

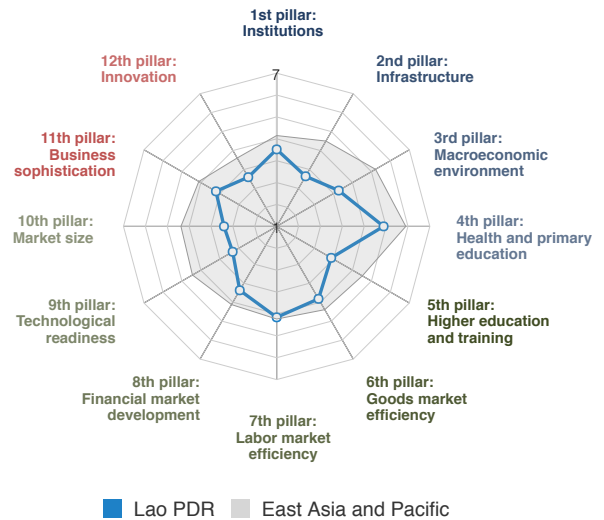
Key indicators, 2016

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

Population millions	7.2	GDP per capita US\$	1,925.2
GDP US\$ billions	13.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03

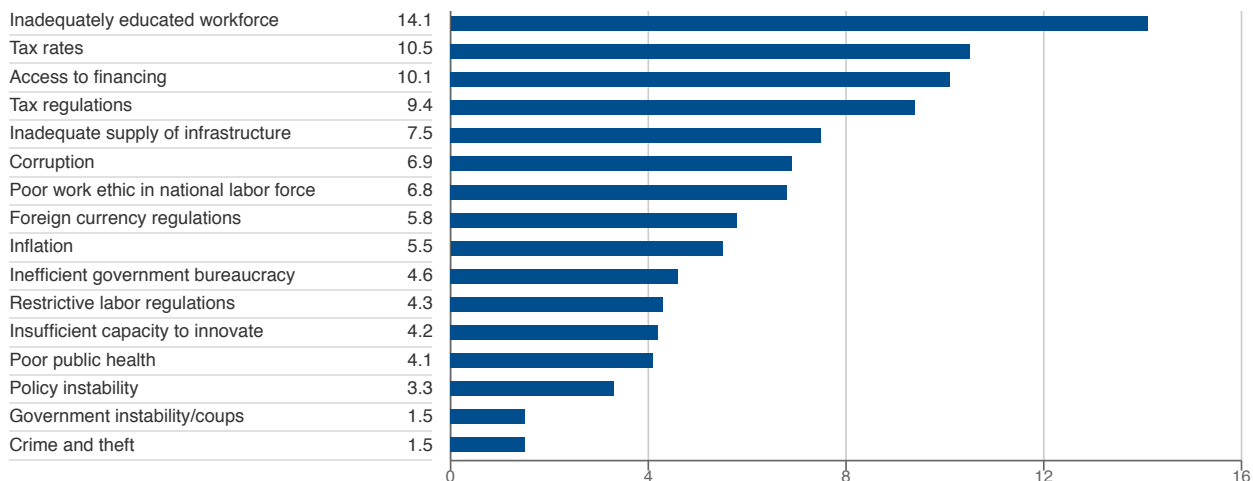
Performance overview

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	98	3.9			Rank	81 / 148	93 / 144	83 / 140	93 / 138	98 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	105	4.1			Score	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9
1st pillar: Institutions	62	4.0								
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	102	3.3								
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	114	3.8								
4th pillar: Health and primary education	103	5.2								
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	97	3.7								
5th pillar: Higher education and training	105	3.5								
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	76	4.3								
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	36	4.6								
8th pillar: Financial market development	75	3.9								
9th pillar: Technological readiness	110	3.0								
10th pillar: Market size	101	3.1								
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	85	3.5								
11th pillar: Business sophistication	89	3.7								
12th pillar: Innovation	81	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	62	4.0		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	76	4.3	
1.01 Property rights	95	3.9		6.01 Intensity of local competition	129	4.2	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	85	3.8		6.02 Extent of market dominance	42	4.1	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	47	4.1		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	61	3.8	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	37	3.9		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	57	3.8	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	62	4.1		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	27	26.2	
1.06 Judicial independence	69	3.8		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	91	8	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	39	3.7		6.07 Time to start a business days	132	67.0	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	30	4.1		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	43	4.1	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	34	3.9		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	77	4.3	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	46	4.1		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	82	6.6	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	59	3.4		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	91	4.3	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	88	3.8		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	116	3.8	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	82	4.9		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	90	3.8	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	59	4.8		6.14 Imports % GDP	73	42.2	
1.15 Organized crime	65	5.0		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	80	4.5	
1.16 Reliability of police services	78	4.3		6.16 Buyer sophistication	44	3.8	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	55	4.0		7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	36	4.6	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	112	3.8		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	51	4.5	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	93	4.6		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	61	5.0	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	87	3.8		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	56	3.9	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	126	3.5		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	127	34.2	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	102	3.3		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	29	4.5	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	83	3.8		7.06 Pay and productivity	45	4.4	
2.02 Quality of roads	94	3.3		7.07 Reliance on professional management	82	4.0	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	not assessed		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	42	3.9	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	127	2.3		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	56	3.5	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	101	3.8		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	4	1.02	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	113	34.9		8th pillar: Financial market development	75	3.9	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	75	4.8		8.01 Availability of financial services	67	4.2	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	131	55.4		8.02 Affordability of financial services	47	4.1	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	60	17.7		8.03 Financing through local equity market	80	3.3	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	114	3.8		8.04 Ease of access to loans	76	3.8	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	110	-5.9		8.05 Venture capital availability	51	3.2	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	91	16.7		8.06 Soundness of banks	87	4.4	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	1	2.0		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	99	3.8	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	98	67.3		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	49	6	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	118	23.7		9th pillar: Technological readiness	110	3.0	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	103	5.2		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	113	3.9	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	49	1,250.9		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	102	4.1	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	44	3.7		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	88	4.1	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	110	182.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	116	21.9	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	124	3.8		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	114	0.3	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	63	0.3		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	99	17.5	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	119	3.7		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	99	34.7	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	122	50.7		10th pillar: Market size	101	3.1	
4.08 Life expectancy years	106	66.5		10.01 Domestic market size index	100	2.8	
4.09 Quality of primary education	88	3.5		10.02 Foreign market size index	104	3.7	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	93	92.7		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	98	40.9	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	105	3.5		10.04 Exports % GDP	81	30.4	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	106	61.7		11th pillar: Business sophistication	89	3.7	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	101	16.9		11.01 Local supplier quantity	117	3.8	
5.03 Quality of the education system	53	4.0		11.02 Local supplier quality	113	3.7	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	88	3.7		11.03 State of cluster development	53	3.9	
5.05 Quality of management schools	80	4.0		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	98	3.1	
5.06 Internet access in schools	96	3.6		11.05 Value chain breadth	97	3.5	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	95	4.0		11.06 Control of international distribution	72	3.6	
5.08 Extent of staff training	74	3.8		11.07 Production process sophistication	97	3.4	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	91	4.2	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	64	4.4	
				12th pillar: Innovation	81	3.2	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	75	4.0	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	89	3.5	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	48	3.6	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	55	3.6	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	58	3.4	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	117	3.2	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	94	0.2	

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/>