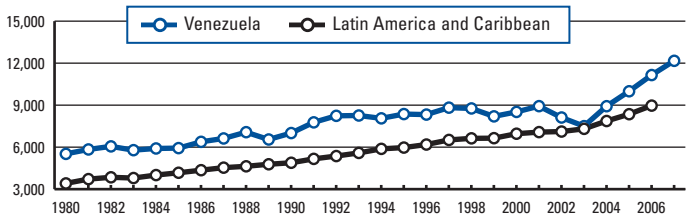
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Venezuela

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 27.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 236.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 8,596.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.51

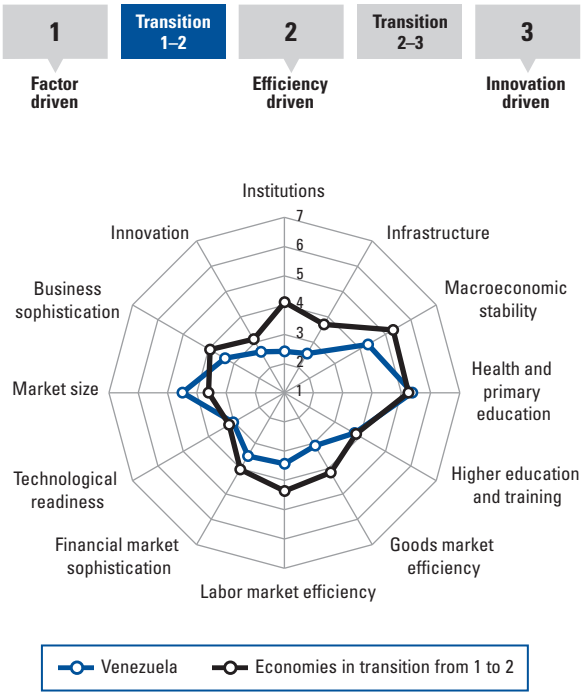
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



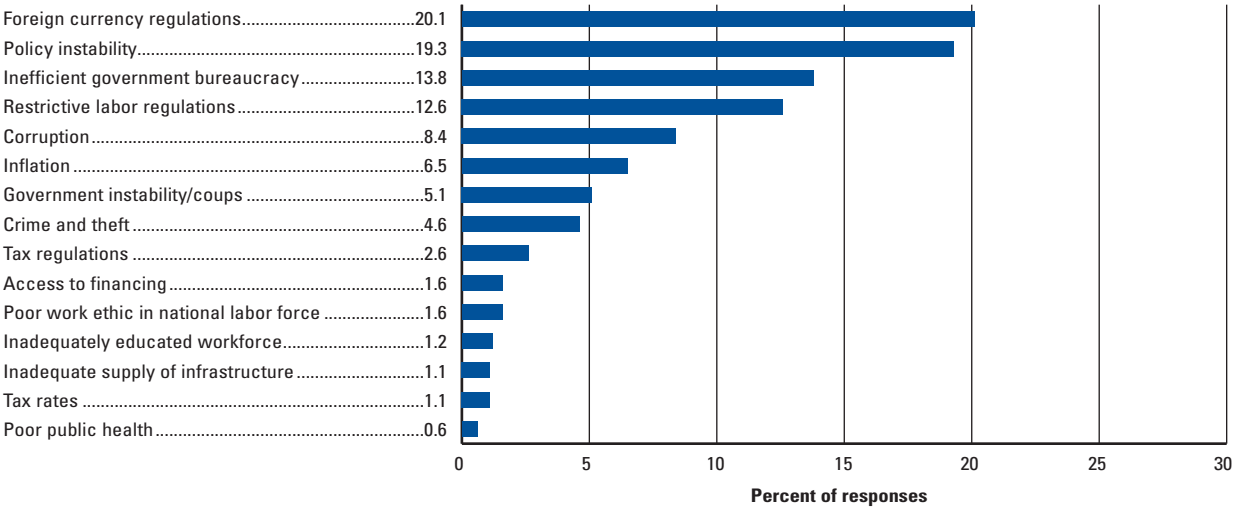
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**105**	**3.6**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	98	3.6
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	85	3.8
Basic requirements	**111**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	134	2.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	109	2.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	110	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	74	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	**94**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	79	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	132	3.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	131	3.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	116	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	86	3.0
10th pillar: Market size	36	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**116**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	115	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	115	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Venezuela

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	133	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	133	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	131	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	133	■
1.05	Judicial independence	134	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	133	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	134	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	134	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	134	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	134	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	103	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	127	■
1.13	Organized crime	125	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	134	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	127	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	110	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	111	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	115	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	108	■
2.02	Quality of roads	86	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	105	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	126	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	108	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	52	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	100	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	74	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	79	■
3.02	National savings rate*	32	■
3.03	Inflation*	132	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	80	■
3.05	Government debt*	43	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	104	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	97	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	90	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	59	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	96	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	92	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	70	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	50	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	102	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	80	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	63	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	87	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	35	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	111	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	114	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	60	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	85	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	100	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	94	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	131	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	109	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	102	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	106	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	102	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	124	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	126	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	133	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	131	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	127	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	131	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	133	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	133	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	121	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	85	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	134	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	117	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	65	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	127	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	133	■
7.06	Firing costs*	127	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	122	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	73	■
7.09	Brain drain	114	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	74	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	80	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	97	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	87	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	89	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	133	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	123	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	99	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	93	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	72	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	97	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	96	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	96	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	120	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	64	■
9.06	Internet users*	74	■
9.07	Personal computers*	65	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	60	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	31	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	45	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	120	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	114	■
11.03	State of cluster development	129	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	122	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	129	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	109	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	100	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	75	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	89	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	113	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	106	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	106	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	93	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	124	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	102	■
12.07	Utility patents*	60	■

* Hard data

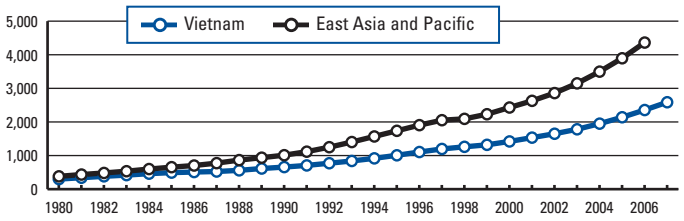
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Vietnam

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 .....86.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2007.....70.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 .....818.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 .....0.34

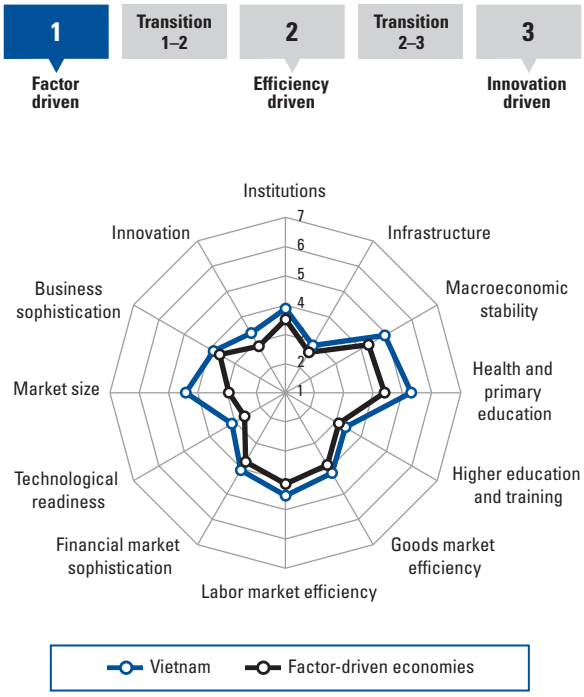
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



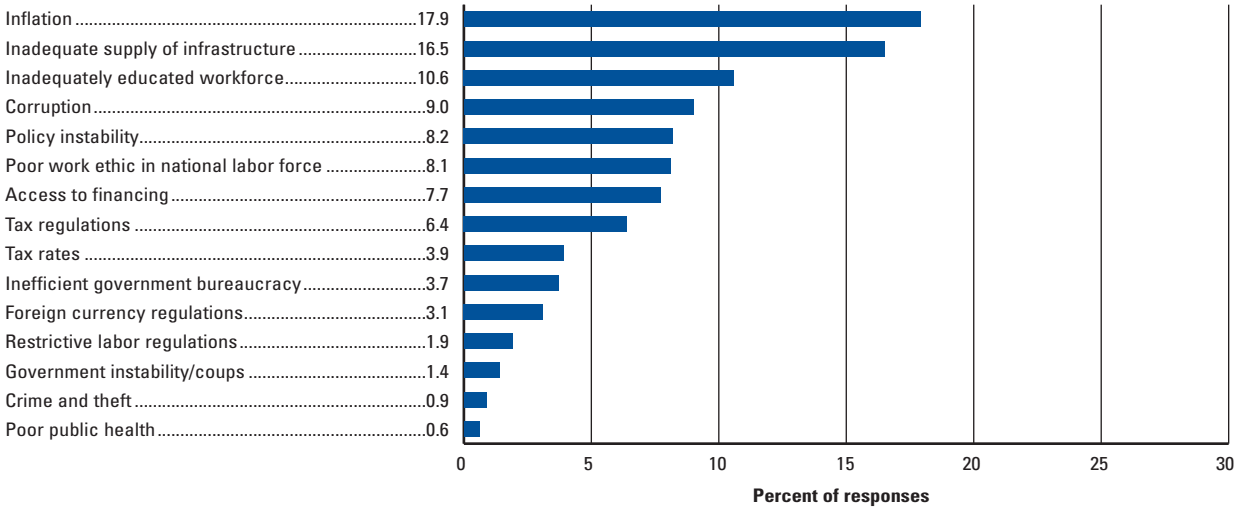
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**70**	**4.1**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	68	4.0
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	64	4.1
Basic requirements	**79**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	71	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	93	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	70	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	84	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**73**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	98	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	70	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	47	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	80	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	79	3.1
10th pillar: Market size	40	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**71**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	84	3.8
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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Vietnam

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	75	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	94	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	84	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	48	■
1.05	Judicial independence	75	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	70	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	83	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	105	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	56	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	58	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	99	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	58	■
1.13	Organized crime	85	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	49	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	73	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	106	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	85	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	75	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	97	■
2.02	Quality of roads	102	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	66	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	112	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	92	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	42	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	104	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	37	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	86	■
3.02	National savings rate*	28	■
3.03	Inflation*	103	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	39	■
3.05	Government debt*	76	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	79	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	90	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	88	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	100	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	75	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	79	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	64	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	66	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	96	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	55	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	100	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	100	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	106	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	120	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	72	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	120	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	62	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	76	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	72	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	56	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	44	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	91	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	53	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	61	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	91	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	105	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	39	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	110	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	126	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	104	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	38	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	91	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	91	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	47	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	91	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	101	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	69	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	40	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	40	■
7.06	Firing costs*	103	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	17	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	95	■
7.09	Brain drain	88	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	10	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	106	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	5	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	91	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	59	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	84	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	123	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	113	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	81	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	71	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	54	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	72	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	57	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	114	■
9.06	Internet users*	70	■
9.07	Personal computers*	63	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	79	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	42	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	29	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	79	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	97	■
11.03	State of cluster development	25	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	126	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	91	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	119	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	94	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	98	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	96	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	41	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	85	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	42	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	70	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	21	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	51	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

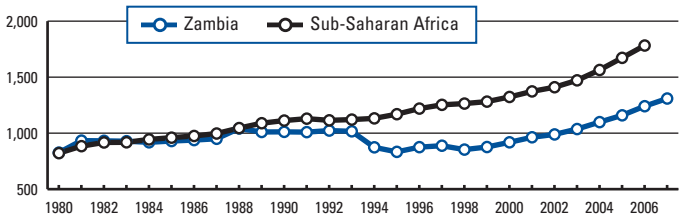
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Zambia

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 12.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 11.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 917.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... 0.03

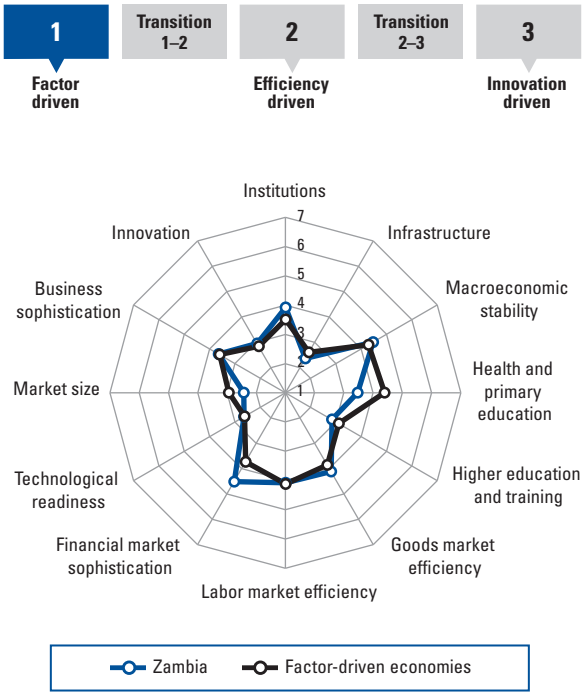
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



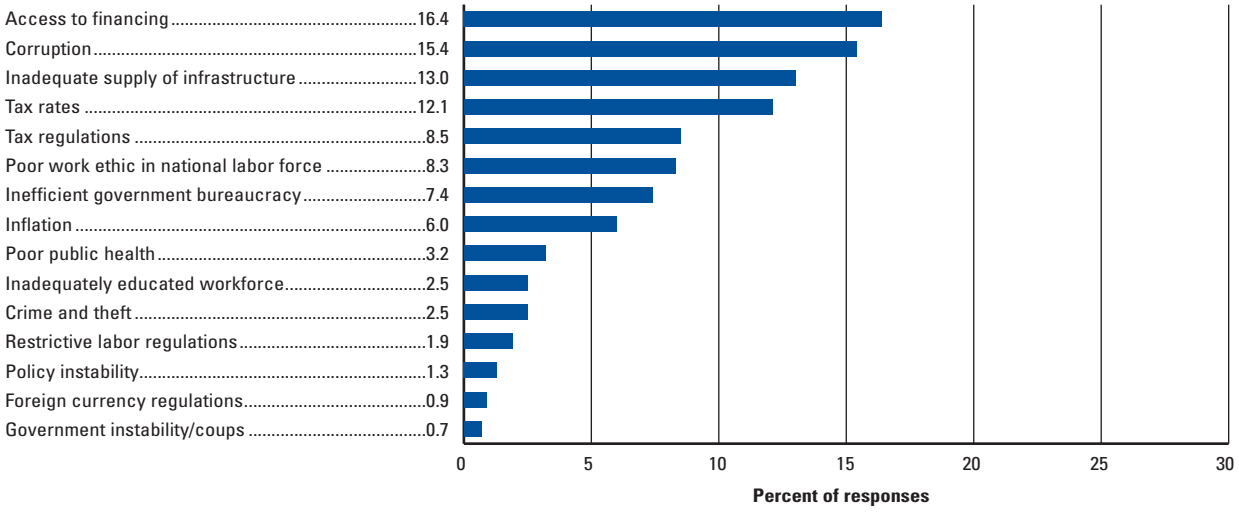
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**112**	**3.5**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	122	3.3
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	118	3.2
Basic requirements	**121**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	67	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	116	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	102	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	128	3.5
Efficiency enhancers	**100**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	118	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	78	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	102	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	55	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	106	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	112	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**93**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	93	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 and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Zambia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	65	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	72	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	105	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	81	■
1.05	Judicial independence	82	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	103	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	99	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	28	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	59	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	35	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	34	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	92	■
1.13	Organized crime	47	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	78	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	64	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	65	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	56	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	70	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	118	■
2.02	Quality of roads	107	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	92	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	71	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	99	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	104	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	112	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	122	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	84	■
3.02	National savings rate*	52	■
3.03	Inflation*	119	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	110	■
3.05	Government debt*	45	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	126	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	128	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	130	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	129	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	129	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	129	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	129	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	132	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	93	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	72	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	115	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	120	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	128	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	69	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	96	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	81	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	119	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	97	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	106	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	103	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	97	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	84	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	113	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	4	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	19	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	77	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	47	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	41	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	108	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	13	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	20	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	98	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	92	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	97	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	70	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	40	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	28	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	57	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	28	■
7.06	Firing costs*	124	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	109	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	53	■
7.09	Brain drain	121	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	73	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	92	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	63	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	90	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	100	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	28	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	50	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	67	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	44	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	91	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	102	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	90	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	77	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	117	■
9.06	Internet users*	112	■
9.07	Personal computers*	114	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	112	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	111	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	123	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	106	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	99	■
11.03	State of cluster development	65	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	84	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	117	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	116	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	121	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	89	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	100	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	105	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	72	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	99	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	86	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	107	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	64	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

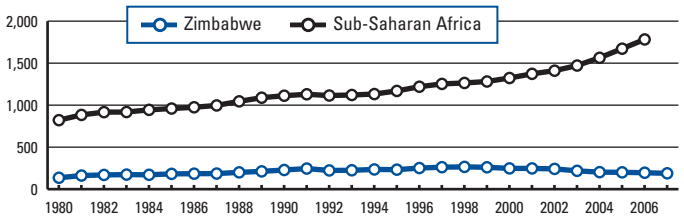
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Zimbabwe

Key indicators

Total population (millions), 2007 ..... 13.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 0.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 54.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2007 ..... n/a

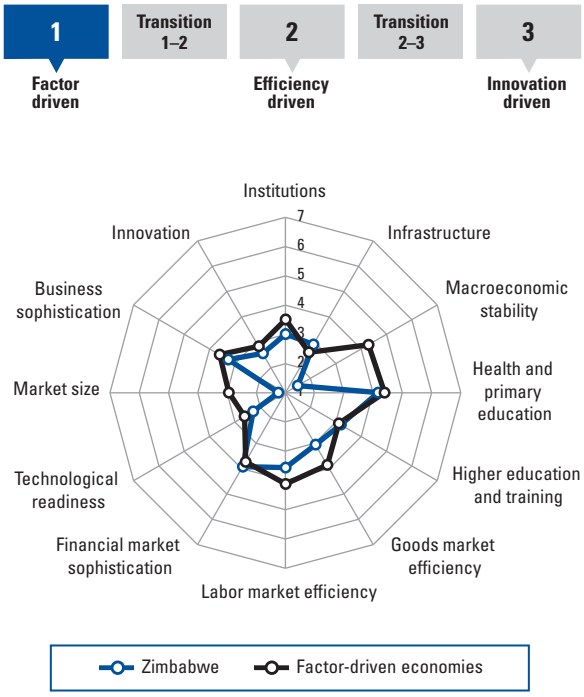
GDP (PPP US$) per capita, 1980–2007



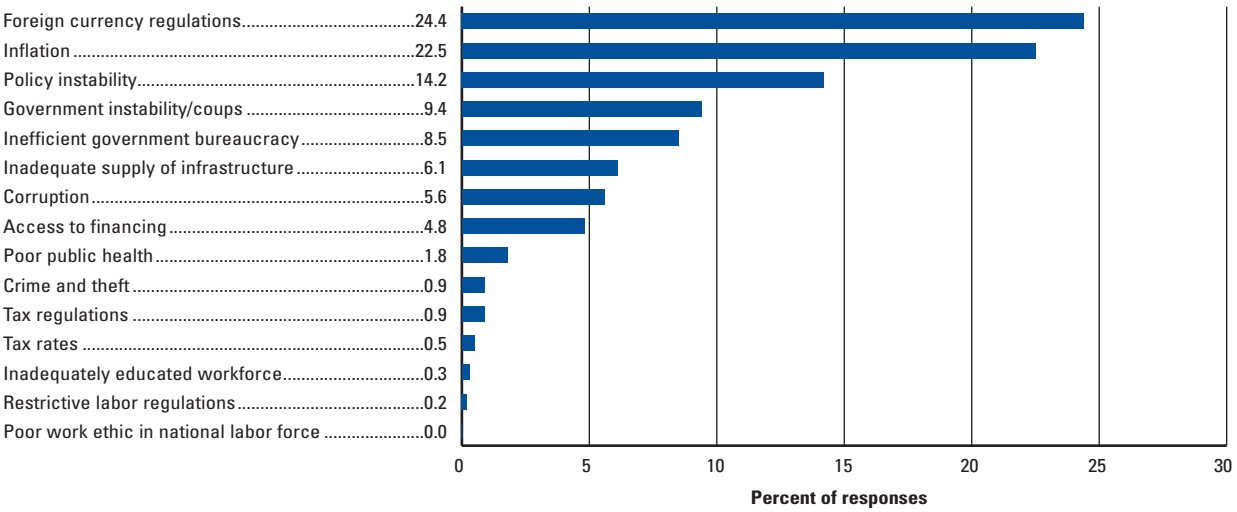
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2008–2009	**133**	**2.9**
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	129	2.9
GCI 2006–2007 (out of 122)	112	3.3
Basic requirements	**134**	**2.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	126	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	88	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	134	1.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	113	4.2
Efficiency enhancers	**131**	**2.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	107	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	133	3.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	127	3.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	90	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	129	2.3
10th pillar: Market size	133	1.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**122**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	124	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	119	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Zimbabwe

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	134	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	100	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	126	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	132	■
1.05	Judicial independence	128	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	131	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	133	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	124	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework	130	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	107	■
1.11	Business costs of terrorism	53	■
1.12	Business costs of crime and violence	102	■
1.13	Organized crime	55	■
1.14	Reliability of police services	131	■
1.15	Ethical behavior of firms	111	■
1.16	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	48	■
1.17	Efficacy of corporate boards	44	■
1.18	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	57	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	79	■
2.02	Quality of roads	76	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	56	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	55	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	117	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	116	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	129	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	111	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	133	■
3.02	National savings rate*	91	■
3.03	Inflation*	134	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	132	■
3.05	Government debt*	n/a	
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	115	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	121	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	132	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	131	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	131	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	130	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	109	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	132	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	71	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	102	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	12	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	114	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	119	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	43	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	81	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	102	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	122	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	121	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	67	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/134	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	130	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	94	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	108	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	131	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	100	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	121	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	134	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	130	■
6.10	Trade-weighted tariff rate*	117	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	133	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	134	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	125	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	129	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	107	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	107	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	132	■
7.03	Non-wage labor costs*	14	■
7.04	Rigidity of employment*	56	■
7.05	Hiring and firing practices	128	■
7.06	Firing costs*	126	■
7.07	Pay and productivity	123	■
7.08	Reliance on professional management	30	■
7.09	Brain drain	133	■
7.10	Female participation in labor force*	67	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	84	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	27	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	80	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	94	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	134	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	122	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	67	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	29	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	126	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	120	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	107	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	134	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscribers*	126	■
9.06	Internet users*	89	■
9.07	Personal computers*	75	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	101	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size*	134	■
10.02	Foreign market size*	132	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	123	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	121	■
11.03	State of cluster development	116	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	124	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	131	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	113	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	130	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	114	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	69	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	132	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	98	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	88	■
12.04	University-industry research collaboration	94	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	133	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	120	■
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.

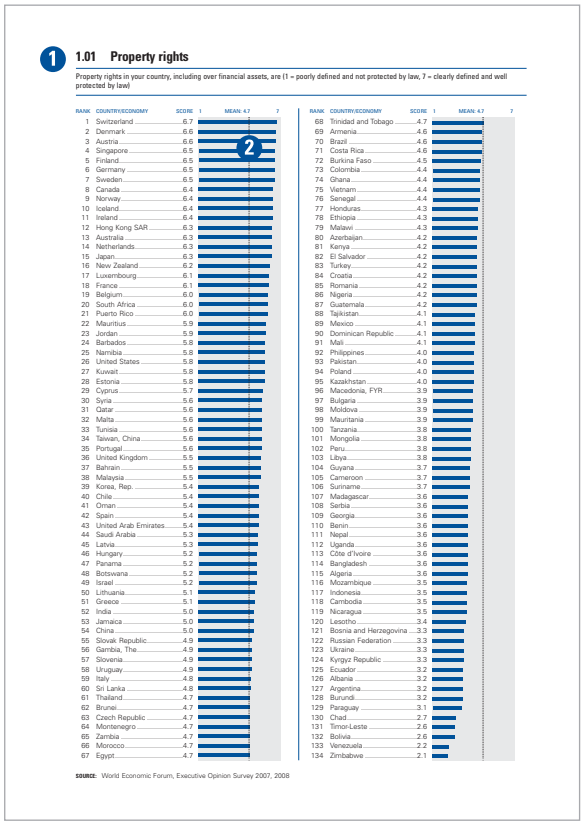
2.3
Data Tables

How to Read the Data Tables

The following pages provide detailed data for all 134 economies included in the *The Global Competitiveness Report 2008–2009*. 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:

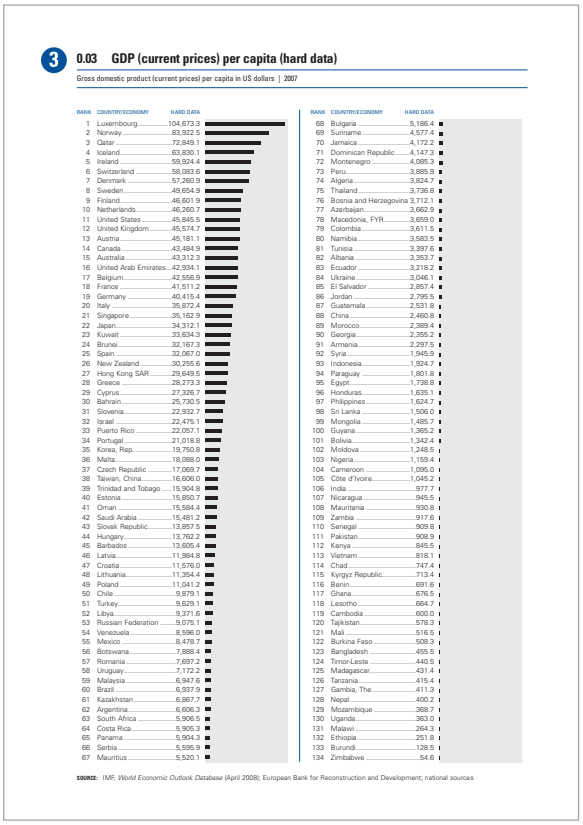
- **Survey data**: These data are the results drawn from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey.
- **Hard data:** These data are indicators obtained from a variety of sources.

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 2.1.

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, Singapore's score is 6.52260, Finland's score is 6.51033, Germany's score is 6.50559, and Sweden's score is 6.50394. These countries are ranked 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, respectively, although they are all listed with the same rounded score of 6.5.

2 A dotted line on the graph indicates the mean score across the 134 economies.



3 **0.03 GDP (current prices) per capita (hard data)**

Gross domestic product (current prices) per capita in US dollars | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Luxembourg	104,673.3
2	Norway	83,922.5
3	Qatar	72,849.1
4	Iceland	63,830.1
5	Ireland	59,924.4
6	Switzerland	58,083.6
7	Denmark	57,260.9
8	Sweden	49,654.9
9	Finland	46,601.9
10	Netherlands	46,260.7
11	United States	45,845.5
12	United Kingdom	45,574.7
13	Austria	45,181.1
14	Canada	43,484.9
15	Australia	43,312.3
16	United Arab Emirates	42,934.1
17	Belgium	42,556.9
18	France	41,511.2
19	Germany	40,415.4
20	Italy	35,872.4
21	Singapore	35,162.9
22	Japan	34,312.1
23	Kuwait	33,634.3
24	Brunei	32,167.3
25	Spain	32,067.0
26	New Zealand	30,255.6
27	Hong Kong SAR	29,649.5
28	Greece	28,273.3
29	Cyprus	27,326.7
30	Bahrain	25,730.5
31	Slovenia	22,932.7
32	Israel	22,475.1
33	Puerto Rico	22,057.1
34	Portugal	21,018.8
35	Korea, Rep.	19,750.8
36	Malta	18,088.0
37	Czech Republic	17,069.7
38	Taiwan, China	16,606.0
39	Trinidad and Tobago	15,904.8
40	Estonia	15,850.7
41	Oman	15,584.4
42	Saudi Arabia	15,481.2
43	Slovak Republic	13,857.5
44	Hungary	13,762.2
45	Barbados	13,605.4
46	Latvia	11,984.8
47	Croatia	11,576.0
48	Lithuania	11,354.4
49	Poland	11,041.2
50	Chile	9,879.1
51	Turkey	9,629.1
52	Libya	9,371.6
53	Russian Federation	9,075.1
54	Venezuela	8,596.0
55	Mexico	8,478.7
56	Botswana	7,888.4
57	Romania	7,697.2
58	Uruguay	7,172.2
59	Malaysia	6,947.6
60	Brazil	6,937.9
61	Kazakhstan	6,867.7
62	Argentina	6,606.3
63	South Africa	5,906.5
64	Costa Rica	5,905.3
65	Panama	5,904.3
66	Serbia	5,595.9
67	Mauritius	5,520.1
68	Bulgaria	5,186.4
69	Suriname	4,577.4
70	Jamaica	4,172.2
71	Dominican Republic	4,147.3
72	Montenegro	4,085.3
73	Peru	3,885.9
74	Algeria	3,824.7
75	Thailand	3,736.8
76	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,712.1
77	Azerbaijan	3,662.5
78	Macedonia, FYR	3,659.0
79	Colombia	3,611.5
80	Namibia	3,583.5
81	Tunisia	3,397.6
82	Albania	3,353.7
83	Ecuador	3,218.2
84	Ukraine	3,046.1
85	El Salvador	2,857.4
86	Jordan	2,795.5
87	Guatemala	2,531.8
88	China	2,460.8
89	Morocco	2,389.4
90	Georgia	2,355.2
91	Armenia	2,297.5
92	Syria	1,945.9
93	Indonesia	1,924.7
94	Paraguay	1,801.8
95	Egypt	1,738.8
96	Honduras	1,635.1
97	Philippines	1,624.7
98	Sri Lanka	1,506.0
99	Mongolia	1,485.7
100	Guyana	1,365.2
101	Bolivia	1,342.4
102	Moldova	1,248.5
103	Nigeria	1,159.4
104	Cameroon	1,095.0
105	Côte d'Ivoire	1,045.2
106	India	977.7
107	Nicaragua	945.5
108	Mauritania	930.8
109	Zambia	917.6
110	Senegal	909.8
111	Pakistan	908.9
112	Kenya	845.5
113	Vietnam	818.1
114	Chad	747.4
115	Kyrgyz Republic	713.4
116	Benin	691.6
117	Ghana	676.5
118	Lesotho	664.7
119	Cambodia	600.0
120	Tajikistan	578.3
121	Mali	516.5
122	Burkina Faso	508.3
123	Bangladesh	455.5
124	Timor-Leste	440.5
125	Madagascar	431.4
126	Tanzania	415.4
127	Gambia, The	411.3
128	Nepal	400.2
129	Mozambique	368.7
130	Uganda	363.0
131	Malawi	264.3
132	Ethiopia	251.8
133	Burundi	128.5
134	Zimbabwe	54.6

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; national sources

Hard data

3 While Survey data provide qualitative information, hard data provide an objective measure of a quantity (for example, 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 two—is the same in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. As a result, the three countries share the first position in Table 6.06.

Index of Data Tables

Basic indicators 359

0.01 GDP valued at current prices (hard data) 360
0.02 Population (hard data) 361
0.03 GDP (current prices) per capita (hard data) 362

Section I: Institutions 363

1.01 Property rights 364
1.02 Intellectual property protection 365
1.03 Diversion of public funds 366
1.04 Public trust of politicians 367
1.05 Judicial independence 368
1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials 369
1.07 Wastefulness of government spending 370
1.08 Burden of government regulation 371
1.09 Efficiency of legal framework 372
1.10 Transparency of government policymaking 373
1.11 Business costs of terrorism 374
1.12 Business costs of crime and violence 375
1.13 Organized crime 376
1.14 Reliability of police services 377
1.15 Ethical behavior of firms 378
1.16 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 379
1.17 Efficacy of corporate boards 380
1.18 Protection of minority shareholders' interests 381

Section II: Infrastructure 383

2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure 384
2.02 Quality of roads 385
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure 386
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure 387
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure 388
2.06 Available seat kilometers (hard data) 389
2.07 Quality of electricity supply 390
2.08 Telephone lines (hard data) 391

Section III: Macroeconomic stability 393

3.01 Government surplus/deficit (hard data) 394
3.02 National savings rate (hard data) 395
3.03 Inflation (hard data) 396
3.04 Interest rate spread (hard data) 397
3.05 Government debt (hard data) 398

Section IV: Health and primary education 399

4.01 Business impact of malaria 400
4.02 Malaria incidence (hard data) 401
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis 402
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence (hard data) 403
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS 404
4.06 HIV prevalence (hard data) 405
4.07 Infant mortality (hard data) 406
4.08 Life expectancy (hard data) 407
4.09 Quality of primary education 408
4.10 Primary enrollment (hard data) 409
4.11 Education expenditure (hard data) 410

Section V: Higher education and training 411

5.01 Secondary enrollment (hard data) 412
5.02 Tertiary enrollment (hard data) 413
5.03 Quality of the educational system 414
5.04 Quality of math and science education 415
5.05 Quality of management schools 416
5.06 Internet access in schools 417
5.07 Local availability of specialized research and training services 418
5.08 Extent of staff training 419

Section VI: Goods market efficiency 421

6.01 Intensity of local competition 422
6.02 Extent of market dominance 423
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy 424
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation 425
6.05 Total tax rate (hard data) 426
6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business (hard data) 427
6.07 Time required to start a business (hard data) 428
6.08 Agricultural policy costs 429
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers 430
6.10 Trade-weighted tariff rate (hard data) 431
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership 432
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI 433
6.13 Burden of customs procedures 434
6.14 Degree of customer orientation 435
6.15 Buyer sophistication 436

Section VII: Labor market efficiency 437

7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations 438
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination 439
7.03 Non-wage labor costs (hard data) 440
7.04 Rigidity of employment (hard data) 441
7.05 Hiring and firing practices 442
7.06 Firing costs (hard data) 443
7.07 Pay and productivity 444
7.08 Reliance on professional management 445
7.09 Brain drain 446
7.10 Female participation in labor force (hard data) 447

Section VIII: Financial market sophistication 449

8.01 Financial market sophistication 450
8.02 Financing through local equity market 451
8.03 Ease of access to loans 452
8.04 Venture capital availability 453
8.05 Restriction on capital flows 454
8.06 Strength of investor protection (hard data) 455
8.07 Soundness of banks 456
8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges 457
8.09 Legal rights index (hard data) 458

(Cont'd.)

Section IX: Technological readiness 459

9.01 Availability of latest technologies 460
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption 461
9.03 Laws relating to ICT 462
9.04 FDI and technology transfer 463
9.05 Mobile telephone subscribers (hard data) 464
9.06 Internet users (hard data) 465
9.07 Personal computers (hard data) 466
9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers (hard data) 467

Section X: Market size 469

10.01 Domestic market size index (hard data) 470
10.02 Foreign market size index (hard data) 471
10.03 GDP valued at PPP (hard data) 472
10.04 Imports as a percentage of GDP (hard data) 473
10.05 Exports as a percentage of GDP (hard data) 474

Section XI: Business sophistication 475

11.01 Local supplier quantity 476
11.02 Local supplier quality 477
11.03 State of cluster development 478
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage 479
11.05 Value chain breadth 480
11.06 Control of international distribution 481
11.07 Production process sophistication 482
11.08 Extent of marketing 483
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority 484

Section XII: Innovation 485

12.01 Capacity for innovation 486
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions 487
12.03 Company spending on R&D 488
12.04 University-industry research collaboration 489
12.05 Government procurement of advanced technology products 490
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers 491
12.07 Utility patents (hard data) 492

Basic indicators

0.01 GDP valued at current prices (hard data)

Gross domestic product (current prices) in millions of US dollars | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	United States	13,843,825
2	Japan	4,383,762
3	Germany	3,322,147
4	China	3,250,827
5	United Kingdom	2,772,570
6	France	2,560,255
7	Italy	2,104,666
8	Spain	1,438,959
9	Canada	1,432,140
10	Brazil	1,313,590
11	Russian Federation	1,289,582
12	India	1,098,945
13	Korea, Rep.	957,053
14	Australia	908,826
15	Mexico	893,365
16	Netherlands	768,704
17	Turkey	663,419
18	Sweden	455,319
19	Belgium	453,636
20	Indonesia	432,944
21	Switzerland	423,938
22	Poland	420,284
23	Norway	391,498
24	Taiwan, China	383,307
25	Saudi Arabia	376,029
26	Austria	373,943
27	Greece	314,615
28	Denmark	311,905
29	South Africa	282,630
30	Argentina	259,999
31	Ireland	258,574
32	Thailand	245,659
33	Finland	245,013
34	Venezuela	236,390
35	Portugal	223,303
36	Hong Kong SAR	206,707
37	United Arab Emirates	192,603
38	Malaysia	186,482
39	Czech Republic	175,309
40	Colombia	171,607
41	Nigeria	166,778
42	Romania	165,983
43	Chile	163,792
44	Israel	161,935
45	Singapore	161,349
46	Philippines	144,129
47	Pakistan	143,766
48	Ukraine	140,484
49	Hungary	138,388
50	Algeria	131,568
51	New Zealand	128,141
52	Egypt	127,930
53	Kuwait	111,339
54	Peru	109,069
55	Kazakhstan	103,840
56	Puerto Rico	86,464
57	Slovak Republic	74,988
58	Morocco	73,429
59	Bangladesh	72,424
60	Vietnam	70,022
61	Qatar	67,763
62	Libya	57,064
63	Croatia	51,356
64	Luxembourg	50,160
65	Slovenia	46,084
66	Ecuador	44,184
67	Serbia	41,679
68	Oman	40,059
69	Bulgaria	39,609
70	Lithuania	38,345
71	Syria	37,760
72	Dominican Republic	36,396
73	Tunisia	35,010
74	Guatemala	33,694
75	Azerbaijan	31,321
76	Sri Lanka	30,012
77	Kenya	29,299
78	Latvia	27,341
79	Costa Rica	26,238
80	Uruguay	22,951
81	Cyprus	21,303
82	Estonia	21,278
83	Trinidad and Tobago	20,700
84	Cameroon	20,646
85	El Salvador	20,373
86	Iceland	20,003
87	Panama	19,740
88	Bahrain	19,660
89	Côte d'Ivoire	19,598
90	Ethiopia	19,431
91	Tanzania	16,184
92	Jordan	16,011
93	Ghana	14,863
94	Bosnia and Herzegovina	14,780
95	Bolivia	13,192
96	Brunei Darussalam	12,386
97	Botswana	12,313
98	Honduras	12,279
99	Uganda	11,227
100	Jamaica	11,206
101	Zambia	11,156
102	Senegal	11,123
103	Paraguay	10,870
104	Albania	10,619
105	Georgia	10,293
106	Nepal	9,627
107	Cambodia	8,604
108	Armenia	7,974
109	Mozambique	7,559
110	Macedonia, FYR	7,497
111	Malta	7,419
112	Namibia	7,400
113	Madagascar	7,322
114	Chad	7,095
115	Burkina Faso	6,977
116	Mauritius	6,959
117	Mali	6,745
118	Nicaragua	5,723
119	Benin	5,433
120	Moldova	4,227
121	Mongolia	3,905
122	Kyrgyz Republic	3,748
123	Barbados	3,739
124	Tajikistan	3,712
125	Malawi	3,538
126	Montenegro	2,974
127	Mauritania	2,756
128	Suriname	2,404
129	Lesotho	1,600
130	Guyana	1,039
131	Burundi	1,001
132	Gambia, The	653
133	Zimbabwe	641
134	Timor-Leste	459

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); national sources

0.02 Population (hard data)

Population in millions | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	China	1,331.4
2	India	1,135.6
3	United States	303.9
4	Indonesia	228.1
5	Brazil	191.3
6	Pakistan	164.6
7	Bangladesh	147.1
8	Russian Federation	141.9
9	Nigeria	137.2
10	Japan	128.3
11	Mexico	109.6
12	Vietnam	86.4
13	Philippines	85.9
14	Germany	82.7
15	Ethiopia	81.2
16	Egypt	76.9
17	Turkey	75.2
18	Thailand	65.3
19	France	60.9
20	United Kingdom	60.0
21	Italy	58.2
22	Korea, Rep.	48.1
23	South Africa	47.7
24	Colombia	47.0
25	Ukraine	45.5
26	Spain	43.6
27	Tanzania	39.7
28	Argentina	39.5
29	Poland	38.5
30	Kenya	36.0
31	Algeria	33.9
32	Canada	32.9
33	Morocco	32.4
34	Uganda	30.9
35	Peru	28.8
36	Nepal	28.2
37	Venezuela	27.7
38	Malaysia	26.2
39	Saudi Arabia	25.8
40	Ghana	23.0
41	Taiwan, China	22.7
42	Romania	21.5
43	Sri Lanka	21.1
44	Australia	20.6
45	Mozambique	20.5
46	Syria	20.0
47	Madagascar	19.6
48	Côte d'Ivoire	18.8
49	Cameroon	16.9
50	Chile	16.6
51	Netherlands	16.4
52	Kazakhstan	14.8
53	Cambodia	14.6
54	Mali	14.3
55	Burkina Faso	14.0
56	Ecuador	13.6
57	Malawi	13.5
58	Guatemala	13.2
58	Zimbabwe	13.2
60	Senegal	12.2
61	Zambia	12.1
62	Greece	11.2
63	Portugal	10.6
64	Belgium	10.5
65	Chad	10.3
65	Tunisia	10.3
67	Czech Republic	10.2
68	Hungary	10.0
69	Bolivia	9.5
70	Dominican Republic	9.1
70	Sweden	9.1
72	Benin	9.0
73	Azerbaijan	8.5
74	Austria	8.2
75	Burundi	8.1
76	Bulgaria	7.6
77	Honduras	7.5
78	Serbia	7.4
79	Switzerland	7.3
80	Hong Kong SAR	7.2
81	El Salvador	7.1
82	Israel	7.0
83	Tajikistan	6.7
84	Paraguay	6.4
85	Libya	6.1
86	Jordan	6.0
87	Nicaragua	5.7
88	Denmark	5.5
89	Kyrgyz Republic	5.4
89	Slovak Republic	5.4
91	Finland	5.3
92	United Arab Emirates	4.8
93	Norway	4.7
94	Croatia	4.6
95	Costa Rica	4.5
96	Georgia	4.4
96	Singapore	4.4
98	Ireland	4.3
99	Moldova	4.2
100	New Zealand	4.1
101	Puerto Rico	4.0
102	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.0
103	Uruguay	3.5
104	Lithuania	3.4
105	Panama	3.3
106	Albania	3.2
106	Mauritania	3.2
108	Armenia	3.0
109	Kuwait	2.8
110	Jamaica	2.7
110	Mongolia	2.7
110	Oman	2.7
113	Latvia	2.3
114	Namibia	2.1
115	Macedonia, FYR	2.0
116	Slovenia	2.0
117	Botswana	1.8
117	Lesotho	1.8
119	Gambia, The	1.6
120	Estonia	1.3
120	Mauritius	1.3
120	Trinidad and Tobago	1.3
123	Timor-Leste	1.1
124	Qatar	0.9
125	Cyprus	0.8
126	Bahrain	0.8
127	Guyana	0.8
128	Montenegro	0.7
129	Suriname	0.5
130	Luxembourg	0.5
131	Malta	0.4
132	Brunei Darussalam	0.4
133	Iceland	0.3
134	Barbados	0.3

SOURCE: UNFPA, *State of World Population 2007*; IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (May 2008); national sources

0.03 GDP (current prices) per capita (hard data)

Gross domestic product (current prices) per capita in US dollars | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Luxembourg	104,673.3
2	Norway	83,922.5
3	Qatar	72,849.1
4	Iceland	63,830.1
5	Ireland	59,924.4
6	Switzerland	58,083.6
7	Denmark	57,260.9
8	Sweden	49,654.9
9	Finland	46,601.9
10	Netherlands	46,260.7
11	United States	45,845.5
12	United Kingdom	45,574.7
13	Austria	45,181.1
14	Canada	43,484.9
15	Australia	43,312.3
16	United Arab Emirates	42,934.1
17	Belgium	42,556.9
18	France	41,511.2
19	Germany	40,415.4
20	Italy	35,872.4
21	Singapore	35,162.9
22	Japan	34,312.1
23	Kuwait	33,634.3
24	Brunei Darussalam	32,167.3
25	Spain	32,067.0
26	New Zealand	30,255.6
27	Hong Kong SAR	29,649.5
28	Greece	28,273.3
29	Cyprus	27,326.7
30	Bahrain	25,730.5
31	Slovenia	22,932.7
32	Israel	22,475.1
33	Puerto Rico	22,057.1
34	Portugal	21,018.8
35	Korea, Rep.	19,750.8
36	Malta	18,088.0
37	Czech Republic	17,069.7
38	Taiwan, China	16,606.0
39	Trinidad and Tobago	15,904.8
40	Estonia	15,850.7
41	Oman	15,584.4
42	Saudi Arabia	15,481.2
43	Slovak Republic	13,857.5
44	Hungary	13,762.2
45	Barbados	13,605.4
46	Latvia	11,984.8
47	Croatia	11,576.0
48	Lithuania	11,354.4
49	Poland	11,041.2
50	Chile	9,879.1
51	Turkey	9,629.1
52	Libya	9,371.6
53	Russian Federation	9,075.1
54	Venezuela	8,596.0
55	Mexico	8,478.7
56	Botswana	7,888.4
57	Romania	7,697.2
58	Uruguay	7,172.2
59	Malaysia	6,947.6
60	Brazil	6,937.9
61	Kazakhstan	6,867.7
62	Argentina	6,606.3
63	South Africa	5,906.5
64	Costa Rica	5,905.3
65	Panama	5,904.3
66	Serbia	5,595.9
67	Mauritius	5,520.1
68	Bulgaria	5,186.4
69	Suriname	4,577.4
70	Jamaica	4,172.2
71	Dominican Republic	4,147.3
72	Montenegro	4,085.3
73	Peru	3,885.9
74	Algeria	3,824.7
75	Thailand	3,736.8
76	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,712.1
77	Azerbaijan	3,662.9
78	Macedonia, FYR	3,659.0
79	Colombia	3,611.5
80	Namibia	3,583.5
81	Tunisia	3,397.6
82	Albania	3,353.7
83	Ecuador	3,218.2
84	Ukraine	3,046.1
85	El Salvador	2,857.4
86	Jordan	2,795.5
87	Guatemala	2,531.8
88	China	2,460.8
89	Morocco	2,389.4
90	Georgia	2,355.2
91	Armenia	2,297.5
92	Syria	1,945.9
93	Indonesia	1,924.7
94	Paraguay	1,801.8
95	Egypt	1,738.8
96	Honduras	1,635.1
97	Philippines	1,624.7
98	Sri Lanka	1,506.0
99	Mongolia	1,485.7
100	Guyana	1,365.2
101	Bolivia	1,342.4
102	Moldova	1,248.5
103	Nigeria	1,159.4
104	Cameroon	1,095.0
105	Côte d'Ivoire	1,045.2
106	India	977.7
107	Nicaragua	945.5
108	Mauritania	930.8
109	Zambia	917.6
110	Senegal	909.8
111	Pakistan	908.9
112	Kenya	845.5
113	Vietnam	818.1
114	Chad	747.4
115	Kyrgyz Republic	713.4
116	Benin	691.6
117	Ghana	676.5
118	Lesotho	664.7
119	Cambodia	600.0
120	Tajikistan	578.3
121	Mali	516.5
122	Burkina Faso	508.3
123	Bangladesh	455.5
124	Timor-Leste	440.5
125	Madagascar	431.4
126	Tanzania	415.4
127	Gambia, The	411.3
128	Nepal	400.2
129	Mozambique	368.7
130	Uganda	363.0
131	Malawi	264.3
132	Ethiopia	251.8
133	Burundi	128.5
134	Zimbabwe	54.6

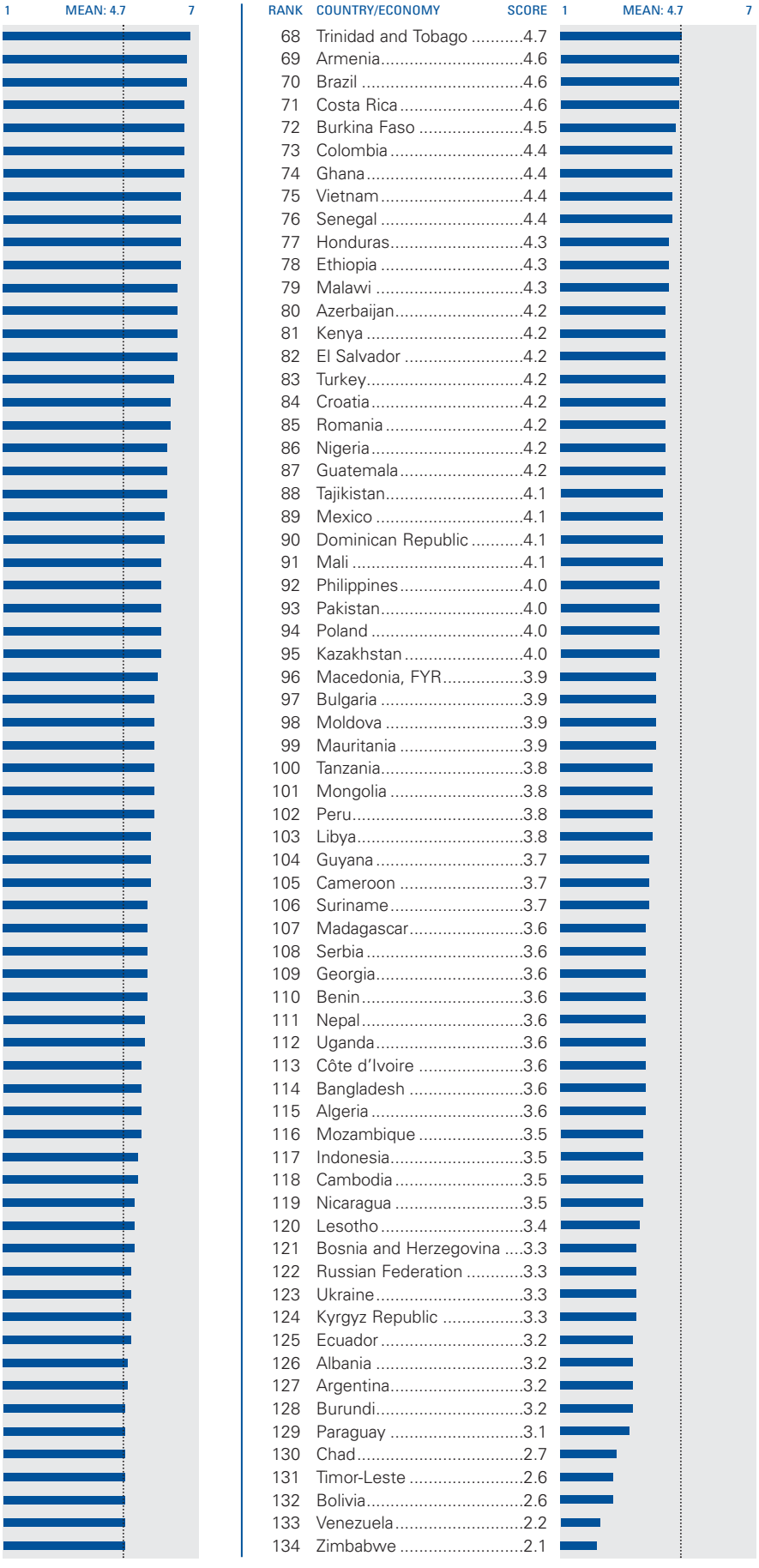
SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; national sources

Section I
Institutions

1.01 Property rights

Property rights in your country, including over financial assets, are (1 = poorly defined and not protected by law, 7 = clearly defined and well protected by law)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	6.7
2	Denmark	6.6
3	Austria	6.6
4	Singapore	6.5
5	Finland	6.5
6	Germany	6.5
7	Sweden	6.5
8	Canada	6.4
9	Norway	6.4
10	Iceland	6.4
11	Ireland	6.4
12	Hong Kong SAR	6.3
13	Australia	6.3
14	Netherlands	6.3
15	Japan	6.3
16	New Zealand	6.2
17	Luxembourg	6.1
18	France	6.1
19	Belgium	6.0
20	South Africa	6.0
21	Puerto Rico	6.0
22	Mauritius	5.9
23	Jordan	5.9
24	Barbados	5.8
25	Namibia	5.8
26	United States	5.8
27	Kuwait	5.8
28	Estonia	5.8
29	Cyprus	5.7
30	Syria	5.6
31	Qatar	5.6
32	Malta	5.6
33	Tunisia	5.6
34	Taiwan, China	5.6
35	Portugal	5.6
36	United Kingdom	5.5
37	Bahrain	5.5
38	Malaysia	5.5
39	Korea, Rep.	5.4
40	Chile	5.4
41	Oman	5.4
42	Spain	5.4
43	United Arab Emirates	5.4
44	Saudi Arabia	5.3
45	Latvia	5.3
46	Hungary	5.2
47	Panama	5.2
48	Botswana	5.2
49	Israel	5.2
50	Lithuania	5.1
51	Greece	5.1
52	India	5.0
53	Jamaica	5.0
54	China	5.0
55	Slovak Republic	4.9
56	Gambia, The	4.9
57	Slovenia	4.9
58	Uruguay	4.9
59	Italy	4.8
60	Sri Lanka	4.8
61	Thailand	4.7
62	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
63	Czech Republic	4.7
64	Montenegro	4.7
65	Zambia	4.7
66	Morocco	4.7
67	Egypt	4.7
68	Trinidad and Tobago	4.7
69	Armenia	4.6
70	Brazil	4.6
71	Costa Rica	4.6
72	Burkina Faso	4.5
73	Colombia	4.4
74	Ghana	4.4
75	Vietnam	4.4
76	Senegal	4.4
77	Honduras	4.3
78	Ethiopia	4.3
79	Malawi	4.3
80	Azerbaijan	4.2
81	Kenya	4.2
82	El Salvador	4.2
83	Turkey	4.2
84	Croatia	4.2
85	Romania	4.2
86	Nigeria	4.2
87	Guatemala	4.2
88	Tajikistan	4.1
89	Mexico	4.1
90	Dominican Republic	4.1
91	Mali	4.1
92	Philippines	4.0
93	Pakistan	4.0
94	Poland	4.0
95	Kazakhstan	4.0
96	Macedonia, FYR	3.9
97	Bulgaria	3.9
98	Moldova	3.9
99	Mauritania	3.9
100	Tanzania	3.8
101	Mongolia	3.8
102	Peru	3.8
103	Libya	3.8
104	Guyana	3.7
105	Cameroon	3.7
106	Suriname	3.7
107	Madagascar	3.6
108	Serbia	3.6
109	Georgia	3.6
110	Benin	3.6
111	Nepal	3.6
112	Uganda	3.6
113	Côte d'Ivoire	3.6
114	Bangladesh	3.6
115	Algeria	3.6
116	Mozambique	3.5
117	Indonesia	3.5
118	Cambodia	3.5
119	Nicaragua	3.5
120	Lesotho	3.4
121	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3
122	Russian Federation	3.3
123	Ukraine	3.3
124	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3
125	Ecuador	3.2
126	Albania	3.2
127	Argentina	3.2
128	Burundi	3.2
129	Paraguay	3.1
130	Chad	2.7
131	Timor-Leste	2.6
132	Bolivia	2.6
133	Venezuela	2.2
134	Zimbabwe	2.1

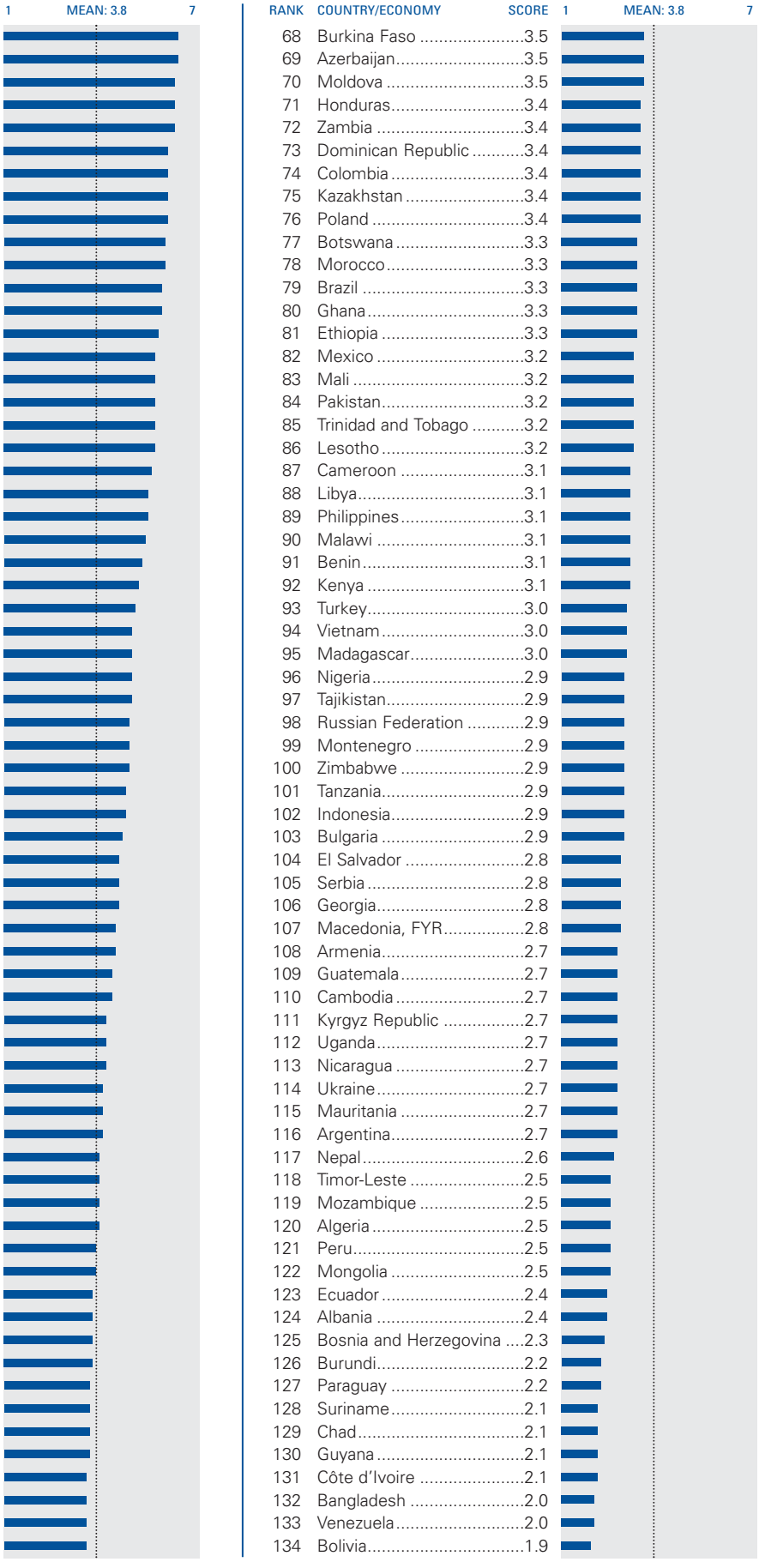


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.02 Intellectual property protection

Intellectual property protection and anti-counterfeiting measures in your country are (1 = weak and not enforced, 7 = strong and enforced)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	6.3
2	Singapore	6.3
3	Denmark	6.2
4	Finland	6.2
5	Austria	6.2
6	Germany	6.0
7	France	6.0
8	Iceland	6.0
9	Sweden	6.0
10	Australia	5.9
11	Netherlands	5.9
12	Norway	5.8
13	New Zealand	5.8
14	Japan	5.7
15	Luxembourg	5.6
16	Ireland	5.6
17	Puerto Rico	5.6
18	United States	5.6
19	Canada	5.6
20	Belgium	5.5
21	Hong Kong SAR	5.4
22	United Kingdom	5.4
23	South Africa	5.3
24	United Arab Emirates	5.2
25	Qatar	5.1
26	Korea, Rep.	5.0
27	Bahrain	4.9
28	Taiwan, China	4.9
29	Portugal	4.9
30	Oman	4.9
31	Barbados	4.8
32	Estonia	4.8
33	Malaysia	4.8
34	Spain	4.7
35	Cyprus	4.7
36	Jordan	4.6
37	Namibia	4.5
38	Saudi Arabia	4.5
39	Israel	4.5
40	Tunisia	4.4
41	Slovenia	4.4
42	Italy	4.3
43	Malta	4.3
44	Greece	4.1
45	Hungary	4.1
46	Mauritius	4.1
47	Lithuania	4.0
48	Panama	4.0
49	Gambia, The	4.0
50	Uruguay	3.9
51	Czech Republic	3.9
52	Brunei Darussalam	3.9
53	China	3.9
54	Syria	3.8
55	Thailand	3.8
56	Sri Lanka	3.7
57	India	3.7
58	Croatia	3.7
59	Slovak Republic	3.7
60	Egypt	3.6
61	Latvia	3.6
62	Kuwait	3.6
63	Chile	3.6
64	Romania	3.5
65	Senegal	3.5
66	Costa Rica	3.5
67	Jamaica	3.5
68	Burkina Faso	3.5
69	Azerbaijan	3.5
70	Moldova	3.5
71	Honduras	3.4
72	Zambia	3.4
73	Dominican Republic	3.4
74	Colombia	3.4
75	Kazakhstan	3.4
76	Poland	3.4
77	Botswana	3.3
78	Morocco	3.3
79	Brazil	3.3
80	Ghana	3.3
81	Ethiopia	3.3
82	Mexico	3.2
83	Mali	3.2
84	Pakistan	3.2
85	Trinidad and Tobago	3.2
86	Lesotho	3.2
87	Cameroon	3.1
88	Libya	3.1
89	Philippines	3.1
90	Malawi	3.1
91	Benin	3.1
92	Kenya	3.1
93	Turkey	3.0
94	Vietnam	3.0
95	Madagascar	3.0
96	Nigeria	2.9
97	Tajikistan	2.9
98	Russian Federation	2.9
99	Montenegro	2.9
100	Zimbabwe	2.9
101	Tanzania	2.9
102	Indonesia	2.9
103	Bulgaria	2.9
104	El Salvador	2.8
105	Serbia	2.8
106	Georgia	2.8
107	Macedonia, FYR	2.8
108	Armenia	2.7
109	Guatemala	2.7
110	Cambodia	2.7
111	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7
112	Uganda	2.7
113	Nicaragua	2.7
114	Ukraine	2.7
115	Mauritania	2.7
116	Argentina	2.7
117	Nepal	2.6
118	Timor-Leste	2.5
119	Mozambique	2.5
120	Algeria	2.5
121	Peru	2.5
122	Mongolia	2.5
123	Ecuador	2.4
124	Albania	2.4
125	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3
126	Burundi	2.2
127	Paraguay	2.2
128	Suriname	2.1
129	Chad	2.1
130	Guyana	2.1
131	Côte d'Ivoire	2.1
132	Bangladesh	2.0
133	Venezuela	2.0
134	Bolivia	1.9

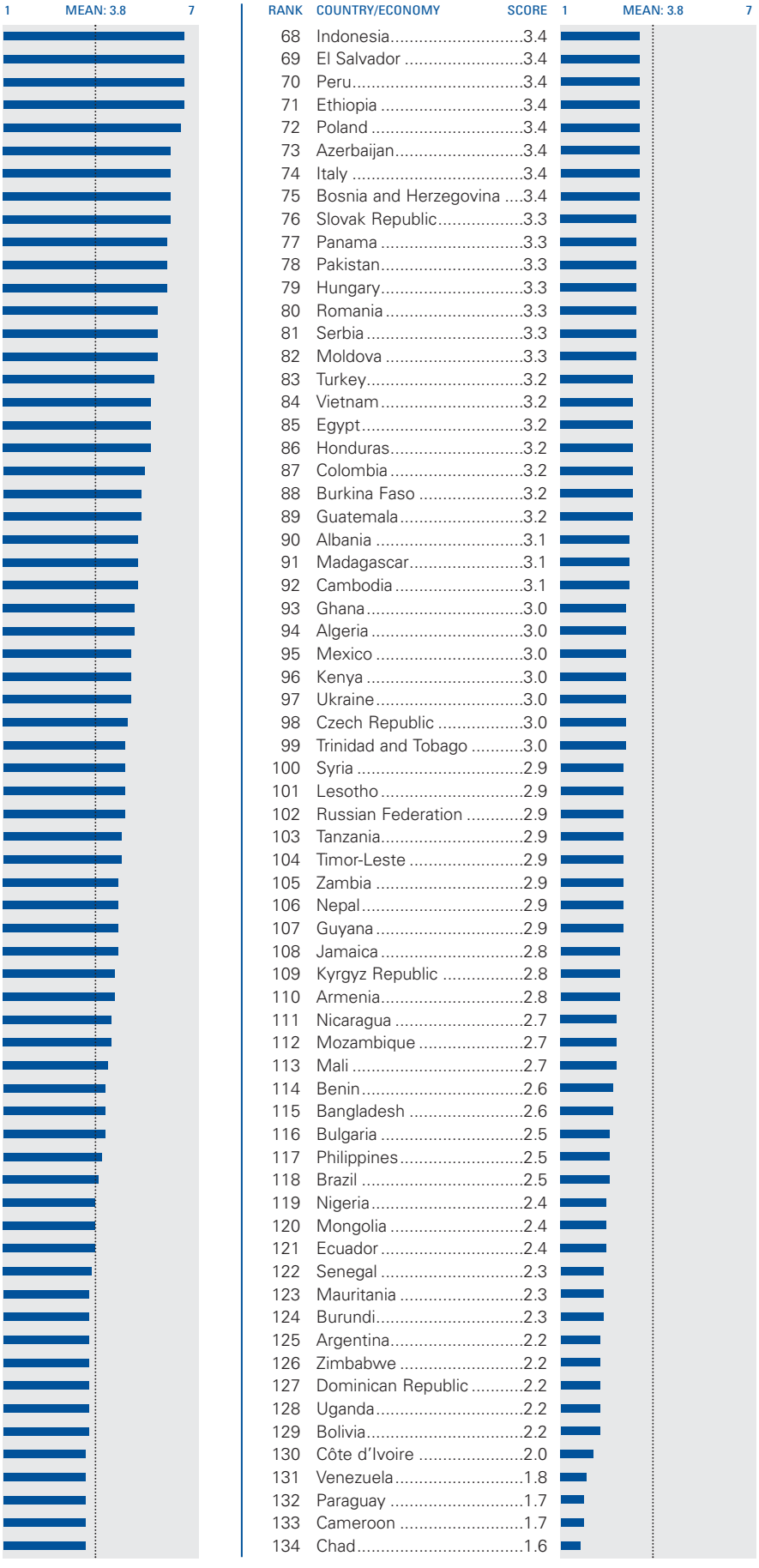


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.03 Diversion of public funds

In your country, diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups due to corruption (1 = is common, 7 = never occurs)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Denmark	6.5
2	New Zealand	6.5
3	Sweden	6.5
4	Finland	6.5
5	Singapore	6.4
6	Switzerland	6.1
7	Iceland	6.1
8	Australia	6.1
9	Norway	6.1
10	Netherlands	6.0
11	Luxembourg	6.0
12	Hong Kong SAR	6.0
13	Germany	5.7
14	Ireland	5.7
15	Austria	5.7
16	Qatar	5.6
17	United Kingdom	5.5
18	Canada	5.5
19	United Arab Emirates	5.5
20	Oman	5.3
21	Belgium	5.2
22	United States	5.2
23	Cyprus	5.1
24	Tunisia	5.1
25	Barbados	5.1
26	Uruguay	5.0
27	Korea, Rep.	5.0
28	Botswana	4.9
29	France	4.9
30	Malta	4.9
31	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
32	Spain	4.7
33	Portugal	4.7
34	Bahrain	4.7
35	Jordan	4.7
36	Japan	4.6
37	Saudi Arabia	4.6
38	Taiwan, China	4.5
39	Malaysia	4.5
40	Israel	4.5
41	Mauritius	4.5
42	Gambia, The	4.4
43	Estonia	4.4
44	Slovenia	4.3
45	Georgia	4.3
46	Costa Rica	4.2
47	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
48	Puerto Rico	4.1
49	South Africa	4.1
50	Malawi	4.0
51	Tajikistan	3.9
52	Chile	3.8
53	Namibia	3.8
54	Montenegro	3.8
55	India	3.7
56	Thailand	3.6
57	Morocco	3.6
58	Libya	3.6
59	Croatia	3.6
60	Kazakhstan	3.6
61	Sri Lanka	3.6
62	Kuwait	3.6
63	Suriname	3.5
64	Greece	3.5
65	Latvia	3.5
66	China	3.5
67	Lithuania	3.5
68	Indonesia	3.4
69	El Salvador	3.4
70	Peru	3.4
71	Ethiopia	3.4
72	Poland	3.4
73	Azerbaijan	3.4
74	Italy	3.4
75	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.4
76	Slovak Republic	3.3
77	Panama	3.3
78	Pakistan	3.3
79	Hungary	3.3
80	Romania	3.3
81	Serbia	3.3
82	Moldova	3.3
83	Turkey	3.2
84	Vietnam	3.2
85	Egypt	3.2
86	Honduras	3.2
87	Colombia	3.2
88	Burkina Faso	3.2
89	Guatemala	3.2
90	Albania	3.1
91	Madagascar	3.1
92	Cambodia	3.1
93	Ghana	3.0
94	Algeria	3.0
95	Mexico	3.0
96	Kenya	3.0
97	Ukraine	3.0
98	Czech Republic	3.0
99	Trinidad and Tobago	3.0
100	Syria	2.9
101	Lesotho	2.9
102	Russian Federation	2.9
103	Tanzania	2.9
104	Timor-Leste	2.9
105	Zambia	2.9
106	Nepal	2.9
107	Guyana	2.9
108	Jamaica	2.8
109	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
110	Armenia	2.8
111	Nicaragua	2.7
112	Mozambique	2.7
113	Mali	2.7
114	Benin	2.6
115	Bangladesh	2.6
116	Bulgaria	2.5
117	Philippines	2.5
118	Brazil	2.5
119	Nigeria	2.4
120	Mongolia	2.4
121	Ecuador	2.4
122	Senegal	2.3
123	Mauritania	2.3
124	Burundi	2.3
125	Argentina	2.2
126	Zimbabwe	2.2
127	Dominican Republic	2.2
128	Uganda	2.2
129	Bolivia	2.2
130	Côte d'Ivoire	2.0
131	Venezuela	1.8
132	Paraguay	1.7
133	Cameroon	1.7
134	Chad	1.6

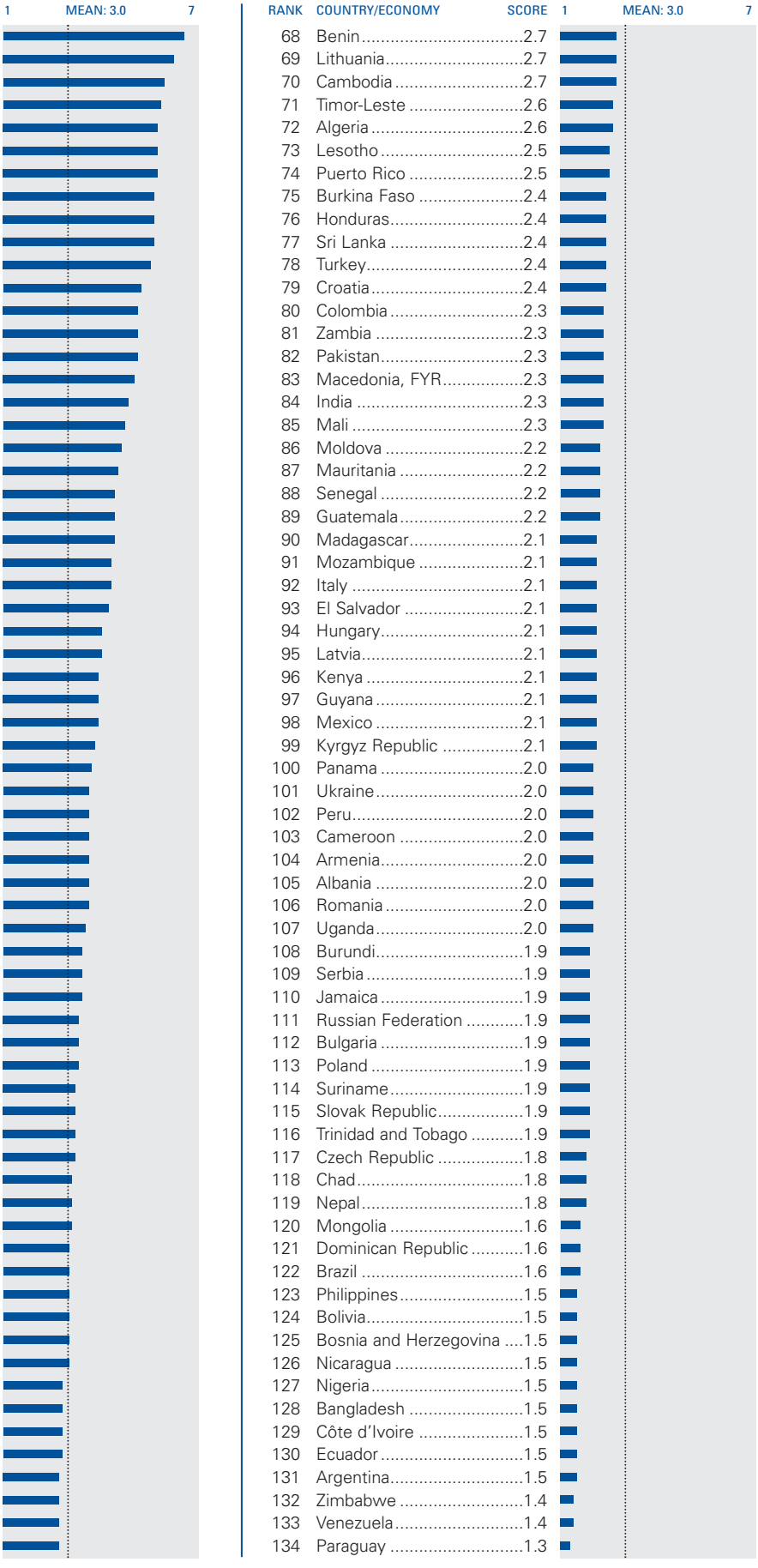


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.04 Public trust of politicians

Public trust in the financial honesty of politicians in your country is (1 = very low, 7 = very high)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.5
2	Denmark	6.2
3	Finland	5.9
4	Norway	5.8
5	Switzerland	5.7
6	Sweden	5.7
7	Iceland	5.7
8	United Arab Emirates	5.6
9	Luxembourg	5.6
10	Qatar	5.6
11	Netherlands	5.5
12	Hong Kong SAR	5.2
13	Oman	5.1
14	New Zealand	5.1
15	Australia	5.1
16	Tunisia	5.0
17	Austria	4.8
18	Barbados	4.7
19	Saudi Arabia	4.6
20	Malaysia	4.5
21	Germany	4.4
22	Botswana	4.4
23	Brunei Darussalam	4.4
24	Canada	4.3
25	Korea, Rep.	4.3
26	Cyprus	4.2
27	Gambia, The	4.0
28	Uruguay	4.0
29	Belgium	3.9
30	France	3.9
31	Malta	3.9
32	Bahrain	3.8
33	Jordan	3.7
34	Namibia	3.6
35	United Kingdom	3.6
36	China	3.6
37	Ireland	3.6
38	Kuwait	3.6
39	Spain	3.6
40	Costa Rica	3.5
41	United States	3.4
42	Chile	3.4
43	Azerbaijan	3.4
44	Estonia	3.3
45	Japan	3.3
46	Portugal	3.3
47	Slovenia	3.2
48	Vietnam	3.2
49	Syria	3.2
50	South Africa	3.2
51	Egypt	3.1
52	Ghana	3.1
53	Georgia	3.1
54	Taiwan, China	3.0
55	Morocco	3.0
56	Montenegro	3.0
57	Malawi	3.0
58	Tajikistan	3.0
59	Indonesia	3.0
60	Tanzania	2.8
61	Israel	2.8
62	Kazakhstan	2.8
63	Libya	2.8
64	Thailand	2.7
65	Greece	2.7
66	Mauritius	2.7
67	Ethiopia	2.7
68	Benin	2.7
69	Lithuania	2.7
70	Cambodia	2.7
71	Timor-Leste	2.6
72	Algeria	2.6
73	Lesotho	2.5
74	Puerto Rico	2.5
75	Burkina Faso	2.4
76	Honduras	2.4
77	Sri Lanka	2.4
78	Turkey	2.4
79	Croatia	2.4
80	Colombia	2.3
81	Zambia	2.3
82	Pakistan	2.3
83	Macedonia, FYR	2.3
84	India	2.3
85	Mali	2.3
86	Moldova	2.2
87	Mauritania	2.2
88	Senegal	2.2
89	Guatemala	2.2
90	Madagascar	2.1
91	Mozambique	2.1
92	Italy	2.1
93	El Salvador	2.1
94	Hungary	2.1
95	Latvia	2.1
96	Kenya	2.1
97	Guyana	2.1
98	Mexico	2.1
99	Kyrgyz Republic	2.1
100	Panama	2.0
101	Ukraine	2.0
102	Peru	2.0
103	Cameroon	2.0
104	Armenia	2.0
105	Albania	2.0
106	Romania	2.0
107	Uganda	2.0
108	Burundi	1.9
109	Serbia	1.9
110	Jamaica	1.9
111	Russian Federation	1.9
112	Bulgaria	1.9
113	Poland	1.9
114	Suriname	1.9
115	Slovak Republic	1.9
116	Trinidad and Tobago	1.9
117	Czech Republic	1.8
118	Chad	1.8
119	Nepal	1.8
120	Mongolia	1.6
121	Dominican Republic	1.6
122	Brazil	1.6
123	Philippines	1.5
124	Bolivia	1.5
125	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.5
126	Nicaragua	1.5
127	Nigeria	1.5
128	Bangladesh	1.5
129	Côte d'Ivoire	1.5
130	Ecuador	1.5
131	Argentina	1.5
132	Zimbabwe	1.4
133	Venezuela	1.4
134	Paraguay	1.3

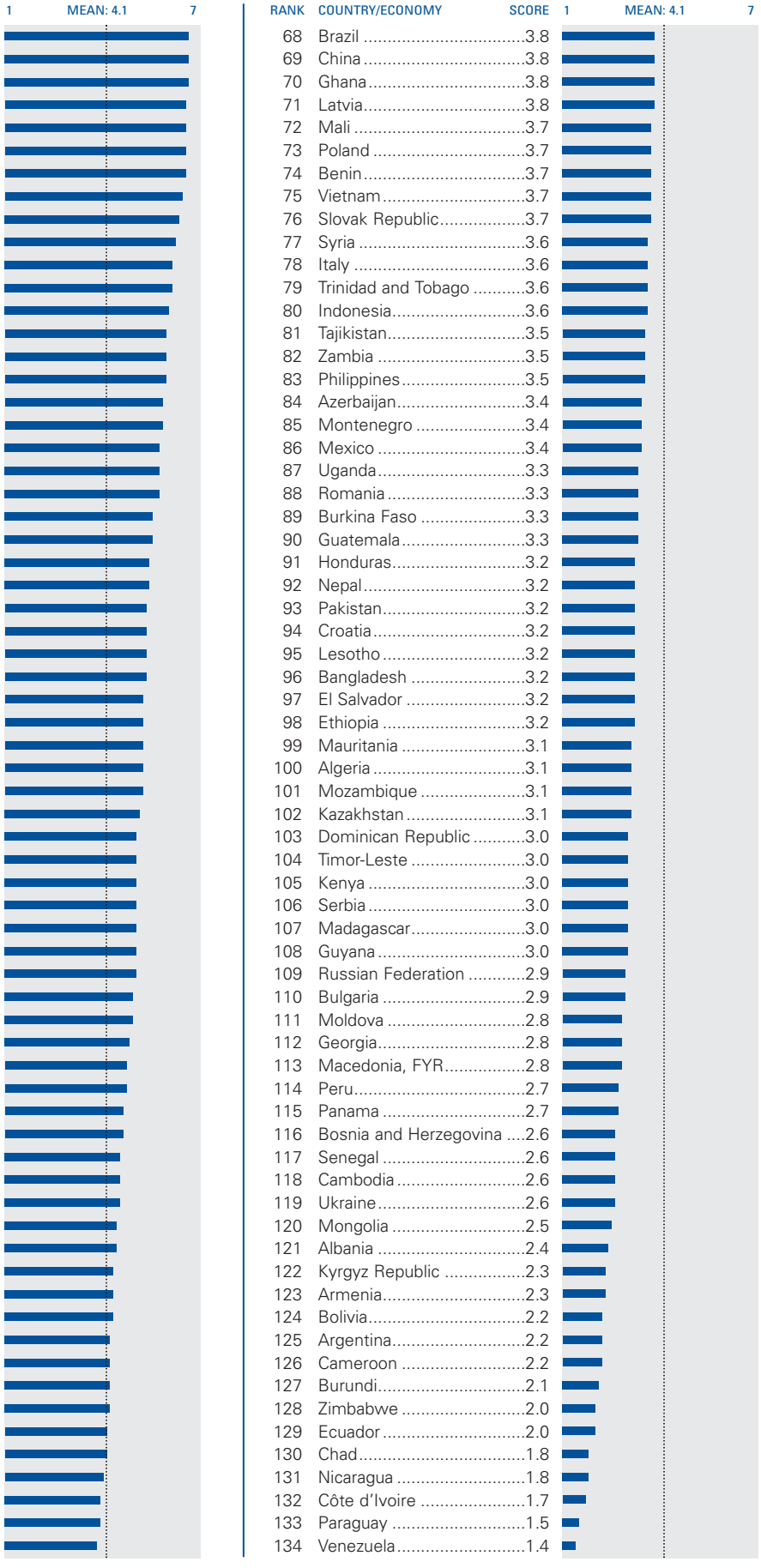


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.05 Judicial independence

Is the judiciary in your country independent from political influences of members of government, citizens, or firms? (1 = no—heavily influenced, 7 = yes—entirely independent)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	New Zealand	6.6
2	Finland	6.6
3	Sweden	6.6
4	Germany	6.5
5	Denmark	6.5
6	Netherlands	6.5
7	Switzerland	6.5
8	Australia	6.4
9	Canada	6.3
10	Ireland	6.2
11	Austria	6.1
12	Norway	6.1
13	Hong Kong SAR	6.0
14	Iceland	5.9
15	Singapore	5.9
16	Luxembourg	5.9
17	Barbados	5.8
18	United Kingdom	5.8
19	Belgium	5.7
20	Israel	5.7
21	Qatar	5.7
22	Namibia	5.5
23	United States	5.5
24	Cyprus	5.4
25	Japan	5.4
26	Botswana	5.3
27	Estonia	5.3
28	Malta	5.3
29	France	5.3
30	South Africa	5.2
31	Costa Rica	5.2
32	Portugal	5.2
33	United Arab Emirates	5.2
34	Oman	5.2
35	Malawi	5.1
36	Kuwait	5.0
37	Uruguay	5.0
38	Mauritius	5.0
39	Tunisia	5.0
40	Saudi Arabia	5.0
41	Jordan	5.0
42	Egypt	5.0
43	India	4.9
44	Puerto Rico	4.9
45	Korea, Rep.	4.8
46	Gambia, The	4.7
47	Malaysia	4.7
48	Bahrain	4.6
49	Taiwan, China	4.6
50	Suriname	4.5
51	Jamaica	4.5
52	Chile	4.5
53	Thailand	4.4
54	Brunei Darussalam	4.4
55	Hungary	4.3
56	Spain	4.3
57	Nigeria	4.3
58	Sri Lanka	4.2
59	Libya	4.2
60	Slovenia	4.2
61	Czech Republic	4.2
62	Greece	4.1
63	Colombia	4.1
64	Turkey	4.0
65	Morocco	3.9
66	Tanzania	3.9
67	Lithuania	3.8
68	Brazil	3.8
69	China	3.8
70	Ghana	3.8
71	Latvia	3.8
72	Mali	3.7
73	Poland	3.7
74	Benin	3.7
75	Vietnam	3.7
76	Slovak Republic	3.7
77	Syria	3.6
78	Italy	3.6
79	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6
80	Indonesia	3.6
81	Tajikistan	3.5
82	Zambia	3.5
83	Philippines	3.5
84	Azerbaijan	3.4
85	Montenegro	3.4
86	Mexico	3.4
87	Uganda	3.3
88	Romania	3.3
89	Burkina Faso	3.3
90	Guatemala	3.3
91	Honduras	3.2
92	Nepal	3.2
93	Pakistan	3.2
94	Croatia	3.2
95	Lesotho	3.2
96	Bangladesh	3.2
97	El Salvador	3.2
98	Ethiopia	3.2
99	Mauritania	3.1
100	Algeria	3.1
101	Mozambique	3.1
102	Kazakhstan	3.1
103	Dominican Republic	3.0
104	Timor-Leste	3.0
105	Kenya	3.0
106	Serbia	3.0
107	Madagascar	3.0
108	Guyana	3.0
109	Russian Federation	2.9
110	Bulgaria	2.9
111	Moldova	2.8
112	Georgia	2.8
113	Macedonia, FYR	2.8
114	Peru	2.7
115	Panama	2.7
116	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.6
117	Senegal	2.6
118	Cambodia	2.6
119	Ukraine	2.6
120	Mongolia	2.5
121	Albania	2.4
122	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3
123	Armenia	2.3
124	Bolivia	2.2
125	Argentina	2.2
126	Cameroon	2.2
127	Burundi	2.1
128	Zimbabwe	2.0
129	Ecuador	2.0
130	Chad	1.8
131	Nicaragua	1.8
132	Côte d'Ivoire	1.7
133	Paraguay	1.5
134	Venezuela	1.4

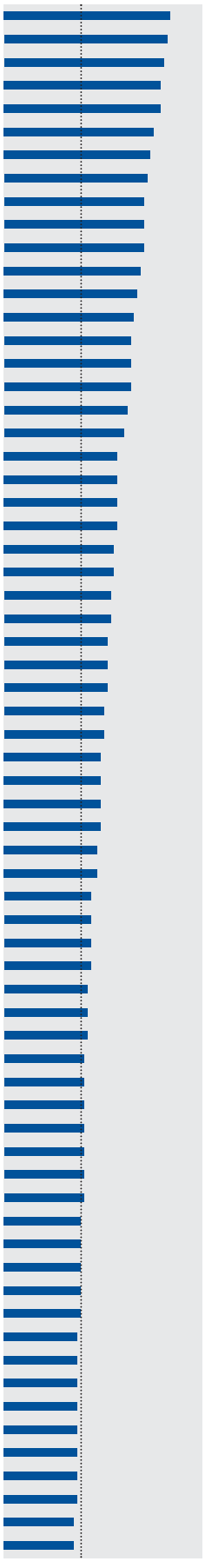


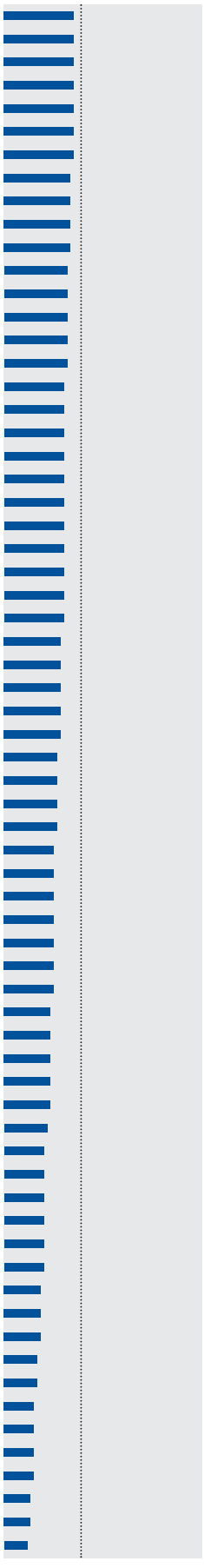
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials

When deciding upon policies and contracts, government officials in your country (1 = usually favor well-connected firms and individuals, 7 = are neutral)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Denmark	6.0
2	Finland	5.9
3	Sweden	5.8
4	Singapore	5.7
5	Netherlands	5.7
6	Norway	5.5
7	New Zealand	5.4
8	Switzerland	5.3
9	Iceland	5.2
10	Australia	5.2
11	Germany	5.2
12	Luxembourg	5.1
13	Qatar	5.0
14	Tunisia	4.9
15	Hong Kong SAR	4.8
16	United Arab Emirates	4.8
17	Oman	4.8
18	Austria	4.7
19	Japan	4.6
20	Ireland	4.4
21	France	4.4
22	Korea, Rep.	4.4
23	Saudi Arabia	4.4
24	Canada	4.3
25	United Kingdom	4.3
26	Belgium	4.2
27	Gambia, The	4.2
28	Malaysia	4.1
29	Barbados	4.1
30	Uruguay	4.1
31	Brunei Darussalam	4.0
32	Cyprus	4.0
33	Portugal	3.9
34	Jordan	3.9
35	Bahrain	3.9
36	Taiwan, China	3.9
37	Botswana	3.8
38	Costa Rica	3.8
39	Malta	3.6
40	United States	3.6
41	Chile	3.6
42	Morocco	3.6
43	Spain	3.5
44	Estonia	3.5
45	Indonesia	3.5
46	Israel	3.4
47	China	3.4
48	Montenegro	3.4
49	Thailand	3.4
50	South Africa	3.4
51	Georgia	3.4
52	Algeria	3.4
53	Namibia	3.3
54	Mauritius	3.3
55	Azerbaijan	3.3
56	Malawi	3.3
57	Puerto Rico	3.3
58	India	3.2
59	Burkina Faso	3.2
60	Benin	3.2
61	Egypt	3.2
62	Slovenia	3.2
63	Brazil	3.2
64	Tajikistan	3.2
65	Kazakhstan	3.2
66	Ethiopia	3.1
67	Greece	3.1
68	Libya	3.1
69	Madagascar	3.1
70	Vietnam	3.1
71	Syria	3.1
72	Sri Lanka	3.1
73	Kuwait	3.1
74	Macedonia, FYR	3.1
75	Guatemala	3.0
76	Tanzania	3.0
77	Turkey	3.0
78	Mozambique	3.0
79	Peru	2.9
80	Mali	2.9
81	Lithuania	2.9
82	Honduras	2.9
83	Latvia	2.9
84	Timor-Leste	2.8
85	Mauritania	2.8
86	Croatia	2.8
87	Cambodia	2.8
88	Russian Federation	2.8
89	Nepal	2.8
90	Mexico	2.8
91	Italy	2.8
92	Lesotho	2.8
93	Panama	2.8
94	Armenia	2.8
95	Colombia	2.7
96	Ukraine	2.7
97	El Salvador	2.7
98	Pakistan	2.7
99	Burundi	2.7
100	Moldova	2.6
101	Cameroon	2.6
102	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6
103	Zambia	2.6
104	Jamaica	2.5
105	Poland	2.5
106	Suriname	2.5
107	Ghana	2.5
108	Albania	2.5
109	Serbia	2.5
110	Czech Republic	2.5
111	Bulgaria	2.4
112	Hungary	2.4
113	Romania	2.4
114	Senegal	2.4
115	Kenya	2.4
116	Slovak Republic	2.3
117	Philippines	2.2
118	Côte d'Ivoire	2.2
119	Guyana	2.2
120	Trinidad and Tobago	2.2
121	Mongolia	2.2
122	Ecuador	2.2
123	Nicaragua	2.1
124	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.1
125	Nigeria	2.1
126	Uganda	2.0
127	Chad	2.0
128	Argentina	1.9
129	Bangladesh	1.9
130	Bolivia	1.9
131	Zimbabwe	1.9
132	Dominican Republic	1.8
133	Venezuela	1.8
134	Paraguay	1.7



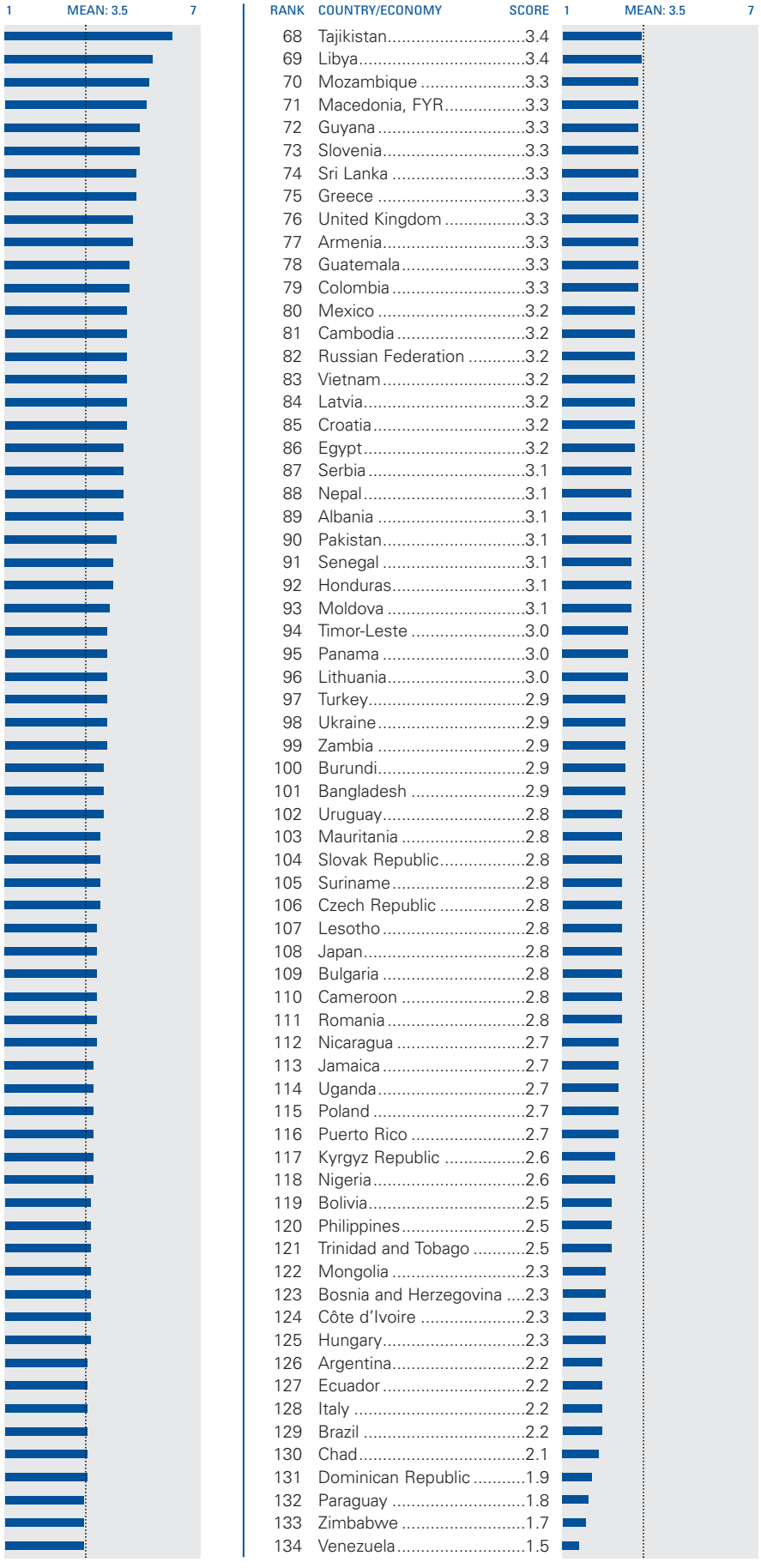


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.07 Wastefulness of government spending

The composition of public spending in your country (1 = is wasteful, 7 = efficiently provides necessary goods and services not provided by the market)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.1
2	Tunisia	5.5
3	Qatar	5.4
4	United Arab Emirates	5.3
5	Finland	5.1
6	Oman	5.1
7	Denmark	5.0
8	Hong Kong SAR	5.0
9	Iceland	4.9
10	Malaysia	4.9
11	Switzerland	4.8
12	Netherlands	4.8
13	Saudi Arabia	4.7
14	Gambia, The	4.7
15	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
16	Australia	4.7
17	Bahrain	4.7
18	Sweden	4.7
19	Cyprus	4.6
20	Luxembourg	4.6
21	Botswana	4.6
22	Norway	4.6
23	Indonesia	4.4
24	Barbados	4.3
25	Austria	4.3
26	Jordan	4.2
27	Germany	4.1
28	Spain	4.1
29	South Africa	4.1
30	Taiwan, China	4.1
31	Malawi	4.1
32	Canada	4.1
33	Korea, Rep.	4.0
34	Thailand	4.0
35	Benin	4.0
36	China	3.9
37	France	3.9
38	Malta	3.9
39	Estonia	3.9
40	Belgium	3.8
41	Costa Rica	3.8
42	Kenya	3.8
43	Madagascar	3.8
44	Morocco	3.8
45	Ireland	3.8
46	Ethiopia	3.7
47	Georgia	3.7
48	Algeria	3.7
49	Chile	3.7
50	Montenegro	3.7
51	Mauritius	3.7
52	Kazakhstan	3.6
53	New Zealand	3.6
54	El Salvador	3.6
55	Azerbaijan	3.6
56	Tanzania	3.6
57	Portugal	3.6
58	Mali	3.6
59	Burkina Faso	3.5
60	Israel	3.5
61	Namibia	3.5
62	India	3.5
63	Peru	3.5
64	Kuwait	3.5
65	Syria	3.4
66	Ghana	3.4
67	United States	3.4
68	Tajikistan	3.4
69	Libya	3.4
70	Mozambique	3.3
71	Macedonia, FYR	3.3
72	Guyana	3.3
73	Slovenia	3.3
74	Sri Lanka	3.3
75	Greece	3.3
76	United Kingdom	3.3
77	Armenia	3.3
78	Guatemala	3.3
79	Colombia	3.3
80	Mexico	3.2
81	Cambodia	3.2
82	Russian Federation	3.2
83	Vietnam	3.2
84	Latvia	3.2
85	Croatia	3.2
86	Egypt	3.2
87	Serbia	3.1
88	Nepal	3.1
89	Albania	3.1
90	Pakistan	3.1
91	Senegal	3.1
92	Honduras	3.1
93	Moldova	3.1
94	Timor-Leste	3.0
95	Panama	3.0
96	Lithuania	3.0
97	Turkey	2.9
98	Ukraine	2.9
99	Zambia	2.9
100	Burundi	2.9
101	Bangladesh	2.9
102	Uruguay	2.8
103	Mauritania	2.8
104	Slovak Republic	2.8
105	Suriname	2.8
106	Czech Republic	2.8
107	Lesotho	2.8
108	Japan	2.8
109	Bulgaria	2.8
110	Cameroon	2.8
111	Romania	2.8
112	Nicaragua	2.7
113	Jamaica	2.7
114	Uganda	2.7
115	Poland	2.7
116	Puerto Rico	2.7
117	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6
118	Nigeria	2.6
119	Bolivia	2.5
120	Philippines	2.5
121	Trinidad and Tobago	2.5
122	Mongolia	2.3
123	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3
124	Côte d'Ivoire	2.3
125	Hungary	2.3
126	Argentina	2.2
127	Ecuador	2.2
128	Italy	2.2
129	Brazil	2.2
130	Chad	2.1
131	Dominican Republic	1.9
132	Paraguay	1.8
133	Zimbabwe	1.7
134	Venezuela	1.5

