

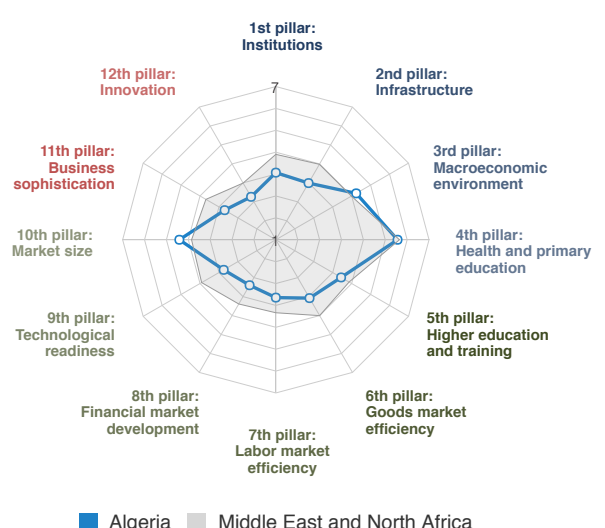
## Key indicators, 2016

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

<b>Population</b> millions	40.8	<b>GDP per capita</b> US\$	3,944.4
<b>GDP</b> US\$ billions	160.8	<b>GDP (PPP)</b> % world GDP	0.51

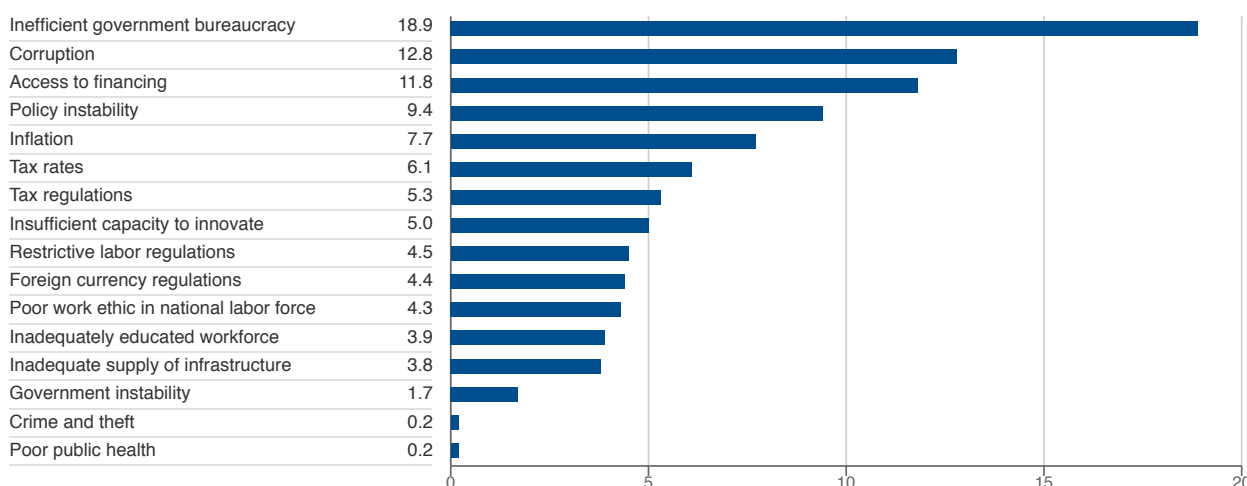
## Performance overview

Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>Global Competitiveness Index</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>4.1</b>			Rank	<b>110 / 144</b>	<b>100 / 148</b>	<b>79 / 144</b>	<b>87 / 140</b>	<b>87 / 138</b>	<b>86 / 137</b>
Subindex A: Basic requirements	82	4.4			Score	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	88	3.6									
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	93	3.6									
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	71	4.6									
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	71	5.8									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	102	3.7									
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	92	4.0									
<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	129	3.6									
<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	133	3.3									
<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	125	3.1									
<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	98	3.4									
<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	36	4.8									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	118	3.1									
<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	122	3.3									
<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	104	2.9									



## 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.

## Algeria

## The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend	Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3.6</b>		<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>3.6</b>	
1.01 Property rights	101	3.8		6.01 Intensity of local competition	131	4.1	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	92	3.7		6.02 Extent of market dominance	65	3.7	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	83	3.2		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	104	3.2	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	80	2.8		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	90	3.4	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	92	3.4		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	131	65.6	
1.06 Judicial independence	91	3.5		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	125	12	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	64	3.1		6.07 Time to start a business days	98	20.0	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	75	3.1		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	110	3.3	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	84	3.2		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	103	4.0	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	55	3.8		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	127	14.0	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	62	3.4		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	125	3.3	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	121	3.2		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	133	3.1	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	71	5.1		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	110	3.4	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	48	5.0		6.14 Imports % GDP	90	35.5	
1.15 Organized crime	50	5.1		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	123	3.8	
1.16 Reliability of police services	56	4.7		6.16 Buyer sophistication	92	3.1	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	103	3.4		<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>3.3</b>	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	129	3.4		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	107	3.9	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	135	3.3		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	94	4.6	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	85	3.8		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	104	3.3	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	131	3.3		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	74	17.3	
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>3.6</b>		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	85	3.7	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	97	3.5		7.06 Pay and productivity	116	3.3	
2.02 Quality of roads	89	3.5		7.07 Reliance on professional management	132	2.9	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	49	3.4		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	123	2.5	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	96	3.4		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	127	2.0	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	107	3.7		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	134	0.24	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	65	241.9		<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>3.1</b>	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	93	4.2		8.01 Availability of financial services	126	3.3	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	70	117.0		8.02 Affordability of financial services	91	3.5	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	86	8.2		8.03 Financing through local equity market	113	2.7	
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4.6</b>		8.04 Ease of access to loans	111	3.2	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	127	-11.6		8.05 Venture capital availability	78	2.8	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	18	32.6		8.06 Soundness of banks	115	3.7	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	108	6.4		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	120	3.4	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	10	20.4		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	106	2	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	70	47.8		<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5.8</b>		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	119	3.8	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	15	0.0		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	121	3.8	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	3	6.0		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	114	3.7	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	85	75.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	90	42.9	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	55	5.8		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	80	6.9	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	1	<0.1		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	81	40.0	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	44	5.9		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	87	46.8	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	92	21.9		<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4.8</b>	
4.08 Life expectancy years	62	75.0		10.01 Domestic market size index	32	4.7	
4.09 Quality of primary education	95	3.4		10.02 Foreign market size index	48	5.0	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	51	97.1		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	34	612.5	
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>4.0</b>		10.04 Exports % GDP	105	20.1	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	47	99.9		<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>3.3</b>	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	74	36.9		11.01 Local supplier quantity	109	4.0	
5.03 Quality of the education system	97	3.2		11.02 Local supplier quality	124	3.5	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	92	3.6		11.03 State of cluster development	107	3.1	
5.05 Quality of management schools	112	3.6		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	105	2.9	
5.06 Internet access in schools	114	3.3		11.05 Value chain breadth	85	3.6	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	119	3.6		11.06 Control of international distribution	125	2.9	
5.08 Extent of staff training	129	3.2		11.07 Production process sophistication	100	3.3	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	128	3.7	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	132	3.1	
				<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	111	3.6	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	99	3.3	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	104	2.9	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	125	2.6	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	94	3.0	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	83	3.7	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	95	0.2	

**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/>