

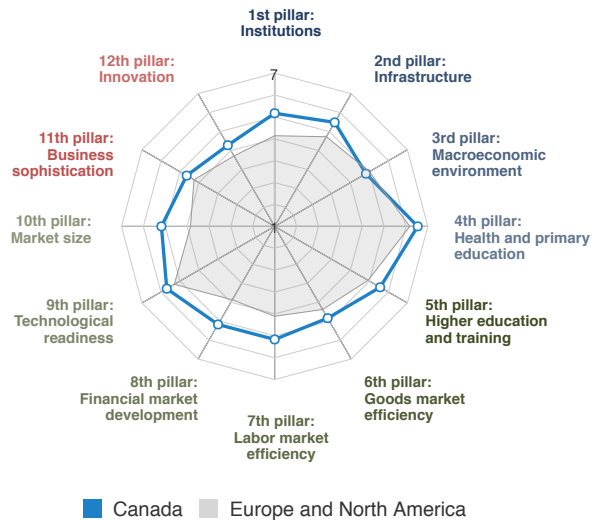
Key indicators, 2016

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

Population millions	36.2	GDP per capita US\$	42,210.1
GDP US\$ billions	1,529.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.40

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	14	5.3			Rank	14 / 144	14 / 148	15 / 144	13 / 140	15 / 138	14 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	17	5.7			Score	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
1st pillar: Institutions	15	5.4									
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	16	5.7									
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	47	5.1									
4th pillar: Health and primary education	8	6.6									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	7	5.5									
5th pillar: Higher education and training	13	5.8									
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	18	5.2									
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	7	5.4									
8th pillar: Financial market development	7	5.4									
9th pillar: Technological readiness	23	5.9									
10th pillar: Market size	16	5.4									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	24	4.8									
11th pillar: Business sophistication	23	5.0									
12th pillar: Innovation	23	4.7									

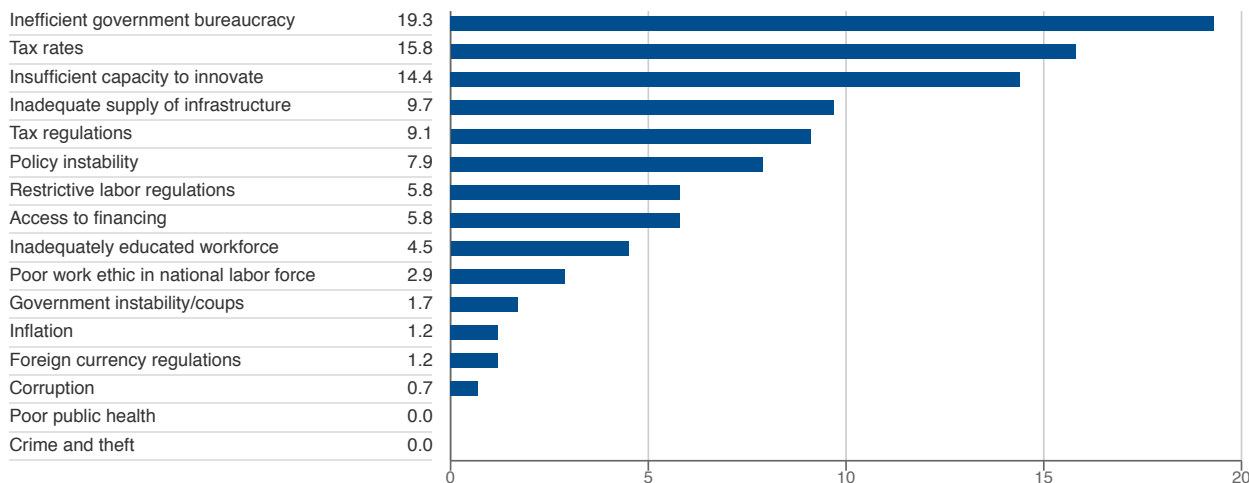


Canada ranks 14th this year, a very slight improvement over last year's ranking. The main changes with respect to last year are in the efficiency of government spending (where it falls 13 places) and the macroeconomic environment (where it falls six spots), reflecting the negative international shocks via terms-of-trade deterioration and their impact on government revenues and national savings. Uncertainties regarding the United States' trade policy present challenges to Canada, with trade disruptions potentially affecting regional value

chains. Canada's main challenges to continue making progress toward the top 10 lie in the macroeconomic environment pillar, ranking 47th; the quantity of education subpillar, where it ranks 28th; and the technological readiness, business sophistication, and innovation pillars where it ranks in the 20s. On the other hand, Canada ranks a high 7th in labor market efficiency, driven mainly by the efficient use of talent (3rd).

