

How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

The Profiles section presents a four-page profile for each of the 62 economies covered by *The Financial Development Report 2012*.

Page 1

1 Key indicators

The first section of each Country/Economy Profile presents a selection of key indicators:

- Population, GDP, and related data come from the International Monetary Fund's *World Economic Outlook* of April 2012.

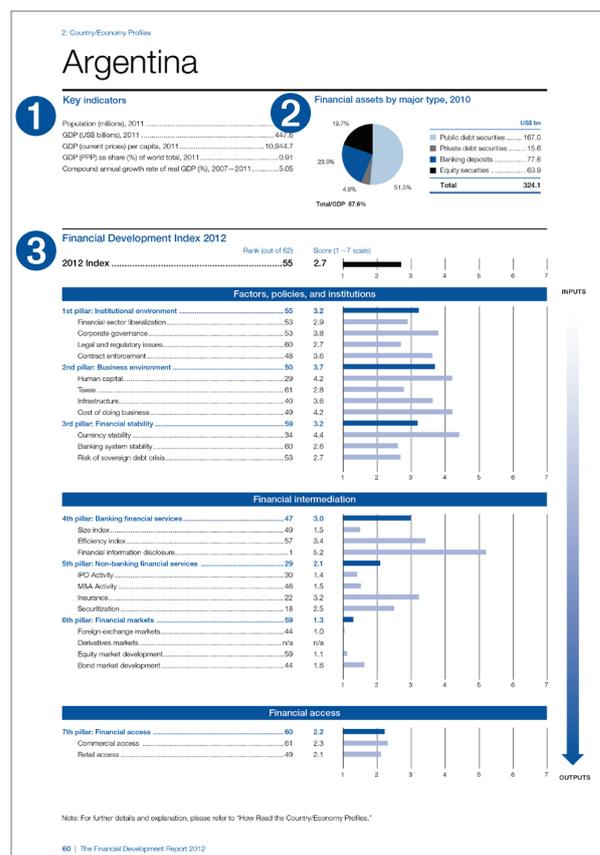
2 Financial assets by major type, 2010

- Public debt figures are from the Economist Intelligence Unit's *CountryData Database*, accessed in August 2012. Private debt data come from the Bank for International Settlements *Quarterly Review*, June 2012, and are presented as of 2010. Data on banking deposits are from the IMF *International Financial Statistics* database, electronic version, accessed July 2012. Equity securities data were downloaded from the market capitalization dataset on the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* database in July 2012.

- The four financial asset indicators (public and private debt securities, banking deposits, and equity securities) are added to measure total financial assets in the Index economies. The share of depth attributable to each component is displayed in the pie chart. Percentages displayed may not add up to 100 percent because of rounding.

- The total financial assets data are shown as a percent of GDP, using the GDP figure from the key indicators section.

- The pie chart shows the share of total financial assets attributable to each of the four types of financial asset indicators in a given economy.



3 Financial Development Index

This section details the economy's performance on the various components of the Financial Development Index (the Index). At the top is the country's overall rank out of 62 economies, its score on the 1-to-7 scale, and a graphical representation of the score.

Below, the seven pillars of the Index are organized thematically. The three themes—factors, policies, and institutions; financial intermediation; and financial access—are displayed according to their role in the continuum of the financial system, from inputs to outputs.

After the pillar or subpillar name, the first column shows each economy's rank for that pillar or subpillar among the 62 economies included in the Index. The second column presents the score for that pillar or subpillar on the 1-to-7 normalized scale. On the right, the normalized score is represented graphically. For more information on the methodology and results of the Index, please refer to Chapter 1.1 of this *Report*.

Pages 2–4

4 The Financial Development Index in detail

These pages present the rank achieved by a country in each of the indicators entering the composition of the Index. Indicators are organized by pillar. Please refer to Appendix A of Chapter 1.1 for a detailed structure of the Index.

Next to the rank, a colored square indicates whether the indicator constitutes an advantage (blue square) or a disadvantage (gray 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 Index, individual variables ranked from 1 through 10 are considered to be advantages. Any variables below 10 are considered to be disadvantages. For instance, in the case of Canada, which is ranked 6th overall, its 5th-place rank in the variable *Quality of management schools* makes this variable a development advantage, whereas *Extent of staff training*, in which it ranks 17th, constitutes a development disadvantage for the country.
- For those economies ranked from 11 through 31 in the overall Index, variables ranked higher than the economy’s overall 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 18th overall, its 10th-place rank in the variable *Number of procedures to enforce a contract* makes this variable a development advantage, whereas *Judicial independence*, in which it ranks 26th, constitutes a development disadvantage for the country.
- For those economies ranked lower than 31 in the overall Index, any individual variables ranked 31st or higher are considered as advantages. Any variables ranked 32nd or lower are considered to be disadvantages. For Greece, ranked 48th overall, its rank of 24th in *Market penetration of bank accounts* constitutes a development advantage for the country, whereas its 34th-place rank in the variable *Debit card penetration* makes this variable a development disadvantage.