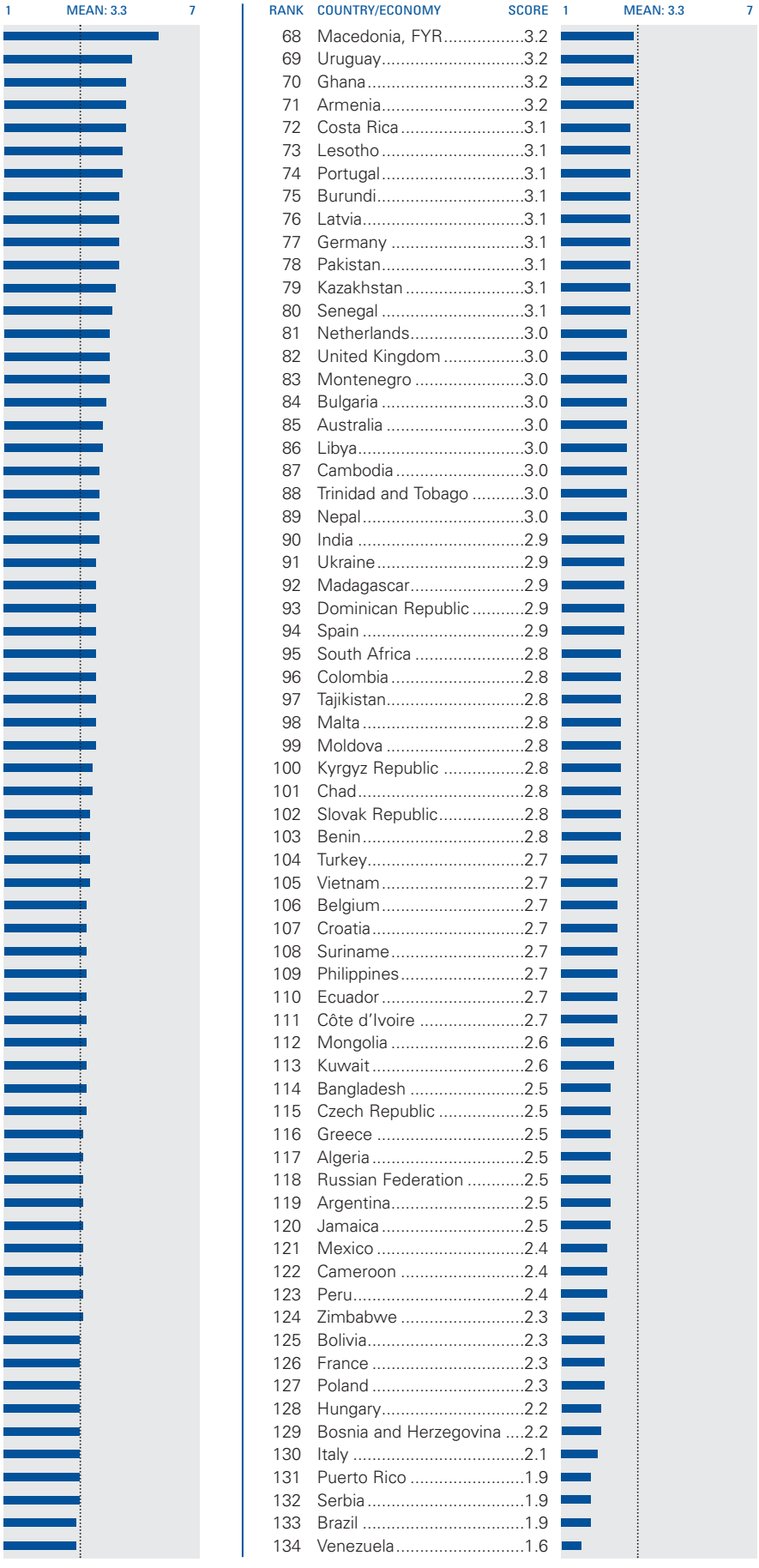


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.08 Burden of government regulation

Complying with administrative requirements (permits, regulations, reporting) issued by the government in your country is (1 = burdensome, 7 = not burdensome)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	5.7
2	Hong Kong SAR	4.9
3	Iceland	4.7
4	Gambia, The	4.7
5	United Arab Emirates	4.7
6	Georgia	4.6
7	Oman	4.6
8	Qatar	4.5
9	Japan	4.5
10	Estonia	4.5
11	Switzerland	4.5
12	Finland	4.4
13	Malaysia	4.3
14	Saudi Arabia	4.2
15	Azerbaijan	4.2
16	Tunisia	4.2
17	Bahrain	4.1
18	Jordan	4.0
19	Mauritania	4.0
20	Honduras	3.9
21	Cyprus	3.9
22	Taiwan, China	3.9
23	China	3.9
24	Korea, Rep.	3.8
25	Denmark	3.8
26	Ethiopia	3.8
27	Luxembourg	3.8
28	Zambia	3.8
29	Barbados	3.8
30	Malawi	3.8
31	Mauritius	3.8
32	Guatemala	3.8
33	Uganda	3.7
34	Chile	3.7
35	Mali	3.6
36	Israel	3.6
37	Panama	3.6
38	Botswana	3.6
39	Austria	3.5
40	Canada	3.5
41	Slovenia	3.5
42	Burkina Faso	3.5
43	Sweden	3.5
44	Sri Lanka	3.5
45	Indonesia	3.5
46	Morocco	3.5
47	Thailand	3.5
48	Lithuania	3.5
49	Norway	3.4
50	United States	3.4
51	El Salvador	3.4
52	Namibia	3.4
53	Guyana	3.4
54	Romania	3.4
55	Egypt	3.4
56	Tanzania	3.4
57	Nigeria	3.4
58	Brunei Darussalam	3.3
59	Paraguay	3.3
60	Kenya	3.3
61	Ireland	3.3
62	Nicaragua	3.3
63	Syria	3.3
64	Timor-Leste	3.3
65	New Zealand	3.3
66	Mozambique	3.2
67	Albania	3.2
68	Macedonia, FYR	3.2
69	Uruguay	3.2
70	Ghana	3.2
71	Armenia	3.2
72	Costa Rica	3.1
73	Lesotho	3.1
74	Portugal	3.1
75	Burundi	3.1
76	Latvia	3.1
77	Germany	3.1
78	Pakistan	3.1
79	Kazakhstan	3.1
80	Senegal	3.1
81	Netherlands	3.0
82	United Kingdom	3.0
83	Montenegro	3.0
84	Bulgaria	3.0
85	Australia	3.0
86	Libya	3.0
87	Cambodia	3.0
88	Trinidad and Tobago	3.0
89	Nepal	3.0
90	India	2.9
91	Ukraine	2.9
92	Madagascar	2.9
93	Dominican Republic	2.9
94	Spain	2.9
95	South Africa	2.8
96	Colombia	2.8
97	Tajikistan	2.8
98	Malta	2.8
99	Moldova	2.8
100	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
101	Chad	2.8
102	Slovak Republic	2.8
103	Benin	2.8
104	Turkey	2.7
105	Vietnam	2.7
106	Belgium	2.7
107	Croatia	2.7
108	Suriname	2.7
109	Philippines	2.7
110	Ecuador	2.7
111	Côte d'Ivoire	2.7
112	Mongolia	2.6
113	Kuwait	2.6
114	Bangladesh	2.5
115	Czech Republic	2.5
116	Greece	2.5
117	Algeria	2.5
118	Russian Federation	2.5
119	Argentina	2.5
120	Jamaica	2.5
121	Mexico	2.4
122	Cameroon	2.4
123	Peru	2.4
124	Zimbabwe	2.3
125	Bolivia	2.3
126	France	2.3
127	Poland	2.3
128	Hungary	2.2
129	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.2
130	Italy	2.1
131	Puerto Rico	1.9
132	Serbia	1.9
133	Brazil	1.9
134	Venezuela	1.6

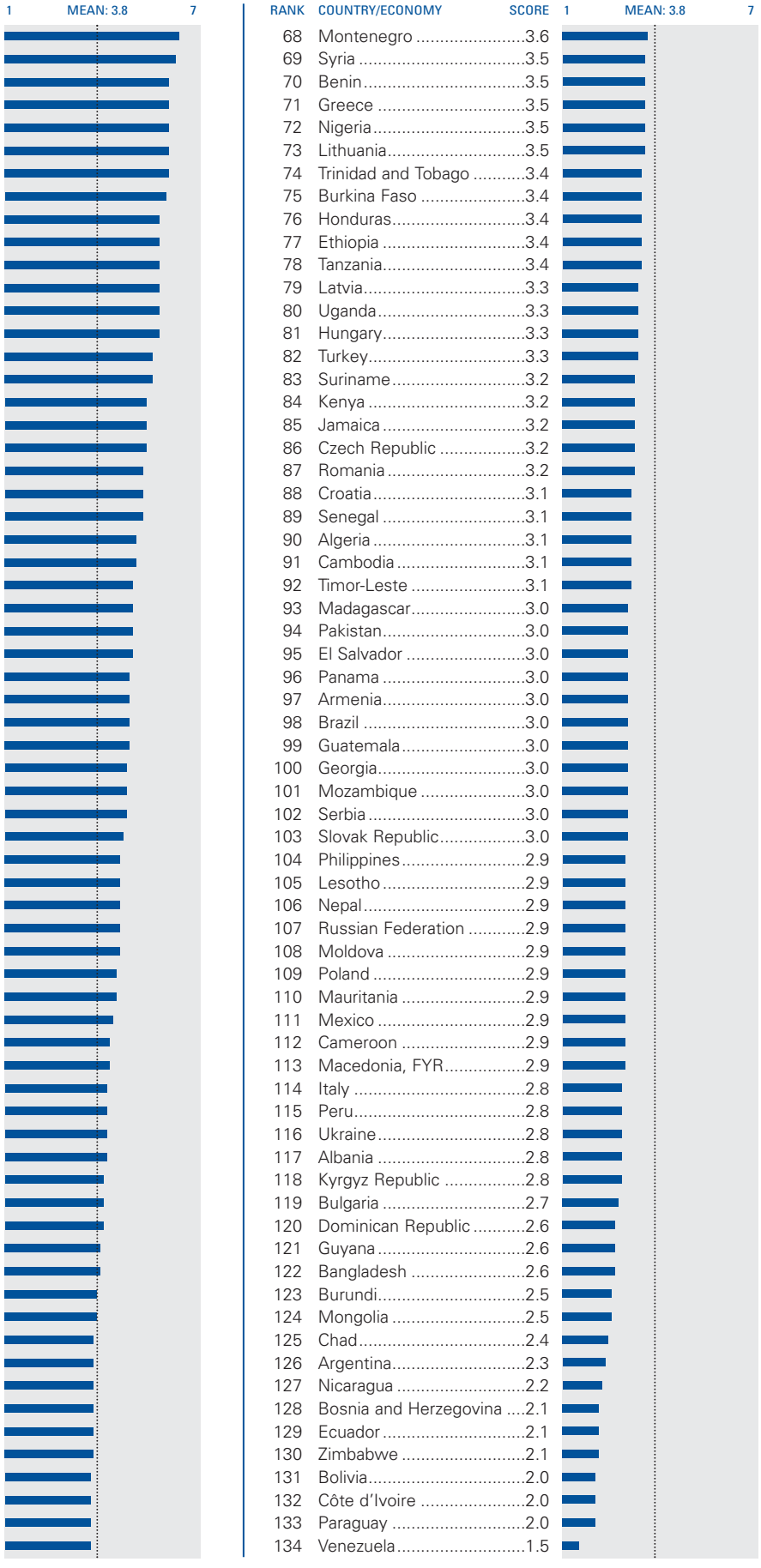


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.09 Efficiency of legal framework

The legal framework in your country for private businesses to settle disputes and challenge the legality of government actions and/or regulations is (1 = inefficient and subject to manipulation, 7 = efficient and follows a clear, neutral process)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Denmark	6.3
2	Singapore	6.2
3	Switzerland	6.0
4	Germany	6.0
5	Finland	6.0
6	Norway	6.0
7	Sweden	6.0
8	Austria	5.9
9	Netherlands	5.7
10	Australia	5.7
11	Hong Kong SAR	5.7
12	New Zealand	5.7
13	Iceland	5.7
14	Canada	5.7
15	Luxembourg	5.5
16	France	5.5
17	Japan	5.3
18	United Kingdom	5.3
19	Barbados	5.3
20	South Africa	5.2
21	Malaysia	5.2
22	Ireland	5.2
23	Cyprus	5.0
24	Qatar	5.0
25	Tunisia	4.9
26	United Arab Emirates	4.9
27	Oman	4.9
28	United States	4.9
29	Jordan	4.8
30	Chile	4.8
31	Estonia	4.8
32	Namibia	4.8
33	Botswana	4.7
34	Mauritius	4.7
35	Belgium	4.7
36	Kuwait	4.6
37	Malta	4.5
38	Korea, Rep.	4.5
39	Puerto Rico	4.5
40	Gambia, The	4.5
41	Saudi Arabia	4.5
42	India	4.4
43	Spain	4.4
44	Ghana	4.3
45	Costa Rica	4.2
46	Taiwan, China	4.2
47	Brunei Darussalam	4.1
48	Israel	4.1
49	Thailand	4.1
50	Bahrain	4.1
51	Uruguay	4.0
52	Malawi	4.0
53	Slovenia	4.0
54	China	3.9
55	Egypt	3.9
56	Vietnam	3.8
57	Sri Lanka	3.8
58	Mali	3.7
59	Zambia	3.7
60	Colombia	3.7
61	Libya	3.7
62	Morocco	3.7
63	Tajikistan	3.7
64	Azerbaijan	3.6
65	Portugal	3.6
66	Indonesia	3.6
67	Kazakhstan	3.6
68	Montenegro	3.6
69	Syria	3.5
70	Benin	3.5
71	Greece	3.5
72	Nigeria	3.5
73	Lithuania	3.5
74	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4
75	Burkina Faso	3.4
76	Honduras	3.4
77	Ethiopia	3.4
78	Tanzania	3.4
79	Latvia	3.3
80	Uganda	3.3
81	Hungary	3.3
82	Turkey	3.3
83	Suriname	3.2
84	Kenya	3.2
85	Jamaica	3.2
86	Czech Republic	3.2
87	Romania	3.2
88	Croatia	3.1
89	Senegal	3.1
90	Algeria	3.1
91	Cambodia	3.1
92	Timor-Leste	3.1
93	Madagascar	3.0
94	Pakistan	3.0
95	El Salvador	3.0
96	Panama	3.0
97	Armenia	3.0
98	Brazil	3.0
99	Guatemala	3.0
100	Georgia	3.0
101	Mozambique	3.0
102	Serbia	3.0
103	Slovak Republic	3.0
104	Philippines	2.9
105	Lesotho	2.9
106	Nepal	2.9
107	Russian Federation	2.9
108	Moldova	2.9
109	Poland	2.9
110	Mauritania	2.9
111	Mexico	2.9
112	Cameroon	2.9
113	Macedonia, FYR	2.9
114	Italy	2.8
115	Peru	2.8
116	Ukraine	2.8
117	Albania	2.8
118	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
119	Bulgaria	2.7
120	Dominican Republic	2.6
121	Guyana	2.6
122	Bangladesh	2.6
123	Burundi	2.5
124	Mongolia	2.5
125	Chad	2.4
126	Argentina	2.3
127	Nicaragua	2.2
128	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.1
129	Ecuador	2.1
130	Zimbabwe	2.1
131	Bolivia	2.0
132	Côte d'Ivoire	2.0
133	Paraguay	2.0
134	Venezuela	1.5

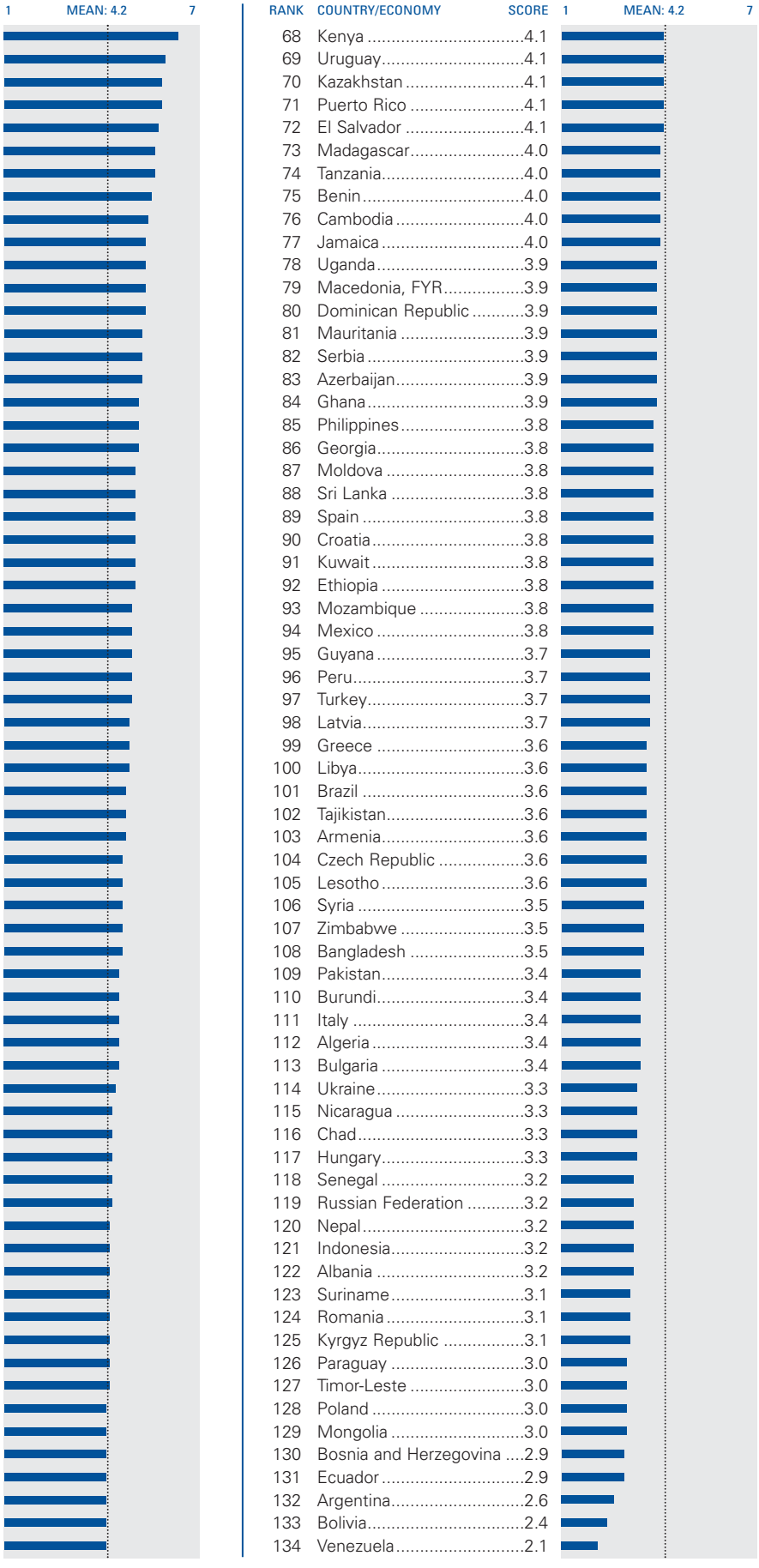


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.10 Transparency of government policymaking

Are firms in your country usually informed clearly by the government of changes in policies and regulations affecting your industry? (1 = never informed; 7 = always informed)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.3
2	Hong Kong SAR	5.9
3	Sweden	5.8
4	Denmark	5.8
5	Finland	5.7
6	Iceland	5.6
7	Switzerland	5.6
8	Norway	5.5
9	Australia	5.4
10	Barbados	5.3
11	New Zealand	5.3
12	Luxembourg	5.3
13	Netherlands	5.3
14	Ireland	5.2
15	Tunisia	5.2
16	Canada	5.2
17	United Arab Emirates	5.1
18	Oman	5.1
19	Japan	5.1
20	Malaysia	5.0
21	Qatar	5.0
22	Germany	5.0
23	Taiwan, China	5.0
24	Gambia, The	5.0
25	Austria	5.0
26	Chile	4.9
27	Estonia	4.9
28	United States	4.9
29	South Africa	4.9
30	Mauritius	4.9
31	Bahrain	4.8
32	Cyprus	4.8
33	France	4.8
34	Burkina Faso	4.7
35	Zambia	4.7
36	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
37	Israel	4.6
38	United Kingdom	4.6
39	Botswana	4.6
40	Mali	4.6
41	Malawi	4.6
42	Malta	4.5
43	Slovenia	4.5
44	Korea, Rep.	4.5
45	Saudi Arabia	4.5
46	China	4.5
47	Morocco	4.4
48	Colombia	4.3
49	Jordan	4.3
50	Slovak Republic	4.3
51	Namibia	4.3
52	Costa Rica	4.3
53	Cameroon	4.2
54	Nigeria	4.2
55	India	4.2
56	Honduras	4.2
57	Belgium	4.2
58	Vietnam	4.2
59	Montenegro	4.2
60	Thailand	4.2
61	Guatemala	4.1
62	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1
63	Portugal	4.1
64	Lithuania	4.1
65	Panama	4.1
66	Côte d'Ivoire	4.1
67	Egypt	4.1
68	Kenya	4.1
69	Uruguay	4.1
70	Kazakhstan	4.1
71	Puerto Rico	4.1
72	El Salvador	4.1
73	Madagascar	4.0
74	Tanzania	4.0
75	Benin	4.0
76	Cambodia	4.0
77	Jamaica	4.0
78	Uganda	3.9
79	Macedonia, FYR	3.9
80	Dominican Republic	3.9
81	Mauritania	3.9
82	Serbia	3.9
83	Azerbaijan	3.9
84	Ghana	3.9
85	Philippines	3.8
86	Georgia	3.8
87	Moldova	3.8
88	Sri Lanka	3.8
89	Spain	3.8
90	Croatia	3.8
91	Kuwait	3.8
92	Ethiopia	3.8
93	Mozambique	3.8
94	Mexico	3.8
95	Guyana	3.7
96	Peru	3.7
97	Turkey	3.7
98	Latvia	3.7
99	Greece	3.6
100	Libya	3.6
101	Brazil	3.6
102	Tajikistan	3.6
103	Armenia	3.6
104	Czech Republic	3.6
105	Lesotho	3.6
106	Syria	3.5
107	Zimbabwe	3.5
108	Bangladesh	3.5
109	Pakistan	3.4
110	Burundi	3.4
111	Italy	3.4
112	Algeria	3.4
113	Bulgaria	3.4
114	Ukraine	3.3
115	Nicaragua	3.3
116	Chad	3.3
117	Hungary	3.3
118	Senegal	3.2
119	Russian Federation	3.2
120	Nepal	3.2
121	Indonesia	3.2
122	Albania	3.2
123	Suriname	3.1
124	Romania	3.1
125	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1
126	Paraguay	3.0
127	Timor-Leste	3.0
128	Poland	3.0
129	Mongolia	3.0
130	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9
131	Ecuador	2.9
132	Argentina	2.6
133	Bolivia	2.4
134	Venezuela	2.1

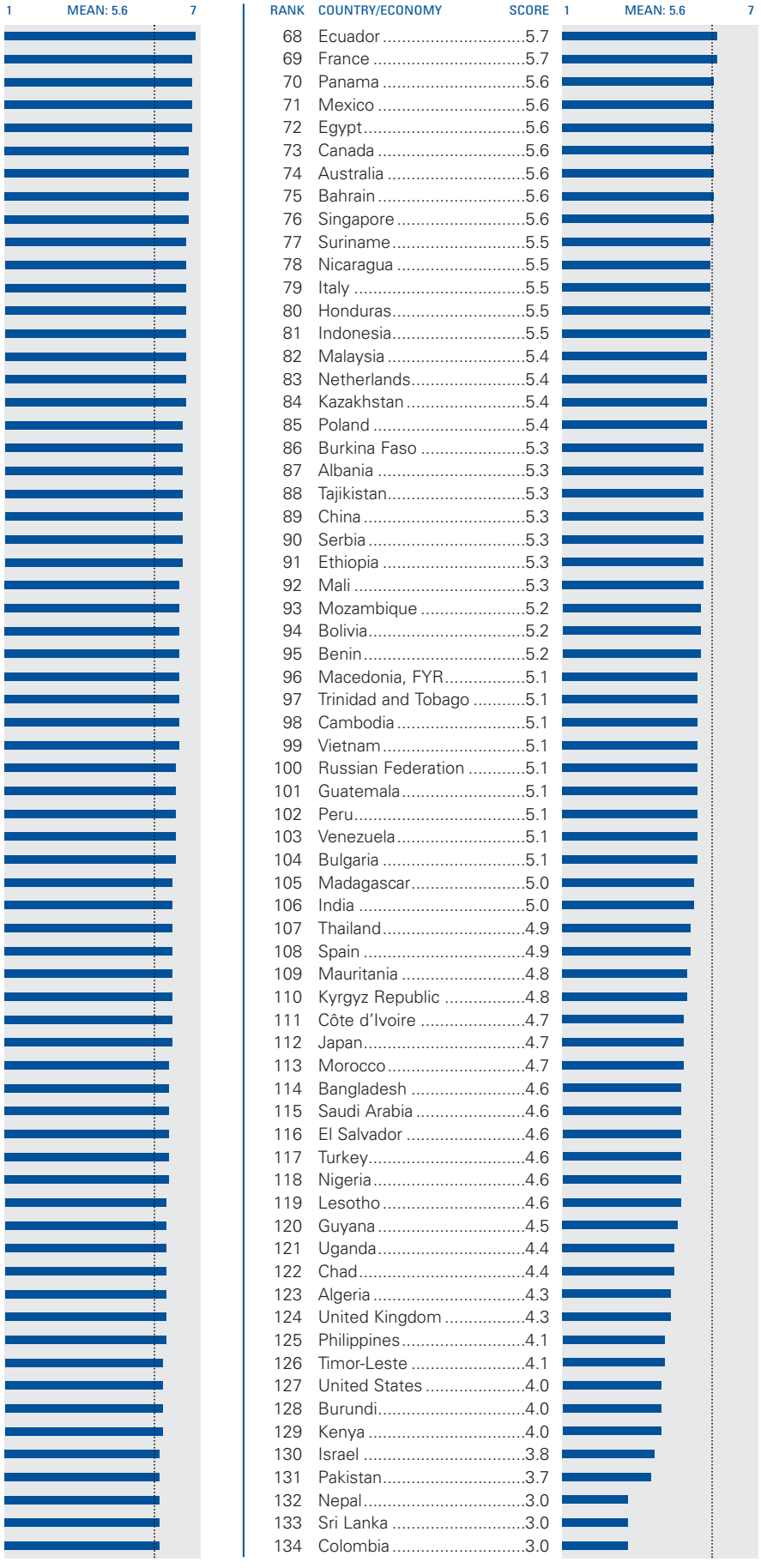


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.11 Business costs of terrorism

The threat of terrorism in your country (1 = imposes significant costs on businesses, 7 = does not impose significant costs on businesses)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Finland	6.8
2	Iceland	6.7
3	Norway	6.7
4	Uruguay	6.7
5	Mauritius	6.7
6	Hong Kong SAR	6.6
7	Slovak Republic	6.6
8	Austria	6.6
9	Lithuania	6.6
10	Syria	6.5
11	Malta	6.5
12	Brazil	6.5
13	Czech Republic	6.5
14	Montenegro	6.5
15	Malawi	6.5
16	Libya	6.5
17	Ireland	6.5
18	Ghana	6.4
19	Estonia	6.4
20	Portugal	6.4
21	Hungary	6.4
22	Brunei Darussalam	6.4
23	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.4
24	Latvia	6.4
25	Slovenia	6.3
26	Cyprus	6.3
27	Chile	6.3
28	Luxembourg	6.3
29	New Zealand	6.3
30	Namibia	6.3
31	Moldova	6.3
32	Senegal	6.3
33	Armenia	6.2
34	Zambia	6.2
35	Puerto Rico	6.2
36	South Africa	6.2
37	Switzerland	6.2
38	Argentina	6.1
39	Croatia	6.1
40	Sweden	6.1
41	Denmark	6.1
42	Gambia, The	6.1
43	Azerbaijan	6.1
44	Barbados	6.1
45	Mongolia	6.1
46	Botswana	6.0
47	Belgium	6.0
48	Jamaica	6.0
49	Dominican Republic	6.0
50	Georgia	6.0
51	Oman	6.0
52	Jordan	5.9
53	Zimbabwe	5.9
54	United Arab Emirates	5.9
55	Qatar	5.9
56	Greece	5.9
57	Romania	5.9
58	Tunisia	5.9
59	Costa Rica	5.8
60	Taiwan, China	5.8
61	Kuwait	5.8
62	Germany	5.8
63	Cameroon	5.7
64	Tanzania	5.7
65	Korea, Rep.	5.7
66	Paraguay	5.7
67	Ukraine	5.7
68	Ecuador	5.7
69	France	5.7
70	Panama	5.6
71	Mexico	5.6
72	Egypt	5.6
73	Canada	5.6
74	Australia	5.6
75	Bahrain	5.6
76	Singapore	5.6
77	Suriname	5.5
78	Nicaragua	5.5
79	Italy	5.5
80	Honduras	5.5
81	Indonesia	5.5
82	Malaysia	5.4
83	Netherlands	5.4
84	Kazakhstan	5.4
85	Poland	5.4
86	Burkina Faso	5.3
87	Albania	5.3
88	Tajikistan	5.3
89	China	5.3
90	Serbia	5.3
91	Ethiopia	5.3
92	Mali	5.3
93	Mozambique	5.2
94	Bolivia	5.2
95	Benin	5.2
96	Macedonia, FYR	5.1
97	Trinidad and Tobago	5.1
98	Cambodia	5.1
99	Vietnam	5.1
100	Russian Federation	5.1
101	Guatemala	5.1
102	Peru	5.1
103	Venezuela	5.1
104	Bulgaria	5.1
105	Madagascar	5.0
106	India	5.0
107	Thailand	4.9
108	Spain	4.9
109	Mauritania	4.8
110	Kyrgyz Republic	4.8
111	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7
112	Japan	4.7
113	Morocco	4.7
114	Bangladesh	4.6
115	Saudi Arabia	4.6
116	El Salvador	4.6
117	Turkey	4.6
118	Nigeria	4.6
119	Lesotho	4.6
120	Guyana	4.5
121	Uganda	4.4
122	Chad	4.4
123	Algeria	4.3
124	United Kingdom	4.3
125	Philippines	4.1
126	Timor-Leste	4.1
127	United States	4.0
128	Burundi	4.0
129	Kenya	4.0
130	Israel	3.8
131	Pakistan	3.7
132	Nepal	3.0
133	Sri Lanka	3.0
134	Colombia	3.0

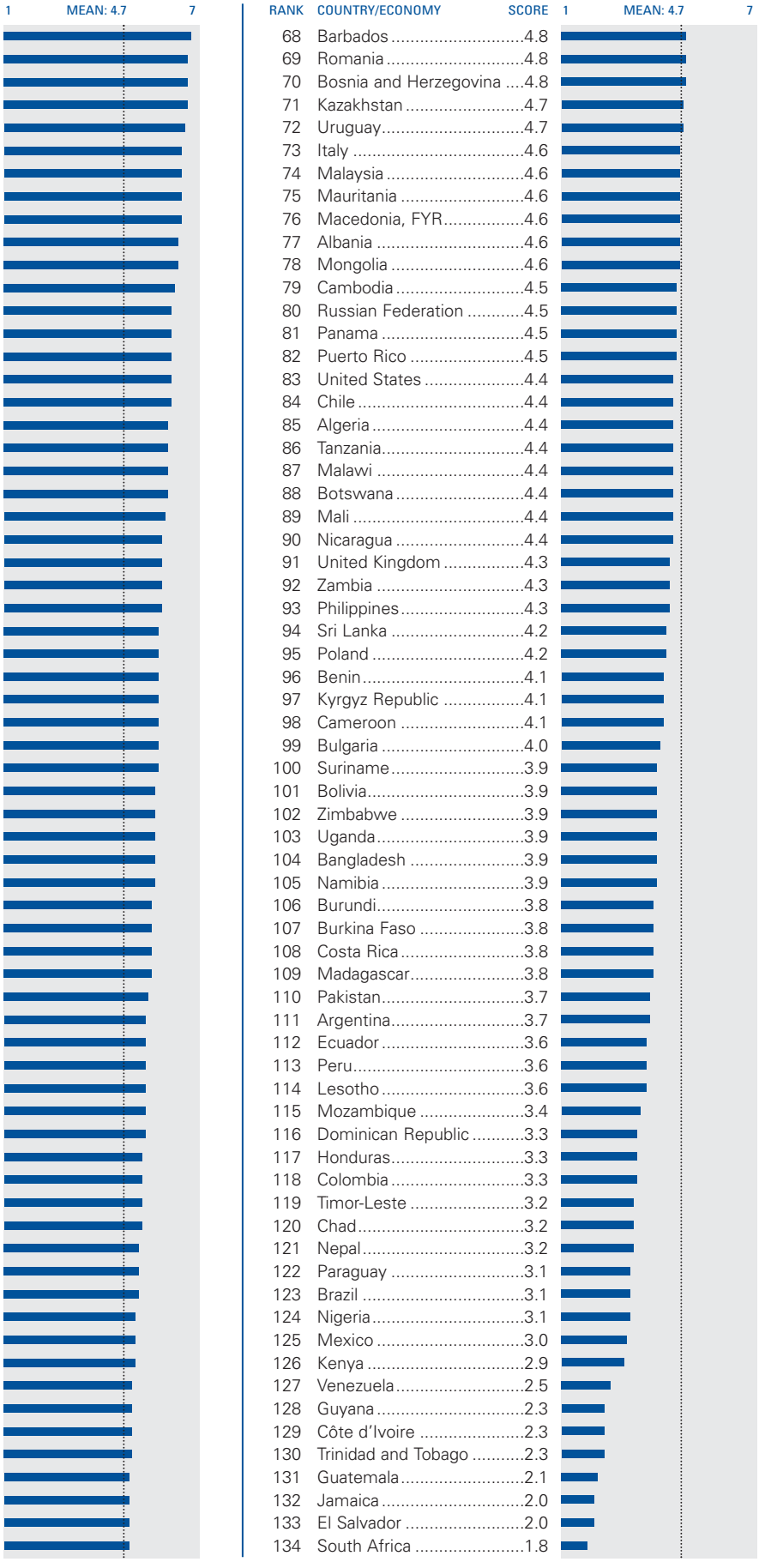


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.12 Business costs of crime and violence

The incidence of common crime and violence in your country (1 = imposes significant costs on businesses, 7 = does not impose significant costs on businesses)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Syria	6.7
2	Iceland	6.6
3	Finland	6.6
4	Norway	6.6
5	Qatar	6.5
6	Libya	6.4
7	Hong Kong SAR	6.4
8	Denmark	6.4
9	Singapore	6.4
10	Luxembourg	6.3
11	Austria	6.3
12	Cyprus	6.2
13	Malta	6.1
14	Jordan	6.1
15	Brunei Darussalam	6.1
16	United Arab Emirates	6.1
17	Switzerland	6.1
18	Kuwait	6.0
19	Germany	6.0
20	Oman	6.0
21	Portugal	6.0
22	Slovenia	5.9
23	Egypt	5.8
24	Azerbaijan	5.8
25	New Zealand	5.8
26	Sweden	5.8
27	Belgium	5.7
28	Bahrain	5.7
29	Latvia	5.7
30	Tunisia	5.7
31	Greece	5.7
32	Armenia	5.7
33	Gambia, The	5.7
34	Lithuania	5.6
35	Taiwan, China	5.6
36	Czech Republic	5.6
37	Estonia	5.6
38	Australia	5.6
39	Georgia	5.5
40	Montenegro	5.5
41	Canada	5.5
42	Korea, Rep.	5.5
43	Israel	5.4
44	Slovak Republic	5.3
45	Hungary	5.3
46	Moldova	5.3
47	Indonesia	5.3
48	Ireland	5.3
49	Croatia	5.3
50	Thailand	5.2
51	Senegal	5.2
52	France	5.2
53	India	5.2
54	Ethiopia	5.1
55	Mauritius	5.1
56	China	5.1
57	Japan	5.0
58	Vietnam	5.0
59	Spain	5.0
60	Tajikistan	4.9
61	Ukraine	4.9
62	Netherlands	4.9
63	Ghana	4.9
64	Serbia	4.8
65	Turkey	4.8
66	Morocco	4.8
67	Saudi Arabia	4.8
68	Barbados	4.8
69	Romania	4.8
70	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.8
71	Kazakhstan	4.7
72	Uruguay	4.7
73	Italy	4.6
74	Malaysia	4.6
75	Mauritania	4.6
76	Macedonia, FYR	4.6
77	Albania	4.6
78	Mongolia	4.6
79	Cambodia	4.5
80	Russian Federation	4.5
81	Panama	4.5
82	Puerto Rico	4.5
83	United States	4.4
84	Chile	4.4
85	Algeria	4.4
86	Tanzania	4.4
87	Malawi	4.4
88	Botswana	4.4
89	Mali	4.4
90	Nicaragua	4.4
91	United Kingdom	4.3
92	Zambia	4.3
93	Philippines	4.3
94	Sri Lanka	4.2
95	Poland	4.2
96	Benin	4.1
97	Kyrgyz Republic	4.1
98	Cameroon	4.1
99	Bulgaria	4.0
100	Suriname	3.9
101	Bolivia	3.9
102	Zimbabwe	3.9
103	Uganda	3.9
104	Bangladesh	3.9
105	Namibia	3.9
106	Burundi	3.8
107	Burkina Faso	3.8
108	Costa Rica	3.8
109	Madagascar	3.8
110	Pakistan	3.7
111	Argentina	3.7
112	Ecuador	3.6
113	Peru	3.6
114	Lesotho	3.6
115	Mozambique	3.4
116	Dominican Republic	3.3
117	Honduras	3.3
118	Colombia	3.3
119	Timor-Leste	3.2
120	Chad	3.2
121	Nepal	3.2
122	Paraguay	3.1
123	Brazil	3.1
124	Nigeria	3.1
125	Mexico	3.0
126	Kenya	2.9
127	Venezuela	2.5
128	Guyana	2.3
129	Côte d'Ivoire	2.3
130	Trinidad and Tobago	2.3
131	Guatemala	2.1
132	Jamaica	2.0
133	El Salvador	2.0
134	South Africa	1.8

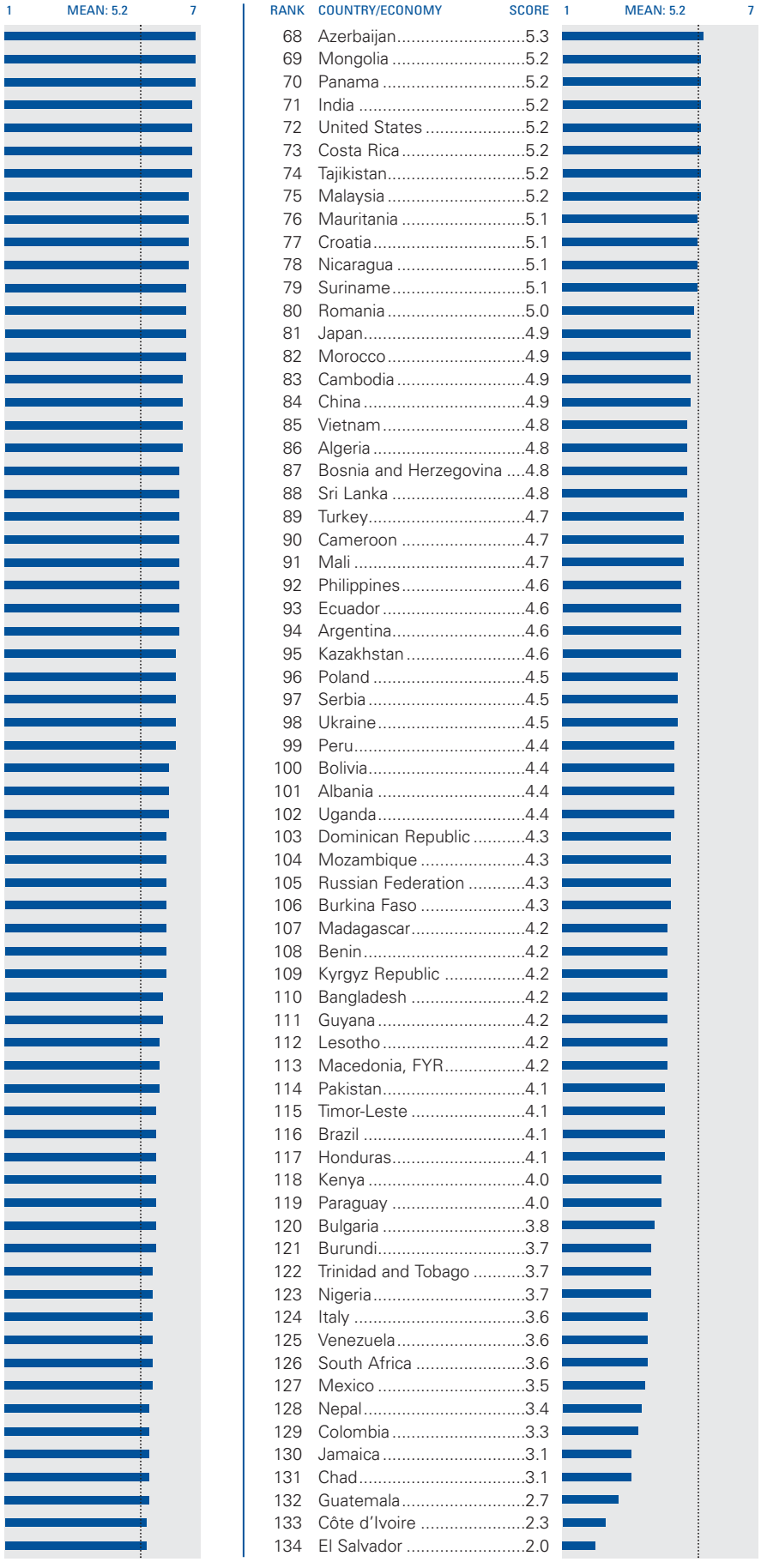


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.13 Organized crime

Organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) in your country (1 = imposes significant costs on businesses, 7 = does not impose significant costs on businesses)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Norway	6.8
2	Denmark	6.8
3	Iceland	6.8
4	Finland	6.7
5	New Zealand	6.7
6	Syria	6.7
7	Malta	6.7
8	Singapore	6.6
9	Libya	6.6
10	Austria	6.6
11	Jordan	6.6
12	Luxembourg	6.5
13	Portugal	6.5
14	Qatar	6.5
15	Uruguay	6.5
16	Mauritius	6.4
17	Brunei Darussalam	6.4
18	Bahrain	6.4
19	Switzerland	6.4
20	Cyprus	6.3
21	Egypt	6.3
22	Sweden	6.3
23	United Arab Emirates	6.3
24	Ireland	6.3
25	Hong Kong SAR	6.3
26	Barbados	6.3
27	Australia	6.3
28	Kuwait	6.2
29	Belgium	6.2
30	Latvia	6.2
31	Germany	6.2
32	Chile	6.2
33	Oman	6.0
34	Estonia	6.0
35	Greece	6.0
36	Czech Republic	5.9
37	Gambia, The	5.9
38	Canada	5.9
39	Lithuania	5.9
40	Netherlands	5.9
41	Slovenia	5.9
42	France	5.9
43	Korea, Rep.	5.8
44	Tunisia	5.8
45	Ghana	5.7
46	Taiwan, China	5.7
47	Zambia	5.7
48	Israel	5.6
49	Saudi Arabia	5.6
50	Hungary	5.6
51	Tanzania	5.6
52	Puerto Rico	5.6
53	Ethiopia	5.6
54	Spain	5.6
55	Zimbabwe	5.5
56	Senegal	5.5
57	Botswana	5.5
58	Namibia	5.5
59	Malawi	5.5
60	Montenegro	5.5
61	Indonesia	5.4
62	Georgia	5.4
63	Thailand	5.4
64	Slovak Republic	5.4
65	Moldova	5.4
66	United Kingdom	5.3
67	Armenia	5.3
68	Azerbaijan	5.3
69	Mongolia	5.2
70	Panama	5.2
71	India	5.2
72	United States	5.2
73	Costa Rica	5.2
74	Tajikistan	5.2
75	Malaysia	5.2
76	Mauritania	5.1
77	Croatia	5.1
78	Nicaragua	5.1
79	Suriname	5.1
80	Romania	5.0
81	Japan	4.9
82	Morocco	4.9
83	Cambodia	4.9
84	China	4.9
85	Vietnam	4.8
86	Algeria	4.8
87	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.8
88	Sri Lanka	4.8
89	Turkey	4.7
90	Cameroon	4.7
91	Mali	4.7
92	Philippines	4.6
93	Ecuador	4.6
94	Argentina	4.6
95	Kazakhstan	4.6
96	Poland	4.5
97	Serbia	4.5
98	Ukraine	4.5
99	Peru	4.4
100	Bolivia	4.4
101	Albania	4.4
102	Uganda	4.4
103	Dominican Republic	4.3
104	Mozambique	4.3
105	Russian Federation	4.3
106	Burkina Faso	4.3
107	Madagascar	4.2
108	Benin	4.2
109	Kyrgyz Republic	4.2
110	Bangladesh	4.2
111	Guyana	4.2
112	Lesotho	4.2
113	Macedonia, FYR	4.2
114	Pakistan	4.1
115	Timor-Leste	4.1
116	Brazil	4.1
117	Honduras	4.1
118	Kenya	4.0
119	Paraguay	4.0
120	Bulgaria	3.8
121	Burundi	3.7
122	Trinidad and Tobago	3.7
123	Nigeria	3.7
124	Italy	3.6
125	Venezuela	3.6
126	South Africa	3.6
127	Mexico	3.5
128	Nepal	3.4
129	Colombia	3.3
130	Jamaica	3.1
131	Chad	3.1
132	Guatemala	2.7
133	Côte d'Ivoire	2.3
134	El Salvador	2.0

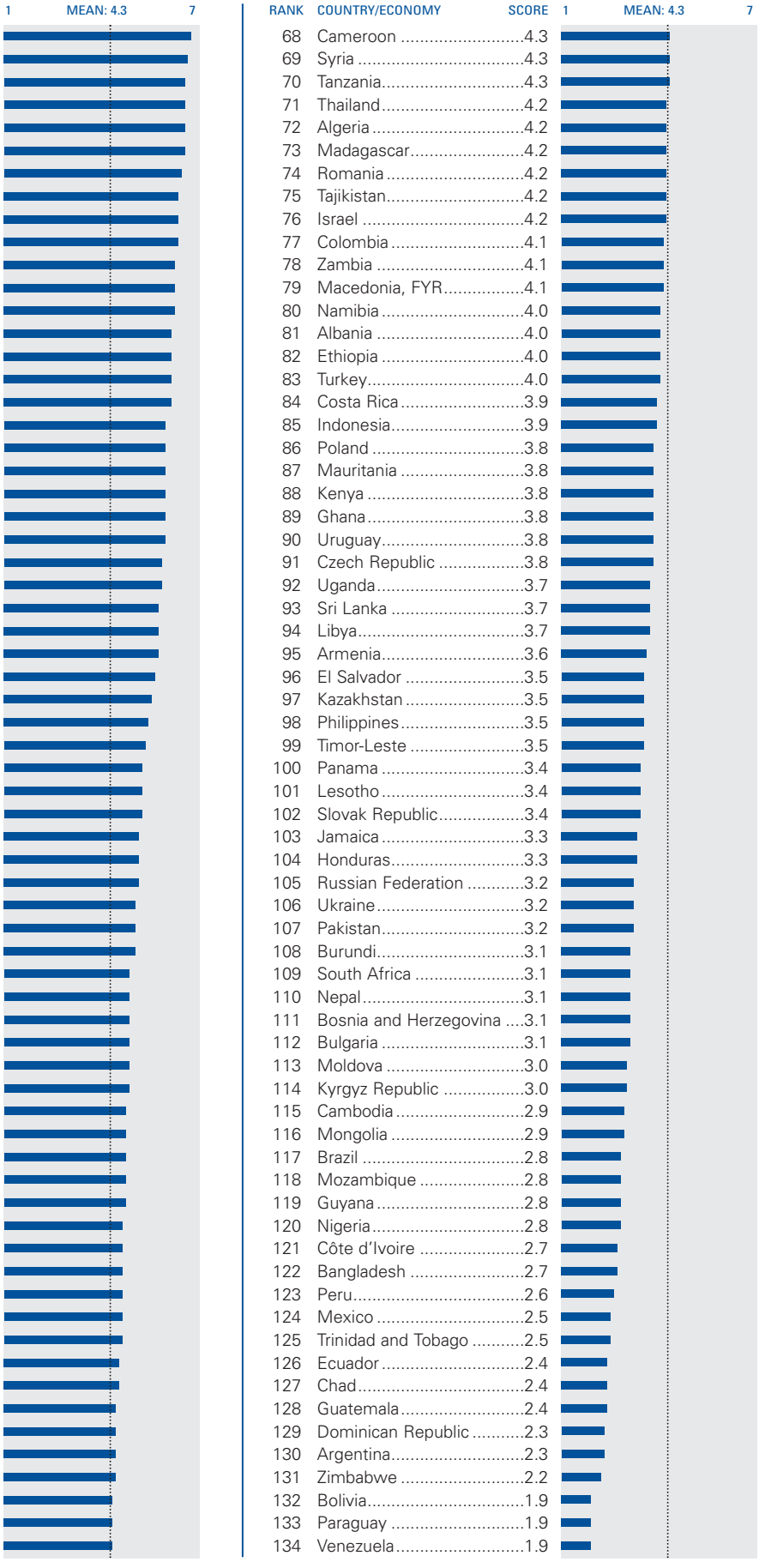


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.14 Reliability of police services

Police services in your country (1 = cannot be relied upon to enforce law and order, 7 = can be relied upon to enforce law and order)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Finland	6.7
2	Denmark	6.6
3	Switzerland	6.5
4	Germany	6.5
5	Iceland	6.5
6	Singapore	6.5
7	Hong Kong SAR	6.4
8	United Arab Emirates	6.3
9	Canada	6.3
10	Norway	6.3
11	Netherlands	6.2
12	Sweden	6.2
13	Austria	6.2
14	Australia	6.1
15	Qatar	6.1
16	Chile	6.1
17	Luxembourg	6.1
18	United States	5.9
19	France	5.9
20	Jordan	5.9
21	Barbados	5.9
22	Japan	5.9
23	New Zealand	5.9
24	Tunisia	5.8
25	Ireland	5.8
26	Spain	5.7
27	Oman	5.7
28	Belgium	5.7
29	Malta	5.6
30	Cyprus	5.5
31	Korea, Rep.	5.4
32	United Kingdom	5.3
33	Bahrain	5.2
34	Portugal	5.2
35	Estonia	5.2
36	Senegal	5.1
37	Malaysia	5.1
38	Gambia, The	5.1
39	Georgia	5.0
40	Taiwan, China	5.0
41	Kuwait	5.0
42	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
43	Puerto Rico	4.8
44	Benin	4.8
45	Saudi Arabia	4.8
46	Hungary	4.8
47	Morocco	4.8
48	Botswana	4.7
49	Vietnam	4.7
50	China	4.7
51	Burkina Faso	4.7
52	Egypt	4.7
53	Croatia	4.6
54	Italy	4.6
55	Suriname	4.6
56	Nicaragua	4.6
57	Slovenia	4.6
58	Montenegro	4.6
59	Azerbaijan	4.5
60	Mali	4.5
61	Malawi	4.4
62	India	4.4
63	Greece	4.4
64	Latvia	4.4
65	Lithuania	4.3
66	Mauritius	4.3
67	Serbia	4.3
68	Cameroon	4.3
69	Syria	4.3
70	Tanzania	4.3
71	Thailand	4.2
72	Algeria	4.2
73	Madagascar	4.2
74	Romania	4.2
75	Tajikistan	4.2
76	Israel	4.2
77	Colombia	4.1
78	Zambia	4.1
79	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
80	Namibia	4.0
81	Albania	4.0
82	Ethiopia	4.0
83	Turkey	4.0
84	Costa Rica	3.9
85	Indonesia	3.9
86	Poland	3.8
87	Mauritania	3.8
88	Kenya	3.8
89	Ghana	3.8
90	Uruguay	3.8
91	Czech Republic	3.8
92	Uganda	3.7
93	Sri Lanka	3.7
94	Libya	3.7
95	Armenia	3.6
96	El Salvador	3.5
97	Kazakhstan	3.5
98	Philippines	3.5
99	Timor-Leste	3.5
100	Panama	3.4
101	Lesotho	3.4
102	Slovak Republic	3.4
103	Jamaica	3.3
104	Honduras	3.3
105	Russian Federation	3.2
106	Ukraine	3.2
107	Pakistan	3.2
108	Burundi	3.1
109	South Africa	3.1
110	Nepal	3.1
111	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1
112	Bulgaria	3.1
113	Moldova	3.0
114	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0
115	Cambodia	2.9
116	Mongolia	2.9
117	Brazil	2.8
118	Mozambique	2.8
119	Guyana	2.8
120	Nigeria	2.8
121	Côte d'Ivoire	2.7
122	Bangladesh	2.7
123	Peru	2.6
124	Mexico	2.5
125	Trinidad and Tobago	2.5
126	Ecuador	2.4
127	Chad	2.4
128	Guatemala	2.4
129	Dominican Republic	2.3
130	Argentina	2.3
131	Zimbabwe	2.2
132	Bolivia	1.9
133	Paraguay	1.9
134	Venezuela	1.9

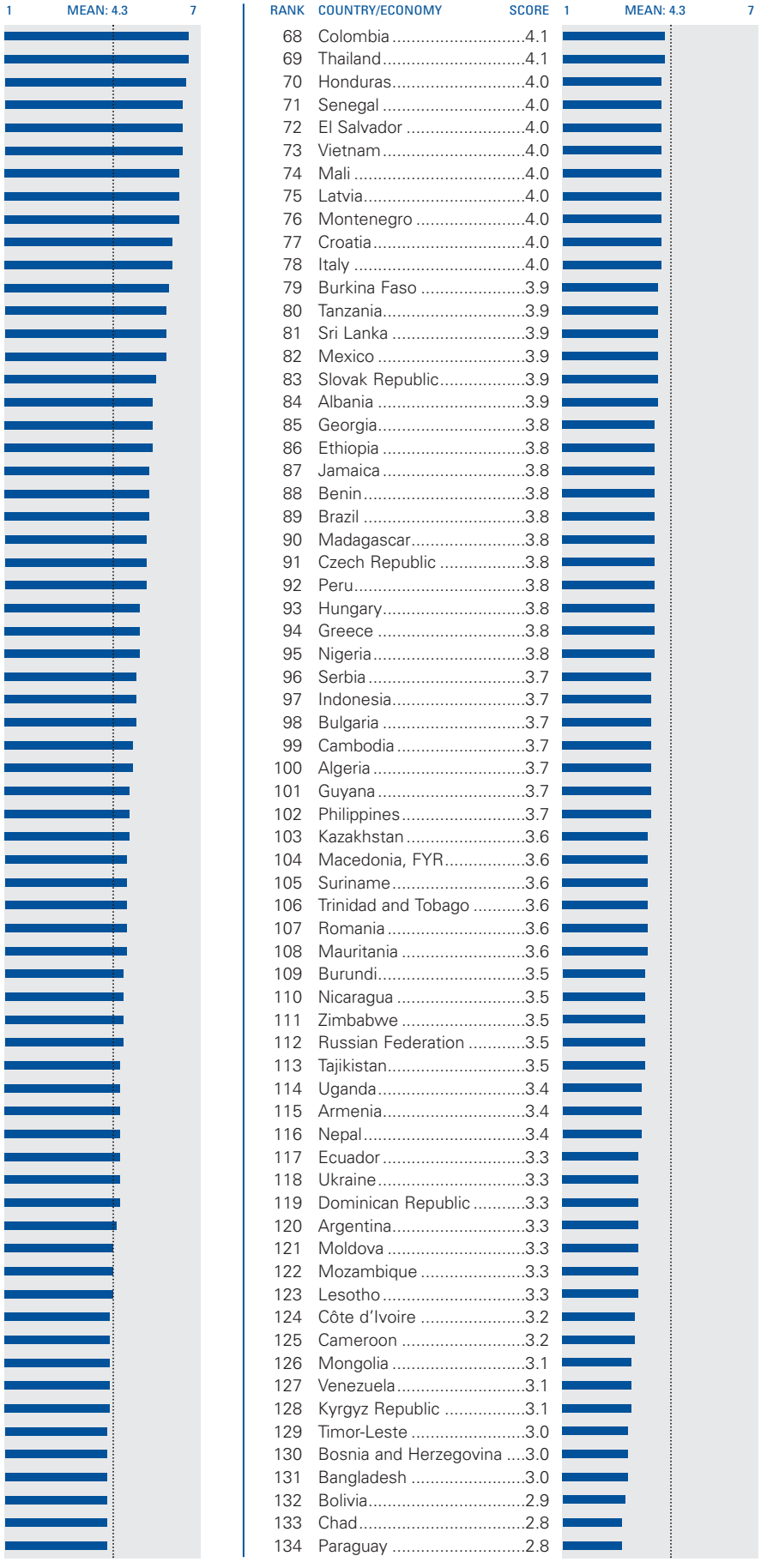


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.15 Ethical behavior of firms

The corporate ethics (ethical behavior in interactions with public officials, politicians, and other enterprises) of firms in your country are (1 = among the worst in the world, 7 = among the best in the world)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	6.6
2	Finland	6.6
3	Denmark	6.5
4	New Zealand	6.4
5	Singapore	6.4
6	Iceland	6.4
7	Norway	6.3
8	Netherlands	6.3
9	Switzerland	6.3
10	Australia	6.1
11	Austria	6.1
12	Canada	6.0
13	Hong Kong SAR	5.9
14	Luxembourg	5.9
15	Germany	5.9
16	Ireland	5.6
17	United Kingdom	5.5
18	United Arab Emirates	5.5
19	Barbados	5.5
20	Belgium	5.4
21	Qatar	5.4
22	United States	5.4
23	Chile	5.3
24	Japan	5.3
25	France	5.3
26	Oman	5.1
27	Korea, Rep.	5.1
28	Jordan	5.1
29	Tunisia	5.0
30	Malaysia	5.0
31	Uruguay	5.0
32	Bahrain	4.9
33	Spain	4.9
34	Botswana	4.8
35	Estonia	4.8
36	Puerto Rico	4.8
37	Portugal	4.7
38	Costa Rica	4.7
39	Saudi Arabia	4.7
40	Taiwan, China	4.7
41	Cyprus	4.7
42	South Africa	4.6
43	Mauritius	4.6
44	Malta	4.6
45	Malawi	4.6
46	Israel	4.5
47	Poland	4.5
48	Kuwait	4.5
49	Gambia, The	4.5
50	Brunei Darussalam	4.5
51	Namibia	4.5
52	Slovenia	4.5
53	Egypt	4.4
54	Lithuania	4.3
55	Syria	4.3
56	Azerbaijan	4.3
57	Guatemala	4.2
58	Turkey	4.2
59	Panama	4.2
60	China	4.2
61	India	4.2
62	Libya	4.1
63	Ghana	4.1
64	Zambia	4.1
65	Kenya	4.1
66	Morocco	4.1
67	Pakistan	4.1
68	Colombia	4.1
69	Thailand	4.1
70	Honduras	4.0
71	Senegal	4.0
72	El Salvador	4.0
73	Vietnam	4.0
74	Mali	4.0
75	Latvia	4.0
76	Montenegro	4.0
77	Croatia	4.0
78	Italy	4.0
79	Burkina Faso	3.9
80	Tanzania	3.9
81	Sri Lanka	3.9
82	Mexico	3.9
83	Slovak Republic	3.9
84	Albania	3.9
85	Georgia	3.8
86	Ethiopia	3.8
87	Jamaica	3.8
88	Benin	3.8
89	Brazil	3.8
90	Madagascar	3.8
91	Czech Republic	3.8
92	Peru	3.8
93	Hungary	3.8
94	Greece	3.8
95	Nigeria	3.8
96	Serbia	3.7
97	Indonesia	3.7
98	Bulgaria	3.7
99	Cambodia	3.7
100	Algeria	3.7
101	Guyana	3.7
102	Philippines	3.7
103	Kazakhstan	3.6
104	Macedonia, FYR	3.6
105	Suriname	3.6
106	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6
107	Romania	3.6
108	Mauritania	3.6
109	Burundi	3.5
110	Nicaragua	3.5
111	Zimbabwe	3.5
112	Russian Federation	3.5
113	Tajikistan	3.5
114	Uganda	3.4
115	Armenia	3.4
116	Nepal	3.4
117	Ecuador	3.3
118	Ukraine	3.3
119	Dominican Republic	3.3
120	Argentina	3.3
121	Moldova	3.3
122	Mozambique	3.3
123	Lesotho	3.3
124	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2
125	Cameroon	3.2
126	Mongolia	3.1
127	Venezuela	3.1
128	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1
129	Timor-Leste	3.0
130	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0
131	Bangladesh	3.0
132	Bolivia	2.9
133	Chad	2.8
134	Paraguay	2.8

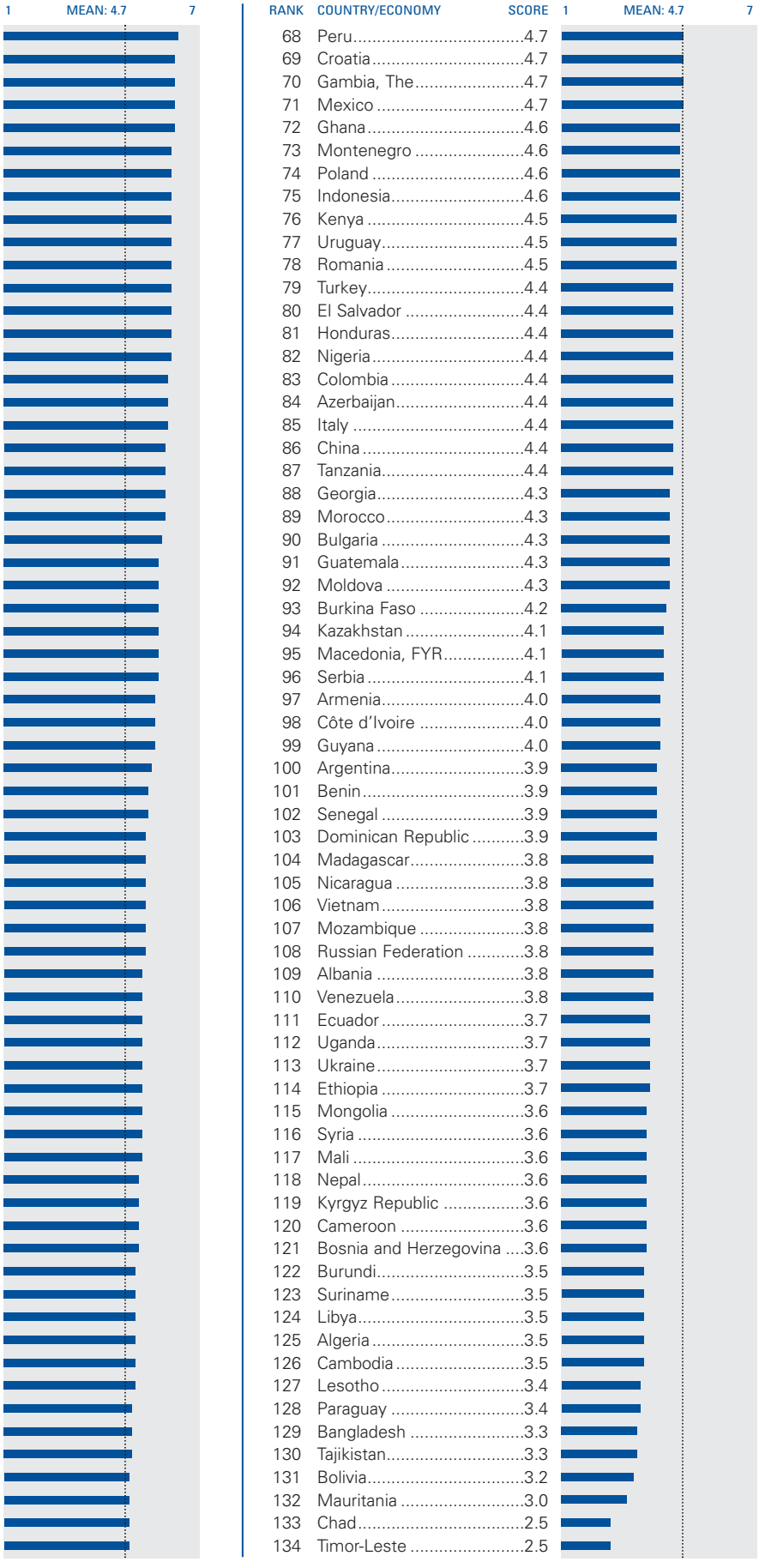


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.16 Strength of auditing and reporting standards

Financial auditing and reporting standards regarding company financial performance in your country are (1 = extremely weak, 7 = extremely strong, the best in the world)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	6.3
2	Austria	6.2
3	Australia	6.2
4	South Africa	6.2
5	New Zealand	6.2
6	Finland	6.1
7	Singapore	6.1
8	Ireland	6.1
9	Luxembourg	6.1
10	Canada	6.1
11	Norway	6.1
12	Sweden	6.1
13	Netherlands	6.1
14	Germany	6.1
15	Malta	6.1
16	Denmark	6.0
17	United Kingdom	6.0
18	Iceland	6.0
19	Switzerland	5.9
20	United States	5.9
21	Belgium	5.9
22	France	5.9
23	Cyprus	5.8
24	Puerto Rico	5.7
25	Bahrain	5.7
26	Estonia	5.7
27	Namibia	5.7
28	Barbados	5.7
29	Israel	5.7
30	India	5.6
31	Mauritius	5.6
32	Chile	5.6
33	Malaysia	5.5
34	Jordan	5.4
35	Qatar	5.4
36	Korea, Rep.	5.3
37	Spain	5.3
38	Portugal	5.3
39	Sri Lanka	5.3
40	Botswana	5.3
41	Jamaica	5.3
42	Kuwait	5.2
43	United Arab Emirates	5.2
44	Japan	5.2
45	Trinidad and Tobago	5.2
46	Philippines	5.2
47	Panama	5.2
48	Zimbabwe	5.2
49	Slovenia	5.2
50	Tunisia	5.2
51	Hungary	5.1
52	Czech Republic	5.1
53	Taiwan, China	5.1
54	Latvia	5.1
55	Oman	5.0
56	Malawi	5.0
57	Lithuania	5.0
58	Thailand	5.0
59	Greece	5.0
60	Brazil	5.0
61	Saudi Arabia	4.9
62	Slovak Republic	4.9
63	Brunei Darussalam	4.9
64	Costa Rica	4.8
65	Zambia	4.8
66	Egypt	4.8
67	Pakistan	4.8
68	Peru	4.7
69	Croatia	4.7
70	Gambia, The	4.7
71	Mexico	4.7
72	Ghana	4.6
73	Montenegro	4.6
74	Poland	4.6
75	Indonesia	4.6
76	Kenya	4.5
77	Uruguay	4.5
78	Romania	4.5
79	Turkey	4.4
80	El Salvador	4.4
81	Honduras	4.4
82	Nigeria	4.4
83	Colombia	4.4
84	Azerbaijan	4.4
85	Italy	4.4
86	China	4.4
87	Tanzania	4.4
88	Georgia	4.3
89	Morocco	4.3
90	Bulgaria	4.3
91	Guatemala	4.3
92	Moldova	4.3
93	Burkina Faso	4.2
94	Kazakhstan	4.1
95	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
96	Serbia	4.1
97	Armenia	4.0
98	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0
99	Guyana	4.0
100	Argentina	3.9
101	Benin	3.9
102	Senegal	3.9
103	Dominican Republic	3.9
104	Madagascar	3.8
105	Nicaragua	3.8
106	Vietnam	3.8
107	Mozambique	3.8
108	Russian Federation	3.8
109	Albania	3.8
110	Venezuela	3.8
111	Ecuador	3.7
112	Uganda	3.7
113	Ukraine	3.7
114	Ethiopia	3.7
115	Mongolia	3.6
116	Syria	3.6
117	Mali	3.6
118	Nepal	3.6
119	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6
120	Cameroon	3.6
121	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6
122	Burundi	3.5
123	Suriname	3.5
124	Libya	3.5
125	Algeria	3.5
126	Cambodia	3.5
127	Lesotho	3.4
128	Paraguay	3.4
129	Bangladesh	3.3
130	Tajikistan	3.3
131	Bolivia	3.2
132	Mauritania	3.0
133	Chad	2.5
134	Timor-Leste	2.5

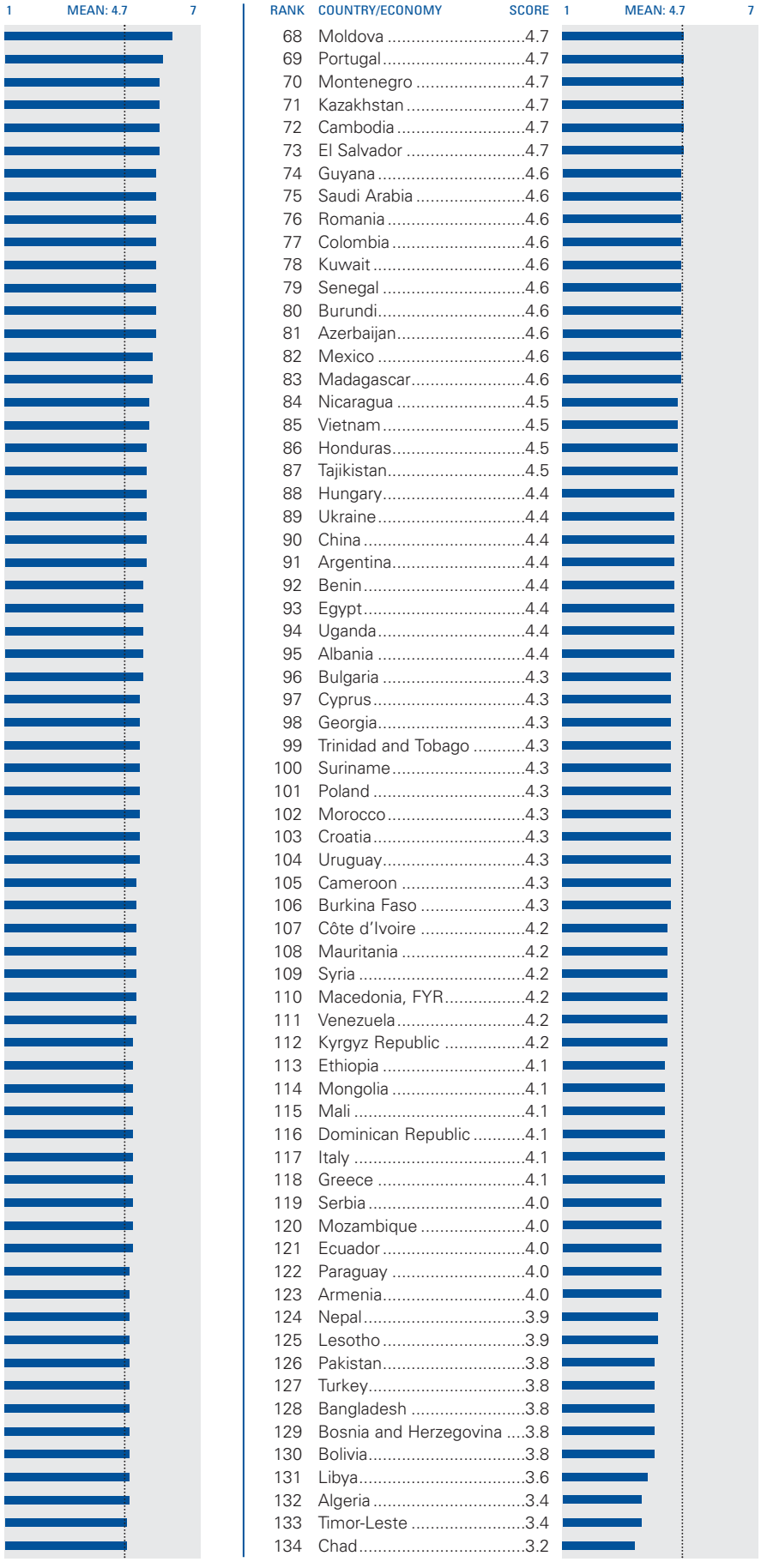


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.17 Efficacy of corporate boards

Corporate governance by investors and boards of directors in your country is characterized by (1 = management has little accountability, 7 = investors and boards exert strong supervision of management decisions)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	6.1
2	Australia	5.8
3	New Zealand	5.7
4	Finland	5.7
5	Denmark	5.7
6	Singapore	5.7
7	Chile	5.6
8	South Africa	5.6
9	Norway	5.6
10	Netherlands	5.6
11	Canada	5.6
12	United States	5.6
13	Germany	5.6
14	Ireland	5.6
15	United Kingdom	5.5
16	Switzerland	5.5
17	Austria	5.4
18	Korea, Rep.	5.4
19	Belgium	5.3
20	France	5.3
21	Slovak Republic	5.3
22	Luxembourg	5.3
23	Iceland	5.3
24	Hong Kong SAR	5.3
25	Malaysia	5.2
26	Malawi	5.2
27	Indonesia	5.2
28	Japan	5.2
29	Czech Republic	5.2
30	Puerto Rico	5.1
31	Bahrain	5.1
32	Sri Lanka	5.1
33	Israel	5.1
34	Gambia, The	5.1
35	Russian Federation	5.1
36	Spain	5.1
37	Ghana	5.1
38	Lithuania	5.0
39	Taiwan, China	5.0
40	Namibia	5.0
41	Costa Rica	5.0
42	Barbados	5.0
43	Brunei Darussalam	5.0
44	Zimbabwe	5.0
45	India	4.9
46	Brazil	4.9
47	Slovenia	4.9
48	Panama	4.9
49	Mauritius	4.9
50	Peru	4.9
51	Estonia	4.9
52	Qatar	4.9
53	Philippines	4.9
54	Botswana	4.9
55	Oman	4.8
56	Zambia	4.8
57	Jordan	4.8
58	United Arab Emirates	4.8
59	Latvia	4.8
60	Kenya	4.8
61	Nigeria	4.8
62	Tunisia	4.8
63	Malta	4.8
64	Tanzania	4.8
65	Guatemala	4.8
66	Thailand	4.7
67	Jamaica	4.7
68	Moldova	4.7
69	Portugal	4.7
70	Montenegro	4.7
71	Kazakhstan	4.7
72	Cambodia	4.7
73	El Salvador	4.7
74	Guyana	4.6
75	Saudi Arabia	4.6
76	Romania	4.6
77	Colombia	4.6
78	Kuwait	4.6
79	Senegal	4.6
80	Burundi	4.6
81	Azerbaijan	4.6
82	Mexico	4.6
83	Madagascar	4.6
84	Nicaragua	4.5
85	Vietnam	4.5
86	Honduras	4.5
87	Tajikistan	4.5
88	Hungary	4.4
89	Ukraine	4.4
90	China	4.4
91	Argentina	4.4
92	Benin	4.4
93	Egypt	4.4
94	Uganda	4.4
95	Albania	4.4
96	Bulgaria	4.3
97	Cyprus	4.3
98	Georgia	4.3
99	Trinidad and Tobago	4.3
100	Suriname	4.3
101	Poland	4.3
102	Morocco	4.3
103	Croatia	4.3
104	Uruguay	4.3
105	Cameroon	4.3
106	Burkina Faso	4.3
107	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2
108	Mauritania	4.2
109	Syria	4.2
110	Macedonia, FYR	4.2
111	Venezuela	4.2
112	Kyrgyz Republic	4.2
113	Ethiopia	4.1
114	Mongolia	4.1
115	Mali	4.1
116	Dominican Republic	4.1
117	Italy	4.1
118	Greece	4.1
119	Serbia	4.0
120	Mozambique	4.0
121	Ecuador	4.0
122	Paraguay	4.0
123	Armenia	4.0
124	Nepal	3.9
125	Lesotho	3.9
126	Pakistan	3.8
127	Turkey	3.8
128	Bangladesh	3.8
129	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8
130	Bolivia	3.8
131	Libya	3.6
132	Algeria	3.4
133	Timor-Leste	3.4
134	Chad	3.2

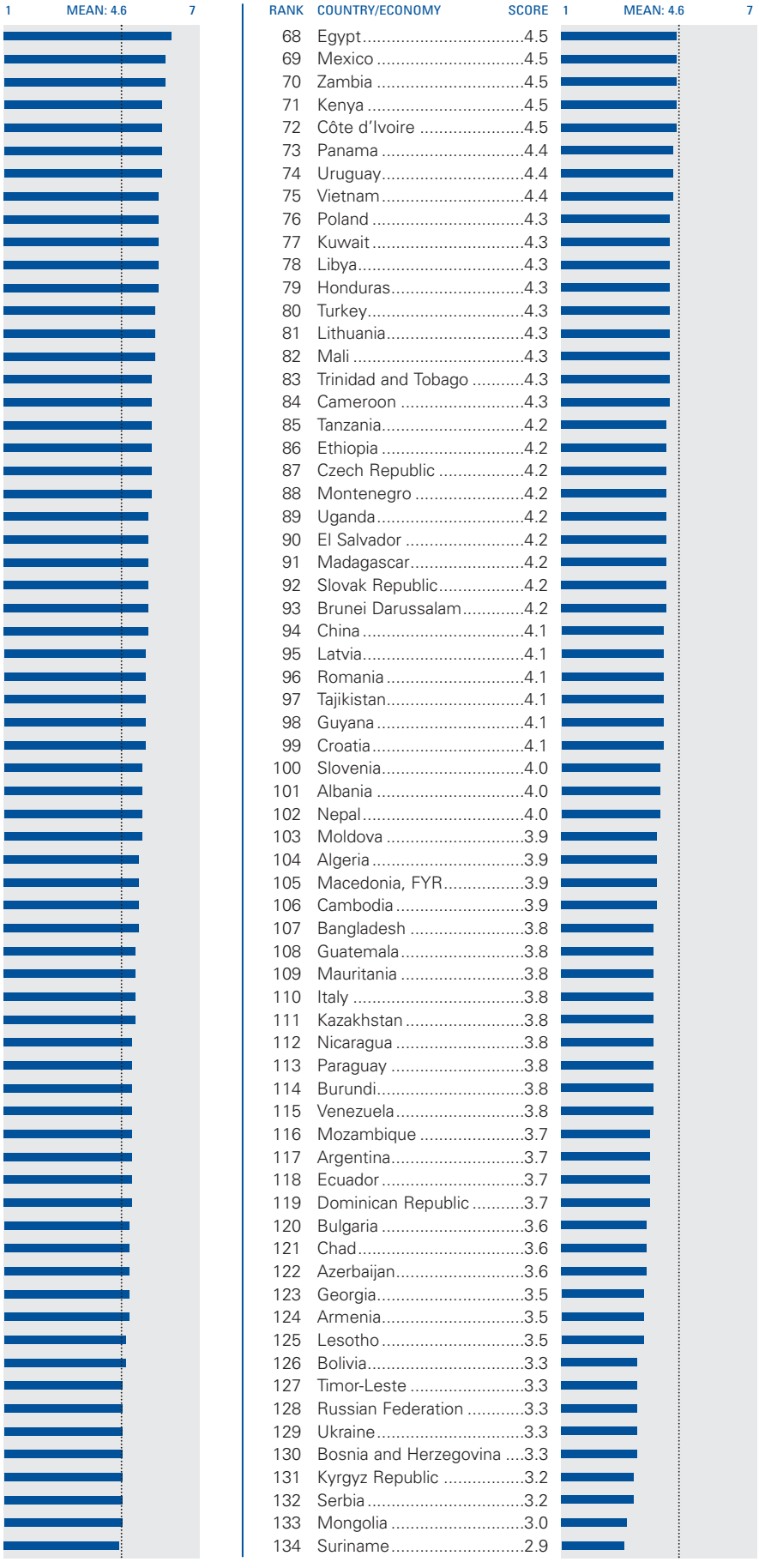


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

1.18 Protection of minority shareholders' interests

Interests of minority shareholders in your country are (1 = not protected by law, 7 = protected by law and actively enforced)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	6.1
2	Denmark	5.9
3	Norway	5.9
4	New Zealand	5.8
5	Germany	5.8
6	Austria	5.8
7	Finland	5.8
8	Singapore	5.7
9	Canada	5.7
10	Puerto Rico	5.7
11	Ireland	5.7
12	Australia	5.7
13	South Africa	5.6
14	United States	5.6
15	United Kingdom	5.6
16	Hong Kong SAR	5.5
17	Netherlands	5.5
18	Israel	5.5
19	Qatar	5.5
20	Belgium	5.5
21	Switzerland	5.5
22	Bahrain	5.4
23	Ghana	5.4
24	Iceland	5.4
25	Malaysia	5.4
26	Malta	5.4
27	Mauritius	5.4
28	Jordan	5.3
29	Namibia	5.3
30	Tunisia	5.3
31	Luxembourg	5.3
32	Chile	5.3
33	India	5.2
34	Indonesia	5.2
35	Cyprus	5.2
36	France	5.2
37	Korea, Rep.	5.1
38	Oman	5.1
39	Portugal	5.1
40	Greece	5.1
41	Malawi	5.0
42	Brazil	5.0
43	Gambia, The	5.0
44	Sri Lanka	5.0
45	Japan	4.9
46	Thailand	4.9
47	Senegal	4.9
48	United Arab Emirates	4.9
49	Estonia	4.9
50	Syria	4.9
51	Barbados	4.9
52	Botswana	4.9
53	Spain	4.8
54	Philippines	4.8
55	Saudi Arabia	4.8
56	Nigeria	4.8
57	Zimbabwe	4.8
58	Pakistan	4.7
59	Jamaica	4.7
60	Costa Rica	4.6
61	Benin	4.6
62	Burkina Faso	4.6
63	Taiwan, China	4.6
64	Colombia	4.6
65	Peru	4.6
66	Hungary	4.6
67	Morocco	4.5
68	Egypt	4.5
69	Mexico	4.5
70	Zambia	4.5
71	Kenya	4.5
72	Côte d'Ivoire	4.5
73	Panama	4.4
74	Uruguay	4.4
75	Vietnam	4.4
76	Poland	4.3
77	Kuwait	4.3
78	Libya	4.3
79	Honduras	4.3
80	Turkey	4.3
81	Lithuania	4.3
82	Mali	4.3
83	Trinidad and Tobago	4.3
84	Cameroon	4.3
85	Tanzania	4.2
86	Ethiopia	4.2
87	Czech Republic	4.2
88	Montenegro	4.2
89	Uganda	4.2
90	El Salvador	4.2
91	Madagascar	4.2
92	Slovak Republic	4.2
93	Brunei Darussalam	4.2
94	China	4.1
95	Latvia	4.1
96	Romania	4.1
97	Tajikistan	4.1
98	Guyana	4.1
99	Croatia	4.1
100	Slovenia	4.0
101	Albania	4.0
102	Nepal	4.0
103	Moldova	3.9
104	Algeria	3.9
105	Macedonia, FYR	3.9
106	Cambodia	3.9
107	Bangladesh	3.8
108	Guatemala	3.8
109	Mauritania	3.8
110	Italy	3.8
111	Kazakhstan	3.8
112	Nicaragua	3.8
113	Paraguay	3.8
114	Burundi	3.8
115	Venezuela	3.8
116	Mozambique	3.7
117	Argentina	3.7
118	Ecuador	3.7
119	Dominican Republic	3.7
120	Bulgaria	3.6
121	Chad	3.6
122	Azerbaijan	3.6
123	Georgia	3.5
124	Armenia	3.5
125	Lesotho	3.5
126	Bolivia	3.3
127	Timor-Leste	3.3
128	Russian Federation	3.3
129	Ukraine	3.3
130	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3
131	Kyrgyz Republic	3.2
132	Serbia	3.2
133	Mongolia	3.0
134	Suriname	2.9



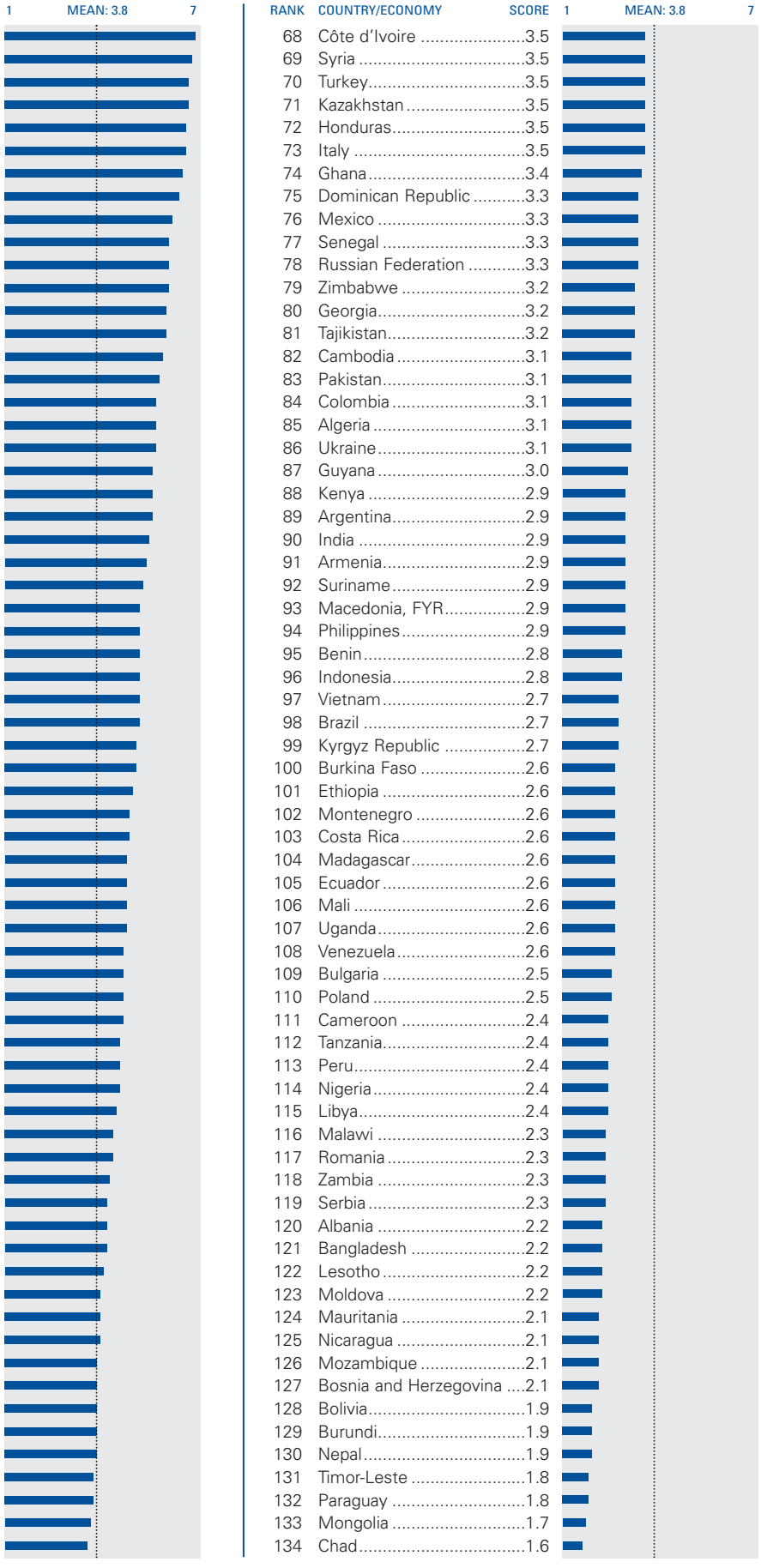
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

Section II
Infrastructure

2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure

General infrastructure in your country is (1 = underdeveloped, 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	6.8
2	Singapore	6.7
3	Germany	6.6
4	France	6.6
5	Finland	6.5
6	Austria	6.5
7	Denmark	6.4
8	Hong Kong SAR	6.3
9	United States	6.1
10	Canada	6.0
11	United Arab Emirates	6.0
12	Sweden	6.0
13	Iceland	5.9
14	Luxembourg	5.9
15	Belgium	5.8
16	Japan	5.7
17	Netherlands	5.6
18	Korea, Rep.	5.6
19	Malaysia	5.6
20	Barbados	5.5
21	Cyprus	5.5
22	Taiwan, China	5.5
23	Portugal	5.4
24	United Kingdom	5.3
25	Australia	5.2
26	Namibia	5.1
27	Spain	5.1
28	Norway	5.1
29	Chile	5.1
30	Puerto Rico	5.1
31	Oman	5.1
32	Bahrain	5.0
33	Tunisia	5.0
34	Jordan	4.9
35	Thailand	4.8
36	Slovenia	4.8
37	Estonia	4.7
38	Saudi Arabia	4.7
39	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
40	Qatar	4.7
41	Malta	4.6
42	Israel	4.6
43	Botswana	4.6
44	Kuwait	4.6
45	Mauritius	4.5
46	South Africa	4.5
47	Lithuania	4.5
48	El Salvador	4.4
49	Greece	4.3
50	New Zealand	4.3
51	Czech Republic	4.2
52	Gambia, The	4.1
53	Croatia	4.1
54	Panama	4.1
55	Hungary	4.0
56	Azerbaijan	3.9
57	Egypt	3.9
58	China	3.9
59	Latvia	3.8
60	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8
61	Jamaica	3.8
62	Sri Lanka	3.8
63	Guatemala	3.8
64	Ireland	3.7
65	Slovak Republic	3.7
66	Uruguay	3.6
67	Morocco	3.5
68	Côte d'Ivoire	3.5
69	Syria	3.5
70	Turkey	3.5
71	Kazakhstan	3.5
72	Honduras	3.5
73	Italy	3.5
74	Ghana	3.4
75	Dominican Republic	3.3
76	Mexico	3.3
77	Senegal	3.3
78	Russian Federation	3.3
79	Zimbabwe	3.2
80	Georgia	3.2
81	Tajikistan	3.2
82	Cambodia	3.1
83	Pakistan	3.1
84	Colombia	3.1
85	Algeria	3.1
86	Ukraine	3.1
87	Guyana	3.0
88	Kenya	2.9
89	Argentina	2.9
90	India	2.9
91	Armenia	2.9
92	Suriname	2.9
93	Macedonia, FYR	2.9
94	Philippines	2.9
95	Benin	2.8
96	Indonesia	2.8
97	Vietnam	2.7
98	Brazil	2.7
99	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7
100	Burkina Faso	2.6
101	Ethiopia	2.6
102	Montenegro	2.6
103	Costa Rica	2.6
104	Madagascar	2.6
105	Ecuador	2.6
106	Mali	2.6
107	Uganda	2.6
108	Venezuela	2.6
109	Bulgaria	2.5
110	Poland	2.5
111	Cameroon	2.4
112	Tanzania	2.4
113	Peru	2.4
114	Nigeria	2.4
115	Libya	2.4
116	Malawi	2.3
117	Romania	2.3
118	Zambia	2.3
119	Serbia	2.3
120	Albania	2.2
121	Bangladesh	2.2
122	Lesotho	2.2
123	Moldova	2.2
124	Mauritania	2.1
125	Nicaragua	2.1
126	Mozambique	2.1
127	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.1
128	Bolivia	1.9
129	Burundi	1.9
130	Nepal	1.9
131	Timor-Leste	1.8
132	Paraguay	1.8
133	Mongolia	1.7
134	Chad	1.6

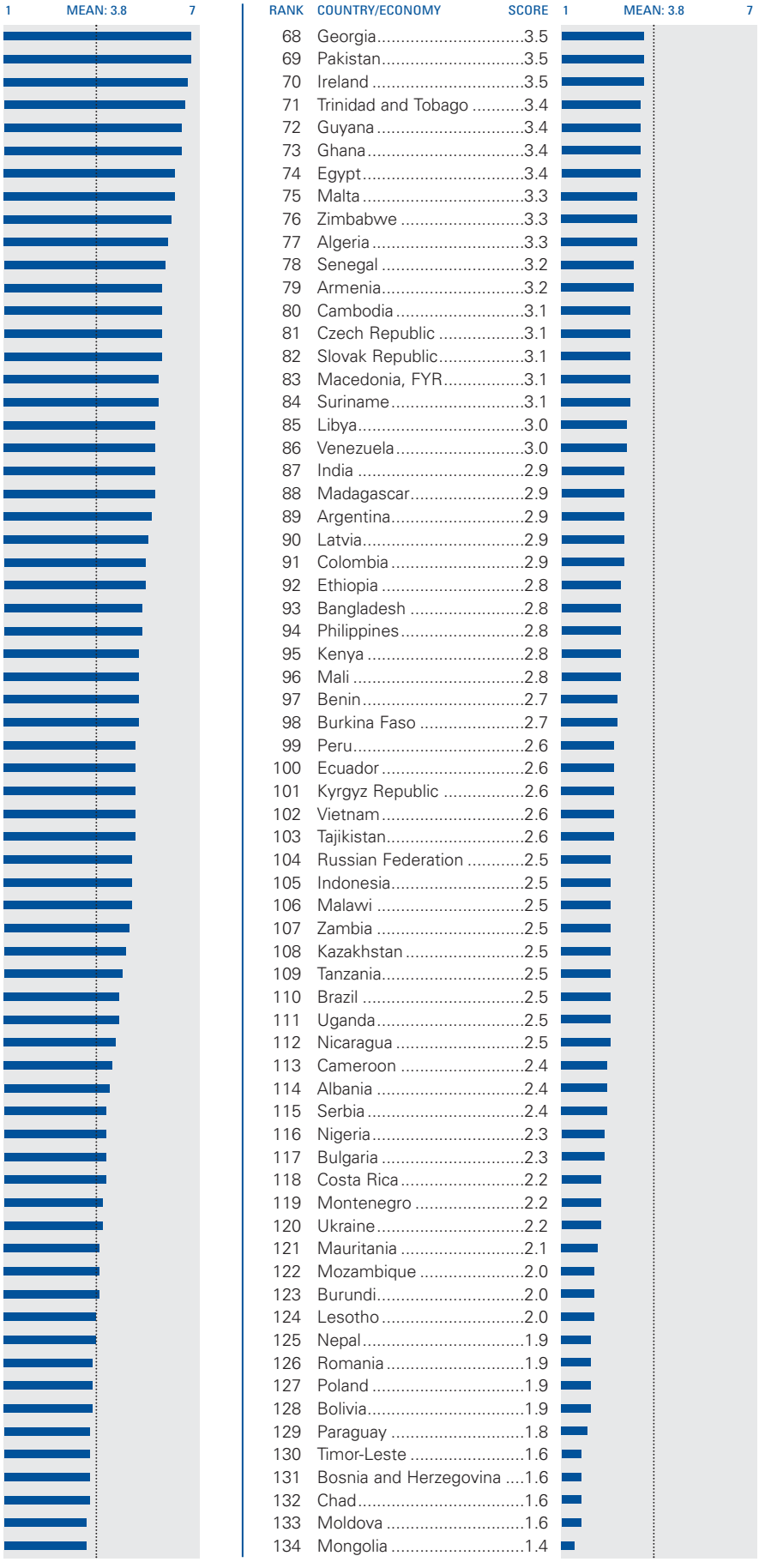


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

2.02 Quality of roads

Roads in your country are (1 = underdeveloped, 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	France	6.7
2	Switzerland	6.7
3	Singapore	6.6
4	Germany	6.5
5	Hong Kong SAR	6.4
6	Austria	6.4
7	Denmark	6.2
8	United States	6.2
9	United Arab Emirates	6.1
10	Canada	6.0
11	Belgium	5.9
12	Finland	5.8
13	Korea, Rep.	5.8
14	Portugal	5.8
15	Cyprus	5.8
16	Luxembourg	5.7
17	Malaysia	5.7
18	Sweden	5.6
19	Japan	5.6
20	Taiwan, China	5.6
21	Oman	5.6
22	Chile	5.5
23	Namibia	5.4
24	United Kingdom	5.3
25	Netherlands	5.3
26	Bahrain	5.2
27	Lithuania	5.2
28	Brunei Darussalam	5.1
29	Puerto Rico	5.1
30	Spain	5.1
31	Australia	5.1
32	Thailand	5.0
33	Barbados	5.0
34	Croatia	5.0
35	Kuwait	5.0
36	El Salvador	5.0
37	Saudi Arabia	4.9
38	Jordan	4.9
39	Tunisia	4.9
40	South Africa	4.8
41	Slovenia	4.7
42	Iceland	4.6
43	Mauritius	4.5
44	Botswana	4.5
45	Israel	4.4
46	Qatar	4.3
47	Greece	4.2
48	Norway	4.1
49	Uruguay	4.1
50	New Zealand	4.1
51	China	4.1
52	Guatemala	4.0
53	Estonia	4.0
54	Turkey	3.9
55	Italy	3.9
56	Gambia, The	3.9
57	Panama	3.8
58	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8
59	Azerbaijan	3.7
60	Jamaica	3.7
61	Honduras	3.7
62	Morocco	3.6
63	Sri Lanka	3.6
64	Dominican Republic	3.6
65	Syria	3.6
66	Mexico	3.5
67	Hungary	3.5
68	Georgia	3.5
69	Pakistan	3.5
70	Ireland	3.5
71	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4
72	Guyana	3.4
73	Ghana	3.4
74	Egypt	3.4
75	Malta	3.3
76	Zimbabwe	3.3
77	Algeria	3.3
78	Senegal	3.2
79	Armenia	3.2
80	Cambodia	3.1
81	Czech Republic	3.1
82	Slovak Republic	3.1
83	Macedonia, FYR	3.1
84	Suriname	3.1
85	Libya	3.0
86	Venezuela	3.0
87	India	2.9
88	Madagascar	2.9
89	Argentina	2.9
90	Latvia	2.9
91	Colombia	2.9
92	Ethiopia	2.8
93	Bangladesh	2.8
94	Philippines	2.8
95	Kenya	2.8
96	Mali	2.8
97	Benin	2.7
98	Burkina Faso	2.7
99	Peru	2.6
100	Ecuador	2.6
101	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6
102	Vietnam	2.6
103	Tajikistan	2.6
104	Russian Federation	2.5
105	Indonesia	2.5
106	Malawi	2.5
107	Zambia	2.5
108	Kazakhstan	2.5
109	Tanzania	2.5
110	Brazil	2.5
111	Uganda	2.5
112	Nicaragua	2.5
113	Cameroon	2.4
114	Albania	2.4
115	Serbia	2.4
116	Nigeria	2.3
117	Bulgaria	2.3
118	Costa Rica	2.2
119	Montenegro	2.2
120	Ukraine	2.2
121	Mauritania	2.1
122	Mozambique	2.0
123	Burundi	2.0
124	Lesotho	2.0
125	Nepal	1.9
126	Romania	1.9
127	Poland	1.9
128	Bolivia	1.9
129	Paraguay	1.8
130	Timor-Leste	1.6
131	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.6
132	Chad	1.6
133	Moldova	1.6
134	Mongolia	1.4

