

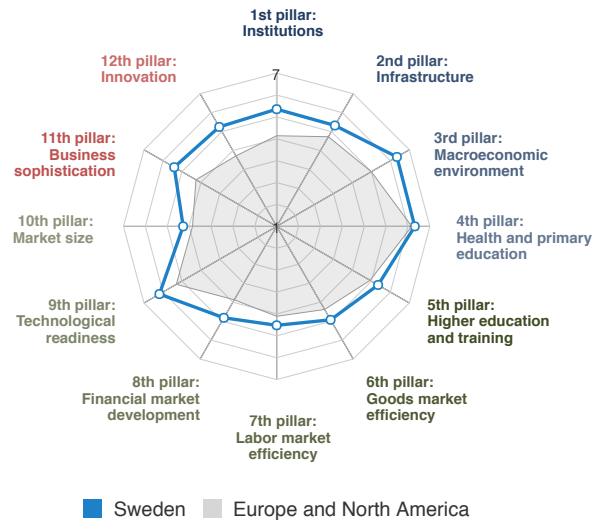
Key indicators, 2016

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

Population millions	10.0	GDP per capita US\$	51,164.5
GDP US\$ billions	511.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.42

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	7	5.5			Rank	4 / 144	6 / 148	10 / 144	9 / 140	6 / 138	7 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	8	6.0			Score	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
1st pillar: Institutions	11	5.6									
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	19	5.6									
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	4	6.4									
4th pillar: Health and primary education	20	6.4									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	12	5.3									
5th pillar: Higher education and training	18	5.6									
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	14	5.2									
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	20	4.9									
8th pillar: Financial market development	10	5.1									
9th pillar: Technological readiness	5	6.3									
10th pillar: Market size	40	4.7									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	5	5.6									
11th pillar: Business sophistication	6	5.6									
12th pillar: Innovation	7	5.5									

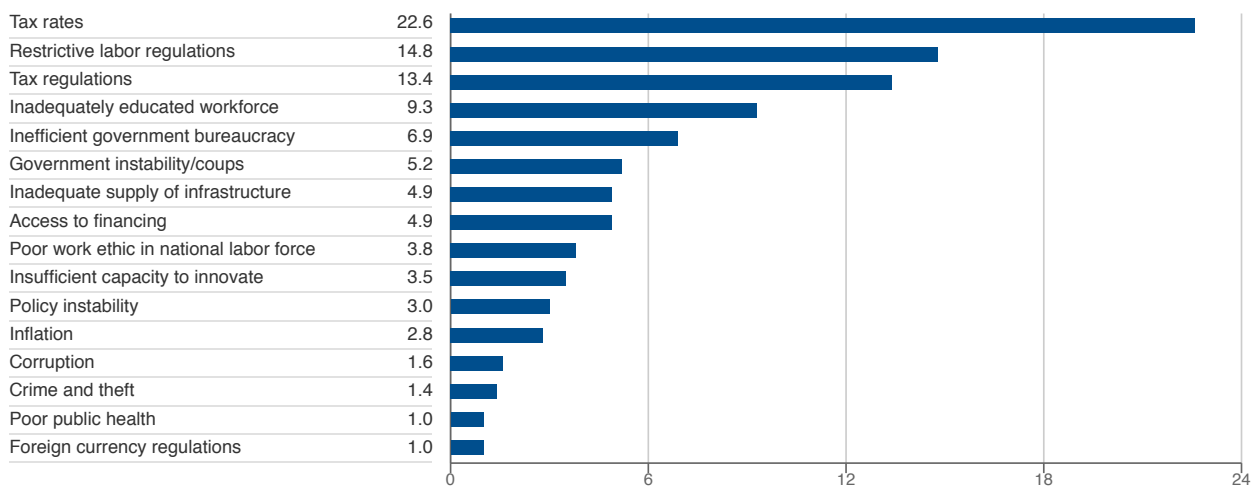


Sweden (7th) is overtaken by Hong Kong SAR this year, dropping one spot while retaining its absolute score. The Swedish economy performs best in absolute terms on the set of basic requirements, although the data show a deterioration in the perception of the institutional environment. This is true for both public and private institutions, with the economy dropping seven spots on this set of

indicators. Sweden's macroeconomic environment (4th) continues to improve as both the government's budget deficit and debt fell in 2016. Furthermore, the country is well positioned to contribute to and benefit from technological advances, with top 10 ranks for technological readiness, business sophistication, and innovation capacity.

