

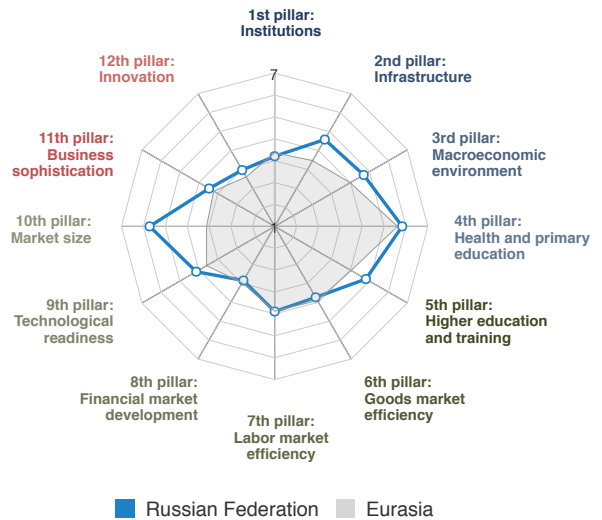
## Key indicators, 2016

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

<b>Population</b> millions	143.4	<b>GDP per capita</b> US\$	8,928.7
<b>GDP</b> US\$ billions	1,280.7	<b>GDP (PPP)</b> % world GDP	3.17

## 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>38</b>	4.6			Rank	67 / 144	64 / 148	53 / 144	45 / 140	43 / 138	38 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	48	4.9			Score	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	83	3.7									
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	35	4.9									
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	53	5.0									
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	54	6.0									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	38	4.6									
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	32	5.1									
<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	80	4.2									
<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	60	4.3									
<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	107	3.4									
<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	57	4.5									
<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	6	5.9									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	57	3.8									
<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	71	4.0									
<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	49	3.5									

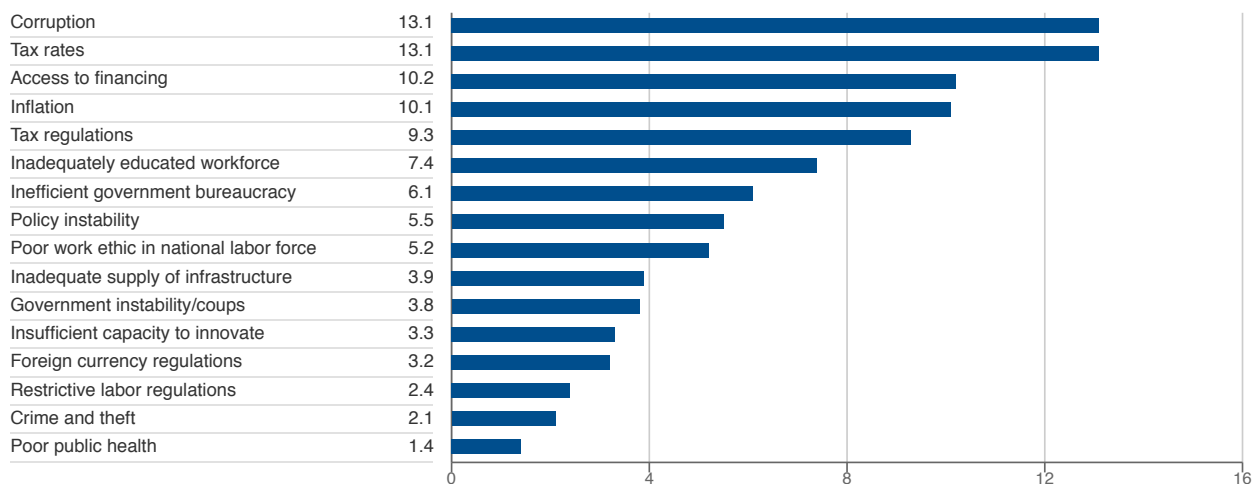


The Russian Federation (38th) improves five positions, mostly driven by the macroeconomic environment (up 38 positions to 53rd), rebounding strongly from the 2015–16 recession. However, its economy remains highly dependent on mineral exports and prospects remain uncertain. Weak links continue to include the financial market (107th), in particular the banking sector, along with aspects of institutional quality such as property rights (106th), judicial

independence (90th), and corruption, which remains one of the most problematic factors for doing business. Russia has passed new laws to increase the minimum wage (2015) and protect temporary employment (2016), which have lowered labor market flexibility (75th, down 18 places); however, this may have a beneficial overall effect by restoring domestic purchasing power, which had been hit by inflation and the weak ruble.