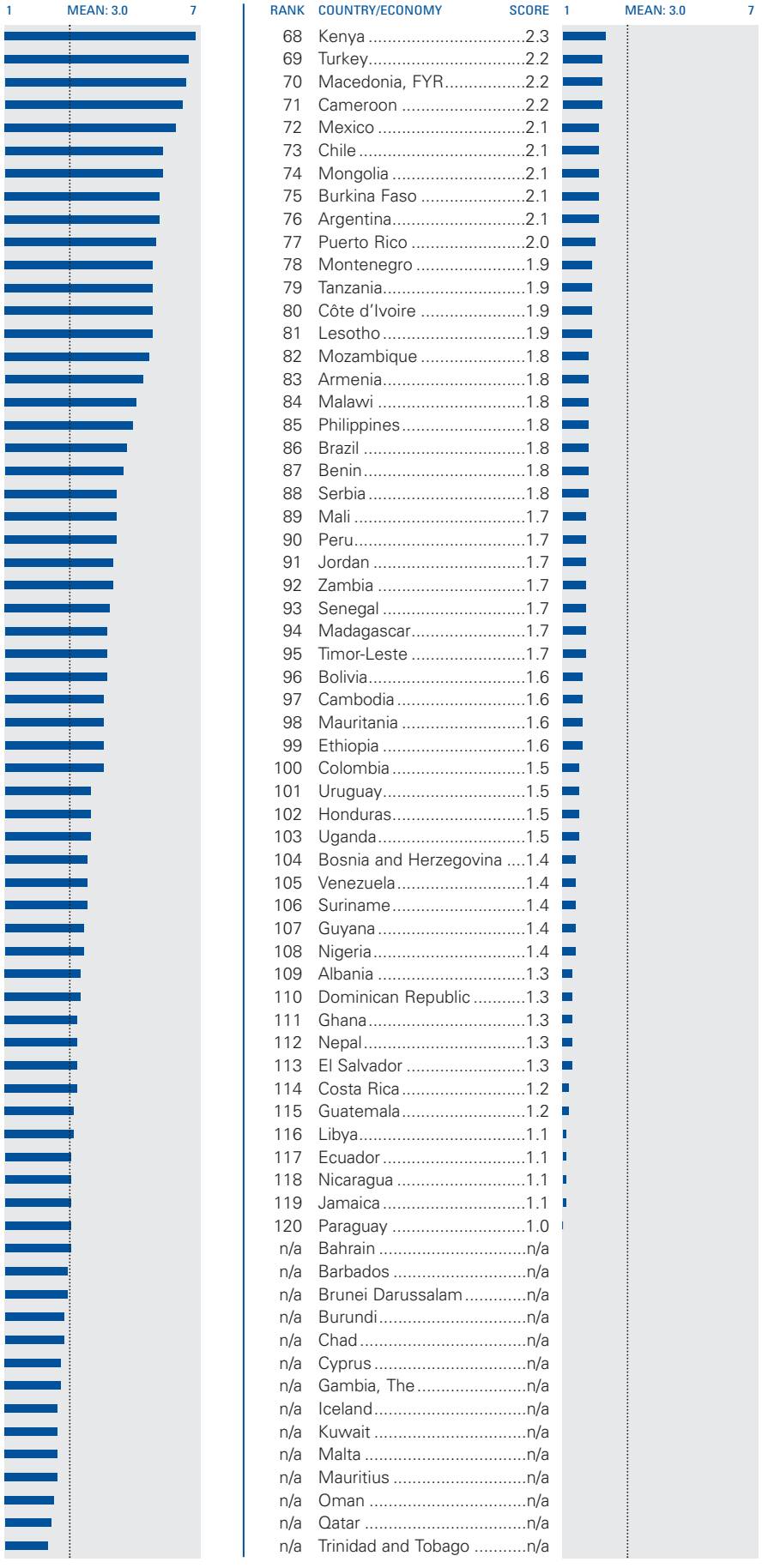


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure

Railroads in your country are (1 = underdeveloped, 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	6.8
2	France	6.6
3	Japan	6.5
4	Germany	6.4
5	Hong Kong SAR	6.2
6	Finland	5.8
7	Korea, Rep.	5.8
8	Belgium	5.7
9	Taiwan, China	5.7
10	Singapore	5.6
11	Sweden	5.5
12	Austria	5.5
13	Netherlands	5.5
14	Denmark	5.5
15	Canada	5.4
16	United States	5.2
17	Malaysia	5.0
18	Luxembourg	4.9
19	Spain	4.7
20	United Kingdom	4.6
21	India	4.4
22	Tunisia	4.4
23	Czech Republic	4.4
24	Namibia	4.3
25	Portugal	4.3
26	Australia	4.2
27	Lithuania	4.1
28	China	4.1
29	Slovak Republic	4.1
30	Ukraine	4.0
31	Norway	4.0
32	Russian Federation	4.0
33	Azerbaijan	4.0
34	Kazakhstan	3.6
35	Latvia	3.6
36	Botswana	3.6
37	South Africa	3.5
38	Georgia	3.5
39	Estonia	3.5
40	Israel	3.4
41	Hungary	3.4
42	Tajikistan	3.3
43	Slovenia	3.3
44	New Zealand	3.2
45	Croatia	3.2
46	Sri Lanka	3.2
47	Morocco	3.2
48	Thailand	3.1
49	Syria	3.1
50	Greece	3.0
51	Ireland	3.0
52	Italy	3.0
53	Pakistan	3.0
54	Egypt	3.0
55	Bulgaria	2.9
56	Zimbabwe	2.9
57	Saudi Arabia	2.8
58	Indonesia	2.8
59	Romania	2.7
60	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7
61	Poland	2.6
62	Moldova	2.6
63	Algeria	2.6
64	Panama	2.6
65	United Arab Emirates	2.5
66	Vietnam	2.4
67	Bangladesh	2.3
68	Kenya	2.3
69	Turkey	2.2
70	Macedonia, FYR	2.2
71	Cameroon	2.2
72	Mexico	2.1
73	Chile	2.1
74	Mongolia	2.1
75	Burkina Faso	2.1
76	Argentina	2.1
77	Puerto Rico	2.0
78	Montenegro	1.9
79	Tanzania	1.9
80	Côte d'Ivoire	1.9
81	Lesotho	1.9
82	Mozambique	1.8
83	Armenia	1.8
84	Malawi	1.8
85	Philippines	1.8
86	Brazil	1.8
87	Benin	1.8
88	Serbia	1.8
89	Mali	1.7
90	Peru	1.7
91	Jordan	1.7
92	Zambia	1.7
93	Senegal	1.7
94	Madagascar	1.7
95	Timor-Leste	1.7
96	Bolivia	1.6
97	Cambodia	1.6
98	Mauritania	1.6
99	Ethiopia	1.6
100	Colombia	1.5
101	Uruguay	1.5
102	Honduras	1.5
103	Uganda	1.5
104	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.4
105	Venezuela	1.4
106	Suriname	1.4
107	Guyana	1.4
108	Nigeria	1.4
109	Albania	1.3
110	Dominican Republic	1.3
111	Ghana	1.3
112	Nepal	1.3
113	El Salvador	1.3
114	Costa Rica	1.2
115	Guatemala	1.2
116	Libya	1.1
117	Ecuador	1.1
118	Nicaragua	1.1
119	Jamaica	1.1
120	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	Iceland	n/a
n/a	Kuwait	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a
n/a	Mauritius	n/a
n/a	Oman	n/a
n/a	Qatar	n/a
n/a	Trinidad and Tobago	n/a

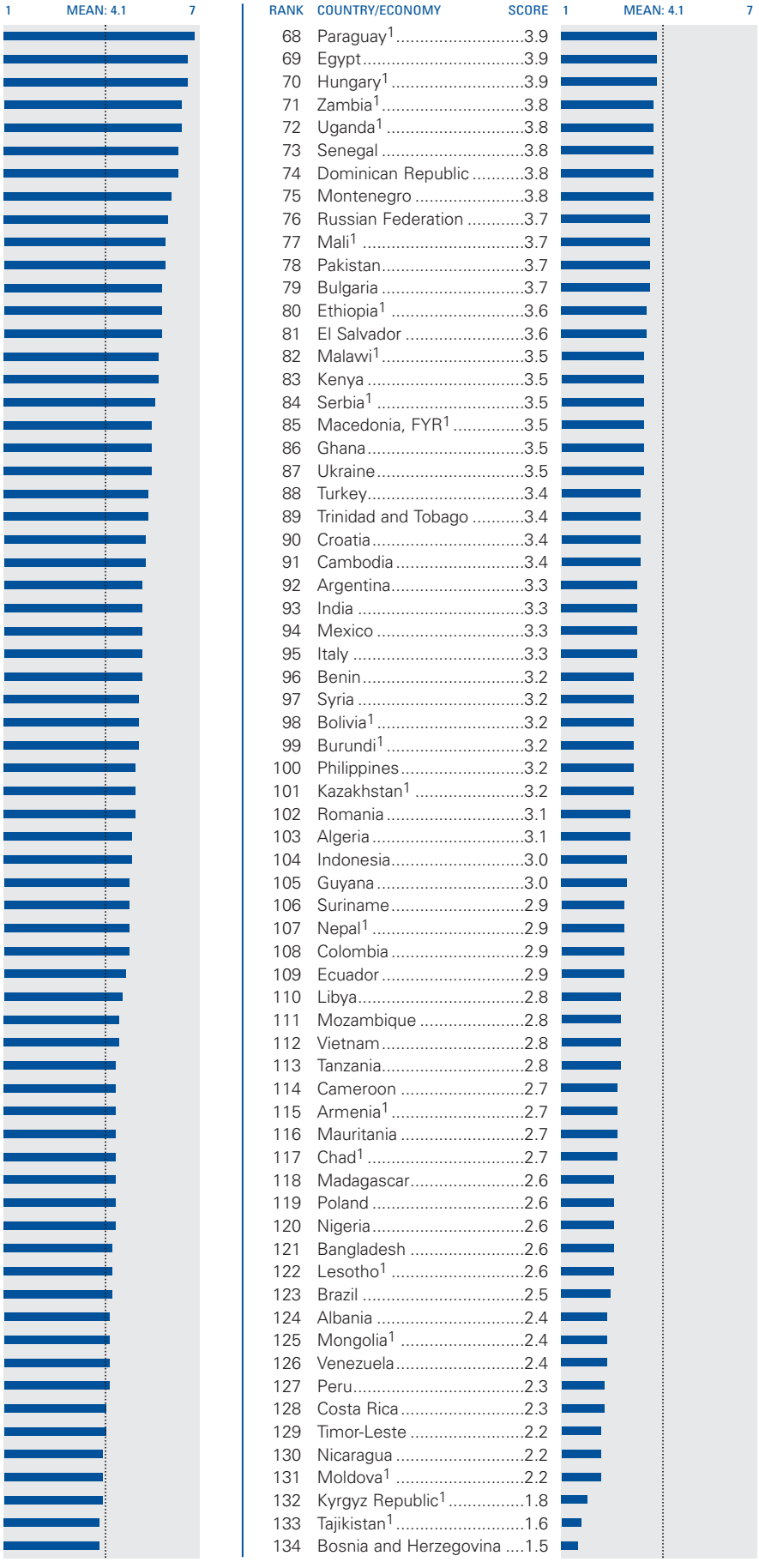


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

2.04 Quality of port infrastructure

Port facilities and inland waterways in your country are (1 = underdeveloped, 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)*

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.8
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.6
3	Netherlands	6.6
4	Germany	6.4
5	Denmark	6.4
6	Finland	6.3
7	Belgium	6.3
8	United Arab Emirates	6.1
9	Iceland	6.0
10	France	5.9
11	United States	5.9
12	Norway	5.8
13	Sweden	5.8
14	Canada	5.8
15	Panama	5.7
16	Malaysia	5.7
17	Switzerland[1]	5.6
18	Taiwan, China	5.5
19	Barbados	5.5
20	Estonia	5.5
21	Luxembourg[1]	5.4
22	Bahrain	5.4
23	New Zealand	5.3
24	Namibia	5.3
25	Japan	5.2
26	Cyprus	5.2
27	Puerto Rico	5.2
28	Malta	5.2
29	Korea, Rep.	5.2
30	United Kingdom	5.1
31	Oman	5.1
32	Jamaica	5.1
33	Spain	5.0
34	Austria[1]	5.0
35	Brunei Darussalam	5.0
36	Honduras	4.9
37	Chile	4.9
38	Tunisia	4.8
39	Slovenia	4.8
40	Côte d'Ivoire	4.8
41	Australia	4.8
42	Portugal	4.7
43	Lithuania	4.6
44	Sri Lanka	4.5
45	Saudi Arabia	4.5
46	Jordan	4.4
47	Mauritius	4.4
48	Thailand	4.4
49	South Africa	4.4
50	Uruguay	4.4
51	Qatar	4.4
52	Latvia	4.4
53	Israel	4.4
54	China	4.3
55	Zimbabwe[1]	4.3
56	Slovak Republic[1]	4.3
57	Greece	4.2
58	Azerbaijan[1]	4.2
59	Morocco	4.2
60	Botswana[1]	4.2
61	Czech Republic[1]	4.1
62	Gambia, The	4.1
63	Guatemala	4.0
64	Ireland	4.0
65	Kuwait	4.0
66	Burkina Faso[1]	3.9
67	Georgia	3.9
68	Paraguay[1]	3.9
69	Egypt	3.9
70	Hungary[1]	3.9
71	Zambia[1]	3.8
72	Uganda[1]	3.8
73	Senegal	3.8
74	Dominican Republic	3.8
75	Montenegro	3.8
76	Russian Federation	3.7
77	Mali[1]	3.7
78	Pakistan	3.7
79	Bulgaria	3.7
80	Ethiopia[1]	3.6
81	El Salvador	3.6
82	Malawi[1]	3.5
83	Kenya	3.5
84	Serbia[1]	3.5
85	Macedonia, FYR[1]	3.5
86	Ghana	3.5
87	Ukraine	3.5
88	Turkey	3.4
89	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4
90	Croatia	3.4
91	Cambodia	3.4
92	Argentina	3.3
93	India	3.3
94	Mexico	3.3
95	Italy	3.3
96	Benin	3.2
97	Syria	3.2
98	Bolivia[1]	3.2
99	Burundi[1]	3.2
100	Philippines	3.2
101	Kazakhstan[1]	3.2
102	Romania	3.1
103	Algeria	3.1
104	Indonesia	3.0
105	Guyana	3.0
106	Suriname	2.9
107	Nepal[1]	2.9
108	Colombia	2.9
109	Ecuador	2.9
110	Libya	2.8
111	Mozambique	2.8
112	Vietnam	2.8
113	Tanzania	2.8
114	Cameroon	2.7
115	Armenia[1]	2.7
116	Mauritania	2.7
117	Chad[1]	2.7
118	Madagascar	2.6
119	Poland	2.6
120	Nigeria	2.6
121	Bangladesh	2.6
122	Lesotho[1]	2.6
123	Brazil	2.5
124	Albania	2.4
125	Mongolia[1]	2.4
126	Venezuela	2.4
127	Peru	2.3
128	Costa Rica	2.3
129	Timor-Leste	2.2
130	Nicaragua	2.2
131	Moldova[1]	2.2
132	Kyrgyz Republic[1]	1.8
133	Tajikistan[1]	1.6
134	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.5



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

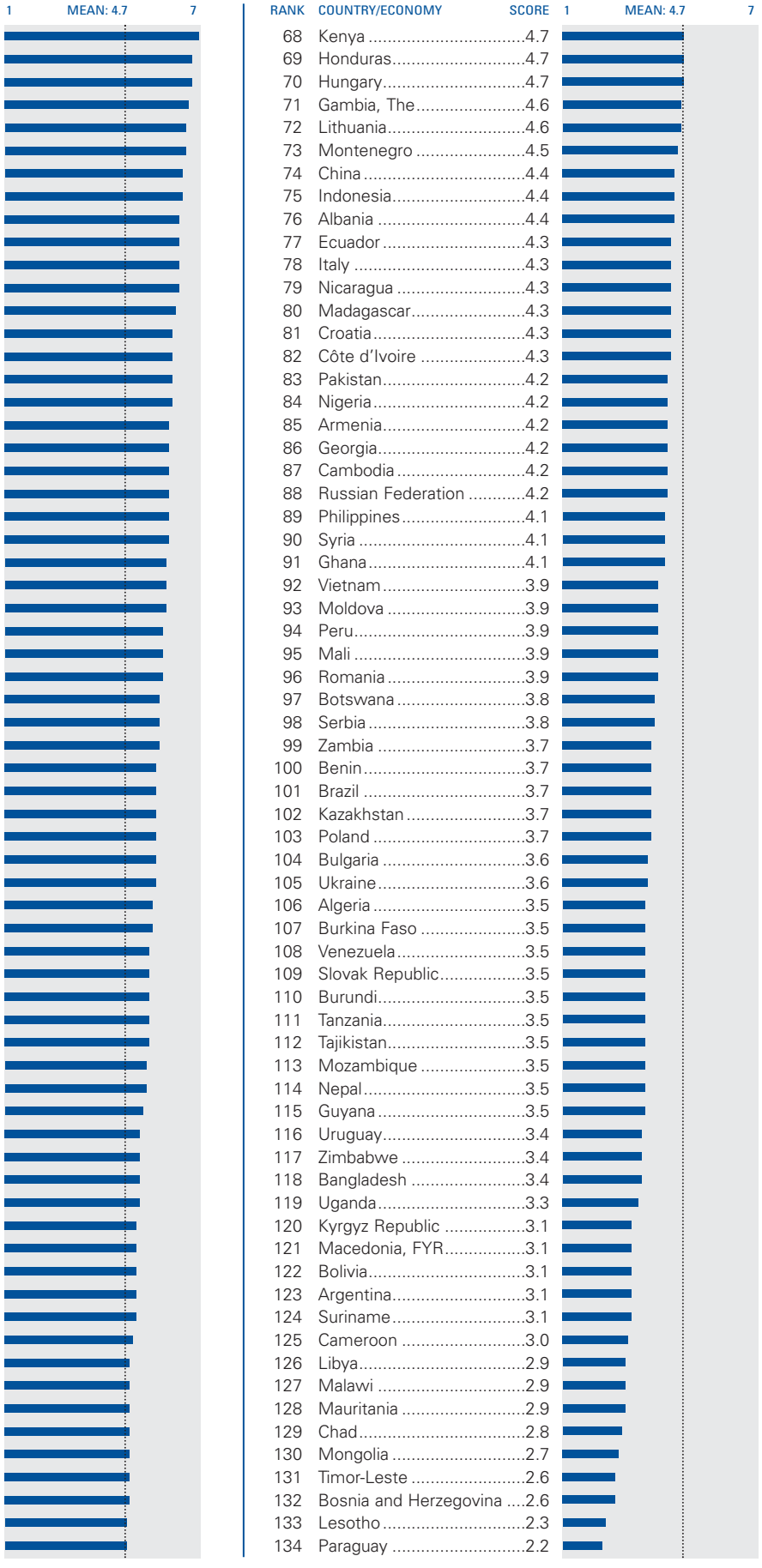
* For landlocked countries, this measures the ease of access to port facilities and inland waterways.

1 landlocked

2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure

Passenger air transport in your country is (1 = underdeveloped, 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.9
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.7
3	Germany	6.7
4	United Arab Emirates	6.6
5	France	6.5
6	Switzerland	6.5
7	Denmark	6.4
8	Finland	6.4
9	Netherlands	6.3
10	Norway	6.3
11	Iceland	6.3
12	United States	6.3
13	Austria	6.2
14	Puerto Rico	6.1
15	Belgium	6.1
16	Barbados	6.1
17	Canada	6.1
18	Sweden	6.0
19	Australia	6.0
20	Malaysia	6.0
21	Bahrain	6.0
22	Qatar	6.0
23	New Zealand	6.0
24	Chile	5.9
25	South Africa	5.9
26	Korea, Rep.	5.9
27	United Kingdom	5.8
28	Thailand	5.8
29	Tunisia	5.8
30	Panama	5.7
31	Jordan	5.7
32	Taiwan, China	5.7
33	El Salvador	5.6
34	Spain	5.6
35	Malta	5.6
36	Latvia	5.6
37	Dominican Republic	5.6
38	Brunei Darussalam	5.6
39	Israel	5.5
40	Greece	5.5
41	Jamaica	5.4
42	Mauritius	5.4
43	Portugal	5.4
44	Cyprus	5.4
45	Czech Republic	5.4
46	Ireland	5.3
47	Saudi Arabia	5.3
48	Azerbaijan	5.2
49	Japan	5.1
50	Namibia	5.1
51	Estonia	5.1
52	Egypt	5.1
53	Guatemala	5.0
54	Luxembourg	5.0
55	Turkey	5.0
56	Mexico	5.0
57	Oman	5.0
58	Costa Rica	4.9
59	Senegal	4.8
60	Ethiopia	4.8
61	Morocco	4.8
62	Kuwait	4.8
63	Slovenia	4.8
64	Colombia	4.8
65	Sri Lanka	4.8
66	India	4.7
67	Trinidad and Tobago	4.7
68	Kenya	4.7
69	Honduras	4.7
70	Hungary	4.7
71	Gambia, The	4.6
72	Lithuania	4.6
73	Montenegro	4.5
74	China	4.4
75	Indonesia	4.4
76	Albania	4.4
77	Ecuador	4.3
78	Italy	4.3
79	Nicaragua	4.3
80	Madagascar	4.3
81	Croatia	4.3
82	Côte d'Ivoire	4.3
83	Pakistan	4.2
84	Nigeria	4.2
85	Armenia	4.2
86	Georgia	4.2
87	Cambodia	4.2
88	Russian Federation	4.2
89	Philippines	4.1
90	Syria	4.1
91	Ghana	4.1
92	Vietnam	3.9
93	Moldova	3.9
94	Peru	3.9
95	Mali	3.9
96	Romania	3.9
97	Botswana	3.8
98	Serbia	3.8
99	Zambia	3.7
100	Benin	3.7
101	Brazil	3.7
102	Kazakhstan	3.7
103	Poland	3.7
104	Bulgaria	3.6
105	Ukraine	3.6
106	Algeria	3.5
107	Burkina Faso	3.5
108	Venezuela	3.5
109	Slovak Republic	3.5
110	Burundi	3.5
111	Tanzania	3.5
112	Tajikistan	3.5
113	Mozambique	3.5
114	Nepal	3.5
115	Guyana	3.5
116	Uruguay	3.4
117	Zimbabwe	3.4
118	Bangladesh	3.4
119	Uganda	3.3
120	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1
121	Macedonia, FYR	3.1
122	Bolivia	3.1
123	Argentina	3.1
124	Suriname	3.1
125	Cameroon	3.0
126	Libya	2.9
127	Malawi	2.9
128	Mauritania	2.9
129	Chad	2.8
130	Mongolia	2.7
131	Timor-Leste	2.6
132	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.6
133	Lesotho	2.3
134	Paraguay	2.2



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

2.06 Available seat kilometers (hard data)

Scheduled available seat kilometers per week originating in country (in millions) | January 2008 and June 2008 average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	United States	33,454.2
2	China	7,215.1
3	United Kingdom	6,546.7
4	Japan	5,116.5
5	Germany	4,451.2
6	France	3,524.9
7	Spain	3,428.2
8	Australia	3,233.8
9	Canada	2,995.9
10	India	2,724.9
11	Russian Federation	2,415.6
12	Brazil	2,353.9
13	Italy	2,154.7
14	United Arab Emirates	2,138.8
15	Hong Kong SAR	2,115.6
16	Thailand	2,058.5
17	Singapore	1,898.4
18	Mexico	1,740.3
19	Korea, Rep.	1,701.3
20	Netherlands	1,611.2
21	South Africa	1,081.5
22	Malaysia	1,063.4
23	Indonesia	1,030.1
24	Turkey	916.3
25	Taiwan, China	896.9
26	Switzerland	814.5
27	Saudi Arabia	721.8
28	New Zealand	682.4
29	Philippines	666.8
30	Argentina	656.5
31	Portugal	630.7
32	Egypt	598.0
33	Greece	546.7
34	Belgium	495.5
35	Ireland	488.5
36	Qatar	464.5
37	Puerto Rico[1]	461.7
38	Sweden	447.6
39	Chile	427.1
40	Austria	419.3
41	Denmark	417.7
42	Vietnam	411.7
43	Israel	408.4
44	Norway	395.1
45	Finland	356.8
46	Colombia	350.7
47	Pakistan	326.8
48	Peru	325.5
49	Poland	300.8
50	Morocco	300.4
51	Dominican Republic	267.8
52	Venezuela	235.3
53	Bahrain	232.3
54	Kuwait	217.3
55	Nigeria	213.0
56	Kenya	212.5
57	Czech Republic	189.6
58	Ukraine	186.7
59	Mauritius	181.8
60	Sri Lanka	168.2
61	Cyprus	163.7
62	Kazakhstan	162.1
63	Bangladesh	159.7
64	Panama	156.0
65	Romania	152.9
66	Jordan	151.1
67	Ecuador	146.0
68	Hungary	145.6
69	Senegal	137.3
70	Costa Rica	132.3
71	Jamaica	130.5
72	Algeria	126.2
73	Tunisia	116.9
74	Ethiopia	116.4
75	Oman	96.0
76	Barbados	91.9
77	Libya	87.6
78	Syria	80.1
79	Bulgaria	77.8
80	Iceland	76.8
81	El Salvador	72.3
82	Ghana	71.4
83	Latvia	58.7
84	Nepal	58.4
85	Trinidad and Tobago	58.2
86	Brunei Darussalam	55.9
87	Tanzania	54.9
88	Malta	54.4
89	Guatemala	54.1
90	Bolivia	53.5
91	Cambodia	52.7
92	Croatia	49.5
93	Uganda	49.2
94	Uruguay	44.3
95	Serbia	43.0
96	Madagascar	42.2
97	Azerbaijan	40.3
98	Lithuania	39.2
99	Armenia	38.6
100	Cameroon	35.3
101	Tajikistan	34.5
102	Slovak Republic	33.7
103	Côte d'Ivoire	31.1
104	Zambia	29.8
105	Namibia	29.3
106	Mozambique	26.3
107	Honduras	25.8
108	Suriname	25.7
109	Mali	23.9
110	Georgia	21.7
111	Luxembourg	21.1
112	Estonia	21.1
113	Nicaragua	20.9
114	Kyrgyz Republic	19.1
115	Slovenia	18.2
116	Zimbabwe	17.2
117	Albania	17.1
118	Mongolia	16.5
119	Paraguay	15.9
120	Benin	11.9
121	Moldova	11.0
122	Burkina Faso	8.9
123	Montenegro	8.8
124	Malawi	8.2
125	Macedonia, FYR	7.7
126	Chad	7.2
127	Guyana	7.0
128	Mauritania	6.8
129	Gambia, The	5.5
130	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.1
131	Botswana	2.7
132	Burundi	1.8
133	Lesotho	0.3
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

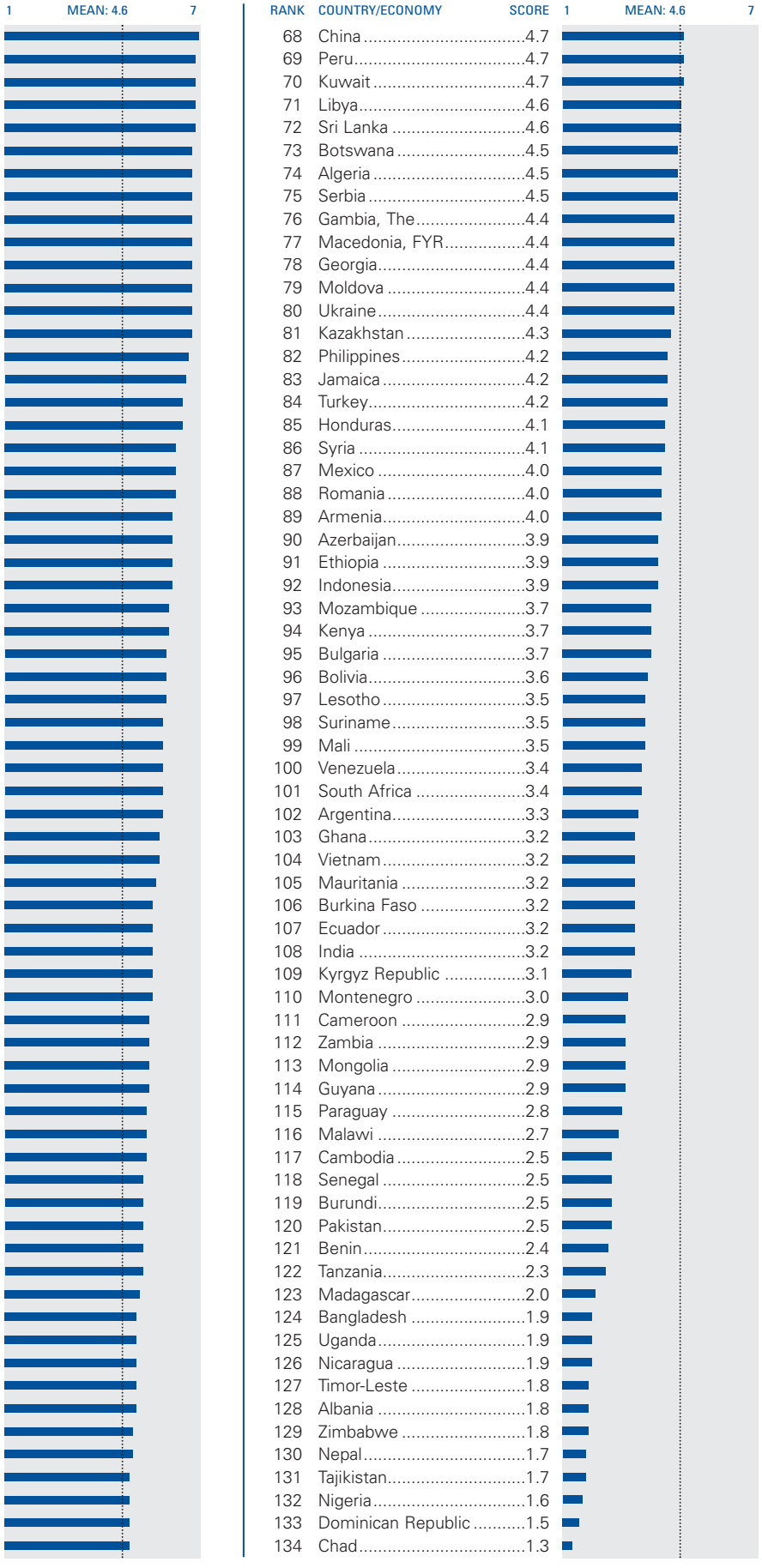
SOURCE: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser

[1] 2007

2.07 Quality of electricity supply

The quality of the electricity supply in your country (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations) (1 = is worse than in most other countries, 7 = meets the highest standards in the world)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Denmark	6.9
2	Finland	6.8
3	Switzerland	6.8
4	France	6.8
5	Iceland	6.8
6	Japan	6.7
7	Netherlands	6.7
8	Germany	6.7
9	Sweden	6.7
10	Norway	6.7
11	Austria	6.7
12	Hong Kong SAR	6.7
13	Singapore	6.7
14	Belgium	6.7
15	Canada	6.6
16	United States	6.5
17	United Arab Emirates	6.4
18	United Kingdom	6.4
19	Luxembourg	6.2
20	Czech Republic	6.2
21	Korea, Rep.	6.2
22	Australia	6.1
23	Barbados	6.1
24	Cyprus	6.1
25	Portugal	6.1
26	Qatar	6.0
27	Slovak Republic	6.0
28	Israel	5.9
29	Ireland	5.9
30	Taiwan, China	5.9
31	Malaysia	5.8
32	Slovenia	5.8
33	Tunisia	5.8
34	Estonia	5.8
35	Saudi Arabia	5.8
36	Jordan	5.7
37	Oman	5.7
38	Spain	5.6
39	Lithuania	5.5
40	Costa Rica	5.5
41	Bahrain	5.5
42	Croatia	5.5
43	Thailand	5.5
44	Uruguay	5.4
45	Brunei Darussalam	5.4
46	Latvia	5.4
47	Mauritius	5.4
48	Italy	5.3
49	Chile	5.3
50	Hungary	5.3
51	Morocco	5.2
52	New Zealand	5.2
53	Egypt	5.2
54	Poland	5.2
55	Panama	5.2
56	Colombia	5.1
57	Namibia	5.0
58	Brazil	5.0
59	Malta	5.0
60	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.0
61	Puerto Rico	5.0
62	Trinidad and Tobago	4.9
63	Côte d'Ivoire	4.9
64	Guatemala	4.8
65	Russian Federation	4.8
66	Greece	4.8
67	El Salvador	4.8
68	China	4.7
69	Peru	4.7
70	Kuwait	4.7
71	Libya	4.6
72	Sri Lanka	4.6
73	Botswana	4.5
74	Algeria	4.5
75	Serbia	4.5
76	Gambia, The	4.4
77	Macedonia, FYR	4.4
78	Georgia	4.4
79	Moldova	4.4
80	Ukraine	4.4
81	Kazakhstan	4.3
82	Philippines	4.2
83	Jamaica	4.2
84	Turkey	4.2
85	Honduras	4.1
86	Syria	4.1
87	Mexico	4.0
88	Romania	4.0
89	Armenia	4.0
90	Azerbaijan	3.9
91	Ethiopia	3.9
92	Indonesia	3.9
93	Mozambique	3.7
94	Kenya	3.7
95	Bulgaria	3.7
96	Bolivia	3.6
97	Lesotho	3.5
98	Suriname	3.5
99	Mali	3.5
100	Venezuela	3.4
101	South Africa	3.4
102	Argentina	3.3
103	Ghana	3.2
104	Vietnam	3.2
105	Mauritania	3.2
106	Burkina Faso	3.2
107	Ecuador	3.2
108	India	3.2
109	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1
110	Montenegro	3.0
111	Cameroon	2.9
112	Zambia	2.9
113	Mongolia	2.9
114	Guyana	2.9
115	Paraguay	2.8
116	Malawi	2.7
117	Cambodia	2.5
118	Senegal	2.5
119	Burundi	2.5
120	Pakistan	2.5
121	Benin	2.4
122	Tanzania	2.3
123	Madagascar	2.0
124	Bangladesh	1.9
125	Uganda	1.9
126	Nicaragua	1.9
127	Timor-Leste	1.8
128	Albania	1.8
129	Zimbabwe	1.8
130	Nepal	1.7
131	Tajikistan	1.7
132	Nigeria	1.6
133	Dominican Republic	1.5
134	Chad	1.3



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

2.08 Telephone lines (hard data)

Main telephone lines per 100 population | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Switzerland	66.9
2	Germany	65.9
3	Canada	64.5
4	Taiwan, China	63.6
5	Iceland	63.5
6	Sweden	59.5
7	Denmark	56.9
8	United Kingdom	56.1
9	France	55.8
10	United States	55.6
11	Greece	55.4
12	Hong Kong SAR	53.9
13	Luxembourg	52.4
14	Barbados[1]	50.1
15	Malta	50.0
16	Ireland	49.9
17	Korea, Rep.	49.8
18	Australia	48.8
19	Cyprus	48.3
20	Italy	46.3
21	Spain	45.8
22	Netherlands	45.6
23	Belgium	45.3
24	Norway	44.3
25	New Zealand	44.1
26	Israel	43.9
27	Austria	43.4
28	Japan	43.0
29	Slovenia	42.6
30	Singapore	42.3
31	Portugal	40.2
32	Croatia	40.1
33	Serbia	38.9
34	Finland	36.3
35	Estonia	34.1
36	Hungary	33.4
37	Vietnam[1]	32.2
38	Bulgaria	31.3
39	Russian Federation	30.8
40	Costa Rica	30.2
41	Poland	29.8
42	Latvia	28.6
43	Mauritius	28.5
44	Uruguay	28.3
45	Czech Republic	28.3
46	United Arab Emirates	28.1
47	China	27.8
48	Montenegro[1]	27.6
49	Qatar	27.2
50	Ukraine	26.8
51	Bahrain	26.3
52	Puerto Rico[1]	26.2
53	Turkey	25.4
54	Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.3
55	Trinidad and Tobago	24.9
56	Moldova	24.3
57	Argentina	24.2
58	Macedonia, FYR	24.1
59	Lithuania	23.2
60	Slovak Republic	21.6
61	Brunei Darussalam	21.0
62	Brazil	20.5
63	Chile	20.2
64	Kazakhstan	19.8
65	Armenia[1]	19.7
66	Romania	19.4
67	Kuwait	18.7
68	Mexico	18.3
69	Suriname	18.0
70	Colombia	17.0
71	Malaysia	16.8
72	Syria	16.6
73	Saudi Arabia	15.7
74	Venezuela	15.5
75	Panama	14.9
76	El Salvador	14.8
77	Guyana[1]	14.7
78	Libya[1]	14.6
79	Egypt	14.3
80	Azerbaijan	14.0
81	Ecuador	13.1
82	Jamaica	12.8
83	Georgia	12.5
84	Tunisia	12.4
85	Albania[1]	11.3
86	Thailand	10.9
87	Jordan	10.5
88	Guatemala	10.5
89	Oman	10.3
90	Dominican Republic	9.9
91	South Africa	9.9
92	Honduras	9.7
93	Sri Lanka	9.0
94	Kyrgyz Republic	8.6
95	Algeria	8.5
96	Peru	8.5
97	Botswana	7.5
98	Bolivia	7.1
99	Namibia	6.6
100	Indonesia	6.6
101	Mongolia	5.9
102	Paraguay	5.3
103	Nicaragua	4.4
104	Tajikistan[1]	4.3
105	Philippines	4.3
106	Morocco	4.1
107	India	3.6
108	Pakistan	3.3
109	Gambia, The	3.0
110	Lesotho	3.0
111	Zimbabwe	2.6
112	Senegal	2.4
113	Nepal	2.2
114	Ghana	1.6
115	Côte d'Ivoire	1.4
116	Nigeria	1.3
117	Mauritania	1.1
118	Malawi	1.0
119	Ethiopia	0.9
120	Benin	0.9
121	Kenya	0.8
122	Zambia	0.8
123	Cameroon	0.8
124	Bangladesh	0.8
125	Burkina Faso	0.7
126	Madagascar	0.7
127	Mali	0.6
128	Burundi	0.4
129	Tanzania	0.4
130	Uganda	0.4
131	Mozambique	0.3
132	Cambodia	0.2
133	Chad	0.1
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2008 update); national sources

[1] 2005

Section III
Macroeconomic stability

3.01 Government surplus/deficit (hard data)

Central government gross surplus/deficit as a percentage of GDP | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Kuwait	43.8
2	Libya	40.2
3	United Arab Emirates	28.8
4	Norway	16.9
5	Brunei Darussalam	16.2
6	Oman	13.7
7	Saudi Arabia	12.6
8	Algeria	11.4
9	Singapore	9.1
10	Chile	8.7
11	Lesotho	7.7
12	Hong Kong SAR	7.2
13	Botswana	7.1
14	Qatar	7.0
15	Nigeria	5.6
16	Finland	5.3
17	Iceland	5.2
18	Bahrain	5.2
19	Russian Federation	5.1
20	Denmark	4.5
21	Cameroon	4.5
22	Ecuador	3.6
22	Suriname	3.6
24	Bulgaria	3.5
25	New Zealand	3.5
26	Sweden	3.2
27	Peru	3.1
28	Montenegro	3.0
29	Estonia	2.8
30	Korea, Rep.	2.7
31	Azerbaijan	2.4
32	Spain	2.2
33	Mongolia	2.2
34	Switzerland	2.2
35	Namibia	1.9
36	Gambia, The	1.8
37	Bolivia	1.7
38	Cyprus	1.4
39	Panama	1.2
40	Luxembourg	1.1
41	Argentina	1.1
42	Paraguay	1.0
42	Trinidad and Tobago	1.0
44	Canada	1.0
45	Australia	0.9
46	Taiwan, China	0.9
47	Chad	0.8
47	South Africa	0.8
49	Burundi	0.7
49	China	0.7
51	Costa Rica	0.6
52	Macedonia, FYR	0.6
52	Netherlands	0.6
54	Serbia	0.5
55	Ireland	0.5
56	Côte d'Ivoire	0.3
57	Dominican Republic	0.1
58	Germany	0.0
59	Kazakhstan	0.0
59	Latvia	0.0
59	Mexico	0.0
62	Slovenia	–0.1
63	Belgium	–0.1
64	Philippines	–0.2
65	El Salvador	–0.3
65	Moldova	–0.3
67	Kyrgyz Republic	–0.4
68	Uruguay	–0.5
69	Colombia	–0.7
70	Austria	–0.8
71	Cambodia	–0.8
72	Israel	–0.8
73	Mali	–1.0
74	Puerto Rico	–1.1
75	Guatemala	–1.2
75	Lithuania	–1.2
75	Turkey	–1.2
78	Ukraine	–1.3
79	Bosnia and Herzegovina	–1.4
79	Venezuela	–1.4
81	Malawi	–1.5
82	Czech Republic	–1.6
83	Kenya	–1.7
84	Indonesia	–1.8
84	Zambia	–1.8
86	Italy	–1.9
86	Vietnam	–1.9
88	Benin	–2.0
88	Poland	–2.0
90	Slovak Republic	–2.2
91	Brazil	–2.2
92	Barbados	–2.3
92	Croatia	–2.3
94	Honduras	–2.3
95	France	–2.4
96	Thailand	–2.4
97	United States	–2.5
98	Romania	–2.5
99	Greece	–2.7
100	Malta	–2.7
101	Mauritania	–2.8
101	Uganda	–2.8
103	Armenia	–2.9
104	Portugal	–3.0
105	United Kingdom	–3.0
106	Ethiopia	–3.1
106	Nicaragua	–3.1
106	Tunisia	–3.1
109	Malaysia	–3.2
110	Japan	–3.4
111	Morocco	–3.4
112	Madagascar	–3.5
113	Albania	–3.8
114	Nepal	–4.0
115	Mauritius	–4.3
116	Bangladesh	–4.4
117	Tanzania	–4.5
118	Pakistan	–4.6
119	Georgia	–4.7
120	Mozambique	–5.1
121	Syria	–5.3
122	Jordan	–5.4
123	Hungary	–5.5
123	Jamaica	–5.5
123	Senegal	–5.5
126	Egypt	–5.7
127	India	–6.0
128	Burkina Faso	–6.0
128	Tajikistan	–6.0
130	Sri Lanka	–6.7
131	Ghana	–8.2
132	Guyana	–9.1
133	Zimbabwe	–24.6
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); IMF country reports; European Central Bank; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; African Development Bank; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2008); national sources

3.02 National savings rate (hard data)

National savings rate as a percentage of GDP | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Kuwait	67.5
2	Azerbaijan	59.9
3	Qatar	57.9
4	Algeria	53.7
5	China	52.2
6	Singapore	51.3
7	Lesotho	49.2
8	Namibia	45.2
9	Nigeria	44.9
10	Saudi Arabia	44.3
11	Mongolia[2]	44.0
12	Libya	43.9
13	Botswana	41.2
14	United Arab Emirates	40.4
15	Brunei Darussalam	39.8
16	Norway	38.9
17	Malaysia	37.5
18	Switzerland	37.1
19	India	35.4
20	Hong Kong SAR	34.7
21	Suriname	33.4
22	Trinidad and Tobago	33.2
23	Thailand	32.9
24	Senegal	32.1
25	Mauritius	31.0
26	Oman	30.8
27	Russian Federation	30.6
28	Vietnam	30.6
29	Korea, Rep.	30.0
30	Bahrain	29.9
31	Taiwan, China	29.5
32	Venezuela	29.0
33	Luxembourg	29.0
34	Ecuador	28.9
35	Mauritania[2]	28.7
36	Finland	28.6
37	Japan	28.6
38	Armenia	28.3
39	Nepal[2]	28.2
40	Indonesia	27.4
41	Argentina	27.2
42	Bangladesh	27.1
43	Peru	27.1
44	Bolivia	26.8
45	Sweden	26.7
46	Slovenia	26.6
47	Netherlands	26.3
48	Kazakhstan	25.9
49	Guyana	25.8
50	Morocco	25.6
51	Chile	25.5
52	Zambia	25.3
53	Austria	25.0
54	Sri Lanka	24.9
55	Croatia	24.8
56	Denmark	24.7
57	Paraguay	24.6
58	Czech Republic	24.5
59	Uganda	24.0
60	Germany	23.8
61	Canada	23.7
62	Honduras	23.5
63	Belgium	23.3
63	Syria	23.3
65	Israel	23.0
66	Moldova	22.4
67	Tunisia	22.2
68	Slovak Republic	21.9
69	Australia	21.6
70	Egypt	21.5
71	Turkey	21.4
72	Spain	21.2
73	France	20.4
74	Mexico	20.4
75	Ireland	20.3
76	Jamaica	20.2
77	Ghana	20.1
78	Poland	20.0
79	Estonia	19.9
80	Costa Rica	19.8
81	Colombia	19.7
82	Italy	19.3
83	Macedonia, FYR	19.3
84	Philippines	19.1
85	Ukraine	18.8
86	Brazil	18.1
87	Panama[2]	17.5
88	Cameroon	17.3
89	Ethiopia	17.2
90	Gambia, The	17.0
91	Pakistan	16.9
91	Zimbabwe	16.9
93	Cambodia	16.8
94	Kenya	16.7
95	Hungary	16.2
96	Lithuania	15.8
97	New Zealand	15.7
98	Bulgaria	15.2
99	Côte d'Ivoire[2]	14.5
100	Guatemala[2]	14.4
101	Uruguay	14.3
102	South Africa	14.1
103	Madagascar	14.0
104	Romania	13.8
105	Montenegro[2]	13.7
106	United Kingdom	13.6
107	United States	13.6
108	Latvia	13.6
109	Nicaragua[2]	13.3
110	Albania	13.2
111	Georgia	13.1
112	Malta	13.0
113	Mali[2]	13.0
114	Burundi	12.8
115	Jordan	12.5
116	Portugal	12.3
117	Cyprus	12.2
118	Dominican Republic	12.1
119	Greece	12.0
120	Iceland	11.7
121	Benin	11.5
122	Mozambique	11.1
123	Chad	10.5
124	Burkina Faso	9.9
125	Serbia[2]	9.7
126	El Salvador	9.4
127	Barbados[1]	9.3
128	Tanzania	8.6
129	Puerto Rico	8.2
130	Bosnia and Herzegovina[2]	6.8
131	Tajikistan	3.9
132	Kyrgyz Republic	–2.6
133	Malawi	–6.6
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

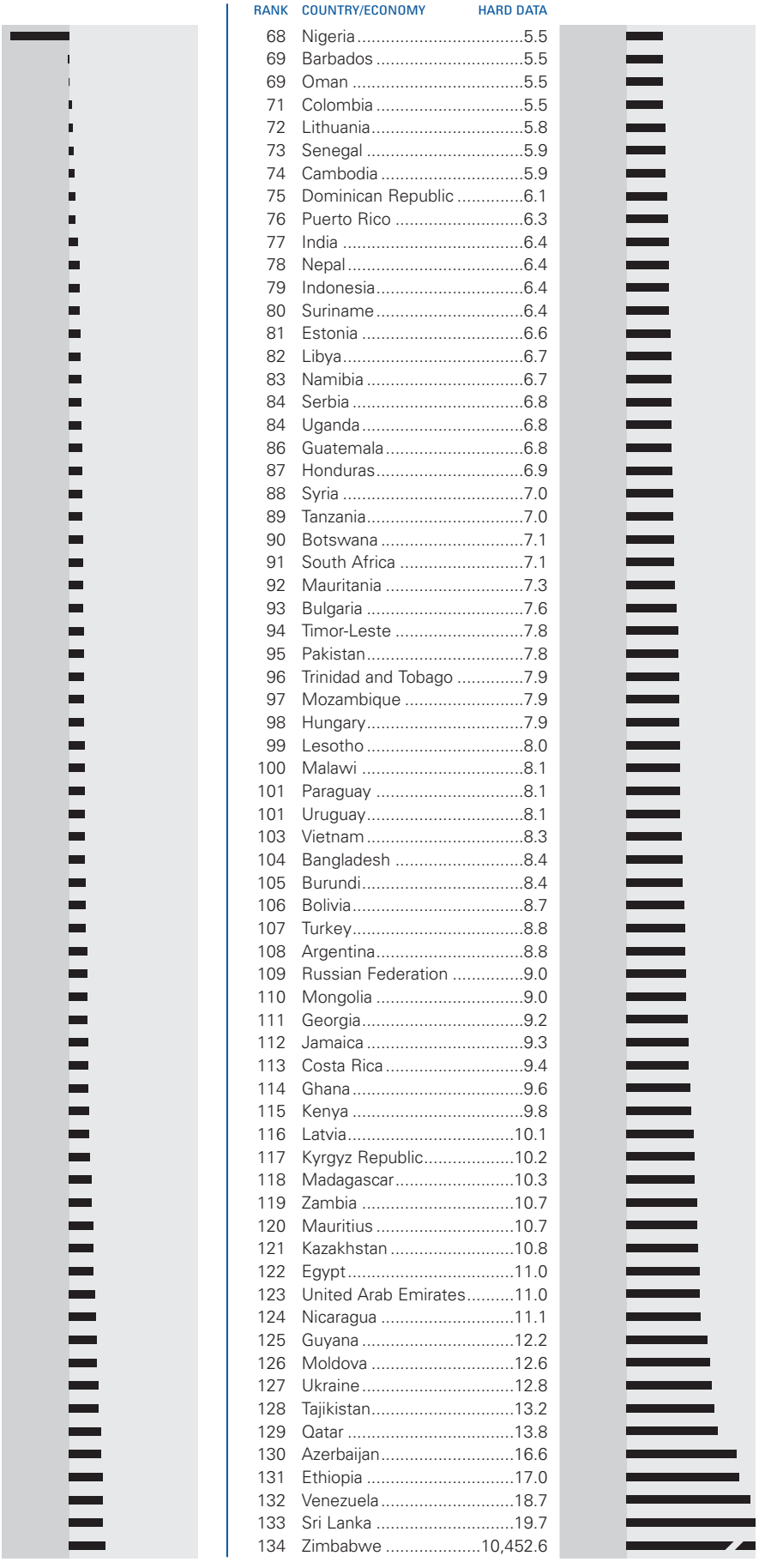
SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

[1] 2005 [2] 2006

3.03 Inflation (hard data)

Annual percent change in consumer price index | 2007 average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Chad	–8.8
2	Burkina Faso	–0.2
3	Japan	0.0
4	Brunei Darussalam	0.4
5	Israel	0.5
6	Malta	0.7
7	Norway	0.8
8	Switzerland	0.9
9	Cameroon	0.9
10	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.3
11	Netherlands	1.6
12	Finland	1.6
13	France	1.6
14	Sweden	1.7
15	Denmark	1.7
16	Peru	1.8
17	Taiwan, China	1.8
18	Belgium	1.8
19	Benin	2.0
20	Hong Kong SAR	2.0
21	Italy	2.0
22	Morocco	2.0
23	Côte d'Ivoire	2.1
24	Singapore	2.1
25	Malaysia	2.1
26	Canada	2.1
27	Cyprus	2.2
28	Macedonia, FYR	2.2
29	Austria	2.2
30	Thailand	2.2
31	Ecuador	2.2
32	Germany	2.3
33	Luxembourg	2.3
34	Australia	2.3
35	United Kingdom	2.3
36	New Zealand	2.4
37	Portugal	2.4
38	Poland	2.5
39	Mali	2.5
40	Korea, Rep.	2.5
41	Slovak Republic	2.8
42	Philippines	2.8
43	Czech Republic	2.8
44	Spain	2.8
45	United States	2.9
46	Croatia	2.9
47	Albania	2.9
48	Ireland	3.0
49	Greece	3.0
50	Tunisia	3.1
51	Bahrain	3.4
52	Montenegro	3.4
53	Slovenia	3.6
54	Brazil	3.6
55	Algeria	3.7
56	El Salvador	3.9
57	Mexico	4.0
58	Saudi Arabia	4.1
59	Panama	4.2
60	Chile	4.4
61	Armenia	4.4
62	China	4.8
63	Romania	4.8
64	Kuwait	5.0
65	Gambia, The	5.0
66	Iceland	5.0
67	Jordan	5.4
68	Nigeria	5.5
69	Barbados	5.5
69	Oman	5.5
71	Colombia	5.5
72	Lithuania	5.8
73	Senegal	5.9
74	Cambodia	5.9
75	Dominican Republic	6.1
76	Puerto Rico	6.3
77	India	6.4
78	Nepal	6.4
79	Indonesia	6.4
80	Suriname	6.4
81	Estonia	6.6
82	Libya	6.7
83	Namibia	6.7
84	Serbia	6.8
84	Uganda	6.8
86	Guatemala	6.8
87	Honduras	6.9
88	Syria	7.0
89	Tanzania	7.0
90	Botswana	7.1
91	South Africa	7.1
92	Mauritania	7.3
93	Bulgaria	7.6
94	Timor-Leste	7.8
95	Pakistan	7.8
96	Trinidad and Tobago	7.9
97	Mozambique	7.9
98	Hungary	7.9
99	Lesotho	8.0
100	Malawi	8.1
101	Paraguay	8.1
101	Uruguay	8.1
103	Vietnam	8.3
104	Bangladesh	8.4
105	Burundi	8.4
106	Bolivia	8.7
107	Turkey	8.8
108	Argentina	8.8
109	Russian Federation	9.0
110	Mongolia	9.0
111	Georgia	9.2
112	Jamaica	9.3
113	Costa Rica	9.4
114	Ghana	9.6
115	Kenya	9.8
116	Latvia	10.1
117	Kyrgyz Republic	10.2
118	Madagascar	10.3
119	Zambia	10.7
120	Mauritius	10.7
121	Kazakhstan	10.8
122	Egypt	11.0
123	United Arab Emirates	11.0
124	Nicaragua	11.1
125	Guyana	12.2
126	Moldova	12.6
127	Ukraine	12.8
128	Tajikistan	13.2
129	Qatar	13.8
130	Azerbaijan	16.6
131	Ethiopia	17.0
132	Venezuela	18.7
133	Sri Lanka	19.7
134	Zimbabwe	10,452.6



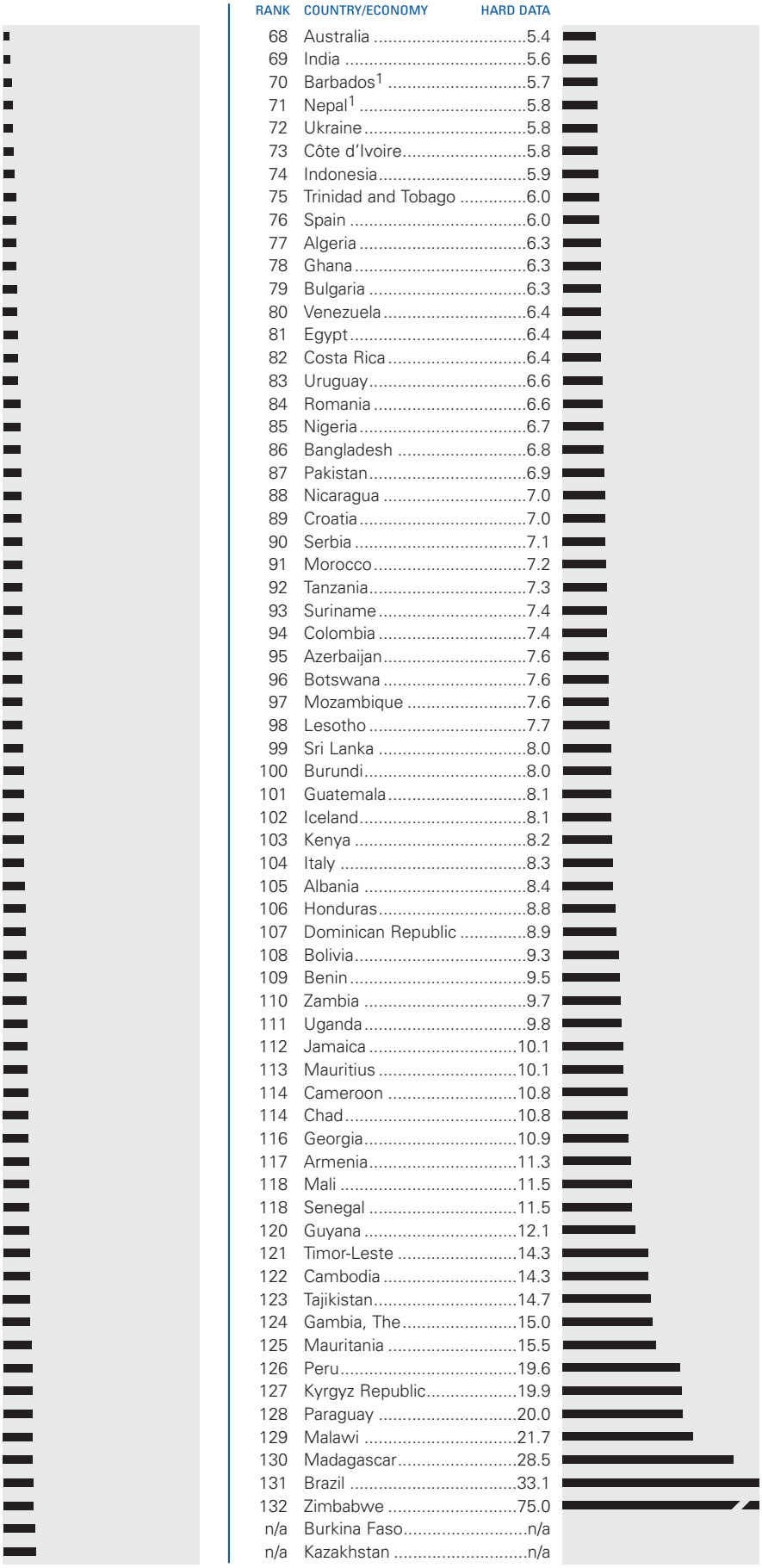
SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); national sources

Note that the ranking in this table is shown for presentational purposes only, as the GCI takes account of the fact that both high inflation and deflation are detrimental. See the appendix of Chapter 1.1 for further details on how the inflation variable is entered into the GCI calculation.

3.04 Interest rate spread (hard data)

Average interest rate spread (difference between typical lending and deposit rates) | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Switzerland	1.0
2	Japan	1.1
3	Korea, Rep.	1.4
4	Lithuania	1.5
5	Finland	1.5
6	United Kingdom	1.7
7	Norway	1.8
8	Estonia	2.1
9	Luxembourg	2.2
10	Germany	2.2
11	Taiwan, China	2.2
12	Hungary	2.3
13	Sweden	2.3
14	Malta	2.4
15	Austria	2.4
16	United Arab Emirates	2.5
17	Puerto Rico	2.8
17	United States	2.8
19	Israel	2.8
20	Poland	3.0
20	Syria	3.0
22	Qatar	3.0
23	Chile	3.1
24	Argentina	3.1
25	Kuwait	3.1
26	El Salvador	3.1
27	Belgium	3.1
28	Oman	3.2
29	Denmark	3.2
30	Jordan	3.2
31	Malaysia	3.2
32	Cyprus	3.3
33	China	3.4
34	Slovenia	3.5
35	Panama	3.5
36	Libya	3.5
37	France	3.5
38	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6
39	Tunisia	3.7
39	Vietnam	3.7
41	Greece	3.8
42	Moldova	3.8
43	Bahrain	3.9
44	Saudi Arabia	4.0
45	South Africa	4.0
46	Canada	4.0
47	Mongolia	4.1
48	Thailand	4.2
49	Portugal	4.2
50	Slovak Republic	4.3
51	Hong Kong SAR	4.3
52	Brunei Darussalam	4.3
53	Montenegro	4.3
54	Mexico	4.4
55	Turkey	4.4
56	Czech Republic	4.5
57	Ethiopia	4.5
58	Ecuador	4.7
59	Singapore	4.8
60	Netherlands	4.8
61	Latvia	4.8
62	Russian Federation	4.9
63	Ireland	4.9
64	Philippines	5.0
65	New Zealand	5.0
66	Namibia	5.3
67	Macedonia, FYR	5.4
68	Australia	5.4
69	India	5.6
70	Barbados[1]	5.7
71	Nepal[1]	5.8
72	Ukraine	5.8
73	Côte d'Ivoire	5.8
74	Indonesia	5.9
75	Trinidad and Tobago	6.0
76	Spain	6.0
77	Algeria	6.3
78	Ghana	6.3
79	Bulgaria	6.3
80	Venezuela	6.4
81	Egypt	6.4
82	Costa Rica	6.4
83	Uruguay	6.6
84	Romania	6.6
85	Nigeria	6.7
86	Bangladesh	6.8
87	Pakistan	6.9
88	Nicaragua	7.0
89	Croatia	7.0
90	Serbia	7.1
91	Morocco	7.2
92	Tanzania	7.3
93	Suriname	7.4
94	Colombia	7.4
95	Azerbaijan	7.6
96	Botswana	7.6
97	Mozambique	7.6
98	Lesotho	7.7
99	Sri Lanka	8.0
100	Burundi	8.0
101	Guatemala	8.1
102	Iceland	8.1
103	Kenya	8.2
104	Italy	8.3
105	Albania	8.4
106	Honduras	8.8
107	Dominican Republic	8.9
108	Bolivia	9.3
109	Benin	9.5
110	Zambia	9.7
111	Uganda	9.8
112	Jamaica	10.1
113	Mauritius	10.1
114	Cameroon	10.8
114	Chad	10.8
116	Georgia	10.9
117	Armenia	11.3
118	Mali	11.5
118	Senegal	11.5
120	Guyana	12.1
121	Timor-Leste	14.3
122	Cambodia	14.3
123	Tajikistan	14.7
124	Gambia, The	15.0
125	Mauritania	15.5
126	Peru	19.6
127	Kyrgyz Republic	19.9
128	Paraguay	20.0
129	Malawi	21.7
130	Madagascar	28.5
131	Brazil	33.1
132	Zimbabwe	75.0
n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a
n/a	Kazakhstan	n/a



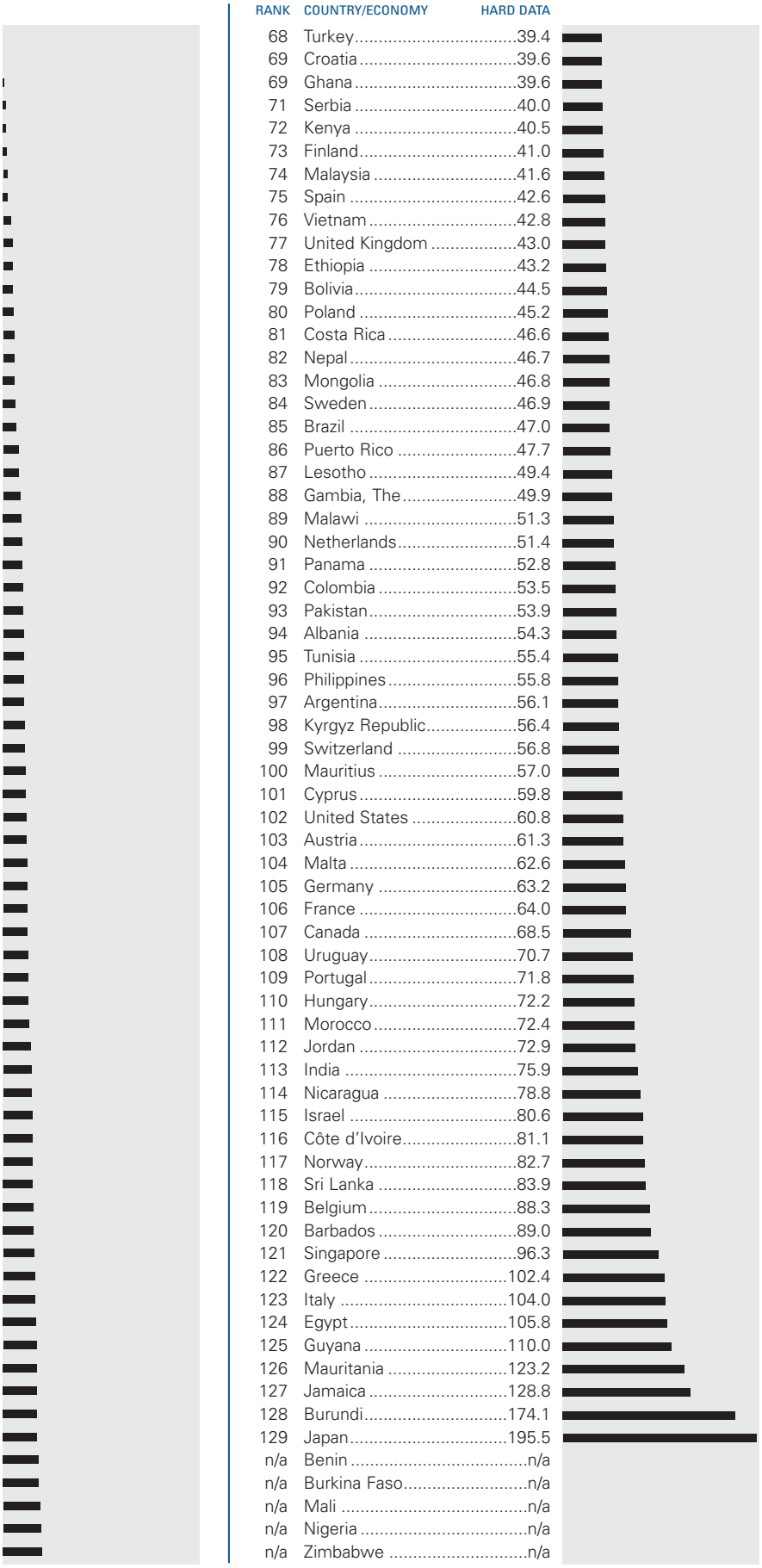
SOURCE: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2008); *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

[1] 2006

3.05 Government debt (hard data)

Government gross debt as a percentage of GDP | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Brunei Darussalam	0.0
1	Timor-Leste	0.0
3	Hong Kong SAR	1.2
4	Botswana	2.7
5	Estonia	2.9
6	Oman	3.8
7	Chile	4.1
8	Libya	4.7
9	Kuwait	7.8
10	Azerbaijan	9.4
11	Russian Federation	9.5
12	Latvia	9.7
13	Kazakhstan	10.7
14	United Arab Emirates	10.9
15	Luxembourg	11.3
16	Qatar	11.7
17	Romania	12.5
18	Ukraine	13.4
19	Cameroon	15.4
20	Australia	15.4
21	Lithuania	17.3
22	China	18.4
23	Algeria	19.0
24	Senegal	19.4
25	Tanzania	19.7
26	Armenia	20.0
27	Uganda	20.6
28	Bulgaria	20.8
28	Guatemala	20.8
30	Dominican Republic	21.1
31	Suriname	21.3
32	Namibia	21.8
33	Mozambique	22.2
34	Mexico	22.7
35	Saudi Arabia	23.3
36	Georgia	23.4
37	Slovenia	24.1
38	Chad	24.1
39	Iceland	24.3
40	Korea, Rep.	24.6
41	Honduras	24.8
42	New Zealand	25.0
43	Venezuela	25.3
44	Macedonia, FYR	25.8
45	Zambia	28.0
46	Trinidad and Tobago	28.3
47	Moldova	28.4
48	Peru	29.2
49	Bahrain	29.4
49	Slovak Republic	29.4
51	Ireland	29.9
52	Cambodia	30.7
52	Paraguay	30.7
54	South Africa	31.3
55	Denmark	31.8
56	Montenegro	32.4
57	Czech Republic	33.4
58	Ecuador	33.6
59	Bosnia and Herzegovina	34.0
59	El Salvador	34.0
61	Taiwan, China	34.2
62	Tajikistan	34.3
63	Indonesia	35.7
64	Madagascar	35.9
65	Bangladesh	37.4
66	Thailand	37.9
67	Syria	39.2
68	Turkey	39.4
69	Croatia	39.6
69	Ghana	39.6
71	Serbia	40.0
72	Kenya	40.5
73	Finland	41.0
74	Malaysia	41.6
75	Spain	42.6
76	Vietnam	42.8
77	United Kingdom	43.0
78	Ethiopia	43.2
79	Bolivia	44.5
80	Poland	45.2
81	Costa Rica	46.6
82	Nepal	46.7
83	Mongolia	46.8
84	Sweden	46.9
85	Brazil	47.0
86	Puerto Rico	47.7
87	Lesotho	49.4
88	Gambia, The	49.9
89	Malawi	51.3
90	Netherlands	51.4
91	Panama	52.8
92	Colombia	53.5
93	Pakistan	53.9
94	Albania	54.3
95	Tunisia	55.4
96	Philippines	55.8
97	Argentina	56.1
98	Kyrgyz Republic	56.4
99	Switzerland	56.8
100	Mauritius	57.0
101	Cyprus	59.8
102	United States	60.8
103	Austria	61.3
104	Malta	62.6
105	Germany	63.2
106	France	64.0
107	Canada	68.5
108	Uruguay	70.7
109	Portugal	71.8
110	Hungary	72.2
111	Morocco	72.4
112	Jordan	72.9
113	India	75.9
114	Nicaragua	78.8
115	Israel	80.6
116	Côte d'Ivoire	81.1
117	Norway	82.7
118	Sri Lanka	83.9
119	Belgium	88.3
120	Barbados	89.0
121	Singapore	96.3
122	Greece	102.4
123	Italy	104.0
124	Egypt	105.8
125	Guyana	110.0
126	Mauritania	123.2
127	Jamaica	128.8
128	Burundi	174.1
129	Japan	195.5
n/a	Benin	n/a
n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a
n/a	Mali	n/a
n/a	Nigeria	n/a
n/a	Zimbabwe	n/a



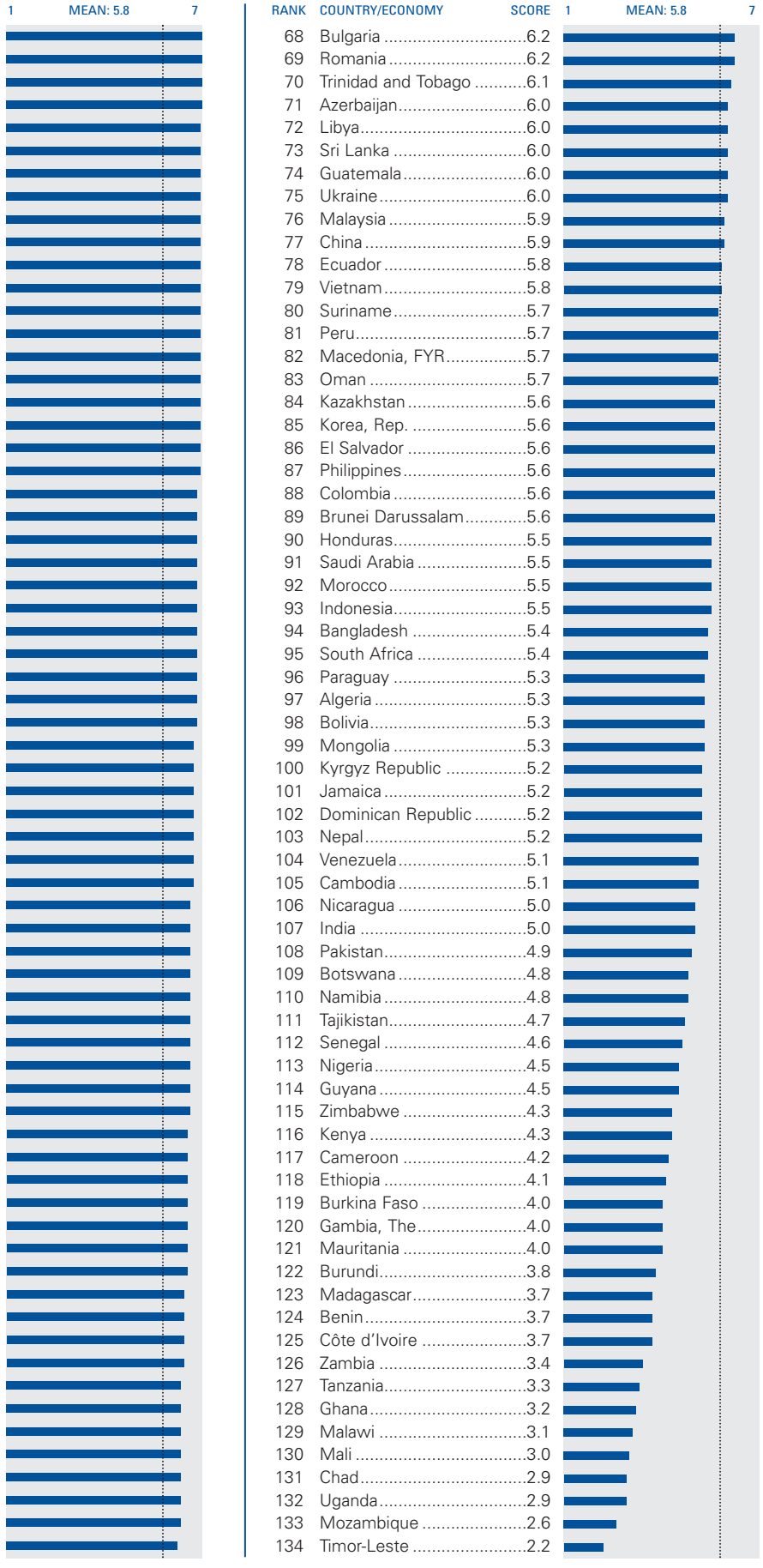
SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); IMF country reports; OECD, *OECD Economic Outlook* no. 83 (June 2008); European Central Bank; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2008); national sources

Section IV
Health and primary education

4.01 Business impact of malaria

How serious do you consider the impact of malaria on your company in the next 5 years? (1 = extremely serious, 7 = not a problem)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Finland	7.0
2	Norway	7.0
3	Iceland	7.0
4	Sweden	7.0
5	Denmark	6.9
6	Croatia	6.9
7	Estonia	6.9
8	New Zealand	6.9
9	Hungary	6.9
10	Czech Republic	6.9
11	Belgium	6.9
12	Luxembourg	6.9
13	Uruguay	6.9
14	Canada	6.9
15	Switzerland	6.9
16	Germany	6.9
17	Israel	6.9
18	Montenegro	6.9
19	Austria	6.9
20	Ireland	6.9
21	Portugal	6.8
22	Slovak Republic	6.8
23	Latvia	6.8
24	Poland	6.8
25	Greece	6.8
26	Chile	6.8
27	Netherlands	6.8
28	Italy	6.8
29	Slovenia	6.8
30	Australia	6.8
31	France	6.8
32	Cyprus	6.7
33	Puerto Rico	6.7
34	Malta	6.7
35	United Kingdom	6.7
36	Russian Federation	6.7
37	Mexico	6.7
38	Syria	6.7
39	Serbia	6.6
40	Qatar	6.6
41	Jordan	6.6
42	United States	6.6
43	Spain	6.6
44	Taiwan, China	6.6
45	Georgia	6.6
46	Bahrain	6.6
47	Tunisia	6.6
48	Mauritius	6.6
49	Argentina	6.5
50	Kuwait	6.5
51	Japan	6.5
52	Egypt	6.5
53	United Arab Emirates	6.5
54	Hong Kong SAR	6.5
55	Turkey	6.5
56	Singapore	6.4
57	Moldova	6.4
58	Lesotho	6.4
59	Costa Rica	6.4
60	Thailand	6.3
61	Panama	6.3
62	Albania	6.3
63	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.3
64	Barbados	6.3
65	Lithuania	6.3
66	Brazil	6.3
67	Armenia	6.2
68	Bulgaria	6.2
69	Romania	6.2
70	Trinidad and Tobago	6.1
71	Azerbaijan	6.0
72	Libya	6.0
73	Sri Lanka	6.0
74	Guatemala	6.0
75	Ukraine	6.0
76	Malaysia	5.9
77	China	5.9
78	Ecuador	5.8
79	Vietnam	5.8
80	Suriname	5.7
81	Peru	5.7
82	Macedonia, FYR	5.7
83	Oman	5.7
84	Kazakhstan	5.6
85	Korea, Rep.	5.6
86	El Salvador	5.6
87	Philippines	5.6
88	Colombia	5.6
89	Brunei Darussalam	5.6
90	Honduras	5.5
91	Saudi Arabia	5.5
92	Morocco	5.5
93	Indonesia	5.5
94	Bangladesh	5.4
95	South Africa	5.4
96	Paraguay	5.3
97	Algeria	5.3
98	Bolivia	5.3
99	Mongolia	5.3
100	Kyrgyz Republic	5.2
101	Jamaica	5.2
102	Dominican Republic	5.2
103	Nepal	5.2
104	Venezuela	5.1
105	Cambodia	5.1
106	Nicaragua	5.0
107	India	5.0
108	Pakistan	4.9
109	Botswana	4.8
110	Namibia	4.8
111	Tajikistan	4.7
112	Senegal	4.6
113	Nigeria	4.5
114	Guyana	4.5
115	Zimbabwe	4.3
116	Kenya	4.3
117	Cameroon	4.2
118	Ethiopia	4.1
119	Burkina Faso	4.0
120	Gambia, The	4.0
121	Mauritania	4.0
122	Burundi	3.8
123	Madagascar	3.7
124	Benin	3.7
125	Côte d'Ivoire	3.7
126	Zambia	3.4
127	Tanzania	3.3
128	Ghana	3.2
129	Malawi	3.1
130	Mali	3.0
131	Chad	2.9
132	Uganda	2.9
133	Mozambique	2.6
134	Timor-Leste	2.2

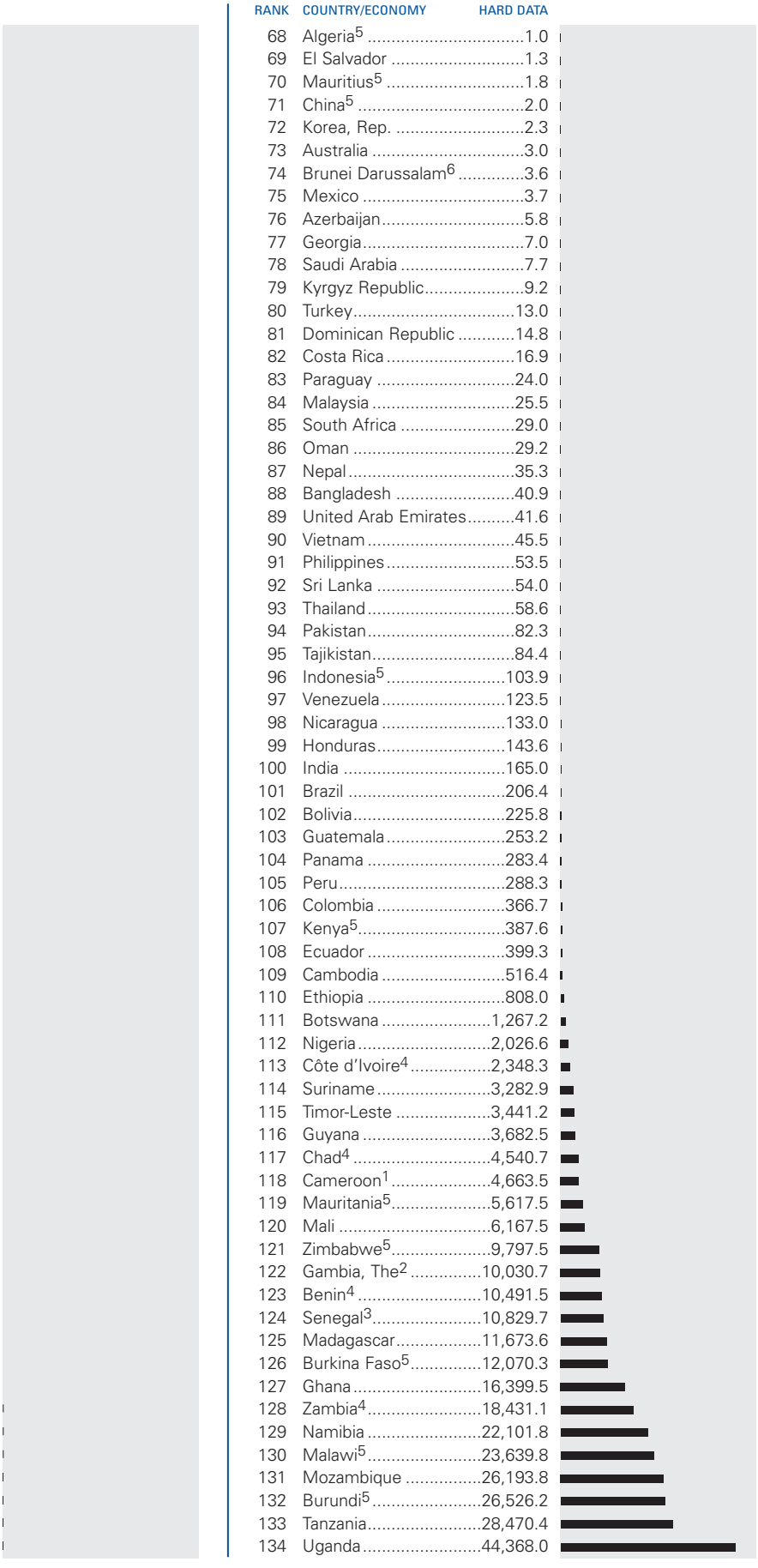


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

4.02 Malaria incidence (hard data)

Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population | 2003

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Albania	0.0
1	Austria	0.0
1	Bahrain	0.0
1	Barbados	0.0
1	Belgium	0.0
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0
1	Bulgaria	0.0
1	Canada	0.0
1	Chile	0.0
1	Croatia	0.0
1	Cyprus	0.0
1	Czech Republic	0.0
1	Denmark	0.0
1	Estonia	0.0
1	Finland	0.0
1	France	0.0
1	Germany	0.0
1	Greece	0.0
1	Hungary	0.0
1	Iceland	0.0
1	Ireland	0.0
1	Israel	0.0
1	Italy	0.0
1	Jamaica	0.0
1	Japan	0.0
1	Jordan	0.0
1	Kazakhstan	0.0
1	Kuwait	0.0
1	Latvia	0.0
1	Lesotho	0.0
1	Libya	0.0
1	Lithuania	0.0
1	Luxembourg	0.0
1	Macedonia, FYR	0.0
1	Malta	0.0
1	Moldova	0.0
1	Mongolia	0.0
1	Montenegro	0.0
1	Netherlands	0.0
1	New Zealand	0.0
1	Norway	0.0
1	Poland	0.0
1	Portugal	0.0
1	Puerto Rico	0.0
1	Qatar	0.0
1	Romania	0.0
1	Russian Federation	0.0
1	Serbia	0.0
1	Singapore	0.0
1	Slovak Republic	0.0
1	Slovenia	0.0
1	Spain	0.0
1	Sweden	0.0
1	Switzerland	0.0
1	Trinidad and Tobago	0.0
1	Tunisia	0.0
1	Ukraine	0.0
1	United Kingdom	0.0
1	United States	0.0
1	Uruguay	0.0
61	Egypt	0.1
62	Taiwan, China	0.1
63	Syria	0.1
64	Morocco	0.2
65	Argentina	0.3
66	Hong Kong SAR[7]	0.5
67	Armenia	1.0
68	Algeria[5]	1.0
69	El Salvador	1.3
70	Mauritius[5]	1.8
71	China[5]	2.0
72	Korea, Rep.	2.3
73	Australia	3.0
74	Brunei Darussalam[6]	3.6
75	Mexico	3.7
76	Azerbaijan	5.8
77	Georgia	7.0
78	Saudi Arabia	7.7
79	Kyrgyz Republic	9.2
80	Turkey	13.0
81	Dominican Republic	14.8
82	Costa Rica	16.9
83	Paraguay	24.0
84	Malaysia	25.5
85	South Africa	29.0
86	Oman	29.2
87	Nepal	35.3
88	Bangladesh	40.9
89	United Arab Emirates	41.6
90	Vietnam	45.5
91	Philippines	53.5
92	Sri Lanka	54.0
93	Thailand	58.6
94	Pakistan	82.3
95	Tajikistan	84.4
96	Indonesia[5]	103.9
97	Venezuela	123.5
98	Nicaragua	133.0
99	Honduras	143.6
100	India	165.0
101	Brazil	206.4
102	Bolivia	225.8
103	Guatemala	253.2
104	Panama	283.4
105	Peru	288.3
106	Colombia	366.7
107	Kenya[5]	387.6
108	Ecuador	399.3
109	Cambodia	516.4
110	Ethiopia	808.0
111	Botswana	1,267.2
112	Nigeria	2,026.6
113	Côte d'Ivoire[4]	2,348.3
114	Suriname	3,282.9
115	Timor-Leste	3,441.2
116	Guyana	3,682.5
117	Chad[4]	4,540.7
118	Cameroon[1]	4,663.5
119	Mauritania[5]	5,617.5
120	Mali	6,167.5
121	Zimbabwe[5]	9,797.5
122	Gambia, The[2]	10,030.7
123	Benin[4]	10,491.5
124	Senegal[3]	10,829.7
125	Madagascar	11,673.6
126	Burkina Faso[5]	12,070.3
127	Ghana	16,399.5
128	Zambia[4]	18,431.1
129	Namibia	22,101.8
130	Malawi[5]	23,639.8
131	Mozambique	26,193.8
132	Burundi[5]	26,526.2
133	Tanzania	28,470.4
134	Uganda	44,368.0



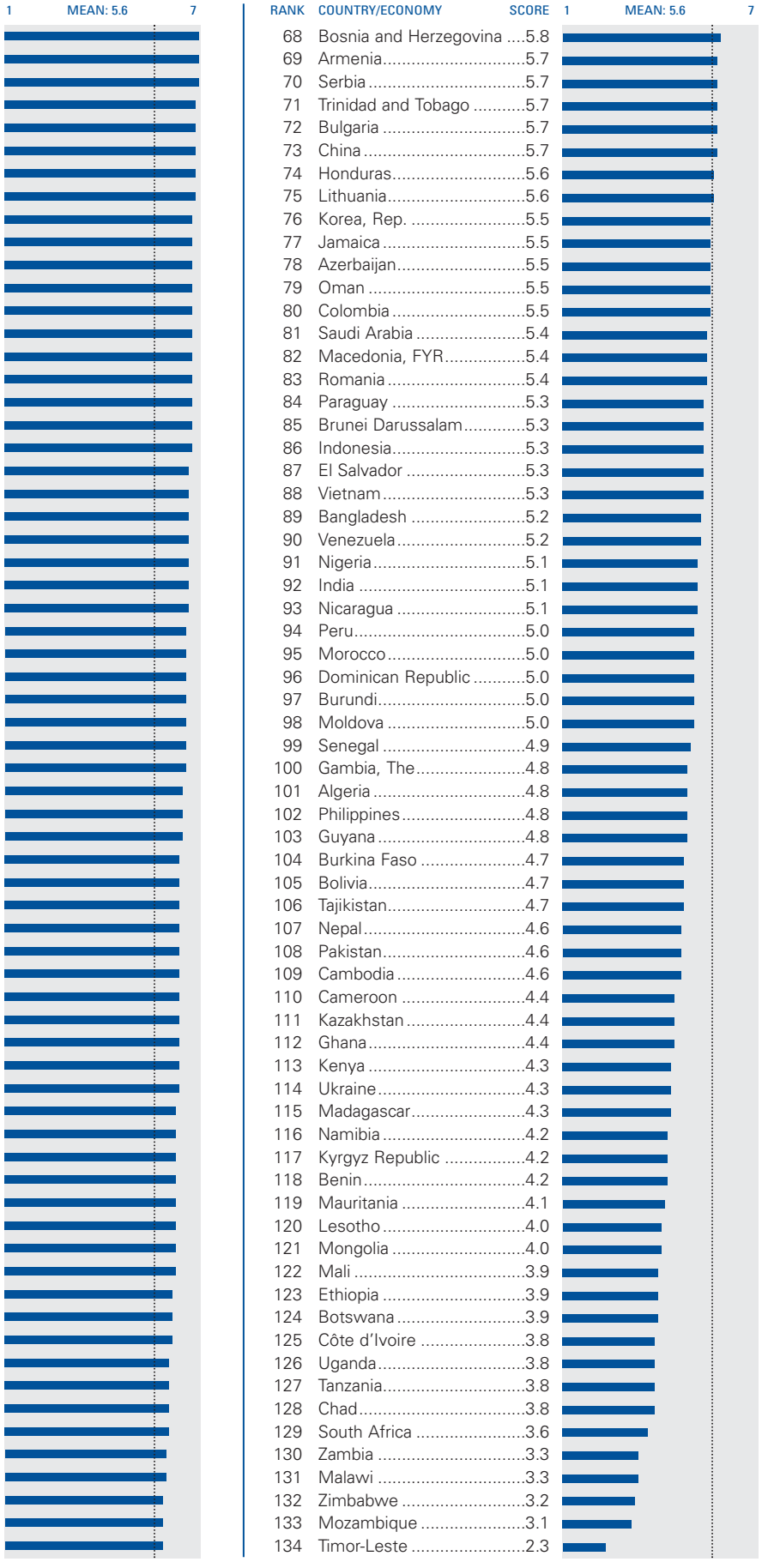
SOURCE: World Health Organization, *Global Health Atlas* database (July 2008); World Health Organization Regional Offices; The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2007*; UNDP, *Human Development Report 2006*; national sources

[1] 1998 [2] 1999 [3] 2000 [4] 2001 [5] 2002 [6] 2004 [7] 2005

4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis

How serious do you consider the impact of tuberculosis on your company in the next 5 years? (1 = extremely serious, 7 = not a problem)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Finland	6.9
2	Iceland	6.9
3	Denmark	6.9
4	Norway	6.8
5	Israel	6.8
6	Sweden	6.8
7	Switzerland	6.8
8	Austria	6.8
9	Belgium	6.7
10	Cyprus	6.7
11	Croatia	6.7
12	Greece	6.7
13	Italy	6.7
14	Montenegro	6.7
15	Uruguay	6.7
16	New Zealand	6.7
17	Australia	6.7
18	Puerto Rico	6.7
19	Luxembourg	6.7
20	Syria	6.6
21	Canada	6.6
22	Chile	6.6
23	Germany	6.6
24	Netherlands	6.6
25	France	6.6
26	Jordan	6.6
27	Slovenia	6.5
28	Ireland	6.5
29	Singapore	6.5
30	Mauritius	6.5
31	Spain	6.5
32	Portugal	6.5
33	Malta	6.5
34	Slovak Republic	6.4
35	Tunisia	6.4
36	Panama	6.4
37	Mexico	6.3
38	Costa Rica	6.3
39	United States	6.3
40	Japan	6.3
41	Czech Republic	6.3
42	Kuwait	6.3
43	Hong Kong SAR	6.3
44	Albania	6.3
45	Qatar	6.3
46	United Kingdom	6.3
47	Russian Federation	6.3
48	Hungary	6.2
49	Argentina	6.2
50	United Arab Emirates	6.2
51	Brazil	6.2
52	Barbados	6.2
53	Taiwan, China	6.2
54	Turkey	6.2
55	Bahrain	6.2
56	Estonia	6.1
57	Thailand	6.1
58	Poland	6.1
59	Sri Lanka	6.0
60	Egypt	6.0
61	Georgia	6.0
62	Latvia	6.0
63	Suriname	5.9
64	Guatemala	5.9
65	Malaysia	5.8
66	Libya	5.8
67	Ecuador	5.8
68	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.8
69	Armenia	5.7
70	Serbia	5.7
71	Trinidad and Tobago	5.7
72	Bulgaria	5.7
73	China	5.7
74	Honduras	5.6
75	Lithuania	5.6
76	Korea, Rep.	5.5
77	Jamaica	5.5
78	Azerbaijan	5.5
79	Oman	5.5
80	Colombia	5.5
81	Saudi Arabia	5.4
82	Macedonia, FYR	5.4
83	Romania	5.4
84	Paraguay	5.3
85	Brunei Darussalam	5.3
86	Indonesia	5.3
87	El Salvador	5.3
88	Vietnam	5.3
89	Bangladesh	5.2
90	Venezuela	5.2
91	Nigeria	5.1
92	India	5.1
93	Nicaragua	5.1
94	Peru	5.0
95	Morocco	5.0
96	Dominican Republic	5.0
97	Burundi	5.0
98	Moldova	5.0
99	Senegal	4.9
100	Gambia, The	4.8
101	Algeria	4.8
102	Philippines	4.8
103	Guyana	4.8
104	Burkina Faso	4.7
105	Bolivia	4.7
106	Tajikistan	4.7
107	Nepal	4.6
108	Pakistan	4.6
109	Cambodia	4.6
110	Cameroon	4.4
111	Kazakhstan	4.4
112	Ghana	4.4
113	Kenya	4.3
114	Ukraine	4.3
115	Madagascar	4.3
116	Namibia	4.2
117	Kyrgyz Republic	4.2
118	Benin	4.2
119	Mauritania	4.1
120	Lesotho	4.0
121	Mongolia	4.0
122	Mali	3.9
123	Ethiopia	3.9
124	Botswana	3.9
125	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8
126	Uganda	3.8
127	Tanzania	3.8
128	Chad	3.8
129	South Africa	3.6
130	Zambia	3.3
131	Malawi	3.3
132	Zimbabwe	3.2
133	Mozambique	3.1
134	Timor-Leste	2.3



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

4.04 Tuberculosis incidence (hard data)

Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Iceland	4.0
1	United States	4.0
3	Canada	5.0
3	Cyprus	5.0
3	Finland	5.0
3	Jordan	5.0
3	Puerto Rico	5.0
8	Australia	6.0
8	Germany	6.0
8	Malta	6.0
8	Norway	6.0
8	Sweden	6.0
13	Italy	7.0
13	Jamaica	7.0
13	Switzerland	7.0
16	Denmark	8.0
16	Israel	8.0
16	Netherlands	8.0
16	Trinidad and Tobago	8.0
20	New Zealand	9.0
21	Czech Republic	10.0
22	Barbados	11.0
23	Luxembourg	12.0
24	Austria	13.0
24	Belgium	13.0
24	Ireland	13.0
24	Oman	13.0
24	Slovenia	13.0
29	Costa Rica	14.0
29	France	14.0
31	Chile	15.0
31	Slovak Republic	15.0
31	United Kingdom	15.0
34	United Arab Emirates	16.0
35	Greece	18.0
35	Libya	18.0
37	Albania	19.0
37	Hungary	19.0
39	Mexico	21.0
40	Japan	22.0
41	Mauritius	23.0
42	Egypt	24.0
42	Kuwait	24.0
44	Poland	25.0
44	Tunisia	25.0
46	Singapore	26.0
47	Uruguay	27.0
48	Macedonia, FYR	29.0
48	Serbia	29.0
48	Turkey	29.0
51	Spain	30.0
52	Montenegro	32.0
52	Portugal	32.0
52	Syria	32.0
55	Argentina	39.0
55	Estonia	39.0
57	Bulgaria	40.0
57	Croatia	40.0
59	Bahrain	41.0
59	Venezuela	41.0
61	Saudi Arabia	44.0
62	Colombia	45.0
62	Panama	45.0
64	Brazil	50.0
64	El Salvador	50.0
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.0
67	Algeria	56.0
68	Latvia	57.0
69	Nicaragua	58.0
70	Qatar	60.0
70	Sri Lanka	60.0
72	Lithuania	62.0
73	Suriname	64.0
74	Paraguay	71.0
75	Armenia	72.0
76	Honduras	76.0
77	Azerbaijan	77.0
78	Guatemala	79.0
79	Hong Kong SAR[1]	80.1
80	Brunei Darussalam	83.0
81	Georgia	84.0
82	Taiwan, China	87.0
83	Korea, Rep.	88.0
84	Dominican Republic	89.0
85	Benin	90.0
86	Morocco	93.0
87	China	99.0
88	Malaysia	103.0
89	Ukraine	106.0
90	Russian Federation	107.0
91	Kyrgyz Republic	123.0
92	Ecuador	128.0
92	Romania	128.0
94	Kazakhstan	130.0
95	Moldova	141.0
96	Thailand	142.0
97	Peru	162.0
98	Guyana	164.0
99	India	168.0
100	Vietnam	173.0
101	Nepal	176.0
102	Pakistan	181.0
103	Mongolia	188.0
104	Cameroon	192.0
105	Bolivia	198.0
106	Ghana	203.0
107	Tajikistan	204.0
108	Bangladesh	225.0
109	Indonesia	234.0
110	Burkina Faso	248.0
110	Madagascar	248.0
112	Gambia, The	257.0
113	Senegal	270.0
114	Mali	280.0
115	Philippines	287.0
116	Chad	299.0
117	Nigeria	311.0
118	Tanzania	312.0
119	Mauritania	316.0
120	Uganda	355.0
121	Burundi	367.0
122	Malawi	377.0
123	Ethiopia	378.0
124	Kenya	384.0
125	Côte d'Ivoire	420.0
126	Mozambique	443.0
127	Cambodia	500.0
128	Botswana	551.0
129	Zambia	553.0
130	Timor-Leste	556.0
131	Zimbabwe	557.0
132	Lesotho	635.0
133	Namibia	767.0
134	South Africa	940.0

