

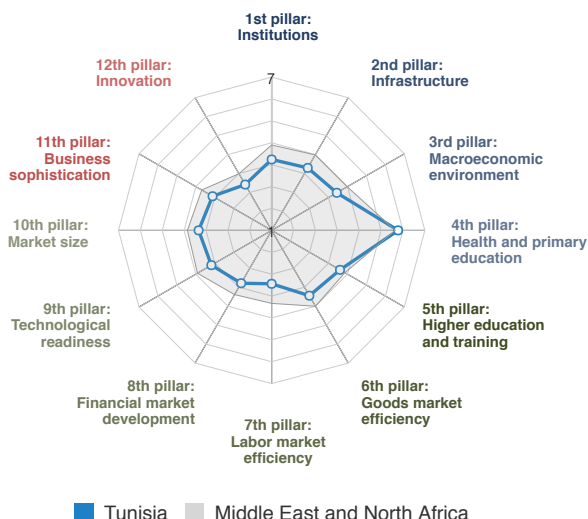
Key indicators, 2016

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

Population millions	11.2	GDP per capita US\$	3,730.4
GDP US\$ billions	41.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.11

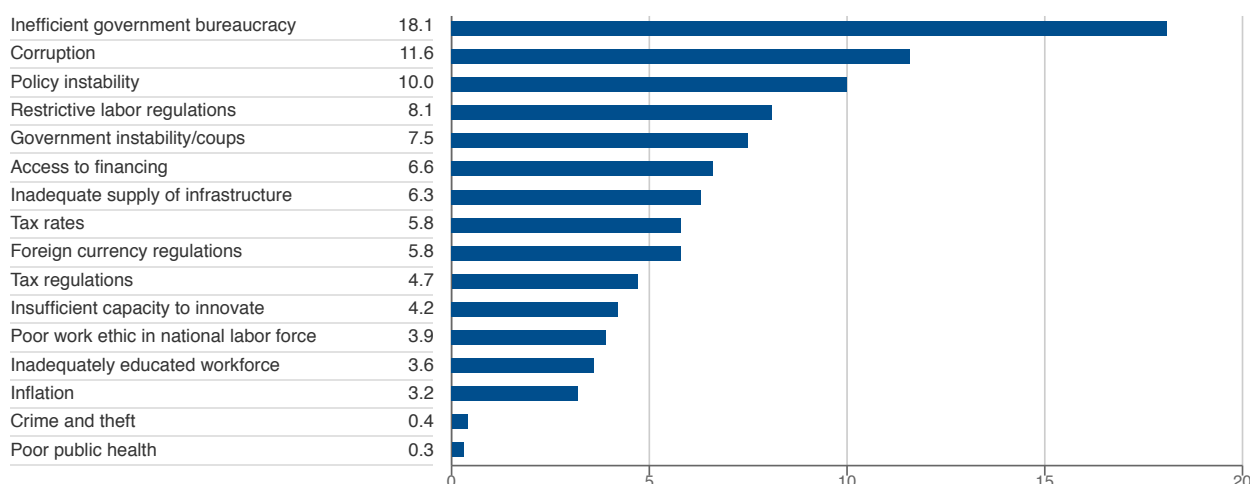
Performance overview

Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Global Competitiveness Index	95	3.9			Rank	83 / 148	87 / 144	92 / 140	95 / 138	95 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	84	4.4			Score	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
1st pillar: Institutions	80	3.8								
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	82	3.8								
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	109	3.9								
4th pillar: Health and primary education	58	6.0								
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	99	3.7								
5th pillar: Higher education and training	82	4.1								
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	112	4.0								
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	135	3.1								
8th pillar: Financial market development	110	3.4								
9th pillar: Technological readiness	85	3.7								
10th pillar: Market size	69	3.9								
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	97	3.4								
11th pillar: Business sophistication	98	3.7								
12th pillar: Innovation	99	3.1								



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	80	3.8		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	112	4.0	
1.01 Property rights	58	4.5		6.01 Intensity of local competition	79	5.0	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	78	3.9		6.02 Extent of market dominance	97	3.4	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	44	4.1		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	93	3.4	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	75	2.9		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	61	3.7	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	88	3.5		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	123	60.2	
1.06 Judicial independence	70	3.8		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	104	9	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	55	3.3		6.07 Time to start a business days	68	11.0	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	71	3.2		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	101	3.4	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	103	3.0		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	119	3.8	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	69	3.6		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	113	11.1	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	65	3.4		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	101	4.1	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	79	3.9		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	75	4.5	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	128	3.2		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	122	3.1	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	89	4.2		6.14 Imports % GDP	46	52.9	
1.15 Organized crime	93	4.3		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	93	4.3	
1.16 Reliability of police services	73	4.3		6.16 Buyer sophistication	102	2.9	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	96	3.5		7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	135	3.1	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	89	4.3		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	123	3.7	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	100	4.5		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	128	3.7	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	50	4.3		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	130	2.7	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	99	4.7		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	92	21.6	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	82	3.8		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	87	3.7	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	86	3.7		7.06 Pay and productivity	126	3.1	
2.02 Quality of roads	84	3.7		7.07 Reliance on professional management	88	3.9	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	67	2.8		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	111	2.7	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	101	3.3		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	119	2.3	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	98	3.9		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	125	0.36	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	76	150.3		8th pillar: Financial market development	110	3.4	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	60	5.1		8.01 Availability of financial services	106	3.7	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	50	125.8		8.02 Affordability of financial services	103	3.3	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	84	8.6		8.03 Financing through local equity market	57	3.8	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	109	3.9		8.04 Ease of access to loans	104	3.4	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	107	-5.7		8.05 Venture capital availability	100	2.5	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	109	13.1		8.06 Soundness of banks	117	3.7	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	69	3.7		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	76	4.2	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	87	60.6		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	95	3	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	74	42.2		9th pillar: Technological readiness	85	3.7	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	58	6.0		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	76	4.6	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	n/a	s.l.		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	111	4.0	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	6.4		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	85	4.2	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	61	37.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	83	50.9	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	36	6.2		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	86	5.6	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	1	<0.1		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	86	31.2	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	30	6.2		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	64	63.0	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	67	12.1		10th pillar: Market size	69	3.9	
4.08 Life expectancy years	63	75.0		10.01 Domestic market size index	70	3.6	
4.09 Quality of primary education	83	3.7		10.02 Foreign market size index	68	4.5	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	24	98.6		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	72	130.6	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	82	4.1		10.04 Exports % GDP	57	39.5	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	81	88.2		11th pillar: Business sophistication	98	3.7	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	79	34.6		11.01 Local supplier quantity	38	4.8	
5.03 Quality of the education system	103	3.1		11.02 Local supplier quality	83	4.1	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	44	4.6		11.03 State of cluster development	117	3.0	
5.05 Quality of management schools	83	4.0		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	120	2.6	
5.06 Internet access in schools	106	3.5		11.05 Value chain breadth	78	3.7	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	110	3.8		11.06 Control of international distribution	79	3.5	
5.08 Extent of staff training	106	3.5		11.07 Production process sophistication	91	3.4	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	84	4.2	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	122	3.6	
				12th pillar: Innovation	99	3.1	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	93	3.8	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	96	3.3	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	100	2.9	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	106	3.0	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	122	2.6	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	43	4.4	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	71	1.0	

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/>