

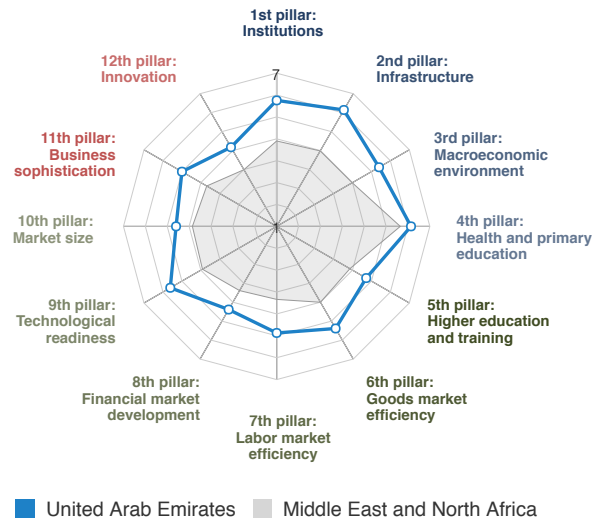
Key indicators, 2016

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

Population millions	9.9	GDP per capita US\$	37,677.9
GDP US\$ billions	371.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.56

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	17	5.3			Rank	24 / 144	19 / 148	12 / 144	17 / 140	16 / 138	17 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	7	6.0			Score	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3
1st pillar: Institutions	5	5.9									
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	5	6.3									
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	28	5.6									
4th pillar: Health and primary education	33	6.3									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	17	5.2									
5th pillar: Higher education and training	36	5.0									
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	3	5.6									
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	11	5.2									
8th pillar: Financial market development	24	4.8									
9th pillar: Technological readiness	24	5.8									
10th pillar: Market size	29	4.9									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	20	4.9									
11th pillar: Business sophistication	13	5.3									
12th pillar: Innovation	25	4.6									

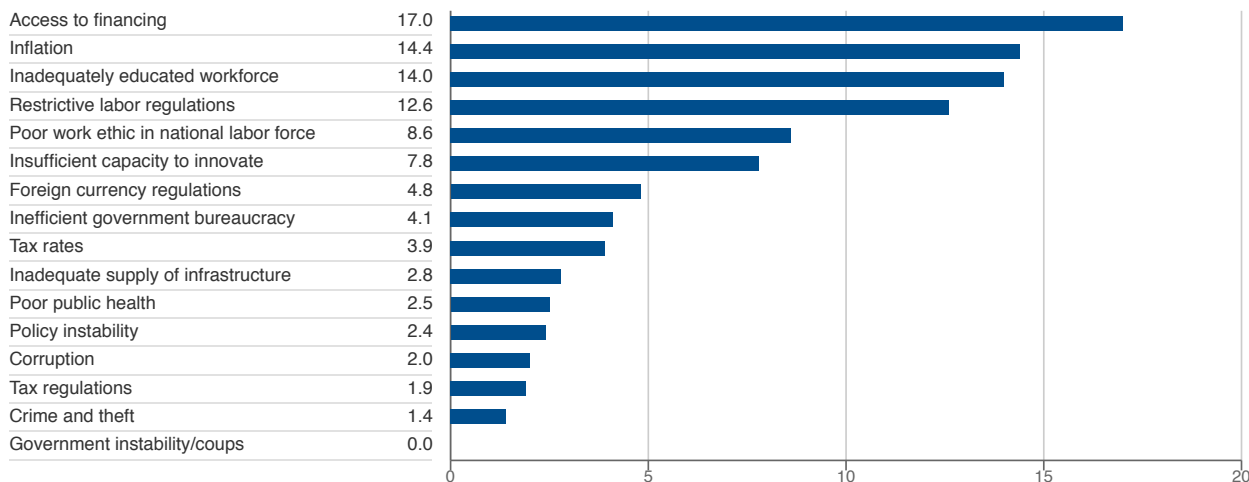


The United Arab Emirates (UAE) (17th) improves its absolute assessment and continues to lead the Arab World in terms of competitiveness, but it loses one place as other countries post even larger gains. This improvement shows the resilience of the UAE economy, in part due to increased diversification, which is reflected in its stable macroeconomic environment and its ability to weather the double shock of lower oil and gas prices and reduced global trade.