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	15	5.4		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	18	5.2	
1.01 Property rights	11	6.0		6.01 Intensity of local competition	34	5.4	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	16	5.8		6.02 Extent of market dominance	24	4.4	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	17	5.4		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	17	4.8	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	15	5.0		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	49	3.9	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	19	6.0		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	15	21.0	
1.06 Judicial independence	9	6.2		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	2	2	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	27	4.2		6.07 Time to start a business days	2	1.5	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	36	3.9		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	19	4.7	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	38	3.8		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	49	4.6	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	20	5.0		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	43	2.8	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	17	4.7		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	17	5.5	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	11	5.7		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	48	5.0	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	73	5.1		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	23	5.2	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	40	5.1		6.14 Imports % GDP	93	33.6	
1.15 Organized crime	45	5.2		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	20	5.5	
1.16 Reliability of police services	10	6.3		6.16 Buyer sophistication	21	4.4	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	13	5.6		7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	7	5.4	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5	6.3		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	15	5.4	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	11	6.0		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	25	5.5	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	7	5.5		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	10	4.9	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	7	7.7		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	31	10.0	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	16	5.7		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	26	4.5	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	23	5.2		7.06 Pay and productivity	9	5.1	
2.02 Quality of roads	22	5.4		7.07 Reliance on professional management	12	6.0	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	16	4.9		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	15	5.0	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	19	5.4		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	10	5.2	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	12	5.9		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	25	0.91	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	10	4,132.3		8th pillar: Financial market development	7	5.4	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	13	6.6		8.01 Availability of financial services	18	5.2	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	114	84.1		8.02 Affordability of financial services	21	4.9	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	16	41.4		8.03 Financing through local equity market	11	5.2	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	47	5.1		8.04 Ease of access to loans	19	4.9	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	48	-1.9		8.05 Venture capital availability	25	3.7	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	78	19.5		8.06 Soundness of banks	2	6.6	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	1	1.4		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3	6.1	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	118	92.3		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	12	9	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	8	92.3		9th pillar: Technological readiness	23	5.9	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	8	6.6		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	14	6.1	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	n/a	s.l.		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	26	5.3	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	6.8		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	20	5.2	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	7	5.1		9.04 Internet users % pop.	13	89.8	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	15	6.7		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	12	37.3	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	63	0.3		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	35	141.9	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	23	6.4		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	63	66.1	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	31	4.3		10th pillar: Market size	16	5.4	
4.08 Life expectancy years	13	82.1		10.01 Domestic market size index	16	5.3	
4.09 Quality of primary education	9	5.6		10.02 Foreign market size index	25	5.8	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	10	99.5		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	17	1,682.4	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	13	5.8		10.04 Exports % GDP	79	30.7	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	21	109.9		11th pillar: Business sophistication	23	5.0	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	28	68.8		11.01 Local supplier quantity	28	4.9	
5.03 Quality of the education system	8	5.4		11.02 Local supplier quality	10	5.5	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	14	5.3		11.03 State of cluster development	24	4.6	
5.05 Quality of management schools	8	5.8		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	41	4.1	
5.06 Internet access in schools	14	5.8		11.05 Value chain breadth	39	4.3	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	6	5.9		11.06 Control of international distribution	23	4.6	
5.08 Extent of staff training	23	4.9		11.07 Production process sophistication	18	5.6	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	27	5.0	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	10	5.6	
				12th pillar: Innovation	23	4.7	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	23	5.1	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	9	5.7	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	31	4.3	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	24	4.6	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	68	3.3	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4	5.4	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	20	88.8	

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/>