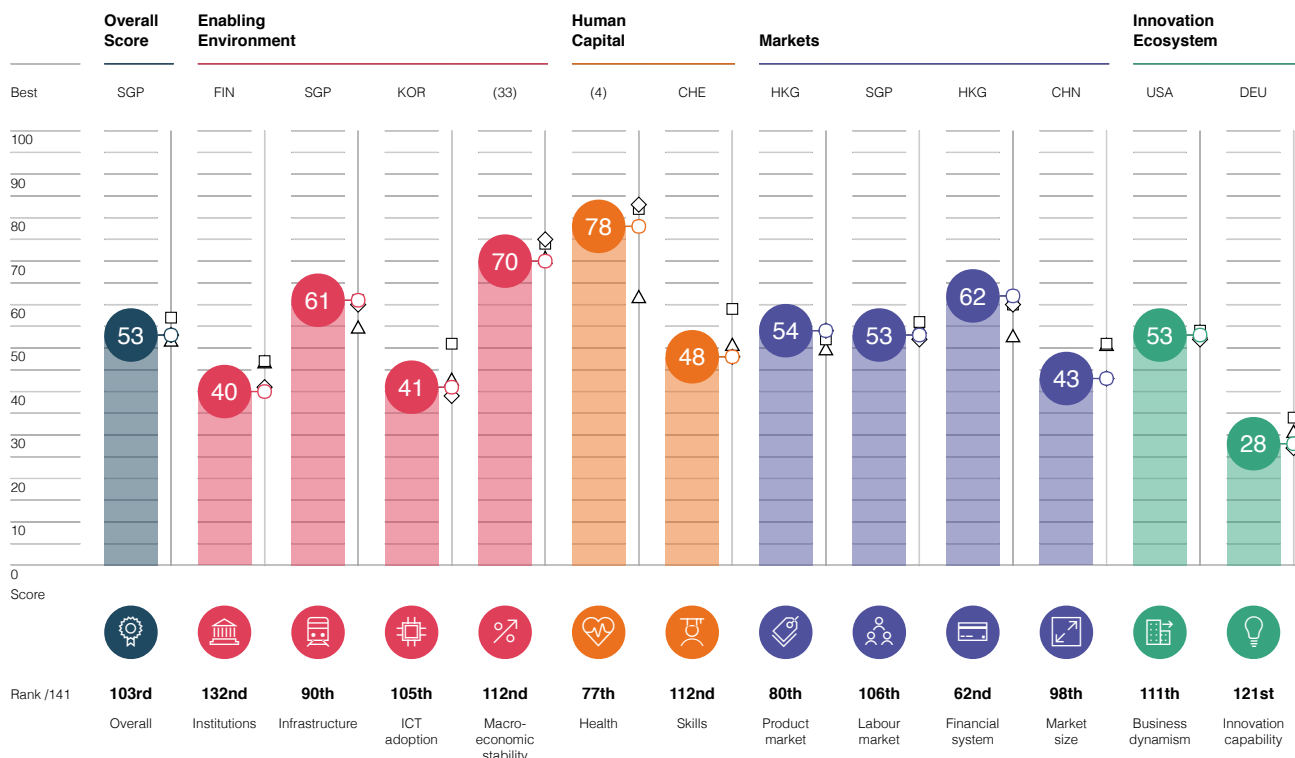


Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 98th/140

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition ▲ Lower-middle-income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2019**





## Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	6.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP per capita US\$	3,923.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.2		

## Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	24.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	38.0
Unemployment rate %	4.4		

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
 <b>1st pillar: Institutions</b> 0–100	-	<b>39.8</b> ↓	<b>132</b>	<b>Finland</b>
<b>Security</b> 0–100	-	<b>33.5</b> ↓	<b>140</b>	<b>Finland</b>
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	1.5	8.2 ↓	141	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	61.8	0.0	141	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.7 ↑	137	Finland
<b>Social capital</b> 0–100	-	<b>45.2</b> ↓	<b>114</b>	<b>New Zealand</b>
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	45.2	45.2 ↓	105	New Zealand
<b>Checks and balances</b> 0–100	-	<b>45.4</b> ↓	<b>92</b>	<b>Finland</b>
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	45	45.0	56	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↓	95	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.0 ↑	101	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.8	70.2 ↓	65	Norway
<b>Public-sector performance</b> 0–100	-	<b>39.0</b> ↑	<b>114</b>	<b>Singapore</b>
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.6 ↑	131	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.2 ↑	125	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.65	65.2 =	79	Multiple (3)
<b>Transparency</b> 0–100	-	<b>35.0</b> ↑	<b>91</b>	<b>Denmark</b>
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	35.0	35.0 ↑	91	Denmark
<b>Property rights</b> 0–100	-	<b>42.0</b> ↑	<b>111</b>	<b>Finland</b>
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	116	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↑	127	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	14.0	46.7 ↑	80	Multiple (5)
<b>Corporate governance</b> 0–100	-	<b>47.0</b> ↑	<b>111</b>	<b>New Zealand</b>
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↑	60	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	133	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	100	Kazakhstan
<b>Future orientation of government</b> 0–100	-	<b>31.7</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.7	133	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.0	16.4	140	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.1	124	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	1.5	8.6	139	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	18.4	18.4	99	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	50.4	50.4	70	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	18	62.1	119	Multiple (6)
 <b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b> 0–100	-	<b>61.0</b> ↑	<b>90</b>	<b>Singapore</b>
<b>Transport infrastructure</b> 0–100	-	<b>45.3</b> ↑	<b>86</b>	<b>Singapore</b>
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	73.4	73.4 ↑	78	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	61	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km <sup>2</sup>	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	18,225.8	38.7 =	84	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	77	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	9.3	9.3 ↓	87	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	96	Singapore
<b>Utility infrastructure</b> 0–100	-	<b>76.7</b> ↓	<b>94</b>	<b>Iceland</b>
2.09 Electricity access % of population	96.0	96.0 ↓	93	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	12.8	90.9 ↓	83	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	23.6	77.9 ↓	86	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	118	Iceland

