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Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 86th/140

Performance Key \diamond Previous edition \triangle Upper-middle-income group average \Box Latin America and the Caribbean average **Overview 2019**



Selected contextual indicators

| Population millions | 17.0 | GDP (PPP) % world GDP | 0.15 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| GDP per capita US\$ | 6,315.5 | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.0 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.7 | | |

Social and environmental performance

| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 1.3 |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Renewable energy consumption share % | 13.8 |
| Unemployment rate % | 3.9 |

| Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) 44.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |
|---|--|------|
| | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 44.7 |

| ndex Component | Value | Score * | Rank/141 | Best Performer |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------|----------------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions 0-100 | - | 47.8 ↓ | 106 | Finland |
| Security 0-100 | - | 70.7 ↓ | 91 | Finland |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best) | 4.3 | 54.6 ↓ | 94 | Finland |
| 1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop. | 5.8 | 82.0 ↑ | 98 | Multiple (14) |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence) | 99.8 | 99.8 = | 76 | Multiple (25) |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best) | 3.8 | 46.4 ↑ | 100 | Finland |
| Social capital 0–100 | - | 49.8 ↓ | 72 | New Zealand |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (best) | 49.8 | 49.8 ↓ | 66 | New Zealand |
| Checks and balances 0–100 | - | 41.0 ↓ | 105 | Finland |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best) | 49 | 49.0 | 50 | Multiple (2) |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best) | 2.3 | 22.3 ↑ | 128 | Finland |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.5 | 24.4 ↑ | 124 | Finland |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst) | 31.9 | 68.1 ↓ | 77 | Norway |
| Public-sector performance 0-100 | - | 41.5 ↑ | 104 | Singapore |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best) | 2.5 | 24.7 ↑ | 130 | Singapore |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best) | 2.9 | 32.5 ↑ | 115 | Singapore |
| 1.12 E-Participation 0-1 (best) | 0.67 | 67.4 = | 78 | Multiple (3) |
| Transparency 0–100 | - | 34.0 ↑ | 99 | Denmark |
| 1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best) | 34.0 | 34.0 ↑ | 99 | Denmark |
| Property rights 0-100 | - | 47.2 ↑ | 90 | Finland |
| 1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best) | 3.7 | 44.6 ↑ | 114 | Finland |
| 1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best) | 3.6 | 43.6 ↑ | 108 | Finland |
| 1.16 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best) | 16.0 | 53.3 ↓ | 70 | Multiple (5) |
| Corporate governance 0–100 | - | 53.5 ↑ | 97 | New Zealand |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best) | 5.0 | 67.4 ↑ | 51 | Finland |
| 1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best) | 4.3 | 43.0 = | 112 | Kenya |
| 1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best) | 5.0 | 50.0 = | 89 | Kazakhstan |
| Future orientation of government 0-100 | - | 44.5 | 112 | Luxembourg |
| 1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best) | 2.8 | 29.8 | 127 | Switzerland |
| 1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best) | 2.9 | 31.9 | 114 | Singapore |
| 1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best) | 3.1 | 34.9 | 104 | United States |
| 1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best) | 2.7 | 28.8 | 124 | Singapore |
| 1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best) | 47.9 | 47.9 | 58 | |
| | | | 92 | Italy |
| 1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best) | 35.6 | 35.6 | | Germany |
| 1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29) | 26 | 89.7 | 17 | Multiple (6) |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100 | - | 69.1 ↓ | 62 | Singapore |
| Transport infrastructure 0-100 | - | 52.8 ↑ | 64 | Singapore |
| 2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best) | 64.2 | 64.2 ↑ | 100 | Multiple (3) |
| 2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1-7 (best) | 4.9 | 65.0 ↓ | 35 | Singapore |
| 2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2 | n/a | n/a | n/a | Multiple (24) |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best) | not assessed | n/a | n/a | Japan |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score | 20,166.1 | 39.9 = | 83 | Multiple (8) |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best) | 4.9 | 64.6 ↑ | 58 | Singapore |
| 2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0-100 (best) | 24.8 | 24.8 ↓ | 62 | Multiple (5) |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best) | 4.5 | 58.1 ↑ | 55 | Singapore |
| Utility infrastructure 0–100 | - | 85.5 ↓ | 68 | Iceland |
| 2.09 Electricity access % of population | 97.3 | 97.3 ↓ | 89 | Multiple (67) |
| 2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output | 13.0 | 90.7 ↓ | 87 | Multiple (10) |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population | 16.4 | 85.3 ↓ | 71 | Multiple (28) |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best) | 5.1 | 68.7 ↓ | 61 | Iceland |

