

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 64th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ High-income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average





Selected contextual indicators

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions | 4.2 | GDP (PPP) % world GDP | 0.08 |
| GDP per capita US\$ | 15,679.0 | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 8.3 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 5.7 | | |

Social and environmental performance

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 2.6 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |
| Renewable energy consumption share % | 21.2 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 49.9 |
| Unemployment rate % | 3.9 | | |

| Index Component | Value | Score * | Rank/141 | Best Performer |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
|  1st pillar: Institutions 0–100 | - | 51.4 ↑ | 80 | Finland |
| Security 0–100 | - | 72.0 ↑ | 85 | Finland |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best) | 4.9 | 64.5 ↑ | 56 | Finland |
| 1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop. | 9.7 | 68.8 ↓ | 117 | Multiple (14) |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence) | 100.0 | 100.0 = | 33 | Multiple (25) |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best) | 4.3 | 54.6 ↑ | 72 | Finland |
| Social capital 0–100 | - | 52.9 ↓ | 55 | New Zealand |
| 1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best) | 52.9 | 52.9 ↓ | 50 | New Zealand |
| Checks and balances 0–100 | - | 39.5 ↓ | 110 | Finland |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best) | n/a | 31.1 | n/a | Multiple (2) |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best) | 2.3 | 22.2 ↓ | 129 | Finland |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best) | 3.1 | 34.6 ↑ | 92 | Finland |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst) | 29.8 | 70.2 ↑ | 64 | Norway |
| Public-sector performance 0–100 | - | 48.2 ↑ | 81 | Singapore |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best) | 3.4 | 39.5 ↑ | 81 | Singapore |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best) | 3.0 | 33.3 ↑ | 110 | Singapore |
| 1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best) | 0.72 | 71.9 = | 63 | Multiple (3) |
| Transparency 0–100 | - | 37.0 = | 81 | Denmark |
| 1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best) | 37.0 | 37.0 = | 81 | Denmark |
| Property rights 0–100 | - | 50.8 ↑ | 80 | Finland |
| 1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best) | 4.5 | 58.4 ↑ | 60 | Finland |
| 1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best) | 4.4 | 57.2 ↑ | 58 | Finland |
| 1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best) | 11.0 | 36.7 = | 96 | Multiple (5) |
| Corporate governance 0–100 | - | 57.9 ↑ | 81 | New Zealand |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best) | 5.2 | 70.7 ↑ | 39 | Finland |
| 1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best) | 5.3 | 53.0 = | 85 | Kenya |
| 1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best) | 5.0 | 50.0 = | 89 | Kazakhstan |
| Future orientation of government 0–100 | - | 53.0 | 79 | Luxembourg |
| 1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best) | 4.0 | 49.9 | 69 | Switzerland |
| 1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best) | 3.4 | 39.3 | 90 | Singapore |
| 1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best) | 3.5 | 42.2 | 75 | United States |
| 1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best) | 3.1 | 34.9 | 106 | Singapore |
| 1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best) | 52.2 | 52.2 | 50 | Italy |
| 1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best) | 55.0 | 55.0 | 58 | Germany |
| 1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29) | 25 | 86.2 | 26 | Multiple (6) |
|  2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100 | - | 69.5 ↑ | 59 | Singapore |
| Transport infrastructure 0–100 | - | 57.8 ↑ | 48 | Singapore |
| 2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best) | 71.8 | 71.8 ↑ | 83 | Multiple (3) |
| 2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best) | 4.5 | 57.8 ↑ | 51 | Singapore |
| 2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km ² | 1.0 | 2.6 ↑ | 99 | Multiple (24) |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best) | 4.8 | 63.5 ↑ | 18 | Japan |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score | 43,824.3 | 50.0 = | 68 | Multiple (8) |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best) | 5.9 | 81.8 ↑ | 9 | Singapore |
| 2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best) | 56.6 | 56.6 ↑ | 30 | Multiple (5) |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best) | 5.7 | 78.3 ↑ | 7 | Singapore |
| Utility infrastructure 0–100 | - | 81.2 ↓ | 81 | Iceland |
| 2.09 Electricity access % of population | 92.4 | 92.4 ↓ | 97 | Multiple (67) |
| 2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output | 14.5 | 89.0 ↓ | 92 | Multiple (10) |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population | 17.2 | 84.5 ↓ | 72 | Multiple (28) |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best) | 4.5 | 58.6 ↑ | 82 | Iceland |