2: Country/Economy Profiles

Argentina

Financial Development Index in detail (continued) ■ Development Advantage ■ Development Disadvantage

INDICATOR	RANK/42	VALUE	BEST PERFORMER	VALUE
2nd pillar: Business environment (continued)				
Cost of doing business				
2.17 Cost of starting a business	45	11.9	Denmark	0.0
2.18 Cost of registering property	53	7.0	Multiple (2)	0.0
2.19 Cost of closing a business	32	12.0	Multiple (5)	1.0
2.20 Time to start a business	49	26.0	Australia	32.0
2.21 Time to register property	49	53.0	Portugal	1.0
2.22 Time to close a business	38	2.8	Ireland	0.4
3rd pillar: Financial stability				
Currency stability				
3.01 Change in real effective exchange rate (REER)	46	0.8	Brazil	8.3
3.02 External vulnerability indicator	18	96.1	Saudi Arabia	9.3
3.03 Current account balance to GDP	30	0.7	Kuwait	32.0
3.04 Dollarization vulnerability indicator	34	31.2	Multiple (25)	0.0
3.05 External debt to GDP (developing economies)	17	31.2	China	9.6
3.06 Net international investment position to GDP (advanced economies)	n/a	n/a	Hong Kong SAR	287.7
Banking system stability				
3.07 Frequency of banking crises	62	4.3	Multiple (5)	0.0
3.08 Financial strengths indicator	39	3.0	Multiple (5)	9.0
3.09 Aggregate measure of real estate bubbles	11	6.0	Ireland	6.9
3.10 Tier 1 capital ratio	n/a	n/a	Chama	22.7
3.11 Output loss during banking crises	60	148.2	Multiple (2)	0.0
Risk of sovereign debt crisis				
3.12 Local currency sovereign rating	57	5.7	Multiple (10)	20.0
3.13 Foreign currency sovereign rating	57	5.7	Multiple (10)	20.0
3.14 Aggregate macroeconomic indicator	21	5.5	Peru	6.4
3.15 Maturity of public debt	24	41.4	Kuwait	6.2
3.16 Credit default swap spreads	52	363.2	Norway	36.2
4th pillar: Banking financial services				
Size index				
4.01 Deposit money bank assets to GDP	53	21.6	Ireland	245.1
4.02 Central bank assets to GDP	6	8.3	Brazil	18.3
4.03 Financial system deposits to GDP	57	18.7	Hong Kong SAR	305.8
4.04 M2 to GDP	61	25.8	Hong Kong SAR	203.5
4.05 Private credit to GDP	60	12.7	Denmark	299.8
4.06 Bank deposits to GDP	58	18.7	Hong Kong SAR	305.8
4.07 Money market instruments to GDP	29	0.0	Ireland	18.6
Efficiency index				
4.08 Aggregate profitability indicator	26	4.9	Czech Republic	6.0
4.09 Bank overhead costs	58	5.8	Finland	0.6
4.10 Public ownership of banks	56	45.8	Multiple (22)	0.0
4.11 Bank operating costs to assets	60	6.4	Sweden	0.8
4.12 Nonperforming bank loans to total loans	7	1.2	Finland	0.5
Financial information disclosure				
4.13 Private credit bureau coverage	1	100.0	Multiple (12)	100.0
4.14 Public credit registry coverage	8	36.9	Portugal	86.2
5th pillar: Non-banking financial services				
IPD activity				
5.01 IPD market share	28	0.3	China	57.8
5.02 IPD proceeds amount	25	0.2	Hong Kong SAR	5.1
5.03 Share of world IPDs	41	0.1	China	30.2

(continued)

62 | The Financial Development Report 2012

After the advantage/disadvantage marker is the value of the listed indicator for the profiled economy. For more information on the significance of the value, such as the units in which it is measured or the source, please see the Data Tables in Part 3 of this Report.

In the gray box at the right of the profile is the name and value for the top-ranked economy of the given indicator. For indicators in which there is a tie for the top rank, the word *Multiple* appears with the number of economies that share that value in parentheses.