

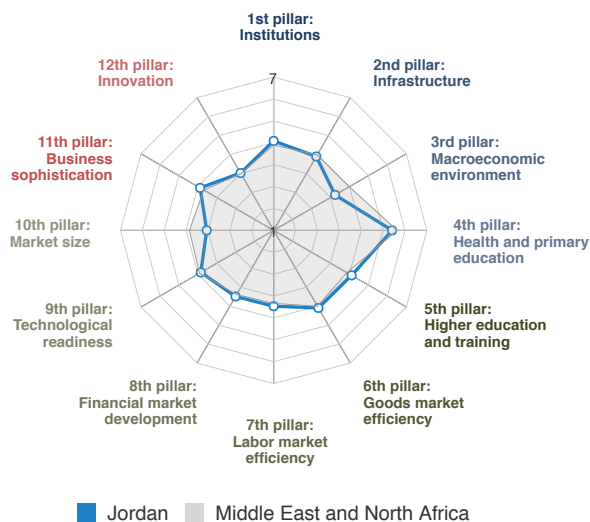
Key indicators, 2016

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

Population millions	7.0	GDP per capita US\$	5,554.0
GDP US\$ billions	38.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07

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	65	4.3			Rank	64 / 144	68 / 148	64 / 144	64 / 140	63 / 138	65 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	73	4.6			Score	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
1st pillar: Institutions	36	4.5									
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	58	4.3									
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	115	3.8									
4th pillar: Health and primary education	80	5.6									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	67	4.2									
5th pillar: Higher education and training	63	4.5									
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	51	4.5									
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	90	4.0									
8th pillar: Financial market development	70	4.0									
9th pillar: Technological readiness	67	4.3									
10th pillar: Market size	76	3.6									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	45	4.0									
11th pillar: Business sophistication	48	4.3									
12th pillar: Innovation	46	3.6									

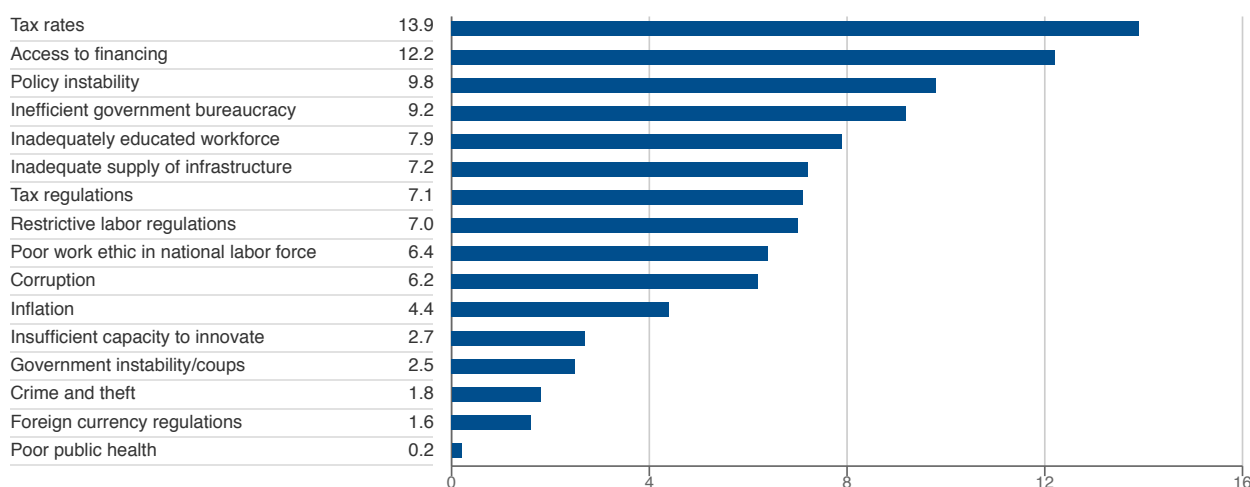


Jordan (65th) slips two ranks but with an unchanged score. The country continues to benefit from a fairly stable and efficient institutional system and relatively good infrastructure, innovation and business sophistication. Over the past year, the government has worked to consolidate the country's fiscal situation and macroeconomic environment, put under pressure also by the large influx of Syrian

refugees. This led to higher taxation and increased scrutiny of public spending by the private sector and the public at large. Following a revision of some of the ICT indicators published by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the country also sees an increase in Internet and mobile broadband use.

