Congo, Democratic Rep.

The Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018 edition

Key indicators, 2016

Population millions: 84.1
GDP US$ billions: 41.6
GDP per capita US$: 494.7
GDP (PPP) % world GDP: 0.05

Performance overview

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Most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing | 15.6
Corruption | 14.1
Policy instability | 12.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure | 11.7
Government instability/coups | 10.5
Tax rates | 8.3
Inflation | 5.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy | 3.7
Tax regulations | 3.7
Inadequately educated workforce | 3.5
Foreign currency regulations | 3.1
Poor work ethic in national labor force | 2.6
Restrictive labor regulations | 1.9
Insufficient capacity to innovate | 1.6
Crime and theft | 1.3
Poor public health | 1.2

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.
### Congo, Democratic Rep.

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#### 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency
- 6.01 Intensity of local competition: 105 (4.7)
- 6.02 Extent of market dominance: 117 (3.6)
- 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy: 113 (3.1)
- 6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest: 117 (2.9)
- 6.05 Total tax rate: 117 (54.6)
- 6.06 No. of procedures to start a business: 70 (n.a.)
- 6.07 Time to start a business: 72 (11.5)
- 6.08 Agricultural policy costs: 132 (2.8)
- 6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers: 129 (3.4)
- 6.10 Country capacity to attract talent: 105 (10.4)
- 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership: 58 (4.7)
- 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI: 98 (4.2)
- 6.13 Burden of customs procedures: 123 (3.1)
- 6.14 Imports: 130 (17.0)
- 6.15 Degree of customer orientation: 121 (3.8)
- 6.16 Buyer sophistication: 131 (2.3)

#### 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency
- 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations: 127 (3.6)
- 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination: 49 (5.2)
- 7.03 Hiring and firing practices: 42 (4.1)
- 7.04 Redundancy costs: 36 (10.3)
- 7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work: 64 (4.0)
- 7.06 Pay and productivity: 135 (2.4)
- 7.07 Reliance on professional management: 115 (3.5)
- 7.08 Country capacity to retain talent: 108 (2.8)
- 7.09 Private sector capacity to attract talent: 97 (2.8)
- 7.10 Female participation in the labor force: 6 (0.99)

#### 8th pillar: Financial market development
- 8.01 Availability of financial services: 132 (3.0)
- 8.02 Affordability of financial services: 127 (2.7)
- 8.03 Financing through local equity market: 129 (2.4)
- 8.04 Ease of access to loans: 126 (2.8)
- 8.05 Venture capital availability: 99 (2.8)
- 8.06 Soundness of banks: 130 (2.9)
- 8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges: 123 (3.3)
- 8.08 Legal rights index: 49 (6)

#### 9th pillar: Technological readiness
- 9.01 Availability of latest technologies: 131 (3.1)
- 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption: 127 (3.4)
- 9.03 FDI and technology transfer: 124 (3.4)
- 9.04 Internet users: 133 (8.1)
- 9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions: 135 (0.0)
- 9.06 Internet bandwidth: 137 (0.2)
- 9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions: 110 (25.1)

#### 10th pillar: Market size
- 10.01 Domestic market size index: 88 (3.1)
- 10.02 Foreign market size index: 110 (3.5)
- 10.03 GDP (PPP): 88 (65.0)
- 10.04 Exports: 123 (14.3)

#### 11th pillar: Business sophistication
- 11.01 Local supplier quantity: 125 (3.7)
- 11.02 Local supplier quality: 125 (3.5)
- 11.03 State of cluster development: 111 (3.1)
- 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage: 121 (2.6)
- 11.05 Value chain breadth: 133 (2.6)
- 11.06 Control of international distribution: 134 (2.4)
- 11.07 Production process sophistication: 131 (2.5)
- 11.08 Extent of marketing: 68 (4.4)
- 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority: 123 (3.6)

#### 12th pillar: Innovation
- 12.01 Capacity for innovation: 127 (3.3)
- 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions: 101 (3.3)
- 12.03 Company spending on R&D: 118 (2.7)
- 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D: 110 (2.8)
- 12.05 Govt procurement of advanced technology products: 128 (2.5)
- 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers: 82 (3.8)
- 12.07 PCT patents: 119 (0.0)

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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/