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	11	5.6		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	14	5.2	
1.01 Property rights	13	6.0		6.01 Intensity of local competition	25	5.5	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	13	5.8		6.02 Extent of market dominance	20	4.6	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	13	5.7		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4	5.5	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	11	5.2		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	66	3.6	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	18	6.0		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	108	49.1	
1.06 Judicial independence	12	6.1		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	7	3	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	7	5.4		6.07 Time to start a business days	40	7.0	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	26	4.2		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	11	4.9	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	23	4.1		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	15	5.1	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	12	5.5		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	6	1.1	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	19	4.6		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	16	5.5	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	16	5.5		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	10	5.7	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	42	5.5		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	7	5.6	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	34	5.2		6.14 Imports % GDP	81	39.3	
1.15 Organized crime	25	5.6		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	8	5.8	
1.16 Reliability of police services	39	5.3		6.16 Buyer sophistication	13	4.7	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	7	6.0		7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	20	4.9	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	14	5.9		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	8	5.7	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	9	6.1		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	129	3.6	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	10	5.5		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	90	3.5	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	18	7.2		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	57	14.4	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	19	5.6		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	103	3.4	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	15	5.6		7.06 Pay and productivity	34	4.5	
2.02 Quality of roads	18	5.5		7.07 Reliance on professional management	7	6.1	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	21	4.6		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	17	4.9	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	15	5.5		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	26	4.3	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	15	5.8		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	14	0.95	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	36	741.3		8th pillar: Financial market development	10	5.1	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	15	6.6		8.01 Availability of financial services	10	5.5	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	49	126.7		8.02 Affordability of financial services	17	5.0	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	29	34.1		8.03 Financing through local equity market	7	5.4	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	4	6.4		8.04 Ease of access to loans	12	5.1	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	21	-0.2		8.05 Venture capital availability	8	4.5	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	24	29.5		8.06 Soundness of banks	19	5.8	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	1	1.1		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	15	5.7	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	52	41.7		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	49	6	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	7	92.9		9th pillar: Technological readiness	5	6.3	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	20	6.4		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5	6.5	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	n/a	s.l.		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	1	6.0	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	6.7		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	14	5.3	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	28	9.2		9.04 Internet users % pop.	10	91.5	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	20	6.6		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	14	36.3	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	1	0.2		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	7	505.6	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	22	6.5		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	8	125.2	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	10	2.4		10th pillar: Market size	40	4.7	
4.08 Life expectancy years	9	82.6		10.01 Domestic market size index	36	4.5	
4.09 Quality of primary education	35	4.7		10.02 Foreign market size index	37	5.3	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	12	99.4		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	37	498.1	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	18	5.6		10.04 Exports % GDP	52	41.2	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	3	140.5		11th pillar: Business sophistication	6	5.6	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	42	62.3		11.01 Local supplier quantity	36	4.8	
5.03 Quality of the education system	20	4.8		11.02 Local supplier quality	7	5.7	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	46	4.6		11.03 State of cluster development	16	5.0	
5.05 Quality of management schools	22	5.3		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	7	6.0	
5.06 Internet access in schools	3	6.2		11.05 Value chain breadth	5	5.7	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	16	5.6		11.06 Control of international distribution	3	5.5	
5.08 Extent of staff training	8	5.4		11.07 Production process sophistication	5	6.1	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	8	5.5	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2	6.2	
				12th pillar: Innovation	7	5.5	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	4	5.8	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	13	5.7	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	6	5.6	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	10	5.2	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	17	4.2	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	20	4.8	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	2	317.9	

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/>