

Key indicators, 2016

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2017)

Population millions	43.6	GDP per capita US\$	12,502.8
GDP US\$ billions	545.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.73

Performance overview

Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Global Competitiveness Index	92	4.0			Rank	94 / 144	104 / 148	104 / 144	106 / 140	104 / 138	92 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	103	4.1			Score	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0
1st pillar: Institutions	113	3.3									
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	81	3.9									
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	125	3.4									
4th pillar: Health and primary education	64	5.9									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	81	4.0									
5th pillar: Higher education and training	38	5.0									
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	133	3.4									
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	132	3.3									
8th pillar: Financial market development	121	3.1									
9th pillar: Technological readiness	66	4.3									
10th pillar: Market size	32	4.9									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	75	3.6									
11th pillar: Business sophistication	78	3.8									
12th pillar: Innovation	72	3.3									

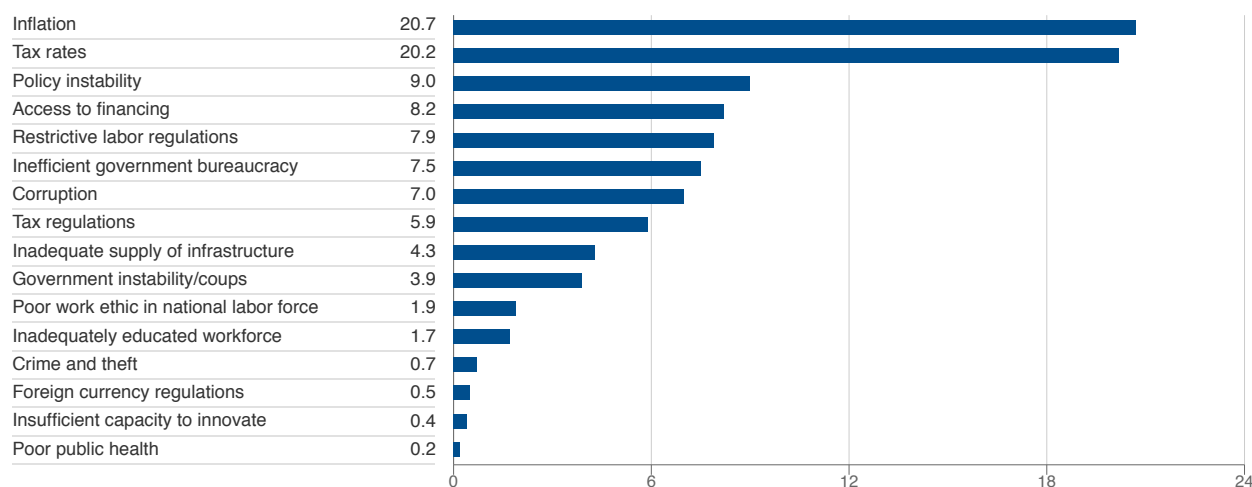


Argentina improves 12 positions to rank 92nd this year, boosted by a better performance in basic requirements. In particular, institutions improve significantly and consistently, reflecting renewed trust in public and private institutions. Technological adoption, business sophistication, and innovation all improve, signaling a reconversion

process in Argentina and reflecting new sources of growth. As the government implements reforms that target distortions affecting market efficiency, some indicators of goods markets, labor markets, and financial development are starting to improve. These small improvements are indicative of the road ahead.

Most problematic factors for doing business

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2017



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
1st pillar: Institutions	113	3.3	
1.01 Property rights	118	3.6	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	89	3.7	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	121	2.4	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	118	1.9	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	98	3.3	
1.06 Judicial independence	100	3.2	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	98	2.6	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	96	2.7	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	128	2.4	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	114	2.8	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	99	2.8	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	102	3.6	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	45	5.5	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	114	3.5	
1.15 Organized crime	105	4.1	
1.16 Reliability of police services	120	3.0	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	130	2.9	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	102	4.0	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	80	4.7	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	115	3.5	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	49	6.2	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	81	3.9	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	106	3.3	
2.02 Quality of roads	96	3.3	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	83	2.1	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	80	3.7	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	78	4.2	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	33	1,001.4	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	113	3.0	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	16	150.7	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	42	23.4	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	125	3.4	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	108	-5.8	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	113	12.8	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	125	10.6	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	71	51.3	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	110	27.7	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	64	5.9	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	1	0.0	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	6.1	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	55	25.0	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	37	6.2	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	73	0.4	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	51	5.8	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	62	11.1	
4.08 Life expectancy years	51	76.3	
4.09 Quality of primary education	101	3.3	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	13	99.3	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	38	5.0	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	27	106.8	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	14	82.9	
5.03 Quality of the education system	102	3.2	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	108	3.1	
5.05 Quality of management schools	39	4.8	
5.06 Internet access in schools	80	4.0	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	39	4.9	
5.08 Extent of staff training	81	3.7	

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	133	3.4	
6.01 Intensity of local competition	123	4.3	
6.02 Extent of market dominance	103	3.3	
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	121	2.9	
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	134	2.1	
6.05 Total tax rate % profits	137	106.0	
6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	134	14	
6.07 Time to start a business days	106	25.0	
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	30	4.3	
6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	125	3.7	
6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	119	11.7	
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	81	4.4	
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	103	4.1	
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	131	2.8	
6.14 Imports % GDP	134	13.8	
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	103	4.2	
6.16 Buyer sophistication	77	3.3	
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	132	3.3	
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	114	3.8	
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	133	3.1	
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	135	2.3	
7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	123	30.3	
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	134	2.5	
7.06 Pay and productivity	114	3.3	
7.07 Reliance on professional management	56	4.5	
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	48	3.7	
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	94	2.9	
7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	93	0.69	
8th pillar: Financial market development	121	3.1	
8.01 Availability of financial services	130	3.0	
8.02 Affordability of financial services	124	2.9	
8.03 Financing through local equity market	106	2.9	
8.04 Ease of access to loans	116	3.1	
8.05 Venture capital availability	120	2.2	
8.06 Soundness of banks	81	4.6	
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	107	3.6	
8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	106	2	
9th pillar: Technological readiness	66	4.3	
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	100	4.2	
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	101	4.1	
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	119	3.5	
9.04 Internet users % pop.	51	70.2	
9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	51	16.9	
9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	80	41.1	
9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	39	80.5	
10th pillar: Market size	32	4.9	
10.01 Domestic market size index	26	4.9	
10.02 Foreign market size index	50	4.9	
10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	26	874.1	
10.04 Exports % GDP	125	12.9	
11th pillar: Business sophistication	78	3.8	
11.01 Local supplier quantity	92	4.2	
11.02 Local supplier quality	111	3.7	
11.03 State of cluster development	103	3.3	
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	91	3.2	
11.05 Value chain breadth	84	3.6	
11.06 Control of international distribution	98	3.2	
11.07 Production process sophistication	66	3.8	
11.08 Extent of marketing	50	4.6	
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	66	4.4	
12th pillar: Innovation	72	3.3	
12.01 Capacity for innovation	71	4.1	
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	37	4.6	
12.03 Company spending on R&D	88	3.1	
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	81	3.3	
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	104	2.8	
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	67	3.9	
12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	69	1.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012-2013 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://gcr.weforum.org/>