

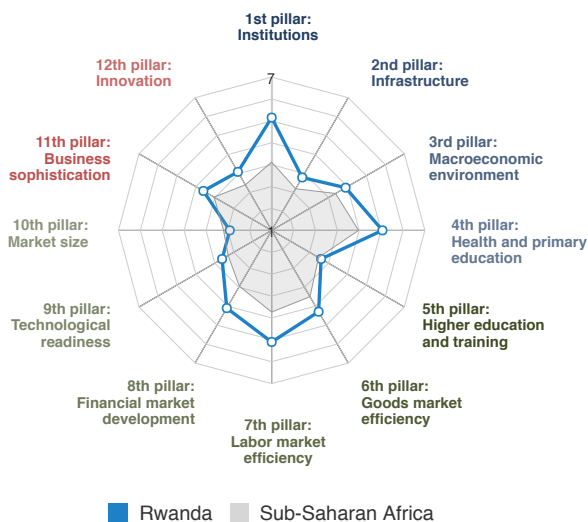
## Key indicators, 2016

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

<b>Population</b> millions	11.5	<b>GDP per capita</b> US\$	729.1
<b>GDP</b> US\$ billions	8.4	<b>GDP (PPP) % world GDP</b>	0.02

## 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>58</b>	4.3			Rank	63 / 144	66 / 148	62 / 144	58 / 140	52 / 138	58 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	65	4.6			Score	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	16	5.4									
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	98	3.4									
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	92	4.3									
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	98	5.3									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	84	3.9									
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	113	3.2									
<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	37	4.7									
<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	8	5.4									
<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	34	4.5									
<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	101	3.2									
<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	123	2.6									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	49	3.9									
<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	61	4.1									
<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	44	3.6									

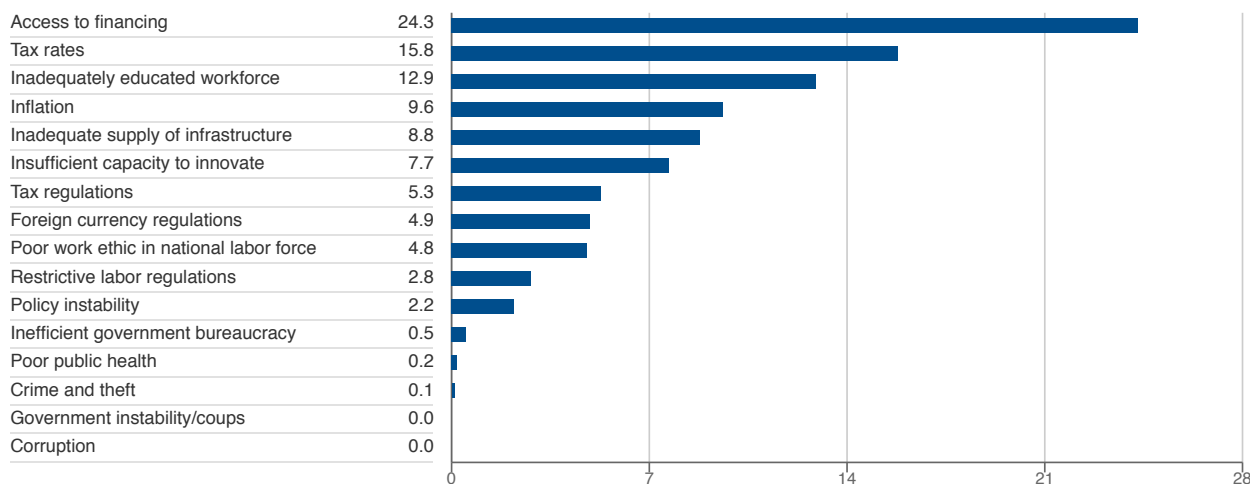


Rwanda ranks 58th, losing six places since the last edition. Rwanda remains among the most competitive African countries thanks to efficient goods and labor markets and a stable political situation that supports robust GDP growth (above 6 percent for the next few years). Lower health and primary education, and macroeconomic environment's scores drive most of Rwanda's decline. In terms of health and primary education, malaria cases rose from about 11,000

per 100,000 people in 2013 to almost 31,000 in 2015 while the primary enrolment rate reduced from 96.1 percent to 95.1 percent. In terms of macroeconomic environment Rwanda suffered especially from doubling inflation which passed from 2.5 percent in 2015 to 5.7 percent in 2016. In addition, despite large investments in telecommunication and transport infrastructure, a gap remains in these factors for now.