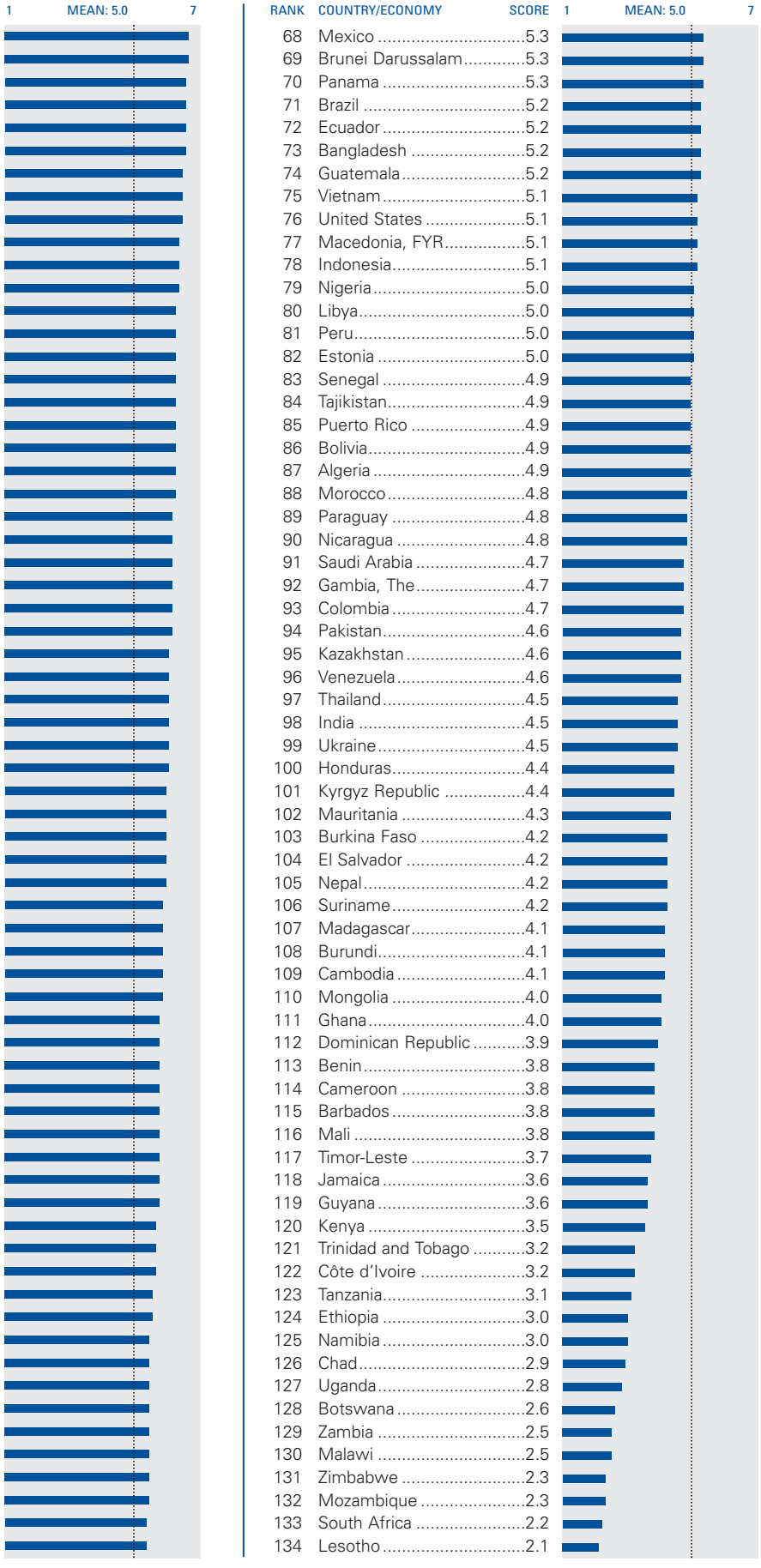
SOURCE: World Health Organization, *Global Atlas of Infectious Diseases* database (May 2008); national sources

[1] 2007

4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS

How serious do you consider the impact of HIV/AIDS on your company in the next 5 years? (1 = extremely serious, 7 = not a problem)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Norway	6.6
2	Iceland	6.6
3	Israel	6.5
4	Syria	6.5
5	Sweden	6.5
6	Croatia	6.5
7	Austria	6.4
8	Finland	6.4
9	Denmark	6.4
10	Jordan	6.3
11	Slovak Republic	6.3
12	Cyprus	6.3
13	Hungary	6.2
14	Kuwait	6.2
15	Montenegro	6.2
16	Germany	6.2
17	Portugal	6.2
18	New Zealand	6.2
19	Singapore	6.2
20	Switzerland	6.2
21	Tunisia	6.2
22	Hong Kong SAR	6.1
23	Netherlands	6.1
24	Ireland	6.1
25	Slovenia	6.1
26	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.1
27	Belgium	6.1
28	Russian Federation	6.0
29	Greece	6.0
30	Qatar	6.0
31	Italy	6.0
32	Egypt	6.0
33	Uruguay	6.0
34	Luxembourg	5.9
35	Australia	5.9
36	Malta	5.9
37	Turkey	5.9
38	Canada	5.9
39	Sri Lanka	5.8
40	France	5.8
41	Spain	5.8
42	Georgia	5.8
43	Chile	5.8
44	Bahrain	5.7
45	United Arab Emirates	5.7
46	Japan	5.7
47	Taiwan, China	5.7
48	China	5.7
49	Armenia	5.7
50	Poland	5.7
51	Lithuania	5.7
52	Latvia	5.7
53	Czech Republic	5.6
54	Oman	5.6
55	Serbia	5.6
56	Albania	5.5
57	Moldova	5.5
58	Costa Rica	5.4
59	Romania	5.4
60	Korea, Rep.	5.4
61	Philippines	5.4
62	Bulgaria	5.4
63	United Kingdom	5.4
64	Azerbaijan	5.4
65	Mauritius	5.4
66	Argentina	5.3
67	Malaysia	5.3
68	Mexico	5.3
69	Brunei Darussalam	5.3
70	Panama	5.3
71	Brazil	5.2
72	Ecuador	5.2
73	Bangladesh	5.2
74	Guatemala	5.2
75	Vietnam	5.1
76	United States	5.1
77	Macedonia, FYR	5.1
78	Indonesia	5.1
79	Nigeria	5.0
80	Libya	5.0
81	Peru	5.0
82	Estonia	5.0
83	Senegal	4.9
84	Tajikistan	4.9
85	Puerto Rico	4.9
86	Bolivia	4.9
87	Algeria	4.9
88	Morocco	4.8
89	Paraguay	4.8
90	Nicaragua	4.8
91	Saudi Arabia	4.7
92	Gambia, The	4.7
93	Colombia	4.7
94	Pakistan	4.6
95	Kazakhstan	4.6
96	Venezuela	4.6
97	Thailand	4.5
98	India	4.5
99	Ukraine	4.5
100	Honduras	4.4
101	Kyrgyz Republic	4.4
102	Mauritania	4.3
103	Burkina Faso	4.2
104	El Salvador	4.2
105	Nepal	4.2
106	Suriname	4.2
107	Madagascar	4.1
108	Burundi	4.1
109	Cambodia	4.1
110	Mongolia	4.0
111	Ghana	4.0
112	Dominican Republic	3.9
113	Benin	3.8
114	Cameroon	3.8
115	Barbados	3.8
116	Mali	3.8
117	Timor-Leste	3.7
118	Jamaica	3.6
119	Guyana	3.6
120	Kenya	3.5
121	Trinidad and Tobago	3.2
122	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2
123	Tanzania	3.1
124	Ethiopia	3.0
125	Namibia	3.0
126	Chad	2.9
127	Uganda	2.8
128	Botswana	2.6
129	Zambia	2.5
130	Malawi	2.5
131	Zimbabwe	2.3
132	Mozambique	2.3
133	South Africa	2.2
134	Lesotho	2.1

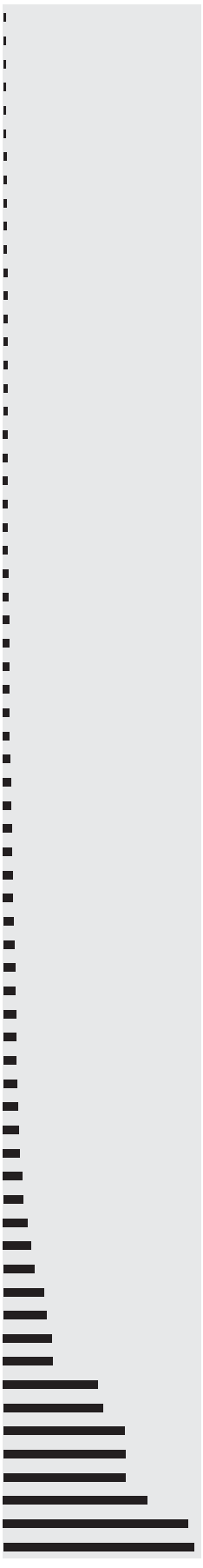


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

4.06 HIV prevalence (hard data)

HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15–49 years | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Bangladesh[3]	<0.1
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<0.1
1	Brunei Darussalam[3]	<0.1
1	Bulgaria[3]	<0.1
1	Croatia	<0.1
1	Egypt[3]	<0.1
1	Hong Kong SAR[3]	<0.1
1	Japan[3]	<0.1
1	Jordan[1]	<0.1
1	Korea, Rep.	<0.1
1	Kuwait[1]	<0.1
1	Macedonia, FYR	<0.1
1	Montenegro[3]	<0.1
1	Philippines[3]	<0.1
1	Qatar[2]	<0.1
1	Saudi Arabia[1]	<0.1
1	Slovak Republic[3]	<0.1
1	Slovenia	<0.1
1	Sri Lanka[3]	<0.1
1	Syria	<0.1
1	Timor-Leste[4]	<0.1
1	Turkey[3]	<0.1
23	Albania[2]	0.1
23	Algeria	0.1
23	Armenia	0.1
23	China	0.1
23	Czech Republic[3]	0.1
23	Finland	0.1
23	Georgia	0.1
23	Germany	0.1
23	Hungary	0.1
23	Israel[1]	0.1
23	Kazakhstan	0.1
23	Kyrgyz Republic	0.1
23	Lithuania	0.1
23	Madagascar	0.1
23	Malta	0.1
23	Mongolia	0.1
23	Morocco	0.1
23	New Zealand	0.1
23	Norway	0.1
23	Oman[1]	0.1
23	Pakistan	0.1
23	Poland	0.1
23	Romania	0.1
23	Serbia	0.1
23	Sweden	0.1
23	Tunisia	0.1
49	Taiwan, China[3]	0.1
50	Australia	0.2
50	Austria	0.2
50	Azerbaijan	0.2
50	Bahrain[1]	0.2
50	Belgium	0.2
50	Bolivia	0.2
50	Cyprus	0.2
50	Denmark	0.2
50	Greece	0.2
50	Iceland	0.2
50	Indonesia	0.2
50	Ireland	0.2
50	Luxembourg	0.2
50	Netherlands	0.2
50	Nicaragua	0.2
50	Singapore	0.2
50	United Arab Emirates[1]	0.2
50	United Kingdom	0.2
68	Chile	0.3
68	Ecuador	0.3
68	India	0.3
68	Libya[1]	0.3
68	Mexico	0.3
68	Tajikistan	0.3
74	Canada	0.4
74	Costa Rica	0.4
74	France	0.4
74	Italy	0.4
74	Moldova	0.4
79	Argentina	0.5
79	Malaysia	0.5
79	Nepal	0.5
79	Peru	0.5
79	Portugal	0.5
79	Spain	0.5
79	Vietnam	0.5
86	Brazil	0.6
86	Colombia	0.6
86	Paraguay	0.6
86	Switzerland	0.6
86	United States	0.6
86	Uruguay	0.6
92	Honduras	0.7
92	Venezuela	0.7
94	Puerto Rico[4]	0.8
95	Cambodia	0.8
95	El Salvador	0.8
95	Guatemala	0.8
95	Latvia	0.8
95	Mauritania	0.8
100	Gambia, The[3]	0.9
101	Panama	1.0
101	Senegal	1.0
103	Dominican Republic	1.1
103	Russian Federation	1.1
105	Barbados	1.2
105	Benin	1.2
107	Estonia	1.3
108	Thailand	1.4
109	Mali	1.5
109	Trinidad and Tobago	1.5
111	Burkina Faso	1.6
111	Jamaica	1.6
111	Ukraine	1.6
114	Mauritius	1.7
115	Ghana	1.9
116	Burundi	2.0
117	Ethiopia	2.1
118	Suriname	2.4
119	Guyana	2.5
120	Nigeria	3.1
121	Chad	3.5
122	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9
123	Cameroon	5.1
124	Uganda	5.4
125	Kenya[3]	6.1
126	Tanzania	6.2
127	Malawi	11.9
128	Mozambique	12.5
129	Zambia	15.2
130	Namibia	15.3
130	Zimbabwe	15.3
132	South Africa	18.1
133	Lesotho	23.2
134	Botswana	23.9



SOURCE: UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*; UNDP, *Human Development Report 2006*; national sources

[1] 2003 [2] 2004 [3] 2005 [4] 2006

4.07 Infant mortality (hard data)

Infant (children aged 0–12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births | 2005

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Hong Kong SAR[2]	1.8
2	Iceland	2.0
2	Singapore	2.0
4	Czech Republic	3.0
4	Finland	3.0
4	Japan	3.0
4	Norway	3.0
4	Slovenia	3.0
4	Sweden	3.0
10	Austria	4.0
10	Belgium	4.0
10	Cyprus	4.0
10	Denmark	4.0
10	France	4.0
10	Germany	4.0
10	Greece	4.0
10	Ireland	4.0
10	Israel	4.0
10	Italy	4.0
10	Luxembourg	4.0
10	Netherlands	4.0
10	Portugal	4.0
10	Spain	4.0
10	Switzerland	4.0
25	Taiwan, China[3]	4.7
26	Australia	5.0
26	Canada	5.0
26	Malta	5.0
26	New Zealand	5.0
26	United Kingdom	5.0
31	Croatia	6.0
31	Estonia	6.0
31	Hungary	6.0
31	Korea, Rep.	6.0
31	Poland	6.0
36	Lithuania	7.0
36	Slovak Republic	7.0
36	United States	7.0
39	Brunei Darussalam	8.0
39	Chile	8.0
39	Latvia	8.0
39	Serbia	8.0
39	United Arab Emirates	8.0
44	Puerto Rico[3]	8.1
45	Bahrain	9.0
45	Montenegro	9.0
47	Kuwait	10.0
47	Malaysia	10.0
47	Oman	10.0
47	Qatar	10.0
51	Barbados	11.0
51	Costa Rica	11.0
51	Russian Federation	11.0
54	Bulgaria	12.0
54	Sri Lanka	12.0
56	Bosnia and Herzegovina	13.0
56	Mauritius	13.0
56	Ukraine	13.0
56	Uruguay	13.0
60	Argentina	14.0
60	Moldova	14.0
60	Syria	14.0
63	Macedonia, FYR	15.0
64	Albania	16.0
64	Romania	16.0
64	Vietnam	16.0
67	Colombia	17.0
67	Jamaica	17.0
67	Trinidad and Tobago	17.0
70	Libya	18.0
70	Thailand	18.0
70	Venezuela	18.0
73	Panama	19.0
74	Paraguay	20.0
74	Tunisia	20.0
76	Saudi Arabia	21.0
77	Ecuador	22.0
77	Jordan	22.0
77	Mexico	22.0
80	China	23.0
80	El Salvador	23.0
80	Peru	23.0
83	Philippines	25.0
84	Armenia	26.0
84	Dominican Republic	26.0
84	Turkey	26.0
87	Kazakhstan	27.0
88	Brazil	28.0
88	Egypt	28.0
88	Indonesia	28.0
91	Nicaragua	30.0
91	Suriname	30.0
93	Honduras	31.0
94	Guatemala	32.0
95	Algeria	34.0
96	Morocco	36.0
97	Mongolia	39.0
98	Georgia	41.0
99	Namibia	46.0
100	Guyana	47.0
101	South Africa	51.0
102	Bolivia	52.0
102	Timor-Leste	52.0
104	Bangladesh	54.0
105	India	56.0
105	Nepal	56.0
107	Kyrgyz Republic	58.0
108	Tajikistan	59.0
109	Zimbabwe	60.0
110	Ghana	68.0
111	Azerbaijan	74.0
111	Madagascar	74.0
113	Tanzania	76.0
114	Senegal	77.0
115	Kenya	78.0
115	Malawi	78.0
115	Mauritania	78.0
118	Uganda	79.0
119	Pakistan	80.0
120	Botswana	86.0
121	Cameroon	87.0
122	Benin	89.0
123	Burkina Faso	96.0
124	Gambia, The	97.0
125	Cambodia	98.0
126	Mozambique	100.0
127	Nigeria	101.0
128	Lesotho	102.0
129	Zambia	104.0
130	Ethiopia	109.0
131	Burundi	114.0
132	Côte d'Ivoire	118.0
133	Mali	120.0
134	Chad	124.0

SOURCE: World Health Organization, *WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)* (May 2008); national sources

[1] 2005 [2] 2006 [3] 2007

4.08 Life expectancy (hard data)

Life expectancy at birth (years) | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Japan	83.0
2	Australia	82.0
2	Switzerland	82.0
4	Hong Kong SAR[1]	81.9
5	Canada	81.0
5	France	81.0
5	Iceland	81.0
5	Israel	81.0
5	Italy	81.0
5	Spain	81.0
5	Sweden	81.0
12	Austria	80.0
12	Cyprus	80.0
12	Germany	80.0
12	Greece	80.0
12	Ireland	80.0
12	Luxembourg	80.0
12	Netherlands	80.0
12	New Zealand	80.0
12	Norway	80.0
12	Singapore	80.0
22	Belgium	79.0
22	Denmark	79.0
22	Finland	79.0
22	Korea, Rep.	79.0
22	Malta	79.0
22	Portugal	79.0
22	United Kingdom	79.0
29	Chile	78.0
29	Costa Rica	78.0
29	Kuwait	78.0
29	Slovenia	78.0
29	United Arab Emirates	78.0
29	United States	78.0
35	Puerto Rico	77.5
36	Taiwan, China[1]	77.4
37	Brunei Darussalam	77.0
37	Czech Republic	77.0
37	Qatar	77.0
40	Croatia	76.0
40	Panama	76.0
42	Argentina	75.0
42	Bahrain	75.0
42	Barbados	75.0
42	Bosnia and Herzegovina	75.0
42	Paraguay	75.0
42	Poland	75.0
42	Uruguay	75.0
49	Montenegro[1]	74.1
50	Colombia	74.0
50	Mexico	74.0
50	Oman	74.0
50	Slovak Republic	74.0
50	Venezuela	74.0
55	Bulgaria	73.0
55	China	73.0
55	Ecuador	73.0
55	Estonia	73.0
55	Hungary	73.0
55	Macedonia, FYR	73.0
55	Mauritius	73.0
55	Peru	73.0
55	Romania	73.0
55	Serbia	73.0
55	Turkey	73.0
66	Brazil	72.0
66	Jamaica	72.0
66	Libya	72.0
66	Malaysia	72.0
66	Morocco	72.0
66	Sri Lanka	72.0
66	Syria	72.0
66	Thailand	72.0
66	Tunisia	72.0
66	Vietnam	72.0
76	Albania	71.0
76	Algeria	71.0
76	El Salvador	71.0
76	Jordan	71.0
76	Latvia	71.0
76	Lithuania	71.0
76	Nicaragua	71.0
83	Dominican Republic	70.0
83	Georgia	70.0
83	Honduras	70.0
83	Saudi Arabia	70.0
87	Armenia	69.0
87	Trinidad and Tobago	69.0
89	Egypt	68.0
89	Guatemala	68.0
89	Indonesia	68.0
89	Moldova	68.0
89	Philippines	68.0
89	Suriname	68.0
95	Ukraine	67.0
96	Bolivia	66.0
96	Kyrgyz Republic	66.0
96	Mongolia	66.0
96	Russian Federation	66.0
96	Timor-Leste	66.0
101	Azerbaijan	64.0
101	Guyana	64.0
101	Kazakhstan	64.0
101	Tajikistan	64.0
105	Bangladesh	63.0
105	India	63.0
105	Pakistan	63.0
108	Cambodia	62.0
108	Nepal	62.0
110	Namibia	61.0
111	Gambia, The	59.0
111	Madagascar	59.0
111	Senegal	59.0
114	Mauritania	58.0
115	Ghana	57.0
116	Ethiopia	56.0
117	Benin	55.0
118	Côte d'Ivoire	53.0
118	Kenya	53.0
120	Botswana	52.0
121	Cameroon	51.0
121	South Africa	51.0
123	Malawi	50.0
123	Mozambique	50.0
123	Tanzania	50.0
123	Uganda	50.0
127	Burundi	49.0
128	Nigeria	48.0
129	Burkina Faso	47.0
130	Chad	46.0
130	Mali	46.0
132	Zambia	43.0
132	Zimbabwe	43.0
134	Lesotho	42.0

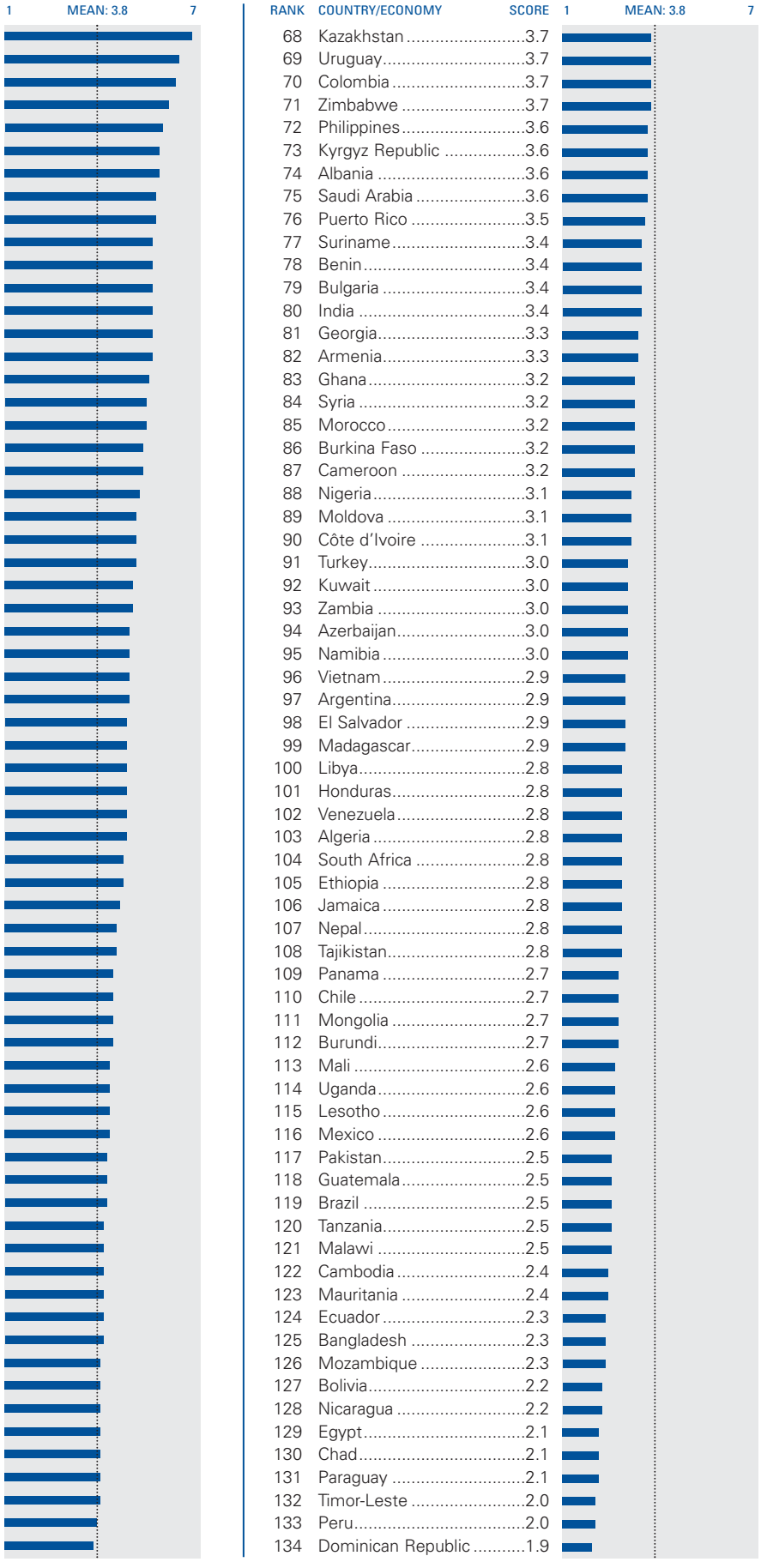
SOURCE: World Health Organization, *WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)* (May 2008); UNDP, *Human Development Report 2007/2008* online database (May 2008); national sources

[1] 2005

4.09 Quality of primary education

Primary schools in your country are (1 = of poor quality, 7 = among the best in the world)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Finland	6.7
2	Belgium	6.3
3	Singapore	6.2
4	Switzerland	6.0
5	Barbados	5.8
6	Canada	5.7
7	Ireland	5.7
8	France	5.6
9	Iceland	5.6
10	Australia	5.5
11	Estonia	5.5
12	Cyprus	5.5
13	Netherlands	5.5
14	Denmark	5.5
15	Czech Republic	5.5
16	Austria	5.4
17	New Zealand	5.3
18	Malta	5.3
19	Sweden	5.2
20	Korea, Rep.	5.2
21	Tunisia	5.1
22	Qatar	5.0
23	Malaysia	5.0
24	Slovenia	5.0
25	United States	4.9
26	Taiwan, China	4.9
27	Japan	4.8
28	United Kingdom	4.8
29	Hong Kong SAR	4.8
30	Luxembourg	4.8
31	Russian Federation	4.7
32	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
33	Croatia	4.7
34	China	4.7
35	Norway	4.7
36	Germany	4.7
37	Ukraine	4.6
38	Slovak Republic	4.6
39	United Arab Emirates	4.5
40	Montenegro	4.4
41	Latvia	4.4
42	Sri Lanka	4.3
43	Oman	4.3
44	Lithuania	4.3
45	Italy	4.3
46	Costa Rica	4.2
47	Hungary	4.2
48	Serbia	4.2
49	Jordan	4.2
50	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1
51	Indonesia	4.1
52	Gambia, The	4.1
53	Poland	4.0
54	Romania	4.0
55	Spain	4.0
56	Senegal	4.0
57	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.0
58	Israel	4.0
59	Macedonia, FYR	3.9
60	Mauritius	3.9
61	Guyana	3.9
62	Portugal	3.9
63	Greece	3.9
64	Thailand	3.9
65	Bahrain	3.9
66	Botswana	3.8
67	Kenya	3.7
68	Kazakhstan	3.7
69	Uruguay	3.7
70	Colombia	3.7
71	Zimbabwe	3.7
72	Philippines	3.6
73	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6
74	Albania	3.6
75	Saudi Arabia	3.6
76	Puerto Rico	3.5
77	Suriname	3.4
78	Benin	3.4
79	Bulgaria	3.4
80	India	3.4
81	Georgia	3.3
82	Armenia	3.3
83	Ghana	3.2
84	Syria	3.2
85	Morocco	3.2
86	Burkina Faso	3.2
87	Cameroon	3.2
88	Nigeria	3.1
89	Moldova	3.1
90	Côte d'Ivoire	3.1
91	Turkey	3.0
92	Kuwait	3.0
93	Zambia	3.0
94	Azerbaijan	3.0
95	Namibia	3.0
96	Vietnam	2.9
97	Argentina	2.9
98	El Salvador	2.9
99	Madagascar	2.9
100	Libya	2.8
101	Honduras	2.8
102	Venezuela	2.8
103	Algeria	2.8
104	South Africa	2.8
105	Ethiopia	2.8
106	Jamaica	2.8
107	Nepal	2.8
108	Tajikistan	2.8
109	Panama	2.7
110	Chile	2.7
111	Mongolia	2.7
112	Burundi	2.7
113	Mali	2.6
114	Uganda	2.6
115	Lesotho	2.6
116	Mexico	2.6
117	Pakistan	2.5
118	Guatemala	2.5
119	Brazil	2.5
120	Tanzania	2.5
121	Malawi	2.5
122	Cambodia	2.4
123	Mauritania	2.4
124	Ecuador	2.3
125	Bangladesh	2.3
126	Mozambique	2.3
127	Bolivia	2.2
128	Nicaragua	2.2
129	Egypt	2.1
130	Chad	2.1
131	Paraguay	2.1
132	Timor-Leste	2.0
133	Peru	2.0
134	Dominican Republic	1.9



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

4.10 Primary enrollment (hard data)

Net primary education enrollment rate | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Malaysia[5]	99.9
2	Japan	99.8
3	Uruguay	99.7
4	Spain	99.7
5	China[6]	99.5
6	Canada[1]	99.5
7	Greece	99.5
8	New Zealand	99.3
9	Taiwan, China[6]	99.3
10	Cyprus	99.2
11	Costa Rica	98.8
12	Italy	98.7
13	France	98.6
14	Argentina[5]	98.5
15	Panama	98.5
16	United Kingdom	98.4
17	Germany	98.3
18	Bahrain[5]	98.2
19	Norway	98.1
20	Netherlands	98.1
21	Portugal	97.9
22	Tanzania	97.8
23	Mexico	97.7
24	Korea, Rep.	97.6
25	Iceland	97.5
26	Puerto Rico[5]	97.4
27	Austria	97.4
28	Belgium	97.4
29	Tajikistan	97.3
30	Montenegro	97.2
31	Guyana[5]	97.0
32	Luxembourg	97.0
33	Israel	96.9
34	Serbia	96.9
35	Finland	96.8
36	Ecuador	96.8
37	Sri Lanka[4]	96.7
38	Singapore	96.6
39	Australia	96.4
40	Suriname	96.4
41	Honduras	96.4
42	Peru	96.3
43	Barbados	96.2
44	Poland	96.1
45	Tunisia	96.1
46	Madagascar	95.9
47	Denmark	95.6
48	Indonesia	95.5
49	Slovenia	95.4
50	Algeria	95.2
51	Mauritius	95.0
52	Sweden	94.9
53	Bolivia	94.9
54	Ireland	94.9
55	Vietnam[1]	94.5
56	Syria[2]	94.5
57	Guatemala	94.4
58	Brazil[5]	94.4
59	Paraguay[5]	94.3
60	Estonia	94.2
61	Thailand	94.2
62	El Salvador	94.0
63	Egypt	93.9
64	Brunei Darussalam	93.8
65	Albania[4]	93.6
66	Qatar	93.5
67	Romania	92.8
68	Saudi Arabia	92.8
69	Czech Republic[5]	92.5
70	Bulgaria	92.3
71	Slovak Republic[5]	92.0
72	Zambia	92.0
73	Macedonia, FYR[5]	91.8
74	United States	91.6
75	Mongolia	91.4
76	Philippines	91.4
77	Turkey	91.4
78	Malta[5]	91.2
79	Malawi	91.1
80	Venezuela	91.1
81	Russian Federation	90.9
82	Croatia	90.4
83	Jamaica[5]	90.3
84	Ukraine	90.2
85	Kazakhstan	90.1
86	Latvia[5]	90.1
87	Cambodia	89.9
88	Nicaragua	89.8
89	Jordan	89.6
90	Lithuania	89.4
91	Georgia	89.1
92	Switzerland	89.0
93	Bangladesh[4]	88.9
94	India	88.7
95	Colombia	88.5
96	Hungary	88.4
97	South Africa[4]	88.3
98	Morocco	88.1
99	Chile	88.0
100	United Arab Emirates	88.0
101	Hong Kong SAR	87.9
102	Zimbabwe	87.8
103	Moldova	87.8
104	Kyrgyz Republic	85.9
105	Azerbaijan	84.8
106	Trinidad and Tobago[5]	84.6
107	Botswana[5]	84.0
108	Kuwait	83.5
109	Armenia	82.2
110	Benin	80.2
111	Mauritania	79.5
112	Nepal[4]	79.2
113	Dominican Republic	77.5
114	Namibia	76.4
115	Mozambique	76.0
116	Kenya	75.5
117	Burundi	74.6
118	Oman	74.1
119	Lesotho	72.4
120	Senegal	70.7
121	Timor-Leste[5]	68.1
122	Pakistan	65.6
123	Ethiopia	65.2
124	Ghana	63.6
125	Nigeria[5]	63.4
126	Gambia, The	61.8
127	Mali	60.5
128	Chad[3]	60.2
129	Côte d'Ivoire[3]	54.9
130	Burkina Faso	46.9
n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a
n/a	Cameroon	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Uganda	n/a

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

[1] 2000 [2] 2002 [3] 2003 [4] 2005 [5] 2005 [6] 2007

4.11 Education expenditure (hard data)

Adjusted savings: Education expenditure as percentage of GNI | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Lesotho	9.3
2	Botswana	8.6
3	Guyana	8.2
4	Denmark	8.1
5	Iceland	7.4
6	Sweden	7.3
7	Namibia	7.3
8	Saudi Arabia	7.2
9	Norway	7.0
10	Barbados	7.0
11	New Zealand	7.0
12	Zimbabwe	6.9
13	Israel	6.7
14	Tunisia	6.7
15	Morocco	6.5
16	Bolivia	6.3
17	Kenya	6.3
18	Finland	6.0
19	Belgium	5.9
20	Malaysia	5.8
21	Cyprus	5.8
22	Portugal	5.7
23	Jordan	5.6
24	Slovenia	5.6
25	Latvia	5.6
26	Hungary	5.5
27	Poland	5.4
28	Austria	5.3
29	Taiwan, China[1]	5.3
30	United Kingdom	5.3
31	Mexico	5.3
32	South Africa	5.3
33	Ireland	5.3
34	France	5.3
35	Canada	5.2
36	Netherlands	5.2
37	Lithuania	5.1
38	Switzerland	5.1
39	Burundi	5.1
40	Estonia	5.1
41	Mongolia	5.1
42	Colombia	5.0
43	Macedonia, FYR	4.9
44	Malawi	4.9
45	United States	4.8
46	Thailand	4.7
47	Ghana	4.7
48	Australia	4.7
49	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7
50	Senegal	4.6
51	Jamaica	4.5
52	Germany	4.5
53	Burkina Faso	4.5
53	Croatia	4.5
55	Italy	4.5
56	Algeria	4.5
57	Panama	4.4
58	Kazakhstan	4.4
59	Egypt	4.4
60	Ukraine	4.4
61	Kyrgyz Republic	4.4
62	Bahrain	4.4
63	Venezuela	4.4
64	Brazil	4.3
65	Malta	4.3
66	Bulgaria	4.2
67	Czech Republic	4.2
68	Kuwait	4.2
69	Paraguay	4.1
70	Slovak Republic	4.1
71	Korea, Rep.	4.0
72	Costa Rica	4.0
73	Trinidad and Tobago	4.0
74	Uganda	4.0
75	Ethiopia	4.0
76	Argentina	4.0
77	India	3.9
78	Spain	3.9
79	Mauritius	3.8
80	Luxembourg	3.7
81	Oman	3.7
82	Serbia	3.7
83	Mozambique	3.7
84	Chile	3.7
85	Mali	3.7
86	Benin	3.6
87	Moldova	3.6
88	Honduras	3.5
89	Russian Federation	3.5
90	Turkey	3.5
91	Hong Kong SAR	3.4
92	Greece	3.4
93	Montenegro[1]	3.3
94	Romania	3.3
95	Tajikistan	3.2
96	Japan	3.1
97	Armenia	3.0
98	Nicaragua	3.0
99	Albania	2.8
100	Vietnam	2.8
101	Brunei Darussalam	2.8
102	El Salvador	2.8
103	Azerbaijan	2.8
104	Georgia	2.8
105	Madagascar	2.7
106	Uruguay	2.6
107	Nepal	2.6
108	Syria	2.6
109	Sri Lanka	2.6
110	Singapore	2.5
111	Peru	2.5
112	Tanzania	2.4
113	Philippines	2.4
114	Mauritania	2.4
115	Zambia	2.2
116	Gambia, The	2.0
117	Dominican Republic	1.9
118	Bangladesh	1.9
119	Pakistan	1.8
120	China	1.8
121	Cambodia	1.8
122	Guatemala	1.6
123	Cameroon	1.6
124	Ecuador	1.4
125	Chad	1.3
126	Indonesia	0.9
127	Nigeria	0.9
n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a
n/a	Qatar	n/a
n/a	Suriname	n/a
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a
n/a	United Arab Emirates	n/a

SOURCE: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

[1] 2007

Section V
Higher education and training

5.01 Secondary enrollment (hard data)

Gross secondary education enrollment rate | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Australia	150.3
2	New Zealand	119.6
3	Denmark	119.5
4	Spain	118.7
5	Netherlands	118.2
6	Canada[4]	117.3
7	France	113.9
8	Norway	112.8
9	Finland	111.6
10	Ireland	111.6
11	Iceland	109.9
12	Belgium	109.7
13	Bulgaria	106.1
14	Brazil[5]	105.5
15	Guyana	104.6
16	Sweden	103.2
17	Greece	103.1
18	Barbados	102.2
19	Bahrain	102.1
20	Austria	101.9
21	Singapore	101.7
22	Japan	101.4
23	Qatar	101.2
24	Uruguay	101.0
25	Germany	100.7
26	Italy	100.3
27	Estonia	99.9
28	Poland	99.6
29	Malta[5]	99.5
30	Lithuania	98.8
31	Taiwan, China[6]	98.7
32	Latvia	98.5
33	Brunei Darussalam	98.2
34	United Kingdom	97.9
35	Korea, Rep.[6]	97.5
36	Portugal	97.5
37	Cyprus	96.6
38	Luxembourg	96.3
39	Montenegro	96.3
39	Saudi Arabia	96.3
41	Czech Republic	96.2
42	Hungary	95.5
43	Slovenia	95.5
44	South Africa[4]	94.7
45	Puerto Rico[5]	94.7
46	Peru	94.5
47	Slovak Republic	94.3
48	United States	93.9
49	Libya	93.5
50	Ukraine	93.4
51	Kazakhstan[6]	92.8
52	Switzerland	92.7
53	Israel	92.2
54	Chile	91.2
55	Croatia	91.1
56	United Arab Emirates	90.0
57	Armenia	89.5
58	Mongolia	89.5
59	Moldova	89.3
60	Kuwait	88.7
61	Jordan	88.7
62	Oman	88.6
63	Mauritius[5]	88.4
64	Serbia[6]	87.9
65	Egypt[4]	87.8
66	Sri Lanka[4]	87.2
67	Mexico	87.2
68	Jamaica[5]	87.1
69	Kyrgyz Republic	86.4
70	Romania	85.9
71	Costa Rica	85.8
72	Hong Kong SAR	85.3
73	Georgia	84.9
74	Tunisia	84.9
75	Argentina[5]	84.4
76	Russian Federation	84.0
77	Macedonia, FYR[5]	84.0
78	Algeria[5]	83.2
79	Philippines	83.1
80	Azerbaijan	83.0
81	Tajikistan	82.6
82	Bolivia	82.5
83	Colombia	82.2
84	Turkey	78.6
85	Thailand	78.1
86	Suriname	77.5
87	Venezuela	77.0
88	Albania[4]	76.7
89	Botswana[5]	76.5
90	Trinidad and Tobago[5]	76.3
91	Honduras[5]	75.6
92	China	75.5
93	Panama	69.9
94	Syria	69.6
95	Malaysia[5]	69.1
96	Dominican Republic	69.1
97	Ecuador	67.5
98	Paraguay[5]	66.5
99	Nicaragua	65.8
100	Vietnam[2]	64.5
101	El Salvador	64.5
102	Indonesia	64.2
103	Namibia	56.9
104	India[5]	54.0
105	Guatemala	53.5
106	Timor-Leste[5]	53.4
107	Morocco	52.4
108	Kenya	50.3
109	Ghana[6]	49.3
110	Bosnia and Herzegovina[5]	45.0
111	Gambia, The	44.9
112	Bangladesh[4]	43.8
113	Nepal	43.2
114	Zimbabwe	40.0
115	Cambodia	38.2
116	Lesotho	37.0
117	Benin[5]	32.5
118	Nigeria[5]	32.4
119	Ethiopia[6]	30.5
120	Zambia[5]	30.4
121	Pakistan	30.0
122	Malawi	29.1
123	Mali	28.3
124	Mauritania	25.0
125	Côte d'Ivoire[3]	24.6
126	Madagascar	23.8
127	Senegal	23.8
128	Cameroon	23.7
129	Uganda[5]	18.3
130	Mozambique	15.5
131	Chad[5]	15.2
132	Burkina Faso	14.5
133	Burundi	14.3
134	Tanzania[1]	6.1

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

[1] 1999 [2] 2000 [3] 2002 [4] 2004 [5] 2005 [6] 2007

5.02 Tertiary enrollment (hard data)

Gross tertiary education enrollment rate | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Greece	94.9
2	Finland	93.2
3	Korea, Rep.[8]	92.6
4	Taiwan, China[8]	85.3
5	Slovenia	83.0
6	United States	81.8
7	Denmark	79.9
8	New Zealand	79.7
9	Sweden	79.0
10	Norway	77.5
11	Lithuania	76.4
12	Latvia	73.6
13	Iceland	72.9
14	Ukraine	72.8
15	Australia	72.7
16	Russian Federation	72.3
17	Hungary	68.6
18	Spain	67.4
19	Italy	67.0
20	Poland	65.6
21	Estonia	65.5
22	Argentina[7]	63.8
23	Belgium	62.8
24	Canada[6]	62.4
25	Netherlands	59.8
26	United Kingdom	59.3
27	Ireland	58.8
28	Israel	57.6
29	Japan	57.3
30	France	56.2
31	Singapore	55.9
32	Libya[5]	55.8
33	Portugal	54.5
34	Romania	52.2
35	Venezuela	52.0
36	Kazakhstan[8]	51.2
37	Austria	49.9
38	Czech Republic	49.8
39	Mongolia	47.2
40	Montenegro	47.1
41	Chile	46.6
42	Uruguay	46.3
43	Germany	46.3
44	Thailand	45.9
45	Switzerland	45.8
46	Bulgaria	45.6
47	Panama	45.5
48	Slovak Republic	45.3
49	Croatia	44.0
50	Kyrgyz Republic	42.7
51	Puerto Rico[7]	42.2
52	Bolivia[6]	40.6
53	Moldova	39.4
54	Jordan	39.0
55	Georgia	38.2
56	Serbia	37.8
57	Barbados[3]	37.2
58	Peru	35.1
59	Egypt[7]	34.7
60	Turkey	34.6
61	Dominican Republic[6]	34.5
62	Cyprus	33.4
63	Hong Kong SAR	33.0
64	Bahrain	32.1
65	Armenia	31.7
66	Malta[7]	31.6
67	Tunisia	31.0
68	Colombia	30.8
69	Macedonia, FYR[7]	29.8
70	Saudi Arabia	29.2
71	Malaysia[7]	28.6
72	Philippines	28.5
73	Bosnia and Herzegovina[6]	27.0
74	Mexico	26.1
75	Paraguay[7]	25.5
76	Brazil[7]	25.5
77	Oman	25.5
78	Costa Rica[7]	25.3
79	United Arab Emirates[5]	23.2
80	Algeria	21.8
81	China	21.6
82	El Salvador	20.6
83	Albania[6]	19.1
84	Jamaica[5]	19.0
85	Qatar	18.6
86	Tajikistan	18.6
87	Nicaragua[5]	18.1
88	Kuwait	17.6
89	Honduras[6]	17.2
90	Mauritius	17.1
91	Indonesia	17.0
92	Ecuador[9]	15.9
93	South Africa	15.4
94	Brunei Darussalam	15.0
95	Azerbaijan	14.8
96	Syria[7]	13.6
97	Suriname[4]	12.4
98	India	11.8
99	Morocco	11.8
100	Guyana	11.5
101	Trinidad and Tobago[7]	11.4
102	Sri Lanka[4]	11.0
103	Luxembourg	10.2
104	Nigeria[7]	10.2
105	Timor-Leste[4]	9.6
106	Vietnam[2]	9.5
107	Guatemala	8.7
108	Cameroon	6.7
109	Côte d'Ivoire[1]	6.5
110	Bangladesh[7]	6.0
111	Ghana[8]	5.8
112	Namibia	5.8
113	Nepal[6]	5.6
114	Senegal[7]	5.5
115	Botswana[7]	5.1
116	Benin	5.1
117	Cambodia	4.5
118	Pakistan	4.5
119	Zimbabwe[5]	3.6
120	Lesotho	3.6
121	Mauritania	3.5
122	Uganda[6]	3.5
123	Mali[7]	3.0
124	Madagascar	2.8
125	Ethiopia[8]	2.7
126	Kenya[6]	2.7
127	Burkina Faso	2.3
128	Zambia[2]	2.3
129	Burundi	2.2
130	Tanzania[8]	1.5
131	Mozambique[7]	1.5
132	Chad[7]	1.2
133	Gambia, The[6]	1.1
134	Malawi	0.0

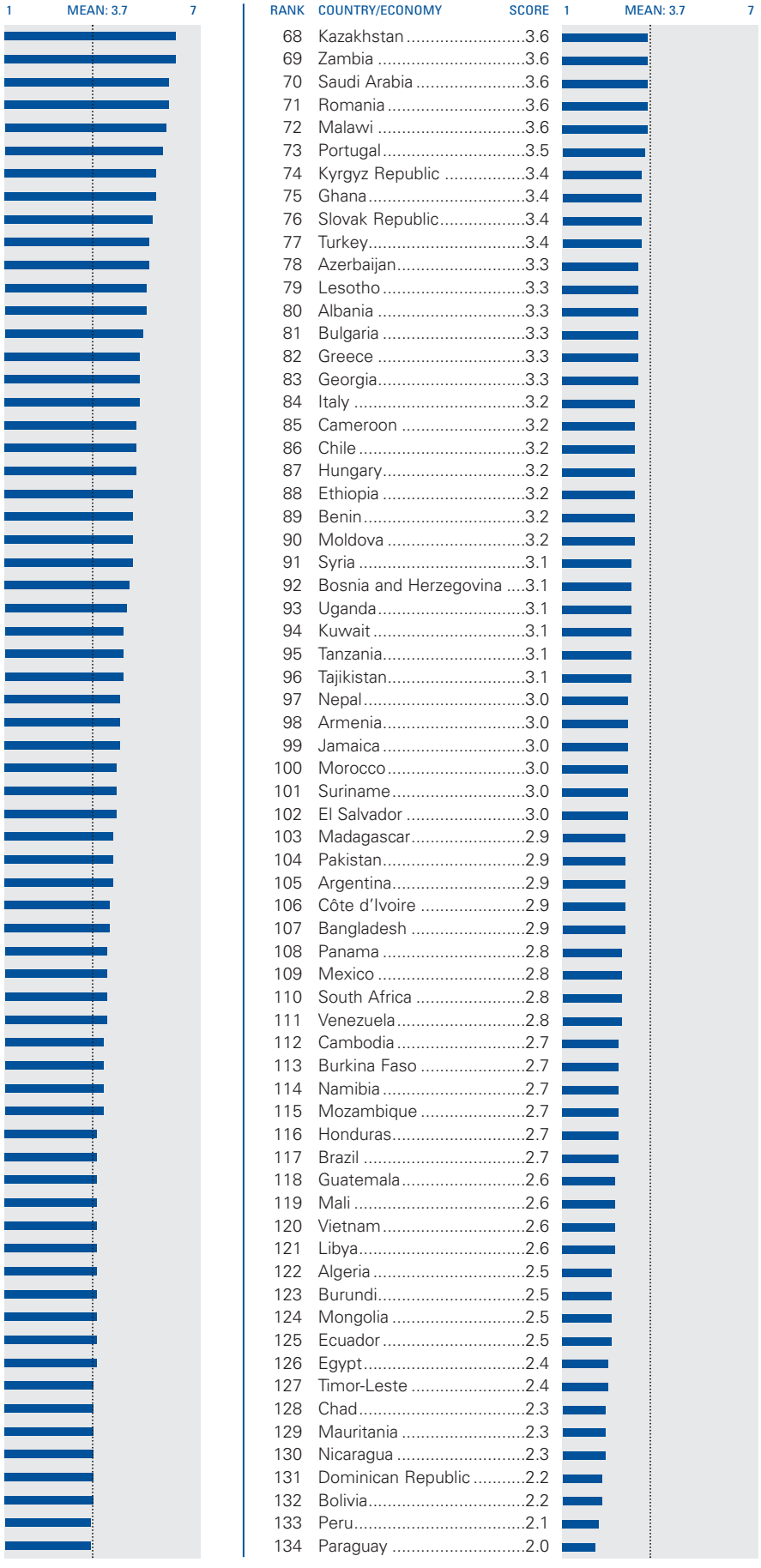
SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

[1] 1999 [2] 2000 [3] 2001 [4] 2002 [5] 2003 [6] 2004 [7] 2005 [8] 2007 [9] 2008

5.03 Quality of the educational system

The educational system in your country (1 = does not meet the needs of a competitive economy, 7 = meets the needs of a competitive economy)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Finland	6.2
2	Singapore	6.2
3	Switzerland	6.0
4	Belgium	6.0
5	Iceland	5.9
6	Denmark	5.8
7	Ireland	5.6
8	Canada	5.6
9	Australia	5.5
10	Cyprus	5.4
11	Norway	5.4
12	Sweden	5.3
13	Netherlands	5.3
14	Austria	5.2
15	Barbados	5.1
16	Qatar	5.1
17	Tunisia	5.1
18	Malaysia	5.0
19	United States	5.0
20	France	5.0
21	New Zealand	4.9
22	Hong Kong SAR	4.9
23	Germany	4.9
24	Malta	4.9
25	Taiwan, China	4.8
26	Czech Republic	4.7
27	Jordan	4.6
28	United Kingdom	4.6
29	Korea, Rep.	4.6
30	Estonia	4.5
31	Japan	4.5
32	Costa Rica	4.5
33	Kenya	4.4
34	Gambia, The	4.4
35	Slovenia	4.4
36	Russian Federation	4.3
37	India	4.3
38	United Arab Emirates	4.3
39	Indonesia	4.2
40	Ukraine	4.2
41	Luxembourg	4.1
42	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1
43	Zimbabwe	4.1
44	Sri Lanka	4.1
45	Israel	4.0
46	Philippines	4.0
47	Mauritius	4.0
48	Brunei Darussalam	4.0
49	Serbia	3.8
50	Botswana	3.8
51	Oman	3.8
52	Spain	3.8
53	Thailand	3.8
54	Poland	3.8
55	China	3.8
56	Bahrain	3.8
57	Montenegro	3.8
58	Puerto Rico	3.8
59	Senegal	3.8
60	Nigeria	3.7
61	Colombia	3.7
62	Uruguay	3.7
63	Latvia	3.7
64	Lithuania	3.7
65	Macedonia, FYR	3.7
66	Croatia	3.6
67	Guyana	3.6
68	Kazakhstan	3.6
69	Zambia	3.6
70	Saudi Arabia	3.6
71	Romania	3.6
72	Malawi	3.6
73	Portugal	3.5
74	Kyrgyz Republic	3.4
75	Ghana	3.4
76	Slovak Republic	3.4
77	Turkey	3.4
78	Azerbaijan	3.3
79	Lesotho	3.3
80	Albania	3.3
81	Bulgaria	3.3
82	Greece	3.3
83	Georgia	3.3
84	Italy	3.2
85	Cameroon	3.2
86	Chile	3.2
87	Hungary	3.2
88	Ethiopia	3.2
89	Benin	3.2
90	Moldova	3.2
91	Syria	3.1
92	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1
93	Uganda	3.1
94	Kuwait	3.1
95	Tanzania	3.1
96	Tajikistan	3.1
97	Nepal	3.0
98	Armenia	3.0
99	Jamaica	3.0
100	Morocco	3.0
101	Suriname	3.0
102	El Salvador	3.0
103	Madagascar	2.9
104	Pakistan	2.9
105	Argentina	2.9
106	Côte d'Ivoire	2.9
107	Bangladesh	2.9
108	Panama	2.8
109	Mexico	2.8
110	South Africa	2.8
111	Venezuela	2.8
112	Cambodia	2.7
113	Burkina Faso	2.7
114	Namibia	2.7
115	Mozambique	2.7
116	Honduras	2.7
117	Brazil	2.7
118	Guatemala	2.6
119	Mali	2.6
120	Vietnam	2.6
121	Libya	2.6
122	Algeria	2.5
123	Burundi	2.5
124	Mongolia	2.5
125	Ecuador	2.5
126	Egypt	2.4
127	Timor-Leste	2.4
128	Chad	2.3
129	Mauritania	2.3
130	Nicaragua	2.3
131	Dominican Republic	2.2
132	Bolivia	2.2
133	Peru	2.1
134	Paraguay	2.0

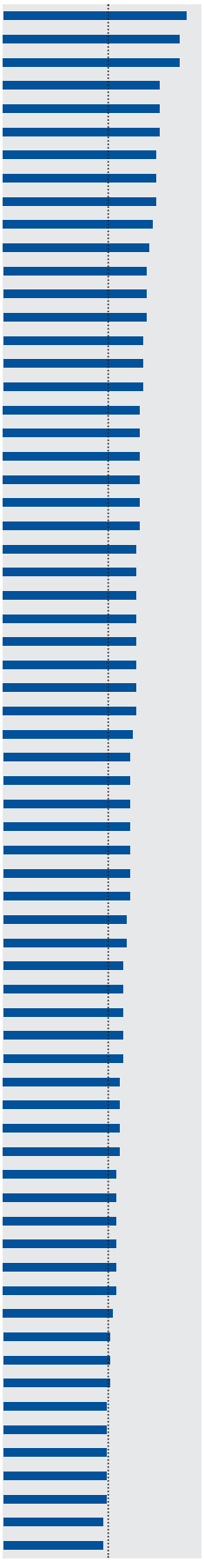


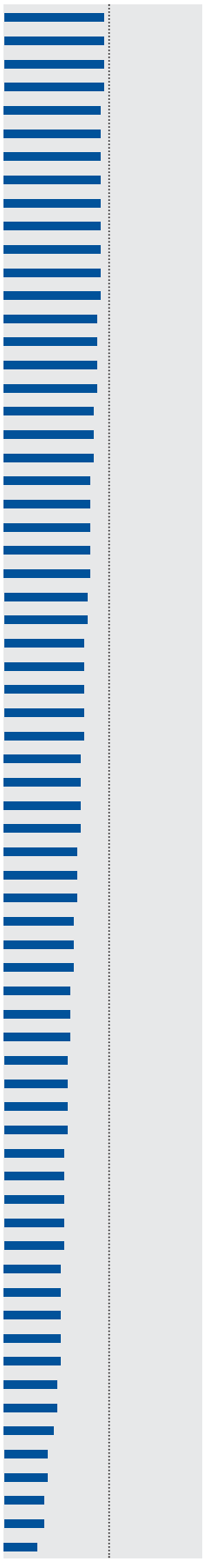
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

5.04 Quality of math and science education

Math and science education in your country's schools (1 = lag far behind most other countries, 7 = are among the best in the world)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Finland	6.5
2	Singapore	6.3
3	Belgium	6.3
4	France	5.7
5	Switzerland	5.7
6	Hong Kong SAR	5.7
7	Tunisia	5.6
8	Czech Republic	5.6
9	Taiwan, China	5.6
10	Cyprus	5.5
11	Korea, Rep.	5.4
12	Qatar	5.3
13	Canada	5.3
14	Estonia	5.3
15	Barbados	5.2
16	Netherlands	5.2
17	India	5.2
18	Romania	5.1
19	Australia	5.1
20	Denmark	5.1
21	Malaysia	5.1
22	Lithuania	5.1
23	Ireland	5.1
24	Russian Federation	5.0
25	Austria	5.0
26	Iceland	5.0
27	New Zealand	5.0
28	Slovenia	5.0
29	Malta	5.0
30	Croatia	5.0
31	Serbia	5.0
32	Ukraine	4.9
33	Japan	4.8
34	Montenegro	4.8
35	Slovak Republic	4.8
36	Hungary	4.8
37	Jordan	4.8
38	China	4.8
39	Sweden	4.8
40	Poland	4.7
41	Sri Lanka	4.7
42	United Arab Emirates	4.6
43	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6
44	Germany	4.6
45	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.6
46	Indonesia	4.6
47	United Kingdom	4.5
48	United States	4.5
49	Greece	4.5
50	Senegal	4.5
51	Bulgaria	4.4
52	Macedonia, FYR	4.4
53	Brunei Darussalam	4.4
54	Luxembourg	4.4
55	Thailand	4.4
56	Norway	4.4
57	Latvia	4.3
58	Mauritius	4.2
59	Mongolia	4.2
60	Syria	4.2
61	Benin	4.1
62	Albania	4.1
63	Moldova	4.1
64	Costa Rica	4.1
65	Kenya	4.1
66	Israel	4.0
67	Morocco	4.0
68	Bahrain	4.0
69	Italy	4.0
70	Burundi	4.0
71	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0
72	Vietnam	3.9
73	Turkey	3.9
74	Madagascar	3.9
75	Georgia	3.9
76	Armenia	3.9
77	Nigeria	3.9
78	Spain	3.9
79	Colombia	3.9
80	Kazakhstan	3.9
81	Zimbabwe	3.8
82	Botswana	3.8
83	Oman	3.8
84	Kyrgyz Republic	3.8
85	Saudi Arabia	3.7
86	Cameroon	3.7
87	Suriname	3.7
88	Puerto Rico	3.6
89	Burkina Faso	3.6
90	Libya	3.6
91	Uruguay	3.6
92	Azerbaijan	3.6
93	Kuwait	3.5
94	Guyana	3.5
95	Gambia, The	3.4
96	Zambia	3.4
97	Portugal	3.4
98	Argentina	3.4
99	Algeria	3.4
100	Philippines	3.3
101	Mauritania	3.3
102	Nepal	3.3
103	Mali	3.3
104	Ethiopia	3.2
105	Ghana	3.2
106	Lesotho	3.2
107	Chile	3.1
108	El Salvador	3.1
109	Pakistan	3.1
110	Malawi	3.0
111	Uganda	3.0
112	Panama	3.0
113	Tajikistan	2.9
114	Venezuela	2.9
115	Jamaica	2.9
116	Ecuador	2.9
117	Honduras	2.8
118	Bangladesh	2.8
119	Bolivia	2.8
120	Guatemala	2.8
121	Namibia	2.8
122	Cambodia	2.7
123	Mozambique	2.7
124	Brazil	2.7
125	Tanzania	2.7
126	Chad	2.7
127	Mexico	2.6
128	Egypt	2.6
129	Nicaragua	2.5
130	Paraguay	2.3
131	Dominican Republic	2.3
132	South Africa	2.2
133	Peru	2.2
134	Timor-Leste	2.0



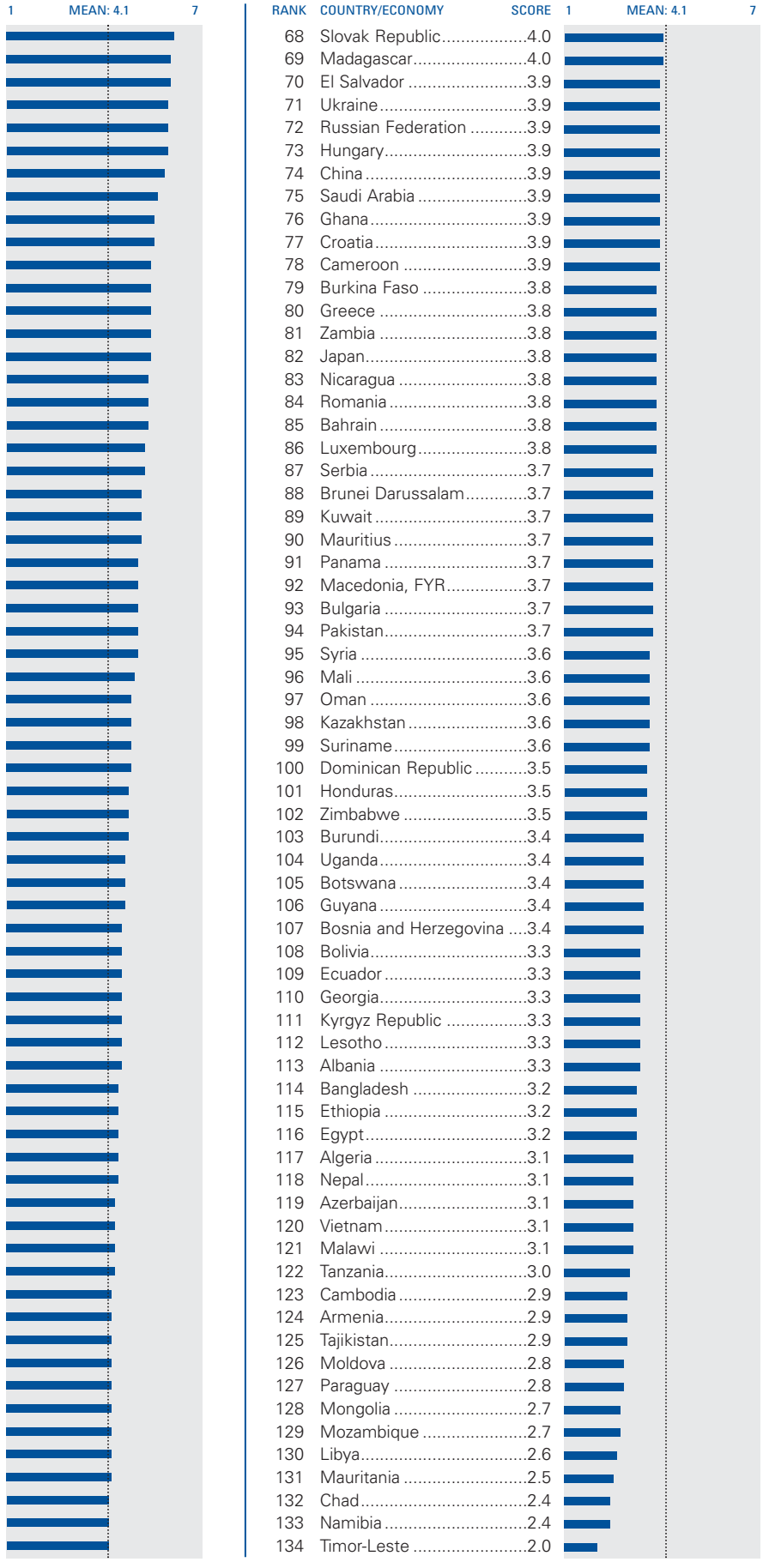


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

5.05 Quality of management schools

Management or business schools in your country are (1 = limited or of poor quality, 7 = among the best in the world)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	France	6.1
2	Switzerland	6.0
3	United States	6.0
4	Canada	5.9
5	Belgium	5.9
6	Spain	5.9
7	Singapore	5.8
8	Denmark	5.6
9	Finland	5.5
10	Netherlands	5.5
11	Australia	5.4
12	India	5.4
13	Iceland	5.4
14	Ireland	5.4
15	Sweden	5.4
16	Austria	5.3
17	Tunisia	5.3
18	United Kingdom	5.3
19	Chile	5.2
20	Costa Rica	5.2
21	Germany	5.1
22	Norway	5.1
23	Malaysia	5.1
24	Israel	5.0
25	South Africa	5.0
26	Argentina	5.0
27	New Zealand	5.0
28	Hong Kong SAR	5.0
29	Senegal	4.9
30	Korea, Rep.	4.8
31	Philippines	4.8
32	Estonia	4.8
33	Taiwan, China	4.8
34	Czech Republic	4.7
35	Qatar	4.7
36	Barbados	4.7
37	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6
38	Portugal	4.6
39	Slovenia	4.6
40	Malta	4.5
41	Sri Lanka	4.5
42	Cyprus	4.5
43	Poland	4.5
44	Puerto Rico	4.5
45	Jordan	4.5
46	United Arab Emirates	4.5
47	Guatemala	4.4
48	Indonesia	4.4
49	Thailand	4.4
50	Latvia	4.4
51	Colombia	4.4
52	Lithuania	4.3
53	Mexico	4.3
54	Uruguay	4.3
55	Kenya	4.3
56	Benin	4.2
57	Peru	4.2
58	Brazil	4.2
59	Nigeria	4.2
60	Venezuela	4.2
61	Italy	4.2
62	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2
63	Morocco	4.2
64	Jamaica	4.2
65	Turkey	4.1
66	Gambia, The	4.1
67	Montenegro	4.1
68	Slovak Republic	4.0
69	Madagascar	4.0
70	El Salvador	3.9
71	Ukraine	3.9
72	Russian Federation	3.9
73	Hungary	3.9
74	China	3.9
75	Saudi Arabia	3.9
76	Ghana	3.9
77	Croatia	3.9
78	Cameroon	3.9
79	Burkina Faso	3.8
80	Greece	3.8
81	Zambia	3.8
82	Japan	3.8
83	Nicaragua	3.8
84	Romania	3.8
85	Bahrain	3.8
86	Luxembourg	3.8
87	Serbia	3.7
88	Brunei Darussalam	3.7
89	Kuwait	3.7
90	Mauritius	3.7
91	Panama	3.7
92	Macedonia, FYR	3.7
93	Bulgaria	3.7
94	Pakistan	3.7
95	Syria	3.6
96	Mali	3.6
97	Oman	3.6
98	Kazakhstan	3.6
99	Suriname	3.6
100	Dominican Republic	3.5
101	Honduras	3.5
102	Zimbabwe	3.5
103	Burundi	3.4
104	Uganda	3.4
105	Botswana	3.4
106	Guyana	3.4
107	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.4
108	Bolivia	3.3
109	Ecuador	3.3
110	Georgia	3.3
111	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3
112	Lesotho	3.3
113	Albania	3.3
114	Bangladesh	3.2
115	Ethiopia	3.2
116	Egypt	3.2
117	Algeria	3.1
118	Nepal	3.1
119	Azerbaijan	3.1
120	Vietnam	3.1
121	Malawi	3.1
122	Tanzania	3.0
123	Cambodia	2.9
124	Armenia	2.9
125	Tajikistan	2.9
126	Moldova	2.8
127	Paraguay	2.8
128	Mongolia	2.7
129	Mozambique	2.7
130	Libya	2.6
131	Mauritania	2.5
132	Chad	2.4
133	Namibia	2.4
134	Timor-Leste	2.0

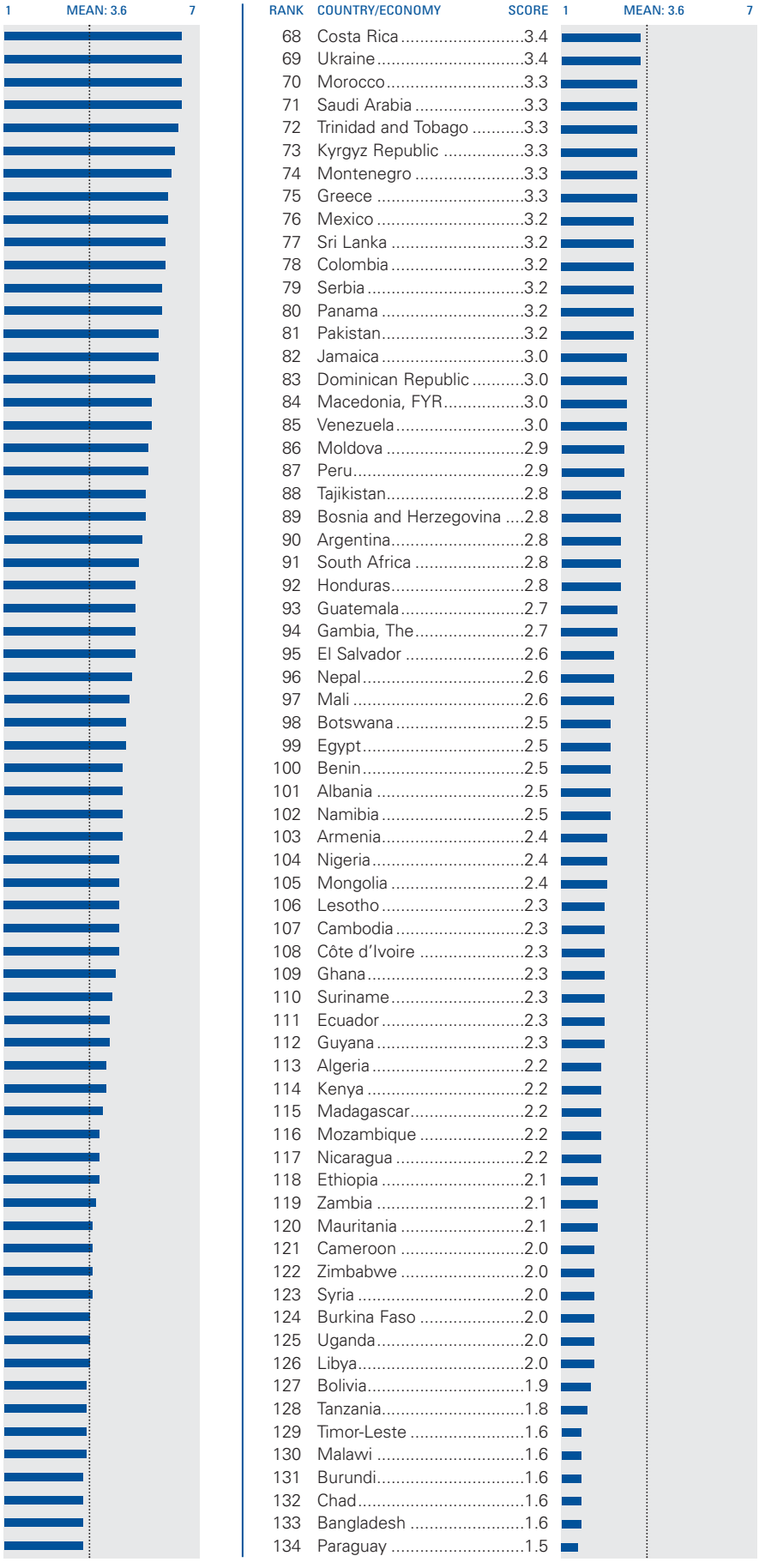


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

5.06 Internet access in schools

Internet access in schools is (1 = very limited, 7 = extensive—most children have frequent access)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Finland	6.4
2	Estonia	6.4
3	Iceland	6.4
4	Sweden	6.4
5	Korea, Rep.	6.3
6	Denmark	6.2
7	Austria	6.1
8	Switzerland	6.0
9	Singapore	6.0
10	Hong Kong SAR	5.9
11	United States	5.9
12	Netherlands	5.8
13	Canada	5.8
14	Taiwan, China	5.7
15	United Kingdom	5.7
16	Slovenia	5.6
17	Malta	5.5
18	Australia	5.5
19	Czech Republic	5.4
20	Norway	5.4
21	New Zealand	5.3
22	Luxembourg	5.3
23	Israel	5.2
24	Belgium	5.1
25	Japan	5.0
26	Hungary	5.0
27	United Arab Emirates	5.0
28	Qatar	5.0
29	Portugal	4.9
30	Germany	4.8
31	France	4.7
32	Latvia	4.7
33	China	4.6
34	Tunisia	4.6
35	Slovak Republic	4.6
36	Brunei Darussalam	4.6
37	Bahrain	4.5
38	Cyprus	4.5
39	Lithuania	4.5
40	Malaysia	4.5
41	Chile	4.5
42	Thailand	4.4
43	Spain	4.3
44	Ireland	4.2
45	Barbados	4.2
46	Croatia	4.1
47	Poland	4.1
48	Romania	4.0
49	Azerbaijan	3.9
50	Oman	3.9
51	Jordan	3.9
52	Puerto Rico	3.8
53	Bulgaria	3.7
54	Kazakhstan	3.7
55	Turkey	3.7
56	Philippines	3.7
57	Senegal	3.6
58	Indonesia	3.6
59	Russian Federation	3.6
60	India	3.5
61	Georgia	3.5
62	Vietnam	3.5
63	Mauritius	3.5
64	Kuwait	3.4
65	Italy	3.4
66	Uruguay	3.4
67	Brazil	3.4
68	Costa Rica	3.4
69	Ukraine	3.4
70	Morocco	3.3
71	Saudi Arabia	3.3
72	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3
73	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3
74	Montenegro	3.3
75	Greece	3.3
76	Mexico	3.2
77	Sri Lanka	3.2
78	Colombia	3.2
79	Serbia	3.2
80	Panama	3.2
81	Pakistan	3.2
82	Jamaica	3.0
83	Dominican Republic	3.0
84	Macedonia, FYR	3.0
85	Venezuela	3.0
86	Moldova	2.9
87	Peru	2.9
88	Tajikistan	2.8
89	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
90	Argentina	2.8
91	South Africa	2.8
92	Honduras	2.8
93	Guatemala	2.7
94	Gambia, The	2.7
95	El Salvador	2.6
96	Nepal	2.6
97	Mali	2.6
98	Botswana	2.5
99	Egypt	2.5
100	Benin	2.5
101	Albania	2.5
102	Namibia	2.5
103	Armenia	2.4
104	Nigeria	2.4
105	Mongolia	2.4
106	Lesotho	2.3
107	Cambodia	2.3
108	Côte d'Ivoire	2.3
109	Ghana	2.3
110	Suriname	2.3
111	Ecuador	2.3
112	Guyana	2.3
113	Algeria	2.2
114	Kenya	2.2
115	Madagascar	2.2
116	Mozambique	2.2
117	Nicaragua	2.2
118	Ethiopia	2.1
119	Zambia	2.1
120	Mauritania	2.1
121	Cameroon	2.0
122	Zimbabwe	2.0
123	Syria	2.0
124	Burkina Faso	2.0
125	Uganda	2.0
126	Libya	2.0
127	Bolivia	1.9
128	Tanzania	1.8
129	Timor-Leste	1.6
130	Malawi	1.6
131	Burundi	1.6
132	Chad	1.6
133	Bangladesh	1.6
134	Paraguay	1.5

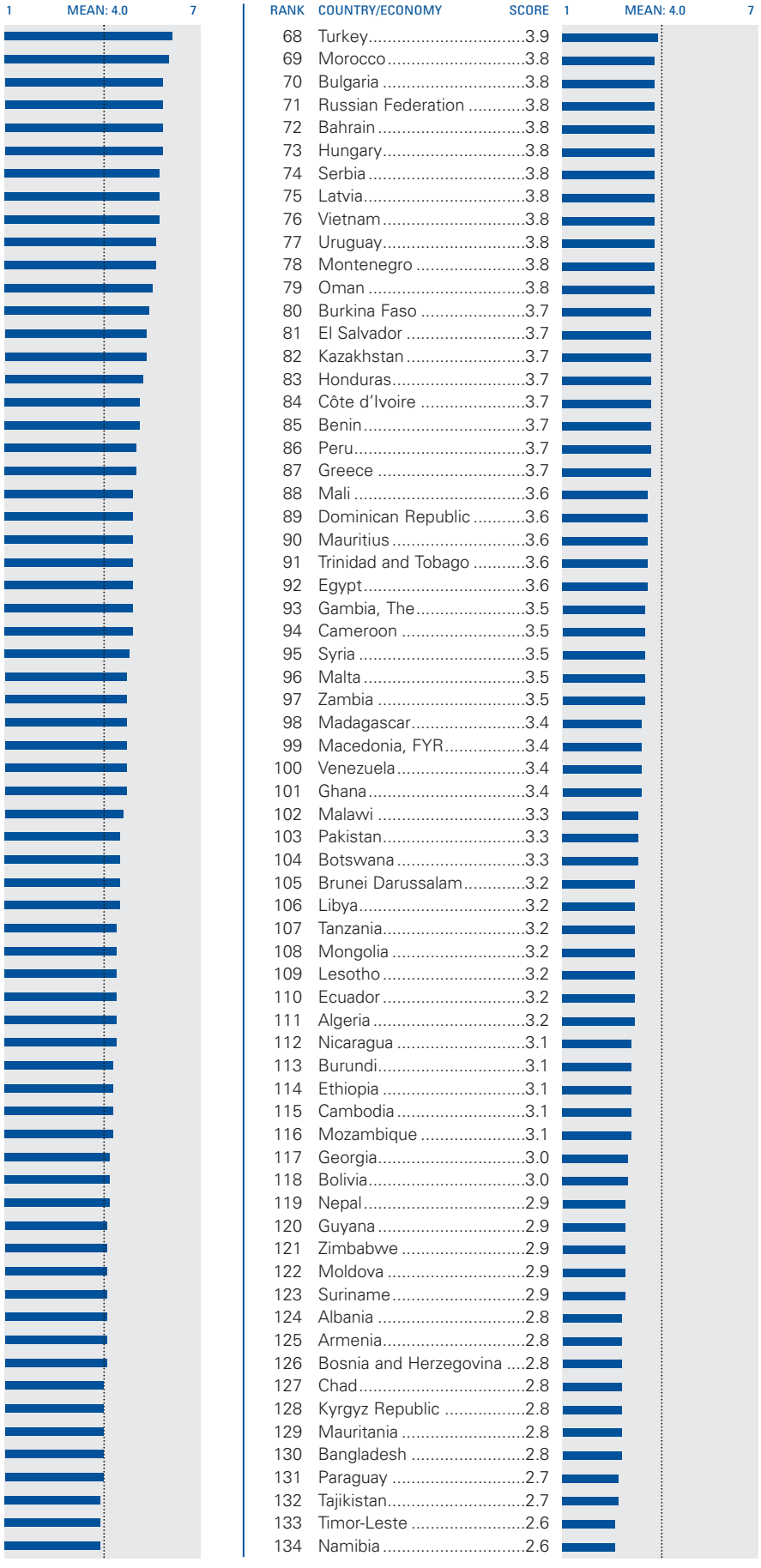


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

5.07 Local availability of specialized research and training services

In your country, specialized research and training services are (1 = not available, 7 = available from world-class local institutions)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	6.1
2	Switzerland	6.0
3	Netherlands	5.8
4	Finland	5.8
5	Germany	5.8
6	Denmark	5.8
7	Sweden	5.7
8	France	5.7
9	United Kingdom	5.7
10	Canada	5.6
11	Belgium	5.6
12	Japan	5.5
13	Singapore	5.4
14	Israel	5.3
15	Australia	5.3
16	Austria	5.2
17	Iceland	5.1
18	Norway	5.1
19	Taiwan, China	5.0
20	Korea, Rep.	5.0
21	Estonia	4.9
22	Ireland	4.9
23	Czech Republic	4.9
24	New Zealand	4.9
25	Hong Kong SAR	4.9
26	Brazil	4.9
27	Malaysia	4.9
28	Tunisia	4.8
29	South Africa	4.7
30	Senegal	4.7
31	Puerto Rico	4.7
32	India	4.7
33	Slovenia	4.7
34	Portugal	4.7
35	Italy	4.6
36	Kenya	4.5
37	Spain	4.5
38	Luxembourg	4.5
39	China	4.5
40	Costa Rica	4.4
41	Sri Lanka	4.4
42	Saudi Arabia	4.4
43	Indonesia	4.4
44	United Arab Emirates	4.4
45	Qatar	4.4
46	Chile	4.3
47	Croatia	4.3
48	Guatemala	4.3
49	Cyprus	4.3
50	Poland	4.2
51	Philippines	4.2
52	Nigeria	4.2
53	Jordan	4.1
54	Barbados	4.1
55	Mexico	4.1
56	Lithuania	4.1
57	Jamaica	4.1
58	Thailand	4.1
59	Slovak Republic	4.1
60	Argentina	4.0
61	Colombia	4.0
62	Uganda	4.0
63	Romania	4.0
64	Kuwait	4.0
65	Panama	3.9
66	Ukraine	3.9
67	Azerbaijan	3.9
68	Turkey	3.9
69	Morocco	3.8
70	Bulgaria	3.8
71	Russian Federation	3.8
72	Bahrain	3.8
73	Hungary	3.8
74	Serbia	3.8
75	Latvia	3.8
76	Vietnam	3.8
77	Uruguay	3.8
78	Montenegro	3.8
79	Oman	3.8
80	Burkina Faso	3.7
81	El Salvador	3.7
82	Kazakhstan	3.7
83	Honduras	3.7
84	Côte d'Ivoire	3.7
85	Benin	3.7
86	Peru	3.7
87	Greece	3.7
88	Mali	3.6
89	Dominican Republic	3.6
90	Mauritius	3.6
91	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6
92	Egypt	3.6
93	Gambia, The	3.5
94	Cameroon	3.5
95	Syria	3.5
96	Malta	3.5
97	Zambia	3.5
98	Madagascar	3.4
99	Macedonia, FYR	3.4
100	Venezuela	3.4
101	Ghana	3.4
102	Malawi	3.3
103	Pakistan	3.3
104	Botswana	3.3
105	Brunei Darussalam	3.2
106	Libya	3.2
107	Tanzania	3.2
108	Mongolia	3.2
109	Lesotho	3.2
110	Ecuador	3.2
111	Algeria	3.2
112	Nicaragua	3.1
113	Burundi	3.1
114	Ethiopia	3.1
115	Cambodia	3.1
116	Mozambique	3.1
117	Georgia	3.0
118	Bolivia	3.0
119	Nepal	2.9
120	Guyana	2.9
121	Zimbabwe	2.9
122	Moldova	2.9
123	Suriname	2.9
124	Albania	2.8
125	Armenia	2.8
126	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
127	Chad	2.8
128	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
129	Mauritania	2.8
130	Bangladesh	2.8
131	Paraguay	2.7
132	Tajikistan	2.7
133	Timor-Leste	2.6
134	Namibia	2.6

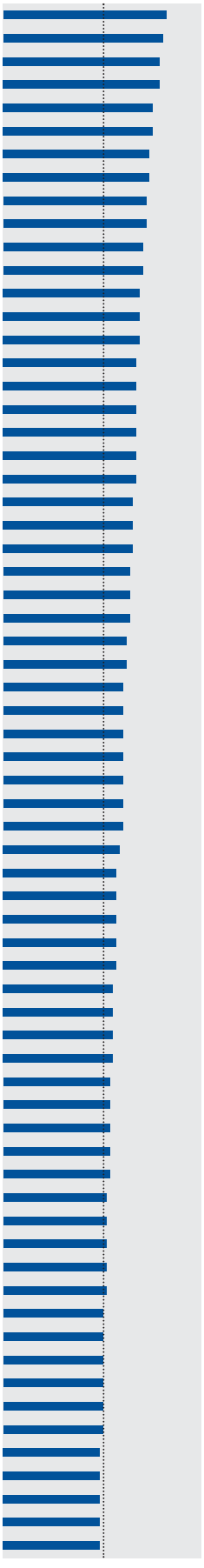


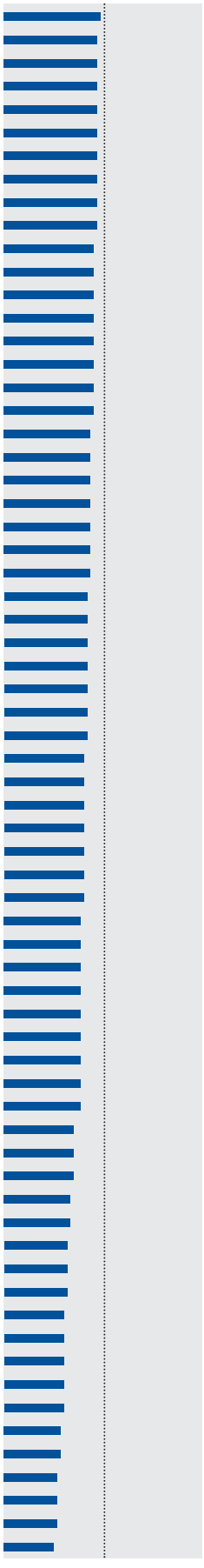
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

5.08 Extent of staff training

The general approach of companies in your country to human resources is (1 = to invest little in training and employee development, 7 = to invest heavily to attract, train, and retain employees)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Denmark	5.9
2	Switzerland	5.8
3	Singapore	5.7
4	Sweden	5.7
5	Japan	5.5
6	United States	5.5
7	Norway	5.4
8	Netherlands	5.4
9	Iceland	5.3
10	Korea, Rep.	5.3
11	Finland	5.2
12	Germany	5.2
13	Belgium	5.1
14	Luxembourg	5.1
15	South Africa	5.1
16	Taiwan, China	5.0
17	Australia	5.0
18	Austria	5.0
19	Canada	5.0
20	Malaysia	5.0
21	Ireland	5.0
22	United Kingdom	4.9
23	Puerto Rico	4.9
24	France	4.9
25	Costa Rica	4.8
26	New Zealand	4.8
27	Tunisia	4.8
28	Czech Republic	4.7
29	Hong Kong SAR	4.7
30	Philippines	4.6
31	Indonesia	4.6
32	Israel	4.6
33	Qatar	4.6
34	India	4.6
35	Estonia	4.6
36	Mauritius	4.6
37	United Arab Emirates	4.5
38	Lithuania	4.4
39	Azerbaijan	4.4
40	Slovak Republic	4.4
41	Barbados	4.4
42	China	4.4
43	Slovenia	4.3
44	Namibia	4.3
45	Malta	4.3
46	Brazil	4.3
47	Kenya	4.2
48	Chile	4.2
49	Oman	4.2
50	Jordan	4.2
51	Thailand	4.2
52	Saudi Arabia	4.1
53	Gambia, The	4.1
54	Romania	4.1
55	Guatemala	4.1
56	Cyprus	4.1
57	Kuwait	4.0
58	Panama	4.0
59	Sri Lanka	4.0
60	Bahrain	4.0
61	Brunei Darussalam	4.0
62	Latvia	4.0
63	Spain	3.9
64	Croatia	3.9
65	Trinidad and Tobago	3.9
66	El Salvador	3.9
67	Zimbabwe	3.9
68	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9
69	Botswana	3.8
70	Portugal	3.8
71	Albania	3.8
72	Vietnam	3.8
73	Georgia	3.8
74	Mozambique	3.8
75	Lesotho	3.8
76	Malawi	3.8
77	Honduras	3.8
78	Dominican Republic	3.7
79	Morocco	3.7
80	Russian Federation	3.7
81	Greece	3.7
82	Guyana	3.7
83	Macedonia, FYR	3.7
84	Montenegro	3.7
85	Jamaica	3.7
86	Argentina	3.6
87	Mexico	3.6
88	Nigeria	3.6
89	Poland	3.6
90	Turkey	3.6
91	Colombia	3.6
92	Kazakhstan	3.6
93	Peru	3.5
94	Venezuela	3.5
95	Tanzania	3.5
96	Egypt	3.5
97	Madagascar	3.5
98	Uruguay	3.5
99	Ukraine	3.5
100	Uganda	3.4
101	Hungary	3.4
102	Kyrgyz Republic	3.4
103	Ghana	3.4
104	Cameroon	3.4
105	Tajikistan	3.4
106	Zambia	3.4
107	Cambodia	3.3
108	Suriname	3.3
109	Italy	3.3
110	Senegal	3.3
111	Moldova	3.3
112	Syria	3.3
113	Mongolia	3.3
114	Libya	3.3
115	Nicaragua	3.3
116	Timor-Leste	3.1
117	Armenia	3.1
118	Bulgaria	3.1
119	Pakistan	3.0
120	Ecuador	3.0
121	Serbia	2.9
122	Benin	2.9
123	Mali	2.9
124	Bolivia	2.8
125	Burkina Faso	2.8
126	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
127	Ethiopia	2.8
128	Algeria	2.8
129	Paraguay	2.7
130	Mauritania	2.7
131	Burundi	2.6
132	Nepal	2.6
133	Bangladesh	2.6
134	Chad	2.5





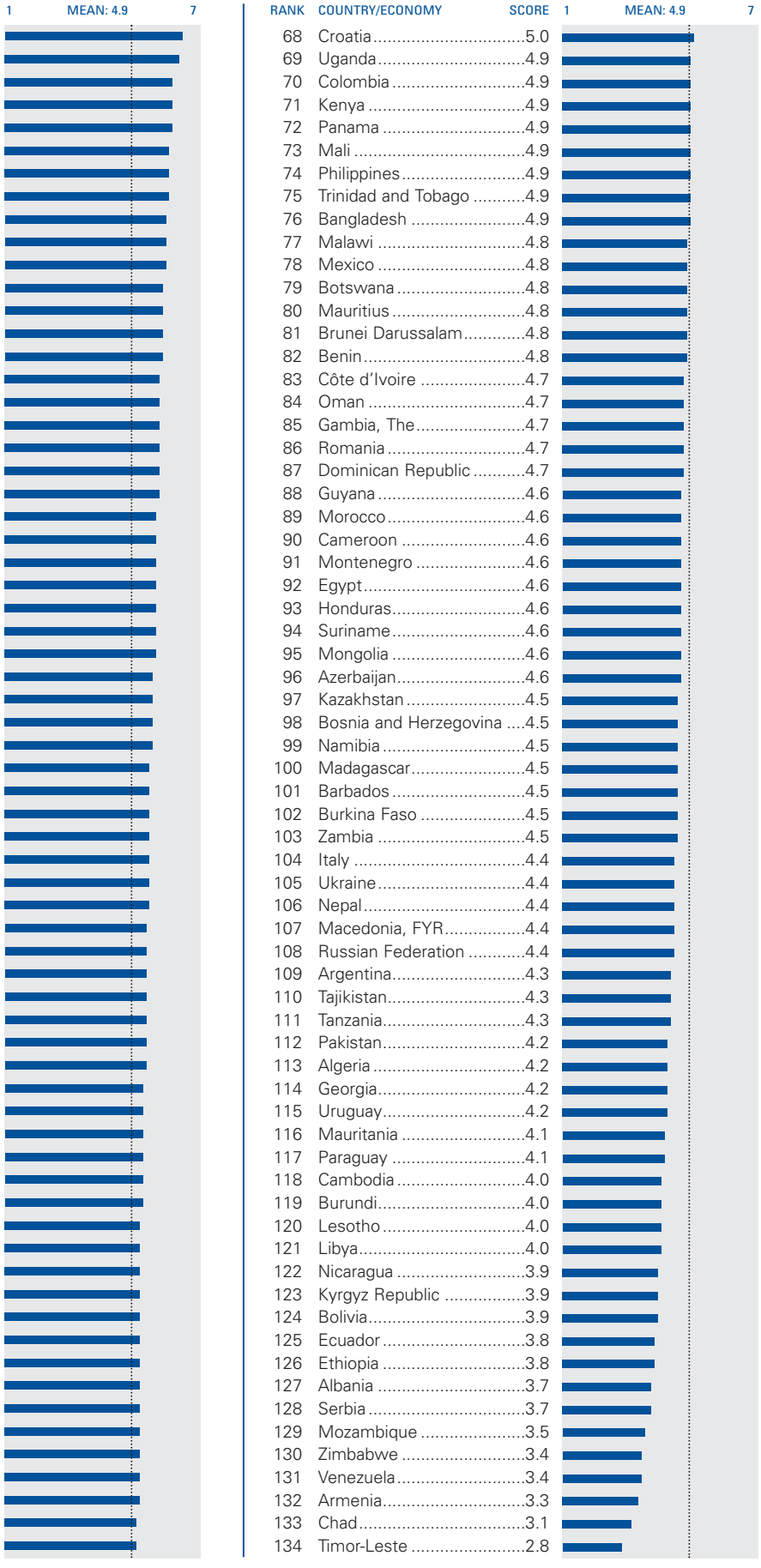
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

Section VI
Goods market efficiency

6.01 Intensity of local competition

Competition in the local market is (1 = limited in most industries, 7 = intense in most industries)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Germany	6.4
2	Austria	6.3
3	Netherlands	6.1
4	United States	6.1
5	Taiwan, China	6.1
6	Belgium	6.0
7	Hong Kong SAR	6.0
8	Puerto Rico	6.0
9	Japan	5.9
10	United Kingdom	5.9
11	India	5.9
12	France	5.8
13	Czech Republic	5.8
14	Sweden	5.8
15	Spain	5.8
16	Finland	5.7
17	Slovak Republic	5.7
18	Australia	5.7
19	Chile	5.7
20	Switzerland	5.7
21	Norway	5.7
22	Estonia	5.6
23	Canada	5.6
24	Jordan	5.6
25	Denmark	5.6
26	Cyprus	5.6
27	China	5.6
28	United Arab Emirates	5.6
29	Malta	5.5
30	Singapore	5.5
31	Malaysia	5.5
32	Israel	5.5
33	Sri Lanka	5.4
34	Tunisia	5.4
35	Senegal	5.4
36	Nigeria	5.4
37	Lithuania	5.4
38	Hungary	5.4
39	Ireland	5.4
40	Poland	5.3
41	Portugal	5.3
42	Turkey	5.3
43	Brazil	5.3
44	Indonesia	5.3
45	Thailand	5.3
46	Bahrain	5.3
47	Peru	5.2
48	Costa Rica	5.2
49	Korea, Rep.	5.2
50	Saudi Arabia	5.2
51	Jamaica	5.2
52	Greece	5.2
53	Qatar	5.1
54	Kuwait	5.1
55	Guatemala	5.1
56	Vietnam	5.1
57	Iceland	5.1
58	New Zealand	5.1
59	South Africa	5.1
60	Slovenia	5.1
61	Ghana	5.1
62	Syria	5.1
63	Latvia	5.1
64	Luxembourg	5.1
65	Moldova	5.1
66	Bulgaria	5.0
67	El Salvador	5.0
68	Croatia	5.0
69	Uganda	4.9
70	Colombia	4.9
71	Kenya	4.9
72	Panama	4.9
73	Mali	4.9
74	Philippines	4.9
75	Trinidad and Tobago	4.9
76	Bangladesh	4.9
77	Malawi	4.8
78	Mexico	4.8
79	Botswana	4.8
80	Mauritius	4.8
81	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
82	Benin	4.8
83	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7
84	Oman	4.7
85	Gambia, The	4.7
86	Romania	4.7
87	Dominican Republic	4.7
88	Guyana	4.6
89	Morocco	4.6
90	Cameroon	4.6
91	Montenegro	4.6
92	Egypt	4.6
93	Honduras	4.6
94	Suriname	4.6
95	Mongolia	4.6
96	Azerbaijan	4.6
97	Kazakhstan	4.5
98	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.5
99	Namibia	4.5
100	Madagascar	4.5
101	Barbados	4.5
102	Burkina Faso	4.5
103	Zambia	4.5
104	Italy	4.4
105	Ukraine	4.4
106	Nepal	4.4
107	Macedonia, FYR	4.4
108	Russian Federation	4.4
109	Argentina	4.3
110	Tajikistan	4.3
111	Tanzania	4.3
112	Pakistan	4.2
113	Algeria	4.2
114	Georgia	4.2
115	Uruguay	4.2
116	Mauritania	4.1
117	Paraguay	4.1
118	Cambodia	4.0
119	Burundi	4.0
120	Lesotho	4.0
121	Libya	4.0
122	Nicaragua	3.9
123	Kyrgyz Republic	3.9
124	Bolivia	3.9
125	Ecuador	3.8
126	Ethiopia	3.8
127	Albania	3.7
128	Serbia	3.7
129	Mozambique	3.5
130	Zimbabwe	3.4
131	Venezuela	3.4
132	Armenia	3.3
133	Chad	3.1
134	Timor-Leste	2.8

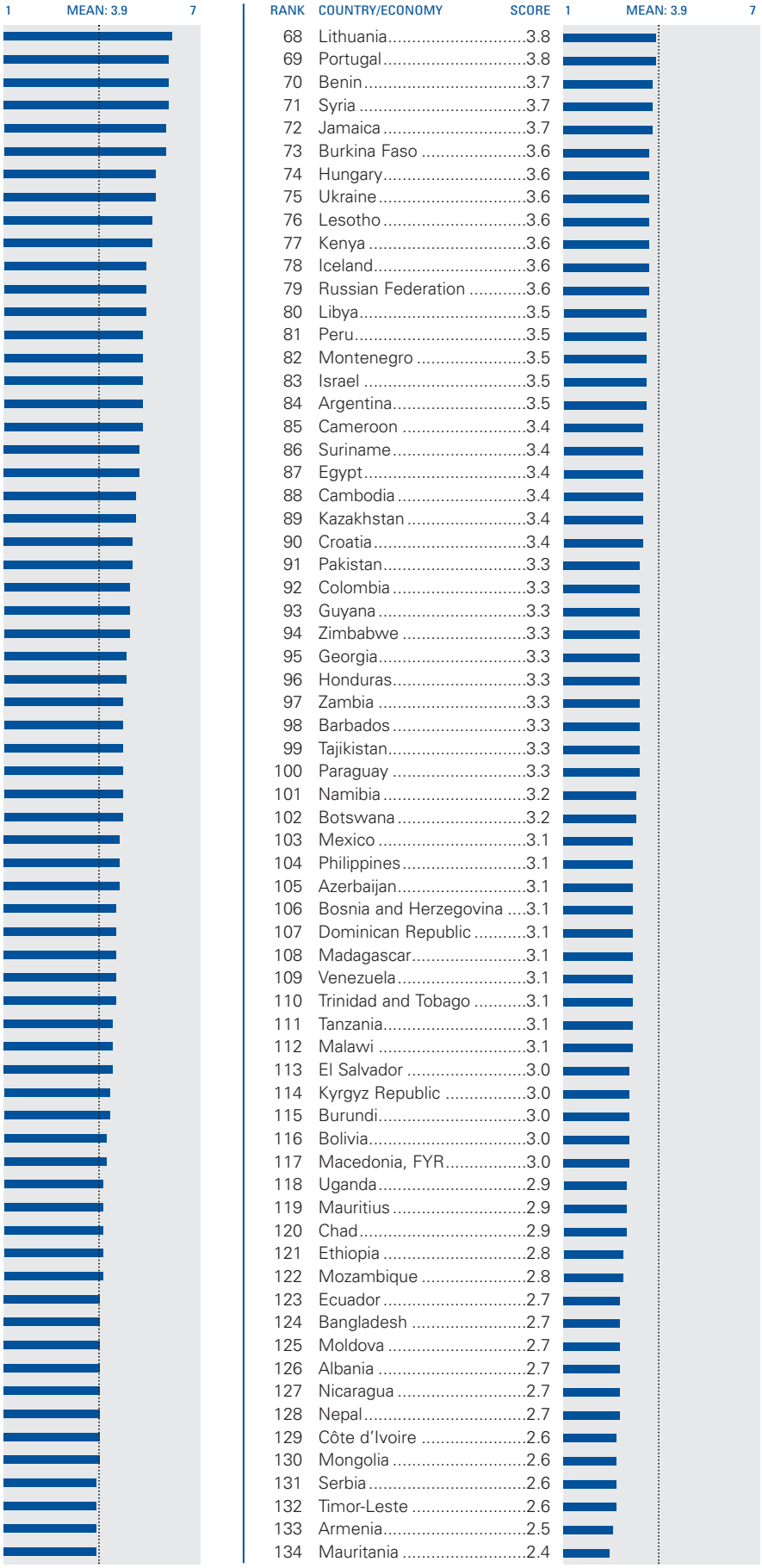


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

6.02 Extent of market dominance

Corporate activity in your country is (1 = dominated by a few business groups, 7 = spread among many firms)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Germany	6.1
2	Switzerland	6.0
3	Austria	6.0
4	Japan	6.0
5	Netherlands	5.9
6	United States	5.9
7	Taiwan, China	5.6
8	Denmark	5.6
9	Finland	5.5
10	Belgium	5.5
11	Singapore	5.3
12	Sweden	5.3
13	France	5.3
14	Australia	5.2
15	Spain	5.2
16	United Kingdom	5.2
17	Puerto Rico	5.2
18	Canada	5.2
19	India	5.1
20	Ireland	5.1
21	Norway	5.0
22	Slovak Republic	5.0
23	Luxembourg	4.9
24	Malaysia	4.9
25	Costa Rica	4.8
26	Korea, Rep.	4.8
27	Tunisia	4.8
28	Indonesia	4.7
29	Senegal	4.7
30	Italy	4.6
31	United Arab Emirates	4.6
32	Brazil	4.6
33	South Africa	4.6
34	Jordan	4.6
35	Qatar	4.6
36	Cyprus	4.5
37	Czech Republic	4.5
38	Hong Kong SAR	4.5
39	China	4.4
40	Saudi Arabia	4.4
41	Sri Lanka	4.4
42	Estonia	4.4
43	New Zealand	4.4
44	Vietnam	4.3
45	Gambia, The	4.3
46	Slovenia	4.3
47	Romania	4.2
48	Bahrain	4.2
49	Kuwait	4.1
50	Poland	4.1
51	Turkey	4.0
52	Mali	4.0
53	Malta	4.0
54	Uruguay	4.0
55	Greece	4.0
56	Panama	3.9
57	Chile	3.9
58	Ghana	3.9
59	Morocco	3.9
60	Thailand	3.9
61	Brunei Darussalam	3.9
62	Nigeria	3.9
63	Algeria	3.9
64	Guatemala	3.8
65	Bulgaria	3.8
66	Oman	3.8
67	Latvia	3.8
68	Lithuania	3.8
69	Portugal	3.8
70	Benin	3.7
71	Syria	3.7
72	Jamaica	3.7
73	Burkina Faso	3.6
74	Hungary	3.6
75	Ukraine	3.6
76	Lesotho	3.6
77	Kenya	3.6
78	Iceland	3.6
79	Russian Federation	3.6
80	Libya	3.5
81	Peru	3.5
82	Montenegro	3.5
83	Israel	3.5
84	Argentina	3.5
85	Cameroon	3.4
86	Suriname	3.4
87	Egypt	3.4
88	Cambodia	3.4
89	Kazakhstan	3.4
90	Croatia	3.4
91	Pakistan	3.3
92	Colombia	3.3
93	Guyana	3.3
94	Zimbabwe	3.3
95	Georgia	3.3
96	Honduras	3.3
97	Zambia	3.3
98	Barbados	3.3
99	Tajikistan	3.3
100	Paraguay	3.3
101	Namibia	3.2
102	Botswana	3.2
103	Mexico	3.1
104	Philippines	3.1
105	Azerbaijan	3.1
106	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1
107	Dominican Republic	3.1
108	Madagascar	3.1
109	Venezuela	3.1
110	Trinidad and Tobago	3.1
111	Tanzania	3.1
112	Malawi	3.1
113	El Salvador	3.0
114	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0
115	Burundi	3.0
116	Bolivia	3.0
117	Macedonia, FYR	3.0
118	Uganda	2.9
119	Mauritius	2.9
120	Chad	2.9
121	Ethiopia	2.8
122	Mozambique	2.8
123	Ecuador	2.7
124	Bangladesh	2.7
125	Moldova	2.7
126	Albania	2.7
127	Nicaragua	2.7
128	Nepal	2.7
129	Côte d'Ivoire	2.6
130	Mongolia	2.6
131	Serbia	2.6
132	Timor-Leste	2.6
133	Armenia	2.5
134	Mauritania	2.4