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| Index Component | Value | Score * | Rank/141 | Best Performer |
|---|-------|---------------|----------|----------------------|
| Srd pillar: ICT adoption 0-100 | - | 47.6 ↑ | 92 | Korea, Rep. |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop. | 92.3 | 76.9 ↑ | 113 | Multiple (63) |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop. | 54.7 | N/Appl. | 98 | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop. | 11.4 | 22.9 ↑ | 73 | Switzerland |
| 3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop. | 1.6 | N/Appl. | 60 | Korea, Rep. |
| 3.05 Internet users % of adult population | 57.3 | 57.3 🛧 | 89 | Qatar |
| 3 4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 | - | 73.7 ↑ | 92 | Multiple (33) |
| 4.01 Inflation % | 0.1 | 98.9 ↓ | 100 | Multiple (88) |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best) | 48.5 | 48.5 🛧 | 105 | Multiple (34) |
| Sth pillar: Health 0-100 | - | 85.0 ↓ | 50 | Multiple (4) |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years | 67.2 | 85.0 ↓ | 49 | Multiple (4) |
| Ø 6th pillar: Skills 0-100 | - | 61.4 ↑ | 76 | Switzerland |
| Current workforce 0-100 | - | 54.7 ↑ | 79 | Switzerland |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling years | 9.0 | 59.9 ↑ | 77 | Germany |
| Skills of current workforce 0-100 | - | 49.4 ↑ | 83 | Switzerland |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best) | 3.6 | 43.4 ↑ | 107 | Switzerland |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best) | 4.2 | 54.2 ↑ | 61 | Switzerland |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best) | 4.1 | 51.0 ↓ | 74 | Switzerland |
| 6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best) | 3.8 | 46.0 ↑ | 98 | Finland |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best) | 4.2 | 52.7 ↑ | 72 | United States |
| Future workforce 0–100 | - | 68.1 ↓ | 75 | Denmark |
| 6.07 School life expectancy years | 15.4 | 85.4 ↓ | 44 | Multiple (11) |
| Skills of future workforce 0-100 | - | 50.8 ↑ | 93 | Denmark |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best) | 3.4 | 39.4 ↑ | 78 | Finland |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio | 25.1 | 62.3 🛧 | 96 | Multiple (5) |
| 7th pillar: Product market 0–100 | - | 43.3 ↓ | 130 | Hong Kong SAR |
| Domestic competition 0–100 | - | 42.1 ↑ | 123 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best) | 2.8 | 29.6 ↑ | 131 | Singapore |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best) | 3.1 | 35.7 ↑ | 118 | Switzerland |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best) | 4.7 | 61.1 ↓ | 98 | Hong Kong SAR |
| Trade openness 0-100 | - | 44.5 ↓ | 130 | Singapore |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best) | 3.3 | 38.9 ↑ | 137 | Singapore |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % | 10.61 | 29.3 ↑ | 118 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best) | 4.9 | 64.8 ↓ | 89 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best) | 2.8 | 45.0 = | 49 | Germany |
| ຊິຊ 8th pillar: Labour market 0–100 | - | 51.8 ↑ | 116 | Singapore |
| Flexibility 0–100 | - | 49.6 ↑ | 123 | Singapore |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary | 31.8 | 42.1 ↓ | 128 | Multiple (8) |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best) | 2.5 | 25.6 ↓ | 137 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1-7 (best) | 4.4 | 56.3 ↑ | 76 | Singapore |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best) | 4.7 | 62.2 ↓ | 92 | Estonia |
| 8.05 Active labour market policies 1-7 (best) | 2.3 | 21.2 ↑ | 116 | Switzerland |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best) | 64.0 | 64.0 个 | 93 | Multiple (2) |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best) | 4.1 | 51.8 🛧 | 74 | Albania |
| 8.08 Internal labour mobility 1-7 (best) | 5.4 | 73.5 ↑ | 9 | United States |
| Meritocracy and incentivization 0-100 | - | 54.1 ↑ | 105 | Denmark |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best) | 3.7 | 44.5 ↑ | 116 | Finland |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best) | 3.5 | 41.8 ↓ | 105 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers % | 0.50 | 38.1 🛧 | 98 | Multiple (4) |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate % | 13.7 | 92.1 = | 60 | Multiple (24) |