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

Jordan

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend	Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
1st pillar: Institutions	36	4.5		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	51	4.5	
1.01 Property rights	38	4.9		6.01 Intensity of local competition	26	5.5	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	40	4.7		6.02 Extent of market dominance	45	4.0	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	25	5.0		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	47	4.0	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	40	3.7		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	105	3.1	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	42	4.7		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	29	27.6	
1.06 Judicial independence	33	5.0		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	70	7	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	42	3.7		6.07 Time to start a business days	76	12.5	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	56	3.4		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	55	3.9	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	61	3.5		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	108	3.9	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	38	4.4		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	90	7.5	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	47	3.7		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	82	4.4	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	76	3.9		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	81	4.3	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	105	4.5		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	38	4.8	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	55	4.9		6.14 Imports % GDP	33	60.8	
1.15 Organized crime	41	5.4		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	49	4.9	
1.16 Reliability of police services	21	5.9		6.16 Buyer sophistication	68	3.4	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	32	4.7		7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	90	4.0	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	57	4.8		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	38	4.8	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	104	4.4		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	43	5.3	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	44	4.4		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	43	4.1	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	126	3.5		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	11	4.3	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	58	4.3		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	93	3.6	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	63	4.2		7.06 Pay and productivity	53	4.2	
2.02 Quality of roads	68	4.1		7.07 Reliance on professional management	84	4.0	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	81	2.2		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	67	3.4	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	51	4.5		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	78	3.2	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	33	5.4		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	135	0.23	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	68	206.9		8th pillar: Financial market development	70	4.0	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	43	5.7		8.01 Availability of financial services	37	4.7	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	4	196.3		8.02 Affordability of financial services	53	4.0	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	102	4.6		8.03 Financing through local equity market	43	4.2	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	115	3.8		8.04 Ease of access to loans	28	4.7	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	80	-3.4		8.05 Venture capital availability	29	3.6	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	120	10.4		8.06 Soundness of banks	33	5.6	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	81	-0.8		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	49	4.7	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	119	95.0		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	136	0	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	76	41.2		9th pillar: Technological readiness	67	4.3	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	80	5.6		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	38	5.4	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	n/a	s.l.		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	43	4.9	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	6.0		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	56	4.5	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	18	7.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	61	62.3	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	52	5.9		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	85	5.8	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	1	<0.1		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	113	8.2	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	46	5.9		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	12	118.8	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	81	15.4		10th pillar: Market size	76	3.6	
4.08 Life expectancy years	78	74.2		10.01 Domestic market size index	75	3.4	
4.09 Quality of primary education	60	4.1		10.02 Foreign market size index	81	4.2	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	107	89.2		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	78	85.6	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	63	4.5		10.04 Exports % GDP	68	35.0	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	87	82.4		11th pillar: Business sophistication	48	4.3	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	64	44.9		11.01 Local supplier quantity	24	4.9	
5.03 Quality of the education system	43	4.2		11.02 Local supplier quality	59	4.4	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	62	4.3		11.03 State of cluster development	30	4.4	
5.05 Quality of management schools	58	4.3		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	35	4.3	
5.06 Internet access in schools	59	4.4		11.05 Value chain breadth	45	4.2	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	57	4.5		11.06 Control of international distribution	52	3.8	
5.08 Extent of staff training	57	4.1		11.07 Production process sophistication	43	4.4	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	56	4.6	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	92	4.0	
				12th pillar: Innovation	46	3.6	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	60	4.2	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	58	3.9	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	64	3.4	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	64	3.5	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	53	3.5	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	13	5.1	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	78	0.5	

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/>