## 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
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3.7</b>	
1.01 Property rights	116	3.6	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	93	3.7	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	82	3.2	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	51	3.4	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	76	3.8	
1.06 Judicial independence	90	3.5	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	66	3.1	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	57	3.4	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	79	3.3	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	70	3.6	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	77	3.1	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	70	4.0	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	94	4.7	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	69	4.5	
1.15 Organized crime	86	4.5	
1.16 Reliability of police services	98	3.8	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	70	3.8	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	100	4.0	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	51	5.0	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	111	3.6	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	51	6.0	
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4.9</b>	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	74	4.0	
2.02 Quality of roads	114	2.9	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	23	4.5	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	66	4.2	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	59	4.6	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	12	3,770.3	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	59	5.1	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	9	163.3	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	44	22.8	
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5.0</b>	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	84	-3.7	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	34	27.4	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	112	7.0	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	6	17.0	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	61	54.2	
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6.0</b>	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	1	0.0	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	5.6	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	86	80.0	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	79	5.2	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	105	1.0	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	71	5.3	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	51	8.2	
4.08 Life expectancy years	93	70.9	
4.09 Quality of primary education	50	4.4	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	55	96.5	
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5.1</b>	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	31	104.5	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	19	80.4	
5.03 Quality of the education system	64	3.7	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	51	4.4	
5.05 Quality of management schools	65	4.2	
5.06 Internet access in schools	34	5.0	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	53	4.6	
5.08 Extent of staff training	78	3.8	

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
6.01 Intensity of local competition	72	5.0	
6.02 Extent of market dominance	64	3.7	
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	83	3.5	
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	104	3.2	
6.05 Total tax rate % profits	101	47.4	
6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	18	4	
6.07 Time to start a business days	59	9.8	
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	95	3.5	
6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	112	3.9	
6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	72	5.1	
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	124	3.4	
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	123	3.6	
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	76	4.0	
6.14 Imports % GDP	122	20.6	
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	81	4.5	
6.16 Buyer sophistication	58	3.5	
<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	90	4.1	
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	88	4.6	
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	46	4.0	
7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	76	17.3	
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	81	3.7	
7.06 Pay and productivity	57	4.2	
7.07 Reliance on professional management	93	3.8	
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	59	3.5	
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	77	3.2	
7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	51	0.87	
<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
8.01 Availability of financial services	101	3.7	
8.02 Affordability of financial services	94	3.4	
8.03 Financing through local equity market	90	3.1	
8.04 Ease of access to loans	110	3.2	
8.05 Venture capital availability	89	2.6	
8.06 Soundness of banks	121	3.6	
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	112	3.5	
8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	49	6	
<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	84	4.4	
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	72	4.4	
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	109	3.7	
9.04 Internet users % pop.	38	76.4	
9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	44	19.5	
9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	74	51.9	
9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	47	75.0	
<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	
10.01 Domestic market size index	6	5.8	
10.02 Foreign market size index	5	6.2	
10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	6	3,799.7	
10.04 Exports % GDP	94	25.9	
<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4.0</b>	
11.01 Local supplier quantity	83	4.4	
11.02 Local supplier quality	66	4.4	
11.03 State of cluster development	88	3.5	
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	72	3.4	
11.05 Value chain breadth	71	3.8	
11.06 Control of international distribution	68	3.7	
11.07 Production process sophistication	64	3.9	
11.08 Extent of marketing	59	4.5	
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	80	4.2	
<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3.5</b>	
12.01 Capacity for innovation	65	4.2	
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	41	4.4	
12.03 Company spending on R&D	54	3.5	
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	42	3.9	
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	63	3.4	
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	50	4.3	
12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	46	7.8	

**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/>