

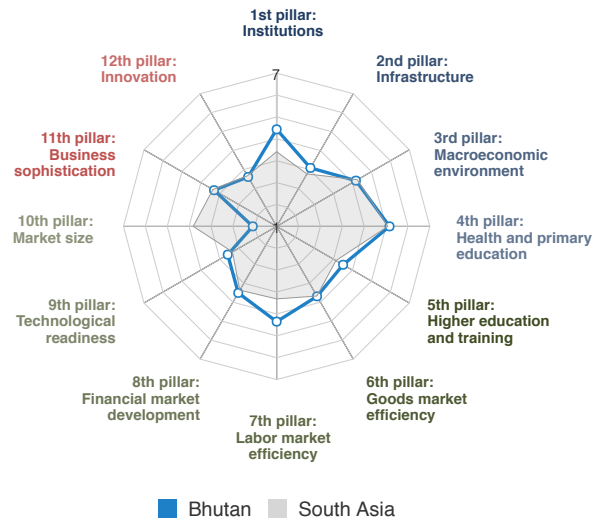
Key indicators, 2016

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

Population millions	0.8	GDP per capita US\$	2,673.5
GDP US\$ billions	2.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.01

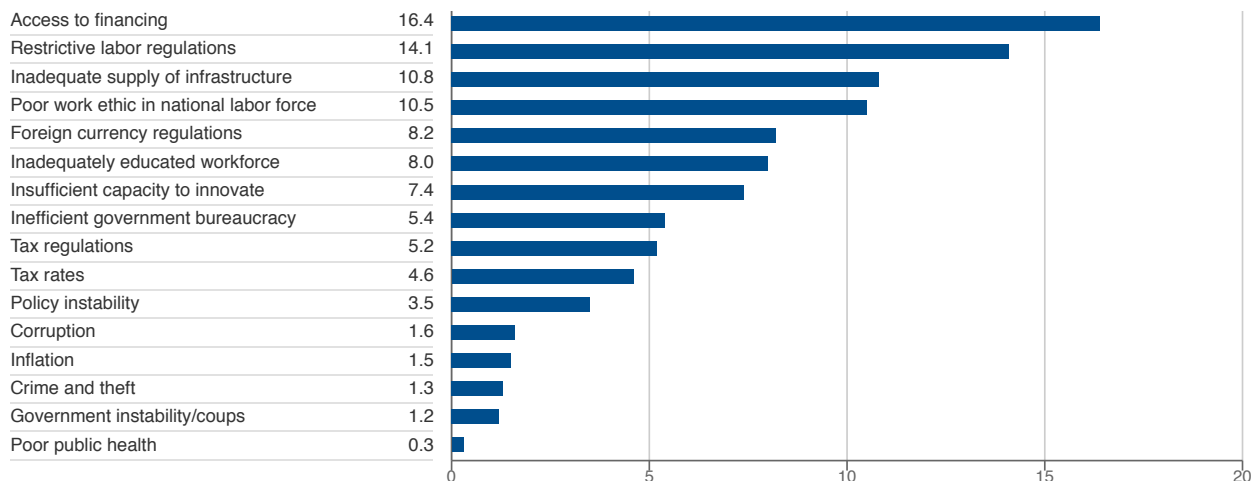
Performance overview

Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Global Competitiveness Index	82	4.1			Rank	109 / 148	103 / 144	105 / 140	97 / 138	82 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	66	4.6			Score	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1
1st pillar: Institutions	32	4.8								
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	89	3.6								
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	78	4.6								
4th pillar: Health and primary education	95	5.4								
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	101	3.7								
5th pillar: Higher education and training	90	4.0								
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	88	4.2								
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	24	4.7								
8th pillar: Financial market development	67	4.0								
9th pillar: Technological readiness	105	3.2								
10th pillar: Market size	132	1.9								
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	78	3.5								
11th pillar: Business sophistication	77	3.8								
12th pillar: Innovation	79	3.2								



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	Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
1st pillar: Institutions	32	4.8		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	88	4.2	
1.01 Property rights	36	5.0		6.01 Intensity of local competition	107	4.7	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	42	4.7		6.02 Extent of market dominance	99	3.4	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	24	5.1		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	51	3.9	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	25	4.5		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	54	3.8	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	38	4.9		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	63	35.3	
1.06 Judicial independence	39	4.7		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	91	8	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	34	4.0		6.07 Time to start a business days	85	15.0	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	12	5.0		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	14	4.8	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	35	3.9		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	83	4.2	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	23	4.8		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	136	22.4	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	51	3.6		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	132	3.0	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	44	4.5		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	121	3.7	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	33	5.6		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	54	4.5	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	17	5.5		6.14 Imports % GDP	38	57.7	
1.15 Organized crime	13	6.0		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	86	4.4	
1.16 Reliability of police services	26	5.8		6.16 Buyer sophistication	88	3.1	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	29	4.8		7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	24	4.7	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	52	4.9		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	29	5.1	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	65	4.9		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	63	5.0	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	39	4.5		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	38	4.2	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	95	4.8		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	19	8.3	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	89	3.6		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	23	4.6	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	54	4.3		7.06 Pay and productivity	48	4.3	
2.02 Quality of roads	67	4.1		7.07 Reliance on professional management	58	4.5	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	not assessed		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	37	4.1	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	133	2.0		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	48	3.7	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	84	4.1		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	71	0.80	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	133	3.9		8th pillar: Financial market development	67	4.0	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	38	5.8		8.01 Availability of financial services	66	4.2	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	107	88.8		8.02 Affordability of financial services	68	3.8	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	108	2.7		8.03 Financing through local equity market	50	4.0	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	78	4.6		8.04 Ease of access to loans	60	4.0	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	50	-2.1		8.05 Venture capital availability	48	3.2	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	15	33.4		8.06 Soundness of banks	71	4.9	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	82	4.2		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	47	4.7	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	127	110.2		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	85	4	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	107	28.0		9th pillar: Technological readiness	105	3.2	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	95	5.4		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	99	4.2	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	23	4.8		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	99	4.1	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	22	5.2		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	113	3.7	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	104	155.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	91	41.8	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	83	5.2		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	91	3.9	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	1	0.1		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	98	18.1	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	87	5.0		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	84	47.9	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	99	27.2		10th pillar: Market size	132	1.9	
4.08 Life expectancy years	98	69.8		10.01 Domestic market size index	133	1.7	
4.09 Quality of primary education	33	4.8		10.02 Foreign market size index	132	2.7	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	118	85.6		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	133	6.5	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	90	4.0		10.04 Exports % GDP	88	28.9	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	86	84.2		11th pillar: Business sophistication	77	3.8	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	110	10.9		11.01 Local supplier quantity	115	3.9	
5.03 Quality of the education system	30	4.5		11.02 Local supplier quality	103	3.9	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	54	4.4		11.03 State of cluster development	78	3.7	
5.05 Quality of management schools	54	4.4		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	43	4.1	
5.06 Internet access in schools	70	4.1		11.05 Value chain breadth	77	3.7	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	104	3.9		11.06 Control of international distribution	111	3.0	
5.08 Extent of staff training	54	4.1		11.07 Production process sophistication	90	3.5	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	113	3.9	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	52	4.5	
				12th pillar: Innovation	79	3.2	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	78	4.0	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	103	3.3	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	58	3.4	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	92	3.2	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	28	3.8	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	115	3.2	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	119	0.0	

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/>