

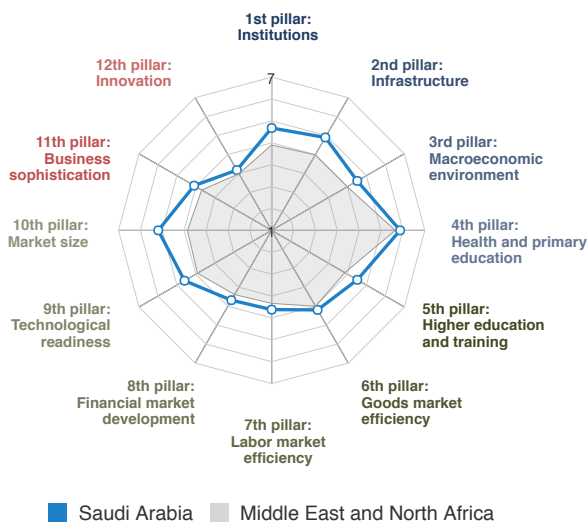
Key indicators, 2016

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

Population millions	31.7	GDP per capita US\$	20,150.1
GDP US\$ billions	639.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.46

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	30	4.8			Rank	18 / 144	20 / 148	24 / 144	25 / 140	29 / 138	30 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	32	5.3			Score	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8
1st pillar: Institutions	26	5.0									
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	29	5.2									
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	58	4.9									
4th pillar: Health and primary education	51	6.0									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	33	4.7									
5th pillar: Higher education and training	43	4.9									
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	42	4.6									
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	80	4.1									
8th pillar: Financial market development	56	4.2									
9th pillar: Technological readiness	44	4.9									
10th pillar: Market size	15	5.4									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	40	4.1									
11th pillar: Business sophistication	34	4.5									
12th pillar: Innovation	40	3.7									

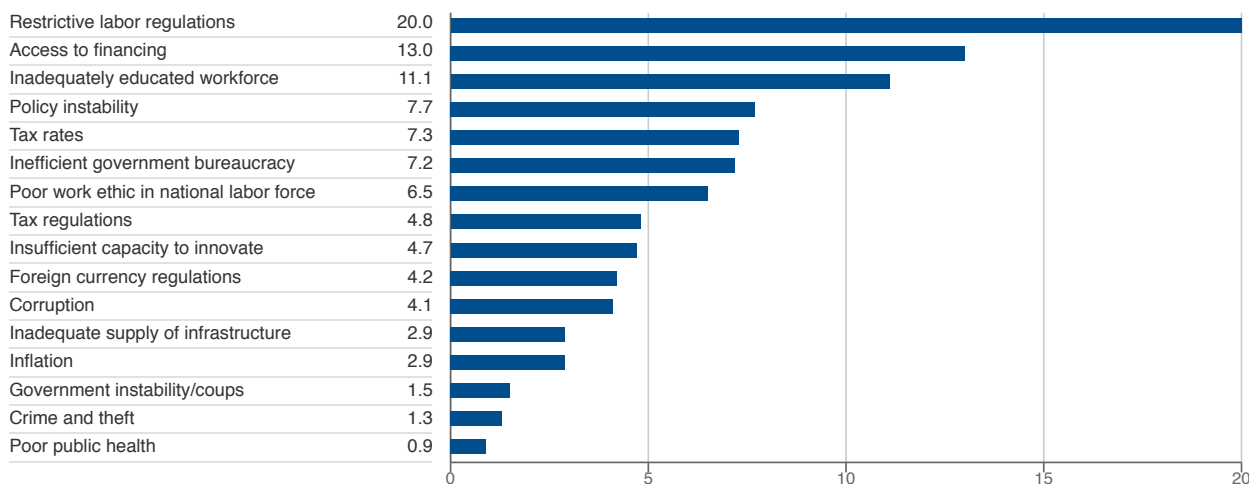


Saudi Arabia (30th) slips one position, with a relatively stable overall performance. The macroeconomic environment has improved slightly after the 2015 oil price shock, but financial market efficiency (down 10, at 57th) has deteriorated as interest rates increased in 2016 and credit growth slowed. The country has stable institutions (27th), good-quality infrastructure (29th), and the largest market in the Arab world (15th). Saudi executives see restrictive labor regulations as their most

problematic factor for doing business: the labor market is segmented among different population groups, and women remain largely excluded. Another concern is the lack of adequately educated workers: although tertiary enrollment is strong at 63 percent, more efforts are needed to advance the quality of education and align it with economic needs.