Although the IMF predicts GDP growth to drop to 1.3 percent this year, non-oil growth is expected to pick up, suggesting that the country's diversification strategy is bearing fruit.¹⁰ To further increase its competitiveness, the UAE will have to speed up progress in terms of spreading the latest digital technologies (36th) and upgrading education (36th).

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	5	5.9	
1.01 Property rights	14	5.9	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	21	5.7	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3	6.2	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	2	6.3	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6	6.4	
1.06 Judicial independence	16	5.8	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2	5.7	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	1	6.2	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2	5.4	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5	5.7	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	13	4.9	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	10	5.7	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	7	6.2	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4	6.3	
1.15 Organized crime	7	6.4	
1.16 Reliability of police services	5	6.5	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6	6.0	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	21	5.7	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	22	5.7	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3	5.7	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	9	7.5	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	5	6.3	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4	6.2	
2.02 Quality of roads	1	6.4	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	not assessed	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4	6.2	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3	6.6	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	4	6,054.1	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	16	6.5	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	3	204.0	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	41	23.4	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	28	5.6	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	87	-3.9	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	22	30.5	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	1	1.8	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	9	19.3	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	29	73.8	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	33	6.3	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	n/a	m.f.	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	6.4	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	1	1.6	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	30	6.4	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	n/a	n/a	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	27	6.3	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	42	5.9	
4.08 Life expectancy years	41	77.5	
4.09 Quality of primary education	16	5.4	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	87	93.4	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	36	5.0	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	n/a	n/a	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	94	22.0	
5.03 Quality of the education system	12	5.3	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	13	5.3	
5.05 Quality of management schools	15	5.5	
5.06 Internet access in schools	13	5.8	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	24	5.4	
5.08 Extent of staff training	15	5.2	

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	3	5.6	
6.01 Intensity of local competition	19	5.6	
6.02 Extent of market dominance	10	5.0	
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	20	4.8	
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	1	6.1	
6.05 Total tax rate % profits	7	15.9	
6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	18	4	
6.07 Time to start a business days	47	8.2	
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3	5.2	
6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	5	5.6	
6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	57	4.0	
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	12	5.6	
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	17	5.5	
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4	6.0	
6.14 Imports % GDP	14	82.7	
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	6	5.8	
6.16 Buyer sophistication	6	4.9	
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	11	5.2	
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	9	5.6	
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	8	6.0	
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	4	5.5	
7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	9	4.3	
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3	6.1	
7.06 Pay and productivity	4	5.3	
7.07 Reliance on professional management	18	5.6	
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	2	5.8	
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	2	6.1	
7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	121	0.46	
8th pillar: Financial market development	24	4.8	
8.01 Availability of financial services	12	5.4	
8.02 Affordability of financial services	20	4.9	
8.03 Financing through local equity market	18	5.0	
8.04 Ease of access to loans	9	5.2	
8.05 Venture capital availability	7	4.6	
8.06 Soundness of banks	20	5.8	
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	13	5.8	
8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	106	2	
9th pillar: Technological readiness	24	5.8	
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	13	6.1	
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	10	5.7	
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4	5.6	
9.04 Internet users % pop.	11	90.6	
9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	60	13.3	
9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	36	133.7	
9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	2	156.7	
10th pillar: Market size	29	4.9	
10.01 Domestic market size index	34	4.6	
10.02 Foreign market size index	18	5.9	
10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	32	668.9	
10.04 Exports % GDP	14	88.4	
11th pillar: Business sophistication	13	5.3	
11.01 Local supplier quantity	13	5.1	
11.02 Local supplier quality	24	5.2	
11.03 State of cluster development	3	5.4	
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	21	5.1	
11.05 Value chain breadth	12	5.3	
11.06 Control of international distribution	12	5.1	
11.07 Production process sophistication	23	5.2	
11.08 Extent of marketing	5	5.6	
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	20	5.3	
12th pillar: Innovation	25	4.6	
12.01 Capacity for innovation	15	5.4	
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	30	4.9	
12.03 Company spending on R&D	22	4.5	
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	25	4.5	
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	1	5.5	
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3	5.4	
12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	43	9.4	

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/>