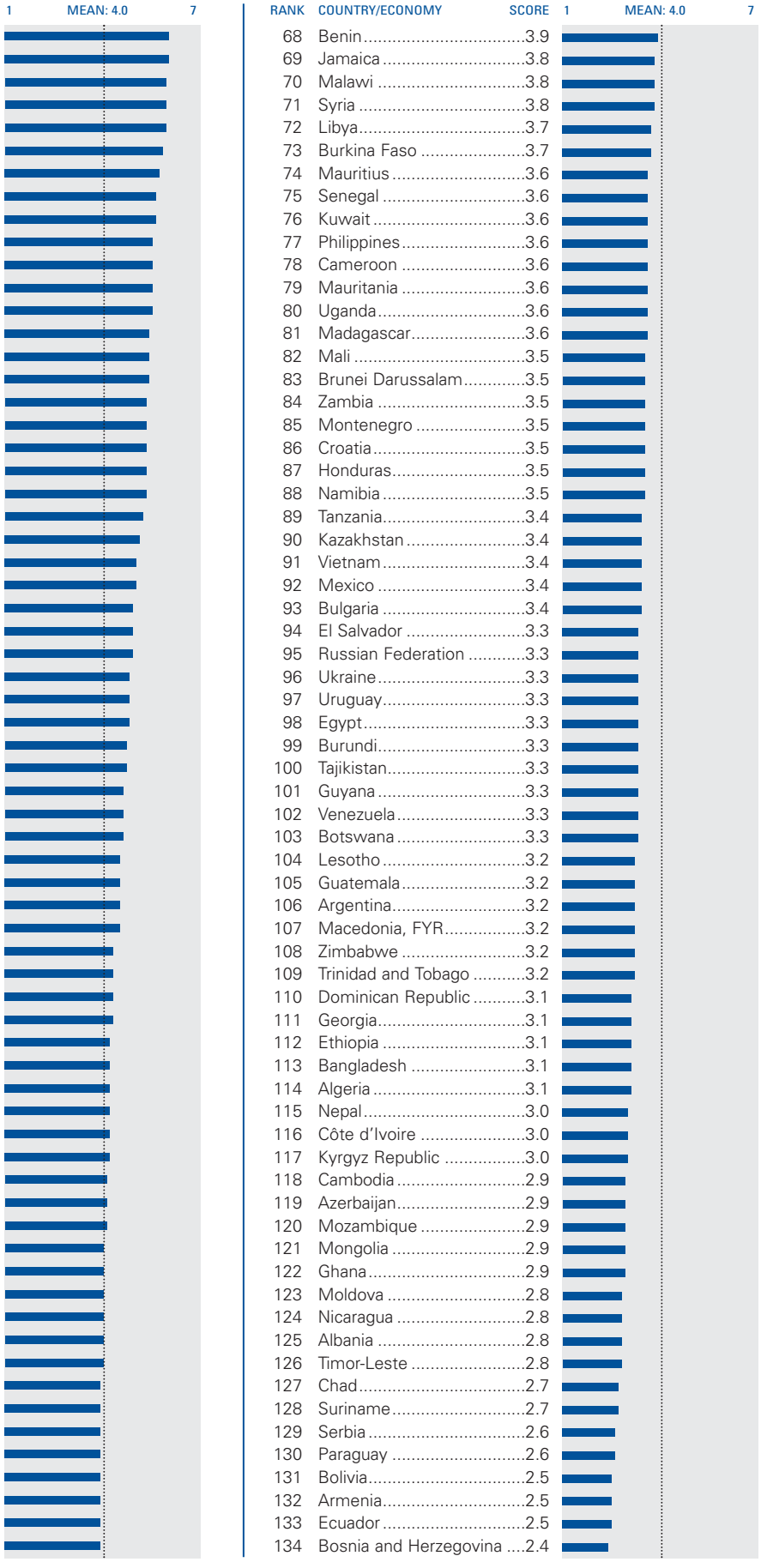


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy

Anti-monopoly policy in your country is (1 = lax and not effective at promoting competition, 7 = effective and promotes competition)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Netherlands	6.0
2	Germany	6.0
3	Denmark	5.9
4	Sweden	5.9
5	Australia	5.9
6	Finland	5.8
7	Austria	5.7
8	United States	5.6
9	Norway	5.6
10	New Zealand	5.5
11	France	5.5
12	Belgium	5.5
13	South Africa	5.5
14	Puerto Rico	5.4
15	United Kingdom	5.4
16	Canada	5.4
17	Iceland	5.3
18	Ireland	5.3
19	Switzerland	5.3
20	Singapore	5.3
21	Japan	5.3
22	Luxembourg	5.2
23	Korea, Rep.	5.1
24	Tunisia	5.0
25	Chile	5.0
26	Taiwan, China	4.9
27	Cyprus	4.9
28	India	4.9
29	Indonesia	4.8
30	Portugal	4.8
31	Estonia	4.8
32	Israel	4.7
33	Spain	4.7
34	Czech Republic	4.6
35	Slovak Republic	4.6
36	Brazil	4.6
37	Sri Lanka	4.5
38	Jordan	4.5
39	Gambia, The	4.5
40	Malaysia	4.5
41	Turkey	4.3
42	Saudi Arabia	4.3
43	Malta	4.3
44	Hungary	4.3
45	Bahrain	4.2
46	Morocco	4.2
47	Qatar	4.2
48	Slovenia	4.2
49	Panama	4.2
50	Greece	4.2
51	United Arab Emirates	4.1
52	Barbados	4.1
53	Hong Kong SAR	4.1
54	Latvia	4.0
55	China	4.0
56	Costa Rica	4.0
57	Colombia	4.0
58	Lithuania	4.0
59	Italy	4.0
60	Oman	3.9
61	Poland	3.9
62	Kenya	3.9
63	Peru	3.9
64	Romania	3.9
65	Nigeria	3.9
66	Thailand	3.9
67	Pakistan	3.9
68	Benin	3.9
69	Jamaica	3.8
70	Malawi	3.8
71	Syria	3.8
72	Libya	3.7
73	Burkina Faso	3.7
74	Mauritius	3.6
75	Senegal	3.6
76	Kuwait	3.6
77	Philippines	3.6
78	Cameroon	3.6
79	Mauritania	3.6
80	Uganda	3.6
81	Madagascar	3.6
82	Mali	3.5
83	Brunei Darussalam	3.5
84	Zambia	3.5
85	Montenegro	3.5
86	Croatia	3.5
87	Honduras	3.5
88	Namibia	3.5
89	Tanzania	3.4
90	Kazakhstan	3.4
91	Vietnam	3.4
92	Mexico	3.4
93	Bulgaria	3.4
94	El Salvador	3.3
95	Russian Federation	3.3
96	Ukraine	3.3
97	Uruguay	3.3
98	Egypt	3.3
99	Burundi	3.3
100	Tajikistan	3.3
101	Guyana	3.3
102	Venezuela	3.3
103	Botswana	3.3
104	Lesotho	3.2
105	Guatemala	3.2
106	Argentina	3.2
107	Macedonia, FYR	3.2
108	Zimbabwe	3.2
109	Trinidad and Tobago	3.2
110	Dominican Republic	3.1
111	Georgia	3.1
112	Ethiopia	3.1
113	Bangladesh	3.1
114	Algeria	3.1
115	Nepal	3.0
116	Côte d'Ivoire	3.0
117	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0
118	Cambodia	2.9
119	Azerbaijan	2.9
120	Mozambique	2.9
121	Mongolia	2.9
122	Ghana	2.9
123	Moldova	2.8
124	Nicaragua	2.8
125	Albania	2.8
126	Timor-Leste	2.8
127	Chad	2.7
128	Suriname	2.7
129	Serbia	2.6
130	Paraguay	2.6
131	Bolivia	2.5
132	Armenia	2.5
133	Ecuador	2.5
134	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.4

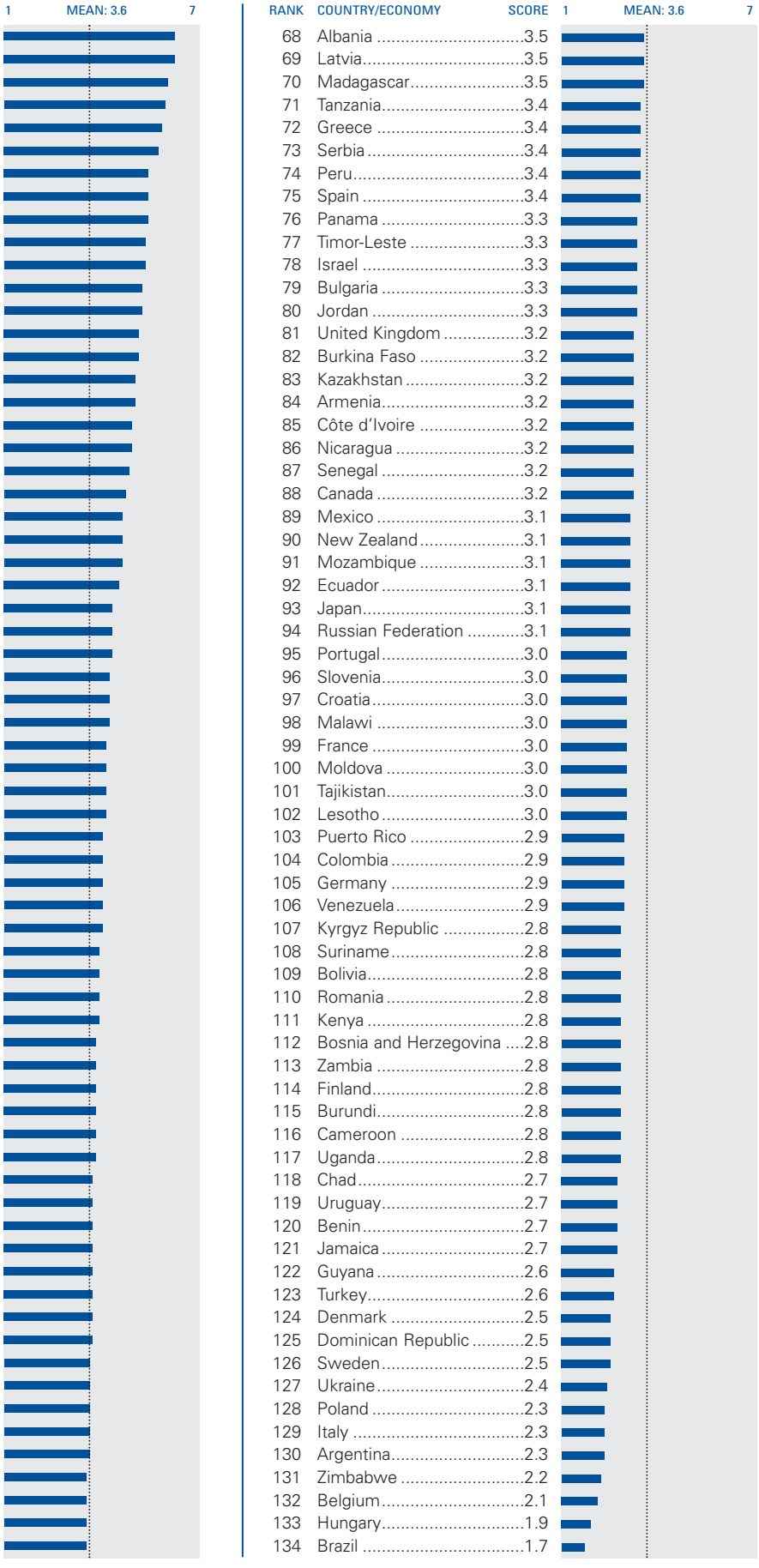


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

6.04 Extent and effect of taxation

The level of taxes in your country (1 = significantly limits the incentives to work or invest, 7 = has little impact on the incentives to work or invest)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United Arab Emirates	6.2
2	Bahrain	6.2
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.0
4	Qatar	5.9
5	Singapore	5.8
6	Kuwait	5.7
7	Oman	5.4
8	Mauritius	5.4
9	Saudi Arabia	5.4
10	Brunei Darussalam	5.3
11	Iceland	5.3
12	Luxembourg	5.2
13	Estonia	5.2
14	Cyprus	5.1
15	Switzerland	5.1
16	Indonesia	5.0
17	Slovak Republic	5.0
18	Ireland	4.9
19	Botswana	4.9
20	Malaysia	4.8
21	Tunisia	4.7
22	Paraguay	4.6
23	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6
24	Georgia	4.6
25	South Africa	4.5
26	Taiwan, China	4.3
27	Thailand	4.3
28	India	4.3
29	Syria	4.2
30	Montenegro	4.2
31	Korea, Rep.	4.2
32	El Salvador	4.1
33	Barbados	4.1
34	Egypt	4.1
35	Gambia, The	4.1
36	China	4.0
37	Libya	4.0
38	Azerbaijan	4.0
39	Nigeria	4.0
40	Guatemala	4.0
41	Honduras	3.9
42	Pakistan	3.9
43	Mauritania	3.9
44	Cambodia	3.9
45	Chile	3.8
46	Costa Rica	3.8
47	Macedonia, FYR	3.8
48	Malta	3.8
49	Nepal	3.8
50	Bangladesh	3.8
51	Ghana	3.7
52	Namibia	3.7
53	Vietnam	3.7
54	Ethiopia	3.7
55	Norway	3.7
56	United States	3.7
57	Mali	3.7
58	Algeria	3.7
59	Sri Lanka	3.6
60	Netherlands	3.6
61	Czech Republic	3.6
62	Australia	3.6
63	Lithuania	3.6
64	Mongolia	3.5
65	Philippines	3.5
66	Morocco	3.5
67	Austria	3.5
68	Albania	3.5
69	Latvia	3.5
70	Madagascar	3.5
71	Tanzania	3.4
72	Greece	3.4
73	Serbia	3.4
74	Peru	3.4
75	Spain	3.4
76	Panama	3.3
77	Timor-Leste	3.3
78	Israel	3.3
79	Bulgaria	3.3
80	Jordan	3.3
81	United Kingdom	3.2
82	Burkina Faso	3.2
83	Kazakhstan	3.2
84	Armenia	3.2
85	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2
86	Nicaragua	3.2
87	Senegal	3.2
88	Canada	3.2
89	Mexico	3.1
90	New Zealand	3.1
91	Mozambique	3.1
92	Ecuador	3.1
93	Japan	3.1
94	Russian Federation	3.1
95	Portugal	3.0
96	Slovenia	3.0
97	Croatia	3.0
98	Malawi	3.0
99	France	3.0
100	Moldova	3.0
101	Tajikistan	3.0
102	Lesotho	3.0
103	Puerto Rico	2.9
104	Colombia	2.9
105	Germany	2.9
106	Venezuela	2.9
107	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
108	Suriname	2.8
109	Bolivia	2.8
110	Romania	2.8
111	Kenya	2.8
112	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
113	Zambia	2.8
114	Finland	2.8
115	Burundi	2.8
116	Cameroon	2.8
117	Uganda	2.8
118	Chad	2.7
119	Uruguay	2.7
120	Benin	2.7
121	Jamaica	2.7
122	Guyana	2.6
123	Turkey	2.6
124	Denmark	2.5
125	Dominican Republic	2.5
126	Sweden	2.5
127	Ukraine	2.4
128	Poland	2.3
129	Italy	2.3
130	Argentina	2.3
131	Zimbabwe	2.2
132	Belgium	2.1
133	Hungary	1.9
134	Brazil	1.7

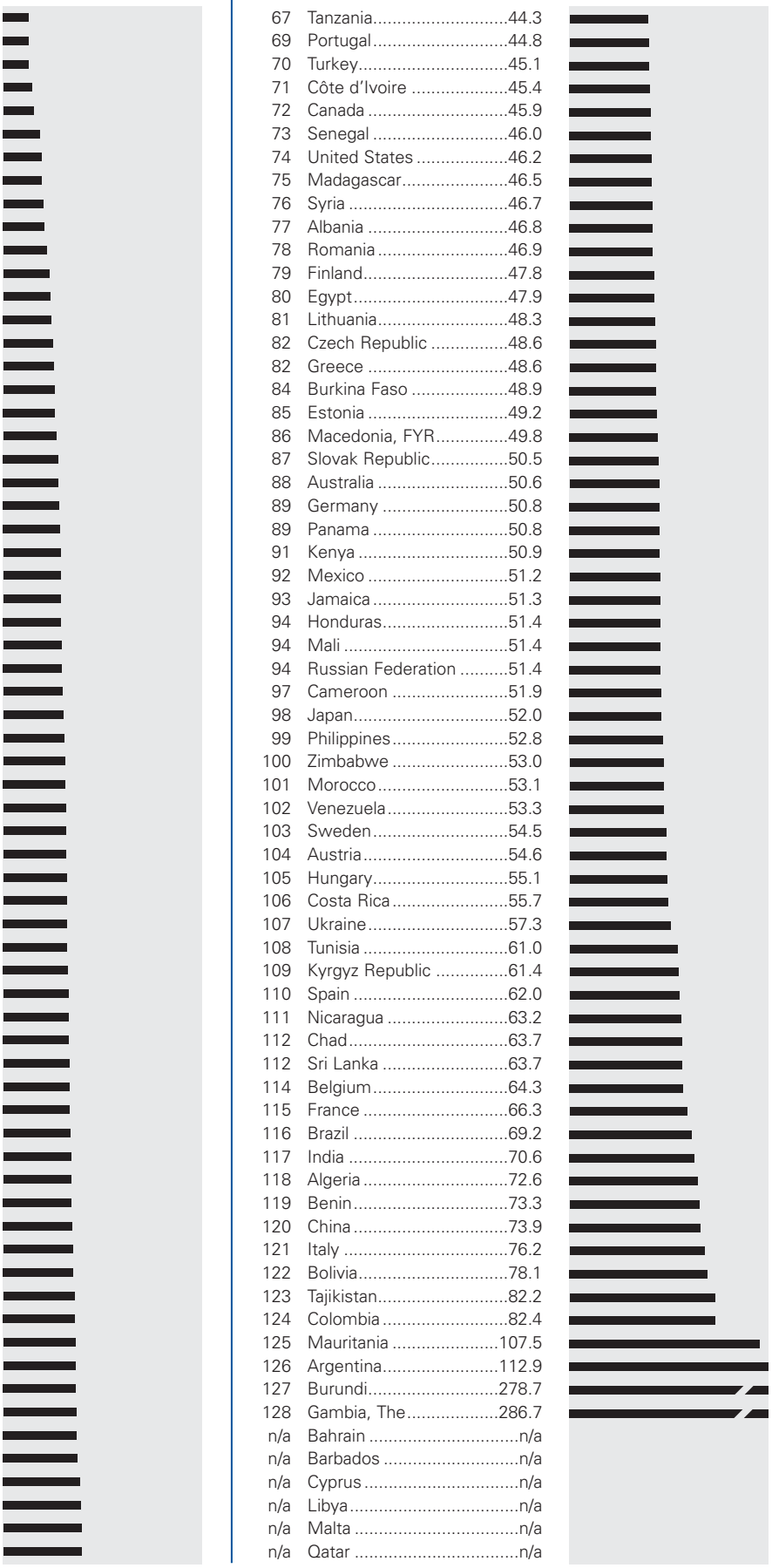


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

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) | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Kuwait	14.4
1	United Arab Emirates	14.4
3	Saudi Arabia	14.5
4	Zambia	16.1
5	Botswana	17.2
6	Lesotho	20.8
7	Oman	21.6
8	Mauritius	21.7
9	Cambodia	22.6
10	Singapore	23.2
11	Hong Kong SAR	24.4
12	Chile	25.9
13	Namibia	26.5
14	Iceland	27.2
15	Suriname	27.9
16	Timor-Leste	28.3
17	Ireland	28.9
18	Switzerland	29.1
19	Nigeria	29.9
20	Ethiopia	31.1
20	Jordan	31.1
22	Montenegro	31.6
23	Malawi	32.2
24	Uganda	32.3
25	Croatia	32.5
25	Nepal	32.5
27	Latvia	32.6
28	Ghana	32.9
29	Trinidad and Tobago	33.1
30	Denmark	33.3
31	El Salvador	33.8
32	Mozambique	34.3
33	Korea, Rep.	34.9
34	New Zealand	35.1
35	Ecuador	35.3
35	Luxembourg	35.3
35	Paraguay	35.3
38	United Kingdom	35.7
39	Serbia	35.8
40	Israel	36.0
40	Malaysia	36.0
42	Armenia	36.6
43	Bulgaria	36.7
43	Kazakhstan	36.7
45	South Africa	37.1
46	Indonesia	37.3
47	Brunei Darussalam	37.4
48	Guatemala	37.5
49	Thailand	37.7
50	Mongolia	38.4
50	Poland	38.4
52	Georgia	38.6
53	Guyana	39.0
54	Slovenia	39.2
55	Bangladesh	39.5
56	Dominican Republic	40.2
57	Taiwan, China	40.6
58	Pakistan	40.7
58	Uruguay	40.7
60	Azerbaijan	40.9
61	Vietnam	41.1
62	Peru	41.5
63	Norway	42.0
64	Netherlands	43.4
65	Moldova	44.0
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	44.1
67	Puerto Rico	44.3
67	Tanzania	44.3
69	Portugal	44.8
70	Turkey	45.1
71	Côte d'Ivoire	45.4
72	Canada	45.9
73	Senegal	46.0
74	United States	46.2
75	Madagascar	46.5
76	Syria	46.7
77	Albania	46.8
78	Romania	46.9
79	Finland	47.8
80	Egypt	47.9
81	Lithuania	48.3
82	Czech Republic	48.6
82	Greece	48.6
84	Burkina Faso	48.9
85	Estonia	49.2
86	Macedonia, FYR	49.8
87	Slovak Republic	50.5
88	Australia	50.6
89	Germany	50.8
89	Panama	50.8
91	Kenya	50.9
92	Mexico	51.2
93	Jamaica	51.3
94	Honduras	51.4
94	Mali	51.4
94	Russian Federation	51.4
97	Cameroon	51.9
98	Japan	52.0
99	Philippines	52.8
100	Zimbabwe	53.0
101	Morocco	53.1
102	Venezuela	53.3
103	Sweden	54.5
104	Austria	54.6
105	Hungary	55.1
106	Costa Rica	55.7
107	Ukraine	57.3
108	Tunisia	61.0
109	Kyrgyz Republic	61.4
110	Spain	62.0
111	Nicaragua	63.2
112	Chad	63.7
112	Sri Lanka	63.7
114	Belgium	64.3
115	France	66.3
116	Brazil	69.2
117	India	70.6
118	Algeria	72.6
119	Benin	73.3
120	China	73.9
121	Italy	76.2
122	Bolivia	78.1
123	Tajikistan	82.2
124	Colombia	82.4
125	Mauritania	107.5
126	Argentina	112.9
127	Burundi	278.7
128	Gambia, The	286.7
n/a	Bahrain	n/a
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a
n/a	Qatar	n/a



SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2008*

6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business (hard data)

Number of procedures required to start a business | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Australia	2
1	Canada	2
1	New Zealand	2
4	Belgium	3
4	Finland	3
4	Sweden	3
7	Denmark	4
7	Ireland	4
9	Estonia	5
9	France	5
9	Georgia	5
9	Hong Kong SAR	5
9	Iceland	5
9	Israel	5
9	Latvia	5
9	Madagascar	5
9	Singapore	5
9	Sri Lanka	5
19	Burkina Faso	6
19	Hungary	6
19	Jamaica	6
19	Luxembourg	6
19	Mauritius	6
19	Morocco	6
19	Netherlands	6
19	Nicaragua	6
19	Norway	6
19	Romania	6
19	Switzerland	6
19	Turkey	6
19	United Kingdom	6
19	United States	6
19	Zambia	6
34	Benin	7
34	Egypt	7
34	Ethiopia	7
34	Lithuania	7
34	Nepal	7
34	Panama	7
34	Paraguay	7
34	Portugal	7
34	Puerto Rico	7
34	Saudi Arabia	7
44	Austria	8
44	Bangladesh	8
44	Croatia	8
44	Guyana	8
44	Japan	8
44	Kazakhstan	8
44	Kyrgyz Republic	8
44	Lesotho	8
44	Mexico	8
44	Mongolia	8
44	Russian Federation	8
44	South Africa	8
44	Taiwan, China	8
44	Thailand	8
58	Armenia	9
58	Bulgaria	9
58	Chile	9
58	Dominican Republic	9
58	El Salvador	9
58	Gambia, The	9
58	Germany	9
58	Italy	9
58	Macedonia, FYR	9
58	Malaysia	9
58	Moldova	9
58	Nigeria	9
58	Oman	9
58	Slovak Republic	9
58	Slovenia	9
58	Timor-Leste	9
58	Trinidad and Tobago	9
75	Albania	10
75	Cambodia	10
75	Côte d'Ivoire	10
75	Czech Republic	10
75	Jordan	10
75	Korea, Rep.	10
75	Malawi	10
75	Mozambique	10
75	Namibia	10
75	Peru	10
75	Poland	10
75	Senegal	10
75	Spain	10
75	Tunisia	10
75	Ukraine	10
75	Zimbabwe	10
91	Botswana	11
91	Burundi	11
91	Colombia	11
91	Ghana	11
91	Guatemala	11
91	Mali	11
91	Mauritania	11
91	Pakistan	11
91	Serbia	11
91	United Arab Emirates	11
91	Uruguay	11
91	Vietnam	11
103	Bosnia and Herzegovina	12
103	Costa Rica	12
103	Indonesia	12
103	Kenya	12
103	Tanzania	12
108	Azerbaijan	13
108	Cameroon	13
108	China	13
108	Honduras	13
108	India	13
108	Kuwait	13
108	Suriname	13
108	Syria	13
108	Tajikistan	13
117	Algeria	14
117	Argentina	14
117	Ecuador	14
120	Bolivia	15
120	Greece	15
120	Montenegro	15
120	Philippines	15
124	Venezuela	16
125	Brazil	18
125	Brunei Darussalam	18
125	Uganda	18
128	Chad	19
n/a	Bahrain	n/a
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a
n/a	Qatar	n/a

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2008*

6.07 Time required to start a business (hard data)

Number of days required to start a business | 2007

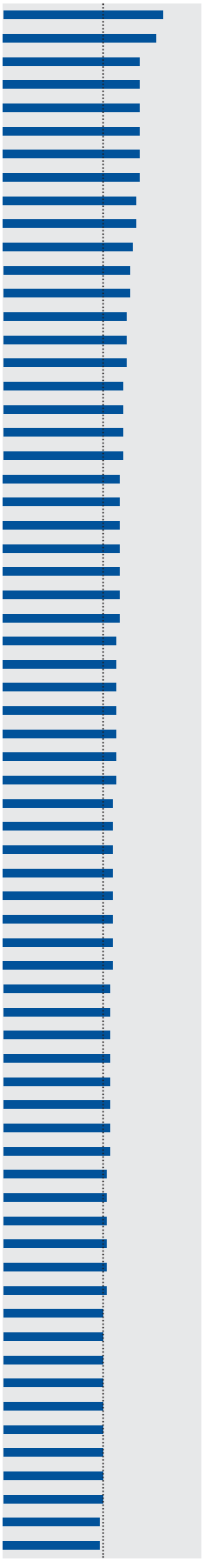
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Australia	2
2	Canada	3
3	Belgium	4
4	Iceland	5
4	Singapore	5
6	Denmark	6
6	Turkey	6
6	United States	6
9	Estonia	7
9	France	7
9	Madagascar	7
9	Mauritius	7
9	Portugal	7
9	Puerto Rico	7
15	Jamaica	8
16	Egypt	9
17	Netherlands	10
17	Norway	10
19	Georgia	11
19	Hong Kong SAR	11
19	Tunisia	11
22	Morocco	12
22	New Zealand	12
24	Ireland	13
24	Italy	13
24	United Kingdom	13
27	Finland	14
27	Jordan	14
27	Romania	14
30	Macedonia, FYR	15
30	Saudi Arabia	15
30	Sweden	15
33	Ethiopia	16
33	Hungary	16
33	Latvia	16
36	Czech Republic	17
36	Korea, Rep.	17
38	Armenia	18
38	Burkina Faso	18
38	Germany	18
41	Panama	19
42	Mongolia	20
42	Switzerland	20
44	Honduras	21
44	Kazakhstan	21
44	Kyrgyz Republic	21
47	Dominican Republic	22
48	Japan	23
48	Moldova	23
48	Serbia	23
51	Algeria	24
51	Malaysia	24
51	Montenegro	24
51	Pakistan	24
55	Slovak Republic	25
56	El Salvador	26
56	Guatemala	26
56	Lithuania	26
56	Luxembourg	26
56	Mali	26
61	Chile	27
61	Mexico	27
61	Ukraine	27
64	Austria	28
64	Uganda	28
66	Mozambique	29
66	Russian Federation	29
66	Tanzania	29
69	Azerbaijan	30
70	Argentina	31
70	Benin	31
70	Nepal	31
70	Poland	31
70	South Africa	31
75	Bulgaria	32
75	Gambia, The	32
77	India	33
77	Thailand	33
77	Zambia	33
80	Israel	34
80	Nigeria	34
80	Oman	34
83	China	35
83	Kuwait	35
83	Paraguay	35
86	Albania	36
87	Cameroon	37
87	Malawi	37
89	Greece	38
90	Nicaragua	39
90	Sri Lanka	39
92	Côte d'Ivoire	40
92	Croatia	40
94	Colombia	42
94	Ghana	42
96	Burundi	43
96	Syria	43
96	Trinidad and Tobago	43
99	Guyana	44
99	Kenya	44
99	Uruguay	44
102	Spain	47
103	Taiwan, China	48
104	Tajikistan	49
105	Bolivia	50
105	Vietnam	50
107	Philippines	52
108	Bosnia and Herzegovina	54
109	Senegal	58
110	Slovenia	60
111	United Arab Emirates	62
112	Ecuador	65
112	Mauritania	65
114	Peru	72
115	Lesotho	73
116	Bangladesh	74
117	Chad	75
118	Costa Rica	77
119	Timor-Leste	82
120	Cambodia	86
121	Zimbabwe	96
122	Namibia	99
123	Indonesia	105
124	Botswana	108
125	Brunei Darussalam	116
126	Venezuela	141
127	Brazil	152
128	Suriname	694
n/a	Bahrain	n/a
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a
n/a	Qatar	n/a

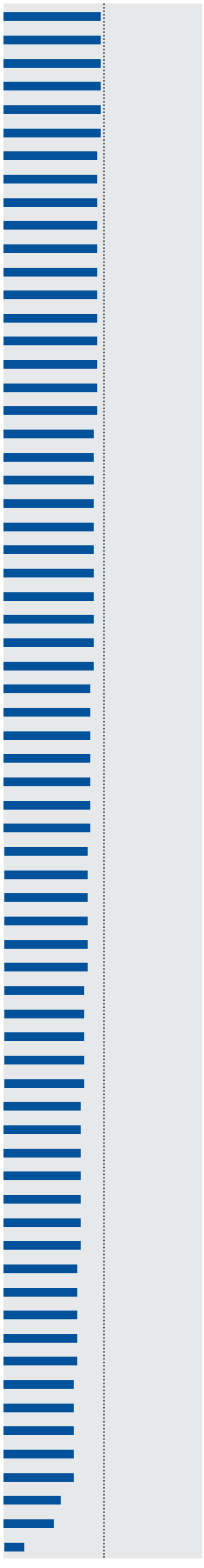
SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2008*

6.08 Agricultural policy costs

Agricultural policy in your country (1 = is excessively burdensome for the economy, 7 = balances the interests of taxpayers, consumers, and producers)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	New Zealand	5.8
2	Singapore	5.6
3	Chile	5.1
4	Tunisia	5.1
5	Australia	5.1
6	China	5.1
7	Malaysia	5.1
8	Oman	5.1
9	United Arab Emirates	5.0
10	Hong Kong SAR	5.0
11	Qatar	4.9
12	South Africa	4.8
13	Malawi	4.8
14	Malta	4.7
15	Indonesia	4.7
16	Estonia	4.7
17	Netherlands	4.6
18	Gambia, The	4.6
19	Bahrain	4.6
20	Uruguay	4.6
21	Guatemala	4.5
22	Austria	4.5
23	Sweden	4.5
24	Mauritius	4.5
25	Ireland	4.5
26	Barbados	4.5
27	Brazil	4.5
28	Kenya	4.4
29	Luxembourg	4.4
30	Armenia	4.4
31	Brunei Darussalam	4.4
32	Denmark	4.4
33	Saudi Arabia	4.4
34	Israel	4.4
35	Macedonia, FYR	4.3
36	Mali	4.3
37	Cyprus	4.3
38	Korea, Rep.	4.3
39	Vietnam	4.3
40	Cambodia	4.3
41	Guyana	4.3
42	Costa Rica	4.3
43	Kuwait	4.2
44	Cameroon	4.2
45	Canada	4.2
46	Syria	4.2
47	Zambia	4.2
48	Botswana	4.2
49	Belgium	4.2
50	Taiwan, China	4.2
51	Peru	4.1
52	Thailand	4.1
53	Nicaragua	4.1
54	El Salvador	4.1
55	Jordan	4.1
56	Nigeria	4.1
57	Azerbaijan	4.0
58	Bangladesh	4.0
59	Senegal	4.0
60	Montenegro	4.0
61	Namibia	4.0
62	Honduras	4.0
63	Burkina Faso	4.0
64	Czech Republic	4.0
65	Finland	4.0
66	France	3.9
67	Colombia	3.9
68	Madagascar	3.9
69	United States	3.9
70	Sri Lanka	3.9
71	Ethiopia	3.9
72	Jamaica	3.9
73	Paraguay	3.9
74	United Kingdom	3.8
75	Georgia	3.8
76	Philippines	3.8
77	Bolivia	3.8
78	Ghana	3.8
79	Portugal	3.8
80	Mauritania	3.8
81	Tanzania	3.8
82	India	3.8
83	Dominican Republic	3.8
84	Germany	3.8
85	Chad	3.8
86	Lithuania	3.7
87	Puerto Rico	3.7
88	Turkey	3.7
89	Serbia	3.7
90	Pakistan	3.7
91	Panama	3.7
92	Spain	3.7
93	Kazakhstan	3.7
94	Italy	3.7
95	Slovenia	3.7
96	Côte d'Ivoire	3.7
97	Greece	3.6
98	Mongolia	3.6
99	Nepal	3.6
100	Ecuador	3.6
101	Norway	3.6
102	Egypt	3.6
103	Libya	3.6
104	Russian Federation	3.5
105	Mexico	3.5
106	Algeria	3.5
107	Latvia	3.5
108	Morocco	3.5
109	Tajikistan	3.5
110	Timor-Leste	3.4
111	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4
112	Croatia	3.4
113	Uganda	3.4
114	Albania	3.4
115	Mozambique	3.3
116	Moldova	3.3
117	Hungary	3.3
118	Switzerland	3.3
119	Benin	3.3
120	Argentina	3.3
121	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3
122	Slovak Republic	3.2
123	Suriname	3.2
124	Kyrgyz Republic	3.2
125	Burundi	3.2
126	Romania	3.2
127	Bulgaria	3.1
128	Iceland	3.1
129	Poland	3.1
130	Japan	3.1
131	Lesotho	3.1
132	Ukraine	2.7
133	Venezuela	2.5
134	Zimbabwe	1.6



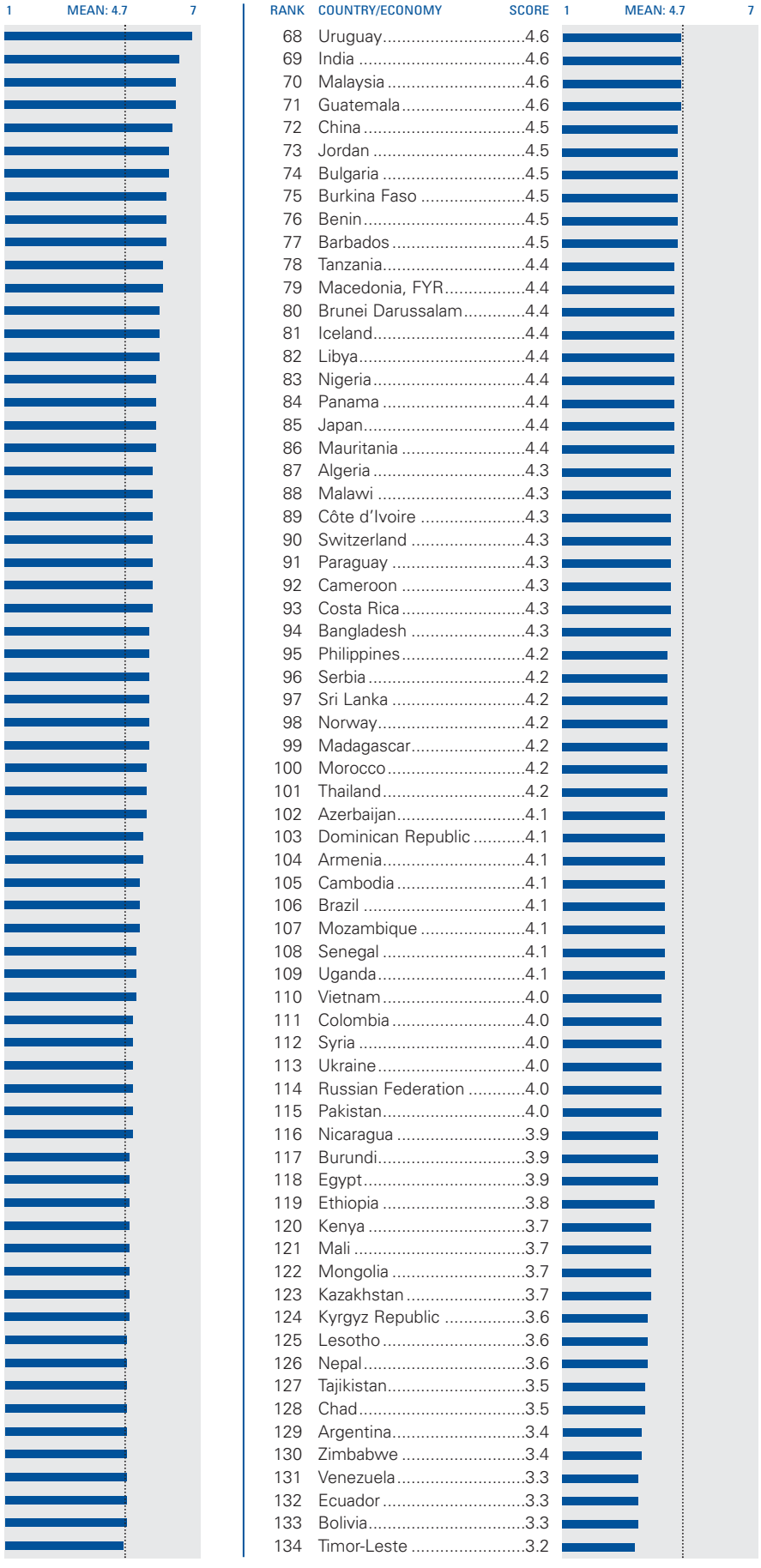


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers

In your country, tariff and non-tariff barriers significantly reduce the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market (1 = strongly agree, 7 = strongly disagree)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	6.7
2	Singapore	6.3
3	New Zealand	6.2
4	Sweden	6.2
5	Chile	6.1
6	Slovak Republic	6.0
7	Finland	6.0
8	Czech Republic	5.9
9	Austria	5.9
10	Luxembourg	5.9
11	United Arab Emirates	5.8
12	Ireland	5.8
13	Denmark	5.7
14	Ghana	5.7
15	Estonia	5.7
16	Belgium	5.6
17	Malta	5.6
18	Netherlands	5.6
19	Cyprus	5.6
20	Latvia	5.5
21	Portugal	5.5
22	Australia	5.5
23	Jamaica	5.5
24	Bahrain	5.5
25	Qatar	5.5
26	Israel	5.5
27	France	5.4
28	Georgia	5.4
29	Hungary	5.4
30	Mauritius	5.4
31	Germany	5.4
32	Greece	5.4
33	United Kingdom	5.3
34	Indonesia	5.3
35	Moldova	5.3
36	Slovenia	5.2
37	United States	5.2
38	Canada	5.1
39	Korea, Rep.	5.1
40	Suriname	5.1
41	Zambia	5.0
42	Botswana	5.0
43	South Africa	5.0
44	Turkey	4.9
45	Spain	4.9
46	Italy	4.9
47	Namibia	4.9
48	Puerto Rico	4.9
49	Trinidad and Tobago	4.9
50	Lithuania	4.8
51	Honduras	4.8
52	Oman	4.8
53	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.8
54	Taiwan, China	4.8
55	Mexico	4.8
56	Montenegro	4.8
57	Tunisia	4.8
58	Guyana	4.7
59	Peru	4.7
60	Saudi Arabia	4.7
61	Romania	4.7
62	Kuwait	4.7
63	Albania	4.7
64	Croatia	4.7
65	Poland	4.7
66	Gambia, The	4.7
67	El Salvador	4.6
68	Uruguay	4.6
69	India	4.6
70	Malaysia	4.6
71	Guatemala	4.6
72	China	4.5
73	Jordan	4.5
74	Bulgaria	4.5
75	Burkina Faso	4.5
76	Benin	4.5
77	Barbados	4.5
78	Tanzania	4.4
79	Macedonia, FYR	4.4
80	Brunei Darussalam	4.4
81	Iceland	4.4
82	Libya	4.4
83	Nigeria	4.4
84	Panama	4.4
85	Japan	4.4
86	Mauritania	4.4
87	Algeria	4.3
88	Malawi	4.3
89	Côte d'Ivoire	4.3
90	Switzerland	4.3
91	Paraguay	4.3
92	Cameroon	4.3
93	Costa Rica	4.3
94	Bangladesh	4.3
95	Philippines	4.2
96	Serbia	4.2
97	Sri Lanka	4.2
98	Norway	4.2
99	Madagascar	4.2
100	Morocco	4.2
101	Thailand	4.2
102	Azerbaijan	4.1
103	Dominican Republic	4.1
104	Armenia	4.1
105	Cambodia	4.1
106	Brazil	4.1
107	Mozambique	4.1
108	Senegal	4.1
109	Uganda	4.1
110	Vietnam	4.0
111	Colombia	4.0
112	Syria	4.0
113	Ukraine	4.0
114	Russian Federation	4.0
115	Pakistan	4.0
116	Nicaragua	3.9
117	Burundi	3.9
118	Egypt	3.9
119	Ethiopia	3.8
120	Kenya	3.7
121	Mali	3.7
122	Mongolia	3.7
123	Kazakhstan	3.7
124	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6
125	Lesotho	3.6
126	Nepal	3.6
127	Tajikistan	3.5
128	Chad	3.5
129	Argentina	3.4
130	Zimbabwe	3.4
131	Venezuela	3.3
132	Ecuador	3.3
133	Bolivia	3.3
134	Timor-Leste	3.2

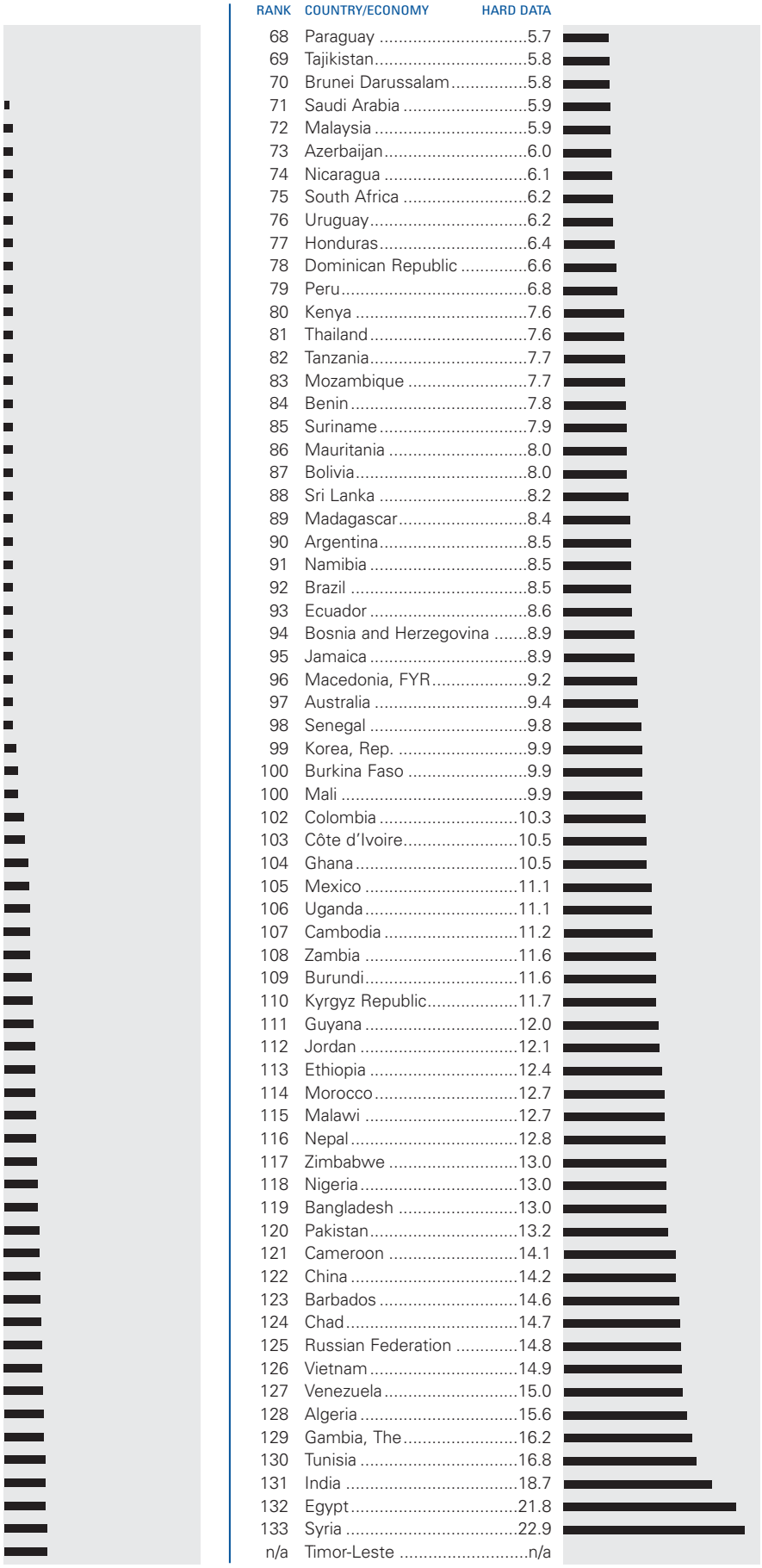


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

6.10 Trade-weighted tariff rate (hard data)

The average rate of duty per imported value unit | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Hong Kong SAR	0.0
1	Libya	0.0
3	Singapore	0.0
4	Georgia	0.6
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	1.5
33	Puerto Rico	1.7
33	United States	1.7
35	Croatia	2.5
36	Canada	2.6
37	Costa Rica	3.0
38	Switzerland	3.1
39	Montenegro	3.2
40	Japan	3.3
41	Armenia	3.3
42	Guatemala	3.5
43	Mauritius	3.6
44	Kuwait	3.7
45	Moldova	3.9
46	El Salvador	3.9
47	Kazakhstan	3.9
48	Turkey	4.0
49	Ukraine	4.0
50	Qatar	4.1
51	Lesotho	4.2
52	Philippines	4.2
53	Israel	4.4
54	Norway	4.5
55	Serbia	4.6
56	Botswana	4.6
57	Chile	4.7
58	United Arab Emirates	4.8
59	Iceland	4.8
60	Oman	4.9
61	Bahrain	5.0
62	Mongolia	5.0
63	Trinidad and Tobago	5.2
64	Panama	5.2
65	Albania	5.2
66	Indonesia	5.4
67	Taiwan, China	5.4
68	Paraguay	5.7
69	Tajikistan	5.8
70	Brunei Darussalam	5.8
71	Saudi Arabia	5.9
72	Malaysia	5.9
73	Azerbaijan	6.0
74	Nicaragua	6.1
75	South Africa	6.2
76	Uruguay	6.2
77	Honduras	6.4
78	Dominican Republic	6.6
79	Peru	6.8
80	Kenya	7.6
81	Thailand	7.6
82	Tanzania	7.7
83	Mozambique	7.7
84	Benin	7.8
85	Suriname	7.9
86	Mauritania	8.0
87	Bolivia	8.0
88	Sri Lanka	8.2
89	Madagascar	8.4
90	Argentina	8.5
91	Namibia	8.5
92	Brazil	8.5
93	Ecuador	8.6
94	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.9
95	Jamaica	8.9
96	Macedonia, FYR	9.2
97	Australia	9.4
98	Senegal	9.8
99	Korea, Rep.	9.9
100	Burkina Faso	9.9
100	Mali	9.9
102	Colombia	10.3
103	Côte d'Ivoire	10.5
104	Ghana	10.5
105	Mexico	11.1
106	Uganda	11.1
107	Cambodia	11.2
108	Zambia	11.6
109	Burundi	11.6
110	Kyrgyz Republic	11.7
111	Guyana	12.0
112	Jordan	12.1
113	Ethiopia	12.4
114	Morocco	12.7
115	Malawi	12.7
116	Nepal	12.8
117	Zimbabwe	13.0
118	Nigeria	13.0
119	Bangladesh	13.0
120	Pakistan	13.2
121	Cameroon	14.1
122	China	14.2
123	Barbados	14.6
124	Chad	14.7
125	Russian Federation	14.8
126	Vietnam	14.9
127	Venezuela	15.0
128	Algeria	15.6
129	Gambia, The	16.2
130	Tunisia	16.8
131	India	18.7
132	Egypt	21.8
133	Syria	22.9
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

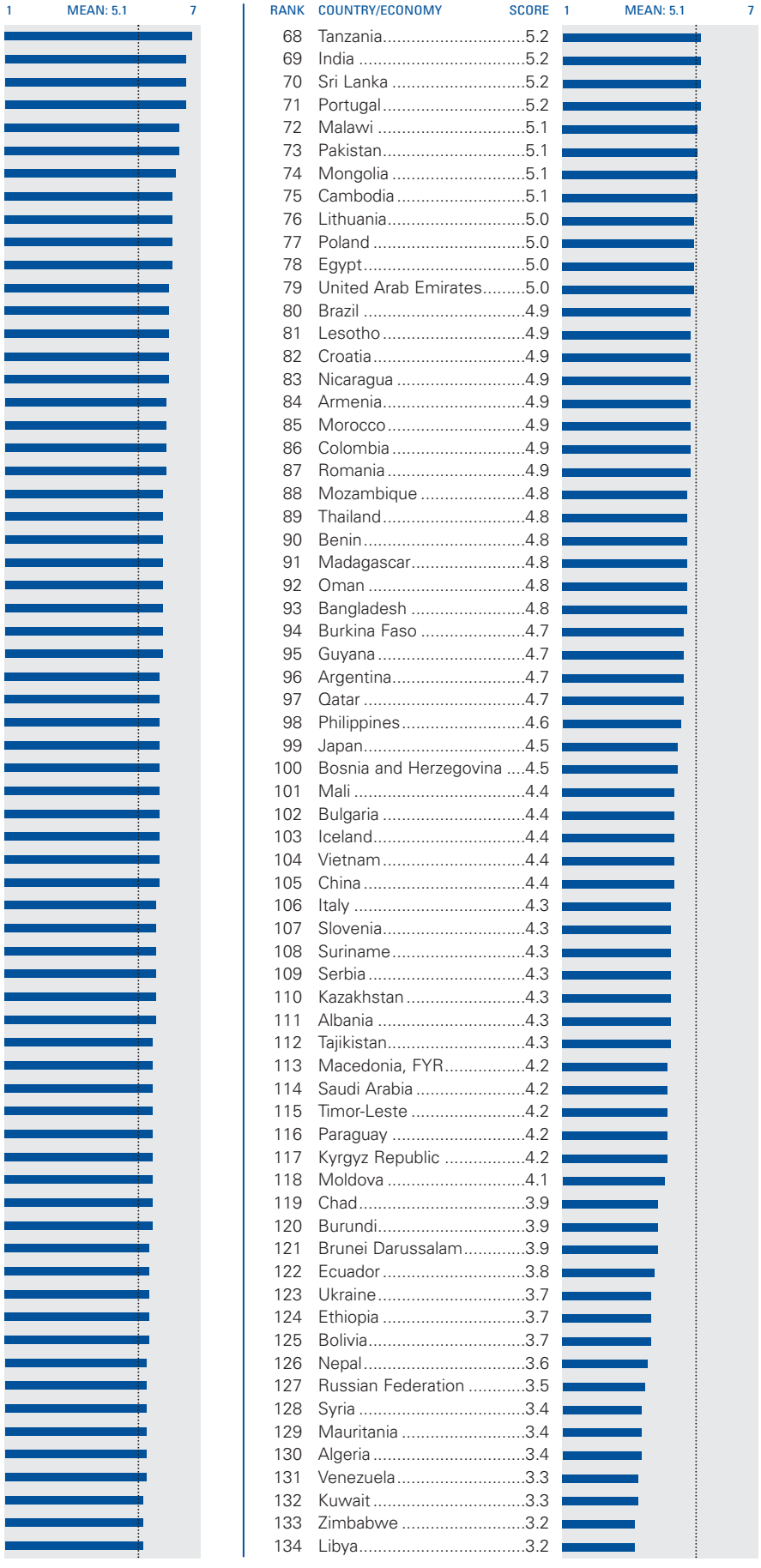


SOURCE: International Trade Centre

6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership

Foreign ownership of companies in your country is (1 = rare and limited, 7 = prevalent and encouraged)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	6.7
2	Ireland	6.5
3	Singapore	6.5
4	Slovak Republic	6.5
5	Luxembourg	6.3
6	Sweden	6.3
7	Uganda	6.2
8	Finland	6.1
9	Hungary	6.1
10	Costa Rica	6.1
11	Chile	6.1
12	Belgium	6.0
13	Zambia	6.0
14	Bahrain	6.0
15	Gambia, The	6.0
16	United Kingdom	6.0
17	Denmark	5.9
18	Austria	5.9
19	Peru	5.9
20	Panama	5.9
21	Côte d'Ivoire	5.8
22	New Zealand	5.8
23	Israel	5.8
24	Indonesia	5.8
25	Mexico	5.8
26	Netherlands	5.8
27	Malta	5.8
28	Jamaica	5.8
29	Ghana	5.7
30	Puerto Rico	5.7
31	Germany	5.7
32	Switzerland	5.7
33	Latvia	5.7
34	Canada	5.7
35	Estonia	5.7
36	Dominican Republic	5.7
37	Australia	5.7
38	Botswana	5.7
39	Uruguay	5.6
40	Nigeria	5.6
41	Guatemala	5.6
42	Turkey	5.6
43	Mauritius	5.6
44	Honduras	5.6
45	Jordan	5.5
46	France	5.5
47	United States	5.5
48	Barbados	5.5
49	Trinidad and Tobago	5.5
50	El Salvador	5.5
51	Azerbaijan	5.5
52	Czech Republic	5.5
53	Georgia	5.5
54	Korea, Rep.	5.4
55	Senegal	5.4
56	Norway	5.4
57	Kenya	5.4
58	South Africa	5.4
59	Cameroon	5.3
60	Tunisia	5.3
61	Namibia	5.3
62	Taiwan, China	5.3
63	Spain	5.3
64	Greece	5.3
65	Montenegro	5.2
66	Cyprus	5.2
67	Malaysia	5.2
68	Tanzania	5.2
69	India	5.2
70	Sri Lanka	5.2
71	Portugal	5.2
72	Malawi	5.1
73	Pakistan	5.1
74	Mongolia	5.1
75	Cambodia	5.1
76	Lithuania	5.0
77	Poland	5.0
78	Egypt	5.0
79	United Arab Emirates	5.0
80	Brazil	4.9
81	Lesotho	4.9
82	Croatia	4.9
83	Nicaragua	4.9
84	Armenia	4.9
85	Morocco	4.9
86	Colombia	4.9
87	Romania	4.9
88	Mozambique	4.8
89	Thailand	4.8
90	Benin	4.8
91	Madagascar	4.8
92	Oman	4.8
93	Bangladesh	4.8
94	Burkina Faso	4.7
95	Guyana	4.7
96	Argentina	4.7
97	Qatar	4.7
98	Philippines	4.6
99	Japan	4.5
100	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.5
101	Mali	4.4
102	Bulgaria	4.4
103	Iceland	4.4
104	Vietnam	4.4
105	China	4.4
106	Italy	4.3
107	Slovenia	4.3
108	Suriname	4.3
109	Serbia	4.3
110	Kazakhstan	4.3
111	Albania	4.3
112	Tajikistan	4.3
113	Macedonia, FYR	4.2
114	Saudi Arabia	4.2
115	Timor-Leste	4.2
116	Paraguay	4.2
117	Kyrgyz Republic	4.2
118	Moldova	4.1
119	Chad	3.9
120	Burundi	3.9
121	Brunei Darussalam	3.9
122	Ecuador	3.8
123	Ukraine	3.7
124	Ethiopia	3.7
125	Bolivia	3.7
126	Nepal	3.6
127	Russian Federation	3.5
128	Syria	3.4
129	Mauritania	3.4
130	Algeria	3.4
131	Venezuela	3.3
132	Kuwait	3.3
133	Zimbabwe	3.2
134	Libya	3.2

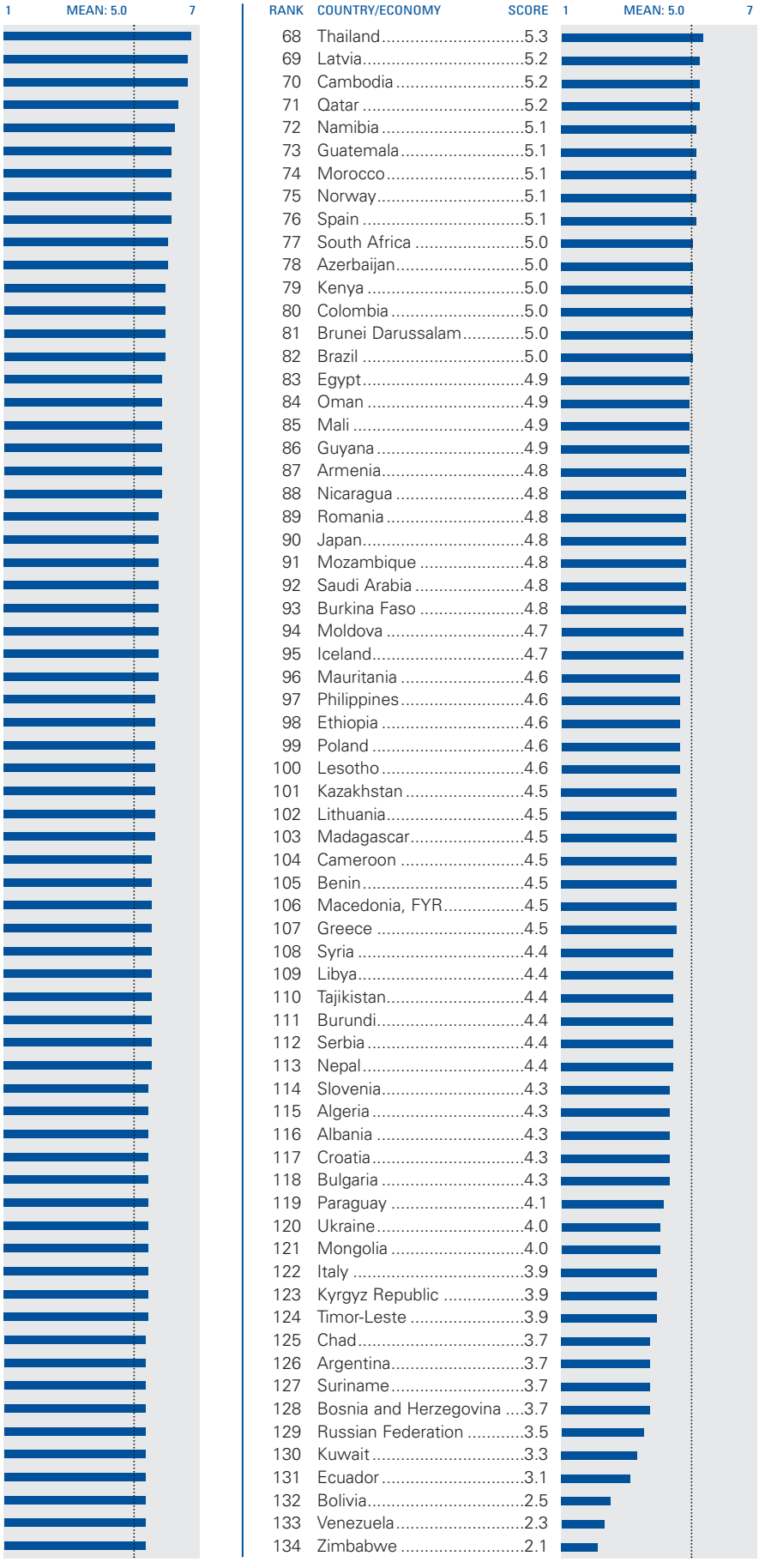


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI

In your country, rules governing foreign direct investment (1 = discourage foreign direct investment, 7 = encourage foreign direct investment)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Ireland	6.7
2	Singapore	6.6
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.6
4	Luxembourg	6.3
5	Slovak Republic	6.2
6	Bahrain	6.1
7	Malta	6.1
8	Mauritius	6.1
9	Sweden	6.1
10	Uganda	6.0
11	Estonia	6.0
12	Netherlands	5.9
13	Gambia, The	5.9
14	Finland	5.9
15	United Kingdom	5.9
16	Tunisia	5.8
17	Costa Rica	5.8
18	Panama	5.8
19	Chile	5.8
20	Zambia	5.8
21	Belgium	5.8
22	Puerto Rico	5.7
23	Switzerland	5.7
24	Denmark	5.7
25	Czech Republic	5.7
26	Trinidad and Tobago	5.7
27	Sri Lanka	5.7
28	Barbados	5.7
29	Pakistan	5.7
30	Peru	5.6
31	Austria	5.6
32	Cyprus	5.6
33	Botswana	5.6
34	Portugal	5.6
35	Ghana	5.6
36	Jamaica	5.6
37	Montenegro	5.5
38	Vietnam	5.5
39	Côte d'Ivoire	5.5
40	Hungary	5.5
41	Tanzania	5.5
42	Indonesia	5.5
43	El Salvador	5.5
44	Jordan	5.5
45	Canada	5.5
46	Germany	5.5
47	Malaysia	5.4
48	Israel	5.4
49	United Arab Emirates	5.4
50	Turkey	5.4
51	Korea, Rep.	5.4
52	Uruguay	5.4
53	United States	5.4
54	Honduras	5.4
55	China	5.4
56	Bangladesh	5.4
57	Nigeria	5.4
58	Malawi	5.3
59	Australia	5.3
60	Georgia	5.3
61	India	5.3
62	Mexico	5.3
63	New Zealand	5.3
64	Taiwan, China	5.3
65	France	5.3
66	Senegal	5.3
67	Dominican Republic	5.3
68	Thailand	5.3
69	Latvia	5.2
70	Cambodia	5.2
71	Qatar	5.2
72	Namibia	5.1
73	Guatemala	5.1
74	Morocco	5.1
75	Norway	5.1
76	Spain	5.1
77	South Africa	5.0
78	Azerbaijan	5.0
79	Kenya	5.0
80	Colombia	5.0
81	Brunei Darussalam	5.0
82	Brazil	5.0
83	Egypt	4.9
84	Oman	4.9
85	Mali	4.9
86	Guyana	4.9
87	Armenia	4.8
88	Nicaragua	4.8
89	Romania	4.8
90	Japan	4.8
91	Mozambique	4.8
92	Saudi Arabia	4.8
93	Burkina Faso	4.8
94	Moldova	4.7
95	Iceland	4.7
96	Mauritania	4.6
97	Philippines	4.6
98	Ethiopia	4.6
99	Poland	4.6
100	Lesotho	4.6
101	Kazakhstan	4.5
102	Lithuania	4.5
103	Madagascar	4.5
104	Cameroon	4.5
105	Benin	4.5
106	Macedonia, FYR	4.5
107	Greece	4.5
108	Syria	4.4
109	Libya	4.4
110	Tajikistan	4.4
111	Burundi	4.4
112	Serbia	4.4
113	Nepal	4.4
114	Slovenia	4.3
115	Algeria	4.3
116	Albania	4.3
117	Croatia	4.3
118	Bulgaria	4.3
119	Paraguay	4.1
120	Ukraine	4.0
121	Mongolia	4.0
122	Italy	3.9
123	Kyrgyz Republic	3.9
124	Timor-Leste	3.9
125	Chad	3.7
126	Argentina	3.7
127	Suriname	3.7
128	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7
129	Russian Federation	3.5
130	Kuwait	3.3
131	Ecuador	3.1
132	Bolivia	2.5
133	Venezuela	2.3
134	Zimbabwe	2.1

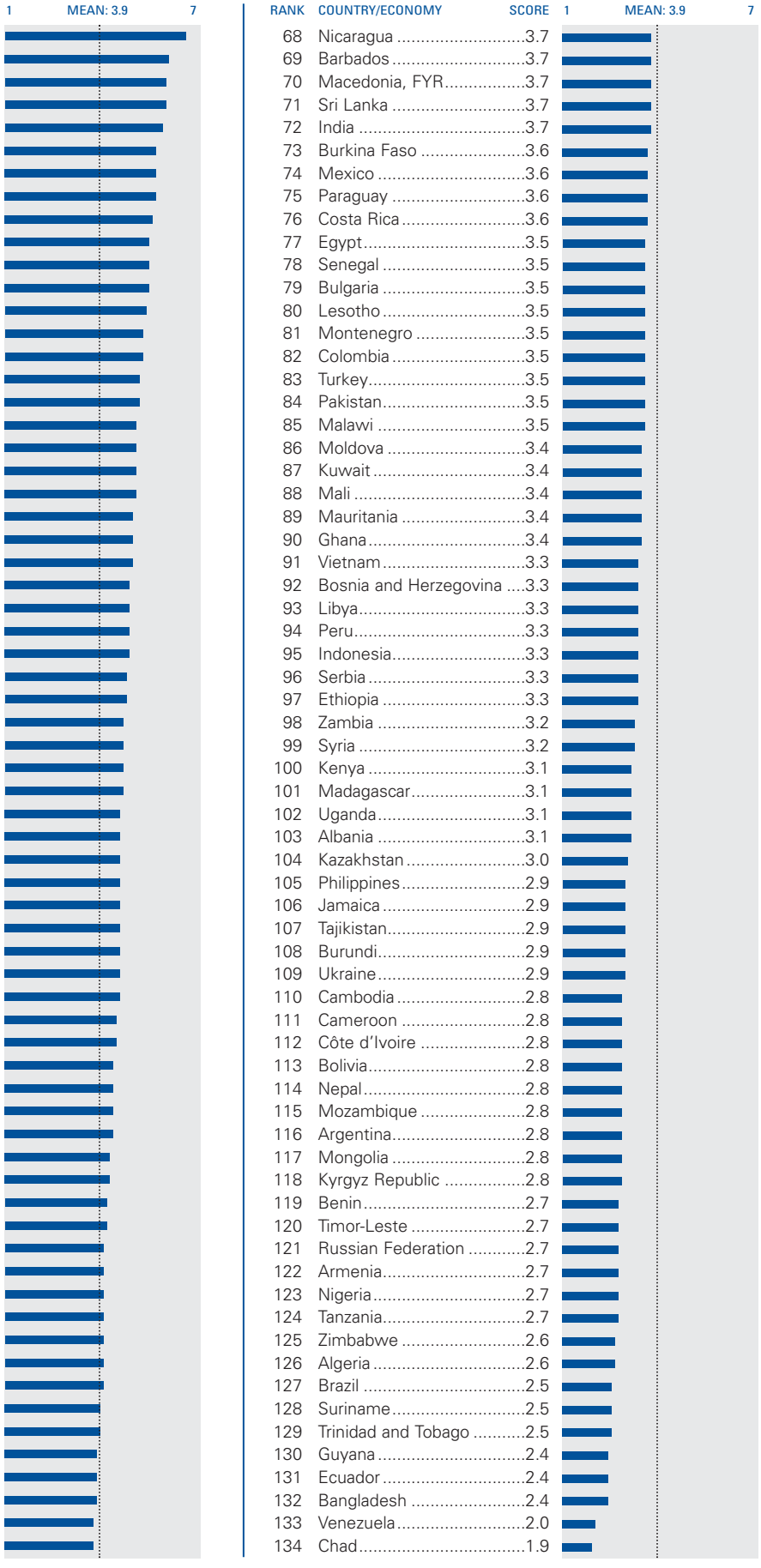


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

6.13 Burden of customs procedures

Customs procedures (formalities regulating the entry and exit of merchandise) in your country are (1 = extremely slow and cumbersome, 7 = rapid and efficient)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.5
2	Sweden	6.0
3	Hong Kong SAR	5.9
4	Denmark	5.9
5	Finland	5.8
6	United Arab Emirates	5.6
7	Chile	5.6
8	New Zealand	5.6
9	Luxembourg	5.5
10	Iceland	5.4
11	Austria	5.4
12	Estonia	5.4
13	Norway	5.3
14	Netherlands	5.2
15	Taiwan, China	5.2
16	Slovenia	5.1
17	Bahrain	5.1
18	Korea, Rep.	5.0
19	Ireland	5.0
20	Switzerland	5.0
21	Germany	5.0
22	Australia	4.9
23	Oman	4.9
24	Cyprus	4.9
25	Canada	4.8
26	Slovak Republic	4.8
27	Malaysia	4.8
28	Belgium	4.8
29	France	4.7
30	Portugal	4.7
31	Gambia, The	4.6
32	Israel	4.6
33	Mauritius	4.6
34	Jordan	4.6
35	United Kingdom	4.5
36	Lithuania	4.5
37	Tunisia	4.5
38	Brunei Darussalam	4.5
39	United States	4.5
40	Spain	4.5
41	Saudi Arabia	4.5
42	China	4.5
43	Czech Republic	4.5
44	Puerto Rico	4.4
45	Malta	4.4
46	Guatemala	4.3
47	Japan	4.3
48	Panama	4.3
49	Hungary	4.3
50	Latvia	4.2
51	Morocco	4.2
52	Thailand	4.1
53	Namibia	4.1
54	Qatar	4.0
55	Romania	4.0
56	Greece	4.0
57	Croatia	4.0
58	South Africa	4.0
59	Botswana	4.0
60	Honduras	4.0
61	Italy	3.9
62	Dominican Republic	3.9
63	Azerbaijan	3.8
64	Poland	3.8
65	Georgia	3.8
66	Uruguay	3.7
67	El Salvador	3.7
68	Nicaragua	3.7
69	Barbados	3.7
70	Macedonia, FYR	3.7
71	Sri Lanka	3.7
72	India	3.7
73	Burkina Faso	3.6
74	Mexico	3.6
75	Paraguay	3.6
76	Costa Rica	3.6
77	Egypt	3.5
78	Senegal	3.5
79	Bulgaria	3.5
80	Lesotho	3.5
81	Montenegro	3.5
82	Colombia	3.5
83	Turkey	3.5
84	Pakistan	3.5
85	Malawi	3.5
86	Moldova	3.4
87	Kuwait	3.4
88	Mali	3.4
89	Mauritania	3.4
90	Ghana	3.4
91	Vietnam	3.3
92	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3
93	Libya	3.3
94	Peru	3.3
95	Indonesia	3.3
96	Serbia	3.3
97	Ethiopia	3.3
98	Zambia	3.2
99	Syria	3.2
100	Kenya	3.1
101	Madagascar	3.1
102	Uganda	3.1
103	Albania	3.1
104	Kazakhstan	3.0
105	Philippines	2.9
106	Jamaica	2.9
107	Tajikistan	2.9
108	Burundi	2.9
109	Ukraine	2.9
110	Cambodia	2.8
111	Cameroon	2.8
112	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8
113	Bolivia	2.8
114	Nepal	2.8
115	Mozambique	2.8
116	Argentina	2.8
117	Mongolia	2.8
118	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
119	Benin	2.7
120	Timor-Leste	2.7
121	Russian Federation	2.7
122	Armenia	2.7
123	Nigeria	2.7
124	Tanzania	2.7
125	Zimbabwe	2.6
126	Algeria	2.6
127	Brazil	2.5
128	Suriname	2.5
129	Trinidad and Tobago	2.5
130	Guyana	2.4
131	Ecuador	2.4
132	Bangladesh	2.4
133	Venezuela	2.0
134	Chad	1.9

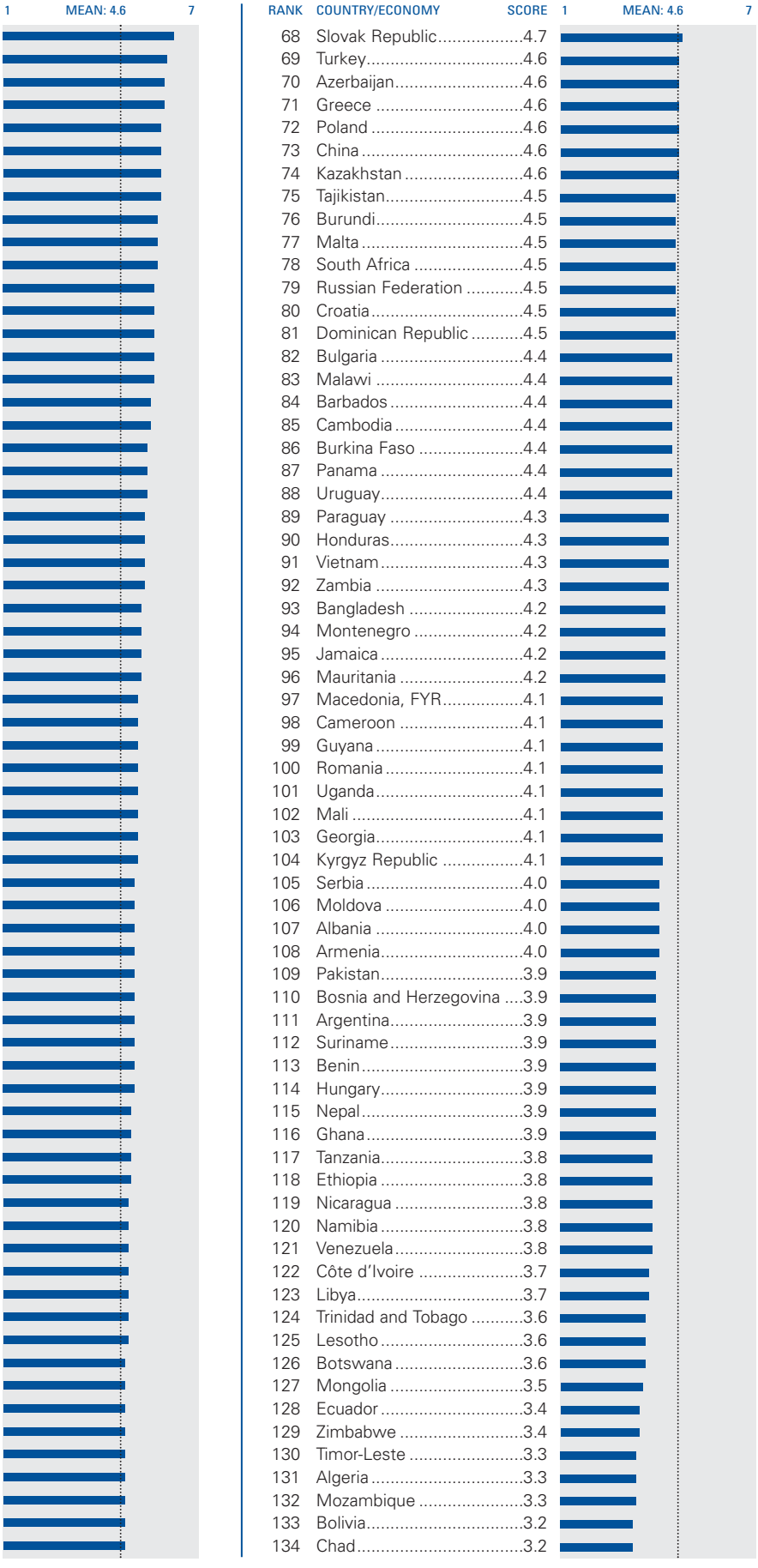


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

6.14 Degree of customer orientation

Customer orientation: Firms in your country (1 = generally treat their customers badly, 7 = are highly responsive to customers and customer retention)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Japan	6.2
2	Austria	6.0
3	Switzerland	5.9
4	Taiwan, China	5.9
5	United States	5.8
6	Denmark	5.8
7	Senegal	5.8
8	Hong Kong SAR	5.8
9	Sweden	5.7
10	Singapore	5.7
11	Belgium	5.7
12	Netherlands	5.6
13	Korea, Rep.	5.6
14	Germany	5.6
15	Canada	5.6
16	Iceland	5.6
17	Australia	5.5
18	Norway	5.5
19	Finland	5.4
20	Ireland	5.4
21	Lithuania	5.4
22	Malaysia	5.3
23	New Zealand	5.3
24	Estonia	5.3
25	France	5.3
26	Thailand	5.2
27	Egypt	5.2
28	Tunisia	5.2
29	United Arab Emirates	5.2
30	Slovenia	5.1
31	United Kingdom	5.1
32	Sri Lanka	5.1
33	Kenya	5.1
34	Jordan	5.1
35	Luxembourg	5.1
36	Cyprus	5.1
37	Philippines	5.1
38	Costa Rica	5.0
39	Colombia	5.0
40	Kuwait	5.0
41	Oman	5.0
42	Morocco	5.0
43	Spain	5.0
44	Bahrain	5.0
45	India	5.0
46	Indonesia	5.0
47	Chile	5.0
48	Mauritius	4.9
49	Guatemala	4.9
50	Ukraine	4.9
51	Saudi Arabia	4.9
52	Puerto Rico	4.8
53	Czech Republic	4.8
54	Israel	4.8
55	Mexico	4.8
56	Brazil	4.8
57	Syria	4.8
58	Italy	4.8
59	Portugal	4.7
60	El Salvador	4.7
61	Madagascar	4.7
62	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
63	Nigeria	4.7
64	Latvia	4.7
65	Peru	4.7
66	Gambia, The	4.7
67	Qatar	4.7
68	Slovak Republic	4.7
69	Turkey	4.6
70	Azerbaijan	4.6
71	Greece	4.6
72	Poland	4.6
73	China	4.6
74	Kazakhstan	4.6
75	Tajikistan	4.5
76	Burundi	4.5
77	Malta	4.5
78	South Africa	4.5
79	Russian Federation	4.5
80	Croatia	4.5
81	Dominican Republic	4.5
82	Bulgaria	4.4
83	Malawi	4.4
84	Barbados	4.4
85	Cambodia	4.4
86	Burkina Faso	4.4
87	Panama	4.4
88	Uruguay	4.4
89	Paraguay	4.3
90	Honduras	4.3
91	Vietnam	4.3
92	Zambia	4.3
93	Bangladesh	4.2
94	Montenegro	4.2
95	Jamaica	4.2
96	Mauritania	4.2
97	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
98	Cameroon	4.1
99	Guyana	4.1
100	Romania	4.1
101	Uganda	4.1
102	Mali	4.1
103	Georgia	4.1
104	Kyrgyz Republic	4.1
105	Serbia	4.0
106	Moldova	4.0
107	Albania	4.0
108	Armenia	4.0
109	Pakistan	3.9
110	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.9
111	Argentina	3.9
112	Suriname	3.9
113	Benin	3.9
114	Hungary	3.9
115	Nepal	3.9
116	Ghana	3.9
117	Tanzania	3.8
118	Ethiopia	3.8
119	Nicaragua	3.8
120	Namibia	3.8
121	Venezuela	3.8
122	Côte d'Ivoire	3.7
123	Libya	3.7
124	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6
125	Lesotho	3.6
126	Botswana	3.6
127	Mongolia	3.5
128	Ecuador	3.4
129	Zimbabwe	3.4
130	Timor-Leste	3.3
131	Algeria	3.3
132	Mozambique	3.3
133	Bolivia	3.2
134	Chad	3.2

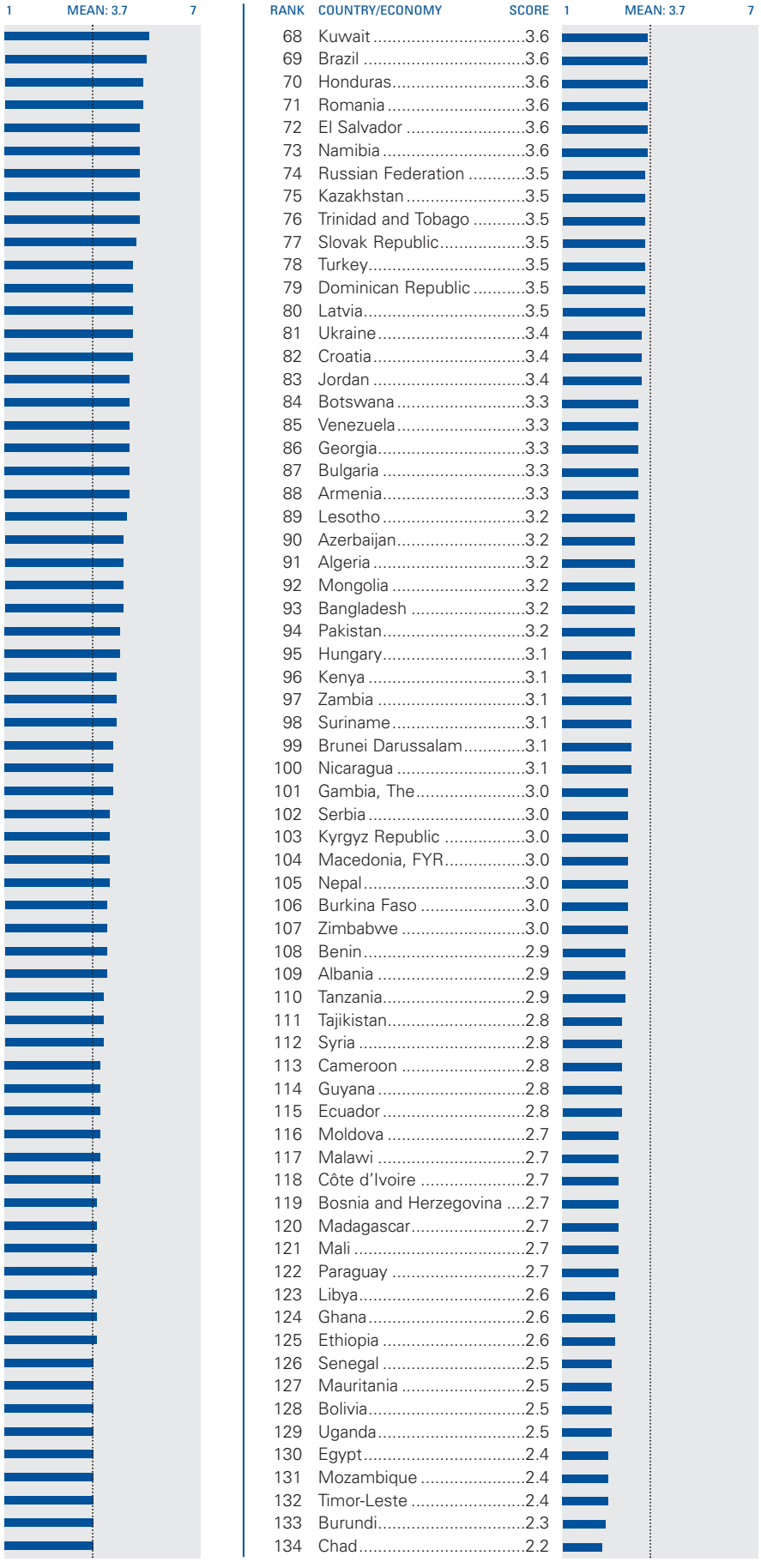


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

6.15 Buyer sophistication

Buyers in your country make purchasing decisions (1 = based solely on the lowest price, 7 = based on a sophisticated analysis of performance attributes)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	5.4
2	Japan	5.3
3	Taiwan, China	5.2
4	Hong Kong SAR	5.2
5	United States	5.1
6	Sweden	5.1
7	Austria	5.1
8	Denmark	5.1
9	Singapore	5.1
10	Korea, Rep.	5.0
11	Finland	4.9
12	Luxembourg	4.9
13	Netherlands	4.9
14	Canada	4.9
15	Norway	4.9
16	Germany	4.8
17	Belgium	4.8
18	France	4.8
19	Australia	4.8
20	Ireland	4.8
21	China	4.8
22	United Kingdom	4.7
23	Malaysia	4.6
24	Iceland	4.6
25	Indonesia	4.6
26	Cyprus	4.6
27	New Zealand	4.5
28	South Africa	4.5
29	Chile	4.4
30	Tunisia	4.4
31	Spain	4.4
32	Puerto Rico	4.3
33	Sri Lanka	4.3
34	United Arab Emirates	4.3
35	Costa Rica	4.2
36	Bahrain	4.2
37	Israel	4.2
38	India	4.2
39	Qatar	4.1
40	Italy	4.1
41	Czech Republic	4.1
42	Barbados	4.1
43	Oman	4.0
44	Thailand	4.0
45	Slovenia	4.0
46	Morocco	3.9
47	Vietnam	3.9
48	Argentina	3.9
49	Peru	3.9
50	Philippines	3.9
51	Greece	3.9
52	Mexico	3.8
53	Panama	3.8
54	Malta	3.8
55	Mauritius	3.8
56	Estonia	3.8
57	Portugal	3.8
58	Saudi Arabia	3.8
59	Guatemala	3.7
60	Poland	3.7
61	Nigeria	3.7
62	Colombia	3.7
63	Montenegro	3.7
64	Uruguay	3.7
65	Cambodia	3.7
66	Jamaica	3.7
67	Lithuania	3.7
68	Kuwait	3.6
69	Brazil	3.6
70	Honduras	3.6
71	Romania	3.6
72	El Salvador	3.6
73	Namibia	3.6
74	Russian Federation	3.5
75	Kazakhstan	3.5
76	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5
77	Slovak Republic	3.5
78	Turkey	3.5
79	Dominican Republic	3.5
80	Latvia	3.5
81	Ukraine	3.4
82	Croatia	3.4
83	Jordan	3.4
84	Botswana	3.3
85	Venezuela	3.3
86	Georgia	3.3
87	Bulgaria	3.3
88	Armenia	3.3
89	Lesotho	3.2
90	Azerbaijan	3.2
91	Algeria	3.2
92	Mongolia	3.2
93	Bangladesh	3.2
94	Pakistan	3.2
95	Hungary	3.1
96	Kenya	3.1
97	Zambia	3.1
98	Suriname	3.1
99	Brunei Darussalam	3.1
100	Nicaragua	3.1
101	Gambia, The	3.0
102	Serbia	3.0
103	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0
104	Macedonia, FYR	3.0
105	Nepal	3.0
106	Burkina Faso	3.0
107	Zimbabwe	3.0
108	Benin	2.9
109	Albania	2.9
110	Tanzania	2.9
111	Tajikistan	2.8
112	Syria	2.8
113	Cameroon	2.8
114	Guyana	2.8
115	Ecuador	2.8
116	Moldova	2.7
117	Malawi	2.7
118	Côte d'Ivoire	2.7
119	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.7
120	Madagascar	2.7
121	Mali	2.7
122	Paraguay	2.7
123	Libya	2.6
124	Ghana	2.6
125	Ethiopia	2.6
126	Senegal	2.5
127	Mauritania	2.5
128	Bolivia	2.5
129	Uganda	2.5
130	Egypt	2.4
131	Mozambique	2.4
132	Timor-Leste	2.4
133	Burundi	2.3
134	Chad	2.2



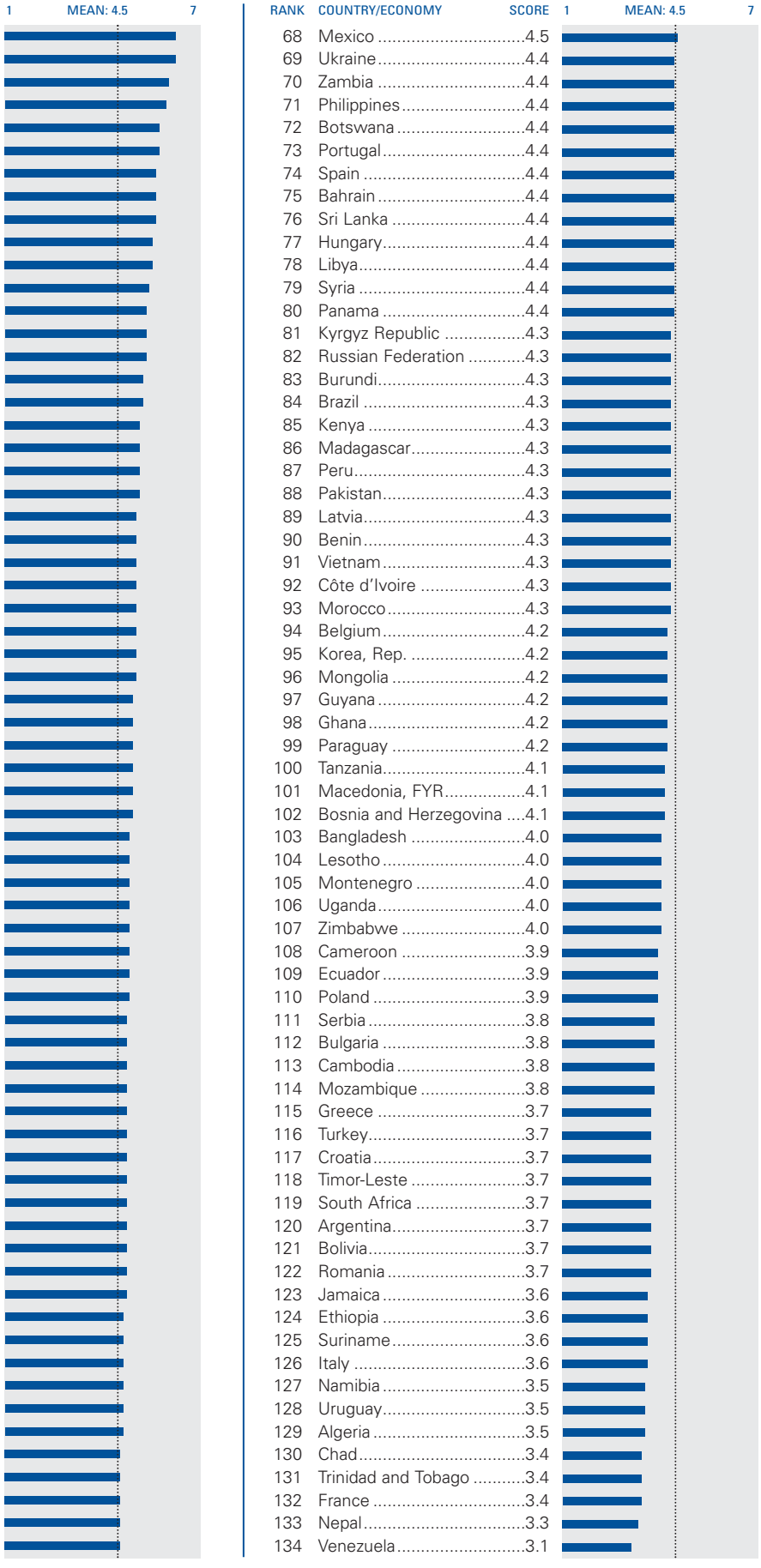
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

Section VII
Labor market efficiency

7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations

Labor-employer relations in your country are (1 = generally confrontational, 7 = generally cooperative)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Denmark	6.2
2	Singapore	6.2
3	Switzerland	6.0
4	Austria	5.9
5	Sweden	5.7
6	Japan	5.7
7	Hong Kong SAR	5.6
8	Costa Rica	5.6
9	Netherlands	5.6
10	Norway	5.5
11	Iceland	5.5
12	Taiwan, China	5.4
13	Malaysia	5.3
14	Finland	5.3
15	Gambia, The	5.3
16	United States	5.2
17	Thailand	5.2
18	United Arab Emirates	5.1
19	Indonesia	5.1
20	Luxembourg	5.1
21	Brunei Darussalam	5.1
22	Cyprus	5.0
23	Guatemala	5.0
24	Kuwait	5.0
25	Ireland	5.0
26	Oman	5.0
27	Germany	5.0
28	Mauritania	5.0
29	Moldova	5.0
30	Tunisia	4.9
31	Dominican Republic	4.9
32	New Zealand	4.9
33	Senegal	4.9
34	Canada	4.9
35	United Kingdom	4.9
36	Estonia	4.8
37	Australia	4.8
38	Qatar	4.8
39	Saudi Arabia	4.8
40	Slovak Republic	4.8
41	Barbados	4.8
42	El Salvador	4.8
43	Mauritius	4.8
44	India	4.7
45	Azerbaijan	4.7
46	Albania	4.7
47	Jordan	4.7
48	Georgia	4.7
49	Israel	4.7
50	Egypt	4.7
51	Chile	4.7
52	Malta	4.7
53	Colombia	4.7
54	Nicaragua	4.7
55	Burkina Faso	4.7
56	Mali	4.7
57	Czech Republic	4.6
58	Armenia	4.6
59	Honduras	4.6
60	Malawi	4.6
61	Tajikistan	4.6
62	Lithuania	4.6
63	Kazakhstan	4.5
64	Puerto Rico	4.5
65	China	4.5
66	Slovenia	4.5
67	Nigeria	4.5
68	Mexico	4.5
69	Ukraine	4.4
70	Zambia	4.4
71	Philippines	4.4
72	Botswana	4.4
73	Portugal	4.4
74	Spain	4.4
75	Bahrain	4.4
76	Sri Lanka	4.4
77	Hungary	4.4
78	Libya	4.4
79	Syria	4.4
80	Panama	4.4
81	Kyrgyz Republic	4.3
82	Russian Federation	4.3
83	Burundi	4.3
84	Brazil	4.3
85	Kenya	4.3
86	Madagascar	4.3
87	Peru	4.3
88	Pakistan	4.3
89	Latvia	4.3
90	Benin	4.3
91	Vietnam	4.3
92	Côte d'Ivoire	4.3
93	Morocco	4.3
94	Belgium	4.2
95	Korea, Rep.	4.2
96	Mongolia	4.2
97	Guyana	4.2
98	Ghana	4.2
99	Paraguay	4.2
100	Tanzania	4.1
101	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
102	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.1
103	Bangladesh	4.0
104	Lesotho	4.0
105	Montenegro	4.0
106	Uganda	4.0
107	Zimbabwe	4.0
108	Cameroon	3.9
109	Ecuador	3.9
110	Poland	3.9
111	Serbia	3.8
112	Bulgaria	3.8
113	Cambodia	3.8
114	Mozambique	3.8
115	Greece	3.7
116	Turkey	3.7
117	Croatia	3.7
118	Timor-Leste	3.7
119	South Africa	3.7
120	Argentina	3.7
121	Bolivia	3.7
122	Romania	3.7
123	Jamaica	3.6
124	Ethiopia	3.6
125	Suriname	3.6
126	Italy	3.6
127	Namibia	3.5
128	Uruguay	3.5
129	Algeria	3.5
130	Chad	3.4
131	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4
132	France	3.4
133	Nepal	3.3
134	Venezuela	3.1

