

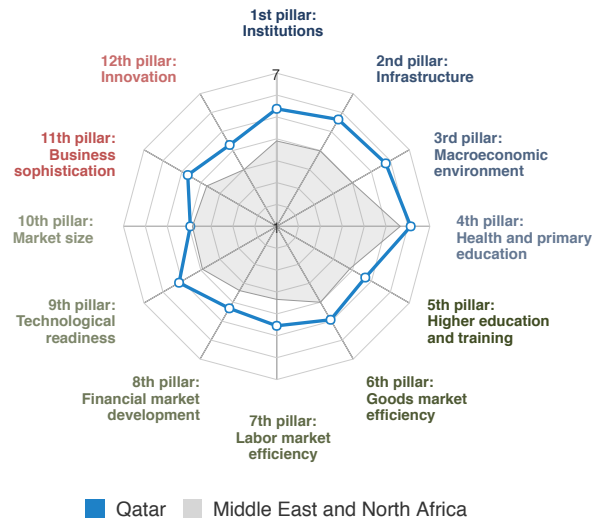
## Key indicators, 2016

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

<b>Population</b> millions	2.6	<b>GDP per capita</b> US\$	60,786.7
<b>GDP</b> US\$ billions	156.7	<b>GDP (PPP)</b> % world GDP	0.28

## 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>25</b>	5.1			Rank	<b>11 / 144</b>	<b>13 / 148</b>	<b>16 / 144</b>	<b>14 / 140</b>	<b>18 / 138</b>	<b>25 / 137</b>
Subindex A: Basic requirements	12	5.9			Score	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	10	5.6									
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	13	5.8									
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	20	5.9									
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	34	6.2									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	25	4.9									
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	37	5.0									
<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	15	5.2									
<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	19	4.9									
<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	25	4.7									
<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	34	5.4									
<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	51	4.4									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	22	4.9									
<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	22	5.0									
<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	21	4.7									

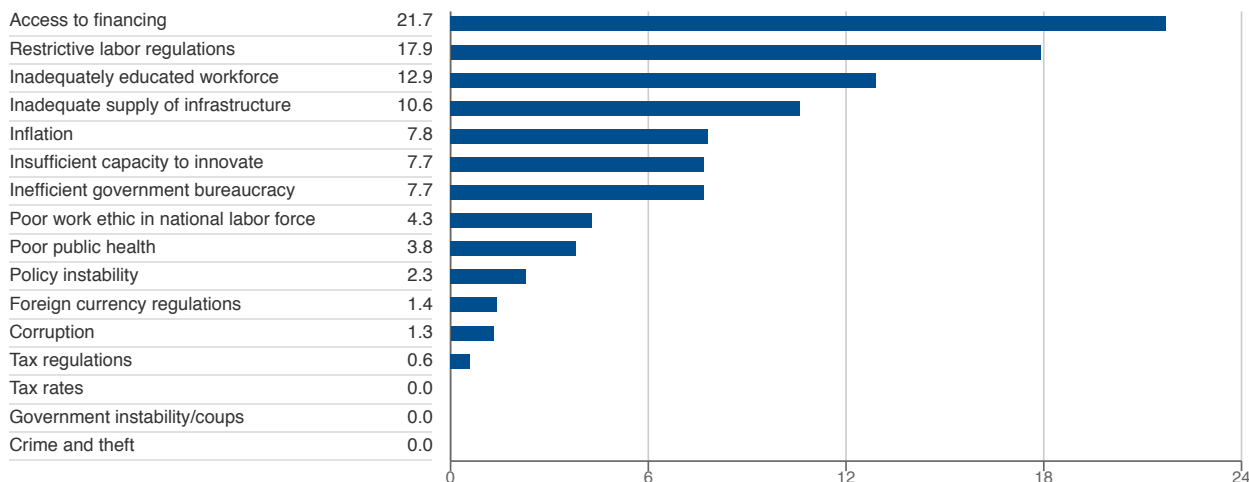


Qatar remains the second-most competitive economy in the Arab World. In the global ranking it moves to 25th place from 18th. The change is mainly due to the drop in oil and gas prices which had a significant effect on the country's fiscal situation. Qatar moved from a fiscal surplus of 10.3 percent (in 2015) to a deficit of 4.07 percent of GDP (2016) and public debt increased from 35.8 to 47.6 percent of

GDP in the same years. Qatar's strengths remain its good infrastructure facilities and the country's efficient goods markets. Going forward, the country will have to ensure better access to digital technologies for individuals and businesses, and further strengthen educational institutions. It is important to note that both survey as well as statistical data reflect the situation prior to the embargo.

