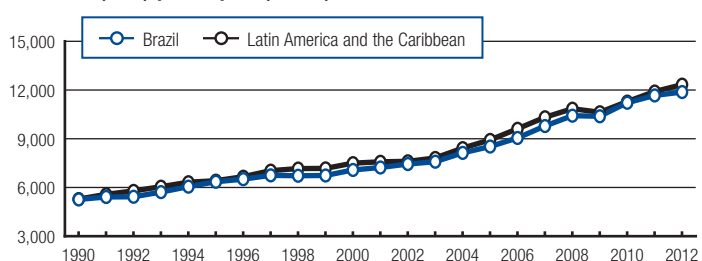


Brazil

Key indicators, 2012

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions)..... | 196.7 |
| GDP (US\$ billions)..... | 2,396.0 |
| GDP per capita (US\$)..... | 12,079 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total..... | 2.83 |

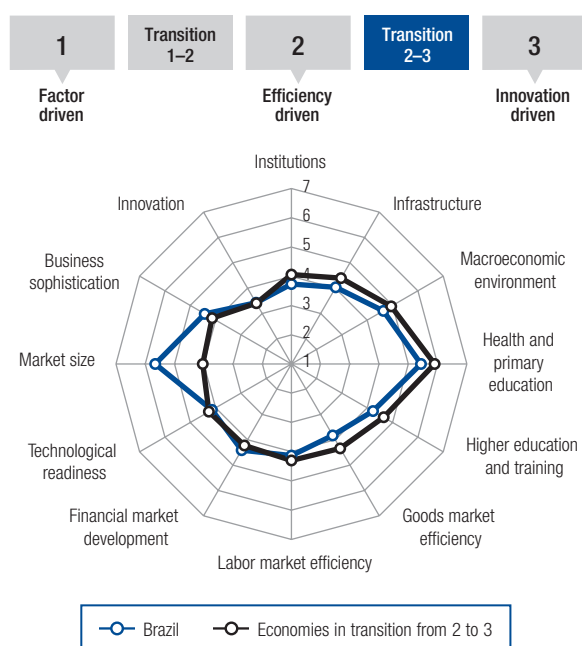
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2012



Global Competitiveness Index

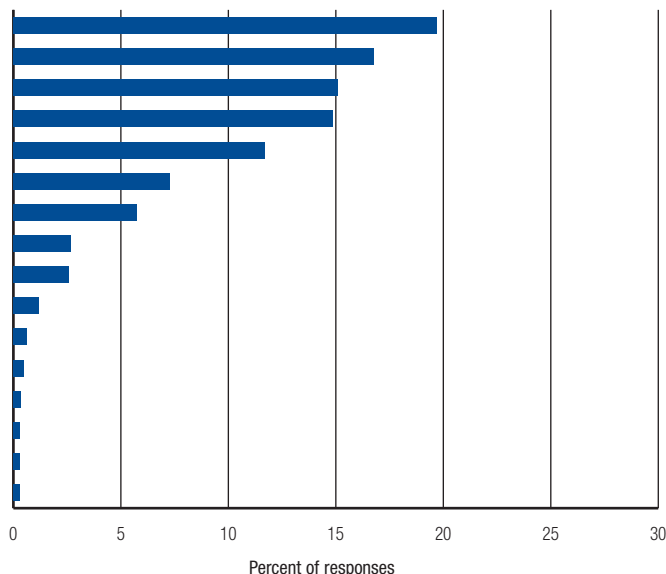
| | Rank (out of 148) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2013–2014 | 56 | 4.3 |
| GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)..... | 48 | 4.4 |
| GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142)..... | 53 | 4.3 |
| Basic requirements (32.3%) | 79 | 4.5 |
| Institutions..... | 80 | 3.7 |
| Infrastructure..... | 71 | 4.0 |
| Macroeconomic environment..... | 75 | 4.6 |
| Health and primary education..... | 89 | 5.4 |
| Efficiency enhancers (50.0%) | 44 | 4.4 |
| Higher education and training..... | 72 | 4.2 |
| Goods market efficiency..... | 123 | 3.8 |
| Labor market efficiency..... | 92 | 4.1 |
| Financial market development..... | 50 | 4.4 |
| Technological readiness..... | 55 | 4.1 |
| Market size..... | 9 | 5.7 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors (17.7%) | 46 | 3.9 |
| Business sophistication..... | 39 | 4.4 |
| Innovation..... | 55 | 3.4 |