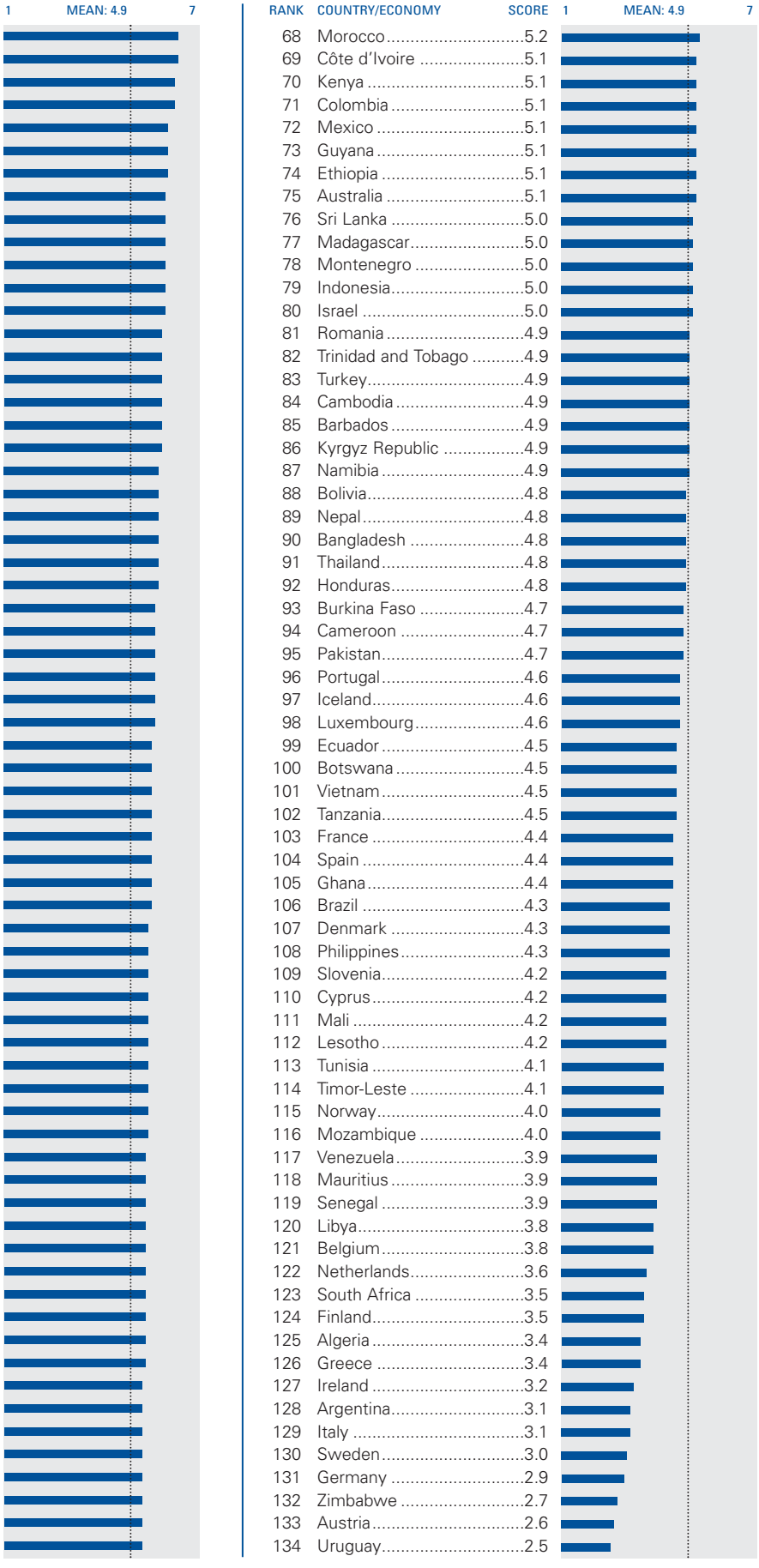


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

7.02 Flexibility of wage determination

In your country, wages are (1 = set by a centralized bargaining process, 7 = up to each individual company)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	6.3
2	Uganda	6.3
3	Estonia	6.2
4	Singapore	6.2
5	Latvia	6.0
6	Chile	6.0
7	Czech Republic	6.0
8	United Arab Emirates	5.9
9	Lithuania	5.9
10	United States	5.9
11	Qatar	5.9
12	Taiwan, China	5.9
13	Bahrain	5.9
14	Japan	5.8
15	Burundi	5.8
16	Slovak Republic	5.8
17	Georgia	5.8
18	El Salvador	5.8
19	Gambia, The	5.8
20	Kuwait	5.7
21	Mongolia	5.7
22	Macedonia, FYR	5.7
23	United Kingdom	5.7
24	Canada	5.7
25	Switzerland	5.7
26	Bulgaria	5.6
27	Benin	5.6
28	Peru	5.6
29	New Zealand	5.6
30	Poland	5.6
31	Jordan	5.6
32	Saudi Arabia	5.5
33	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.5
34	Armenia	5.5
35	Mauritania	5.5
36	Brunei Darussalam	5.5
37	Nigeria	5.5
38	Nicaragua	5.5
39	Guatemala	5.5
40	Zambia	5.4
41	Malawi	5.4
42	Malaysia	5.4
43	Korea, Rep.	5.4
44	Kazakhstan	5.4
45	Albania	5.4
46	Chad	5.4
47	Serbia	5.4
48	Dominican Republic	5.4
49	Azerbaijan	5.4
50	Puerto Rico	5.3
51	Suriname	5.3
52	China	5.3
53	Moldova	5.3
54	India	5.3
55	Costa Rica	5.3
56	Russian Federation	5.3
57	Croatia	5.3
58	Oman	5.3
59	Paraguay	5.3
60	Malta	5.2
61	Ukraine	5.2
62	Egypt	5.2
63	Jamaica	5.2
64	Tajikistan	5.2
65	Syria	5.2
66	Panama	5.2
67	Hungary	5.2
68	Morocco	5.2
69	Côte d'Ivoire	5.1
70	Kenya	5.1
71	Colombia	5.1
72	Mexico	5.1
73	Guyana	5.1
74	Ethiopia	5.1
75	Australia	5.1
76	Sri Lanka	5.0
77	Madagascar	5.0
78	Montenegro	5.0
79	Indonesia	5.0
80	Israel	5.0
81	Romania	4.9
82	Trinidad and Tobago	4.9
83	Turkey	4.9
84	Cambodia	4.9
85	Barbados	4.9
86	Kyrgyz Republic	4.9
87	Namibia	4.9
88	Bolivia	4.8
89	Nepal	4.8
90	Bangladesh	4.8
91	Thailand	4.8
92	Honduras	4.8
93	Burkina Faso	4.7
94	Cameroon	4.7
95	Pakistan	4.7
96	Portugal	4.6
97	Iceland	4.6
98	Luxembourg	4.6
99	Ecuador	4.5
100	Botswana	4.5
101	Vietnam	4.5
102	Tanzania	4.5
103	France	4.4
104	Spain	4.4
105	Ghana	4.4
106	Brazil	4.3
107	Denmark	4.3
108	Philippines	4.3
109	Slovenia	4.2
110	Cyprus	4.2
111	Mali	4.2
112	Lesotho	4.2
113	Tunisia	4.1
114	Timor-Leste	4.1
115	Norway	4.0
116	Mozambique	4.0
117	Venezuela	3.9
118	Mauritius	3.9
119	Senegal	3.9
120	Libya	3.8
121	Belgium	3.8
122	Netherlands	3.6
123	South Africa	3.5
124	Finland	3.5
125	Algeria	3.4
126	Greece	3.4
127	Ireland	3.2
128	Argentina	3.1
129	Italy	3.1
130	Sweden	3.0
131	Germany	2.9
132	Zimbabwe	2.7
133	Austria	2.6
134	Uruguay	2.5

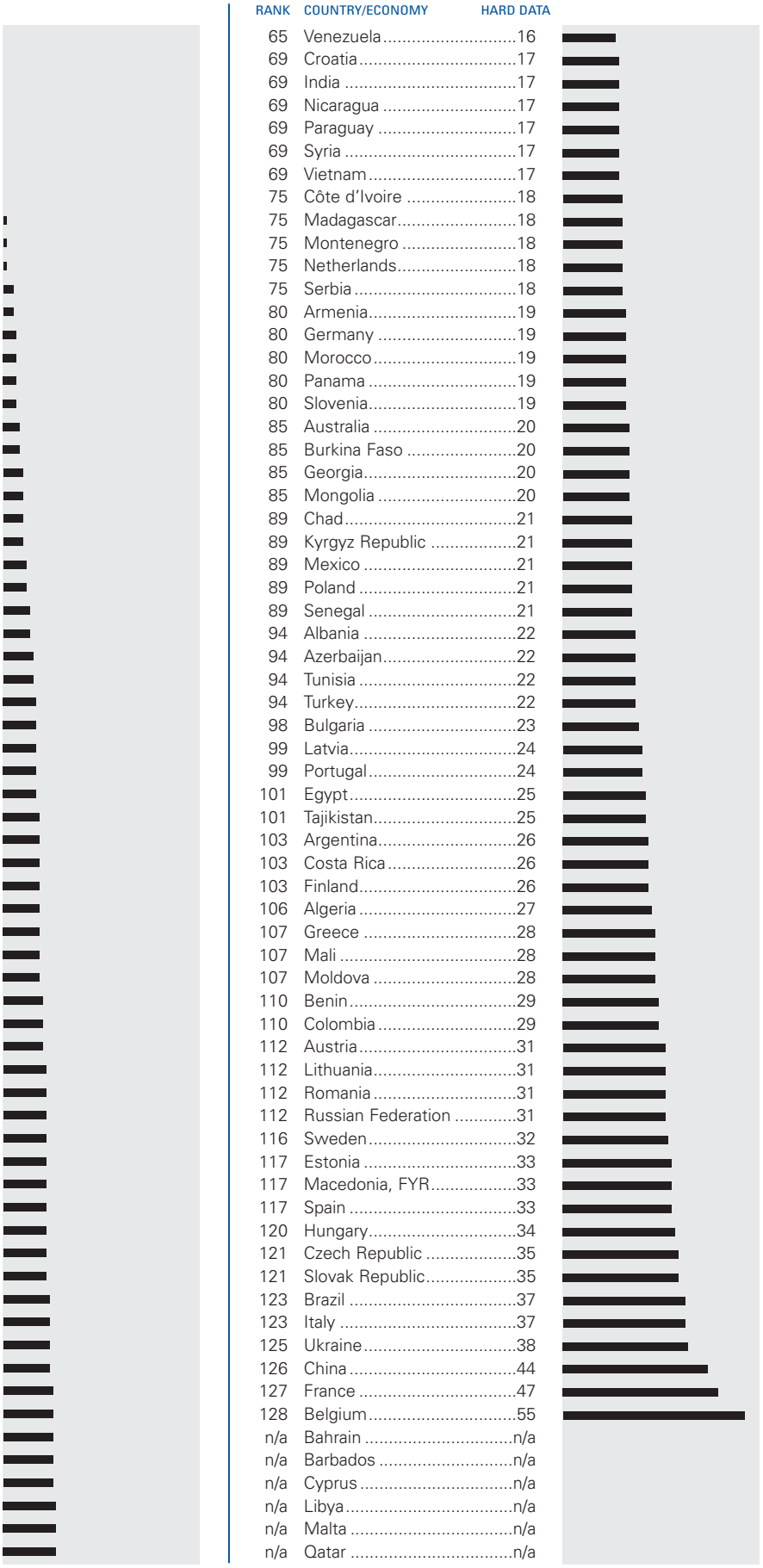


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

7.03 Non-wage labor costs (hard data)

This variable estimates social security payments and payroll taxes associated with hiring an employee in fiscal year 2006, expressed as a percentage of the worker's salary | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Bangladesh	0
1	Botswana	0
1	Cambodia	0
1	Ethiopia	0
1	Lesotho	0
1	Namibia	0
1	Suriname	0
1	Timor-Leste	0
9	Denmark	1
9	Malawi	1
9	New Zealand	1
12	Chile	3
12	Trinidad and Tobago	3
14	Kenya	4
14	Mozambique	4
14	South Africa	4
14	Zimbabwe	4
18	Brunei Darussalam	5
18	Hong Kong SAR	5
20	Israel	6
20	Mauritius	6
20	Thailand	6
20	Uruguay	6
24	Burundi	7
24	Philippines	7
26	Guyana	8
26	United States	8
28	Nigeria	9
28	Zambia	9
30	Honduras	10
30	Indonesia	10
30	Nepal	10
30	Peru	10
30	Uganda	10
35	Gambia, The	11
35	Ireland	11
35	Jordan	11
35	Kuwait	11
35	Oman	11
35	Pakistan	11
35	Saudi Arabia	11
35	United Kingdom	11
43	Ecuador	12
43	Iceland	12
43	Jamaica	12
46	Canada	13
46	Ghana	13
46	Guatemala	13
46	Japan	13
46	Korea, Rep.	13
46	Luxembourg	13
46	Puerto Rico	13
46	Singapore	13
46	Taiwan, China	13
46	United Arab Emirates	13
56	Bolivia	14
56	Dominican Republic	14
56	Kazakhstan	14
56	Norway	14
60	Bosnia and Herzegovina	15
60	El Salvador	15
60	Malaysia	15
60	Sri Lanka	15
60	Switzerland	15
65	Cameroon	16
65	Mauritania	16
65	Tanzania	16
65	Venezuela	16
69	Croatia	17
69	India	17
69	Nicaragua	17
69	Paraguay	17
69	Syria	17
69	Vietnam	17
75	Côte d'Ivoire	18
75	Madagascar	18
75	Montenegro	18
75	Netherlands	18
75	Serbia	18
80	Armenia	19
80	Germany	19
80	Morocco	19
80	Panama	19
80	Slovenia	19
85	Australia	20
85	Burkina Faso	20
85	Georgia	20
85	Mongolia	20
89	Chad	21
89	Kyrgyz Republic	21
89	Mexico	21
89	Poland	21
89	Senegal	21
94	Albania	22
94	Azerbaijan	22
94	Tunisia	22
94	Turkey	22
98	Bulgaria	23
99	Latvia	24
99	Portugal	24
101	Egypt	25
101	Tajikistan	25
103	Argentina	26
103	Costa Rica	26
103	Finland	26
106	Algeria	27
107	Greece	28
107	Mali	28
107	Moldova	28
110	Benin	29
110	Colombia	29
112	Austria	31
112	Lithuania	31
112	Romania	31
112	Russian Federation	31
116	Sweden	32
117	Estonia	33
117	Macedonia, FYR	33
117	Spain	33
120	Hungary	34
121	Czech Republic	35
121	Slovak Republic	35
123	Brazil	37
123	Italy	37
125	Ukraine	38
126	China	44
127	France	47
128	Belgium	55
n/a	Bahrain	n/a
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a
n/a	Qatar	n/a



SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2008*

7.04 Rigidity of employment (hard data)

Rigidity of Employment Index on a 0–100 (worst) scale | 2007

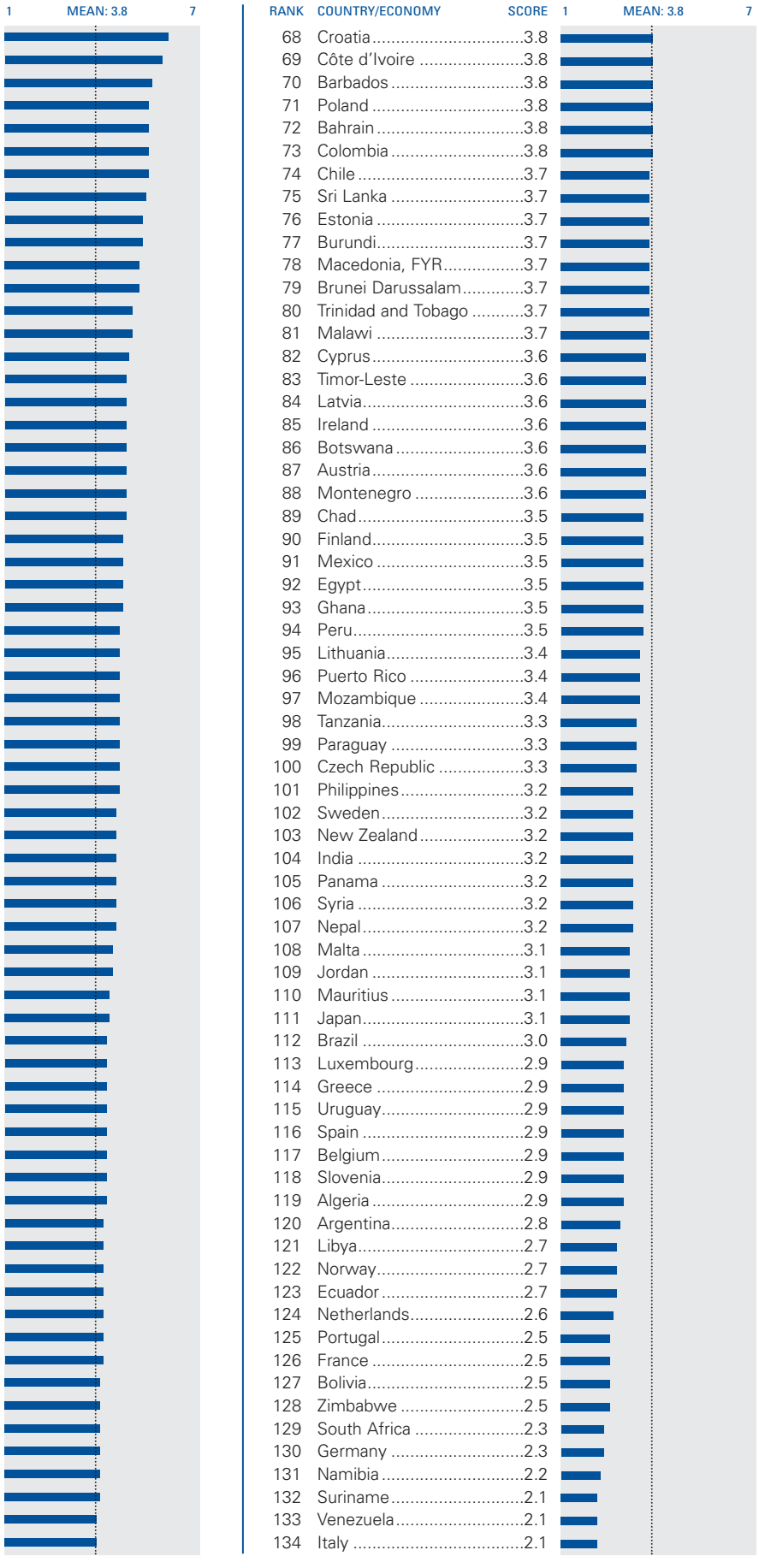
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Hong Kong SAR	0
1	Singapore	0
1	United States	0
4	Australia	3
4	Uganda	3
6	Canada	4
6	Jamaica	4
8	Brunei Darussalam	7
8	Georgia	7
8	New Zealand	7
8	Nigeria	7
8	Trinidad and Tobago	7
8	United Kingdom	7
14	Denmark	10
14	Malaysia	10
16	Kuwait	13
16	Saudi Arabia	13
18	Ireland	17
18	Japan	17
18	Switzerland	17
21	Thailand	18
22	Belgium	20
22	Botswana	20
22	Kazakhstan	20
22	Namibia	20
22	United Arab Emirates	20
27	Kenya	21
27	Puerto Rico	21
29	Gambia, The	23
29	Mauritius	23
29	Suriname	23
32	Chile	24
32	China	24
32	El Salvador	24
32	Guyana	24
32	Israel	24
32	Lesotho	24
32	Oman	24
39	Malawi	25
40	Colombia	27
40	Egypt	27
40	Nicaragua	27
40	Sri Lanka	27
40	Vietnam	27
45	Guatemala	28
45	Iceland	28
47	Bulgaria	29
48	Hungary	30
48	India	30
48	Jordan	30
51	Armenia	31
51	Czech Republic	31
51	Uruguay	31
54	Costa Rica	32
54	Dominican Republic	32
56	Zimbabwe	33
57	Ethiopia	34
57	Mongolia	34
57	Timor-Leste	34
57	Zambia	34
61	Albania	35
61	Bangladesh	35
61	Philippines	35
64	Slovak Republic	36
65	Austria	37
65	Ghana	37
65	Korea, Rep.	37
65	Poland	37
65	Syria	37
70	Azerbaijan	38
70	Côte d'Ivoire	38
70	Italy	38
70	Kyrgyz Republic	38
70	Mali	38
70	Moldova	38
70	Montenegro	38
77	Sweden	39
78	Benin	40
79	Argentina	41
79	Burundi	41
81	Netherlands	42
81	South Africa	42
81	Turkey	42
84	Honduras	43
84	Latvia	43
84	Pakistan	43
87	Germany	44
87	Indonesia	44
87	Russian Federation	44
90	Cambodia	45
90	Mauritania	45
90	Ukraine	45
93	Bosnia and Herzegovina	46
93	Brazil	46
93	Cameroon	46
93	Chad	46
93	Serbia	46
98	Norway	47
99	Algeria	48
99	Finland	48
99	Lithuania	48
99	Mexico	48
99	Portugal	48
104	Taiwan, China	49
104	Tunisia	49
106	Croatia	50
106	Macedonia, FYR	50
108	Ecuador	51
108	Tajikistan	51
110	Nepal	52
111	Mozambique	54
112	Greece	55
112	Peru	55
114	France	56
114	Spain	56
116	Estonia	58
117	Paraguay	59
118	Burkina Faso	61
118	Senegal	61
120	Luxembourg	62
121	Madagascar	63
121	Morocco	63
121	Slovenia	63
121	Tanzania	63
125	Romania	66
126	Panama	69
127	Bolivia	79
127	Venezuela	79
n/a	Bahrain	n/a
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a
n/a	Qatar	n/a

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2008*

7.05 Hiring and firing practices

The hiring and firing of workers is (1 = impeded by regulations, 7 = flexibly determined by employers)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Denmark	6.0
2	Singapore	5.8
3	Switzerland	5.5
4	Kazakhstan	5.4
5	Georgia	5.4
6	United States	5.4
7	Hong Kong SAR	5.4
8	Iceland	5.3
9	Azerbaijan	5.2
10	Nigeria	5.2
11	Ukraine	5.1
12	Uganda	5.1
13	Tajikistan	4.9
14	Kyrgyz Republic	4.9
15	Costa Rica	4.8
16	Armenia	4.7
17	United Arab Emirates	4.7
18	Mongolia	4.7
19	Indonesia	4.7
20	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.7
21	Kenya	4.7
22	Gambia, The	4.7
23	Russian Federation	4.6
24	Nicaragua	4.6
25	Taiwan, China	4.6
26	El Salvador	4.6
27	Albania	4.5
28	Zambia	4.5
29	Bangladesh	4.5
30	Canada	4.5
31	Pakistan	4.5
32	Serbia	4.5
33	Moldova	4.5
34	Guyana	4.5
35	Bulgaria	4.4
36	Israel	4.4
37	Dominican Republic	4.4
38	Mali	4.4
39	Thailand	4.4
40	Vietnam	4.4
41	Guatemala	4.3
42	Malaysia	4.3
43	Senegal	4.2
44	Saudi Arabia	4.2
45	Korea, Rep.	4.1
46	Australia	4.1
47	Cambodia	4.1
48	Qatar	4.1
49	Tunisia	4.1
50	Kuwait	4.1
51	Turkey	4.1
52	Madagascar	4.1
53	China	4.0
54	Honduras	4.0
55	Burkina Faso	4.0
56	Cameroon	4.0
57	Benin	4.0
58	Oman	4.0
59	Romania	4.0
60	Morocco	3.9
61	United Kingdom	3.9
62	Ethiopia	3.9
63	Mauritania	3.9
64	Lesotho	3.9
65	Slovak Republic	3.9
66	Jamaica	3.8
67	Hungary	3.8
68	Croatia	3.8
69	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8
70	Barbados	3.8
71	Poland	3.8
72	Bahrain	3.8
73	Colombia	3.8
74	Chile	3.7
75	Sri Lanka	3.7
76	Estonia	3.7
77	Burundi	3.7
78	Macedonia, FYR	3.7
79	Brunei Darussalam	3.7
80	Trinidad and Tobago	3.7
81	Malawi	3.7
82	Cyprus	3.6
83	Timor-Leste	3.6
84	Latvia	3.6
85	Ireland	3.6
86	Botswana	3.6
87	Austria	3.6
88	Montenegro	3.6
89	Chad	3.5
90	Finland	3.5
91	Mexico	3.5
92	Egypt	3.5
93	Ghana	3.5
94	Peru	3.5
95	Lithuania	3.4
96	Puerto Rico	3.4
97	Mozambique	3.4
98	Tanzania	3.3
99	Paraguay	3.3
100	Czech Republic	3.3
101	Philippines	3.2
102	Sweden	3.2
103	New Zealand	3.2
104	India	3.2
105	Panama	3.2
106	Syria	3.2
107	Nepal	3.2
108	Malta	3.1
109	Jordan	3.1
110	Mauritius	3.1
111	Japan	3.1
112	Brazil	3.0
113	Luxembourg	2.9
114	Greece	2.9
115	Uruguay	2.9
116	Spain	2.9
117	Belgium	2.9
118	Slovenia	2.9
119	Algeria	2.9
120	Argentina	2.8
121	Libya	2.7
122	Norway	2.7
123	Ecuador	2.7
124	Netherlands	2.6
125	Portugal	2.5
126	France	2.5
127	Bolivia	2.5
128	Zimbabwe	2.5
129	South Africa	2.3
130	Germany	2.3
131	Namibia	2.2
132	Suriname	2.1
133	Venezuela	2.1
134	Italy	2.1



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

7.06 Firing costs (hard data)

Firing costs (in weeks of wages) | 2007

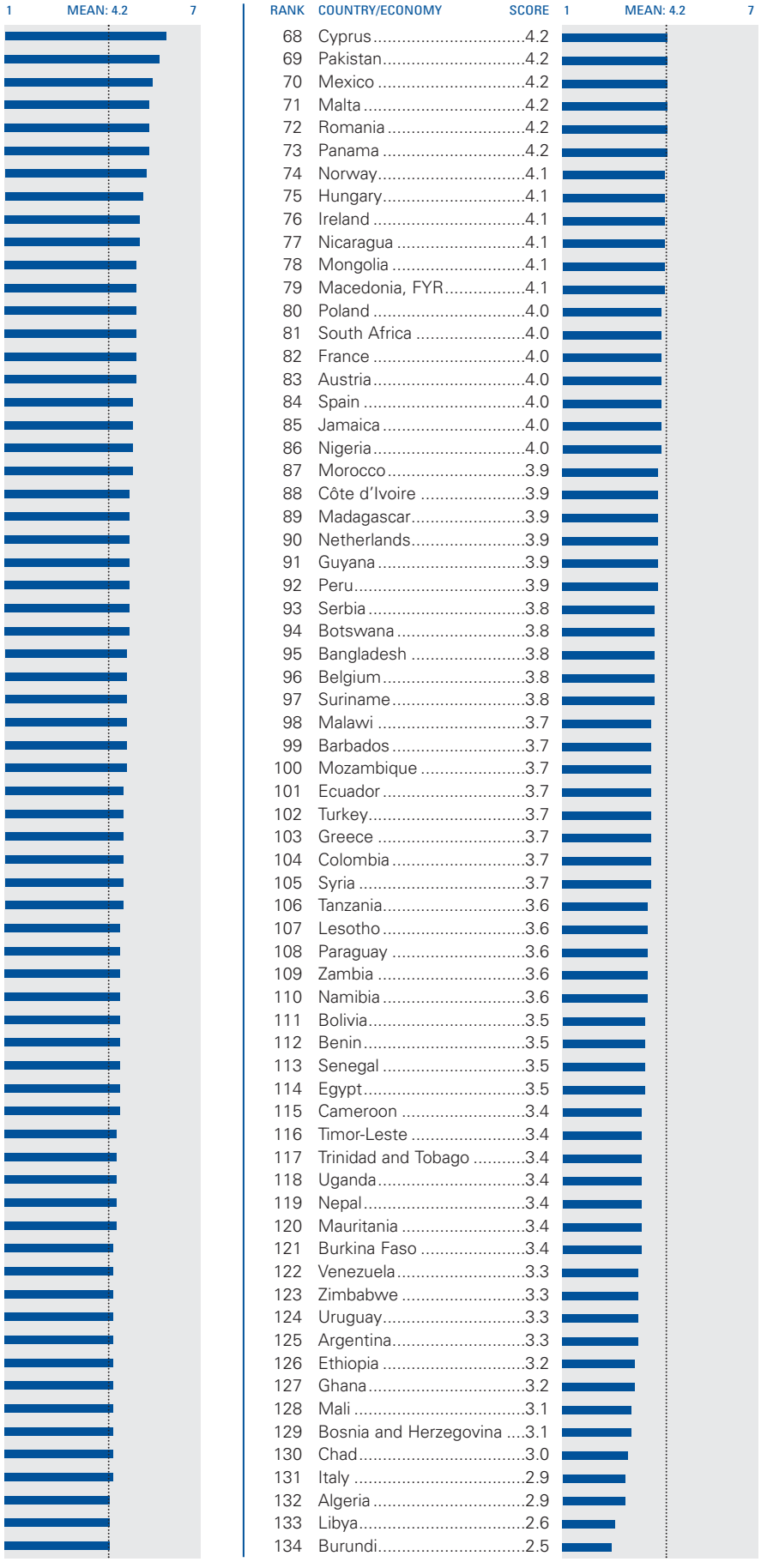
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Denmark	0
1	New Zealand	0
1	Puerto Rico	0
1	United States	0
5	Austria	2
5	Italy	2
7	Australia	4
7	Brunei Darussalam	4
7	Georgia	4
7	Japan	4
7	Jordan	4
7	Oman	4
7	Singapore	4
14	Romania	8
15	Bulgaria	9
15	Gambia, The	9
15	Kazakhstan	9
15	Mongolia	9
19	Armenia	13
19	Iceland	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	Azerbaijan	22
35	Czech Republic	22
35	Tajikistan	22
35	United Kingdom	22
39	Greece	24
39	Ireland	24
39	Namibia	24
39	Nicaragua	24
39	South Africa	24
44	Serbia	25
45	Burundi	26
45	Finland	26
45	Macedonia, FYR	26
45	Suriname	26
45	Sweden	26
50	Canada	28
51	Lithuania	30
51	Madagascar	30
53	Bosnia and Herzegovina	31
53	Mali	31
53	Mauritania	31
53	Uruguay	31
57	France	32
57	Tanzania	32
59	Cameroon	33
60	Burkina Faso	34
61	Costa Rica	35
61	Estonia	35
61	Hungary	35
61	Mauritius	35
65	Benin	36
65	Chad	36
67	Brazil	37
67	Moldova	37
69	Senegal	38
70	Cambodia	39
70	Croatia	39
70	Luxembourg	39
70	Montenegro	39
74	Ethiopia	40
74	Slovenia	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	Jamaica	61
91	Hong Kong SAR	62
92	Trinidad and Tobago	67
93	Germany	69
94	Honduras	74
95	Malaysia	75
96	Kuwait	78
97	Saudi Arabia	80
97	Syria	80
99	Malawi	84
99	United Arab Emirates	84
101	Morocco	85
102	El Salvador	86
103	Vietnam	87
104	Dominican Republic	88
105	Botswana	90
105	Nepal	90
105	Pakistan	90
108	China	91
108	Israel	91
108	Korea, Rep.	91
108	Philippines	91
108	Taiwan, China	91
113	Portugal	95
113	Turkey	95
115	Guatemala	101
116	Bangladesh	104
117	Indonesia	108
118	Paraguay	113
119	Egypt	132
120	Ecuador	135
121	Argentina	139
122	Mozambique	143
123	Sri Lanka	169
124	Ghana	178
124	Zambia	178
126	Zimbabwe	446
127	Bolivia	not possible
127	Venezuela	not possible
n/a	Bahrain	n/a
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a
n/a	Qatar	n/a

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2008*

7.07 Pay and productivity

In your country, pay is (1 = not related to worker productivity, 7 = strongly related to worker productivity)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	5.9
2	Singapore	5.7
3	Slovak Republic	5.5
4	Taiwan, China	5.4
5	Switzerland	5.4
6	Malaysia	5.4
7	United States	5.3
8	Estonia	5.2
9	China	5.1
10	Albania	5.1
11	Russian Federation	5.0
12	Japan	5.0
13	Czech Republic	5.0
14	Korea, Rep.	5.0
15	Moldova	5.0
16	Ukraine	5.0
17	Vietnam	4.9
18	Indonesia	4.9
19	Qatar	4.9
20	United Arab Emirates	4.9
21	Chile	4.8
22	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
23	Lithuania	4.8
24	Denmark	4.8
25	New Zealand	4.8
26	Australia	4.8
27	Tajikistan	4.8
28	Puerto Rico	4.7
29	Iceland	4.7
30	Latvia	4.7
31	Canada	4.7
32	United Kingdom	4.7
33	Kazakhstan	4.7
34	Oman	4.6
35	Gambia, The	4.6
36	Kyrgyz Republic	4.6
37	Slovenia	4.6
38	Costa Rica	4.6
39	Georgia	4.6
40	Saudi Arabia	4.5
41	Guatemala	4.5
42	Bulgaria	4.5
43	Thailand	4.5
44	Portugal	4.5
45	India	4.5
46	Azerbaijan	4.5
47	Armenia	4.5
48	Kenya	4.5
49	Israel	4.4
50	Dominican Republic	4.4
51	Germany	4.4
52	El Salvador	4.4
53	Sri Lanka	4.4
54	Bahrain	4.3
55	Honduras	4.3
56	Tunisia	4.3
57	Philippines	4.3
58	Montenegro	4.3
59	Sweden	4.3
60	Finland	4.3
61	Kuwait	4.3
62	Croatia	4.3
63	Jordan	4.3
64	Cambodia	4.3
65	Mauritius	4.2
66	Brazil	4.2
67	Luxembourg	4.2
68	Cyprus	4.2
69	Pakistan	4.2
70	Mexico	4.2
71	Malta	4.2
72	Romania	4.2
73	Panama	4.2
74	Norway	4.1
75	Hungary	4.1
76	Ireland	4.1
77	Nicaragua	4.1
78	Mongolia	4.1
79	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
80	Poland	4.0
81	South Africa	4.0
82	France	4.0
83	Austria	4.0
84	Spain	4.0
85	Jamaica	4.0
86	Nigeria	4.0
87	Morocco	3.9
88	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9
89	Madagascar	3.9
90	Netherlands	3.9
91	Guyana	3.9
92	Peru	3.9
93	Serbia	3.8
94	Botswana	3.8
95	Bangladesh	3.8
96	Belgium	3.8
97	Suriname	3.8
98	Malawi	3.7
99	Barbados	3.7
100	Mozambique	3.7
101	Ecuador	3.7
102	Turkey	3.7
103	Greece	3.7
104	Colombia	3.7
105	Syria	3.7
106	Tanzania	3.6
107	Lesotho	3.6
108	Paraguay	3.6
109	Zambia	3.6
110	Namibia	3.6
111	Bolivia	3.5
112	Benin	3.5
113	Senegal	3.5
114	Egypt	3.5
115	Cameroon	3.4
116	Timor-Leste	3.4
117	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4
118	Uganda	3.4
119	Nepal	3.4
120	Mauritania	3.4
121	Burkina Faso	3.4
122	Venezuela	3.3
123	Zimbabwe	3.3
124	Uruguay	3.3
125	Argentina	3.3
126	Ethiopia	3.2
127	Ghana	3.2
128	Mali	3.1
129	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1
130	Chad	3.0
131	Italy	2.9
132	Algeria	2.9
133	Libya	2.6
134	Burundi	2.5

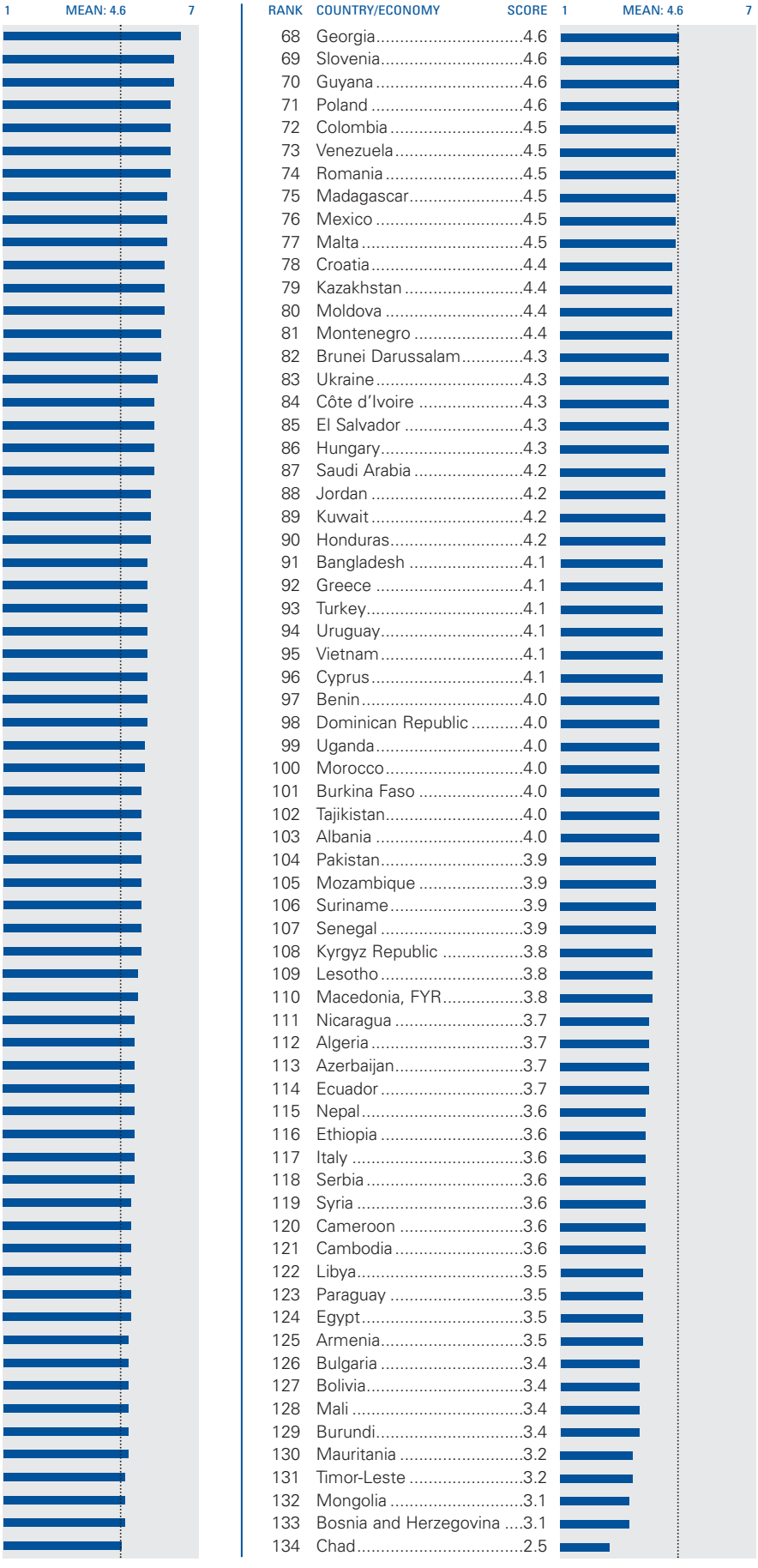


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

7.08 Reliance on professional management

Senior management positions in your country are (1 = usually held by relatives or friends without regard to merit, 7 = mostly held by professional managers chosen for their superior qualification)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	6.4
2	New Zealand	6.2
3	Denmark	6.2
4	Australia	6.1
5	Norway	6.1
6	Finland	6.1
7	Netherlands	6.1
8	Singapore	6.0
9	Germany	6.0
10	United States	6.0
11	Canada	5.9
12	Ireland	5.9
13	Switzerland	5.9
14	Austria	5.8
15	Iceland	5.8
16	South Africa	5.7
17	Japan	5.6
18	Chile	5.6
19	United Kingdom	5.6
20	Belgium	5.6
21	France	5.5
22	Malaysia	5.5
23	Estonia	5.5
24	India	5.4
25	Brazil	5.4
26	Israel	5.4
27	Hong Kong SAR	5.4
28	Puerto Rico	5.4
29	Czech Republic	5.4
30	Zimbabwe	5.4
31	Luxembourg	5.4
32	Gambia, The	5.3
33	Spain	5.3
34	Slovak Republic	5.2
35	Taiwan, China	5.2
36	Barbados	5.2
37	Malawi	5.2
38	Botswana	5.2
39	Namibia	5.2
40	Philippines	5.2
41	Costa Rica	5.2
42	Korea, Rep.	5.1
43	Sri Lanka	5.1
44	Oman	5.0
45	Ghana	5.0
46	China	5.0
47	Indonesia	5.0
48	Qatar	5.0
49	Bahrain	5.0
50	Nigeria	5.0
51	Latvia	5.0
52	United Arab Emirates	4.9
53	Zambia	4.9
54	Argentina	4.9
55	Trinidad and Tobago	4.9
56	Kenya	4.9
57	Peru	4.9
58	Russian Federation	4.8
59	Thailand	4.8
60	Tanzania	4.8
61	Portugal	4.8
62	Guatemala	4.8
63	Jamaica	4.8
64	Tunisia	4.7
65	Lithuania	4.7
66	Mauritius	4.7
67	Panama	4.6
68	Georgia	4.6
69	Slovenia	4.6
70	Guyana	4.6
71	Poland	4.6
72	Colombia	4.5
73	Venezuela	4.5
74	Romania	4.5
75	Madagascar	4.5
76	Mexico	4.5
77	Malta	4.5
78	Croatia	4.4
79	Kazakhstan	4.4
80	Moldova	4.4
81	Montenegro	4.4
82	Brunei Darussalam	4.3
83	Ukraine	4.3
84	Côte d'Ivoire	4.3
85	El Salvador	4.3
86	Hungary	4.3
87	Saudi Arabia	4.2
88	Jordan	4.2
89	Kuwait	4.2
90	Honduras	4.2
91	Bangladesh	4.1
92	Greece	4.1
93	Turkey	4.1
94	Uruguay	4.1
95	Vietnam	4.1
96	Cyprus	4.1
97	Benin	4.0
98	Dominican Republic	4.0
99	Uganda	4.0
100	Morocco	4.0
101	Burkina Faso	4.0
102	Tajikistan	4.0
103	Albania	4.0
104	Pakistan	3.9
105	Mozambique	3.9
106	Suriname	3.9
107	Senegal	3.9
108	Kyrgyz Republic	3.8
109	Lesotho	3.8
110	Macedonia, FYR	3.8
111	Nicaragua	3.7
112	Algeria	3.7
113	Azerbaijan	3.7
114	Ecuador	3.7
115	Nepal	3.6
116	Ethiopia	3.6
117	Italy	3.6
118	Serbia	3.6
119	Syria	3.6
120	Cameroon	3.6
121	Cambodia	3.6
122	Libya	3.5
123	Paraguay	3.5
124	Egypt	3.5
125	Armenia	3.5
126	Bulgaria	3.4
127	Bolivia	3.4
128	Mali	3.4
129	Burundi	3.4
130	Mauritania	3.2
131	Timor-Leste	3.2
132	Mongolia	3.1
133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1
134	Chad	2.5

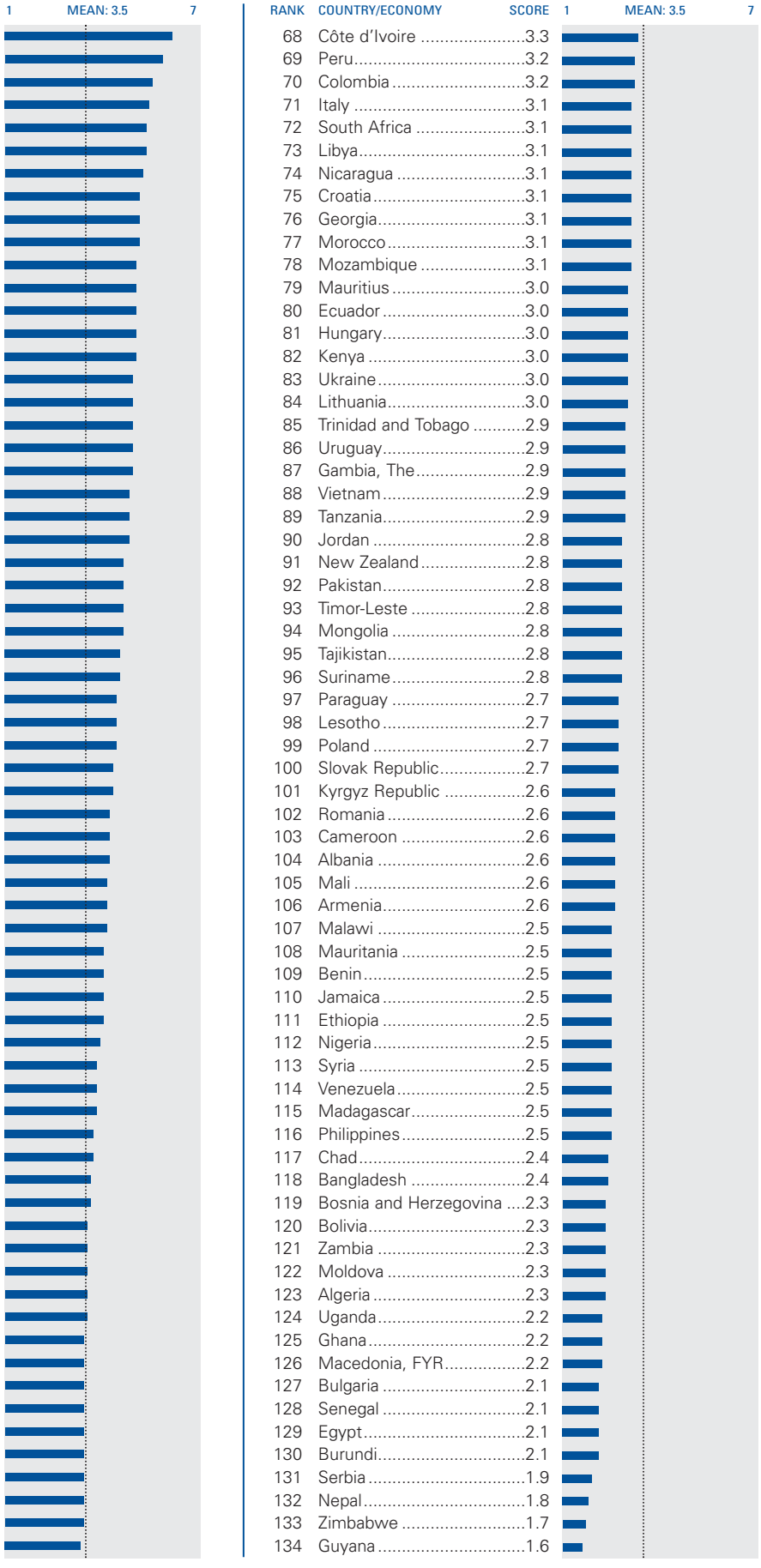


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

7.09 Brain drain

Your country's talented people (1 = normally leave to pursue opportunities in other countries, 7 = almost always remain in the country)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	6.1
2	United Arab Emirates	5.8
3	Qatar	5.5
4	Norway	5.4
5	Switzerland	5.3
6	Chile	5.3
7	Finland	5.2
8	Iceland	5.1
9	Kuwait	5.1
10	Ireland	5.1
11	Netherlands	5.0
12	Hong Kong SAR	5.0
13	Singapore	5.0
14	Japan	5.0
15	Costa Rica	5.0
16	Saudi Arabia	4.9
17	Denmark	4.9
18	Sweden	4.9
19	Indonesia	4.9
20	Canada	4.9
21	Panama	4.8
22	Austria	4.8
23	Bahrain	4.8
24	Belgium	4.6
25	United Kingdom	4.6
26	Germany	4.6
27	Taiwan, China	4.6
28	Spain	4.5
29	Malaysia	4.5
30	Brunei Darussalam	4.4
31	Thailand	4.4
32	Oman	4.4
33	Korea, Rep.	4.3
34	Brazil	4.3
35	Luxembourg	4.2
36	China	4.2
37	Israel	4.2
38	Australia	4.1
39	Cyprus	4.1
40	Guatemala	4.1
41	France	4.0
42	Barbados	4.0
43	Czech Republic	4.0
44	Russian Federation	4.0
45	Slovenia	3.9
46	Estonia	3.8
47	Malta	3.8
48	Tunisia	3.8
49	India	3.7
50	Botswana	3.7
51	Honduras	3.6
52	Portugal	3.6
53	Azerbaijan	3.5
54	Sri Lanka	3.5
55	Cambodia	3.5
56	Latvia	3.5
57	Kazakhstan	3.5
58	Burkina Faso	3.4
59	Argentina	3.4
60	Namibia	3.4
61	Dominican Republic	3.4
62	El Salvador	3.4
63	Greece	3.4
64	Mexico	3.4
65	Montenegro	3.4
66	Puerto Rico	3.4
67	Turkey	3.3
68	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3
69	Peru	3.2
70	Colombia	3.2
71	Italy	3.1
72	South Africa	3.1
73	Libya	3.1
74	Nicaragua	3.1
75	Croatia	3.1
76	Georgia	3.1
77	Morocco	3.1
78	Mozambique	3.1
79	Mauritius	3.0
80	Ecuador	3.0
81	Hungary	3.0
82	Kenya	3.0
83	Ukraine	3.0
84	Lithuania	3.0
85	Trinidad and Tobago	2.9
86	Uruguay	2.9
87	Gambia, The	2.9
88	Vietnam	2.9
89	Tanzania	2.9
90	Jordan	2.8
91	New Zealand	2.8
92	Pakistan	2.8
93	Timor-Leste	2.8
94	Mongolia	2.8
95	Tajikistan	2.8
96	Suriname	2.8
97	Paraguay	2.7
98	Lesotho	2.7
99	Poland	2.7
100	Slovak Republic	2.7
101	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6
102	Romania	2.6
103	Cameroon	2.6
104	Albania	2.6
105	Mali	2.6
106	Armenia	2.6
107	Malawi	2.5
108	Mauritania	2.5
109	Benin	2.5
110	Jamaica	2.5
111	Ethiopia	2.5
112	Nigeria	2.5
113	Syria	2.5
114	Venezuela	2.5
115	Madagascar	2.5
116	Philippines	2.5
117	Chad	2.4
118	Bangladesh	2.4
119	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3
120	Bolivia	2.3
121	Zambia	2.3
122	Moldova	2.3
123	Algeria	2.3
124	Uganda	2.2
125	Ghana	2.2
126	Macedonia, FYR	2.2
127	Bulgaria	2.1
128	Senegal	2.1
129	Egypt	2.1
130	Burundi	2.1
131	Serbia	1.9
132	Nepal	1.8
133	Zimbabwe	1.7
134	Guyana	1.6



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

7.10 Female participation in labor force (hard data)

Female participation in the labor force as a percentage of male participation | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Mozambique	1.0
2	Burundi	1.0
3	Serbia	1.0
4	Tanzania	1.0
5	Malawi	1.0
6	Cambodia	1.0
7	Finland	0.9
8	Sweden	0.9
9	Ghana	0.9
10	Vietnam	0.9
11	Uganda	0.9
12	Norway	0.9
13	Kazakhstan	0.9
14	Madagascar	0.9
15	Lithuania	0.9
16	Iceland	0.9
17	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.9
18	Israel	0.9
19	Denmark	0.9
20	Mali	0.9
21	Russian Federation	0.9
22	Canada	0.9
23	Slovenia	0.9
24	Burkina Faso	0.9
25	Estonia	0.9
26	Latvia	0.9
27	Barbados	0.9
28	Switzerland	0.9
29	United States	0.9
30	New Zealand	0.9
31	Ukraine	0.9
32	China	0.9
33	Portugal	0.9
34	Germany	0.9
35	Chad	0.9
36	Azerbaijan	0.9
37	France	0.9
38	Thailand	0.9
39	United Kingdom	0.8
40	Moldova	0.8
41	Armenia	0.8
42	Australia	0.8
43	Poland	0.8
44	Czech Republic	0.8
45	Austria	0.8
46	Netherlands	0.8
47	Bulgaria	0.8
48	Montenegro	0.8
49	Slovak Republic[1]	0.8
50	Croatia	0.8
51	Romania	0.8
52	Ethiopia	0.8
53	Cyprus	0.8
54	Hungary	0.8
55	Belgium	0.8
56	Paraguay	0.8
57	Kenya	0.8
58	Ireland	0.8
59	Colombia	0.8
60	Hong Kong SAR	0.8
61	Uruguay	0.8
62	Kyrgyz Republic	0.8
63	Bolivia	0.8
64	Ecuador	0.8
65	Jamaica	0.8
66	Argentina	0.8
67	Zimbabwe	0.8
68	Luxembourg	0.8
69	Tajikistan	0.8
70	Namibia	0.7
71	Peru	0.7
72	Taiwan, China[1]	0.7
73	Zambia	0.7
74	Venezuela	0.7
75	Brazil	0.7
76	Albania	0.7
77	Greece	0.7
78	Spain	0.7
79	Japan	0.7
80	Korea, Rep.	0.7
81	Senegal	0.7
82	Gambia, The	0.7
83	Singapore	0.7
84	Italy	0.7
85	Timor-Leste	0.7
86	Philippines	0.7
87	Panama	0.7
88	Mongolia	0.7
89	Georgia	0.7
90	Botswana	0.7
91	Cameroon	0.7
92	Mauritania	0.7
93	Puerto Rico	0.7
94	Macedonia, FYR	0.7
95	El Salvador	0.7
96	Nepal	0.7
97	Lesotho	0.7
98	Honduras	0.6
99	Benin	0.6
100	Trinidad and Tobago	0.6
101	Bangladesh	0.6
102	Indonesia	0.6
103	South Africa	0.6
104	Kuwait	0.6
105	Costa Rica	0.6
106	Dominican Republic	0.6
107	Malaysia	0.6
108	Mauritius	0.6
109	Brunei Darussalam	0.6
110	Malta	0.6
111	Chile	0.5
112	Nigeria	0.5
113	Guyana	0.5
114	Suriname	0.5
115	Mexico	0.5
116	Sri Lanka	0.5
117	Algeria	0.5
118	Syria	0.5
119	Côte d'Ivoire	0.4
120	United Arab Emirates	0.4
121	Libya	0.4
122	India	0.4
123	Nicaragua	0.4
124	Guatemala	0.4
125	Qatar	0.4
126	Tunisia	0.4
127	Pakistan	0.4
128	Jordan	0.4
129	Turkey	0.4
130	Bahrain	0.3
131	Morocco	0.3
132	Oman	0.3
133	Egypt	0.3
134	Saudi Arabia	0.2

SOURCE: International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) 5th Edition* (2006)

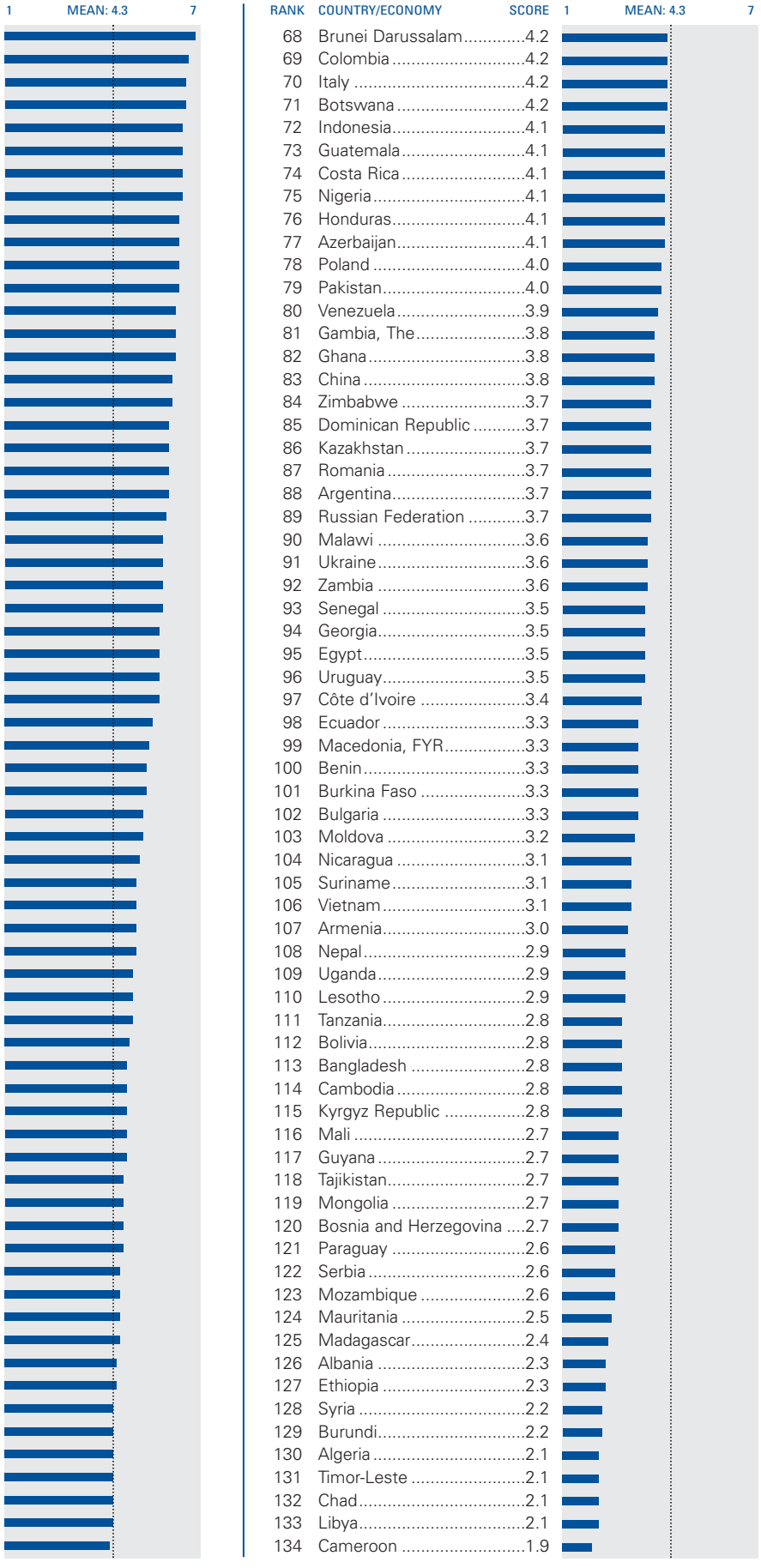
[1] 2007

Section VIII
Financial market sophistication

8.01 Financial market sophistication

The level of sophistication of financial markets in your country is (1 = poor by international standards, 7 = excellent by international standards)

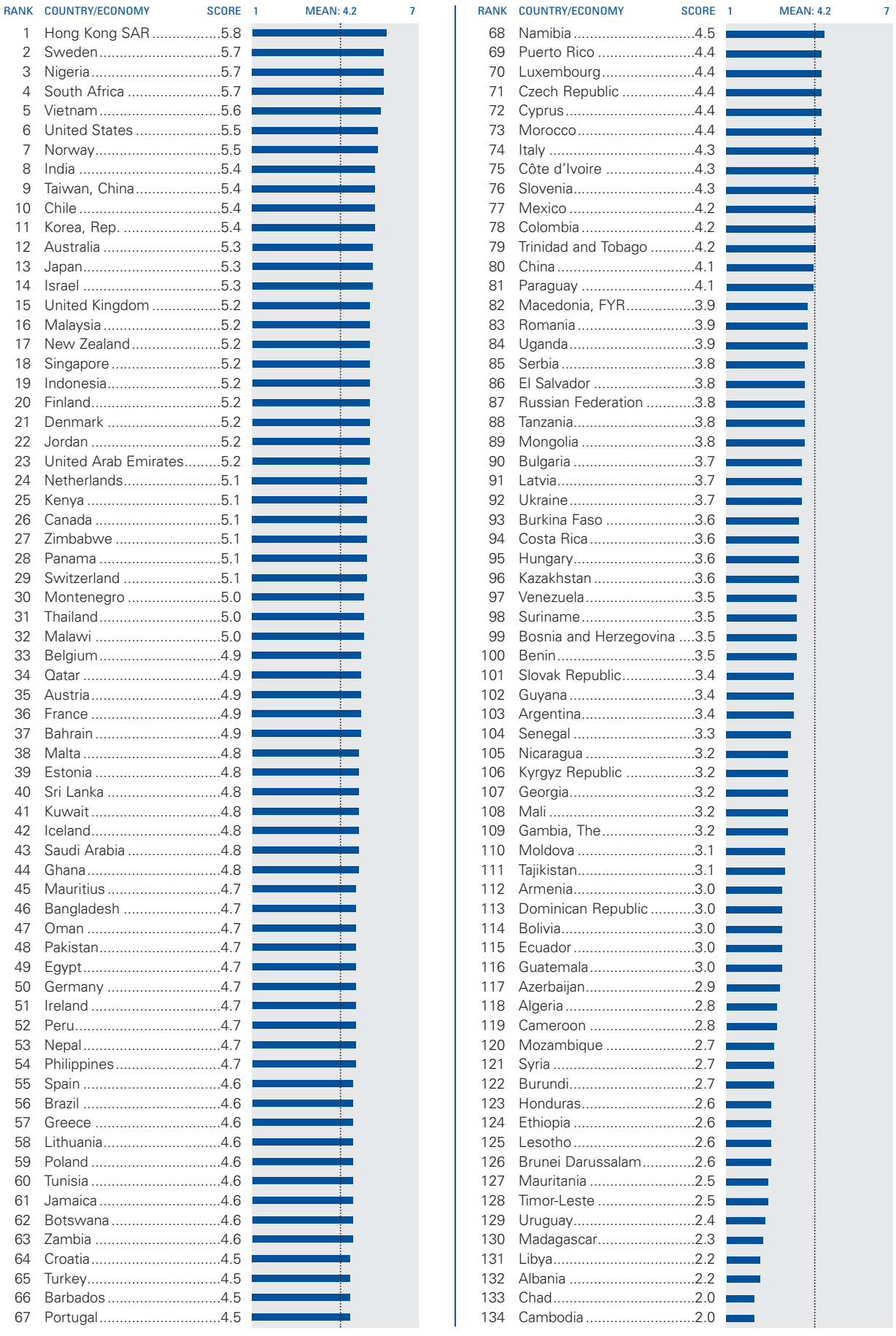
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	6.8
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.6
3	United States	6.5
4	Luxembourg	6.5
5	Sweden	6.4
6	Canada	6.4
7	Australia	6.4
8	Netherlands	6.4
9	United Kingdom	6.3
10	Singapore	6.3
11	Denmark	6.3
12	South Africa	6.3
13	Ireland	6.2
14	Germany	6.2
15	France	6.2
16	Belgium	6.1
17	Austria	6.1
18	Finland	6.0
19	Norway	6.0
20	Bahrain	6.0
21	Brazil	6.0
22	Puerto Rico	5.9
23	Spain	5.8
24	Israel	5.8
25	Estonia	5.8
26	Chile	5.8
27	Panama	5.7
28	Iceland	5.7
29	New Zealand	5.7
30	Portugal	5.7
31	Malaysia	5.5
32	United Arab Emirates	5.4
33	India	5.3
34	Malta	5.3
35	Korea, Rep.	5.2
36	Cyprus	5.2
37	Thailand	5.1
38	Qatar	5.0
39	Turkey	5.0
40	Jamaica	5.0
41	Slovak Republic	5.0
42	Namibia	4.9
43	El Salvador	4.9
44	Mauritius	4.9
45	Taiwan, China	4.8
46	Oman	4.7
47	Barbados	4.7
48	Japan	4.7
49	Czech Republic	4.7
50	Kuwait	4.7
51	Sri Lanka	4.6
52	Greece	4.6
53	Slovenia	4.6
54	Peru	4.6
55	Latvia	4.5
56	Mexico	4.5
57	Philippines	4.5
58	Jordan	4.5
59	Hungary	4.4
60	Trinidad and Tobago	4.4
61	Tunisia	4.3
62	Morocco	4.3
63	Saudi Arabia	4.3
64	Kenya	4.3
65	Croatia	4.3
66	Lithuania	4.3
67	Montenegro	4.2
68	Brunei Darussalam	4.2
69	Colombia	4.2
70	Italy	4.2
71	Botswana	4.2
72	Indonesia	4.1
73	Guatemala	4.1
74	Costa Rica	4.1
75	Nigeria	4.1
76	Honduras	4.1
77	Azerbaijan	4.1
78	Poland	4.0
79	Pakistan	4.0
80	Venezuela	3.9
81	Gambia, The	3.8
82	Ghana	3.8
83	China	3.8
84	Zimbabwe	3.7
85	Dominican Republic	3.7
86	Kazakhstan	3.7
87	Romania	3.7
88	Argentina	3.7
89	Russian Federation	3.7
90	Malawi	3.6
91	Ukraine	3.6
92	Zambia	3.6
93	Senegal	3.5
94	Georgia	3.5
95	Egypt	3.5
96	Uruguay	3.5
97	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4
98	Ecuador	3.3
99	Macedonia, FYR	3.3
100	Benin	3.3
101	Burkina Faso	3.3
102	Bulgaria	3.3
103	Moldova	3.2
104	Nicaragua	3.1
105	Suriname	3.1
106	Vietnam	3.1
107	Armenia	3.0
108	Nepal	2.9
109	Uganda	2.9
110	Lesotho	2.9
111	Tanzania	2.8
112	Bolivia	2.8
113	Bangladesh	2.8
114	Cambodia	2.8
115	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
116	Mali	2.7
117	Guyana	2.7
118	Tajikistan	2.7
119	Mongolia	2.7
120	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.7
121	Paraguay	2.6
122	Serbia	2.6
123	Mozambique	2.6
124	Mauritania	2.5
125	Madagascar	2.4
126	Albania	2.3
127	Ethiopia	2.3
128	Syria	2.2
129	Burundi	2.2
130	Algeria	2.1
131	Timor-Leste	2.1
132	Chad	2.1
133	Libya	2.1
134	Cameroon	1.9



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

8.02 Financing through local equity market

Raising money by issuing shares on the stock market in your country is (1 = impossible, 7 = very easy)



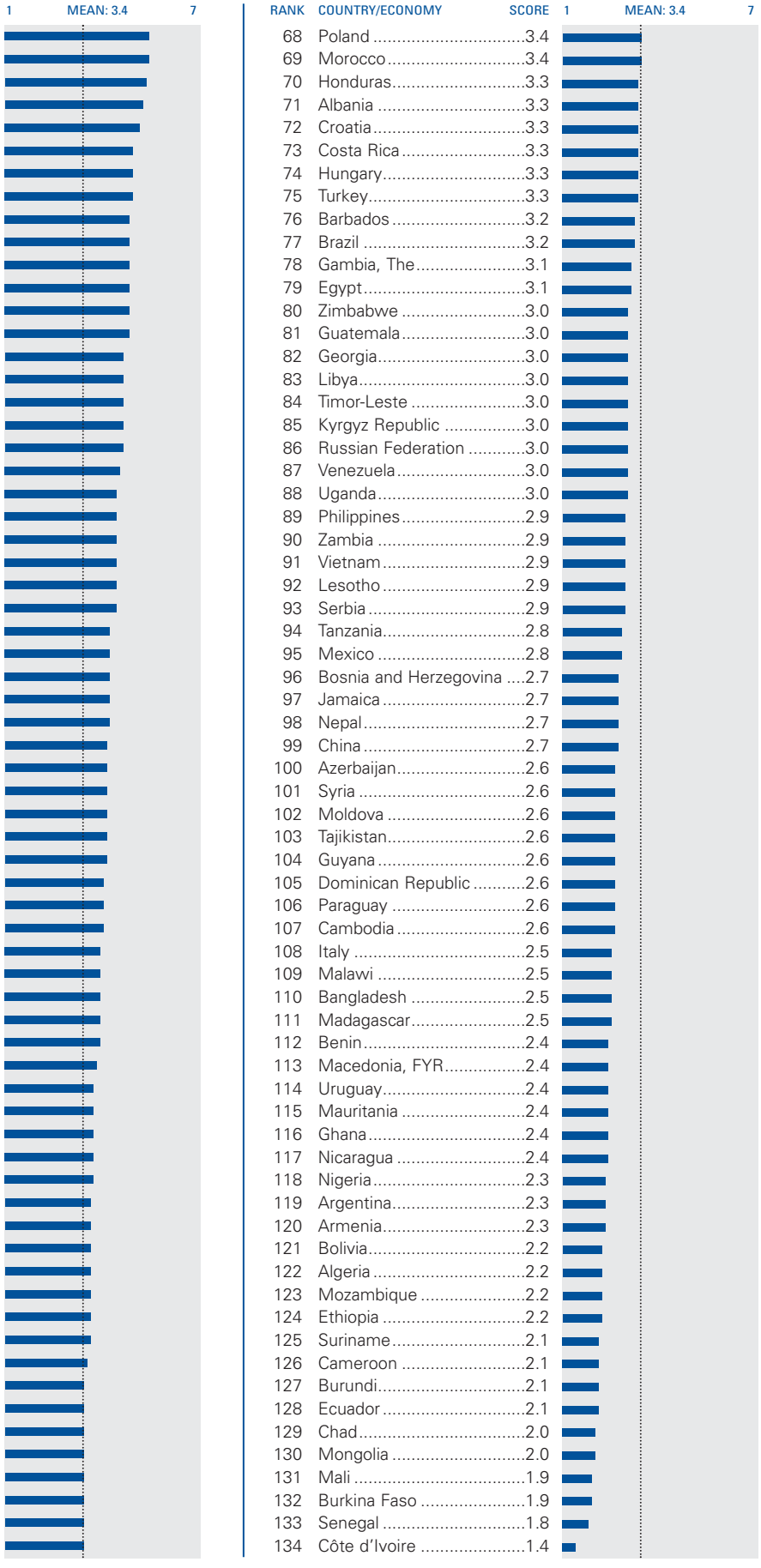
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	5.8
2	Sweden	5.7
3	Nigeria	5.7
4	South Africa	5.7
5	Vietnam	5.6
6	United States	5.5
7	Norway	5.5
8	India	5.4
9	Taiwan, China	5.4
10	Chile	5.4
11	Korea, Rep.	5.4
12	Australia	5.3
13	Japan	5.3
14	Israel	5.3
15	United Kingdom	5.2
16	Malaysia	5.2
17	New Zealand	5.2
18	Singapore	5.2
19	Indonesia	5.2
20	Finland	5.2
21	Denmark	5.2
22	Jordan	5.2
23	United Arab Emirates	5.2
24	Netherlands	5.1
25	Kenya	5.1
26	Canada	5.1
27	Zimbabwe	5.1
28	Panama	5.1
29	Switzerland	5.1
30	Montenegro	5.0
31	Thailand	5.0
32	Malawi	5.0
33	Belgium	4.9
34	Qatar	4.9
35	Austria	4.9
36	France	4.9
37	Bahrain	4.9
38	Malta	4.8
39	Estonia	4.8
40	Sri Lanka	4.8
41	Kuwait	4.8
42	Iceland	4.8
43	Saudi Arabia	4.8
44	Ghana	4.8
45	Mauritius	4.7
46	Bangladesh	4.7
47	Oman	4.7
48	Pakistan	4.7
49	Egypt	4.7
50	Germany	4.7
51	Ireland	4.7
52	Peru	4.7
53	Nepal	4.7
54	Philippines	4.7
55	Spain	4.6
56	Brazil	4.6
57	Greece	4.6
58	Lithuania	4.6
59	Poland	4.6
60	Tunisia	4.6
61	Jamaica	4.6
62	Botswana	4.6
63	Zambia	4.6
64	Croatia	4.5
65	Turkey	4.5
66	Barbados	4.5
67	Portugal	4.5
68	Namibia	4.5
69	Puerto Rico	4.4
70	Luxembourg	4.4
71	Czech Republic	4.4
72	Cyprus	4.4
73	Morocco	4.4
74	Italy	4.3
75	Côte d'Ivoire	4.3
76	Slovenia	4.3
77	Mexico	4.2
78	Colombia	4.2
79	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2
80	China	4.1
81	Paraguay	4.1
82	Macedonia, FYR	3.9
83	Romania	3.9
84	Uganda	3.9
85	Serbia	3.8
86	El Salvador	3.8
87	Russian Federation	3.8
88	Tanzania	3.8
89	Mongolia	3.8
90	Bulgaria	3.7
91	Latvia	3.7
92	Ukraine	3.7
93	Burkina Faso	3.6
94	Costa Rica	3.6
95	Hungary	3.6
96	Kazakhstan	3.6
97	Venezuela	3.5
98	Suriname	3.5
99	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5
100	Benin	3.5
101	Slovak Republic	3.4
102	Guyana	3.4
103	Argentina	3.4
104	Senegal	3.3
105	Nicaragua	3.2
106	Kyrgyz Republic	3.2
107	Georgia	3.2
108	Mali	3.2
109	Gambia, The	3.2
110	Moldova	3.1
111	Tajikistan	3.1
112	Armenia	3.0
113	Dominican Republic	3.0
114	Bolivia	3.0
115	Ecuador	3.0
116	Guatemala	3.0
117	Azerbaijan	2.9
118	Algeria	2.8
119	Cameroon	2.8
120	Mozambique	2.7
121	Syria	2.7
122	Burundi	2.7
123	Honduras	2.6
124	Ethiopia	2.6
125	Lesotho	2.6
126	Brunei Darussalam	2.6
127	Mauritania	2.5
128	Timor-Leste	2.5
129	Uruguay	2.4
130	Madagascar	2.3
131	Libya	2.2
132	Albania	2.2
133	Chad	2.0
134	Cambodia	2.0

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

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 = impossible, 7 = very easy)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Denmark	5.4
2	Finland	5.4
3	Norway	5.3
4	Netherlands	5.2
5	Luxembourg	5.1
6	Australia	4.9
7	United Arab Emirates	4.9
8	Sweden	4.9
9	United Kingdom	4.8
10	Hong Kong SAR	4.8
11	Singapore	4.8
12	United States	4.8
13	New Zealand	4.8
14	Qatar	4.8
15	Malaysia	4.6
16	Estonia	4.6
17	Oman	4.6
18	Iceland	4.6
19	Ireland	4.6
20	Slovak Republic	4.5
21	Panama	4.4
22	Cyprus	4.4
23	Bahrain	4.4
24	Belgium	4.4
25	Canada	4.4
26	Korea, Rep.	4.4
27	Slovenia	4.2
28	Chile	4.2
29	Montenegro	4.2
30	Kuwait	4.2
31	South Africa	4.2
32	Switzerland	4.1
33	Israel	4.1
34	Mauritius	4.1
35	Malta	4.1
36	Kenya	4.1
37	Austria	4.1
38	Taiwan, China	4.0
39	Saudi Arabia	4.0
40	Bulgaria	4.0
41	Puerto Rico	3.9
42	India	3.9
43	Tunisia	3.9
44	Thailand	3.9
45	Portugal	3.9
46	Germany	3.8
47	Spain	3.7
48	Czech Republic	3.7
49	Sri Lanka	3.7
50	Botswana	3.7
51	France	3.7
52	Pakistan	3.6
53	Peru	3.6
54	Lithuania	3.6
55	Jordan	3.6
56	Romania	3.6
57	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6
58	Greece	3.6
59	Kazakhstan	3.5
60	Colombia	3.4
61	Namibia	3.4
62	Brunei Darussalam	3.4
63	Latvia	3.4
64	El Salvador	3.4
65	Indonesia	3.4
66	Ukraine	3.4
67	Japan	3.4
68	Poland	3.4
69	Morocco	3.4
70	Honduras	3.3
71	Albania	3.3
72	Croatia	3.3
73	Costa Rica	3.3
74	Hungary	3.3
75	Turkey	3.3
76	Barbados	3.2
77	Brazil	3.2
78	Gambia, The	3.1
79	Egypt	3.1
80	Zimbabwe	3.0
81	Guatemala	3.0
82	Georgia	3.0
83	Libya	3.0
84	Timor-Leste	3.0
85	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0
86	Russian Federation	3.0
87	Venezuela	3.0
88	Uganda	3.0
89	Philippines	2.9
90	Zambia	2.9
91	Vietnam	2.9
92	Lesotho	2.9
93	Serbia	2.9
94	Tanzania	2.8
95	Mexico	2.8
96	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.7
97	Jamaica	2.7
98	Nepal	2.7
99	China	2.7
100	Azerbaijan	2.6
101	Syria	2.6
102	Moldova	2.6
103	Tajikistan	2.6
104	Guyana	2.6
105	Dominican Republic	2.6
106	Paraguay	2.6
107	Cambodia	2.6
108	Italy	2.5
109	Malawi	2.5
110	Bangladesh	2.5
111	Madagascar	2.5
112	Benin	2.4
113	Macedonia, FYR	2.4
114	Uruguay	2.4
115	Mauritania	2.4
116	Ghana	2.4
117	Nicaragua	2.4
118	Nigeria	2.3
119	Argentina	2.3
120	Armenia	2.3
121	Bolivia	2.2
122	Algeria	2.2
123	Mozambique	2.2
124	Ethiopia	2.2
125	Suriname	2.1
126	Cameroon	2.1
127	Burundi	2.1
128	Ecuador	2.1
129	Chad	2.0
130	Mongolia	2.0
131	Mali	1.9
132	Burkina Faso	1.9
133	Senegal	1.8
134	Côte d'Ivoire	1.4



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

8.04 Venture capital availability

In your country, how easy is it for entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to find venture capital? (1 = impossible, 7 = very easy)



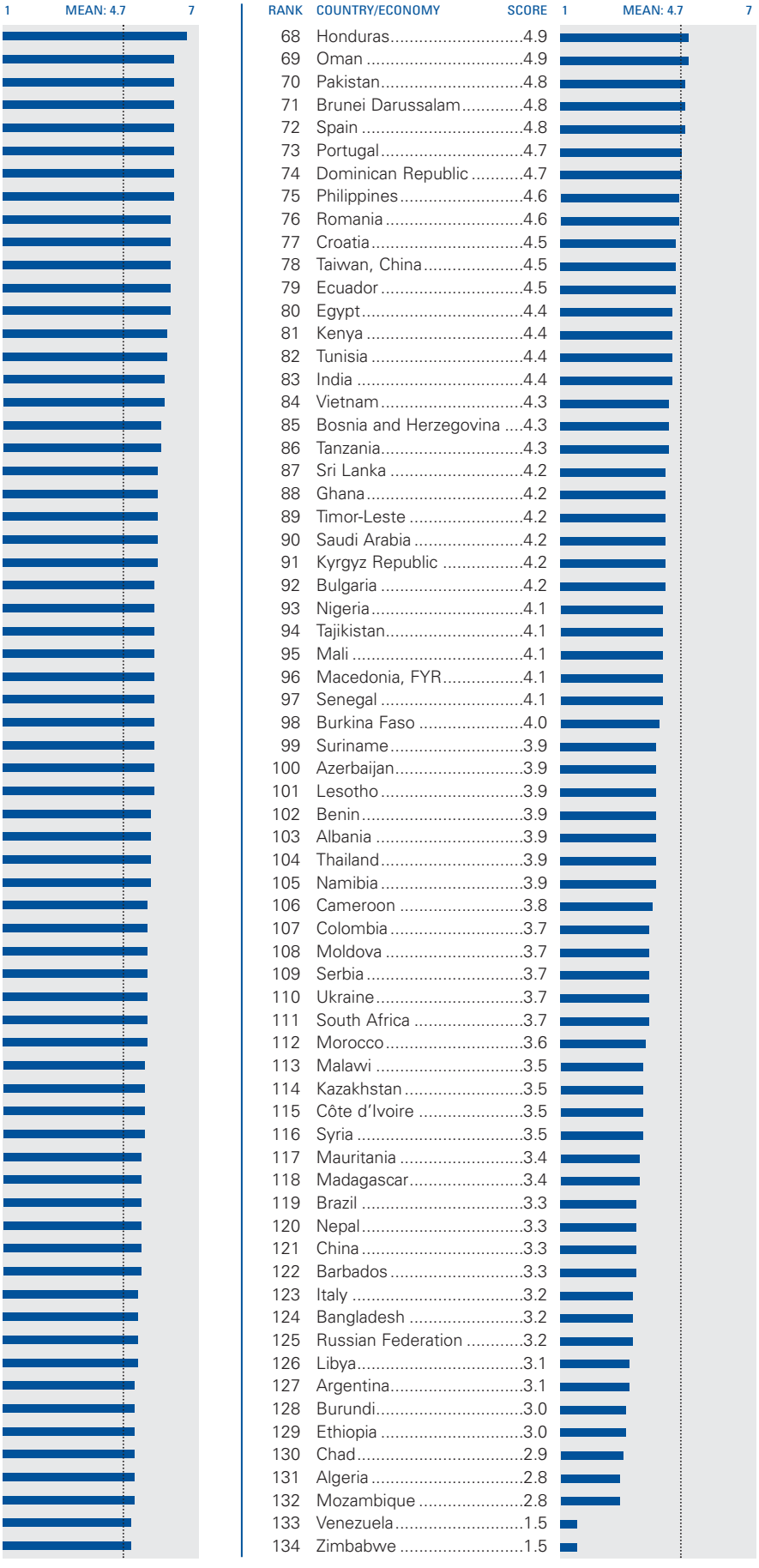
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	5.1
2	Norway	5.0
3	Netherlands	4.9
4	Finland	4.9
5	Sweden	4.9
6	Hong Kong SAR	4.8
7	United Kingdom	4.8
8	Israel	4.7
9	Denmark	4.7
10	Luxembourg	4.6
11	Ireland	4.5
12	Singapore	4.4
13	Australia	4.4
14	Taiwan, China	4.4
15	Estonia	4.3
16	Korea, Rep.	4.3
17	United Arab Emirates	4.3
18	Malaysia	4.2
19	Canada	4.2
20	New Zealand	4.2
21	Iceland	4.1
22	Oman	4.1
23	Switzerland	4.1
24	Qatar	4.1
25	Belgium	4.0
26	Bahrain	4.0
27	India	4.0
28	Panama	3.9
29	South Africa	3.9
30	Cyprus	3.9
31	France	3.9
32	Spain	3.9
33	Germany	3.9
34	Austria	3.8
35	Tunisia	3.8
36	Kuwait	3.8
37	Chile	3.7
38	Saudi Arabia	3.7
39	Puerto Rico	3.7
40	Slovak Republic	3.7
41	Indonesia	3.5
42	Slovenia	3.5
43	Portugal	3.4
44	Montenegro	3.4
45	Botswana	3.4
46	Egypt	3.4
47	Mauritius	3.4
48	Japan	3.3
49	China	3.3
50	Poland	3.3
51	Jordan	3.3
52	Lithuania	3.3
53	Thailand	3.3
54	Sri Lanka	3.3
55	Kazakhstan	3.2
56	Peru	3.2
57	Latvia	3.2
58	Ukraine	3.2
59	Vietnam	3.2
60	Azerbaijan	3.1
61	Kenya	3.1
62	Macedonia, FYR	3.0
63	Honduras	3.0
64	Russian Federation	3.0
65	Romania	3.0
66	Bulgaria	3.0
67	Morocco	3.0
68	Czech Republic	3.0
69	Malta	3.0
70	Trinidad and Tobago	3.0
71	Greece	3.0
72	Colombia	3.0
73	Namibia	2.9
74	Barbados	2.9
75	Guatemala	2.9
76	Costa Rica	2.9
77	Philippines	2.9
78	Brunei Darussalam	2.9
79	Brazil	2.9
80	Gambia, The	2.8
81	El Salvador	2.8
82	Hungary	2.8
83	Croatia	2.8
84	Nigeria	2.8
85	Serbia	2.8
86	Pakistan	2.7
87	Italy	2.7
88	Georgia	2.7
89	Venezuela	2.7
90	Uganda	2.6
91	Lesotho	2.6
92	Nepal	2.6
93	Dominican Republic	2.6
94	Zimbabwe	2.6
95	Cambodia	2.6
96	Timor-Leste	2.6
97	Turkey	2.5
98	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5
99	Mexico	2.5
100	Zambia	2.5
101	Albania	2.5
102	Nicaragua	2.5
103	Syria	2.5
104	Jamaica	2.5
105	Madagascar	2.5
106	Benin	2.4
107	Uruguay	2.4
108	Argentina	2.4
109	Burundi	2.4
110	Tajikistan	2.4
111	Tanzania	2.4
112	Bolivia	2.4
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.4
114	Guyana	2.3
115	Libya	2.3
116	Mauritania	2.2
117	Ethiopia	2.2
118	Algeria	2.2
119	Ghana	2.2
120	Moldova	2.2
121	Malawi	2.1
122	Mozambique	2.1
123	Cameroon	2.1
124	Paraguay	2.1
125	Bangladesh	2.1
126	Mali	2.1
127	Senegal	2.1
128	Mongolia	2.1
129	Suriname	2.0
130	Armenia	2.0
131	Ecuador	2.0
132	Burkina Faso	1.9
133	Chad	1.9
134	Côte d'Ivoire	1.5

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

8.05 Restriction on capital flows

The inflow and outflow of capital into and from your country is (1 = highly restricted by law, 7 = not restricted by law)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	6.6
2	Iceland	6.2
3	Sweden	6.2
4	Mauritius	6.2
5	Uruguay	6.2
6	Denmark	6.2
7	Singapore	6.2
8	Germany	6.2
9	Finland	6.1
10	Bahrain	6.1
11	Switzerland	6.1
12	Estonia	6.1
13	Luxembourg	6.1
14	United Arab Emirates	6.0
15	New Zealand	6.0
16	Netherlands	5.9
17	Austria	5.9
18	Malta	5.8
19	Ireland	5.8
20	Slovak Republic	5.7
21	Botswana	5.7
22	Panama	5.7
23	Guatemala	5.7
24	Latvia	5.7
25	Turkey	5.6
26	Montenegro	5.6
27	Belgium	5.6
28	Zambia	5.6
29	Peru	5.6
30	Trinidad and Tobago	5.6
31	Canada	5.6
32	United Kingdom	5.6
33	Georgia	5.6
34	Israel	5.6
35	Hungary	5.5
36	Chile	5.5
37	Indonesia	5.5
38	Cyprus	5.5
39	Czech Republic	5.4
40	France	5.4
41	Greece	5.4
42	United States	5.4
43	Qatar	5.4
44	Jordan	5.4
45	Mexico	5.4
46	Jamaica	5.3
47	Guyana	5.3
48	El Salvador	5.3
49	Nicaragua	5.3
50	Gambia, The	5.2
51	Costa Rica	5.2
52	Australia	5.2
53	Kuwait	5.2
54	Japan	5.2
55	Norway	5.2
56	Slovenia	5.1
57	Bolivia	5.1
58	Puerto Rico	5.1
59	Uganda	5.1
60	Armenia	5.0
61	Paraguay	5.0
62	Cambodia	5.0
63	Mongolia	5.0
64	Lithuania	5.0
65	Korea, Rep.	5.0
66	Poland	4.9
67	Malaysia	4.9
68	Honduras	4.9
69	Oman	4.9
70	Pakistan	4.8
71	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
72	Spain	4.8
73	Portugal	4.7
74	Dominican Republic	4.7
75	Philippines	4.6
76	Romania	4.6
77	Croatia	4.5
78	Taiwan, China	4.5
79	Ecuador	4.5
80	Egypt	4.4
81	Kenya	4.4
82	Tunisia	4.4
83	India	4.4
84	Vietnam	4.3
85	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.3
86	Tanzania	4.3
87	Sri Lanka	4.2
88	Ghana	4.2
89	Timor-Leste	4.2
90	Saudi Arabia	4.2
91	Kyrgyz Republic	4.2
92	Bulgaria	4.2
93	Nigeria	4.1
94	Tajikistan	4.1
95	Mali	4.1
96	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
97	Senegal	4.1
98	Burkina Faso	4.0
99	Suriname	3.9
100	Azerbaijan	3.9
101	Lesotho	3.9
102	Benin	3.9
103	Albania	3.9
104	Thailand	3.9
105	Namibia	3.9
106	Cameroon	3.8
107	Colombia	3.7
108	Moldova	3.7
109	Serbia	3.7
110	Ukraine	3.7
111	South Africa	3.7
112	Morocco	3.6
113	Malawi	3.5
114	Kazakhstan	3.5
115	Côte d'Ivoire	3.5
116	Syria	3.5
117	Mauritania	3.4
118	Madagascar	3.4
119	Brazil	3.3
120	Nepal	3.3
121	China	3.3
122	Barbados	3.3
123	Italy	3.2
124	Bangladesh	3.2
125	Russian Federation	3.2
126	Libya	3.1
127	Argentina	3.1
128	Burundi	3.0
129	Ethiopia	3.0
130	Chad	2.9
131	Algeria	2.8
132	Mozambique	2.8
133	Venezuela	1.5
134	Zimbabwe	1.5



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

8.06 Strength of investor protection (hard data)

Strength of Investor Protection Index on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2007

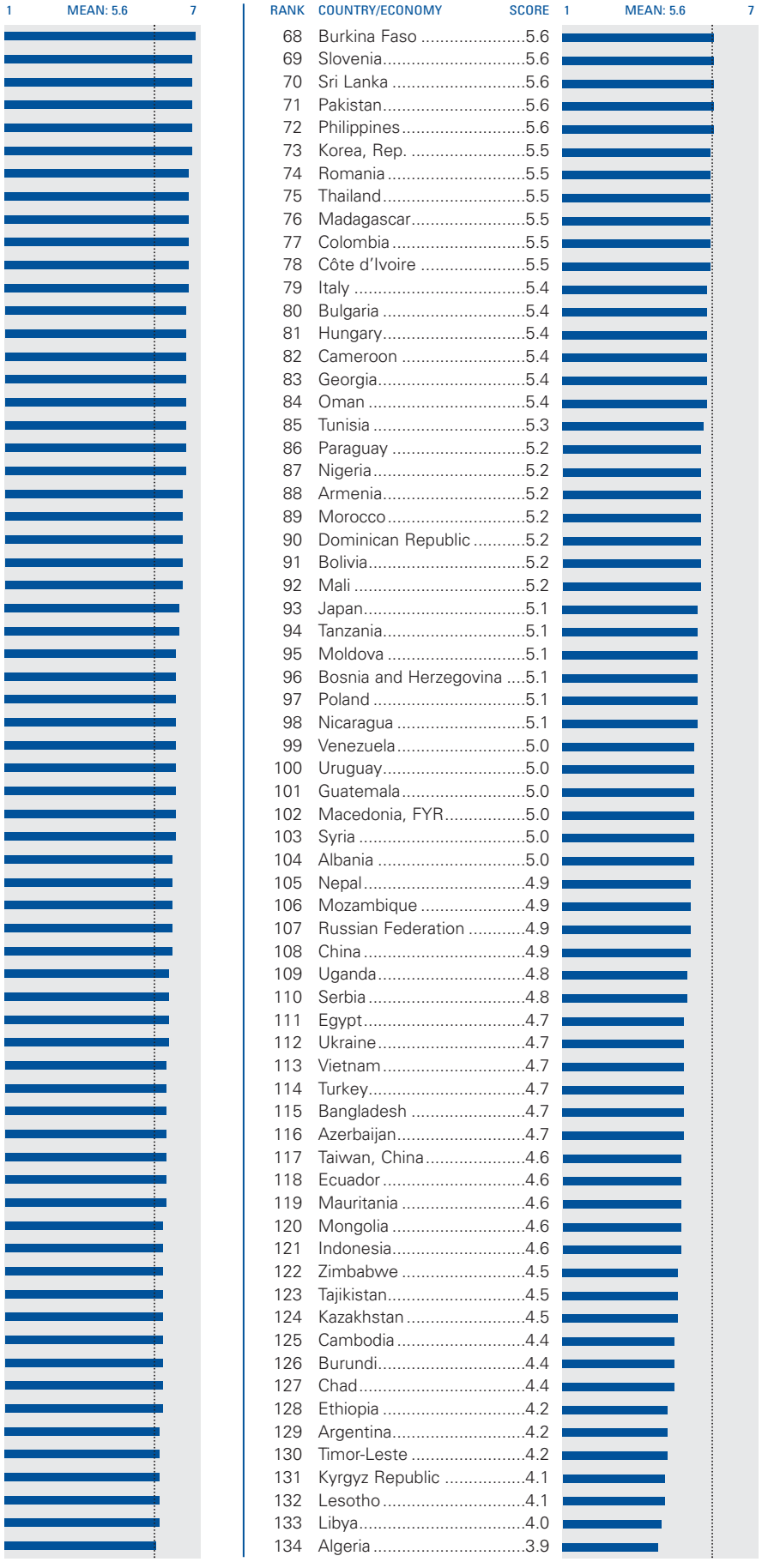
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	New Zealand	9.7
2	Singapore	9.3
3	Hong Kong SAR	9.0
4	Malaysia	8.7
5	Canada	8.3
5	Ireland	8.3
5	Israel	8.3
5	United States	8.3
9	South Africa	8.0
9	United Kingdom	8.0
11	Mauritius	7.7
12	Belgium	7.0
12	Japan	7.0
12	Puerto Rico	7.0
15	Bangladesh	6.7
15	Norway	6.7
15	Peru	6.7
15	Trinidad and Tobago	6.7
19	Colombia	6.3
19	Denmark	6.3
19	Kuwait	6.3
19	Mongolia	6.3
19	Montenegro	6.3
19	Pakistan	6.3
19	Slovenia	6.3
26	Bulgaria	6.0
26	Chile	6.0
26	Estonia	6.0
26	Georgia	6.0
26	Ghana	6.0
26	India	6.0
26	Kyrgyz Republic	6.0
26	Mexico	6.0
26	Mozambique	6.0
26	Poland	6.0
26	Portugal	6.0
26	Romania	6.0
26	Thailand	6.0
39	Australia	5.7
39	Finland	5.7
39	Indonesia	5.7
39	Italy	5.7
39	Kazakhstan	5.7
39	Latvia	5.7
39	Madagascar	5.7
39	Nigeria	5.7
39	Paraguay	5.7
39	Saudi Arabia	5.7
39	Sweden	5.7
50	Algeria	5.3
50	Brazil	5.3
50	Cambodia	5.3
50	France	5.3
50	Guyana	5.3
50	Iceland	5.3
50	Jamaica	5.3
50	Korea, Rep.	5.3
50	Malawi	5.3
50	Namibia	5.3
50	Nepal	5.3
50	Oman	5.3
50	Serbia	5.3
50	Sri Lanka	5.3
50	Taiwan, China	5.3
50	Turkey	5.3
50	Zambia	5.3
67	Armenia	5.0
67	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.0
67	China	5.0
67	Czech Republic	5.0
67	Egypt	5.0
67	Germany	5.0
67	Kenya	5.0
67	Lithuania	5.0
67	Macedonia, FYR	5.0
67	Nicaragua	5.0
67	Russian Federation	5.0
67	Spain	5.0
67	Tanzania	5.0
67	Uruguay	5.0
81	Argentina	4.7
81	Moldova	4.7
81	Netherlands	4.7
81	Panama	4.7
81	Slovak Republic	4.7
86	Azerbaijan	4.3
86	Botswana	4.3
86	Brunei Darussalam	4.3
86	Cameroon	4.3
86	El Salvador	4.3
86	Ethiopia	4.3
86	Hungary	4.3
86	Jordan	4.3
86	Luxembourg	4.3
86	Syria	4.3
86	United Arab Emirates	4.3
86	Zimbabwe	4.3
98	Austria	4.0
98	Bolivia	4.0
98	Chad	4.0
98	Croatia	4.0
98	Dominican Republic	4.0
98	Ecuador	4.0
98	Guatemala	4.0
98	Timor-Leste	4.0
98	Uganda	4.0
107	Burkina Faso	3.7
107	Lesotho	3.7
107	Mauritania	3.7
107	Philippines	3.7
107	Ukraine	3.7
112	Benin	3.3
112	Burundi	3.3
112	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3
112	Honduras	3.3
112	Mali	3.3
112	Tunisia	3.3
118	Costa Rica	3.0
118	Greece	3.0
118	Morocco	3.0
118	Senegal	3.0
118	Switzerland	3.0
123	Albania	2.7
123	Gambia, The	2.7
123	Venezuela	2.7
123	Vietnam	2.7
127	Suriname	2.3
128	Tajikistan	1.7
n/a	Bahrain	n/a
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a
n/a	Qatar	n/a

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2008*

8.07 Soundness of banks

Banks in your country are (1 = insolvent and may require a government bailout, 7 = generally healthy with sound balance sheets)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Canada	6.8
2	Sweden	6.7
3	Luxembourg	6.7
4	Australia	6.7
5	Denmark	6.7
6	Netherlands	6.7
7	Belgium	6.6
8	New Zealand	6.6
9	Ireland	6.6
10	Malta	6.6
11	Hong Kong SAR	6.6
12	Finland	6.6
13	Singapore	6.5
14	Norway	6.5
15	South Africa	6.5
16	Switzerland	6.5
17	Namibia	6.5
18	Chile	6.5
19	France	6.5
20	Spain	6.5
21	Barbados	6.4
22	Bahrain	6.4
23	Slovak Republic	6.4
24	Brazil	6.4
25	Estonia	6.4
26	Austria	6.3
27	Panama	6.3
28	Mauritius	6.2
29	Kuwait	6.2
30	Qatar	6.2
31	United Arab Emirates	6.2
32	Trinidad and Tobago	6.2
33	Senegal	6.2
34	Israel	6.2
35	Portugal	6.2
36	Iceland	6.2
37	Cyprus	6.1
38	Botswana	6.1
39	Germany	6.1
40	United States	6.1
41	Lithuania	6.1
42	Peru	6.0
43	El Salvador	6.0
44	United Kingdom	6.0
45	Greece	6.0
46	Benin	5.9
47	Costa Rica	5.9
48	Malawi	5.9
49	Guyana	5.9
50	Malaysia	5.9
51	India	5.9
52	Puerto Rico	5.9
53	Gambia, The	5.8
54	Montenegro	5.8
55	Mexico	5.8
56	Croatia	5.8
57	Czech Republic	5.8
58	Jordan	5.8
59	Ghana	5.8
60	Suriname	5.8
61	Brunei Darussalam	5.8
62	Latvia	5.7
63	Saudi Arabia	5.7
64	Kenya	5.7
65	Jamaica	5.7
66	Honduras	5.7
67	Zambia	5.6
68	Burkina Faso	5.6
69	Slovenia	5.6
70	Sri Lanka	5.6
71	Pakistan	5.6
72	Philippines	5.6
73	Korea, Rep.	5.5
74	Romania	5.5
75	Thailand	5.5
76	Madagascar	5.5
77	Colombia	5.5
78	Côte d'Ivoire	5.5
79	Italy	5.4
80	Bulgaria	5.4
81	Hungary	5.4
82	Cameroon	5.4
83	Georgia	5.4
84	Oman	5.4
85	Tunisia	5.3
86	Paraguay	5.2
87	Nigeria	5.2
88	Armenia	5.2
89	Morocco	5.2
90	Dominican Republic	5.2
91	Bolivia	5.2
92	Mali	5.2
93	Japan	5.1
94	Tanzania	5.1
95	Moldova	5.1
96	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.1
97	Poland	5.1
98	Nicaragua	5.1
99	Venezuela	5.0
100	Uruguay	5.0
101	Guatemala	5.0
102	Macedonia, FYR	5.0
103	Syria	5.0
104	Albania	5.0
105	Nepal	4.9
106	Mozambique	4.9
107	Russian Federation	4.9
108	China	4.9
109	Uganda	4.8
110	Serbia	4.8
111	Egypt	4.7
112	Ukraine	4.7
113	Vietnam	4.7
114	Turkey	4.7
115	Bangladesh	4.7
116	Azerbaijan	4.7
117	Taiwan, China	4.6
118	Ecuador	4.6
119	Mauritania	4.6
120	Mongolia	4.6
121	Indonesia	4.6
122	Zimbabwe	4.5
123	Tajikistan	4.5
124	Kazakhstan	4.5
125	Cambodia	4.4
126	Burundi	4.4
127	Chad	4.4
128	Ethiopia	4.2
129	Argentina	4.2
130	Timor-Leste	4.2
131	Kyrgyz Republic	4.1
132	Lesotho	4.1
133	Libya	4.0
134	Algeria	3.9

