

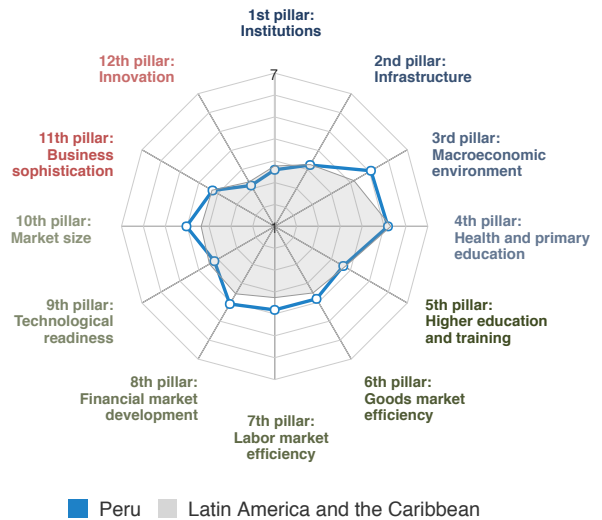
## Key indicators, 2016

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

<b>Population</b> millions	31.5	<b>GDP per capita</b> US\$	6,198.6
<b>GDP</b> US\$ billions	195.1	<b>GDP (PPP)</b> % world GDP	0.34

## 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
<b>Global Competitiveness Index</b>	<b>72</b>	4.2			Rank	61 / 144	61 / 148	65 / 144	69 / 140	67 / 138	72 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	79	4.4			Score	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	116	3.2									
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	86	3.8									
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	37	5.4									
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	93	5.4									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	64	4.2									
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	81	4.1									
<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	75	4.3									
<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	64	4.3									
<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	35	4.5									
<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	86	3.7									
<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	48	4.5									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	103	3.3									
<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	80	3.8									
<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	113	2.8									

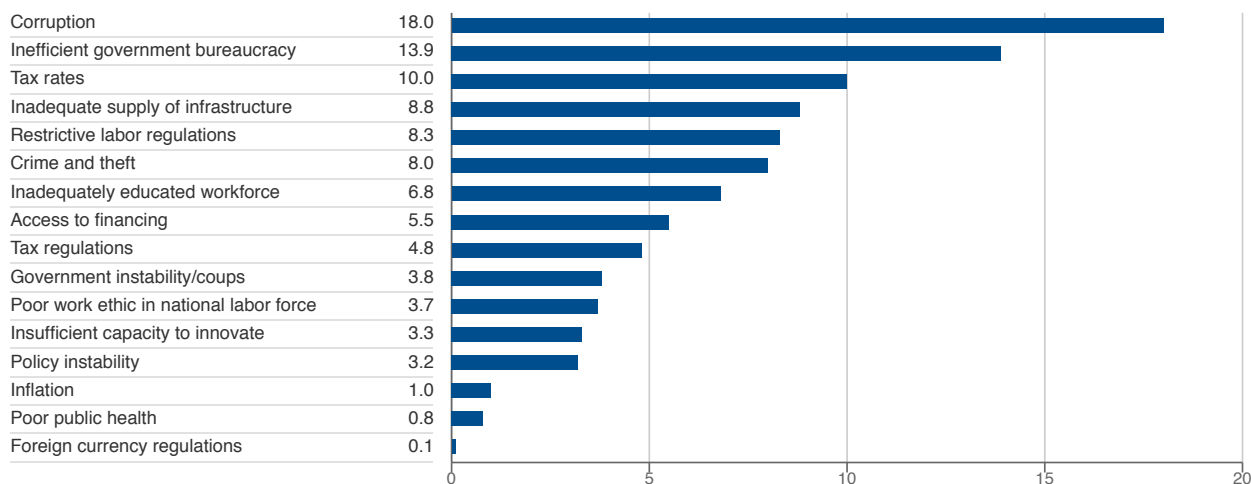


Peru (72nd) falls five positions this year. The less favorable assessment in terms of ethics and corruption reflects the impact of the corruption scandals seen in the region during the past year and the impact it has had on the trust in both public and private institutions.

During the last year, the efficiency of financial markets and their ability to meet the needs of the business sector also negatively impacted the country's competitiveness. At the same time, the country's infrastructure and technological readiness are progressing.

## 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

# Peru

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend	Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>3.2</b>		<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
1.01 Property rights	109	3.7		6.01 Intensity of local competition	67	5.1	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	105	3.5		6.02 Extent of market dominance	98	3.4	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	118	2.5		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	92	3.4	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	126	1.7		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	65	3.6	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	89	3.4		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	64	35.6	
1.06 Judicial independence	106	3.0		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	53	6	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	114	2.3		6.07 Time to start a business days	110	26.0	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	104	2.5		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	80	3.6	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	131	2.3		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	68	4.4	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	129	2.2		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	37	1.9	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	95	2.8		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	55	4.8	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	59	4.1		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	36	5.1	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	97	4.6		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	75	4.0	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	122	3.1		6.14 Imports % GDP	117	22.6	
1.15 Organized crime	129	3.2		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	59	4.7	
1.16 Reliability of police services	130	2.6		6.16 Buyer sophistication	78	3.3	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	121	3.1		<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	46	5.0		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	89	4.1	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	71	4.8		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	20	5.7	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	59	4.1		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	129	2.7	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	51	6.0		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	42	11.4	
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3.8</b>		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	108	3.3	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	111	3.1		7.06 Pay and productivity	90	3.7	
2.02 Quality of roads	108	3.0		7.07 Reliance on professional management	62	4.4	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	87	2.0		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	52	3.7	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	83	3.7		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	51	3.6	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	85	4.1		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	68	0.81	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	42	632.7		<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	62	5.1		8.01 Availability of financial services	57	4.4	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	69	117.1		8.02 Affordability of financial services	54	4.0	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	83	9.7		8.03 Financing through local equity market	69	3.6	
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5.4</b>		8.04 Ease of access to loans	48	4.2	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	56	-2.3		8.05 Venture capital availability	61	3.0	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	74	20.0		8.06 Soundness of banks	32	5.6	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	66	3.6		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	37	5.1	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	16	24.8		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	22	8	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	42	66.9		<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3.7</b>	
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5.4</b>		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	94	4.3	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	40	472.9		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	105	4.1	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	15	5.4		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	62	4.5	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	96	119.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	88	45.5	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	94	4.9		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	81	6.7	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	63	0.3		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	85	33.3	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	90	5.0		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	66	62.0	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	73	13.1		<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
4.08 Life expectancy years	69	74.8		10.01 Domestic market size index	46	4.3	
4.09 Quality of primary education	129	2.6		10.02 Foreign market size index	58	4.8	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	83	94.1		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	46	406.2	
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>4.1</b>		10.04 Exports % GDP	98	22.0	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	61	95.7		<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3.8</b>	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	70	40.5		11.01 Local supplier quantity	48	4.7	
5.03 Quality of the education system	124	2.6		11.02 Local supplier quality	88	4.1	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	125	2.7		11.03 State of cluster development	105	3.2	
5.05 Quality of management schools	90	4.0		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	107	2.9	
5.06 Internet access in schools	86	3.8		11.05 Value chain breadth	101	3.4	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	76	4.2		11.06 Control of international distribution	84	3.4	
5.08 Extent of staff training	105	3.5		11.07 Production process sophistication	86	3.5	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	65	4.5	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	74	4.3	
				<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	113	3.6	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	105	3.2	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	123	2.7	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	107	2.9	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	116	2.7	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	102	3.5	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	77	0.6	

**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/>