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business

| | |
|--|------|
| Inadequate supply of infrastructure..... | 19.7 |
| Tax regulations..... | 16.8 |
| Tax rates..... | 15.1 |
| Inefficient government bureaucracy..... | 14.9 |
| Restrictive labor regulations..... | 11.7 |
| Corruption..... | 7.3 |
| Inadequately educated workforce..... | 5.8 |
| Policy instability..... | 2.7 |
| Access to financing..... | 2.6 |
| Insufficient capacity to innovate..... | 1.2 |
| Poor work ethic in national labor force..... | 0.6 |
| Government instability/coups..... | 0.5 |
| Foreign currency regulations..... | 0.4 |
| Crime and theft..... | 0.3 |
| Inflation..... | 0.3 |
| Poor public health..... | 0.3 |



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

| INDICATOR | VALUE | RANK/148 | INDICATOR | VALUE | RANK/148 | | |
|--|--|----------|--|---|--|---------|-----|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency <i>(cont'd)</i> | | | | |
| 1.01 | Property rights | 4.6 | 51 | 6.06 | No. procedures to start a business* | 13 | 135 |
| 1.02 | Intellectual property protection | 3.5 | 80 | 6.07 | No. days to start a business* | 119 | 144 |
| 1.03 | Diversion of public funds | 2.3 | 133 | 6.08 | Agricultural policy costs | 4.4 | 23 |
| 1.04 | Public trust in politicians | 1.9 | 136 | 6.09 | Prevalence of trade barriers | 3.9 | 116 |
| 1.05 | Irregular payments and bribes | 3.9 | 72 | 6.10 | Trade tariffs, % duty* | 11.3 | 126 |
| 1.06 | Judicial independence | 3.9 | 65 | 6.11 | Prevalence of foreign ownership | 4.5 | 84 |
| 1.07 | Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 2.9 | 89 | 6.12 | Business impact of rules on FDI | 4.3 | 97 |
| 1.08 | Wastefulness of government spending | 2.2 | 132 | 6.13 | Burden of customs procedures | 3.0 | 139 |
| 1.09 | Burden of government regulation | 2.0 | 147 | 6.14 | Imports as a percentage of GDP* | 13.0 | 148 |
| 1.10 | Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 3.3 | 101 | 6.15 | Degree of customer orientation | 4.8 | 55 |
| 1.11 | Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs. | 3.5 | 68 | 6.16 | Buyer sophistication | 3.6 | 58 |
| 1.12 | Transparency of government policymaking | 3.7 | 112 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | | | |
| 1.13 | Business costs of terrorism | 6.3 | 22 | 7.01 | Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 4.1 | 87 |
| 1.14 | Business costs of crime and violence | 3.4 | 124 | 7.02 | Flexibility of wage determination | 4.1 | 127 |
| 1.15 | Organized crime | 4.0 | 126 | 7.03 | Hiring and firing practices | 3.2 | 127 |
| 1.16 | Reliability of police services | 4.3 | 64 | 7.04 | Redundancy costs, weeks of salary* | 15.4 | 75 |
| 1.17 | Ethical behavior of firms | 3.7 | 87 | 7.05 | Effect of taxation on incentives to work | 2.5 | 138 |
| 1.18 | Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 5.3 | 31 | 7.06 | Pay and productivity | 3.6 | 99 |
| 1.19 | Efficacy of corporate boards | 4.8 | 44 | 7.07 | Reliance on professional management | 4.8 | 38 |
| 1.20 | Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 4.9 | 26 | 7.08 | Country capacity to retain talent | 4.1 | 38 |
| 1.21 | Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)* | 5.3 | 69 | 7.09 | Country capacity to attract talent | 3.7 | 53 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | | 7.10 | Women in labor force, ratio to men* | 0.76 | 86 | |
| 2.01 | Quality of overall infrastructure | 3.4 | 114 | 8th pillar: Financial market development | | | |
| 2.02 | Quality of roads | 2.8 | 120 | 8.01 | Availability of financial services | 5.3 | 30 |
| 2.03 | Quality of railroad infrastructure | 1.8 | 103 | 8.02 | Affordability of financial services | 4.5 | 48 |
| 2.04 | Quality of port infrastructure | 2.7 | 131 | 8.03 | Financing through local equity market | 3.8 | 48 |
| 2.05 | Quality of air transport infrastructure | 3.3 | 123 | 8.04 | Ease of access to loans | 2.9 | 64 |
| 2.06 | Available airline seat km/week, millions* | 3,780.6 | 9 | 8.05 | Venture capital availability | 2.7 | 61 |
