

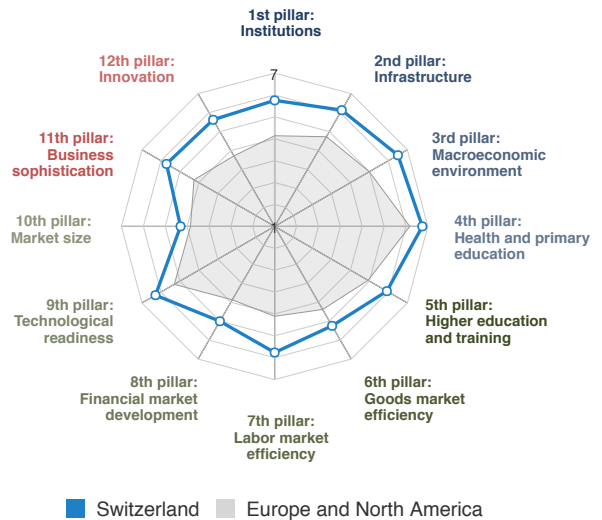
Key indicators, 2016

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

Population millions	8.3	GDP per capita US\$	79,242.3
GDP US\$ billions	659.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.41

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	1	5.9			Rank	1 / 144	1 / 148	1 / 144	1 / 140	1 / 138	1 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	1	6.4			Score	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9
1st pillar: Institutions	4	5.9									
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	6	6.3									
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	3	6.6									
4th pillar: Health and primary education	2	6.8									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	3	5.6									
5th pillar: Higher education and training	5	6.1									
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	6	5.5									
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	1	5.9									
8th pillar: Financial market development	8	5.3									
9th pillar: Technological readiness	2	6.4									
10th pillar: Market size	39	4.7									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	1	5.9									
11th pillar: Business sophistication	1	5.9									
12th pillar: Innovation	1	5.8									

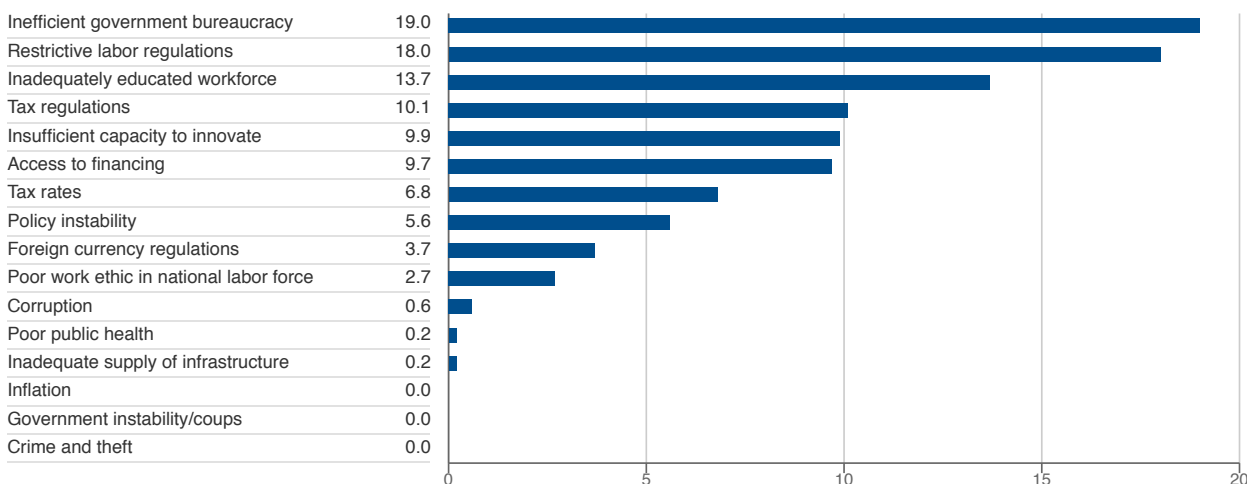


Switzerland (1st) continues to top the overall rankings, with strong results evenly balanced across the different components of competitiveness. Economic performance benefits from extremely strong fundamentals including public health, primary education, and a comparatively solid macroeconomic environment. Its economy has a high level of flexibility, with its labor markets being ranked as the best-

functioning globally. Absorptive capacity for new technologies is high, with an overall 2nd place ranking in the tech readiness of citizens and businesses. Switzerland further improves its scores for business sector sophistication and its innovation environment, thereby defending its top global ranking on those two important pillars.