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	26	5.0		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	42	4.6	
1.01 Property rights	35	5.1		6.01 Intensity of local competition	41	5.4	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	34	4.8		6.02 Extent of market dominance	29	4.3	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	20	5.3		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	37	4.3	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	12	5.2		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	32	4.3	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	31	5.3		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	6	15.7	
1.06 Judicial independence	30	5.2		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	131	13	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	19	4.5		6.07 Time to start a business days	90	16.2	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	7	5.3		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	32	4.3	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	24	4.1		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	55	4.5	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	22	4.8		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	60	4.1	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	33	4.0		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	109	3.9	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	48	4.4		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	119	3.7	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	58	5.3		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	37	4.8	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	21	5.4		6.14 Imports % GDP	104	29.8	
1.15 Organized crime	21	5.7		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	66	4.6	
1.16 Reliability of police services	23	5.9		6.16 Buyer sophistication	30	4.0	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	25	5.0		7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	80	4.1	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	41	5.1		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	45	4.7	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	62	4.9		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	29	5.4	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	33	4.8		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	37	4.2	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	61	5.8		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	102	23.7	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	29	5.2		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	30	4.5	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	30	4.9		7.06 Pay and productivity	35	4.5	
2.02 Quality of roads	34	4.8		7.07 Reliance on professional management	52	4.5	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	53	3.3		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	27	4.5	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	42	4.7		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	24	4.5	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	46	4.9		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	133	0.26	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	24	1,983.9		8th pillar: Financial market development	56	4.2	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	30	6.2		8.01 Availability of financial services	52	4.4	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	15	157.6		8.02 Affordability of financial services	42	4.2	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	76	12.0		8.03 Financing through local equity market	37	4.3	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	58	4.9		8.04 Ease of access to loans	64	3.9	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	133	-16.9		8.05 Venture capital availability	31	3.5	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	42	26.4		8.06 Soundness of banks	39	5.5	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	62	3.5		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	34	5.2	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	4	12.4		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	106	2	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	33	71.5		9th pillar: Technological readiness	44	4.9	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	51	6.0		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	40	5.4	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	18	0.3		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	32	5.1	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	6	5.8		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	39	4.8	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	34	12.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	45	73.8	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	57	5.7		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	67	10.8	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	1	<0.1		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	55	78.2	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	56	5.6		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	43	78.5	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	68	12.5		10th pillar: Market size	15	5.4	
4.08 Life expectancy years	73	74.5		10.01 Domestic market size index	15	5.3	
4.09 Quality of primary education	63	4.1		10.02 Foreign market size index	24	5.8	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	42	97.6		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	15	1,750.9	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	43	4.9		10.04 Exports % GDP	85	29.7	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	22	108.3		11th pillar: Business sophistication	34	4.5	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	40	63.1		11.01 Local supplier quantity	29	4.9	
5.03 Quality of the education system	41	4.3		11.02 Local supplier quality	64	4.4	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	63	4.2		11.03 State of cluster development	22	4.7	
5.05 Quality of management schools	52	4.4		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	39	4.2	
5.06 Internet access in schools	57	4.4		11.05 Value chain breadth	37	4.3	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	67	4.3		11.06 Control of international distribution	32	4.3	
5.08 Extent of staff training	63	4.0		11.07 Production process sophistication	34	4.6	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	55	4.6	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	48	4.5	
				12th pillar: Innovation	40	3.7	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	64	4.2	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	54	4.0	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	45	3.6	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	46	3.7	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	15	4.2	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	34	4.6	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	44	8.9	

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/>