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| Index Component | Value | Score * | Rank/141 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------------|----------|----------------|
| 9th pillar: Financial system 0-100 | - | 56.3 ↑ | 89 | Hong Kong SAR |
| Depth 0-100 | - | 28.8 ↑ | 101 | United States |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP | 29.4 | 31.0 ↑ | 102 | Multiple (30) |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best) | 3.7 | 44.3 🛧 | 91 | Finland |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best) | 2.7 | 27.8 🛧 | 101 | United States |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP | 6.3 | 6.3 ↓ | 100 | Multiple (15) |
| 9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP | 2.1 | 34.4 🛧 | 57 | Multiple (17) |
| Stability 0-100 | - | 90.8 ↓ | 47 | Finland |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best) | 5.3 | 71.5 🛧 | 59 | Finland |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans | 3.3 | 94.3 🛧 | 60 | Multiple (3) |
| 9.08 Credit gap % | 3.0 | 97.5 ↓ | 108 | Multiple (98) |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets | 18.7 | 100.0 = | 46 | Multiple (74) |
| 2 10th pillar: Market size 0–100 | - | 54.0 ↑ | 68 | China |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions | 177 | N/Appl. | 62 | China |
| 10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP | 24.5 | N/Appl. | 119 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 11th pillar: Business dynamism 0-100 | - | 45.7 ↑ | 130 | United States |
| Administrative requirements 0–100 | - | 48.0 ↑ | 128 | United States |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita | 21.2 | 89.4 ↑ | 107 | Multiple (2) |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days | 48.5 | 51.8 = | 133 | New Zealand |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar | 18.1 | 19.5 ↑ | 119 | Japan |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best) | 5.0 | 31.3 = | 120 | Multiple (6) |
| Entrepreneurial culture 0-100 | - | 43.5 ↑ | 111 | Israel |
| 11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best) | 3.7 | 45.1 ↓ | 105 | Israel |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best) | 4.0 | 49.8 ↑ | 108 | Denmark |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best) | 3.5 | 42.0 ↑ | 116 | Israel |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best) | 3.2 | 37.0 ↑ | 116 | Israel |
| 12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100 | - | 33.0 ↑ | 88 | Germany |
| Interaction and diversity 0-100 | - | 33.4 ↑ | 108 | Singapore |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best) | 4.3 | 54.6 ↑ | 84 | Singapore |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best) | 3.3 | 39.0 ↑ | 106 | Italy |
| 12.03 International co-inventions per million pop. | 0.04 | 1.2 ↓ | 95 | Multiple (5) |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best) | 3.3 | 38.8 ↑ | 103 | Israel |
| Research and development 0-100 | - | 23.6 ↑ | 79 | Japan |
| 12.05 Scientific publications score | 137.3 | 73.0 ↑ | 81 | Multiple (9) |
| 12.06 Patent applications per million pop. | 0.12 | 2.1 ↓ | 98 | Multiple (8) |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP | 0.4 | 14.8 ↑ | 69 | Multiple (7) |
| 12.08 Research institutions prominence 0-100 (best) | 0.02 | 4.4 ↑ | 56 | Multiple (7) |
| Commercialization 0-100 | - | 51.1 ↑ | 84 | Luxembourg |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best) | 3.0 | 32.9 ↑ | 111 | Korea, Rep. |
| 12.10 Trademark applications per million pop. | 623.86 | 69.3 ↓ | 65 | Multiple (7) |

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit http://gcr.weforum.org/