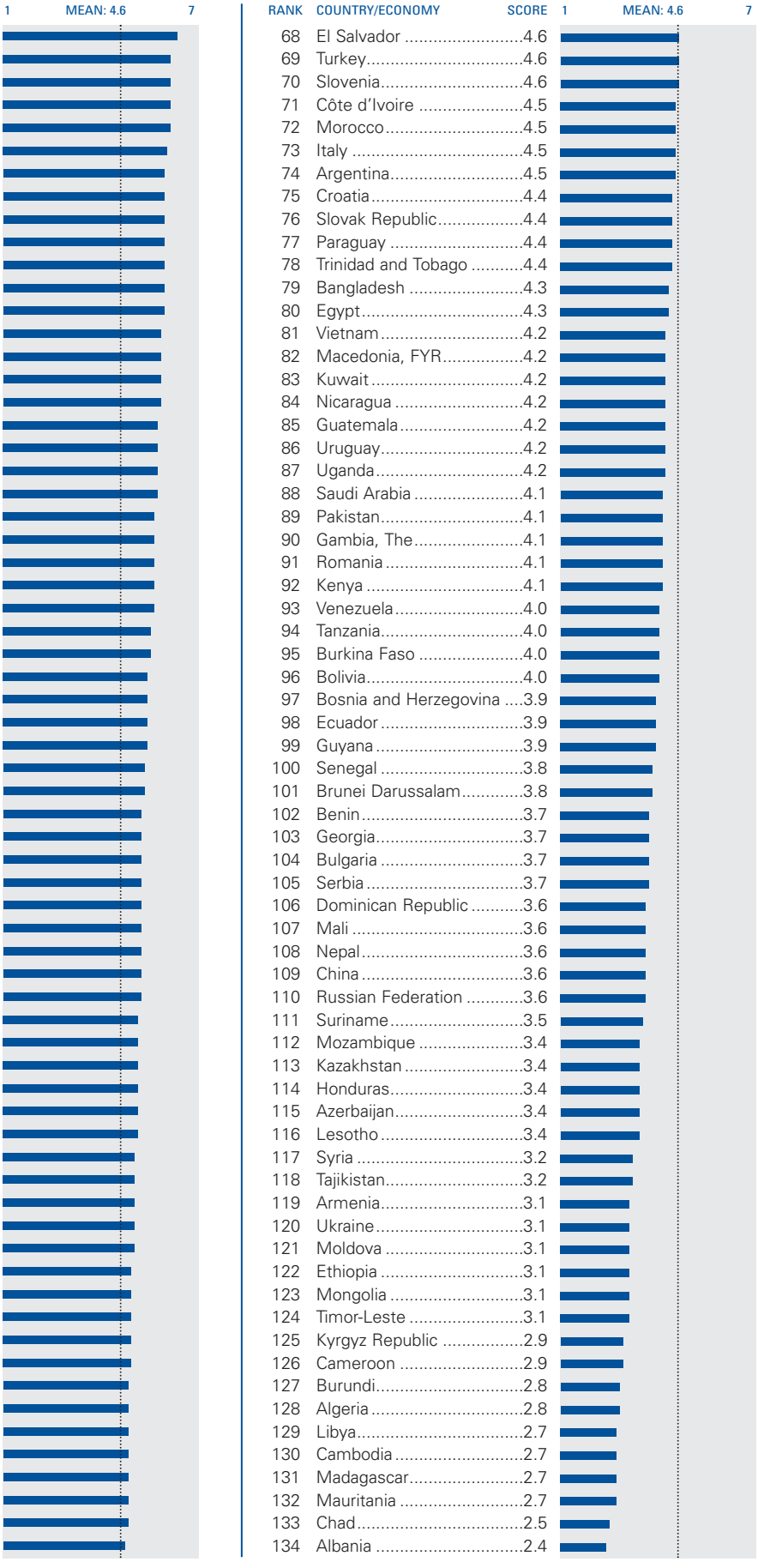


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges

Regulation of securities exchanges in your country is (1 = not transparent, ineffective and subject to undue influence from industry and government, 7 = transparent, effective and independent of undue influence from industry and government)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	6.3
2	Denmark	6.1
3	Australia	6.1
4	Hong Kong SAR	6.1
5	South Africa	6.1
6	Switzerland	6.0
7	Singapore	5.9
8	France	5.9
9	Norway	5.9
10	Finland	5.9
11	New Zealand	5.9
12	Netherlands	5.9
13	Luxembourg	5.9
14	Chile	5.8
15	Germany	5.8
16	Ireland	5.8
17	Panama	5.8
18	Belgium	5.7
19	Iceland	5.7
20	United States	5.7
21	Puerto Rico	5.7
22	Malta	5.6
23	Canada	5.6
24	Austria	5.6
25	India	5.6
26	Estonia	5.6
27	United Kingdom	5.5
28	Brazil	5.5
29	Mauritius	5.4
30	Bahrain	5.4
31	Korea, Rep.	5.4
32	Malaysia	5.4
33	Barbados	5.3
34	Portugal	5.3
35	Peru	5.2
36	Thailand	5.2
37	Indonesia	5.2
38	Japan	5.2
39	Sri Lanka	5.2
40	Oman	5.2
41	Lithuania	5.2
42	Costa Rica	5.2
43	Mexico	5.2
44	Zambia	5.1
45	Qatar	5.1
46	Spain	5.1
47	Jordan	5.1
48	Israel	5.1
49	Montenegro	5.1
50	Tunisia	5.0
51	Colombia	5.0
52	Taiwan, China	5.0
53	Nigeria	5.0
54	Cyprus	5.0
55	Greece	4.9
56	United Arab Emirates	4.9
57	Ghana	4.9
58	Hungary	4.9
59	Czech Republic	4.9
60	Botswana	4.8
61	Jamaica	4.8
62	Latvia	4.8
63	Poland	4.8
64	Malawi	4.8
65	Namibia	4.8
66	Philippines	4.8
67	Zimbabwe	4.7
68	El Salvador	4.6
69	Turkey	4.6
70	Slovenia	4.6
71	Côte d'Ivoire	4.5
72	Morocco	4.5
73	Italy	4.5
74	Argentina	4.5
75	Croatia	4.4
76	Slovak Republic	4.4
77	Paraguay	4.4
78	Trinidad and Tobago	4.4
79	Bangladesh	4.3
80	Egypt	4.3
81	Vietnam	4.2
82	Macedonia, FYR	4.2
83	Kuwait	4.2
84	Nicaragua	4.2
85	Guatemala	4.2
86	Uruguay	4.2
87	Uganda	4.2
88	Saudi Arabia	4.1
89	Pakistan	4.1
90	Gambia, The	4.1
91	Romania	4.1
92	Kenya	4.1
93	Venezuela	4.0
94	Tanzania	4.0
95	Burkina Faso	4.0
96	Bolivia	4.0
97	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.9
98	Ecuador	3.9
99	Guyana	3.9
100	Senegal	3.8
101	Brunei Darussalam	3.8
102	Benin	3.7
103	Georgia	3.7
104	Bulgaria	3.7
105	Serbia	3.7
106	Dominican Republic	3.6
107	Mali	3.6
108	Nepal	3.6
109	China	3.6
110	Russian Federation	3.6
111	Suriname	3.5
112	Mozambique	3.4
113	Kazakhstan	3.4
114	Honduras	3.4
115	Azerbaijan	3.4
116	Lesotho	3.4
117	Syria	3.2
118	Tajikistan	3.2
119	Armenia	3.1
120	Ukraine	3.1
121	Moldova	3.1
122	Ethiopia	3.1
123	Mongolia	3.1
124	Timor-Leste	3.1
125	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9
126	Cameroon	2.9
127	Burundi	2.8
128	Algeria	2.8
129	Libya	2.7
130	Cambodia	2.7
131	Madagascar	2.7
132	Mauritania	2.7
133	Chad	2.5
134	Albania	2.4



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

8.09 Legal rights index (hard data)

Strength of legal rights index on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Hong Kong SAR	10
1	United Kingdom	10
3	Albania	9
3	Australia	9
3	New Zealand	9
3	Singapore	9
3	Slovak Republic	9
8	Denmark	8
8	Germany	8
8	Ireland	8
8	Israel	8
8	Kenya	8
8	Latvia	8
8	Malaysia	8
8	Ukraine	8
16	Azerbaijan	7
16	Bangladesh	7
16	Bosnia and Herzegovina	7
16	Botswana	7
16	Canada	7
16	Iceland	7
16	Malawi	7
16	Montenegro	7
16	Netherlands	7
16	Nigeria	7
16	Romania	7
16	Serbia	7
16	United States	7
29	Brunei Darussalam	6
29	Bulgaria	6
29	Croatia	6
29	Czech Republic	6
29	Finland	6
29	France	6
29	Honduras	6
29	Hungary	6
29	India	6
29	Japan	6
29	Luxembourg	6
29	Macedonia, FYR	6
29	Moldova	6
29	Norway	6
29	Panama	6
29	Puerto Rico	6
29	Slovenia	6
29	Spain	6
29	Sweden	6
29	Switzerland	6
29	Vietnam	6
29	Zambia	6
29	Zimbabwe	6
52	Armenia	5
52	Austria	5
52	Belgium	5
52	Georgia	5
52	Ghana	5
52	Indonesia	5
52	Jamaica	5
52	Jordan	5
52	Kazakhstan	5
52	Korea, Rep.	5
52	Kyrgyz Republic	5
52	Lesotho	5
52	Mauritius	5
52	Mongolia	5
52	Namibia	5
52	South Africa	5
52	Tanzania	5
52	Thailand	5
52	Trinidad and Tobago	5
52	Uruguay	5
72	Benin	4
72	Burkina Faso	4
72	Chile	4
72	Costa Rica	4
72	Dominican Republic	4
72	Estonia	4
72	Ethiopia	4
72	Gambia, The	4
72	Kuwait	4
72	Lithuania	4
72	Mauritania	4
72	Nepal	4
72	Oman	4
72	Pakistan	4
72	Peru	4
72	Poland	4
72	Portugal	4
72	Suriname	4
72	Taiwan, China	4
72	Tajikistan	4
72	Venezuela	4
93	Algeria	3
93	Argentina	3
93	Cameroon	3
93	Chad	3
93	China	3
93	Côte d'Ivoire	3
93	El Salvador	3
93	Greece	3
93	Guatemala	3
93	Guyana	3
93	Italy	3
93	Mali	3
93	Mexico	3
93	Morocco	3
93	Mozambique	3
93	Nicaragua	3
93	Paraguay	3
93	Philippines	3
93	Russian Federation	3
93	Saudi Arabia	3
93	Senegal	3
93	Sri Lanka	3
93	Syria	3
93	Turkey	3
93	Uganda	3
93	United Arab Emirates	3
119	Brazil	2
119	Colombia	2
119	Timor-Leste	2
119	Tunisia	2
123	Bolivia	1
123	Burundi	1
123	Ecuador	1
123	Egypt	1
123	Madagascar	1
128	Cambodia	0
n/a	Bahrain	n/a
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a
n/a	Qatar	n/a

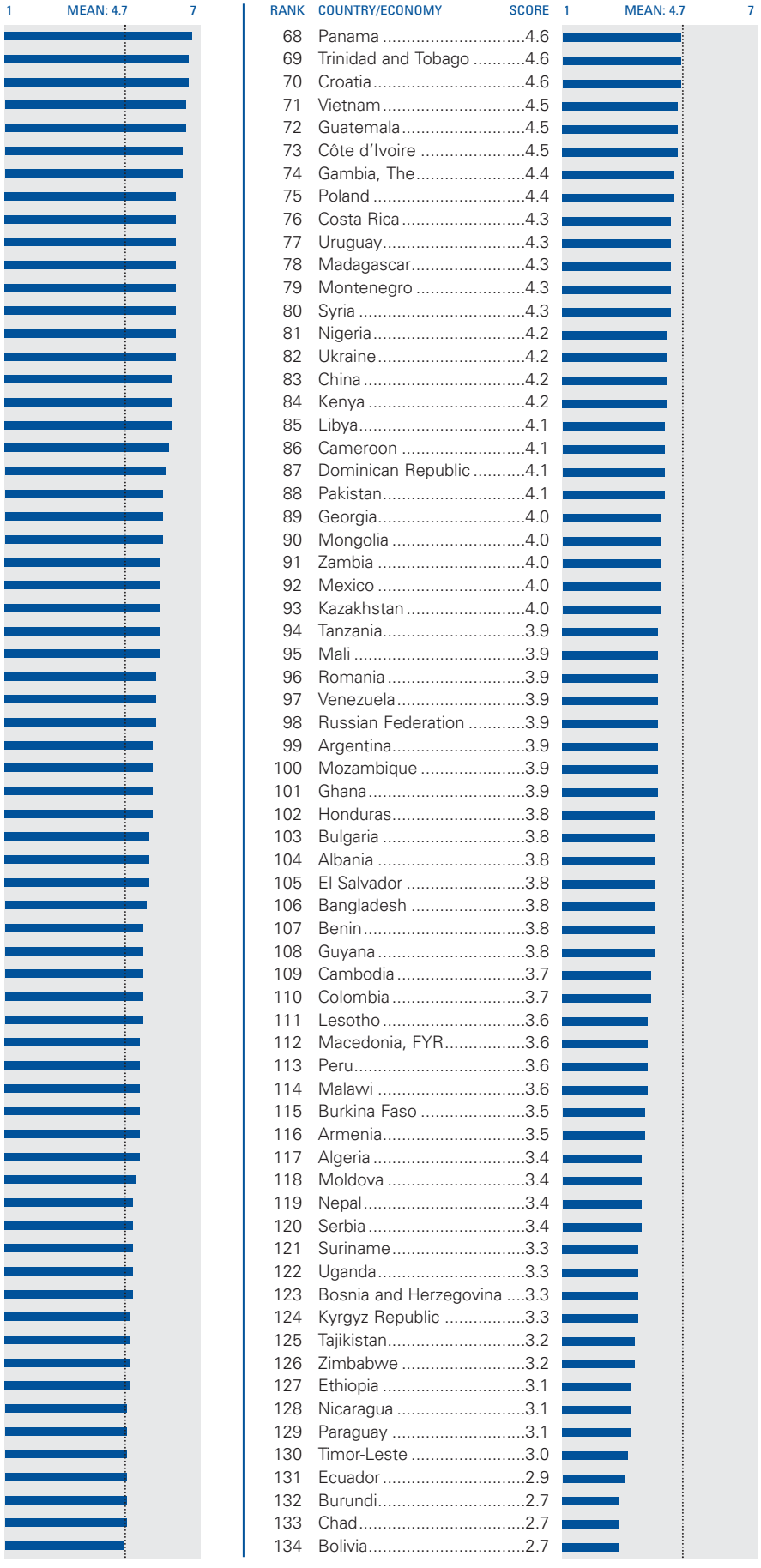
SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2008*

Section IX
Technological readiness

9.01 Availability of latest technologies

In your country, the latest technologies are (1 = not widely available or used, 7 = widely available and used)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Iceland	6.7
2	Sweden	6.6
3	Finland	6.6
4	Denmark	6.5
5	United States	6.5
6	Norway	6.4
7	Switzerland	6.4
8	Germany	6.2
9	Canada	6.2
10	United Kingdom	6.2
11	France	6.2
12	Austria	6.2
13	Japan	6.2
14	Singapore	6.2
15	Netherlands	6.2
16	Israel	6.1
17	United Arab Emirates	6.1
18	Belgium	6.1
19	Hong Kong SAR	6.0
20	Australia	5.9
21	Estonia	5.8
22	Korea, Rep.	5.8
23	Taiwan, China	5.8
24	Bahrain	5.7
25	Luxembourg	5.7
26	Malta	5.7
27	Puerto Rico	5.7
28	Portugal	5.7
29	Malaysia	5.6
30	Barbados	5.6
31	Jordan	5.6
32	Qatar	5.5
33	Ireland	5.5
34	New Zealand	5.5
35	Cyprus	5.5
36	Tunisia	5.4
37	South Africa	5.4
38	Kuwait	5.4
39	Senegal	5.3
40	Spain	5.2
41	Saudi Arabia	5.2
42	Chile	5.2
43	India	5.2
44	Jamaica	5.2
45	Turkey	5.1
46	Slovak Republic	5.1
47	Mauritius	5.1
48	Slovenia	5.1
49	Czech Republic	5.1
50	Thailand	5.1
51	Lithuania	5.0
52	Philippines	4.9
53	Namibia	4.9
54	Sri Lanka	4.9
55	Oman	4.9
56	Azerbaijan	4.9
57	Morocco	4.8
58	Brazil	4.8
59	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
60	Egypt	4.8
61	Indonesia	4.7
62	Greece	4.7
63	Italy	4.7
64	Botswana	4.7
65	Hungary	4.7
66	Latvia	4.7
67	Mauritania	4.6
68	Panama	4.6
69	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6
70	Croatia	4.6
71	Vietnam	4.5
72	Guatemala	4.5
73	Côte d'Ivoire	4.5
74	Gambia, The	4.4
75	Poland	4.4
76	Costa Rica	4.3
77	Uruguay	4.3
78	Madagascar	4.3
79	Montenegro	4.3
80	Syria	4.3
81	Nigeria	4.2
82	Ukraine	4.2
83	China	4.2
84	Kenya	4.2
85	Libya	4.1
86	Cameroon	4.1
87	Dominican Republic	4.1
88	Pakistan	4.1
89	Georgia	4.0
90	Mongolia	4.0
91	Zambia	4.0
92	Mexico	4.0
93	Kazakhstan	4.0
94	Tanzania	3.9
95	Mali	3.9
96	Romania	3.9
97	Venezuela	3.9
98	Russian Federation	3.9
99	Argentina	3.9
100	Mozambique	3.9
101	Ghana	3.9
102	Honduras	3.8
103	Bulgaria	3.8
104	Albania	3.8
105	El Salvador	3.8
106	Bangladesh	3.8
107	Benin	3.8
108	Guyana	3.8
109	Cambodia	3.7
110	Colombia	3.7
111	Lesotho	3.6
112	Macedonia, FYR	3.6
113	Peru	3.6
114	Malawi	3.6
115	Burkina Faso	3.5
116	Armenia	3.5
117	Algeria	3.4
118	Moldova	3.4
119	Nepal	3.4
120	Serbia	3.4
121	Suriname	3.3
122	Uganda	3.3
123	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3
124	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3
125	Tajikistan	3.2
126	Zimbabwe	3.2
127	Ethiopia	3.1
128	Nicaragua	3.1
129	Paraguay	3.1
130	Timor-Leste	3.0
131	Ecuador	2.9
132	Burundi	2.7
133	Chad	2.7
134	Bolivia	2.7

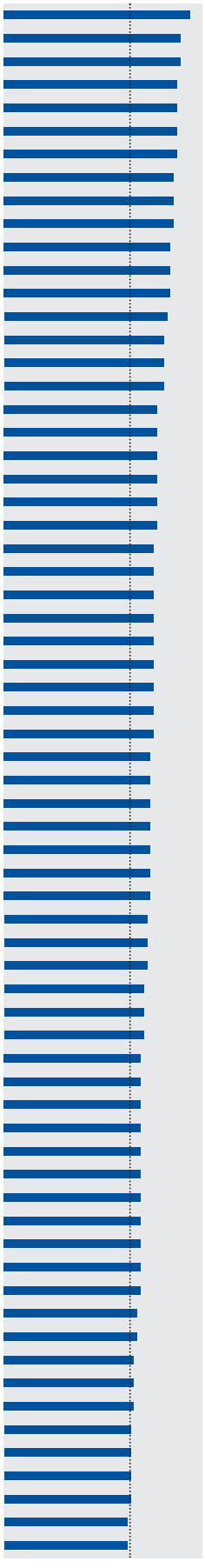


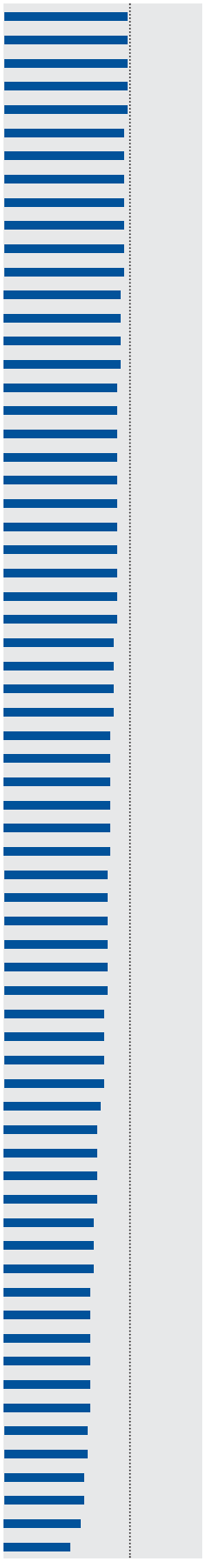
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

9.02 Firm-level technology absorption

Companies in your country are (1 = not able to absorb new technology, 7 = aggressive in absorbing new technology)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Iceland	6.6
2	Japan	6.3
3	United States	6.3
4	Sweden	6.2
5	Switzerland	6.2
6	Denmark	6.2
7	Austria	6.2
8	Finland	6.1
9	Norway	6.1
10	Taiwan, China	6.1
11	Israel	6.0
12	Germany	6.0
13	Singapore	6.0
14	United Arab Emirates	5.9
15	Korea, Rep.	5.8
16	Hong Kong SAR	5.8
17	Australia	5.8
18	Canada	5.6
19	Senegal	5.6
20	United Kingdom	5.6
21	Malaysia	5.6
22	Puerto Rico	5.6
23	France	5.6
24	New Zealand	5.5
25	Belgium	5.5
26	India	5.5
27	Netherlands	5.5
28	Kuwait	5.5
29	Ireland	5.5
30	Estonia	5.5
31	Luxembourg	5.5
32	South Africa	5.5
33	Chile	5.4
34	Tunisia	5.4
35	Jordan	5.4
36	Bahrain	5.4
37	Slovak Republic	5.4
38	Czech Republic	5.4
39	Portugal	5.4
40	Qatar	5.3
41	Côte d'Ivoire	5.3
42	Brazil	5.3
43	Malta	5.2
44	Saudi Arabia	5.2
45	Sri Lanka	5.2
46	China	5.1
47	Barbados	5.1
48	Turkey	5.1
49	Philippines	5.1
50	Cyprus	5.1
51	Guatemala	5.1
52	Azerbaijan	5.1
53	Brunei Darussalam	5.1
54	Vietnam	5.1
55	Costa Rica	5.1
56	Panama	5.1
57	Spain	5.0
58	Lithuania	5.0
59	Jamaica	4.9
60	Slovenia	4.9
61	Thailand	4.9
62	Dominican Republic	4.8
63	Egypt	4.8
64	Mauritius	4.8
65	Indonesia	4.8
66	Kenya	4.7
67	Gambia, The	4.7
68	Hungary	4.7
69	Trinidad and Tobago	4.7
70	Morocco	4.7
71	Madagascar	4.7
72	Poland	4.7
73	Botswana	4.6
74	Namibia	4.6
75	Nigeria	4.6
76	Italy	4.6
77	Mali	4.6
78	Cameroon	4.6
79	Mauritania	4.6
80	Ukraine	4.5
81	Latvia	4.5
82	Oman	4.5
83	Argentina	4.5
84	Pakistan	4.4
85	Kazakhstan	4.4
86	Mongolia	4.4
87	Syria	4.4
88	Benin	4.4
89	Peru	4.4
90	Greece	4.4
91	Montenegro	4.4
92	Mexico	4.4
93	El Salvador	4.4
94	Romania	4.4
95	Honduras	4.3
96	Venezuela	4.3
97	Libya	4.3
98	Moldova	4.3
99	Burkina Faso	4.2
100	Croatia	4.2
101	Colombia	4.2
102	Zambia	4.2
103	Uruguay	4.2
104	Mozambique	4.2
105	Russian Federation	4.1
106	Cambodia	4.1
107	Ghana	4.1
108	Georgia	4.1
109	Armenia	4.1
110	Albania	4.1
111	Bangladesh	4.0
112	Tanzania	4.0
113	Burundi	4.0
114	Bulgaria	4.0
115	Guyana	3.9
116	Malawi	3.8
117	Nicaragua	3.8
118	Lesotho	3.8
119	Tajikistan	3.8
120	Zimbabwe	3.7
121	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7
122	Suriname	3.7
123	Paraguay	3.6
124	Uganda	3.6
125	Ecuador	3.6
126	Serbia	3.6
127	Ethiopia	3.6
128	Algeria	3.6
129	Chad	3.5
130	Nepal	3.5
131	Macedonia, FYR	3.4
132	Timor-Leste	3.4
133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3
134	Bolivia	3.0



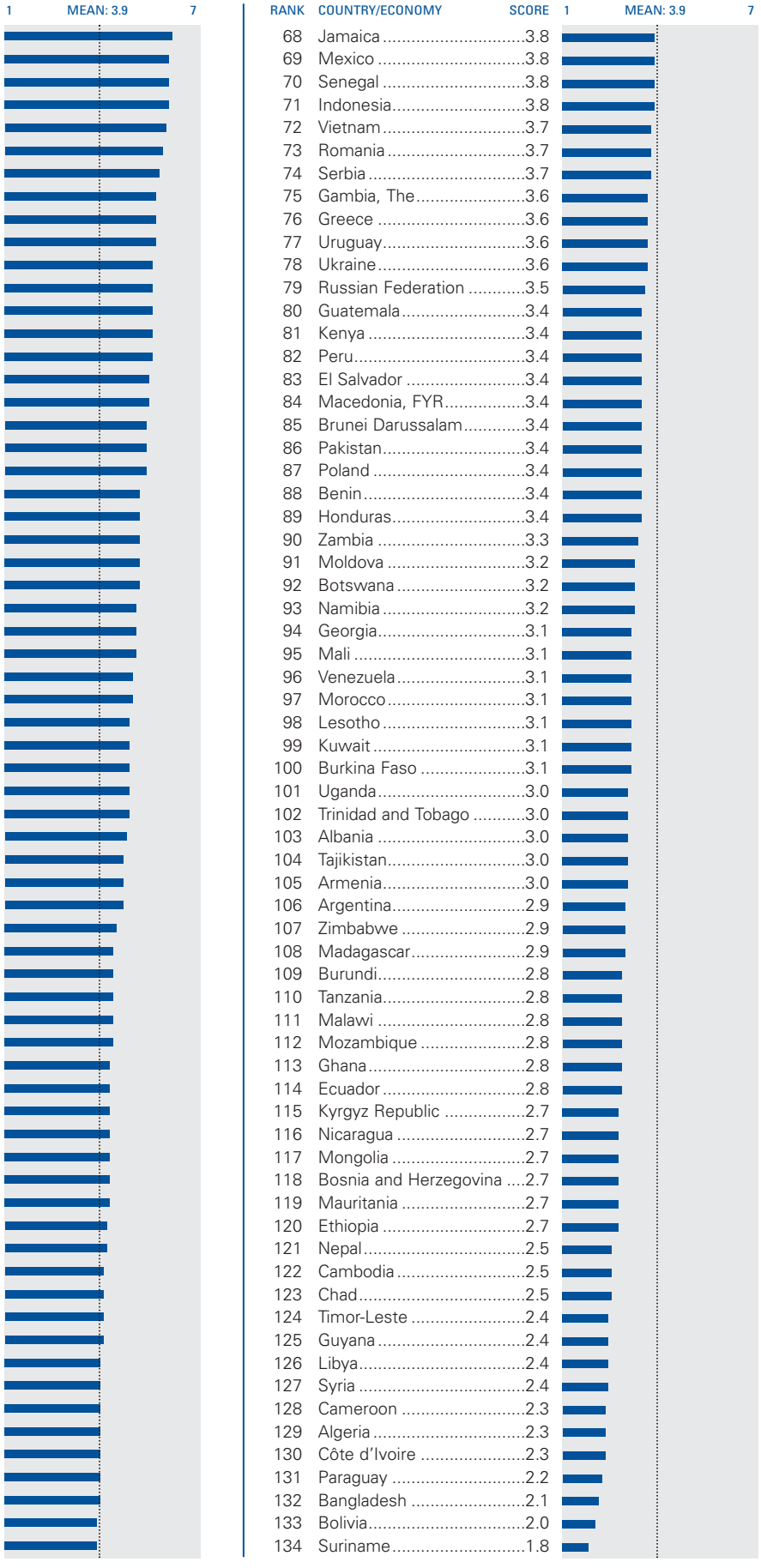


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

9.03 Laws relating to ICT

Laws relating to the use of information technology (electronic commerce, digital signatures, consumer protection) are (1 = nonexistent, 7 = well developed and enforced)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Denmark	6.1
2	Korea, Rep.	6.0
3	Singapore	6.0
4	Estonia	6.0
5	Sweden	5.9
6	Austria	5.8
7	Norway	5.7
8	Finland	5.6
9	United States	5.6
10	Switzerland	5.6
11	Iceland	5.5
12	Hong Kong SAR	5.5
13	Germany	5.5
14	Canada	5.5
15	Australia	5.5
16	France	5.4
17	United Kingdom	5.4
18	New Zealand	5.3
19	Malaysia	5.3
20	Netherlands	5.3
21	Luxembourg	5.1
22	United Arab Emirates	5.1
23	Portugal	5.1
24	Malta	5.1
25	Slovenia	5.1
26	Chile	5.0
27	Ireland	5.0
28	Taiwan, China	5.0
29	Belgium	4.9
30	Tunisia	4.9
31	Israel	4.8
32	Japan	4.8
33	Qatar	4.8
34	South Africa	4.8
35	Spain	4.8
36	Puerto Rico	4.7
37	Bahrain	4.6
38	India	4.6
39	Czech Republic	4.6
40	Cyprus	4.4
41	Lithuania	4.3
42	Oman	4.3
43	Saudi Arabia	4.3
44	Bulgaria	4.3
45	Azerbaijan	4.3
46	Barbados	4.2
47	China	4.2
48	Mauritius	4.2
49	Brazil	4.2
50	Panama	4.2
51	Croatia	4.2
52	Italy	4.2
53	Colombia	4.1
54	Jordan	4.1
55	Turkey	4.0
56	Hungary	4.0
57	Kazakhstan	4.0
58	Dominican Republic	4.0
59	Sri Lanka	3.9
60	Philippines	3.9
61	Thailand	3.9
62	Slovak Republic	3.9
63	Latvia	3.9
64	Egypt	3.9
65	Nigeria	3.9
66	Montenegro	3.8
67	Costa Rica	3.8
68	Jamaica	3.8
69	Mexico	3.8
70	Senegal	3.8
71	Indonesia	3.8
72	Vietnam	3.7
73	Romania	3.7
74	Serbia	3.7
75	Gambia, The	3.6
76	Greece	3.6
77	Uruguay	3.6
78	Ukraine	3.6
79	Russian Federation	3.5
80	Guatemala	3.4
81	Kenya	3.4
82	Peru	3.4
83	El Salvador	3.4
84	Macedonia, FYR	3.4
85	Brunei Darussalam	3.4
86	Pakistan	3.4
87	Poland	3.4
88	Benin	3.4
89	Honduras	3.4
90	Zambia	3.3
91	Moldova	3.2
92	Botswana	3.2
93	Namibia	3.2
94	Georgia	3.1
95	Mali	3.1
96	Venezuela	3.1
97	Morocco	3.1
98	Lesotho	3.1
99	Kuwait	3.1
100	Burkina Faso	3.1
101	Uganda	3.0
102	Trinidad and Tobago	3.0
103	Albania	3.0
104	Tajikistan	3.0
105	Armenia	3.0
106	Argentina	2.9
107	Zimbabwe	2.9
108	Madagascar	2.9
109	Burundi	2.8
110	Tanzania	2.8
111	Malawi	2.8
112	Mozambique	2.8
113	Ghana	2.8
114	Ecuador	2.8
115	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7
116	Nicaragua	2.7
117	Mongolia	2.7
118	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.7
119	Mauritania	2.7
120	Ethiopia	2.7
121	Nepal	2.5
122	Cambodia	2.5
123	Chad	2.5
124	Timor-Leste	2.4
125	Guyana	2.4
126	Libya	2.4
127	Syria	2.4
128	Cameroon	2.3
129	Algeria	2.3
130	Côte d'Ivoire	2.3
131	Paraguay	2.2
132	Bangladesh	2.1
133	Bolivia	2.0
134	Suriname	1.8

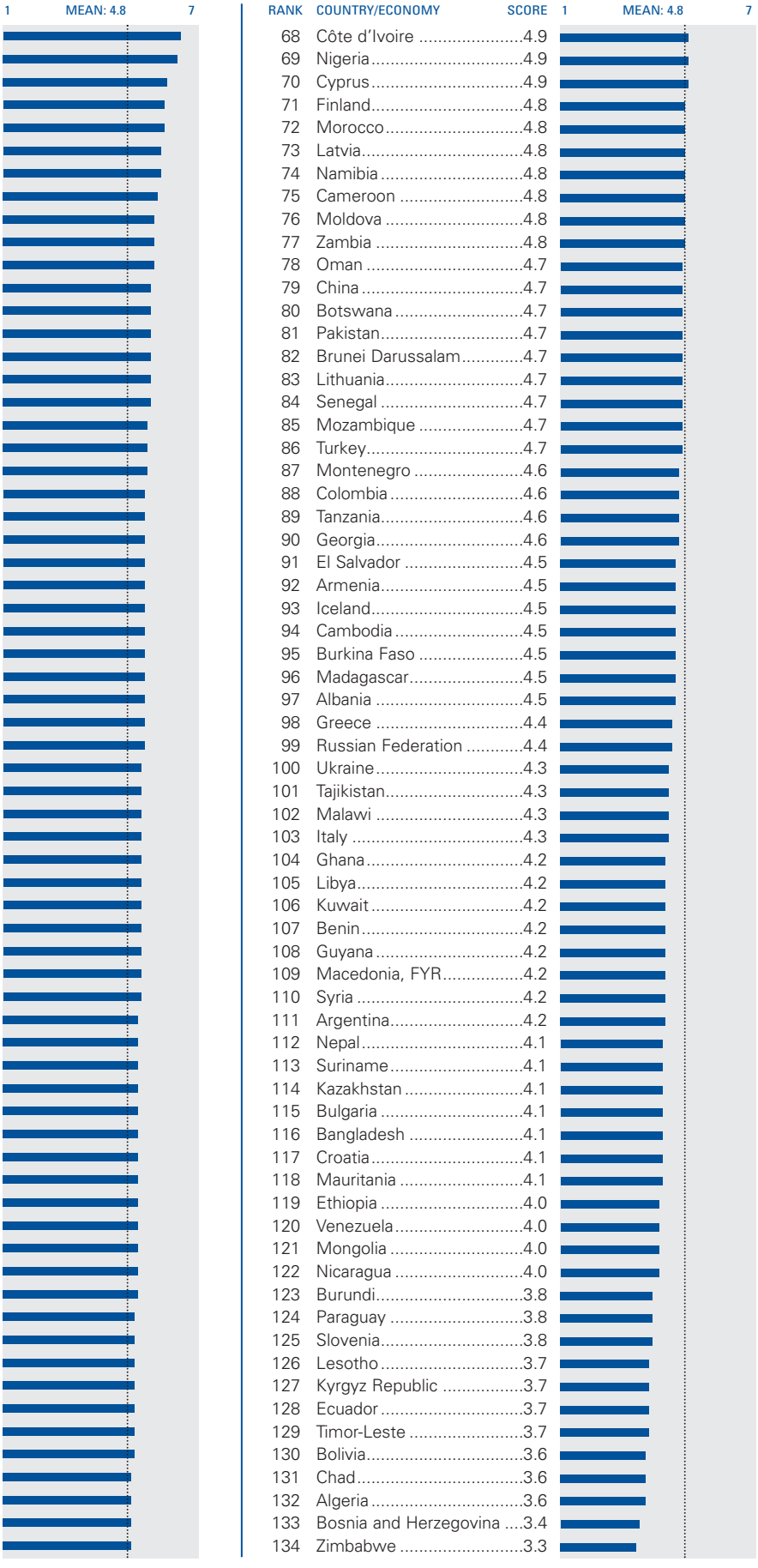


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

9.04 FDI and technology transfer

Foreign direct investment in your country (1 = brings little new technology, 7 = is an important source of new technology)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.4
2	Ireland	6.3
3	Slovak Republic	6.0
4	Luxembourg	5.9
5	Malta	5.9
6	Malaysia	5.8
7	Canada	5.8
8	Costa Rica	5.7
9	Hong Kong SAR	5.6
10	Belgium	5.6
11	Qatar	5.6
12	Australia	5.5
13	Czech Republic	5.5
14	Serbia	5.5
15	United Arab Emirates	5.5
16	Hungary	5.5
17	Puerto Rico	5.5
18	Israel	5.4
19	Panama	5.4
20	India	5.4
21	United Kingdom	5.3
22	Taiwan, China	5.3
23	United States	5.3
24	Indonesia	5.3
25	Estonia	5.3
26	Portugal	5.3
27	Tunisia	5.3
28	Korea, Rep.	5.3
29	Honduras	5.3
30	Guatemala	5.3
31	Chile	5.3
32	Norway	5.3
33	Switzerland	5.2
34	Bahrain	5.2
35	Kenya	5.2
36	Japan	5.2
37	Netherlands	5.2
38	South Africa	5.2
39	Azerbaijan	5.2
40	Saudi Arabia	5.2
41	Denmark	5.2
42	Mauritius	5.2
43	Brazil	5.2
44	Peru	5.1
45	Sweden	5.1
46	Trinidad and Tobago	5.1
47	Sri Lanka	5.1
48	Thailand	5.1
49	Dominican Republic	5.1
50	Philippines	5.1
51	Uruguay	5.1
52	New Zealand	5.1
53	Austria	5.1
54	France	5.1
55	Egypt	5.1
56	Jordan	5.1
57	Vietnam	5.0
58	Spain	5.0
59	Mali	5.0
60	Mexico	5.0
61	Germany	5.0
62	Romania	5.0
63	Jamaica	5.0
64	Poland	4.9
65	Gambia, The	4.9
66	Barbados	4.9
67	Uganda	4.9
68	Côte d'Ivoire	4.9
69	Nigeria	4.9
70	Cyprus	4.9
71	Finland	4.8
72	Morocco	4.8
73	Latvia	4.8
74	Namibia	4.8
75	Cameroon	4.8
76	Moldova	4.8
77	Zambia	4.8
78	Oman	4.7
79	China	4.7
80	Botswana	4.7
81	Pakistan	4.7
82	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
83	Lithuania	4.7
84	Senegal	4.7
85	Mozambique	4.7
86	Turkey	4.7
87	Montenegro	4.6
88	Colombia	4.6
89	Tanzania	4.6
90	Georgia	4.6
91	El Salvador	4.5
92	Armenia	4.5
93	Iceland	4.5
94	Cambodia	4.5
95	Burkina Faso	4.5
96	Madagascar	4.5
97	Albania	4.5
98	Greece	4.4
99	Russian Federation	4.4
100	Ukraine	4.3
101	Tajikistan	4.3
102	Malawi	4.3
103	Italy	4.3
104	Ghana	4.2
105	Libya	4.2
106	Kuwait	4.2
107	Benin	4.2
108	Guyana	4.2
109	Macedonia, FYR	4.2
110	Syria	4.2
111	Argentina	4.2
112	Nepal	4.1
113	Suriname	4.1
114	Kazakhstan	4.1
115	Bulgaria	4.1
116	Bangladesh	4.1
117	Croatia	4.1
118	Mauritania	4.1
119	Ethiopia	4.0
120	Venezuela	4.0
121	Mongolia	4.0
122	Nicaragua	4.0
123	Burundi	3.8
124	Paraguay	3.8
125	Slovenia	3.8
126	Lesotho	3.7
127	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7
128	Ecuador	3.7
129	Timor-Leste	3.7
130	Bolivia	3.6
131	Chad	3.6
132	Algeria	3.6
133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.4
134	Zimbabwe	3.3



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

9.05 Mobile telephone subscribers (hard data)

Mobile telephone subscribers per 100 population | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Lithuania	138.1
2	Italy	135.1
3	Hong Kong SAR	132.7
4	Estonia	125.2
5	Bahrain	122.9
6	Israel	122.7
7	Czech Republic	121.5
8	United Arab Emirates	118.5
9	Luxembourg	116.8
10	United Kingdom	116.6
11	Portugal	115.9
12	Austria	112.8
13	Ireland	112.6
14	Qatar	109.6
15	Singapore	109.3
16	Iceland	108.7
17	Norway	107.9
18	Finland	107.8
19	Bulgaria	107.6
20	Denmark	107.0
21	Ukraine	106.5
22	Spain	106.4
23	Sweden	105.9
24	Netherlands	105.9
25	Russian Federation	105.7
26	Germany	103.5
27	Cyprus	102.7
28	Taiwan, China	102.0
29	Switzerland	99.0
30	Hungary	99.0
31	Greece	98.6
32	Australia	97.0
33	Croatia	96.5
34	Poland	95.4
35	Latvia	95.1
36	New Zealand	94.0
37	Jamaica	93.7
38	Slovenia	92.6
39	Belgium	92.6
40	Kuwait	91.5
41	Slovak Republic	90.6
42	Barbados	87.8
43	Montenegro[2]	87.6
44	Malta	86.0
45	France	85.1
46	Puerto Rico[2]	84.8
47	Korea, Rep.	83.8
48	South Africa	83.3
49	Argentina	80.5
50	Romania	80.4
51	United States	80.3
52	Japan	79.3
53	Brunei Darussalam	78.9
54	Saudi Arabia	78.0
55	Chile	75.6
56	Malaysia	75.5
57	Jordan	74.4
58	Serbia	73.0
59	Tunisia	71.9
60	Turkey	71.0
61	Suriname	70.8
62	Oman	69.6
63	Macedonia, FYR	69.6
64	Venezuela	69.0
65	Trinidad and Tobago	68.7
66	Uruguay	66.8
67	Panama	66.1
68	Libya	65.8
69	Colombia	64.3
70	Ecuador	63.2
71	Algeria	63.0
72	Thailand	62.9
73	Mauritius	61.5
74	Albania	60.4
75	Canada	57.6
76	Guatemala	55.6
77	El Salvador	55.0
78	Brazil	52.9
79	Kazakhstan	52.9
80	Mexico	52.6
81	Morocco	52.1
82	Paraguay	51.3
83	Dominican Republic	51.1
84	Philippines	50.7
85	Bosnia and Herzegovina	48.3
86	Botswana	46.8
87	Azerbaijan	39.2
88	Georgia	38.4
89	Guyana[2]	37.5
90	China	34.8
91	Mauritania	33.6
92	Costa Rica	32.8
93	Nicaragua	32.7
94	Moldova	32.4
95	Peru	30.9
96	Bolivia	30.7
97	Honduras	30.4
98	Namibia	29.7
99	Mongolia	28.9
100	Indonesia	28.3
101	Gambia, The	26.0
102	Sri Lanka	25.9
103	Senegal	25.0
104	Nigeria	24.1
105	Syria	24.0
106	Egypt	23.9
107	Kyrgyz Republic	23.7
108	Ghana	23.1
109	Côte d'Ivoire	22.0
110	Pakistan	22.0
111	Kenya	20.9
112	Lesotho	20.0
113	Cameroon	18.9
114	Vietnam	18.2
115	India	14.8
116	Tanzania	14.8
117	Zambia	14.0
118	Bangladesh	13.2
119	Benin	12.1
120	Cambodia	12.0
121	Mozambique	11.6
122	Mali	10.9
123	Armenia[2]	10.5
124	Burkina Faso	7.5
125	Uganda	6.7
126	Zimbabwe	6.5
127	Madagascar	5.5
128	Malawi	5.3
129	Chad	4.6
130	Nepal	4.2
131	Tajikistan[2]	4.1
132	Timor-Leste[1]	2.8
133	Burundi	2.6
134	Ethiopia	1.1

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2008 update); national sources

[1] 2004 [2] 2005

9.06 Internet users (hard data)

Internet users per 100 population | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Barbados	92.5
2	Netherlands	85.7
3	Norway	81.7
4	New Zealand	78.8
5	Sweden	77.0
6	Canada	76.8
7	Luxembourg	72.0
8	Korea, Rep.	71.1
9	United States	69.8
10	Japan	68.3
11	Iceland	65.3
12	Taiwan, China	63.7
13	Slovenia	63.6
14	United Kingdom	63.2
15	Singapore	59.4
16	Denmark	58.2
17	Switzerland	58.1
18	Finland	55.6
19	Estonia	55.1
20	Malaysia	54.2
21	Hong Kong SAR	53.0
22	Italy	52.9
23	Romania	52.2
24	Australia	52.0
25	Austria	51.3
26	France	49.6
27	Jamaica	48.8
28	Belgium	46.9
29	Bulgaria	46.8
30	Germany	46.7
31	Latvia	46.6
32	Spain	42.8
33	Cyprus	42.2
34	Slovak Republic	41.8
35	Brunei Darussalam	41.7
36	Croatia	37.0
37	United Arab Emirates	36.7
38	Poland	36.6
39	Hungary	34.8
40	Czech Republic	34.7
41	Qatar	34.5
42	Ireland	34.2
43	Malta	33.7
44	Lithuania	31.7
45	Portugal	30.3
46	Kuwait	28.9
47	Bahrain	28.4
48	Israel	27.7
49	Costa Rica	27.6
50	Mauritius	25.5
51	Chile	25.2
52	Puerto Rico	25.1
53	Uruguay	24.4
54	Bosnia and Herzegovina	24.3
55	Guyana	23.3
56	Peru	22.9
57	Brazil	22.6
58	Trinidad and Tobago	22.0
59	Montenegro	21.4
60	Argentina	20.9
61	Morocco	19.8
62	Ukraine	19.6
63	Mexico	19.0
64	Serbia	18.9
65	Saudi Arabia	18.7
66	Greece	18.4
67	Russian Federation	18.0
68	Turkey	17.7
69	Moldova	17.3
70	Vietnam	17.2
71	Dominican Republic	15.9
72	Panama	15.3
73	Albania	15.0
74	Venezuela	14.5
75	Colombia	14.5
76	Jordan	13.7
77	Macedonia, FYR	13.2
78	Thailand	13.1
79	Tunisia	12.7
80	Kyrgyz Republic	12.2
81	Mongolia	11.6
82	Ecuador	11.5
83	Oman	11.1
84	India	10.7
85	China	10.4
86	Guatemala	10.2
87	El Salvador	10.0
88	Azerbaijan	9.8
89	Zimbabwe	9.3
90	Kazakhstan	8.7
91	Suriname	8.4
92	Egypt	8.0
93	Syria	7.9
94	Kenya	7.9
95	South Africa	7.8
96	Pakistan	7.6
97	Georgia	7.5
98	Algeria	7.4
99	Bolivia	6.2
100	Nigeria	6.0
101	Philippines	5.9
102	Armenia	5.7
103	Senegal	5.4
104	Timor-Leste[1]	5.4
105	Gambia, The	5.3
106	Uganda	5.0
107	Indonesia	4.7
108	Honduras	4.7
109	Botswana	4.5
110	Namibia	4.4
111	Libya	4.4
112	Zambia	4.2
113	Paraguay	4.1
114	Lesotho	3.4
115	Nicaragua	2.8
116	Ghana	2.7
117	Sri Lanka	2.4
118	Cameroon	2.2
119	Côte d'Ivoire	1.6
120	Benin	1.4
121	Nepal	1.1
122	Tanzania	1.0
123	Mauritania	1.0
124	Mozambique	0.9
125	Burundi	0.8
126	Mali	0.6
127	Chad	0.6
128	Burkina Faso	0.6
129	Madagascar	0.6
130	Cambodia	0.5
131	Malawi	0.5
132	Bangladesh	0.3
133	Ethiopia	0.3
134	Tajikistan[2]	0.3

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2008 update); national sources

[1] 2004 [2] 2005

9.07 Personal computers (hard data)

Personal computers per 100 population | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Canada	94.6
2	Netherlands	91.2
3	Switzerland	88.3
4	Sweden	88.2
5	United Kingdom	81.2
6	United States	79.9
7	Denmark	72.7
8	Singapore	72.6
9	Taiwan, China	67.6
10	Luxembourg	67.5
11	France	65.9
12	Germany	65.3
13	Norway	63.1
14	Hong Kong SAR	63.0
15	Austria[3]	61.1
16	Australia[1]	60.4
17	Ireland	58.9
18	New Zealand	54.2
19	Iceland	53.9
20	Korea, Rep.	53.2
21	Estonia	51.3
22	Finland[3]	50.0
23	Slovak Republic	43.0
24	Belgium	42.2
25	Slovenia	41.5
26	Japan[1]	40.8
27	Cyprus	38.4
28	Montenegro	38.0
29	Italy[3]	37.0
30	Spain	36.9
31	Latvia	32.6
32	Hungary	31.8
33	United Arab Emirates	30.1
34	Czech Republic[3]	27.4
35	Serbia	26.8
36	Macedonia, FYR	26.5
37	Israel[1]	23.9
38	Malaysia	23.4
39	Costa Rica[3]	23.1
40	Kuwait	22.3
41	Namibia	19.5
42	Qatar	18.7
43	Croatia[1]	18.3
44	Bahrain	18.3
45	Lithuania	18.1
46	Mauritius	17.5
47	Trinidad and Tobago	17.4
48	Portugal	17.1
49	Poland	16.8
50	Brazil[3]	16.1
51	Barbados[3]	14.9
52	Romania	14.8
53	Chile[3]	14.8
54	Saudi Arabia	13.9
55	Mexico	13.8
56	Uruguay[3]	13.8
57	Mongolia	13.4
58	Russian Federation	13.3
59	Ecuador	12.7
60	Moldova	10.1
61	Peru[3]	10.0
62	Armenia[3]	9.8
63	Vietnam	9.5
64	Greece	9.4
65	Venezuela[3]	9.3
66	Argentina[3]	9.1
67	Brunei Darussalam[3]	8.8
68	South Africa[3]	8.4
69	Paraguay[3]	7.5
70	Philippines	7.5
71	Oman	6.9
72	Thailand[3]	6.9
73	Jamaica[3]	6.8
74	Syria	6.7
75	Zimbabwe	6.6
76	Jordan	6.3
77	Tunisia	6.2
78	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.2
79	Bulgaria[2]	5.9
80	Turkey	5.9
81	China	5.6
82	Colombia	5.4
83	Botswana	5.1
84	El Salvador[3]	5.1
85	Georgia[3]	4.7
86	Ukraine	4.6
87	Panama[3]	4.6
88	Suriname[3]	4.5
89	Mauritania	4.4
90	Egypt	4.2
91	Guyana[3]	3.9
92	Albania	3.8
93	Nicaragua[3]	3.8
94	Sri Lanka[3]	3.5
95	Morocco	3.0
96	India	2.8
97	Bangladesh	2.4
98	Bolivia[3]	2.4
99	Dominican Republic[3]	2.3
100	Azerbaijan[3]	2.3
101	Libya[3]	2.2
102	Senegal[3]	2.1
103	Guatemala[3]	2.1
104	Gambia, The	2.0
105	Indonesia	2.0
106	Honduras	1.9
107	Kyrgyz Republic	1.9
108	Côte d'Ivoire[3]	1.8
109	Uganda	1.7
110	Kenya[3]	1.4
111	Mozambique[3]	1.4
112	Tajikistan[3]	1.3
113	Cameroon[3]	1.2
114	Zambia[3]	1.1
115	Algeria[3]	1.1
116	Tanzania[3]	0.9
117	Nigeria[3]	0.9
118	Puerto Rico[3]	0.8
119	Burundi	0.8
120	Burkina Faso	0.7
121	Ghana[3]	0.6
122	Benin	0.6
123	Ethiopia	0.5
124	Madagascar	0.5
125	Pakistan	0.5
126	Nepal[3]	0.5
127	Mali[3]	0.4
128	Cambodia	0.3
129	Lesotho[3]	0.3
130	Malawi	0.2
131	Chad[3]	0.2
n/a	Kazakhstan	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2008 update); national sources

[1] 2003 [2] 2004 [3] 2005

9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers (hard data)

Broadband Internet subscribers per 100 population | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Denmark	31.9
2	Netherlands	31.8
3	Iceland	29.5
4	Korea, Rep.	29.3
5	Finland	27.1
6	Norway	26.8
7	Switzerland	26.5
8	Sweden	25.9
9	Hong Kong SAR	24.5
10	Canada	22.9
11	Belgium	22.6
12	United Kingdom	21.7
13	Luxembourg	21.0
14	France	20.9
15	Israel	20.8
16	Japan	20.6
17	Barbados	20.5
18	United States	20.1
19	Taiwan, China	19.8
20	Australia	19.1
21	Estonia	18.6
22	Singapore	18.3
23	Germany	18.1
24	Austria	17.7
25	Spain	15.4
26	Italy	14.9
27	Ireland	14.3
28	New Zealand	14.2
29	Slovenia	14.0
30	Portugal	13.5
31	Malta	13.1
32	Hungary	11.9
33	Czech Republic	10.9
34	Lithuania	10.8
35	Poland	7.6
36	Cyprus	7.5
37	Serbia	7.4
38	Chile	5.9
39	Slovak Republic	5.9
40	Qatar	5.6
41	Croatia	5.5
42	Bahrain	5.2
43	United Arab Emirates	5.2
44	Romania	5.0
45	Bulgaria	5.0
46	Latvia	4.8
47	Greece	4.4
48	Argentina	4.0
49	China	3.8
50	Turkey	3.7
51	Malaysia	3.5
52	Brazil	3.1
53	Uruguay	3.1
54	Puerto Rico[2]	3.0
55	Jamaica	3.0
56	Mexico	2.8
57	Brunei Darussalam	2.3
58	Costa Rica	2.0
59	Russian Federation	2.0
60	Venezuela	2.0
61	Macedonia, FYR	1.8
62	Mauritius	1.7
63	Peru	1.7
64	Trinidad and Tobago	1.6
65	Colombia	1.4
66	Morocco	1.3
67	Dominican Republic	1.2
68	Ukraine	1.1
69	Ecuador	1.1
70	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.0
71	Panama	1.0
72	Kuwait[2]	0.9
73	El Salvador	0.9
74	Saudi Arabia	0.9
75	Jordan	0.8
76	Oman	0.7
77	South Africa	0.7
78	Georgia	0.6
79	Vietnam	0.6
80	Suriname	0.6
81	Moldova	0.5
82	Algeria	0.5
83	Madagascar[1]	0.5
84	Tunisia	0.4
85	Nicaragua	0.3
86	Egypt	0.3
87	Guyana[2]	0.3
88	Paraguay	0.3
89	Senegal	0.2
90	Guatemala[2]	0.2
91	Kazakhstan	0.2
92	India	0.2
93	Bolivia	0.2
94	Thailand[2]	0.2
95	Libya[2]	0.2
96	Philippines[2]	0.1
97	Mongolia	0.1
98	Sri Lanka	0.1
99	Botswana	0.1
100	Indonesia[2]	0.1
101	Zimbabwe	0.1
102	Armenia[2]	0.1
103	Ghana	0.1
104	Côte d'Ivoire	0.1
105	Kyrgyz Republic[2]	0.1
106	Kenya[2]	0.1
107	Syria	0.0
108	Cambodia	0.0
109	Mauritania	0.0
110	Azerbaijan[2]	0.0
111	Mali	0.0
112	Zambia	0.0
113	Benin	0.0
114	Pakistan	0.0
115	Burkina Faso	0.0
116	Namibia	0.0
117	Albania[2]	0.0
118	Gambia, The[2]	0.0
119	Uganda	0.0
120	Malawi[2]	0.0
121	Cameroon	0.0
122	Lesotho[2]	0.0
123	Tajikistan[2]	0.0
124	Nigeria[2]	0.0
125	Ethiopia	0.0
126	Bangladesh[2]	0.0
126	Burundi[2]	0.0
126	Chad	0.0
126	Honduras[2]	0.0
126	Mozambique[2]	0.0
126	Nepal[2]	0.0
126	Tanzania[2]	0.0
n/a	Montenegro	n/a
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2008 update); national sources

[1] 2004 [2] 2005

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 | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	United States	7.0
2	China	6.4
3	Japan	6.1
4	India	5.9
5	Germany	5.8
6	United Kingdom	5.7
7	France	5.7
8	Russian Federation	5.6
9	Brazil	5.6
10	Italy	5.6
11	Spain	5.4
12	Mexico	5.4
13	Canada	5.3
14	Korea, Rep.	5.3
15	Turkey	5.1
16	Indonesia	5.0
17	Australia	5.0
18	Taiwan, China	4.8
19	Poland	4.8
20	Netherlands	4.8
21	Argentina	4.7
22	South Africa	4.6
23	Thailand	4.6
24	Pakistan	4.6
25	Egypt	4.5
26	Saudi Arabia	4.5
27	Greece	4.5
28	Belgium	4.5
29	Ukraine	4.4
30	Colombia	4.4
31	Venezuela	4.4
32	Sweden	4.3
33	Philippines	4.3
34	Austria	4.3
35	Malaysia	4.3
36	Romania	4.3
37	Switzerland	4.3
38	Hong Kong SAR	4.2
39	Portugal	4.2
40	Czech Republic	4.2
41	Nigeria	4.2
42	Vietnam	4.1
43	Bangladesh	4.1
44	Norway	4.1
45	Peru	4.1
46	Denmark	4.0
47	Chile	4.0
48	Israel	4.0
49	Hungary	4.0
50	Finland	4.0
51	Ireland	3.9
52	Algeria	3.9
53	Singapore	3.9
54	Kazakhstan	3.9
55	United Arab Emirates	3.8
56	Morocco	3.8
57	New Zealand	3.6
58	Slovak Republic	3.6
59	Ecuador	3.6
60	Bulgaria	3.6
61	Serbia	3.5
62	Sri Lanka	3.5
63	Kuwait	3.5
64	Syria	3.4
65	Tunisia	3.4
66	Croatia	3.4
67	Ethiopia	3.4
68	Guatemala	3.3
69	Kenya	3.3
70	Lithuania	3.3
71	Dominican Republic	3.3
72	Qatar	3.2
73	Puerto Rico	3.2
74	Slovenia	3.2
75	Tanzania	3.2
76	El Salvador	3.1
77	Costa Rica	3.1
78	Oman	3.1
79	Latvia	3.1
80	Azerbaijan	3.0
81	Cameroon	2.9
82	Ghana	2.9
83	Honduras	2.9
84	Libya	2.9
85	Cyprus	2.9
86	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9
87	Uruguay	2.9
88	Bolivia	2.9
89	Jordan	2.9
90	Uganda	2.8
91	Nepal	2.8
92	Panama	2.8
93	Estonia	2.8
94	Paraguay	2.7
95	Côte d'Ivoire	2.7
96	Cambodia	2.7
97	Luxembourg	2.6
98	Jamaica	2.6
99	Albania	2.6
100	Senegal	2.6
101	Georgia	2.6
102	Malta	2.5
103	Macedonia, FYR	2.5
104	Nicaragua	2.5
105	Madagascar	2.5
106	Armenia	2.4
107	Mozambique	2.4
108	Bahrain	2.4
109	Botswana	2.4
110	Burkina Faso	2.4
111	Zambia	2.4
112	Trinidad and Tobago	2.3
113	Mauritius	2.3
114	Moldova	2.2
115	Malawi	2.2
116	Mali	2.2
117	Kyrgyz Republic	2.2
118	Iceland	2.2
119	Benin	2.2
120	Tajikistan	2.2
121	Chad	2.1
122	Namibia	2.0
123	Brunei Darussalam	2.0
124	Mongolia	1.9
125	Montenegro	1.8
126	Lesotho	1.6
127	Mauritania	1.6
128	Barbados	1.6
129	Guyana	1.4
130	Burundi	1.3
131	Suriname	1.3
132	Timor-Leste	1.2
133	Gambia, The	1.0
134	Zimbabwe	1.0

SOURCE: Authors' calculations; IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (May 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

10.02 Foreign market size index (hard data)

Value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	China	7.0
2	United States	6.6
3	Germany	6.5
4	Japan	6.2
5	India	6.0
6	Russian Federation	6.0
7	Hong Kong SAR	6.0
8	United Kingdom	6.0
9	Korea, Rep.	6.0
10	France	5.9
11	Singapore	5.9
12	Italy	5.9
13	Taiwan, China	5.9
14	Netherlands	5.9
15	Canada	5.8
16	Mexico	5.8
17	Malaysia	5.7
18	Thailand	5.7
19	Spain	5.7
20	Belgium	5.6
21	Saudi Arabia	5.6
22	Poland	5.5
23	Brazil	5.5
24	Indonesia	5.4
25	Turkey	5.3
26	Czech Republic	5.3
27	Austria	5.3
28	Sweden	5.2
29	Vietnam	5.2
30	Switzerland	5.2
31	Nigeria	5.2
32	United Arab Emirates	5.2
33	Hungary	5.2
34	Australia	5.1
35	Ireland	5.1
36	South Africa	5.1
37	Ukraine	5.0
38	Argentina	5.0
39	Egypt	5.0
40	Philippines	5.0
41	Algeria	5.0
42	Norway	5.0
43	Chile	4.9
44	Denmark	4.9
45	Venezuela	4.9
46	Slovak Republic	4.8
47	Finland	4.8
48	Kuwait	4.8
49	Kazakhstan	4.8
50	Israel	4.8
51	Portugal	4.7
52	Greece	4.7
53	Romania	4.7
54	Colombia	4.7
55	Peru	4.6
56	Luxembourg	4.6
57	Pakistan	4.5
58	Libya	4.5
59	Bulgaria	4.5
60	Puerto Rico	4.5
61	Qatar	4.4
62	Azerbaijan	4.3
63	Tunisia	4.3
64	Morocco	4.3
65	Slovenia	4.3
66	Oman	4.3
67	Bangladesh	4.2
68	Syria	4.2
69	Lithuania	4.2
70	Croatia	4.2
71	New Zealand	4.2
72	Ecuador	4.1
73	Panama	4.1
74	Sri Lanka	4.0
75	Costa Rica	3.9
76	Bahrain	3.9
77	Estonia	3.9
78	Malta	3.8
79	Cambodia	3.8
80	Latvia	3.8
81	Cyprus	3.8
82	Paraguay	3.8
83	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8
84	Serbia	3.8
85	Jordan	3.7
86	Trinidad and Tobago	3.7
87	Bolivia	3.7
88	Honduras	3.7
89	Dominican Republic	3.7
90	Kenya	3.7
91	Botswana	3.7
92	Brunei Darussalam	3.6
93	Ghana	3.6
94	Uruguay	3.5
95	El Salvador	3.5
96	Guatemala	3.4
97	Cameroon	3.4
98	Tanzania	3.4
99	Chad	3.3
100	Jamaica	3.3
101	Macedonia, FYR	3.3
102	Mauritius	3.3
103	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3
104	Ethiopia	3.2
105	Mozambique	3.2
106	Georgia	3.1
107	Tajikistan	3.1
108	Namibia	3.1
109	Mongolia	3.1
110	Nicaragua	3.0
111	Moldova	2.9
112	Madagascar	2.9
113	Iceland	2.9
114	Senegal	2.9
115	Albania	2.9
116	Uganda	2.9
117	Nepal	2.8
118	Mali	2.8
119	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
120	Mauritania	2.8
121	Barbados	2.7
122	Malawi	2.6
123	Zambia	2.6
124	Suriname	2.6
125	Armenia	2.6
126	Guyana	2.6
127	Benin	2.5
128	Lesotho	2.4
129	Burkina Faso	2.3
130	Montenegro	2.3
131	Gambia, The	2.0
132	Zimbabwe	2.0
133	Burundi	1.6
134	Timor-Leste	1.0

SOURCE: Authors' calculations; IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (May 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

10.03 GDP valued at PPP (hard data)

Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in millions of international dollars | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	United States	13,843,825
2	China	6,991,036
3	Japan	4,289,809
4	India	2,988,867
5	Germany	2,809,693
6	United Kingdom	2,137,421
7	Russian Federation	2,087,815
8	France	2,046,899
9	Brazil	1,835,642
10	Italy	1,786,429
11	Spain	1,351,608
12	Mexico	1,346,009
13	Canada	1,265,838
14	Korea, Rep.	1,200,879
15	Turkey	887,964
16	Indonesia	837,791
17	Australia	760,812
18	Taiwan, China	695,388
19	Netherlands	639,512
20	Poland	620,868
21	Saudi Arabia	564,561
22	Argentina	523,739
23	Thailand	519,362
24	South Africa	467,089
25	Pakistan	409,958
26	Egypt	403,961
27	Belgium	375,993
28	Malaysia	357,391
29	Sweden	334,641
30	Venezuela	334,575
31	Greece	324,616
32	Ukraine	320,126
33	Colombia	319,522
34	Austria	317,807
35	Switzerland	300,186
36	Philippines	299,626
37	Hong Kong SAR	292,769
38	Nigeria	292,682
39	Czech Republic	248,902
40	Norway	247,416
41	Romania	245,540
42	Chile	231,061
43	Portugal	230,549
44	Singapore	228,116
45	Algeria	224,748
46	Vietnam	221,397
47	Peru	219,015
48	Bangladesh	206,658
49	Denmark	203,677
50	Hungary	191,324
51	Ireland	186,166
52	Israel	185,888
53	Finland	185,485
54	Kazakhstan	167,622
55	United Arab Emirates	167,296
56	Kuwait	130,113
57	Morocco	125,250
58	New Zealand	111,721
59	Slovak Republic	109,587
60	Ecuador	98,788
61	Syria	87,091
62	Bulgaria	86,317
63	Sri Lanka	81,288
64	Serbia	77,277
65	Tunisia	76,999
66	Puerto Rico[1]	75,820
67	Qatar	75,224
68	Libya	74,752
69	Croatia	68,984
70	Azerbaijan	65,469
71	Guatemala	62,528
72	Ethiopia	62,193
73	Dominican Republic	61,792
74	Oman	61,607
75	Lithuania	59,644
76	Kenya	58,883
77	Slovenia	54,669
78	Tanzania	48,937
79	Costa Rica	45,765
80	El Salvador	41,652
81	Latvia	39,731
82	Bolivia	39,438
83	Cameroon	39,365
84	Luxembourg	38,555
85	Uruguay	37,188
86	Cyprus	36,533
87	Panama	34,510
88	Côte d'Ivoire	32,181
89	Ghana	31,331
90	Honduras	30,651
91	Nepal	29,040
92	Uganda	29,036
93	Estonia	28,317
94	Jordan	27,986
95	Bosnia and Herzegovina	27,728
96	Paraguay	27,082
97	Cambodia	25,900
98	Botswana	25,676
99	Bahrain	24,499
100	Trinidad and Tobago	23,788
101	Malta	21,886
102	Jamaica	20,673
103	Senegal	20,601
104	Georgia	20,499
105	Albania	19,916
106	Brunei Darussalam	19,640
107	Madagascar	18,120
108	Macedonia, FYR	17,350
109	Burkina Faso	17,200
110	Armenia	17,151
111	Mozambique	17,019
112	Zambia	15,918
113	Chad	15,902
114	Nicaragua	15,839
115	Mauritius	14,060
116	Mali	13,465
117	Iceland	12,144
118	Benin	12,102
119	Tajikistan	11,819
120	Namibia	10,715
121	Malawi	10,513
122	Kyrgyz Republic	10,500
123	Moldova	9,821
124	Mongolia	8,420
125	Mauritania	5,947
126	Montenegro	5,918
127	Barbados	5,317
128	Suriname	4,073
129	Lesotho	3,092
130	Guyana	2,920
131	Burundi	2,896
132	Timor-Leste	2,608
133	Zimbabwe	2,211
134	Gambia, The	2,106

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); national sources

[1] 2006

10.04 Imports as a percentage of GDP (hard data)

Imports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Singapore	202.0
2	Hong Kong SAR	196.7
3	Lesotho	161.6
4	Guyana	136.3
5	Luxembourg	131.5
6	Moldova	96.1
7	Malaysia	89.4
8	Slovak Republic	86.8
9	Jordan	86.5
10	Belgium	85.8
11	Bulgaria	85.5
12	Malta	84.2
13	Vietnam	82.5
14	Estonia	81.7
15	Honduras	78.4
16	United Arab Emirates	78.0
17	Hungary	77.7
18	Cambodia	76.6
19	Czech Republic	74.3
20	Slovenia	73.2
21	Panama	71.7
22	Paraguay	71.1
23	Ireland	70.4
24	Mauritius	68.8
25	Barbados[1]	68.6
26	Lithuania	67.4
27	Netherlands	67.3
28	Macedonia, FYR	67.1
29	Bosnia and Herzegovina	66.3
30	Mongolia	66.3
31	Gambia, The	66.3
32	Taiwan, China	66.3
33	Ghana	66.2
34	Malawi	65.9
35	Thailand	65.6
36	Montenegro[2]	65.1
37	Kyrgyz Republic	64.7
38	Latvia	64.7
39	Jamaica	64.5
40	Tajikistan	64.4
41	Nicaragua	62.7
42	Bahrain	61.2
43	Suriname	59.9
44	Namibia	59.7
45	Mauritania[2]	59.0
46	Tunisia	56.5
47	Croatia	56.3
48	Mozambique	55.4
49	Zimbabwe	55.3
50	Burundi	55.1
51	Costa Rica	53.0
52	Cyprus	52.7
53	Austria	51.8
54	Denmark	51.3
55	Puerto Rico	49.5
56	Georgia	47.2
57	Qatar	47.1
58	Switzerland	47.0
59	Iceland	46.0
60	Israel	45.5
61	Korea, Rep.	44.8
62	Serbia	44.7
63	Sweden	44.7
64	Romania	44.6
65	El Salvador	44.4
66	Ukraine	44.2
67	Albania	43.3
68	Poland	43.0
69	Sri Lanka	42.5
70	Kenya	42.0
71	Philippines	41.8
72	Côte d'Ivoire	41.0
73	Morocco	40.6
74	Kazakhstan	40.2
75	Finland	40.1
76	Portugal	39.9
77	Germany	39.7
78	Timor-Leste[2]	39.6
79	Trinidad and Tobago	39.0
80	Oman	38.9
81	Senegal	38.3
82	Ecuador	37.3
83	Nigeria	36.7
84	Madagascar	36.3
85	Azerbaijan	35.6
86	Greece	35.4
87	Uganda	34.9
88	Egypt	34.8
89	South Africa	34.7
90	Syria	34.6
91	Mexico	34.4
92	Chile	33.3
93	China	33.1
94	Canada	32.9
95	Spain	32.7
96	Tanzania	32.3
97	Bolivia	32.0
98	Chad	31.8
98	Mali[3]	31.8
100	Guatemala	31.1
101	Ethiopia	30.9
102	Dominican Republic	30.7
102	Saudi Arabia	30.7
104	Benin	30.5
105	Kuwait	30.3
106	Norway	30.0
107	Uruguay	29.9
108	New Zealand	29.6
109	United Kingdom	29.5
110	Italy	29.4
111	Armenia	29.0
112	Zambia	28.7
113	France	28.5
114	Botswana	28.5
115	Turkey	28.0
116	Cameroon	26.7
117	Libya	26.5
118	Indonesia	25.3
119	Bangladesh	24.6
120	India	24.3
121	Algeria	24.2
122	Venezuela	24.1
123	Colombia	23.8
124	Nepal	23.8
125	Pakistan	22.2
126	Russian Federation	21.9
127	Peru	21.8
128	Australia	21.8
129	Argentina	20.2
130	Brunei Darussalam	17.1
131	United States	17.0
132	Japan	15.9
133	Burkina Faso	15.4
134	Brazil	12.3

SOURCE: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (May 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2007*; national sources

[1] 2005 [2] 2006 [3] 2007

10.05 Exports as a percentage of GDP (hard data)

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Singapore	230.9
2	Hong Kong SAR	207.4
3	Luxembourg	165.0
4	Malaysia	109.6
5	United Arab Emirates	94.4
6	Belgium	89.3
7	Guyana	87.8
8	Slovak Republic	86.4
9	Bahrain	84.8
10	Malta	84.7
11	Ireland	81.0
12	Panama	80.2
13	Hungary	80.0
14	Czech Republic	78.9
15	Vietnam	78.2
16	Netherlands	75.3
17	Libya	74.9
18	Taiwan, China	73.8
19	Thailand	73.2
20	Estonia	72.8
21	Slovenia	71.4
22	Puerto Rico	69.8
23	Cambodia	68.3
24	Trinidad and Tobago	67.4
25	Mongolia	64.9
26	Suriname	64.7
27	Qatar	63.9
28	Azerbaijan	63.8
28	Kuwait	63.8
30	Bulgaria	63.4
31	Lesotho	62.7
31	Paraguay	62.7
33	Brunei Darussalam	62.4
34	Oman	61.3
35	Mauritania[2]	59.0
36	Mauritius	58.7
37	Barbados[1]	58.4
38	Saudi Arabia	58.3
39	Austria	58.1
39	Jordan	58.1
41	Nigeria	56.4
42	Switzerland	56.3
43	Botswana	56.0
43	Namibia	56.0
45	Lithuania	55.4
46	Tunisia	54.1
47	Chad	53.7
48	Tajikistan	52.9
49	Côte d'Ivoire	52.6
50	Sweden	52.4
51	Denmark	52.3
52	Algeria	51.7
53	Honduras	51.5
54	Gambia, The	49.4
55	Kazakhstan	48.9
56	Costa Rica	48.4
57	Macedonia, FYR	48.1
58	Cyprus	47.9
59	Croatia	47.3
60	Chile	47.1
61	Germany	46.7
62	Norway	46.4
63	Korea, Rep.	45.6
64	Zimbabwe	45.4
65	Moldova	45.3
66	Finland	44.8
67	Latvia	44.4
68	Israel	44.1
69	China	41.4
70	Poland	41.3
71	Philippines	41.0
72	Mozambique	41.0
73	Jamaica	40.9
74	Ukraine	40.2
75	Bolivia	40.1
76	Syria	39.0
77	Ghana	38.5
78	Iceland	35.3
79	Canada	34.9
80	Kyrgyz Republic	33.7
81	Nicaragua	33.2
82	Portugal	32.7
83	Mexico	32.5
84	Morocco	32.1
85	South Africa	31.6
86	Sri Lanka	31.6
87	Egypt	31.5
88	Georgia	30.7
89	Venezuela	30.4
90	Russian Federation	30.3
91	Indonesia	29.4
92	Romania	29.3
93	Uruguay	29.2
94	Italy	29.1
95	Peru	29.1
96	New Zealand	28.5
97	Bosnia and Herzegovina	28.3
98	Ecuador	28.3
99	Malawi	27.2
100	France	26.6
101	Mali	26.6
102	Spain	26.2
103	Montenegro[2]	26.0
104	United Kingdom	25.9
105	Kenya	25.7
106	El Salvador	25.6
107	Dominican Republic	25.2
108	Cameroon	24.7
109	Argentina	24.5
110	Madagascar	24.1
111	Turkey	23.0
112	Greece	22.6
113	Serbia	21.8
114	Colombia	21.6
115	India	21.2
116	Albania	20.6
117	Senegal	20.4
118	Australia	20.1
119	Benin	19.7
120	Tanzania	18.8
121	Burundi	18.4
122	Japan	17.7
123	Zambia	17.5
124	Bangladesh	16.9
125	Guatemala	16.3
126	Armenia	15.2
127	Pakistan	13.9
128	Brazil	13.9
129	Uganda	13.7
130	Nepal	13.6
131	United States	11.9
132	Ethiopia	11.3
133	Burkina Faso	10.3
134	Timor-Leste[2]	8.0

SOURCE: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (May 2007); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2007*; The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

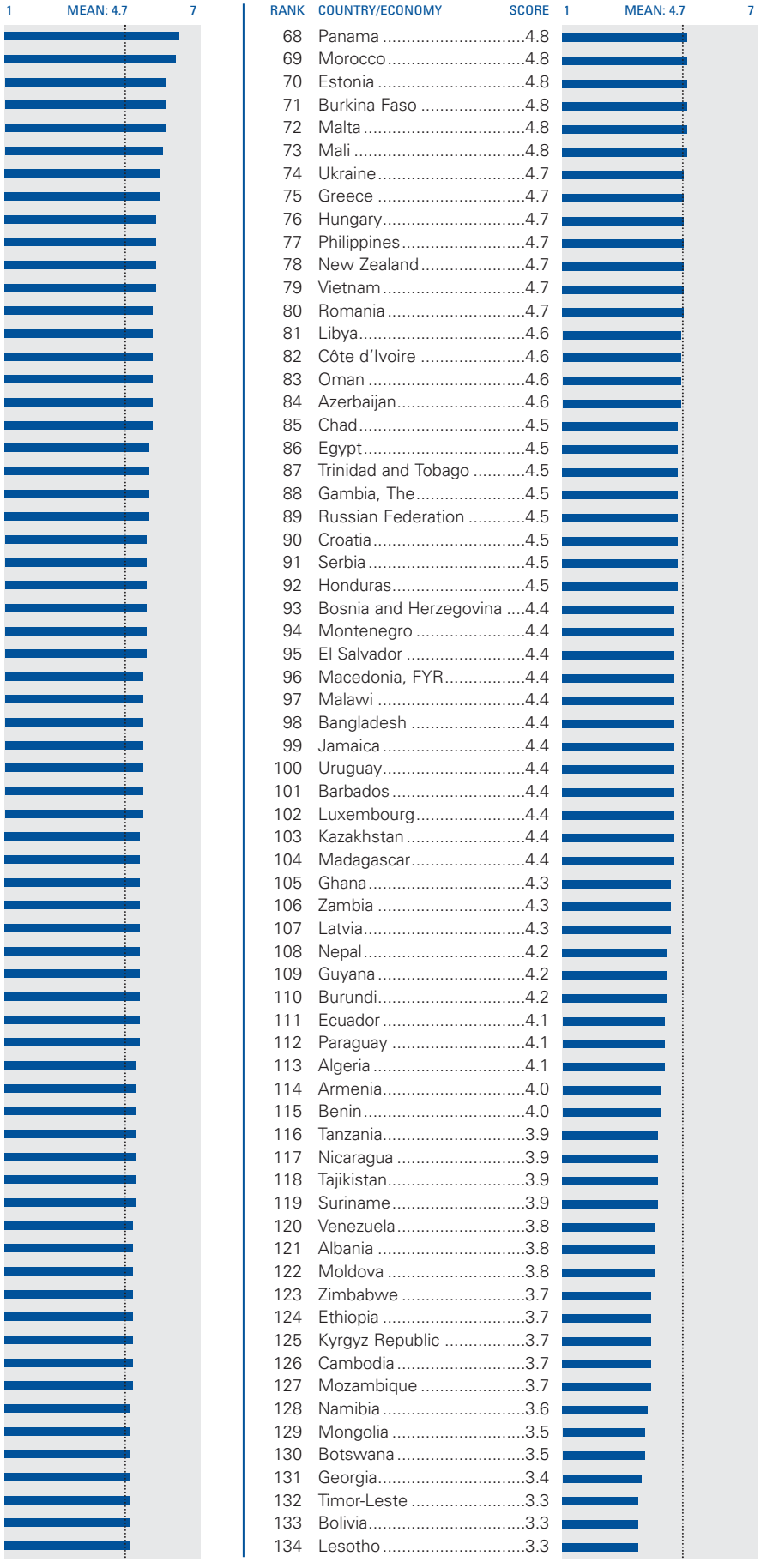
[1] 2005 [2] 2006

Section XI
Business sophistication

11.01 Local supplier quantity

Local suppliers in your country are (1 = largely nonexistent, 7 = numerous and include the most important materials, components, equipment, and services)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Japan	6.3
2	Germany	6.2
3	Austria	5.9
4	India	5.9
5	Switzerland	5.9
6	United States	5.8
7	France	5.7
8	Czech Republic	5.7
9	Kuwait	5.6
10	Spain	5.6
11	Netherlands	5.6
12	Belgium	5.6
13	Brazil	5.5
14	Hong Kong SAR	5.5
15	Denmark	5.5
16	Malaysia	5.5
17	Canada	5.5
18	China	5.5
19	Sweden	5.4
20	Chile	5.4
21	Tunisia	5.4
22	Norway	5.4
23	Korea, Rep.	5.3
24	Finland	5.3
25	Thailand	5.3
26	Taiwan, China	5.3
27	Italy	5.3
28	Slovak Republic	5.3
29	Lithuania	5.2
30	Jordan	5.2
31	United Arab Emirates	5.2
32	Turkey	5.2
33	Ireland	5.2
34	Kenya	5.2
35	Puerto Rico	5.2
36	Saudi Arabia	5.1
37	Qatar	5.1
38	Senegal	5.1
39	Syria	5.1
40	Costa Rica	5.1
41	United Kingdom	5.1
42	Australia	5.1
43	South Africa	5.1
44	Singapore	5.1
45	Guatemala	5.1
46	Colombia	5.0
47	Bahrain	5.0
48	Iceland	5.0
49	Sri Lanka	5.0
50	Indonesia	5.0
51	Poland	5.0
52	Peru	5.0
53	Israel	4.9
54	Portugal	4.9
55	Mexico	4.9
56	Cameroon	4.9
57	Dominican Republic	4.9
58	Slovenia	4.9
59	Mauritania	4.9
60	Cyprus	4.9
61	Bulgaria	4.8
62	Argentina	4.8
63	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
64	Mauritius	4.8
65	Nigeria	4.8
66	Pakistan	4.8
67	Uganda	4.8
68	Panama	4.8
69	Morocco	4.8
70	Estonia	4.8
71	Burkina Faso	4.8
72	Malta	4.8
73	Mali	4.8
74	Ukraine	4.7
75	Greece	4.7
76	Hungary	4.7
77	Philippines	4.7
78	New Zealand	4.7
79	Vietnam	4.7
80	Romania	4.7
81	Libya	4.6
82	Côte d'Ivoire	4.6
83	Oman	4.6
84	Azerbaijan	4.6
85	Chad	4.5
86	Egypt	4.5
87	Trinidad and Tobago	4.5
88	Gambia, The	4.5
89	Russian Federation	4.5
90	Croatia	4.5
91	Serbia	4.5
92	Honduras	4.5
93	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.4
94	Montenegro	4.4
95	El Salvador	4.4
96	Macedonia, FYR	4.4
97	Malawi	4.4
98	Bangladesh	4.4
99	Jamaica	4.4
100	Uruguay	4.4
101	Barbados	4.4
102	Luxembourg	4.4
103	Kazakhstan	4.4
104	Madagascar	4.4
105	Ghana	4.3
106	Zambia	4.3
107	Latvia	4.3
108	Nepal	4.2
109	Guyana	4.2
110	Burundi	4.2
111	Ecuador	4.1
112	Paraguay	4.1
113	Algeria	4.1
114	Armenia	4.0
115	Benin	4.0
116	Tanzania	3.9
117	Nicaragua	3.9
118	Tajikistan	3.9
119	Suriname	3.9
120	Venezuela	3.8
121	Albania	3.8
122	Moldova	3.8
123	Zimbabwe	3.7
124	Ethiopia	3.7
125	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7
126	Cambodia	3.7
127	Mozambique	3.7
128	Namibia	3.6
129	Mongolia	3.5
130	Botswana	3.5
131	Georgia	3.4
132	Timor-Leste	3.3
133	Bolivia	3.3
134	Lesotho	3.3

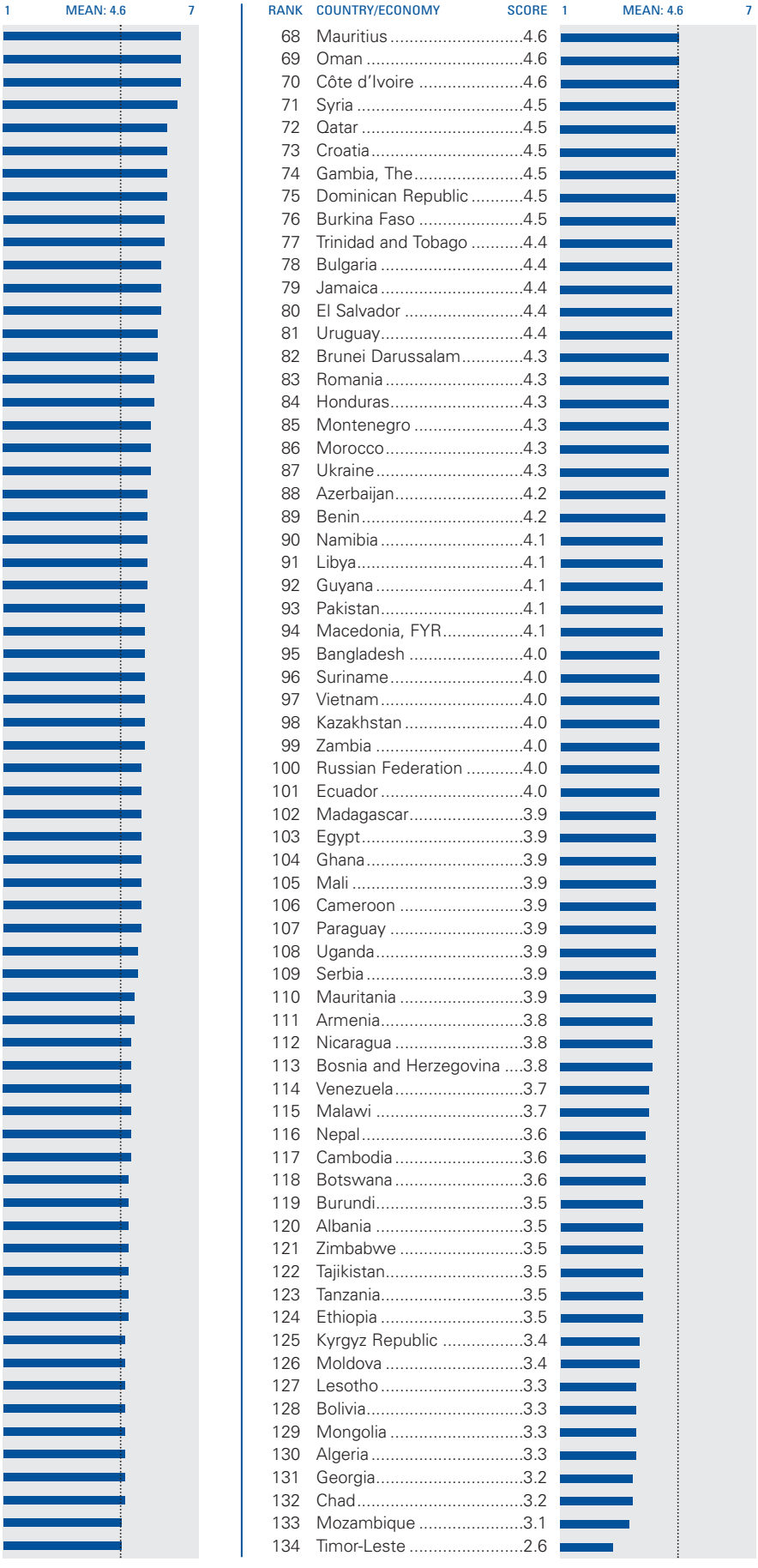


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

11.02 Local supplier quality

The quality of local suppliers in your country is (1 = very poor, 7 = very good)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Austria	6.4
2	Germany	6.4
3	Switzerland	6.4
4	Japan	6.3
5	Belgium	6.0
6	Netherlands	6.0
7	United States	6.0
8	Sweden	6.0
9	Denmark	5.9
10	France	5.9
11	Norway	5.8
12	Canada	5.8
13	Finland	5.8
14	Australia	5.7
15	Taiwan, China	5.7
16	Puerto Rico	5.6
17	Hong Kong SAR	5.6
18	Ireland	5.5
19	Iceland	5.5
20	New Zealand	5.5
21	Czech Republic	5.4
22	Singapore	5.4
23	United Kingdom	5.4
24	South Africa	5.4
25	Spain	5.4
26	Italy	5.3
27	Israel	5.3
28	Chile	5.3
29	Korea, Rep.	5.3
30	Kuwait	5.3
31	Slovenia	5.3
32	Malaysia	5.3
33	Luxembourg	5.2
34	United Arab Emirates	5.2
35	Estonia	5.2
36	Lithuania	5.2
37	India	5.2
38	Bahrain	5.2
39	Costa Rica	5.2
40	Thailand	5.2
41	Brazil	5.1
42	Cyprus	5.1
43	Guatemala	5.0
44	Tunisia	5.0
45	Colombia	4.9
46	Mexico	4.9
47	Sri Lanka	4.9
48	Senegal	4.9
49	Saudi Arabia	4.9
50	Portugal	4.9
51	Slovak Republic	4.8
52	Malta	4.8
53	Panama	4.8
54	Peru	4.8
55	Turkey	4.8
56	Jordan	4.8
57	Indonesia	4.8
58	Barbados	4.7
59	Poland	4.7
60	Nigeria	4.7
61	Greece	4.7
62	China	4.7
63	Hungary	4.7
64	Philippines	4.7
65	Argentina	4.7
66	Kenya	4.6
67	Latvia	4.6
68	Mauritius	4.6
69	Oman	4.6
70	Côte d'Ivoire	4.6
71	Syria	4.5
72	Qatar	4.5
73	Croatia	4.5
74	Gambia, The	4.5
75	Dominican Republic	4.5
76	Burkina Faso	4.5
77	Trinidad and Tobago	4.4
78	Bulgaria	4.4
79	Jamaica	4.4
80	El Salvador	4.4
81	Uruguay	4.4
82	Brunei Darussalam	4.3
83	Romania	4.3
84	Honduras	4.3
85	Montenegro	4.3
86	Morocco	4.3
87	Ukraine	4.3
88	Azerbaijan	4.2
89	Benin	4.2
90	Namibia	4.1
91	Libya	4.1
92	Guyana	4.1
93	Pakistan	4.1
94	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
95	Bangladesh	4.0
96	Suriname	4.0
97	Vietnam	4.0
98	Kazakhstan	4.0
99	Zambia	4.0
100	Russian Federation	4.0
101	Ecuador	4.0
102	Madagascar	3.9
103	Egypt	3.9
104	Ghana	3.9
105	Mali	3.9
106	Cameroon	3.9
107	Paraguay	3.9
108	Uganda	3.9
109	Serbia	3.9
110	Mauritania	3.9
111	Armenia	3.8
112	Nicaragua	3.8
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8
114	Venezuela	3.7
115	Malawi	3.7
116	Nepal	3.6
117	Cambodia	3.6
118	Botswana	3.6
119	Burundi	3.5
120	Albania	3.5
121	Zimbabwe	3.5
122	Tajikistan	3.5
123	Tanzania	3.5
124	Ethiopia	3.5
125	Kyrgyz Republic	3.4
126	Moldova	3.4
127	Lesotho	3.3
128	Bolivia	3.3
129	Mongolia	3.3
130	Algeria	3.3
131	Georgia	3.2
132	Chad	3.2
133	Mozambique	3.1
134	Timor-Leste	2.6

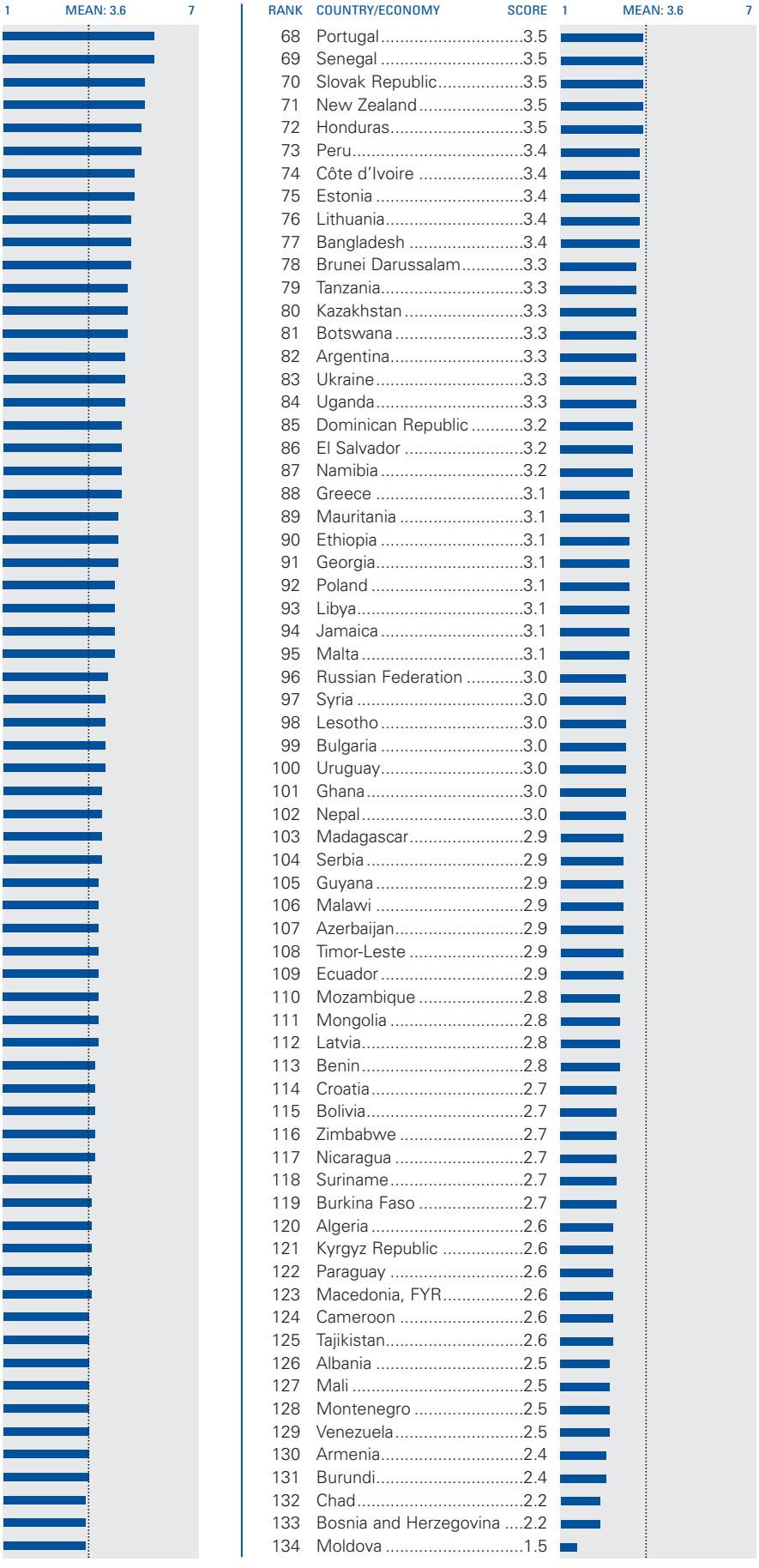


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

11.03 State of cluster development

In your country's economy, well-developed and deep clusters are (1 = rare or absent, 7 = widespread in many fields)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Taiwan, China	5.6
2	United States	5.6
3	Singapore	5.3
4	Italy	5.3
5	Japan	5.2
6	Finland	5.2
7	Hong Kong SAR	5.0
8	Korea, Rep.	5.0
9	Switzerland	4.9
10	Germany	4.9
11	Denmark	4.9
12	Netherlands	4.8
13	Malaysia	4.8
14	Sweden	4.8
15	United Kingdom	4.7
16	Canada	4.7
17	Austria	4.7
18	Indonesia	4.6
19	China	4.6
20	Norway	4.6
21	United Arab Emirates	4.6
22	Luxembourg	4.5
23	France	4.5
24	India	4.5
25	Vietnam	4.4
26	Ireland	4.4
27	Belgium	4.4
28	Sri Lanka	4.4
29	Cyprus	4.2
30	Puerto Rico	4.1
31	Thailand	4.1
32	Israel	4.1
33	Qatar	4.1
34	Australia	4.0
35	Czech Republic	4.0
36	Saudi Arabia	4.0
37	Spain	4.0
38	Bahrain	3.9
39	Nigeria	3.9
40	South Africa	3.9
41	Jordan	3.9
42	Kuwait	3.9
43	Brazil	3.9
44	Iceland	3.9
45	Panama	3.9
46	Egypt	3.8
47	Kenya	3.8
48	Slovenia	3.8
49	Oman	3.8
50	Tunisia	3.8
51	Hungary	3.7
52	Morocco	3.7
53	Chile	3.7
54	Turkey	3.7
55	Mauritius	3.7
56	Philippines	3.7
57	Gambia, The	3.6
58	Mexico	3.6
59	Romania	3.6
60	Cambodia	3.6
61	Guatemala	3.6
62	Colombia	3.6
63	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6
64	Barbados	3.6
65	Zambia	3.5
66	Pakistan	3.5
67	Costa Rica	3.5
68	Portugal	3.5
69	Senegal	3.5
70	Slovak Republic	3.5
71	New Zealand	3.5
72	Honduras	3.5
73	Peru	3.4
74	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4
75	Estonia	3.4
76	Lithuania	3.4
77	Bangladesh	3.4
78	Brunei Darussalam	3.3
79	Tanzania	3.3
80	Kazakhstan	3.3
81	Botswana	3.3
82	Argentina	3.3
83	Ukraine	3.3
84	Uganda	3.3
85	Dominican Republic	3.2
86	El Salvador	3.2
87	Namibia	3.2
88	Greece	3.1
89	Mauritania	3.1
90	Ethiopia	3.1
91	Georgia	3.1
92	Poland	3.1
93	Libya	3.1
94	Jamaica	3.1
95	Malta	3.1
96	Russian Federation	3.0
97	Syria	3.0
98	Lesotho	3.0
99	Bulgaria	3.0
100	Uruguay	3.0
101	Ghana	3.0
102	Nepal	3.0
103	Madagascar	2.9
104	Serbia	2.9
105	Guyana	2.9
106	Malawi	2.9
107	Azerbaijan	2.9
108	Timor-Leste	2.9
109	Ecuador	2.9
110	Mozambique	2.8
111	Mongolia	2.8
112	Latvia	2.8
113	Benin	2.8
114	Croatia	2.7
115	Bolivia	2.7
116	Zimbabwe	2.7
117	Nicaragua	2.7
118	Suriname	2.7
119	Burkina Faso	2.7
120	Algeria	2.6
121	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6
122	Paraguay	2.6
123	Macedonia, FYR	2.6
124	Cameroon	2.6
125	Tajikistan	2.6
126	Albania	2.5
127	Mali	2.5
128	Montenegro	2.5
129	Venezuela	2.5
130	Armenia	2.4
131	Burundi	2.4
132	Chad	2.2
133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.2
134	Moldova	1.5