| 2.07 | Quality of electricity supply | 4.8 | 76 | 8.06 | Soundness of banks | 6.3 | 12 |
| 2.08 | Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.* | 125.2 | 45 | 8.07 | Regulation of securities exchanges | 5.8 | 7 |
| 2.09 | Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.* | 22.3 | 52 | 8.08 | Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)* | 3 | 118 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment | | | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | | | | |
| 3.01 | Government budget balance, % GDP* | -2.8 | 72 | 9.01 | Availability of latest technologies | 5.1 | 63 |
| 3.02 | Gross national savings, % GDP* | 15.4 | 93 | 9.02 | Firm-level technology absorption | 5.0 | 51 |
| 3.03 | Inflation, annual % change* | 5.4 | 98 | 9.03 | FDI and technology transfer | 5.1 | 25 |
| 3.04 | General government debt, % GDP* | 68.5 | 117 | 9.04 | Individuals using Internet, %* | 49.8 | 65 |
| 3.05 | Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)* | 68.0 | 38 | 9.05 | Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.* | 9.2 | 64 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | 9.06 | Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user* | 25.1 | 61 | |
| 4.01 | Business impact of malaria | 6.2 | 82 | 9.07 | Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.* | 36.6 | 43 |
| 4.02 | Malaria cases/100,000 pop.* | 219.6 | 107 | 10th pillar: Market size | | | |
| 4.03 | Business impact of tuberculosis | 6.0 | 50 | 10.01 | Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)* | 5.7 | 7 |
| 4.04 | Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.* | 42.0 | 68 | 10.02 | Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)* | 5.6 | 26 |
| 4.05 | Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 5.5 | 75 | 10.03 | GDP (PPP\$ billions)* | 2,355.6 | 7 |
| 4.06 | HIV prevalence, % adult pop.* | 0.30 | 60 | 10.04 | Exports as a percentage of GDP* | 11.7 | 145 |
| 4.07 | Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births* | 13.9 | 74 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | | | |
| 4.08 | Life expectancy, years* | 73.4 | 78 | 11.01 | Local supplier quantity | 5.3 | 16 |
| 4.09 | Quality of primary education | 2.5 | 129 | 11.02 | Local supplier quality | 4.8 | 49 |
| 4.10 | Primary education enrollment, net %* | 94.4 | 69 | 11.03 | State of cluster development | 4.5 | 26 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | | 11.04 | Nature of competitive advantage | 3.0 | 108 | |
| 5.01 | Secondary education enrollment, gross %* | 105.8 | 20 | 11.05 | Value chain breadth | 3.7 | 68 |
| 5.02 | Tertiary education enrollment, gross %* | 25.6 | 85 | 11.06 | Control of international distribution | 4.3 | 47 |
| 5.03 | Quality of the educational system | 3.0 | 121 | 11.07 | Production process sophistication | 4.5 | 35 |
| 5.04 | Quality of math and science education | 2.6 | 136 | 11.08 | Extent of marketing | 5.1 | 29 |
| 5.05 | Quality of management schools | 4.5 | 49 | 11.09 | Willingness to delegate authority | 4.3 | 34 |
| 5.06 | Internet access in schools | 3.6 | 98 | 12th pillar: Innovation | | | |
| 5.07 | Availability of research and training services | 4.7 | 38 | 12.01 | Capacity for innovation | 4.0 | 36 |
| 5.08 | Extent of staff training | 4.3 | 44 | 12.02 | Quality of scientific research institutions | 4.3 | 42 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | | | 12.03 | Company spending on R&D | 3.6 | 37 | |
| 6.01 | Intensity of local competition | 5.0 | 70 | 12.04 | University-industry collaboration in R&D | 4.0 | 49 |
| 6.02 | Extent of market dominance | 4.4 | 28 | 12.05 | Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 3.5 | 69 |
| 6.03 | Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 4.5 | 40 | 12.06 | Availability of scientists and engineers | 3.4 | 112 |
| 6.04 | Effect of taxation on incentives to invest | 2.5 | 140 | 12.07 | PCT patents, applications/million pop.* | 2.9 | 51 |
| 6.05 | Total tax rate, % profits* | 69.3 | 140 | | | | |

Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 97.