## 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
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5.4</b>		<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4.7</b>	
1.01 Property rights	25	5.5		6.01 Intensity of local competition	84	4.9	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	28	5.2		6.02 Extent of market dominance	32	4.3	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	16	5.5		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	27	4.5	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	10	5.4		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	34	4.3	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	21	5.7		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	49	33.0	
1.06 Judicial independence	23	5.6		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	36	5	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	9	5.0		6.07 Time to start a business days	12	4.0	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	5	5.6		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5	5.1	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3	5.3		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	62	4.4	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	13	5.4		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	99	9.7	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	11	5.0		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	69	4.5	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	9	5.8		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	19	5.4	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	20	5.9		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	18	5.3	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	7	6.0		6.14 Imports % GDP	83	38.7	
1.15 Organized crime	11	6.1		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	41	5.0	
1.16 Reliability of police services	13	6.2		6.16 Buyer sophistication	95	3.0	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	23	5.2		<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	45	5.0		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	18	5.3	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	31	5.5		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	34	5.4	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	25	5.0		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	16	4.6	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	87	5.2		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	48	13.0	
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3.4</b>		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	13	5.0	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	40	4.7		7.06 Pay and productivity	37	4.5	
2.02 Quality of roads	32	5.0		7.07 Reliance on professional management	29	5.1	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	not assessed		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	18	4.9	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	115	2.9		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	14	5.0	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	55	4.7		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	2	1.05	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	106	44.0		<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	89	4.4		8.01 Availability of financial services	72	4.2	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	126	69.9		8.02 Affordability of financial services	84	3.6	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	132	0.1		8.03 Financing through local equity market	70	3.6	
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>4.3</b>		8.04 Ease of access to loans	55	4.1	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	57	-2.4		8.05 Venture capital availability	44	3.2	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	125	7.5		8.06 Soundness of banks	84	4.5	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	102	5.7		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	43	4.9	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	41	37.6		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	4	11	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	105	28.9		<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>3.2</b>	
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>5.3</b>		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	49	5.1	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	70	30,951.0		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	49	4.8	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	27	5.0		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	45	4.7	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	75	56.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	118	20.0	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	87	5.0		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	124	0.2	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	124	3.1		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	115	7.5	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	99	4.8		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	107	27.0	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	103	31.1		<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
4.08 Life expectancy years	112	64.5		10.01 Domestic market size index	119	2.5	
4.09 Quality of primary education	53	4.3		10.02 Foreign market size index	128	3.0	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	70	95.1		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	119	22.8	
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>3.2</b>		10.04 Exports % GDP	121	16.0	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	128	36.7		<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4.1</b>	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	120	8.0		11.01 Local supplier quantity	88	4.3	
5.03 Quality of the education system	38	4.4		11.02 Local supplier quality	91	4.1	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	55	4.4		11.03 State of cluster development	42	4.1	
5.05 Quality of management schools	56	4.4		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	50	3.9	
5.06 Internet access in schools	54	4.5		11.05 Value chain breadth	80	3.7	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	71	4.3		11.06 Control of international distribution	77	3.5	
5.08 Extent of staff training	46	4.2		11.07 Production process sophistication	92	3.4	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	77	4.4	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	33	4.8	
				<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3.6</b>	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	50	4.3	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	68	3.8	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	67	3.3	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	57	3.5	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	7	4.7	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	58	4.1	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	117	0.0	

**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/>