## 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

# Qatar

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5.6</b>	
1.01 Property rights	21	5.6	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	22	5.7	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5	6.1	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	4	5.9	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	11	6.3	
1.06 Judicial independence	27	5.3	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5	5.5	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	4	5.8	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	11	4.7	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	10	5.5	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	5	5.2	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	15	5.5	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	12	6.1	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	1	6.4	
1.15 Organized crime	6	6.4	
1.16 Reliability of police services	9	6.3	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	17	5.4	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	22	5.7	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	26	5.6	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	6	5.6	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	136	2.7	
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5.8</b>	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	22	5.2	
2.02 Quality of roads	17	5.5	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	not assessed	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	12	5.6	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	6	6.3	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	25	1,868.0	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	20	6.5	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	22	147.1	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	54	19.3	
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5.9</b>	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	90	-4.1	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	4	44.0	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	1	2.7	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	66	47.6	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	25	76.7	
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6.2</b>	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	n/a	s.l.	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	6.4	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	60	34.0	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	39	6.2	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	1	<0.1	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	28	6.3	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	45	6.8	
4.08 Life expectancy years	36	78.8	
4.09 Quality of primary education	10	5.6	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	96	92.1	
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5.0</b>	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	73	91.2	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	105	14.5	
5.03 Quality of the education system	5	5.6	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	6	5.6	
5.05 Quality of management schools	7	5.8	
5.06 Internet access in schools	19	5.6	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	22	5.4	
5.08 Extent of staff training	14	5.2	

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5.2</b>	
6.01 Intensity of local competition	21	5.6	
6.02 Extent of market dominance	14	4.8	
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	24	4.7	
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	4	5.9	
6.05 Total tax rate % profits	2	11.3	
6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	91	8	
6.07 Time to start a business days	52	8.7	
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	25	4.4	
6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	8	5.3	
6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	56	4.0	
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	86	4.3	
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	61	4.7	
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	26	5.1	
6.14 Imports % GDP	82	39.3	
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	26	5.5	
6.16 Buyer sophistication	11	4.7	
<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4.9</b>	
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	16	5.4	
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	11	5.9	
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	9	5.1	
7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	101	23.2	
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2	6.2	
7.06 Pay and productivity	8	5.2	
7.07 Reliance on professional management	23	5.4	
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	9	5.2	
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	7	5.5	
7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	116	0.57	
<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4.7</b>	
8.01 Availability of financial services	29	5.0	
8.02 Affordability of financial services	18	5.0	
8.03 Financing through local equity market	12	5.2	
8.04 Ease of access to loans	7	5.3	
8.05 Venture capital availability	5	4.7	
8.06 Soundness of banks	23	5.7	
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	9	5.9	
8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	127	1	
<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5.4</b>	
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	22	5.9	
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	18	5.4	
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	24	5.1	
9.04 Internet users % pop.	7	94.3	
9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	68	10.8	
9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	50	86.9	
9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	7	129.2	
<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
10.01 Domestic market size index	52	4.1	
10.02 Foreign market size index	41	5.1	
10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	50	329.2	
10.04 Exports % GDP	41	46.0	
<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5.0</b>	
11.01 Local supplier quantity	57	4.6	
11.02 Local supplier quality	39	4.9	
11.03 State of cluster development	9	5.2	
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	27	4.6	
11.05 Value chain breadth	18	5.2	
11.06 Control of international distribution	19	4.9	
11.07 Production process sophistication	22	5.3	
11.08 Extent of marketing	24	5.1	
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	21	5.3	
<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4.7</b>	
12.01 Capacity for innovation	34	4.8	
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	20	5.3	
12.03 Company spending on R&D	13	5.1	
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	12	5.1	
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	3	5.1	
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5	5.4	
12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	34	13.9	

**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/>