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
 <b>3rd pillar: ICT adoption</b> 0–100	-	<b>40.6</b> ↑	<b>105</b>	<b>Korea, Rep.</b>
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	146.9	100.0 =	15	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	55.8	N/Appl.	96	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	7.7	15.3 ↑	82	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	N/Appl.	91	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	33.8	33.8 ↑	110	Qatar
 <b>4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0–100	-	<b>69.7</b> ↓	<b>112</b>	<b>Multiple (33)</b>
4.01 Inflation %	1.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	39.5	39.5 ↓	127	Multiple (34)
 <b>5th pillar: Health</b> 0–100	-	<b>78.1</b> ↓	<b>77</b>	<b>Multiple (4)</b>
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.0	78.1 ↓	76	Multiple (4)
 <b>6th pillar: Skills</b> 0–100	-	<b>48.4</b> ↑	<b>112</b>	<b>Switzerland</b>
<b>Current workforce</b> 0–100	-	<b>44.2</b> ↑	<b>115</b>	<b>Switzerland</b>
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.9	46.0 ↓	106	Germany
<b>Skills of current workforce</b> 0–100	-	<b>42.5</b> ↑	<b>114</b>	<b>Switzerland</b>
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	111	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	101	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↑	109	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↓	131	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	108	United States
<b>Future workforce</b> 0–100	-	<b>52.7</b> ↑	<b>112</b>	<b>Denmark</b>
6.07 School life expectancy years	11.7	64.9 ↓	93	Multiple (11)
<b>Skills of future workforce</b> 0–100	-	<b>40.4</b> ↑	<b>112</b>	<b>Denmark</b>
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.4 ↑	129	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	28.3	54.3 ↓	103	Multiple (5)
 <b>7th pillar: Product market</b> 0–100	-	<b>53.9</b> ↓	<b>80</b>	<b>Hong Kong SAR</b>
<b>Domestic competition</b> 0–100	-	<b>46.6</b> ↑	<b>105</b>	<b>Hong Kong SAR</b>
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.1 ↑	122	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↑	116	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↓	47	Hong Kong SAR
<b>Trade openness</b> 0–100	-	<b>61.2</b> ↓	<b>52</b>	<b>Singapore</b>
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	98	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	4.45	70.3 ↑	59	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.9 =	44	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.3	32.5 =	115	Germany
 <b>8th pillar: Labour market</b> 0–100	-	<b>53.4</b> ↑	<b>106</b>	<b>Singapore</b>
<b>Flexibility</b> 0–100	-	<b>55.1</b> ↑	<b>87</b>	<b>Singapore</b>
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	22.9	60.6 ↓	104	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↑	122	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↑	87	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↑	36	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	1.8	13.6 ↑	134	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0–100 (best)	81.0	81.0 ↑	39	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↓	64	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↑	13	United States
<b>Meritocracy and incentivization</b> 0–100	-	<b>51.7</b> ↑	<b>113</b>	<b>Denmark</b>
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	108	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↑	131	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.51	38.1 ↓	97	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	17.4	86.9 ↓	71	Multiple (24)

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
 <b>9th pillar: Financial system</b> 0–100	-	<b>62.3</b> ↑	<b>62</b>	<b>Hong Kong SAR</b>
<b>Depth</b> 0–100	-	<b>37.1</b> ↑	<b>71</b>	<b>United States</b>
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	50.9	53.6 ↑	68	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	90	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.1 ↑	110	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	29.3	29.3 ↓	63	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.9	32.0 ↑	59	Multiple (17)
<b>Stability</b> 0–100	-	<b>93.7</b> ↑	<b>18</b>	<b>Finland</b>
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.8 ↑	37	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.9	97.2 ↑	29	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	2.0	99.9 ↑	99	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.1	100.0 =	71	Multiple (74)
 <b>10th pillar: Market size</b> 0–100	-	<b>42.9</b> ↓	<b>98</b>	<b>China</b>
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	47	N/Appl.	99	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	53.0	N/Appl.	53	Hong Kong SAR
 <b>11th pillar: Business dynamism</b> 0–100	-	<b>52.7</b> ↑	<b>111</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Administrative requirements</b> 0–100	-	<b>63.2</b> ↓	<b>93</b>	<b>United States</b>
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	45.1	77.5 ↓	128	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	16.5	83.9 =	90	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	32.5	35.0 ↓	83	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	75	Multiple (6)
<b>Entrepreneurial culture</b> 0–100	-	<b>42.2</b> ↑	<b>118</b>	<b>Israel</b>
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	86	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	114	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↑	128	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.3 ↑	127	Israel
 <b>12th pillar: Innovation capability</b> 0–100	-	<b>27.9</b> ↑	<b>121</b>	<b>Germany</b>
<b>Interaction and diversity</b> 0–100	-	<b>27.4</b> ↑	<b>134</b>	<b>Singapore</b>
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	125	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.1 ↑	126	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.0 ↑	133	Israel
<b>Research and development</b> 0–100	-	<b>16.4</b> ↑	<b>131</b>	<b>Japan</b>
12.05 Scientific publications score	55.7	59.8 ↑	129	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.05	0.9 ↓	103	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	4.9 ↑	100	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
<b>Commercialization</b> 0–100	-	<b>51.9</b> ↑	<b>83</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.4 ↑	113	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	762.10	71.4 ↑	56	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/>