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
1st pillar: Institutions	4	5.9	
1.01 Property rights	2	6.5	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	1	6.6	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	8	6.0	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	9	5.5	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	8	6.4	
1.06 Judicial independence	4	6.5	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	8	5.3	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	9	5.3	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	6	4.8	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3	5.9	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	2	5.4	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3	6.2	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	30	5.7	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	13	5.8	
1.15 Organized crime	12	6.1	
1.16 Reliability of police services	2	6.6	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4	6.1	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	7	6.3	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	7	6.1	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	13	5.4	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	90	5.0	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	6	6.3	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	1	6.6	
2.02 Quality of roads	3	6.3	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	1	6.6	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	56	4.5	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	7	6.2	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	30	1,121.5	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	2	6.9	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	34	135.6	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	10	48.4	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	3	6.6	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	20	-0.1	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	12	34.4	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	74	-0.4	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	60	45.4	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	1	95.2	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	2	6.8	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	n/a	s.l.	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	7.0	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	21	7.4	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	7	6.8	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	73	0.4	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	14	6.6	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	25	3.4	
4.08 Life expectancy years	5	83.2	
4.09 Quality of primary education	2	6.2	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	7	99.6	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	5	6.1	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	42	101.2	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	47	57.7	
5.03 Quality of the education system	1	6.2	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3	6.1	
5.05 Quality of management schools	1	6.4	
5.06 Internet access in schools	11	5.9	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	1	6.7	
5.08 Extent of staff training	1	5.7	

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	6	5.5	
6.01 Intensity of local competition	29	5.5	
6.02 Extent of market dominance	1	5.9	
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	10	5.2	
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	6	5.4	
6.05 Total tax rate % profits	31	28.8	
6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	53	6	
6.07 Time to start a business days	60	10.0	
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	85	3.6	
6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	32	4.8	
6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	49	3.5	
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	10	5.6	
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	8	5.7	
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	13	5.4	
6.14 Imports % GDP	43	55.1	
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	2	6.1	
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3	5.1	
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	1	5.9	
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	1	6.2	
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6	6.0	
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	2	5.6	
7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	33	10.1	
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	5	5.7	
7.06 Pay and productivity	1	5.6	
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5	6.1	
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	1	6.0	
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	1	6.2	
7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	33	0.89	
8th pillar: Financial market development	8	5.3	
8.01 Availability of financial services	1	6.0	
8.02 Affordability of financial services	1	5.8	
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4	5.5	
8.04 Ease of access to loans	18	4.9	
8.05 Venture capital availability	15	4.2	
8.06 Soundness of banks	13	6.0	
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	10	5.9	
8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	49	6	
9th pillar: Technological readiness	2	6.4	
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3	6.5	
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4	5.9	
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	12	5.4	
9.04 Internet users % pop.	15	89.4	
9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	1	46.3	
9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	9	269.2	
9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	18	103.7	
10th pillar: Market size	39	4.7	
10.01 Domestic market size index	38	4.4	
10.02 Foreign market size index	29	5.5	
10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	38	496.0	
10.04 Exports % GDP	21	63.0	
11th pillar: Business sophistication	1	5.9	
11.01 Local supplier quantity	2	5.7	
11.02 Local supplier quality	1	6.3	
11.03 State of cluster development	12	5.1	
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	1	6.5	
11.05 Value chain breadth	3	5.8	
11.06 Control of international distribution	6	5.4	
11.07 Production process sophistication	1	6.5	
11.08 Extent of marketing	3	5.8	
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	7	5.8	
12th pillar: Innovation	1	5.8	
12.01 Capacity for innovation	1	6.2	
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	1	6.6	
12.03 Company spending on R&D	1	6.1	
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	1	5.8	
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	37	3.7	
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	12	5.1	
12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	3	300.1	

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/>