

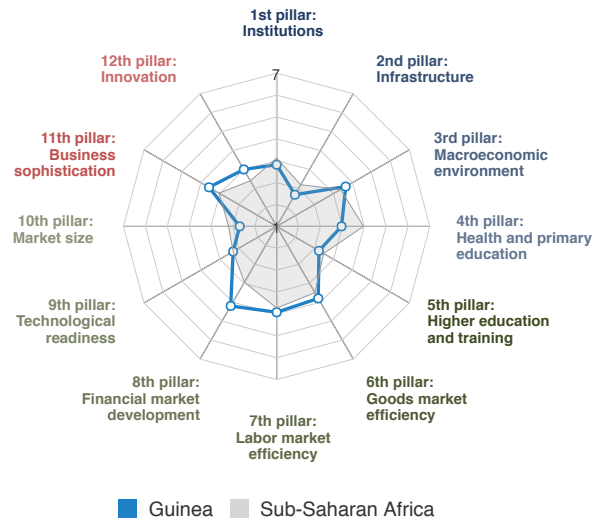
Key indicators, 2016

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

Population millions	12.7	GDP per capita US\$	514.6
GDP US\$ billions	6.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.01

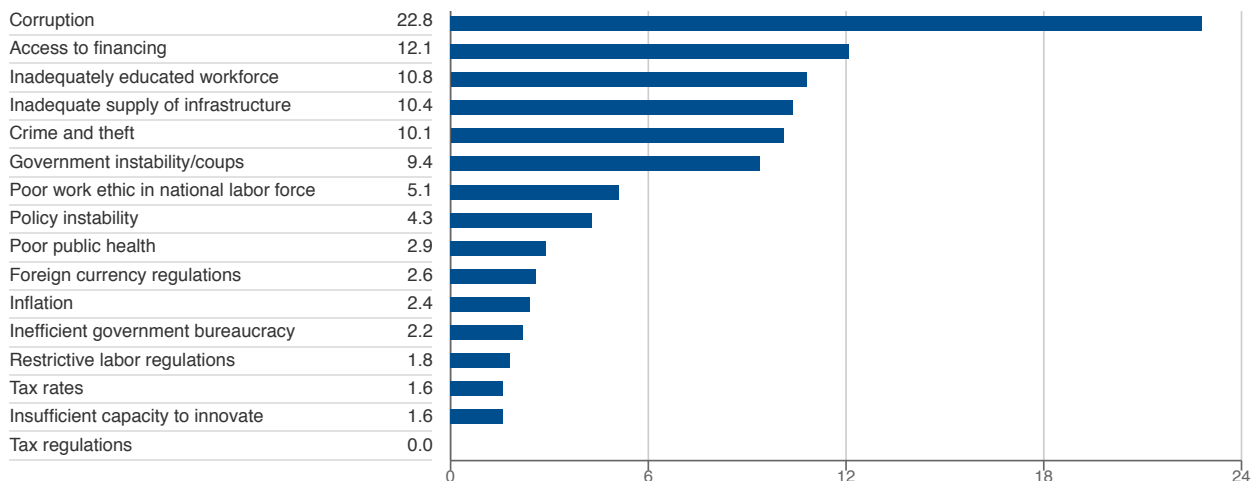
Performance overview

Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2017-18
Global Competitiveness Index	119	3.5			Rank	141 / 144	147 / 148	144 / 144	140 / 140	119 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	126	3.4			Score	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.5
1st pillar: Institutions	105	3.4								
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	125	2.4								
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	102	4.1								
4th pillar: Health and primary education	133	3.5								
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	109	3.6								
5th pillar: Higher education and training	122	2.9								
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	78	4.3								
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	54	4.4								
8th pillar: Financial market development	29	4.6								
9th pillar: Technological readiness	113	3.0								
10th pillar: Market size	127	2.4								
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	53	3.8								
11th pillar: Business sophistication	66	4.1								
12th pillar: Innovation	48	3.6								



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.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

Guinea

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend	Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
1st pillar: Institutions	105	3.4		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	78	4.3	
1.01 Property rights	54	4.5		6.01 Intensity of local competition	20	5.6	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	69	4.1		6.02 Extent of market dominance	68	3.7	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	122	2.4		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	119	3.0	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	81	2.8		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	20	4.6	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	136	2.3		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	133	68.3	
1.06 Judicial independence	125	2.5		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	53	6	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	45	3.6		6.07 Time to start a business days	45	8.0	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	106	2.5		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	113	3.2	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	62	3.5		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	122	3.7	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	127	2.4		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	120	11.9	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	88	3.0		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	29	5.2	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	114	3.4		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	73	4.5	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	126	3.7		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	19	5.3	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	116	3.4		6.14 Imports % GDP	75	40.9	
1.15 Organized crime	126	3.4		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5	5.9	
1.16 Reliability of police services	136	2.2		6.16 Buyer sophistication	133	2.2	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	63	3.9		7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	54	4.4	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	42	5.1		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	91	4.1	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	27	5.6		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	23	5.5	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	135	2.6		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	58	3.9	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	116	4.0		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	32	10.1	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	125	2.4		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	18	4.8	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	122	2.6		7.06 Pay and productivity	134	2.5	
2.02 Quality of roads	133	2.2		7.07 Reliance on professional management	133	2.7	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	not assessed		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	114	2.6	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	97	3.4		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	99	2.8	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	112	3.4		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	11	0.96	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	125	13.9		8th pillar: Financial market development	29	4.6	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	122	2.4		8.01 Availability of financial services	27	5.1	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	112	85.3		8.02 Affordability of financial services	61	3.9	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	137	0.0		8.03 Financing through local equity market	27	4.6	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	102	4.1		8.04 Ease of access to loans	5	5.4	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	23	-0.4		8.05 Venture capital availability	58	3.0	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	131	4.2		8.06 Soundness of banks	42	5.4	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	118	8.2		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	41	5.0	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	80	56.0		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	49	6	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	134	12.2		9th pillar: Technological readiness	113	3.0	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	133	3.5		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	74	4.6	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	72	37,564.6		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	64	4.5	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	59	2.6		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	57	4.5	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	109	177.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	131	9.8	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	136	2.4		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	136	0.0	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	115	1.5		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	136	0.6	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	134	2.4		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	125	15.0	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	128	61.0		10th pillar: Market size	127	2.4	
4.08 Life expectancy years	124	59.2		10.01 Domestic market size index	126	2.2	
4.09 Quality of primary education	110	3.1		10.02 Foreign market size index	122	3.2	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	128	75.7		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	127	16.0	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	122	2.9		10.04 Exports % GDP	86	29.1	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	124	38.8		11th pillar: Business sophistication	66	4.1	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	111	10.8		11.01 Local supplier quantity	5	5.6	
5.03 Quality of the education system	122	2.6		11.02 Local supplier quality	70	4.3	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	113	3.1		11.03 State of cluster development	49	4.0	
5.05 Quality of management schools	128	3.1		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	108	2.9	
5.06 Internet access in schools	135	2.3		11.05 Value chain breadth	124	3.1	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	83	4.2		11.06 Control of international distribution	24	4.6	
5.08 Extent of staff training	10	5.3		11.07 Production process sophistication	132	2.5	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	7	5.5	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	34	4.8	
				12th pillar: Innovation	48	3.6	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	13	5.4	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	126	2.7	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	47	3.6	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	14	5.0	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	13	4.3	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	133	2.7	
				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/>