

# How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

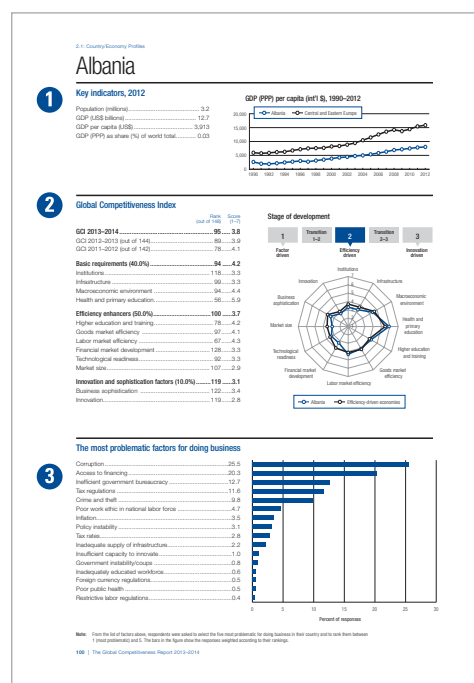
The Country/Economy Profiles section presents a two-page profile for each of the 148 economies covered in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2013–2014*.

## PAGE 1

### 1 Key indicators

The first section presents a selection of key indicators for the economy under review:

- Population figures are from The World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (April 2013 edition). The population figure for Taiwan (China) is sourced from Taiwan's national statistics.
- Gross domestic product (GDP) data come from the April 2013 edition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s *World Economic Outlook (WEO) Database*, with the exception of Puerto Rico, for which figures are sourced from Puerto Rico's national statistics. Reported GDP and GDP per capita are valued at current prices.
- The chart on the upper right-hand side displays the evolution of GDP per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) from 1990 through 2012 (or the period for which data are available) for the economy under review (blue line). The black line plots the GDP-weighted average of GDP per capita of the group of economies to which the economy under review belongs. We draw on the IMF's classification (as used in the April 2013 edition of *WEO*), which divides the world into six regions: *Central and Eastern Europe; the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)*, which includes Georgia although it is not a CIS member; *Developing Asia*, which now includes Mongolia; the newly created *Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan region (MENAP)*; *Sub-Saharan Africa*; and *Latin America and the Caribbean*. The last group comprises *advanced economies*. GDP figures come from the WEO database. For more information regarding the classification and the data, visit [www.imf.org/weo](http://www.imf.org/weo). Note that no data are available for Puerto Rico.



### 2 Global Competitiveness Index

This section details the economy's performance on the main components of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). The first column shows the country's rank among the 148 economies, while the second column presents the score. The percentage contribution to the overall GCI score of each subindex score is reported next to the subindex name. These weights vary depending on the country's stage of development. For more information on the methodology of the GCI, refer to Chapter 1.1. On the right-hand side, a chart shows the country's performance in the 12 pillars of the GCI (blue line) measured against the average scores across all the economies in the same stage of development (black line).

### 3 The most problematic factors for doing business

This chart summarizes those factors seen by business executives as the most problematic for doing business in their economy. The information is drawn from the 2013 edition of the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey). From a list of 16 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most

problematic and rank them from 1 (most problematic) to 5. The results were then tabulated and weighted according to the ranking assigned by respondents. For Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jordan, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates we use data from the 2012 edition of the Survey. See Chapter 1.3 for details.

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4 The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

This page details the country's performance on each of the indicators entering the composition of the GCI. Indicators are organized by pillar. For indicators entering at the GCI in two different pillars, only the first instance is shown on this page.

- **INDICATOR, UNITS:** This column contains the title of each indicator and, where relevant, the units in which it is measured—for example, “days” or “% GDP.” Indicators that are not derived from the Survey are identified by an asterisk (\*). Indicators derived from the Survey are always expressed as scores on a 1–7 scale, with 7 being the most desirable outcome.
- **VALUE:** This column reports the country's score on each of the variables that compose the GCI.
- **RANK/148:** This column reports the country's position among the 148 economies covered by the GCI 2013–2014. The ranks of those indicators that constitute a notable competitive advantage are highlighted in blue bold typeface (except for inflation). Competitive advantages are defined as follows:
  - For those economies ranked in the top 10 in the overall GCI, individual indicators ranked from 1 through 10 are considered to be advantages. For instance, in the case of Germany—which is ranked 4th overall—its 2nd rank on indicator 5.07 *Availability of research and training services* makes this indicator a competitive advantage.
  - For those economies ranked from 11 through 50 in the overall GCI, variables ranked higher than the economy's own rank are considered to be advantages. In the case of Iceland, ranked 30th overall, its rank of 13 on indicator 7.10 *Female participation in labor force* makes this indicator a competitive advantage.
  - For those economies ranked lower than 50th in the overall GCI, any individual indicators with a rank of 50 or better are considered to

The screenshot shows a detailed table of indicators for Albania. The table is organized into pillars: 1st pillar (Institutions), 2nd pillar (Infrastructure), 3rd pillar (Macroeconomic environment), 4th pillar (Health and primary education), 5th pillar (Higher education and training), 6th pillar (Goods market efficiency), 7th pillar (Labor market efficiency), 8th pillar (Financial market development), 9th pillar (Technological readiness), 10th pillar (Market size), and 11th pillar (Business sophistication). Each indicator is listed with its title, units, and a score. The table is partially obscured by a watermark and a page number '4'.

be advantages. For the Philippines, ranked 59th overall, indicator 8.02 *Affordability of financial services*, where the country ranks 31st, constitutes a competitive advantage.

This year, two indicators derived from the Survey were revised. The former indicator 7.07 *Brain drain* was split into two indicators, namely 7.08 *Country capacity to retain talent* and 7.09 *Country capacity to attract talent*. The former indicator 6.04 *Extent and effect of taxation* was split into two new indicators, namely 6.04 *Effect of taxation on incentives to invest* and 7.05 *Effect of taxation on incentives to work*. For those countries for which we discarded the 2013 Survey data (i.e., Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jordan, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates), the 2012 results derived from the Survey questions on brain drain and on the extent and effect of taxation are used in the calculation and reported in the country profiles.

For further analysis, the data tables in the following section of the *Report* provide ranks, values, and the period of each data point, indicator by indicator.

ONLINE DATA PORTAL

In addition to the analysis presented in this *Report*, an interactive data platform can be accessed via [www.weforum.org/gcr](http://www.weforum.org/gcr). The platform offers a number of analytical and visualization tools, including sortable rankings, scatter plots, bar charts, and maps, as well as the possibility of downloading portions of the GCI data set.