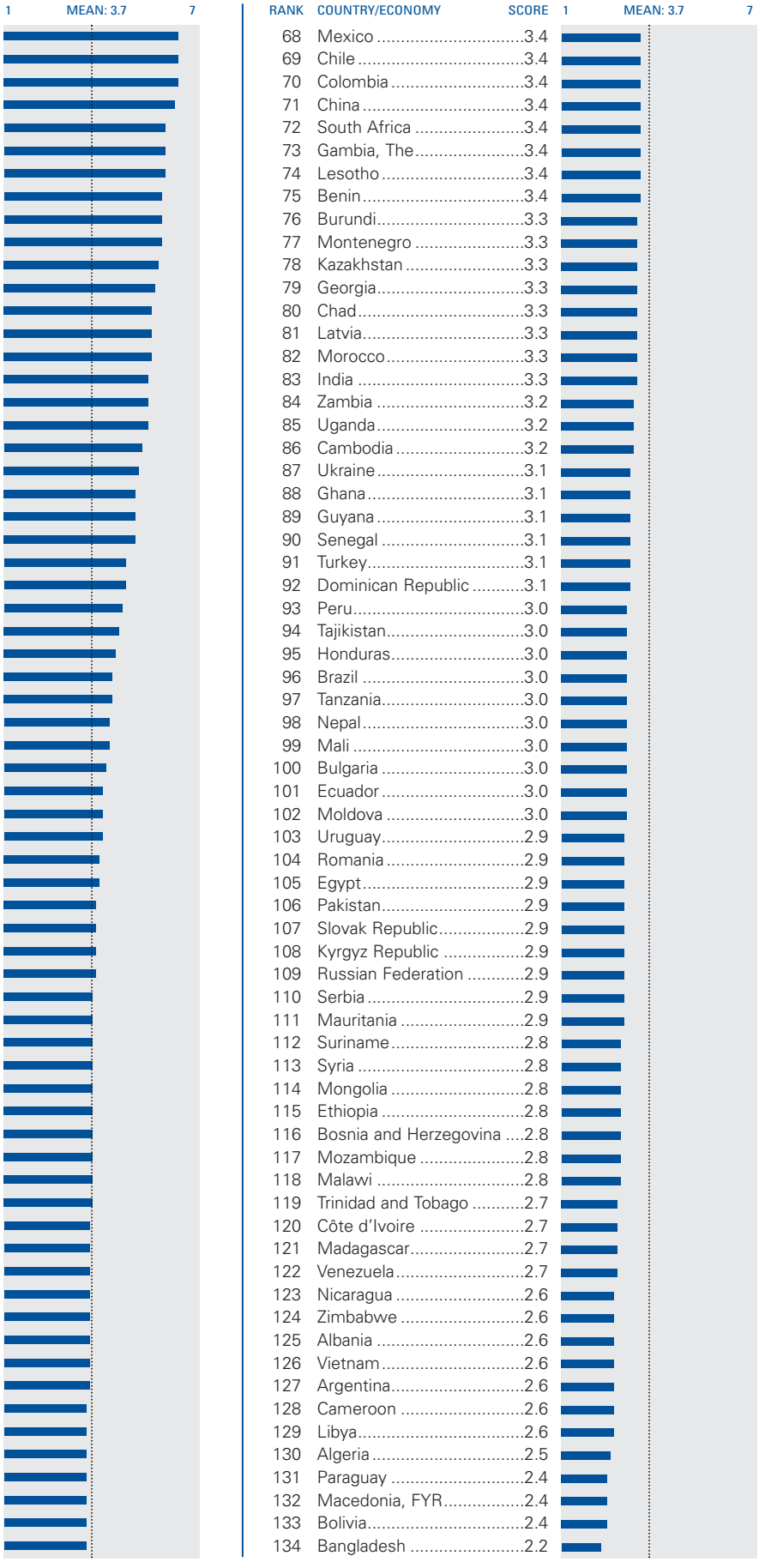


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

11.04 Nature of competitive advantage

Competitiveness of your country's companies in international markets is primarily due to (1 = low-cost or local natural resources, 7 = unique products and processes)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Germany	6.3
2	Switzerland	6.3
3	Denmark	6.3
4	Japan	6.2
5	Sweden	5.9
6	Finland	5.9
7	Austria	5.9
8	Belgium	5.8
9	Netherlands	5.8
10	France	5.8
11	Israel	5.7
12	United States	5.6
13	Korea, Rep.	5.5
14	Italy	5.5
15	United Kingdom	5.5
16	Singapore	5.4
17	Luxembourg	5.4
18	Ireland	5.4
19	Iceland	5.2
20	Norway	5.1
21	Barbados	5.0
22	Hong Kong SAR	5.0
23	Puerto Rico	5.0
24	Taiwan, China	4.7
25	Cyprus	4.7
26	Jamaica	4.6
27	Slovenia	4.5
28	Spain	4.4
29	Malaysia	4.3
30	Costa Rica	4.3
31	Sri Lanka	4.2
32	Panama	4.2
33	Malta	4.1
34	Greece	4.0
35	United Arab Emirates	4.0
36	Qatar	4.0
37	Australia	3.9
38	Indonesia	3.9
39	Brunei Darussalam	3.8
40	Canada	3.8
41	Oman	3.8
42	Croatia	3.8
43	New Zealand	3.7
44	Bahrain	3.7
45	Tunisia	3.7
46	Azerbaijan	3.7
47	Nigeria	3.7
48	Czech Republic	3.7
49	Philippines	3.7
50	Jordan	3.7
51	Saudi Arabia	3.7
52	Kuwait	3.7
53	Lithuania	3.6
54	Guatemala	3.6
55	Portugal	3.6
56	El Salvador	3.6
57	Timor-Leste	3.6
58	Botswana	3.6
59	Poland	3.6
60	Armenia	3.6
61	Hungary	3.5
62	Estonia	3.5
63	Namibia	3.5
64	Burkina Faso	3.5
65	Kenya	3.5
66	Mauritius	3.5
67	Thailand	3.5
68	Mexico	3.4
69	Chile	3.4
70	Colombia	3.4
71	China	3.4
72	South Africa	3.4
73	Gambia, The	3.4
74	Lesotho	3.4
75	Benin	3.4
76	Burundi	3.3
77	Montenegro	3.3
78	Kazakhstan	3.3
79	Georgia	3.3
80	Chad	3.3
81	Latvia	3.3
82	Morocco	3.3
83	India	3.3
84	Zambia	3.2
85	Uganda	3.2
86	Cambodia	3.2
87	Ukraine	3.1
88	Ghana	3.1
89	Guyana	3.1
90	Senegal	3.1
91	Turkey	3.1
92	Dominican Republic	3.1
93	Peru	3.0
94	Tajikistan	3.0
95	Honduras	3.0
96	Brazil	3.0
97	Tanzania	3.0
98	Nepal	3.0
99	Mali	3.0
100	Bulgaria	3.0
101	Ecuador	3.0
102	Moldova	3.0
103	Uruguay	2.9
104	Romania	2.9
105	Egypt	2.9
106	Pakistan	2.9
107	Slovak Republic	2.9
108	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9
109	Russian Federation	2.9
110	Serbia	2.9
111	Mauritania	2.9
112	Suriname	2.8
113	Syria	2.8
114	Mongolia	2.8
115	Ethiopia	2.8
116	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
117	Mozambique	2.8
118	Malawi	2.8
119	Trinidad and Tobago	2.7
120	Côte d'Ivoire	2.7
121	Madagascar	2.7
122	Venezuela	2.7
123	Nicaragua	2.6
124	Zimbabwe	2.6
125	Albania	2.6
126	Vietnam	2.6
127	Argentina	2.6
128	Cameroon	2.6
129	Libya	2.6
130	Algeria	2.5
131	Paraguay	2.4
132	Macedonia, FYR	2.4
133	Bolivia	2.4
134	Bangladesh	2.2

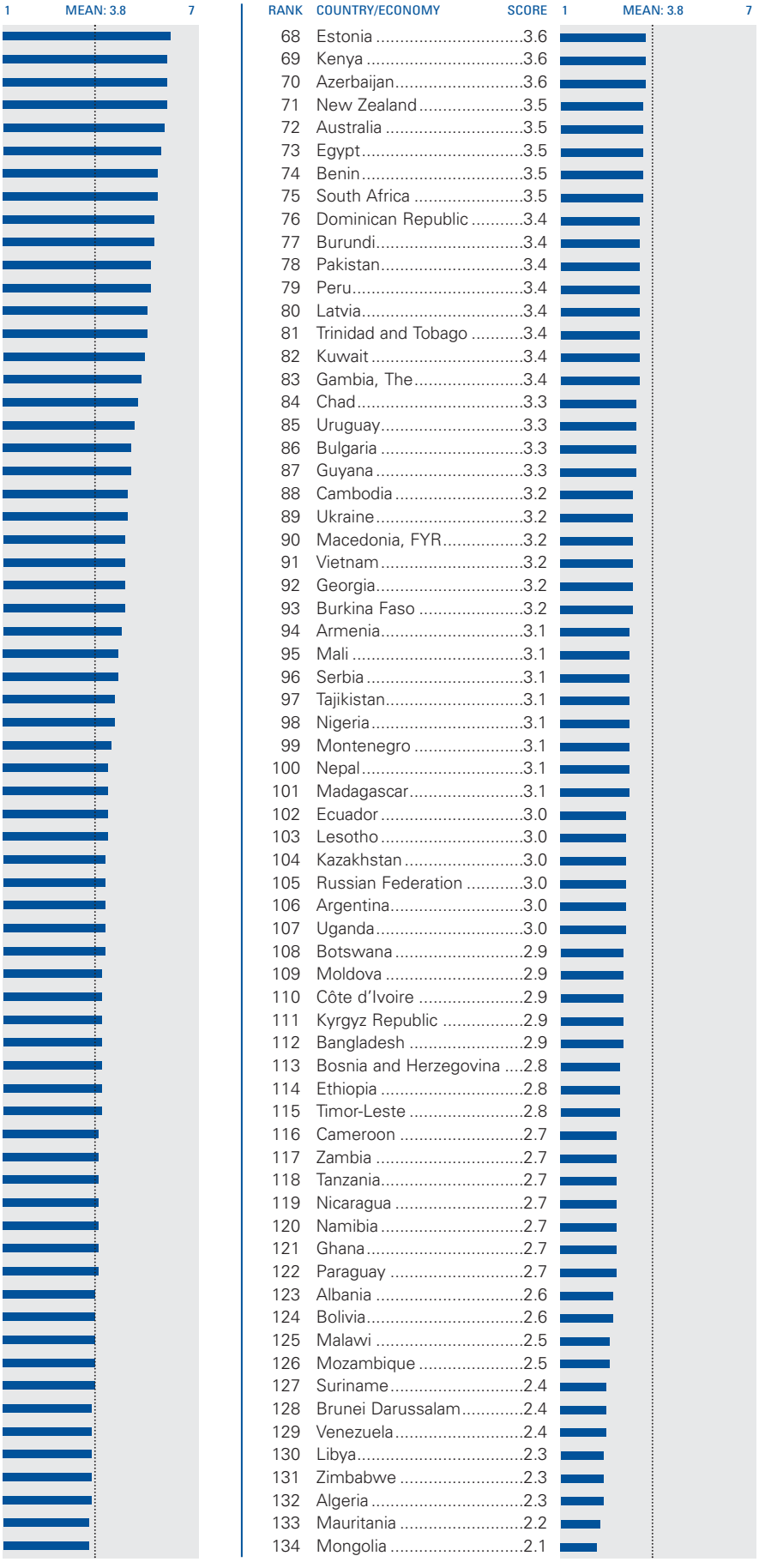


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

11.05 Value chain breadth

Exporting companies in your country are (1 = primarily involved in individual steps of the value chain, e.g., resource extraction or production, 7 = present across the entire value chain, e.g., do not only produce but also perform product design, marketing sales, logistics and after-sales services)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	6.1
2	Japan	6.0
3	France	6.0
4	Germany	6.0
5	Switzerland	5.9
6	Denmark	5.8
7	Finland	5.7
8	United States	5.7
9	Netherlands	5.6
10	Austria	5.6
11	Hong Kong SAR	5.5
12	Korea, Rep.	5.5
13	Italy	5.4
14	Singapore	5.4
15	United Kingdom	5.3
16	Belgium	5.2
17	Taiwan, China	5.1
18	Israel	5.0
19	Ireland	4.9
20	Luxembourg	4.9
21	Spain	4.8
22	Czech Republic	4.8
23	Poland	4.7
24	Slovenia	4.7
25	Mauritius	4.7
26	Malaysia	4.7
27	Iceland	4.6
28	India	4.5
29	Lithuania	4.5
30	Sri Lanka	4.4
31	Tunisia	4.4
32	Portugal	4.3
33	Saudi Arabia	4.2
34	Costa Rica	4.2
35	Cyprus	4.2
36	Indonesia	4.2
37	Puerto Rico	4.1
38	Turkey	4.1
39	Norway	4.1
40	Morocco	4.1
41	United Arab Emirates	4.1
42	Malta	4.0
43	Qatar	4.0
44	Oman	4.0
45	Barbados	4.0
46	Hungary	4.0
47	Philippines	4.0
48	Canada	4.0
49	Colombia	3.9
50	Slovak Republic	3.9
51	Bahrain	3.9
52	Jordan	3.9
53	Greece	3.9
54	Thailand	3.9
55	Chile	3.9
56	China	3.8
57	Romania	3.8
58	Senegal	3.8
59	Mexico	3.8
60	Guatemala	3.8
61	El Salvador	3.7
62	Panama	3.7
63	Croatia	3.7
64	Syria	3.7
65	Jamaica	3.7
66	Brazil	3.6
67	Honduras	3.6
68	Estonia	3.6
69	Kenya	3.6
70	Azerbaijan	3.6
71	New Zealand	3.5
72	Australia	3.5
73	Egypt	3.5
74	Benin	3.5
75	South Africa	3.5
76	Dominican Republic	3.4
77	Burundi	3.4
78	Pakistan	3.4
79	Peru	3.4
80	Latvia	3.4
81	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4
82	Kuwait	3.4
83	Gambia, The	3.4
84	Chad	3.3
85	Uruguay	3.3
86	Bulgaria	3.3
87	Guyana	3.3
88	Cambodia	3.2
89	Ukraine	3.2
90	Macedonia, FYR	3.2
91	Vietnam	3.2
92	Georgia	3.2
93	Burkina Faso	3.2
94	Armenia	3.1
95	Mali	3.1
96	Serbia	3.1
97	Tajikistan	3.1
98	Nigeria	3.1
99	Montenegro	3.1
100	Nepal	3.1
101	Madagascar	3.1
102	Ecuador	3.0
103	Lesotho	3.0
104	Kazakhstan	3.0
105	Russian Federation	3.0
106	Argentina	3.0
107	Uganda	3.0
108	Botswana	2.9
109	Moldova	2.9
110	Côte d'Ivoire	2.9
111	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9
112	Bangladesh	2.9
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
114	Ethiopia	2.8
115	Timor-Leste	2.8
116	Cameroon	2.7
117	Zambia	2.7
118	Tanzania	2.7
119	Nicaragua	2.7
120	Namibia	2.7
121	Ghana	2.7
122	Paraguay	2.7
123	Albania	2.6
124	Bolivia	2.6
125	Malawi	2.5
126	Mozambique	2.5
127	Suriname	2.4
128	Brunei Darussalam	2.4
129	Venezuela	2.4
130	Libya	2.3
131	Zimbabwe	2.3
132	Algeria	2.3
133	Mauritania	2.2
134	Mongolia	2.1

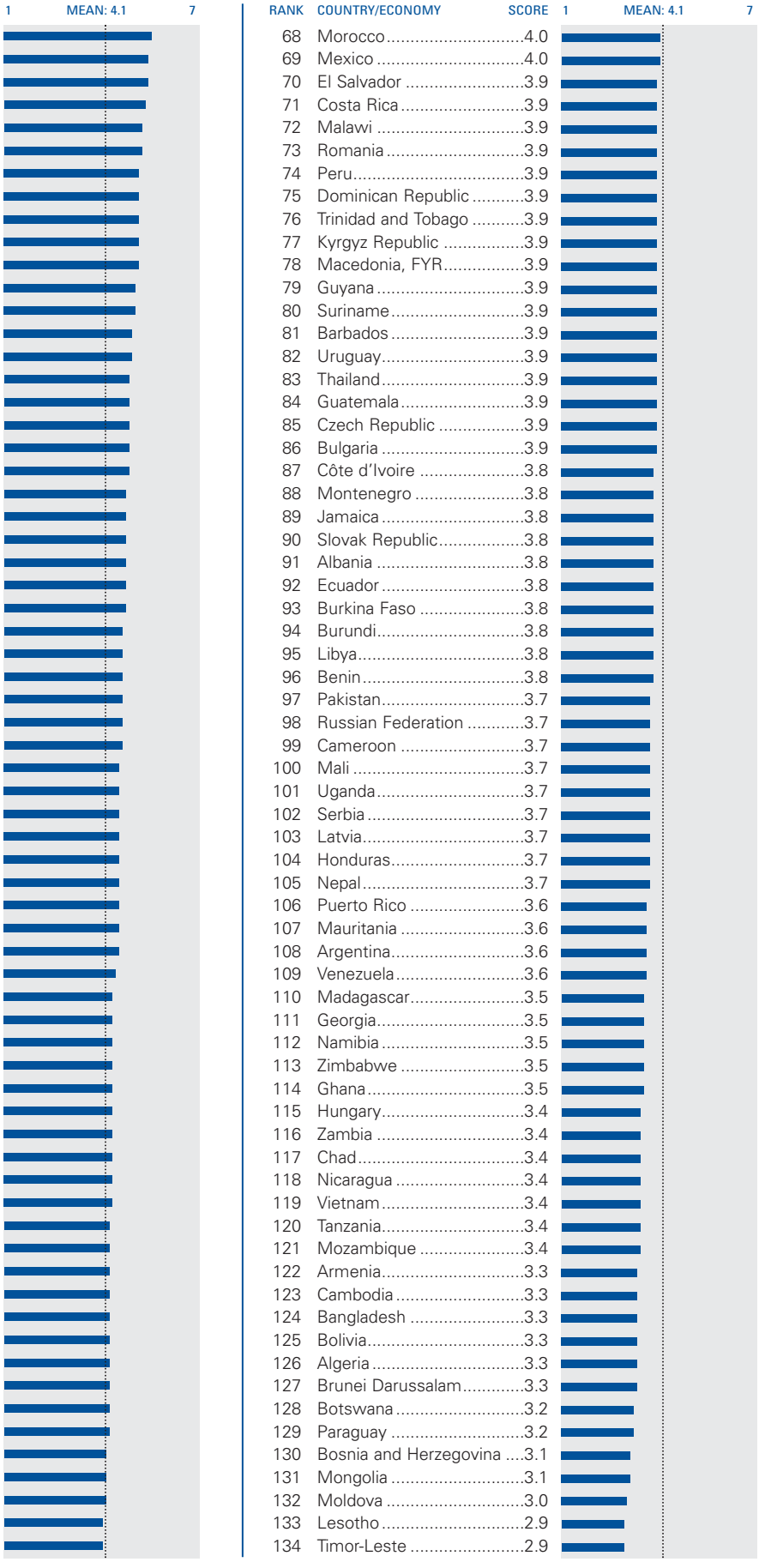


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

11.06 Control of international distribution

International distribution and marketing from your country (1 = take place through foreign companies, 7 = are owned and controlled by local companies)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	France	5.5
2	Germany	5.4
3	Switzerland	5.4
4	United States	5.3
5	Iceland	5.2
6	Syria	5.2
7	Austria	5.1
8	Japan	5.1
9	Netherlands	5.1
10	Denmark	5.1
11	Taiwan, China	5.1
12	Korea, Rep.	5.0
13	United Kingdom	5.0
14	Finland	4.9
15	Saudi Arabia	4.9
16	Senegal	4.8
17	Sweden	4.8
18	Malaysia	4.8
19	Sri Lanka	4.8
20	Canada	4.8
21	Kuwait	4.7
22	Cyprus	4.7
23	Norway	4.7
24	Chile	4.7
25	Hong Kong SAR	4.7
26	Bahrain	4.7
27	Israel	4.6
28	Belgium	4.6
29	India	4.6
30	Italy	4.6
31	Tunisia	4.6
32	Spain	4.6
33	Australia	4.5
34	Slovenia	4.5
35	Indonesia	4.5
36	Lithuania	4.5
37	South Africa	4.5
38	United Arab Emirates	4.5
39	Nigeria	4.5
40	Ukraine	4.5
41	Jordan	4.5
42	Mauritius	4.4
43	Qatar	4.3
44	New Zealand	4.3
45	Oman	4.3
46	Brazil	4.3
47	China	4.3
48	Luxembourg	4.3
49	Egypt	4.3
50	Azerbaijan	4.3
51	Turkey	4.3
52	Ireland	4.3
53	Poland	4.2
54	Portugal	4.2
55	Greece	4.2
56	Kenya	4.2
57	Singapore	4.2
58	Tajikistan	4.2
59	Gambia, The	4.2
60	Kazakhstan	4.2
61	Estonia	4.2
62	Ethiopia	4.2
63	Malta	4.1
64	Croatia	4.1
65	Panama	4.1
66	Colombia	4.0
67	Philippines	4.0
68	Morocco	4.0
69	Mexico	4.0
70	El Salvador	3.9
71	Costa Rica	3.9
72	Malawi	3.9
73	Romania	3.9
74	Peru	3.9
75	Dominican Republic	3.9
76	Trinidad and Tobago	3.9
77	Kyrgyz Republic	3.9
78	Macedonia, FYR	3.9
79	Guyana	3.9
80	Suriname	3.9
81	Barbados	3.9
82	Uruguay	3.9
83	Thailand	3.9
84	Guatemala	3.9
85	Czech Republic	3.9
86	Bulgaria	3.9
87	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8
88	Montenegro	3.8
89	Jamaica	3.8
90	Slovak Republic	3.8
91	Albania	3.8
92	Ecuador	3.8
93	Burkina Faso	3.8
94	Burundi	3.8
95	Libya	3.8
96	Benin	3.8
97	Pakistan	3.7
98	Russian Federation	3.7
99	Cameroon	3.7
100	Mali	3.7
101	Uganda	3.7
102	Serbia	3.7
103	Latvia	3.7
104	Honduras	3.7
105	Nepal	3.7
106	Puerto Rico	3.6
107	Mauritania	3.6
108	Argentina	3.6
109	Venezuela	3.6
110	Madagascar	3.5
111	Georgia	3.5
112	Namibia	3.5
113	Zimbabwe	3.5
114	Ghana	3.5
115	Hungary	3.4
116	Zambia	3.4
117	Chad	3.4
118	Nicaragua	3.4
119	Vietnam	3.4
120	Tanzania	3.4
121	Mozambique	3.4
122	Armenia	3.3
123	Cambodia	3.3
124	Bangladesh	3.3
125	Bolivia	3.3
126	Algeria	3.3
127	Brunei Darussalam	3.3
128	Botswana	3.2
129	Paraguay	3.2
130	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1
131	Mongolia	3.1
132	Moldova	3.0
133	Lesotho	2.9
134	Timor-Leste	2.9

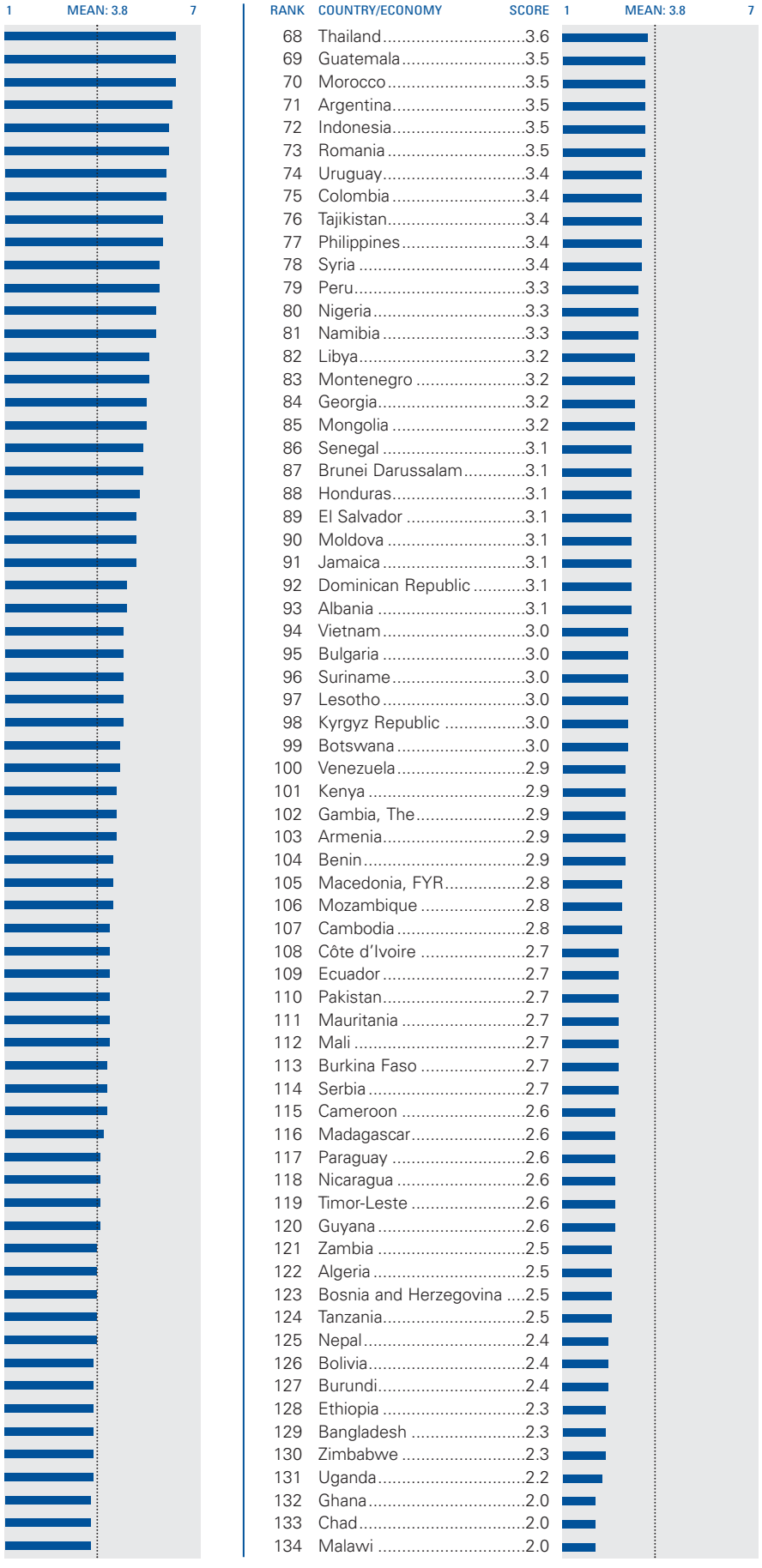


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

11.07 Production process sophistication

In your country, production processes use (1 = labor-intensive methods or previous generations of process technology, 7 = the world's best and most efficient process technology)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Japan	6.2
2	Sweden	6.2
3	Germany	6.2
4	Switzerland	6.1
5	Denmark	6.0
6	Finland	6.0
7	France	5.9
8	Netherlands	5.9
9	Austria	5.8
10	Belgium	5.8
11	United States	5.7
12	Norway	5.7
13	Taiwan, China	5.6
14	Singapore	5.6
15	Luxembourg	5.4
16	Iceland	5.4
17	Korea, Rep.	5.3
18	Ireland	5.3
19	Israel	5.2
20	United Kingdom	5.2
21	Puerto Rico	5.1
22	Canada	5.0
23	Australia	5.0
24	Hong Kong SAR	5.0
25	Italy	4.7
26	Czech Republic	4.7
27	Malaysia	4.6
28	Spain	4.6
29	Qatar	4.6
30	New Zealand	4.6
31	Oman	4.6
32	Saudi Arabia	4.5
33	Brazil	4.5
34	Slovenia	4.4
35	United Arab Emirates	4.4
36	Chile	4.4
37	Portugal	4.3
38	Malta	4.3
39	Estonia	4.3
40	Tunisia	4.2
41	India	4.2
42	Slovak Republic	4.2
43	South Africa	4.2
44	Jordan	4.2
45	Kuwait	4.2
46	Cyprus	4.1
47	Azerbaijan	4.1
48	Costa Rica	4.1
49	Sri Lanka	4.0
50	Bahrain	3.9
51	Greece	3.9
52	Kazakhstan	3.9
53	Ukraine	3.9
54	Poland	3.8
55	Hungary	3.8
56	Turkey	3.8
57	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8
58	Mauritius	3.8
59	China	3.7
60	Croatia	3.7
61	Egypt	3.7
62	Barbados	3.7
63	Panama	3.7
64	Lithuania	3.7
65	Latvia	3.6
66	Russian Federation	3.6
67	Mexico	3.6
68	Thailand	3.6
69	Guatemala	3.5
70	Morocco	3.5
71	Argentina	3.5
72	Indonesia	3.5
73	Romania	3.5
74	Uruguay	3.4
75	Colombia	3.4
76	Tajikistan	3.4
77	Philippines	3.4
78	Syria	3.4
79	Peru	3.3
80	Nigeria	3.3
81	Namibia	3.3
82	Libya	3.2
83	Montenegro	3.2
84	Georgia	3.2
85	Mongolia	3.2
86	Senegal	3.1
87	Brunei Darussalam	3.1
88	Honduras	3.1
89	El Salvador	3.1
90	Moldova	3.1
91	Jamaica	3.1
92	Dominican Republic	3.1
93	Albania	3.1
94	Vietnam	3.0
95	Bulgaria	3.0
96	Suriname	3.0
97	Lesotho	3.0
98	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0
99	Botswana	3.0
100	Venezuela	2.9
101	Kenya	2.9
102	Gambia, The	2.9
103	Armenia	2.9
104	Benin	2.9
105	Macedonia, FYR	2.8
106	Mozambique	2.8
107	Cambodia	2.8
108	Côte d'Ivoire	2.7
109	Ecuador	2.7
110	Pakistan	2.7
111	Mauritania	2.7
112	Mali	2.7
113	Burkina Faso	2.7
114	Serbia	2.7
115	Cameroon	2.6
116	Madagascar	2.6
117	Paraguay	2.6
118	Nicaragua	2.6
119	Timor-Leste	2.6
120	Guyana	2.6
121	Zambia	2.5
122	Algeria	2.5
123	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.5
124	Tanzania	2.5
125	Nepal	2.4
126	Bolivia	2.4
127	Burundi	2.4
128	Ethiopia	2.3
129	Bangladesh	2.3
130	Zimbabwe	2.3
131	Uganda	2.2
132	Ghana	2.0
133	Chad	2.0
134	Malawi	2.0

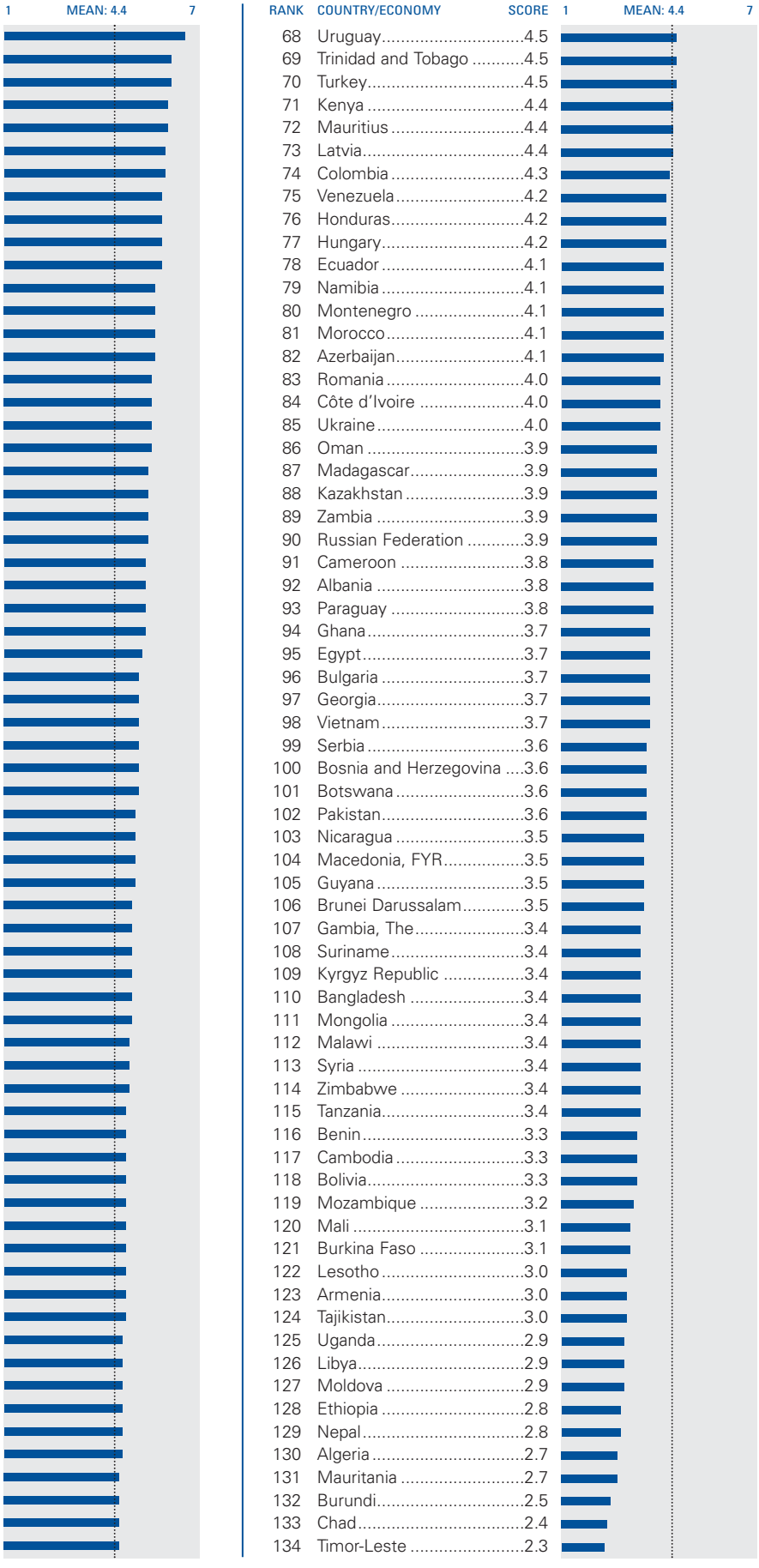


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

11.08 Extent of marketing

In your country, the extent of marketing is (1 = limited and primitive, 7 = extensive and employs the world's most sophisticated tools and techniques)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	6.5
2	France	6.1
3	United Kingdom	6.1
4	Germany	6.0
5	Switzerland	6.0
6	Denmark	5.9
7	Austria	5.9
8	Sweden	5.8
9	Canada	5.8
10	Australia	5.8
11	Netherlands	5.8
12	Hong Kong SAR	5.6
13	Puerto Rico	5.6
14	Spain	5.6
15	South Africa	5.6
16	Belgium	5.5
17	Singapore	5.5
18	Chile	5.5
19	Japan	5.5
20	Korea, Rep.	5.4
21	United Arab Emirates	5.4
22	Ireland	5.4
23	Iceland	5.4
24	Norway	5.3
25	New Zealand	5.3
26	Panama	5.3
27	Brazil	5.3
28	India	5.2
29	Malaysia	5.1
30	Israel	5.1
31	Luxembourg	5.1
32	Czech Republic	5.1
33	Taiwan, China	5.1
34	Finland	5.1
35	Italy	5.0
36	Portugal	5.0
37	Sri Lanka	5.0
38	Cyprus	5.0
39	Estonia	4.9
40	Slovenia	4.9
41	Dominican Republic	4.9
42	Philippines	4.9
43	Argentina	4.9
44	Guatemala	4.9
45	Tunisia	4.8
46	Poland	4.8
47	Thailand	4.8
48	Costa Rica	4.7
49	Qatar	4.7
50	Saudi Arabia	4.7
51	Slovak Republic	4.7
52	Jamaica	4.7
53	Mexico	4.7
54	Peru	4.7
55	Indonesia	4.7
56	Malta	4.7
57	Senegal	4.7
58	Greece	4.6
59	Kuwait	4.6
60	Bahrain	4.6
61	Croatia	4.6
62	China	4.6
63	El Salvador	4.6
64	Nigeria	4.5
65	Barbados	4.5
66	Jordan	4.5
67	Lithuania	4.5
68	Uruguay	4.5
69	Trinidad and Tobago	4.5
70	Turkey	4.5
71	Kenya	4.4
72	Mauritius	4.4
73	Latvia	4.4
74	Colombia	4.3
75	Venezuela	4.2
76	Honduras	4.2
77	Hungary	4.2
78	Ecuador	4.1
79	Namibia	4.1
80	Montenegro	4.1
81	Morocco	4.1
82	Azerbaijan	4.1
83	Romania	4.0
84	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0
85	Ukraine	4.0
86	Oman	3.9
87	Madagascar	3.9
88	Kazakhstan	3.9
89	Zambia	3.9
90	Russian Federation	3.9
91	Cameroon	3.8
92	Albania	3.8
93	Paraguay	3.8
94	Ghana	3.7
95	Egypt	3.7
96	Bulgaria	3.7
97	Georgia	3.7
98	Vietnam	3.7
99	Serbia	3.6
100	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6
101	Botswana	3.6
102	Pakistan	3.6
103	Nicaragua	3.5
104	Macedonia, FYR	3.5
105	Guyana	3.5
106	Brunei Darussalam	3.5
107	Gambia, The	3.4
108	Suriname	3.4
109	Kyrgyz Republic	3.4
110	Bangladesh	3.4
111	Mongolia	3.4
112	Malawi	3.4
113	Syria	3.4
114	Zimbabwe	3.4
115	Tanzania	3.4
116	Benin	3.3
117	Cambodia	3.3
118	Bolivia	3.3
119	Mozambique	3.2
120	Mali	3.1
121	Burkina Faso	3.1
122	Lesotho	3.0
123	Armenia	3.0
124	Tajikistan	3.0
125	Uganda	2.9
126	Libya	2.9
127	Moldova	2.9
128	Ethiopia	2.8
129	Nepal	2.8
130	Algeria	2.7
131	Mauritania	2.7
132	Burundi	2.5
133	Chad	2.4
134	Timor-Leste	2.3

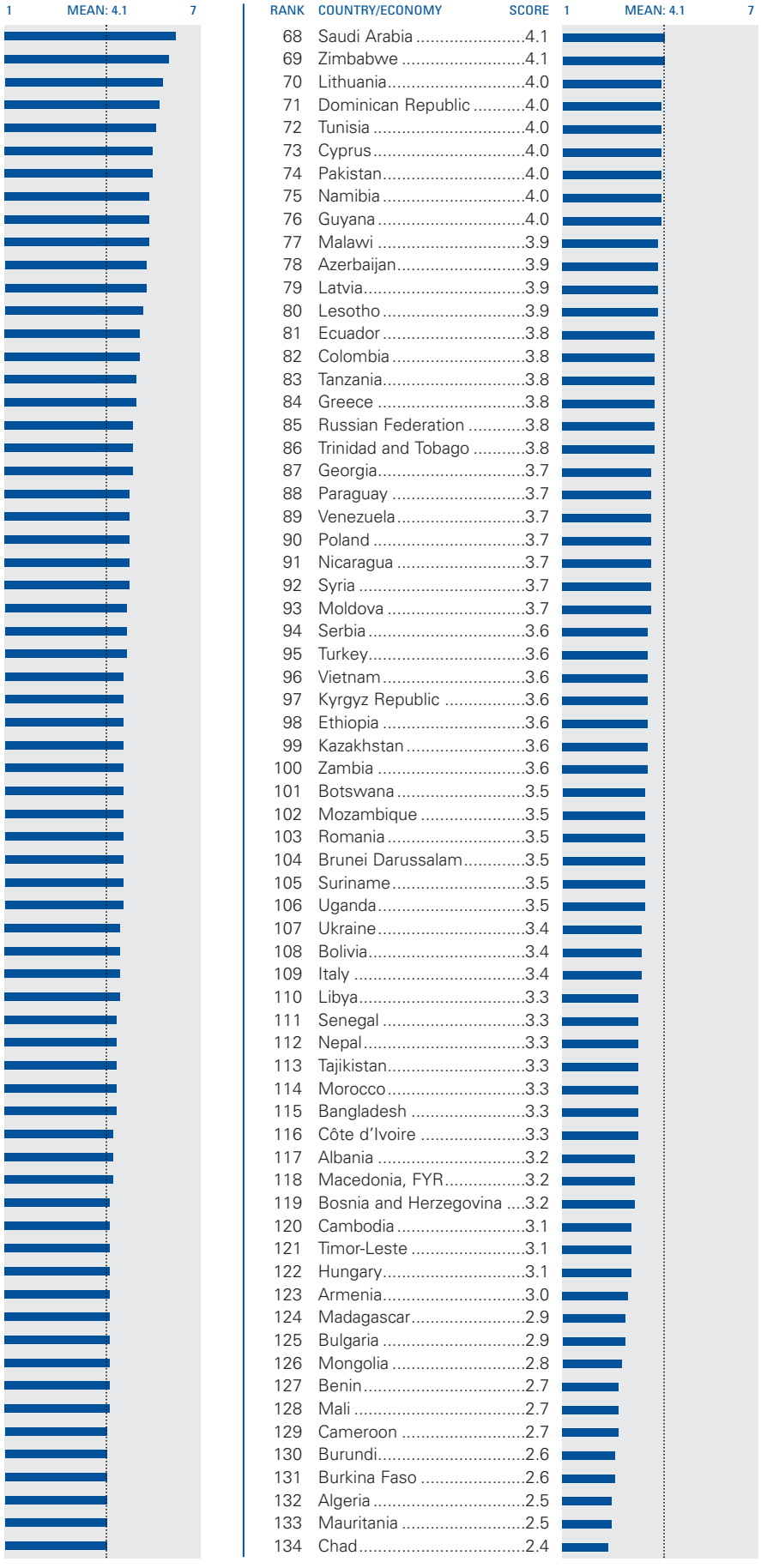


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

11.09 Willingness to delegate authority

In your company, willingness to delegate authority to subordinates is (1 = low—top management controls all important decisions, 7 = high—authority is mostly delegated to business unit heads and other lower-level managers)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	6.2
2	Denmark	6.0
3	Netherlands	5.8
4	Norway	5.7
5	Switzerland	5.6
6	United States	5.5
7	Finland	5.5
8	Iceland	5.4
9	Austria	5.4
10	Germany	5.4
11	New Zealand	5.3
12	Canada	5.3
13	Belgium	5.2
14	Australia	5.1
15	Singapore	5.1
16	United Kingdom	5.0
17	Luxembourg	5.0
18	Japan	4.9
19	Costa Rica	4.9
20	Malaysia	4.9
21	Hong Kong SAR	4.8
22	South Africa	4.8
23	Israel	4.8
24	Ireland	4.8
25	India	4.8
26	Korea, Rep.	4.7
27	Estonia	4.7
28	Indonesia	4.7
29	Slovak Republic	4.6
30	Guatemala	4.6
31	Philippines	4.6
32	Puerto Rico	4.6
33	Taiwan, China	4.6
34	Oman	4.6
35	France	4.6
36	Chile	4.6
37	Brazil	4.6
38	Egypt	4.6
39	Kuwait	4.6
40	Spain	4.5
41	United Arab Emirates	4.5
42	Ghana	4.5
43	Portugal	4.5
44	Sri Lanka	4.4
45	Gambia, The	4.4
46	Czech Republic	4.4
47	Jordan	4.4
48	Croatia	4.4
49	Bahrain	4.3
50	Panama	4.3
51	Barbados	4.3
52	Montenegro	4.2
53	Qatar	4.2
54	Mexico	4.2
55	Argentina	4.2
56	Kenya	4.2
57	Honduras	4.2
58	China	4.2
59	Mauritius	4.2
60	Nigeria	4.2
61	Peru	4.2
62	Uruguay	4.1
63	El Salvador	4.1
64	Slovenia	4.1
65	Malta	4.1
66	Jamaica	4.1
67	Thailand	4.1
68	Saudi Arabia	4.1
69	Zimbabwe	4.1
70	Lithuania	4.0
71	Dominican Republic	4.0
72	Tunisia	4.0
73	Cyprus	4.0
74	Pakistan	4.0
75	Namibia	4.0
76	Guyana	4.0
77	Malawi	3.9
78	Azerbaijan	3.9
79	Latvia	3.9
80	Lesotho	3.9
81	Ecuador	3.8
82	Colombia	3.8
83	Tanzania	3.8
84	Greece	3.8
85	Russian Federation	3.8
86	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8
87	Georgia	3.7
88	Paraguay	3.7
89	Venezuela	3.7
90	Poland	3.7
91	Nicaragua	3.7
92	Syria	3.7
93	Moldova	3.7
94	Serbia	3.6
95	Turkey	3.6
96	Vietnam	3.6
97	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6
98	Ethiopia	3.6
99	Kazakhstan	3.6
100	Zambia	3.6
101	Botswana	3.5
102	Mozambique	3.5
103	Romania	3.5
104	Brunei Darussalam	3.5
105	Suriname	3.5
106	Uganda	3.5
107	Ukraine	3.4
108	Bolivia	3.4
109	Italy	3.4
110	Libya	3.3
111	Senegal	3.3
112	Nepal	3.3
113	Tajikistan	3.3
114	Morocco	3.3
115	Bangladesh	3.3
116	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3
117	Albania	3.2
118	Macedonia, FYR	3.2
119	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.2
120	Cambodia	3.1
121	Timor-Leste	3.1
122	Hungary	3.1
123	Armenia	3.0
124	Madagascar	2.9
125	Bulgaria	2.9
126	Mongolia	2.8
127	Benin	2.7
128	Mali	2.7
129	Cameroon	2.7
130	Burundi	2.6
131	Burkina Faso	2.6
132	Algeria	2.5
133	Mauritania	2.5
134	Chad	2.4



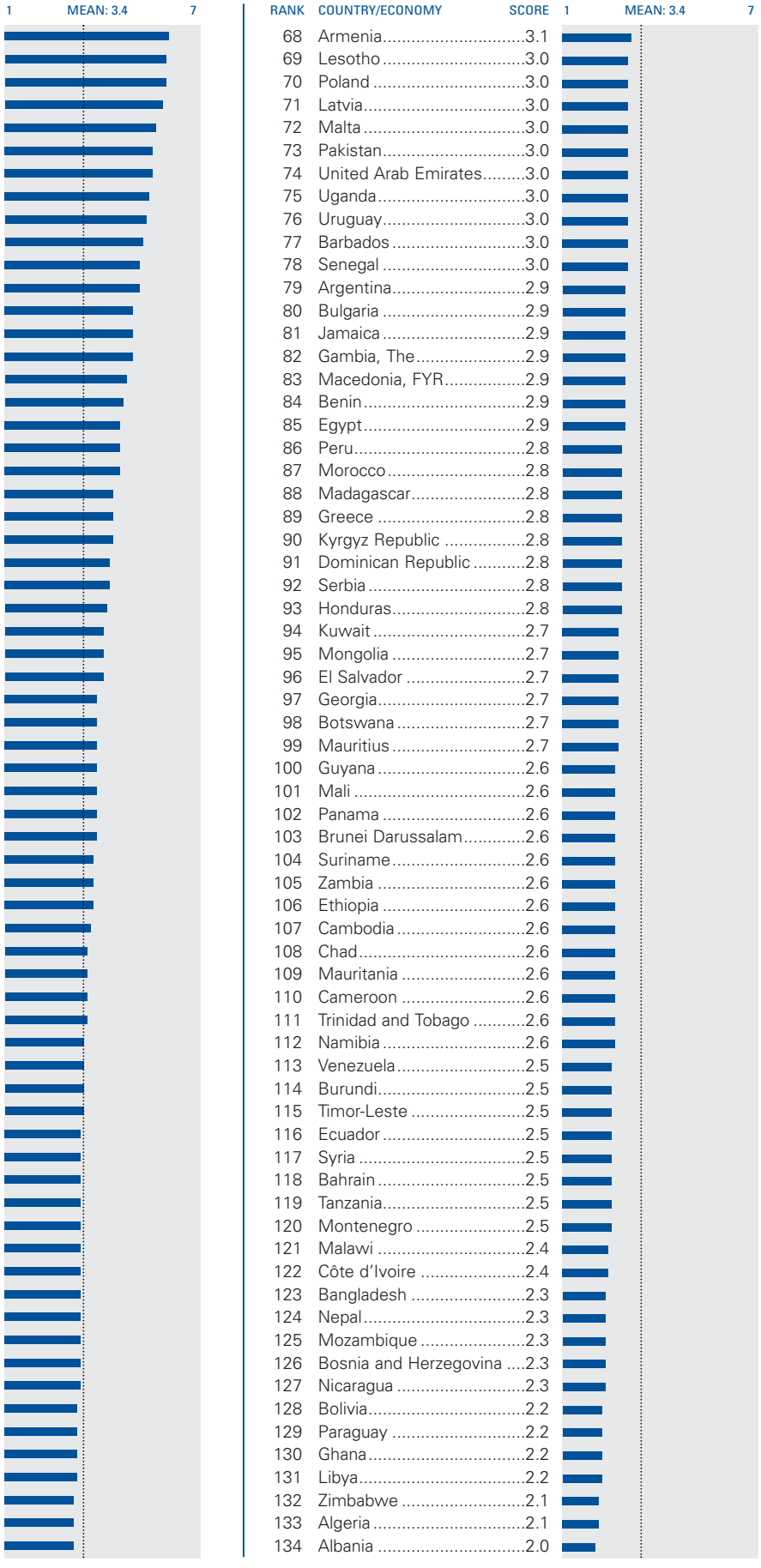
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

Section XII
Innovation

12.01 Capacity for innovation

In your country, companies obtain technology (1 = exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies, 7 = by conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Germany	6.0
2	Japan	5.9
3	Switzerland	5.9
4	Sweden	5.8
5	Finland	5.6
6	United States	5.5
7	Denmark	5.5
8	France	5.4
9	Korea, Rep.	5.3
10	Israel	5.2
11	Netherlands	5.1
12	Austria	5.1
13	Norway	4.9
14	United Kingdom	4.9
15	Belgium	4.9
16	Taiwan, China	4.7
17	Iceland	4.6
18	Canada	4.5
19	Singapore	4.5
20	Slovenia	4.5
21	Malaysia	4.3
22	Italy	4.3
23	Luxembourg	4.3
24	Czech Republic	4.2
25	China	4.2
26	Ireland	4.1
27	Brazil	4.0
28	New Zealand	4.0
29	Australia	4.0
30	Spain	3.8
31	Ukraine	3.8
32	Portugal	3.8
33	Hong Kong SAR	3.8
34	Sri Lanka	3.8
35	India	3.8
36	South Africa	3.8
37	Saudi Arabia	3.7
38	Tunisia	3.7
39	Azerbaijan	3.7
40	Estonia	3.6
41	Vietnam	3.5
42	Croatia	3.5
43	Costa Rica	3.5
44	Kenya	3.5
45	Russian Federation	3.4
46	Hungary	3.4
47	Nigeria	3.4
48	Puerto Rico	3.4
49	Oman	3.3
50	Kazakhstan	3.3
51	Cyprus	3.3
52	Lithuania	3.3
53	Indonesia	3.3
54	Colombia	3.3
55	Turkey	3.3
56	Slovak Republic	3.3
57	Chile	3.3
58	Romania	3.3
59	Moldova	3.3
60	Qatar	3.3
61	Tajikistan	3.2
62	Burkina Faso	3.2
63	Philippines	3.2
64	Thailand	3.2
65	Guatemala	3.1
66	Jordan	3.1
67	Mexico	3.1
68	Armenia	3.1
69	Lesotho	3.0
70	Poland	3.0
71	Latvia	3.0
72	Malta	3.0
73	Pakistan	3.0
74	United Arab Emirates	3.0
75	Uganda	3.0
76	Uruguay	3.0
77	Barbados	3.0
78	Senegal	3.0
79	Argentina	2.9
80	Bulgaria	2.9
81	Jamaica	2.9
82	Gambia, The	2.9
83	Macedonia, FYR	2.9
84	Benin	2.9
85	Egypt	2.9
86	Peru	2.8
87	Morocco	2.8
88	Madagascar	2.8
89	Greece	2.8
90	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
91	Dominican Republic	2.8
92	Serbia	2.8
93	Honduras	2.8
94	Kuwait	2.7
95	Mongolia	2.7
96	El Salvador	2.7
97	Georgia	2.7
98	Botswana	2.7
99	Mauritius	2.7
100	Guyana	2.6
101	Mali	2.6
102	Panama	2.6
103	Brunei Darussalam	2.6
104	Suriname	2.6
105	Zambia	2.6
106	Ethiopia	2.6
107	Cambodia	2.6
108	Chad	2.6
109	Mauritania	2.6
110	Cameroon	2.6
111	Trinidad and Tobago	2.6
112	Namibia	2.6
113	Venezuela	2.5
114	Burundi	2.5
115	Timor-Leste	2.5
116	Ecuador	2.5
117	Syria	2.5
118	Bahrain	2.5
119	Tanzania	2.5
120	Montenegro	2.5
121	Malawi	2.4
122	Côte d'Ivoire	2.4
123	Bangladesh	2.3
124	Nepal	2.3
125	Mozambique	2.3
126	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3
127	Nicaragua	2.3
128	Bolivia	2.2
129	Paraguay	2.2
130	Ghana	2.2
131	Libya	2.2
132	Zimbabwe	2.1
133	Algeria	2.1
134	Albania	2.0

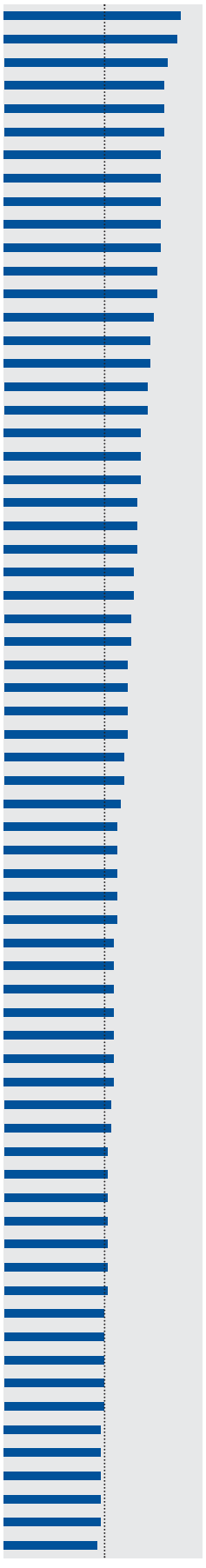


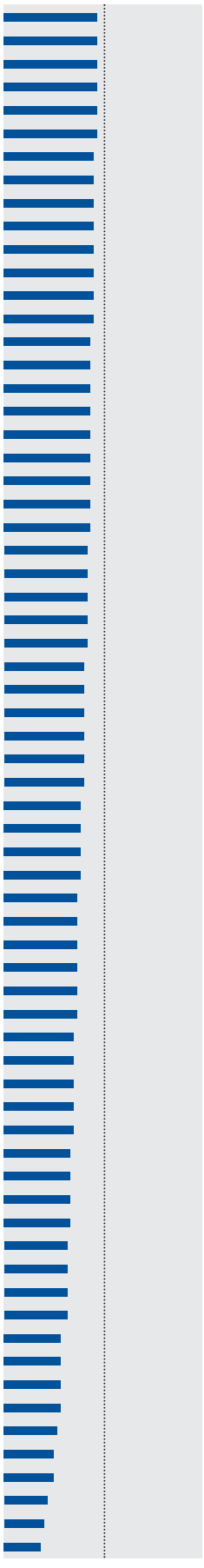
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions

Scientific research institutions in your country (e.g., university laboratories, government laboratories) are (1 = nonexistent, 7 = the best in their fields internationally)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	6.3
2	Switzerland	6.2
3	Israel	5.9
4	Canada	5.8
5	Belgium	5.8
6	Germany	5.8
7	United Kingdom	5.7
8	Australia	5.7
9	Finland	5.7
10	Netherlands	5.7
11	Sweden	5.7
12	Denmark	5.6
13	Singapore	5.6
14	Korea, Rep.	5.5
15	Japan	5.4
16	France	5.4
17	Ireland	5.3
18	Austria	5.3
19	New Zealand	5.1
20	Malaysia	5.1
21	Taiwan, China	5.1
22	Norway	5.0
23	Iceland	5.0
24	Hungary	5.0
25	Estonia	4.9
26	Czech Republic	4.9
27	India	4.8
28	Slovenia	4.8
29	Hong Kong SAR	4.7
30	Qatar	4.7
31	South Africa	4.7
32	Kenya	4.7
33	Portugal	4.6
34	Costa Rica	4.6
35	Puerto Rico	4.5
36	Sri Lanka	4.4
37	China	4.4
38	Jamaica	4.4
39	Indonesia	4.4
40	Azerbaijan	4.4
41	Uganda	4.3
42	Tunisia	4.3
43	Brazil	4.3
44	Barbados	4.3
45	Russian Federation	4.3
46	Lithuania	4.3
47	Saudi Arabia	4.3
48	Ukraine	4.2
49	Serbia	4.2
50	Croatia	4.1
51	Jordan	4.1
52	Turkey	4.1
53	Luxembourg	4.1
54	Kuwait	4.1
55	Spain	4.1
56	Poland	4.1
57	Thailand	4.0
58	Kazakhstan	4.0
59	Oman	4.0
60	Tanzania	4.0
61	Mauritius	4.0
62	Chile	3.9
63	Cyprus	3.9
64	Senegal	3.9
65	Malawi	3.9
66	Botswana	3.9
67	Malta	3.8
68	Tajikistan	3.8
69	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8
70	Ghana	3.8
71	Gambia, The	3.8
72	Zambia	3.8
73	Greece	3.8
74	United Arab Emirates	3.7
75	Bulgaria	3.7
76	Burkina Faso	3.7
77	Colombia	3.7
78	Mali	3.7
79	Mexico	3.7
80	Pakistan	3.7
81	Slovak Republic	3.7
82	Libya	3.6
83	Nigeria	3.6
84	Romania	3.6
85	Vietnam	3.6
86	Philippines	3.6
87	Panama	3.6
88	Latvia	3.6
89	Syria	3.6
90	Argentina	3.6
91	Uruguay	3.5
92	Montenegro	3.5
93	Brunei Darussalam	3.5
94	Morocco	3.5
95	Macedonia, FYR	3.5
96	Egypt	3.4
97	Benin	3.4
98	Zimbabwe	3.4
99	Italy	3.4
100	Bahrain	3.4
101	Armenia	3.4
102	Ethiopia	3.3
103	Guatemala	3.3
104	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3
105	Burundi	3.3
106	Venezuela	3.2
107	Bangladesh	3.2
108	Algeria	3.2
109	Namibia	3.2
110	Mongolia	3.2
111	Suriname	3.2
112	Nepal	3.1
113	Georgia	3.1
114	Mozambique	3.1
115	Guyana	3.1
116	Cameroon	3.1
117	Lesotho	3.0
118	Madagascar	3.0
119	Moldova	3.0
120	Cambodia	3.0
121	Peru	2.9
122	Honduras	2.9
123	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9
124	Dominican Republic	2.9
125	Nicaragua	2.7
126	Chad	2.7
127	El Salvador	2.7
128	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.7
129	Ecuador	2.6
130	Bolivia	2.5
131	Mauritania	2.5
132	Timor-Leste	2.3
133	Albania	2.2
134	Paraguay	2.1



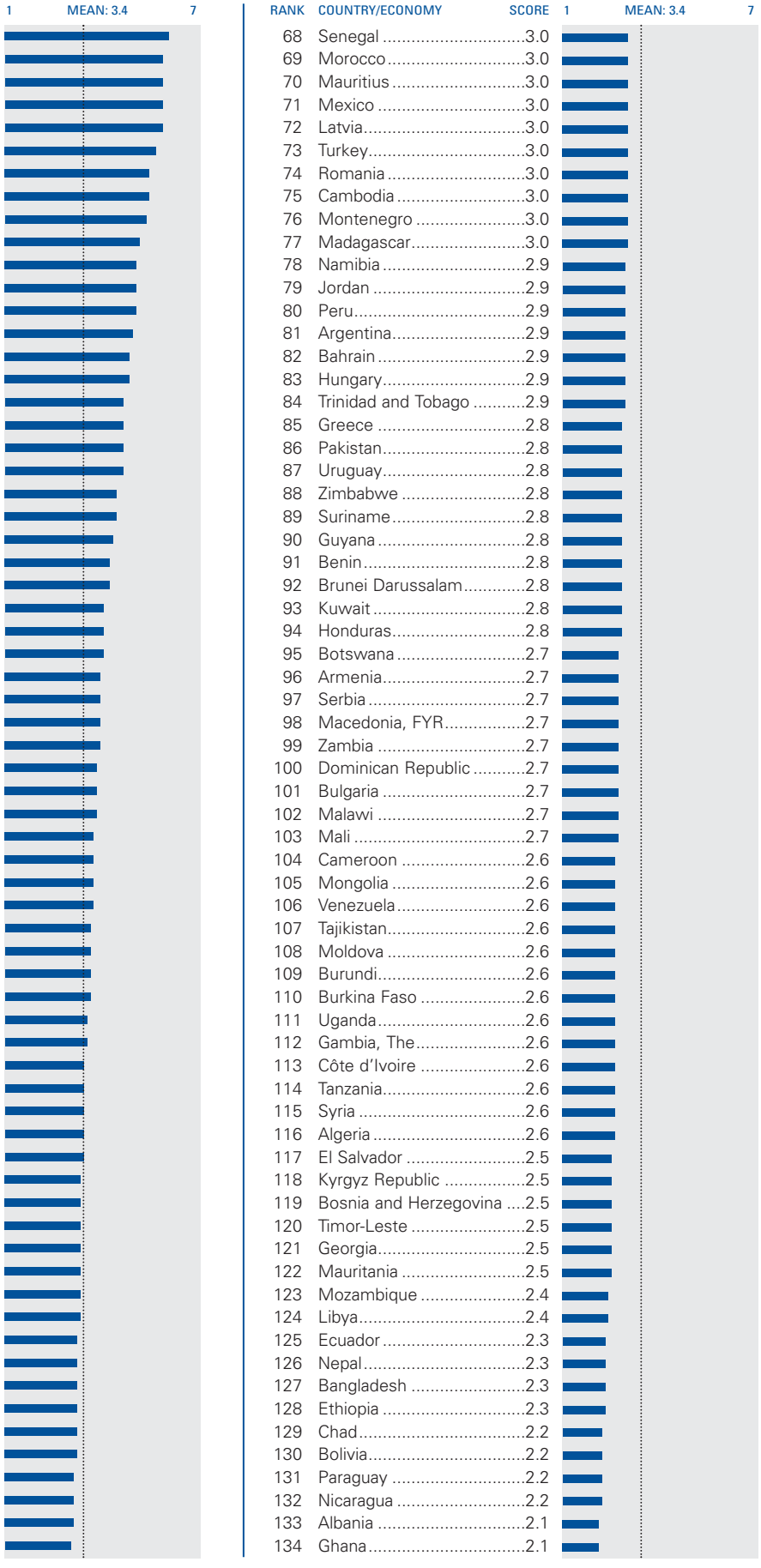


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

12.03 Company spending on R&D

Companies in your country (1 = do not spend money on research and development, 7 = spend heavily on research and development relative to international peers)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	6.0
2	Japan	5.8
3	United States	5.8
4	Sweden	5.8
5	Germany	5.8
6	Denmark	5.6
7	Korea, Rep.	5.4
8	Israel	5.4
9	Finland	5.3
10	Singapore	5.1
11	Netherlands	5.0
12	United Kingdom	5.0
13	France	5.0
14	Belgium	4.9
15	Austria	4.8
16	Taiwan, China	4.8
17	Iceland	4.6
18	Malaysia	4.6
19	Norway	4.6
20	Ireland	4.6
21	Luxembourg	4.4
22	Canada	4.4
23	Australia	4.3
24	China	4.2
25	Hong Kong SAR	4.2
26	Czech Republic	4.0
27	Slovenia	4.0
28	South Africa	4.0
29	India	3.9
30	Costa Rica	3.9
31	Brazil	3.9
32	Sri Lanka	3.9
33	Nigeria	3.8
34	Indonesia	3.8
35	Qatar	3.8
36	New Zealand	3.7
37	Kenya	3.7
38	Tunisia	3.7
39	Spain	3.7
40	Estonia	3.6
41	Puerto Rico	3.6
42	Vietnam	3.6
43	Saudi Arabia	3.6
44	Oman	3.5
45	Croatia	3.5
46	Russian Federation	3.4
47	Philippines	3.4
48	Lithuania	3.4
49	Cyprus	3.4
50	United Arab Emirates	3.4
51	Italy	3.3
52	Ukraine	3.3
53	Portugal	3.3
54	Thailand	3.3
55	Slovak Republic	3.3
56	Lesotho	3.3
57	Egypt	3.3
58	Jamaica	3.2
59	Barbados	3.2
60	Guatemala	3.2
61	Malta	3.2
62	Kazakhstan	3.2
63	Panama	3.2
64	Chile	3.1
65	Poland	3.1
66	Colombia	3.1
67	Azerbaijan	3.0
68	Senegal	3.0
69	Morocco	3.0
70	Mauritius	3.0
71	Mexico	3.0
72	Latvia	3.0
73	Turkey	3.0
74	Romania	3.0
75	Cambodia	3.0
76	Montenegro	3.0
77	Madagascar	3.0
78	Namibia	2.9
79	Jordan	2.9
80	Peru	2.9
81	Argentina	2.9
82	Bahrain	2.9
83	Hungary	2.9
84	Trinidad and Tobago	2.9
85	Greece	2.8
86	Pakistan	2.8
87	Uruguay	2.8
88	Zimbabwe	2.8
89	Suriname	2.8
90	Guyana	2.8
91	Benin	2.8
92	Brunei Darussalam	2.8
93	Kuwait	2.8
94	Honduras	2.8
95	Botswana	2.7
96	Armenia	2.7
97	Serbia	2.7
98	Macedonia, FYR	2.7
99	Zambia	2.7
100	Dominican Republic	2.7
101	Bulgaria	2.7
102	Malawi	2.7
103	Mali	2.7
104	Cameroon	2.6
105	Mongolia	2.6
106	Venezuela	2.6
107	Tajikistan	2.6
108	Moldova	2.6
109	Burundi	2.6
110	Burkina Faso	2.6
111	Uganda	2.6
112	Gambia, The	2.6
113	Côte d'Ivoire	2.6
114	Tanzania	2.6
115	Syria	2.6
116	Algeria	2.6
117	El Salvador	2.5
118	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5
119	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.5
120	Timor-Leste	2.5
121	Georgia	2.5
122	Mauritania	2.5
123	Mozambique	2.4
124	Libya	2.4
125	Ecuador	2.3
126	Nepal	2.3
127	Bangladesh	2.3
128	Ethiopia	2.3
129	Chad	2.2
130	Bolivia	2.2
131	Paraguay	2.2
132	Nicaragua	2.2
133	Albania	2.1
134	Ghana	2.1

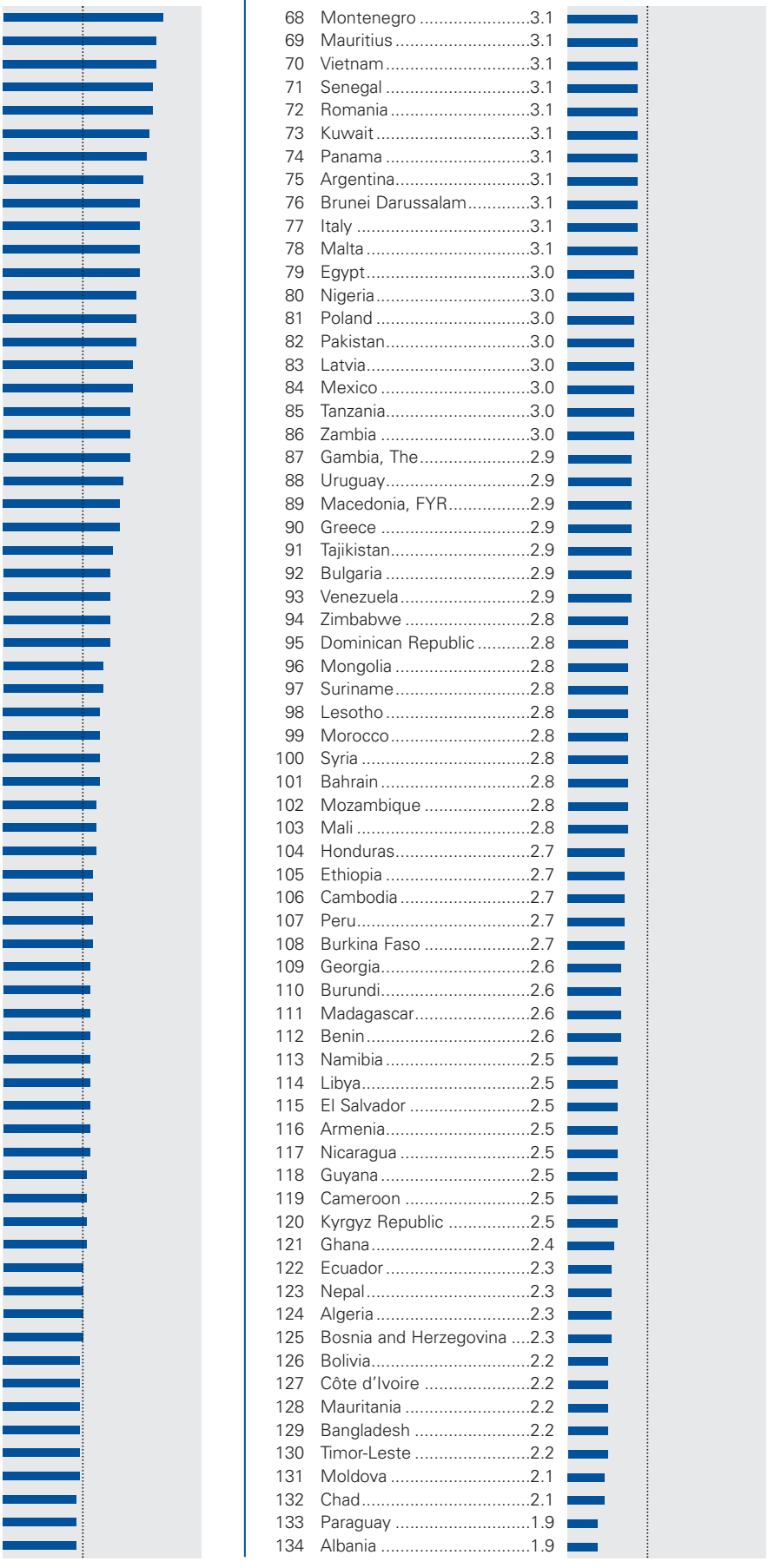


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

12.04 University-industry research collaboration

In the area of R&D, collaboration between the business community and local universities is (1 = minimal or nonexistent, 7 = intensive and ongoing)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	5.8
2	Switzerland	5.6
3	Sweden	5.6
4	Finland	5.5
5	Singapore	5.5
6	Germany	5.4
7	Denmark	5.3
8	Belgium	5.2
9	United Kingdom	5.1
10	Taiwan, China	5.1
11	Netherlands	5.1
12	Korea, Rep.	5.1
13	Austria	5.0
14	Canada	5.0
15	Iceland	5.0
16	Ireland	4.9
17	Norway	4.9
18	Israel	4.8
19	Australia	4.8
20	Malaysia	4.8
21	Japan	4.6
22	Hong Kong SAR	4.5
23	China	4.5
24	New Zealand	4.3
25	Qatar	4.2
26	Czech Republic	4.2
27	Puerto Rico	4.2
28	South Africa	4.2
29	Estonia	4.0
30	Hungary	4.0
31	Slovenia	3.9
32	France	3.9
33	Costa Rica	3.9
34	Luxembourg	3.9
35	Tunisia	3.8
36	Sri Lanka	3.8
37	Saudi Arabia	3.8
38	Thailand	3.7
39	Oman	3.7
40	Kenya	3.7
41	Barbados	3.7
42	Portugal	3.6
43	Croatia	3.6
44	Colombia	3.6
45	India	3.6
46	Spain	3.6
47	Azerbaijan	3.6
48	Russian Federation	3.6
49	Ukraine	3.6
50	Brazil	3.6
51	Chile	3.5
52	Guatemala	3.5
53	Lithuania	3.5
54	Indonesia	3.5
55	Jamaica	3.4
56	Slovak Republic	3.4
57	Turkey	3.4
58	United Arab Emirates	3.4
59	Cyprus	3.3
60	Jordan	3.3
61	Uganda	3.3
62	Serbia	3.3
63	Philippines	3.3
64	Kazakhstan	3.3
65	Malawi	3.2
66	Botswana	3.2
67	Trinidad and Tobago	3.2
68	Montenegro	3.1
69	Mauritius	3.1
70	Vietnam	3.1
71	Senegal	3.1
72	Romania	3.1
73	Kuwait	3.1
74	Panama	3.1
75	Argentina	3.1
76	Brunei Darussalam	3.1
77	Italy	3.1
78	Malta	3.1
79	Egypt	3.0
80	Nigeria	3.0
81	Poland	3.0
82	Pakistan	3.0
83	Latvia	3.0
84	Mexico	3.0
85	Tanzania	3.0
86	Zambia	3.0
87	Gambia, The	2.9
88	Uruguay	2.9
89	Macedonia, FYR	2.9
90	Greece	2.9
91	Tajikistan	2.9
92	Bulgaria	2.9
93	Venezuela	2.9
94	Zimbabwe	2.8
95	Dominican Republic	2.8
96	Mongolia	2.8
97	Suriname	2.8
98	Lesotho	2.8
99	Morocco	2.8
100	Syria	2.8
101	Bahrain	2.8
102	Mozambique	2.8
103	Mali	2.8
104	Honduras	2.7
105	Ethiopia	2.7
106	Cambodia	2.7
107	Peru	2.7
108	Burkina Faso	2.7
109	Georgia	2.6
110	Burundi	2.6
111	Madagascar	2.6
112	Benin	2.6
113	Namibia	2.5
114	Libya	2.5
115	El Salvador	2.5
116	Armenia	2.5
117	Nicaragua	2.5
118	Guyana	2.5
119	Cameroon	2.5
120	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5
121	Ghana	2.4
122	Ecuador	2.3
123	Nepal	2.3
124	Algeria	2.3
125	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3
126	Bolivia	2.2
127	Côte d'Ivoire	2.2
128	Mauritania	2.2
129	Bangladesh	2.2
130	Timor-Leste	2.2
131	Moldova	2.1
132	Chad	2.1
133	Paraguay	1.9
134	Albania	1.9

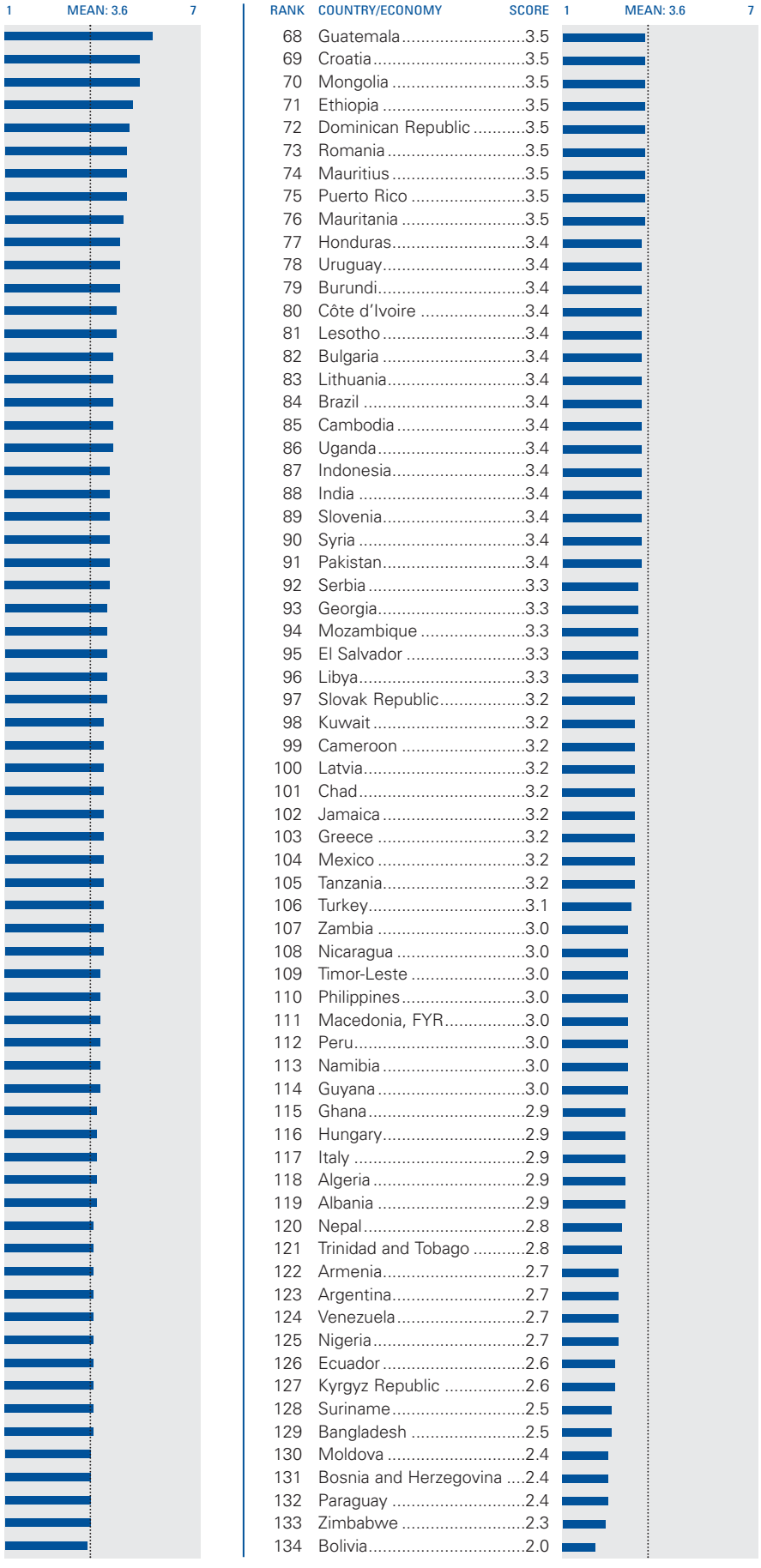


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

12.05 Government procurement of advanced technology products

In your country, government procurement decisions result in technological innovation (1 = strongly disagree, 7 = strongly agree)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	5.5
2	Korea, Rep.	5.1
3	Tunisia	5.1
4	United States	4.9
5	Israel	4.8
6	Malaysia	4.7
7	Finland	4.7
8	Sweden	4.7
9	Qatar	4.6
10	Denmark	4.5
11	United Arab Emirates	4.5
12	Taiwan, China	4.5
13	Iceland	4.4
14	Luxembourg	4.4
15	Saudi Arabia	4.3
16	Norway	4.3
17	Hong Kong SAR	4.3
18	Estonia	4.3
19	France	4.3
20	China	4.2
21	Vietnam	4.2
22	Oman	4.2
23	Azerbaijan	4.2
24	Senegal	4.2
25	Mali	4.2
26	Switzerland	4.1
27	Bahrain	4.1
28	Madagascar	4.1
29	Canada	4.1
30	Australia	4.1
31	Portugal	4.0
32	United Kingdom	4.0
33	Jordan	4.0
34	Germany	4.0
35	Czech Republic	4.0
36	Cyprus	4.0
37	Netherlands	4.0
38	Costa Rica	4.0
39	Gambia, The	4.0
40	Austria	4.0
41	Belgium	4.0
42	Japan	3.9
43	Ireland	3.9
44	Malta	3.9
45	Brunei Darussalam	3.9
46	Colombia	3.9
47	Burkina Faso	3.9
48	Thailand	3.8
49	Benin	3.8
50	Botswana	3.8
51	Sri Lanka	3.8
52	Panama	3.8
53	Chile	3.7
54	Ukraine	3.7
55	Spain	3.7
56	Kenya	3.7
57	Egypt	3.7
58	Morocco	3.7
59	Kazakhstan	3.7
60	Malawi	3.7
61	Tajikistan	3.7
62	Poland	3.7
63	South Africa	3.6
64	New Zealand	3.6
65	Barbados	3.6
66	Russian Federation	3.6
67	Montenegro	3.5
68	Guatemala	3.5
69	Croatia	3.5
70	Mongolia	3.5
71	Ethiopia	3.5
72	Dominican Republic	3.5
73	Romania	3.5
74	Mauritius	3.5
75	Puerto Rico	3.5
76	Mauritania	3.5
77	Honduras	3.4
78	Uruguay	3.4
79	Burundi	3.4
80	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4
81	Lesotho	3.4
82	Bulgaria	3.4
83	Lithuania	3.4
84	Brazil	3.4
85	Cambodia	3.4
86	Uganda	3.4
87	Indonesia	3.4
88	India	3.4
89	Slovenia	3.4
90	Syria	3.4
91	Pakistan	3.4
92	Serbia	3.3
93	Georgia	3.3
94	Mozambique	3.3
95	El Salvador	3.3
96	Libya	3.3
97	Slovak Republic	3.2
98	Kuwait	3.2
99	Cameroon	3.2
100	Latvia	3.2
101	Chad	3.2
102	Jamaica	3.2
103	Greece	3.2
104	Mexico	3.2
105	Tanzania	3.2
106	Turkey	3.1
107	Zambia	3.0
108	Nicaragua	3.0
109	Timor-Leste	3.0
110	Philippines	3.0
111	Macedonia, FYR	3.0
112	Peru	3.0
113	Namibia	3.0
114	Guyana	3.0
115	Ghana	2.9
116	Hungary	2.9
117	Italy	2.9
118	Algeria	2.9
119	Albania	2.9
120	Nepal	2.8
121	Trinidad and Tobago	2.8
122	Armenia	2.7
123	Argentina	2.7
124	Venezuela	2.7
125	Nigeria	2.7
126	Ecuador	2.6
127	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6
128	Suriname	2.5
129	Bangladesh	2.5
130	Moldova	2.4
131	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.4
132	Paraguay	2.4
133	Zimbabwe	2.3
134	Bolivia	2.0

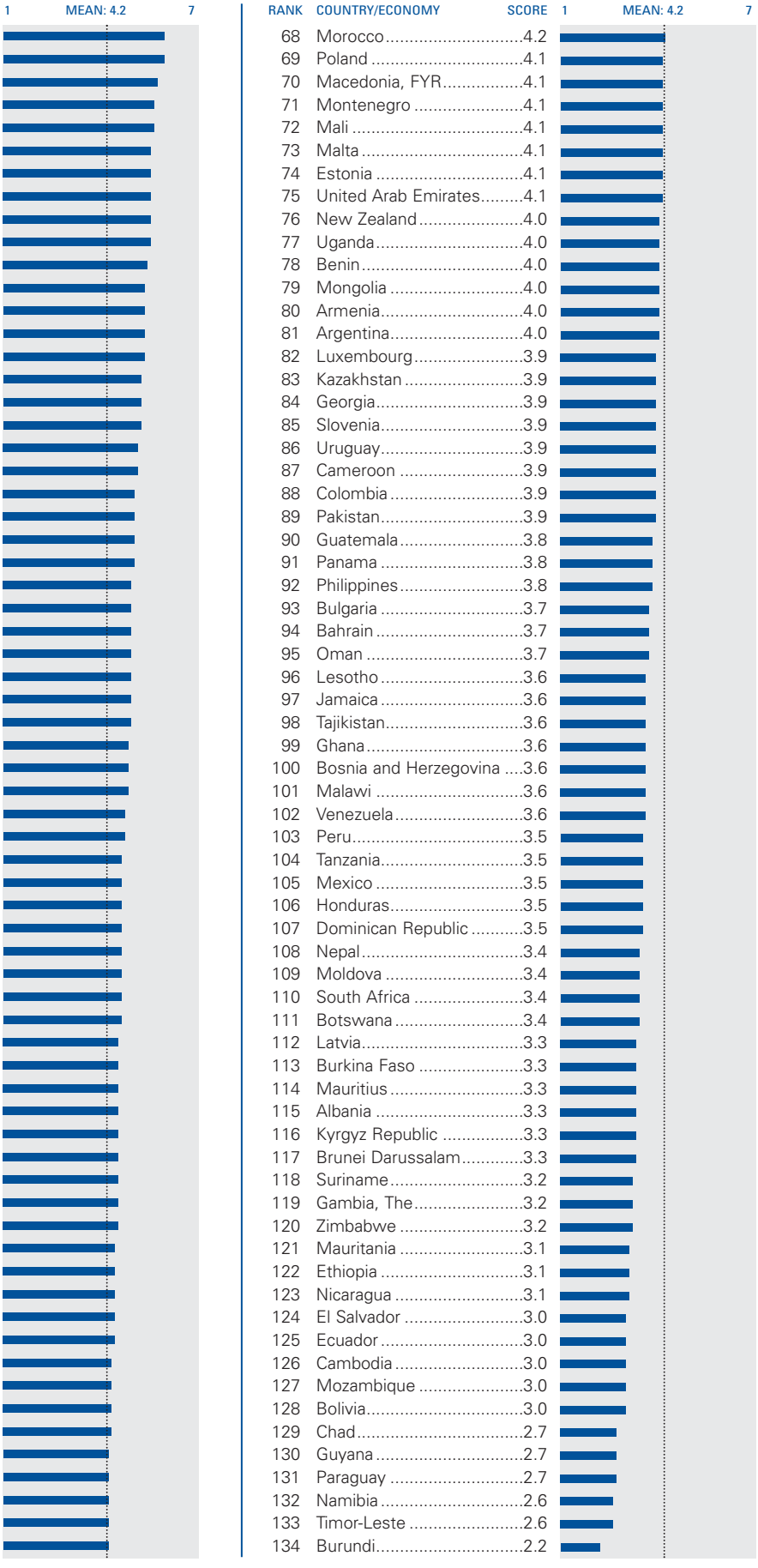


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers

Scientists and engineers in your country are (1 = nonexistent or rare, 7 = widely available)

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Finland	5.9
2	Japan	5.9
3	India	5.7
4	Sweden	5.6
5	France	5.6
6	United States	5.5
7	Canada	5.5
8	Taiwan, China	5.5
9	Israel	5.5
10	Tunisia	5.5
11	Czech Republic	5.4
12	Puerto Rico	5.3
13	Denmark	5.3
14	Ireland	5.3
15	Iceland	5.3
16	Switzerland	5.2
17	Greece	5.2
18	Norway	5.2
19	Korea, Rep.	5.1
20	Belgium	5.1
21	Austria	5.0
22	Singapore	5.0
23	Cyprus	5.0
24	Malaysia	5.0
25	Netherlands	4.9
26	Germany	4.9
27	Côte d'Ivoire	4.9
28	Azerbaijan	4.9
29	Slovak Republic	4.9
30	Sri Lanka	4.9
31	Indonesia	4.9
32	United Kingdom	4.8
33	Australia	4.8
34	Russian Federation	4.8
35	Chile	4.7
36	Nigeria	4.7
37	Senegal	4.6
38	Spain	4.6
39	Jordan	4.6
40	Syria	4.6
41	Algeria	4.6
42	Kenya	4.6
43	Saudi Arabia	4.6
44	Libya	4.6
45	Italy	4.5
46	Costa Rica	4.5
47	Egypt	4.5
48	Portugal	4.5
49	Hungary	4.5
50	Serbia	4.5
51	Vietnam	4.5
52	China	4.5
53	Qatar	4.5
54	Ukraine	4.4
55	Trinidad and Tobago	4.4
56	Thailand	4.4
57	Brazil	4.4
58	Croatia	4.4
59	Turkey	4.3
60	Romania	4.3
61	Barbados	4.3
62	Kuwait	4.3
63	Madagascar	4.2
64	Zambia	4.2
65	Lithuania	4.2
66	Bangladesh	4.2
67	Hong Kong SAR	4.2
68	Morocco	4.2
69	Poland	4.1
70	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
71	Montenegro	4.1
72	Mali	4.1
73	Malta	4.1
74	Estonia	4.1
75	United Arab Emirates	4.1
76	New Zealand	4.0
77	Uganda	4.0
78	Benin	4.0
79	Mongolia	4.0
80	Armenia	4.0
81	Argentina	4.0
82	Luxembourg	3.9
83	Kazakhstan	3.9
84	Georgia	3.9
85	Slovenia	3.9
86	Uruguay	3.9
87	Cameroon	3.9
88	Colombia	3.9
89	Pakistan	3.9
90	Guatemala	3.8
91	Panama	3.8
92	Philippines	3.8
93	Bulgaria	3.7
94	Bahrain	3.7
95	Oman	3.7
96	Lesotho	3.6
97	Jamaica	3.6
98	Tajikistan	3.6
99	Ghana	3.6
100	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6
101	Malawi	3.6
102	Venezuela	3.6
103	Peru	3.5
104	Tanzania	3.5
105	Mexico	3.5
106	Honduras	3.5
107	Dominican Republic	3.5
108	Nepal	3.4
109	Moldova	3.4
110	South Africa	3.4
111	Botswana	3.4
112	Latvia	3.3
113	Burkina Faso	3.3
114	Mauritius	3.3
115	Albania	3.3
116	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3
117	Brunei Darussalam	3.3
118	Suriname	3.2
119	Gambia, The	3.2
120	Zimbabwe	3.2
121	Mauritania	3.1
122	Ethiopia	3.1
123	Nicaragua	3.1
124	El Salvador	3.0
125	Ecuador	3.0
126	Cambodia	3.0
127	Mozambique	3.0
128	Bolivia	3.0
129	Chad	2.7
130	Guyana	2.7
131	Paraguay	2.7
132	Namibia	2.6
133	Timor-Leste	2.6
134	Burundi	2.2



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2007, 2008

12.07 Utility patents (hard data)

Number of utility patents (i.e., patents for invention) granted between January 1 and December 31, 2007, per million population | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Taiwan, China	270.4
2	United States	261.7
3	Japan	260.0
4	Finland	160.4
5	Israel	158.1
6	Switzerland	141.8
7	Korea, Rep.	130.9
8	Sweden	116.6
9	Germany	109.4
10	Canada	100.9
11	Singapore	89.3
12	Luxembourg	79.3
13	Netherlands	76.2
14	Denmark	70.5
15	Australia	61.5
16	Iceland	60.9
17	Austria	55.6
18	United Kingdom	54.9
19	Norway	52.6
20	France	51.4
21	Belgium	49.5
22	Hong Kong SAR	46.9
23	Ireland	34.0
24	New Zealand	27.6
25	Italy	22.4
26	Slovenia	8.0
27	Puerto Rico	7.0
28	Spain	6.1
29	Malaysia	6.0
30	Estonia	5.4
31	Hungary	4.7
32	Cyprus	3.8
33	Barbados	3.6
34	Czech Republic	3.6
35	Croatia	3.3
36	Malta	2.4
37	Kuwait	2.1
38	Greece	1.8
39	South Africa	1.7
40	Chile	1.5
41	Russian Federation	1.3
42	Portugal	1.2
43	Lithuania	1.2
44	Georgia	1.1
45	Argentina	0.9
46	Slovak Republic	0.9
47	Uruguay	0.9
48	Poland	0.8
49	Serbia	0.8
50	Bulgaria	0.8
51	Saudi Arabia	0.8
52	Trinidad and Tobago	0.8
53	Costa Rica	0.7
54	China	0.6
55	Romania	0.5
56	Mexico	0.5
57	India	0.5
58	Brazil	0.5
59	Latvia	0.4
60	Venezuela	0.4
61	Jamaica	0.4
62	Ecuador	0.4
63	Armenia	0.3
63	Jordan	0.3
65	Ukraine	0.3
66	Turkey	0.3
67	Azerbaijan	0.2
68	Philippines	0.2
69	Thailand	0.2
70	Egypt	0.2
71	Sri Lanka	0.1
72	Kazakhstan	0.1
73	Honduras	0.1
74	Benin	0.1
75	Dominican Republic	0.1
76	Zimbabwe	0.1
77	Peru	0.1
78	Colombia	0.1
79	Cameroon	0.1
80	Syria	0.1
81	Ghana	0.0
82	Morocco	0.0
83	Kenya	0.0
84	Indonesia	0.0
85	Ethiopia	0.0
86	Bangladesh	0.0
87	Pakistan	0.0
88	Albania	0.0
88	Algeria	0.0
88	Bahrain	0.0
88	Bolivia	0.0
88	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0
88	Botswana	0.0
88	Brunei Darussalam	0.0
88	Burkina Faso	0.0
88	Burundi	0.0
88	Cambodia	0.0
88	Chad	0.0
88	Côte d'Ivoire	0.0
88	El Salvador	0.0
88	Gambia, The	0.0
88	Guatemala	0.0
88	Guyana	0.0
88	Kyrgyz Republic	0.0
88	Lesotho	0.0
88	Libya	0.0
88	Macedonia, FYR	0.0
88	Madagascar	0.0
88	Malawi	0.0
88	Mali	0.0
88	Mauritania	0.0
88	Mauritius	0.0
88	Moldova	0.0
88	Mongolia	0.0
88	Montenegro	0.0
88	Mozambique	0.0
88	Namibia	0.0
88	Nepal	0.0
88	Nicaragua	0.0
88	Nigeria	0.0
88	Oman	0.0
88	Panama	0.0
88	Paraguay	0.0
88	Qatar	0.0
88	Senegal	0.0
88	Suriname	0.0
88	Tajikistan	0.0
88	Tanzania	0.0
88	Timor-Leste	0.0
88	Tunisia	0.0
88	Uganda	0.0
88	United Arab Emirates	0.0
88	Vietnam	0.0
88	Zambia	0.0

SOURCE: The United States Patent and Trademark Office (June 2008)

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 2008–2009. 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 indictor.

The data used in this *Report* represent the best available estimates from various international agencies, private sources, and national authorities 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 (hard data)

Gross domestic product (current prices) in millions of US dollars | 2007

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); national sources

0.02 Population (hard data)

Population in millions | 2007

Source: UNFPA, *State of World Population 2007*; IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (May 2008); national sources

0.03 GDP (current prices) per capita (hard data)

Gross domestic product (current prices) per capita in US dollars | 2007

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; national sources

Section II: Infrastructure

2.06 Available seat kilometers (hard data)

Scheduled available seat kilometers per week originating in country (in millions) | January 2008 and June 2008 average

This variable measures an airline's passenger-carrying capacity; it is composed of the number of seats available on each flight originating in the country 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 June (summer schedule) 2008.

Source: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser

2.08 Telephone lines (hard data)

Main telephone lines per 100 population | 2006

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 2008 update); national sources

Section III: Macroeconomic stability

3.01 Government surplus/deficit (hard data)

Central government gross surplus/deficit as a percentage of GDP | 2007

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); IMF country reports; European Central Bank; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; African Development Bank; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2008); national sources

3.02 National savings rate (hard data)

National savings rate as a percentage of GDP | 2007

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

3.03 Inflation (hard data)

Annual percent change in consumer price index | 2007 average

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); national sources

3.04 Interest rate spread (hard data)

Average interest rate spread (difference between typical lending and deposit rates) | 2007

This measures the difference between the typical short-term lending and deposit rates.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2008); *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

3.05 Government debt (hard data)

Government gross debt as a percentage of GDP | 2007

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); IMF country reports; OECD, *OECD Economic Outlook* no. 83 (June 2008); European Central Bank; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2008); national sources

Section IV: Health and primary education

4.02 Malaria incidence (hard data)

Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population | 2003

Source: World Health Organization, *Global Health Atlas* database (July 2008); World Health Organization Regional Offices; The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2007*; UNDP, *Human Development Report 2006*; national sources

4.04 Tuberculosis incidence (hard data)

Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population | 2006

Source: World Health Organization, *Global Atlas of Infectious Diseases* database (May 2008); national sources

4.06 HIV prevalence (hard data)

HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15–49 years | 2007

Source: UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*; UNDP, *Human Development Report 2006*; national sources

4.07 Infant mortality (hard data)

Infant (children aged 0–12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births | 2005

Source: World Health Organization, *WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)* (May 2008); national sources

4.08 Life expectancy (hard data)

Life expectancy at birth (years) | 2006

Source: World Health Organization, *WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)* (May 2008); UNDP, *Human Development Report 2007/2008* online database (May 2008); national sources

4.10 Primary enrollment (hard data)

Net primary education enrollment rate | 2006

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 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

4.11 Education expenditure (hard data)

Adjusted savings: Education expenditure as percentage of GNI | 2006

Current operating expenditures in education, including wages and salaries and excluding capital investments in buildings and equipment.

Source: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

Section V: Higher education and training

5.01 Secondary enrollment (hard data)

Gross secondary education enrollment rate | 2006

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 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

5.02 Tertiary enrollment (hard data)

Gross tertiary education enrollment rate | 2006

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 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

Section VI: Goods market efficiency

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) | 2007

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2008*

6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business (hard data)

Number of procedures required to start a business | 2007

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2008*

6.07 Time required to start a business (hard data)

Number of days required to start a business | 2007

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2008*

6.10 Trade-weighted tariff rate (hard data)

The average rate of duty per imported value unit | 2007

This variable measures the average rate of duty per imported value unit weighted by 2006 imports value.

Source: International Trade Centre

Section VII: Labor market efficiency

7.03 Non-wage labor costs (hard data)

This variable estimates social security payments and payroll taxes associated with hiring an employee in fiscal year 2006, expressed as a percentage of the worker's salary | 2007

Social security payments include retirement fund, sickness, maternity and health insurance, workplace injury, family allowance, and other obligatory contributions.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2008*

7.04 Rigidity of employment (hard data)

Rigidity of Employment Index on a 0–100 (worst) scale | 2007

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 2008*

7.06 Firing costs (hard data)

Firing costs (in weeks of wages) | 2007

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 2008*

7.10 Female participation in labor force (hard data)

Female participation in the labor force as a percentage of male participation | 2006

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* (2006)

Section VIII: Financial market sophistication

8.06 Strength of investor protection (hard data)

Strength of Investor Protection Index on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2007

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 2008*

8.09 Legal rights index (hard data)

Strength of legal rights index on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2007

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 2008*

Section IX: Technological readiness

9.05 Mobile telephone subscribers (hard data)

Mobile telephone subscribers per 100 population | 2006

The term *subscribers* refers to users of mobile telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology. This can 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 2008 update); national sources

9.06 Internet users (hard data)

Internet users per 100 population | 2006

Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2008 update); national sources

9.07 Personal computers (hard data)

Personal computers per 100 population | 2006

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 2008 update); national sources

9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers (hard data)

Broadband internet subscribers per 100 population | 2006

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 2008 update); national sources

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 the value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2007

The size of the domestic market is estimated 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' calculations; IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (May 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

10.02 Foreign market size index (hard data)

Value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2007

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 is obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP.

Source: Authors' calculations; IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (May 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

10.03 GDP valued at PPP (hard data)

Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in millions of international dollars | 2007

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); national sources

10.04 Imports as a percentage of GDP (hard data)

Imports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP | 2007

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (May 2008); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2007*; national sources

10.05 Exports as a percentage of GDP (hard data)

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP | 2007

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (May 2007); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2007*; The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*; national sources

Section XII: Innovation

12.07 Utility patents (hard data)

Number of utility patents (i.e., patents for invention) granted between January 1 and December 31, 2007, per million population | 2007

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 2006 by that country's population in the same year.

Source: The United States Patent and Trademark Office (June 2008)

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The World Economic Forum would like to thank FedEx and USAID for their invaluable support of this *Report*.

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