| Index Component | Value | Score * | Rank/141 | Best Performer |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100 | - | 50.1 ↑ | 86 | Korea, Rep. |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop. | 130.1 | 100.0 = | 42 | Multiple (63) |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop. | 70.3 | N/Appl. | 77 | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop. | 10.8 | 21.7 ↓ | 74 | Switzerland |
| 3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop. | 0.5 | N/Appl. | 76 | Korea, Rep. |
| 3.05 Internet users % of adult population | 57.9 | 57.9 ↑ | 88 | Qatar |
|  4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100 | - | 90.0 ↑ | 43 | Multiple (33) |
| 4.01 Inflation % | 0.8 | 100.0 = | 1 | Multiple (88) |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best) | 80.0 | 80.0 ↑ | 43 | Multiple (34) |
|  5th pillar: Health 0–100 | - | 92.0 ↑ | 32 | Multiple (4) |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years | 69.4 | 92.0 ↑ | 31 | Multiple (4) |
|  6th pillar: Skills 0–100 | - | 58.5 ↑ | 88 | Switzerland |
| Current workforce 0–100 | - | 55.1 ↑ | 78 | Switzerland |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling years | 9.8 | 65.3 = | 64 | Germany |
| Skills of current workforce 0–100 | - | 44.8 ↑ | 107 | Switzerland |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best) | 3.8 | 46.1 ↑ | 92 | Switzerland |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best) | 3.7 | 45.6 ↓ | 98 | Switzerland |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best) | 3.8 | 46.9 ↓ | 89 | Switzerland |
| 6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best) | 3.5 | 42.0 ↓ | 117 | Finland |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best) | 3.6 | 43.6 ↑ | 118 | United States |
| Future workforce 0–100 | - | 61.8 ↑ | 90 | Denmark |
| 6.07 School life expectancy years | 12.7 | 70.6 = | 86 | Multiple (11) |
| Skills of future workforce 0–100 | - | 53.1 ↑ | 87 | Denmark |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best) | 3.1 | 34.9 ↑ | 100 | Finland |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio | 21.4 | 71.4 ↑ | 82 | Multiple (5) |
|  7th pillar: Product market 0–100 | - | 59.2 ↑ | 43 | Hong Kong SAR |
| Domestic competition 0–100 | - | 52.2 ↓ | 77 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best) | 3.3 | 39.1 ↓ | 107 | Singapore |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best) | 3.8 | 46.8 ↑ | 68 | Switzerland |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best) | 5.2 | 70.7 ↓ | 42 | Hong Kong SAR |
| Trade openness 0–100 | - | 66.3 ↑ | 18 | Singapore |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best) | 4.5 | 58.7 ↓ | 56 | Singapore |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % | 4.74 | 68.4 ↑ | 63 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best) | 6.5 | 91.3 = | 37 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best) | 2.9 | 46.7 = | 46 | Germany |
|  8th pillar: Labour market 0–100 | - | 56.3 ↓ | 92 | Singapore |
| Flexibility 0–100 | - | 53.7 ↓ | 101 | Singapore |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary | 18.1 | 70.6 ↑ | 84 | Multiple (8) |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best) | 3.2 | 36.3 ↑ | 118 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best) | 4.3 | 55.4 ↑ | 85 | Singapore |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best) | 4.6 | 59.9 ↑ | 103 | Estonia |
| 8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best) | 2.9 | 31.8 ↓ | 91 | Switzerland |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0–100 (best) | 71.0 | 71.0 ↓ | 70 | Multiple (2) |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best) | 3.5 | 42.2 ↓ | 119 | Albania |
| 8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best) | 4.8 | 62.7 ↓ | 50 | United States |
| Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100 | - | 58.8 ↑ | 88 | Denmark |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best) | 4.1 | 51.6 ↓ | 90 | Finland |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best) | 3.3 | 37.6 ↓ | 124 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers % | 0.70 | 62.7 ↑ | 73 | Multiple (4) |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate % | 20.0 | 83.3 = | 91 | Multiple (24) |

| Index Component | Value | Score * | Rank/141 | Best Performer |
|---|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  9th pillar: Financial system 0–100 | - | 67.6 ↑ | 46 | Hong Kong SAR |
| Depth 0–100 | - | 48.9 ↓ | 51 | United States |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP | 86.3 | 90.9 ↓ | 33 | Multiple (30) |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best) | 4.2 | 53.6 ↑ | 44 | Finland |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best) | 3.4 | 40.5 ↑ | 52 | United States |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP | 24.0 | 24.0 ↓ | 70 | Multiple (15) |
| 9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP | 2.1 | 35.4 ↓ | 55 | Multiple (17) |
| Stability 0–100 | - | 91.1 ↑ | 46 | Finland |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best) | 6.0 | 82.5 ↑ | 16 | Finland |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans | 3.1 | 94.8 ↓ | 55 | Multiple (3) |
| 9.08 Credit gap % | 5.7 | 90.3 ↑ | 127 | Multiple (98) |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets | 15.4 | 96.8 ↑ | 97 | Multiple (74) |
|  10th pillar: Market size 0–100 | - | 49.0 ↑ | 79 | China |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions | 95 | N/Appl. | 78 | China |
| 10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP | 42.0 | N/Appl. | 73 | Hong Kong SAR |
|  11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100 | - | 58.8 ↑ | 77 | United States |
| Administrative requirements 0–100 | - | 67.7 ↑ | 78 | United States |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita | 5.4 | 97.3 ↑ | 63 | Multiple (2) |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days | 6.0 | 94.5 = | 32 | New Zealand |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar | 27.1 | 29.2 = | 103 | Japan |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best) | 8.0 | 50.0 = | 95 | Multiple (6) |
| Entrepreneurial culture 0–100 | - | 49.8 ↑ | 75 | Israel |
| 11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best) | 4.1 | 50.9 ↑ | 67 | Israel |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best) | 4.3 | 55.5 ↑ | 74 | Denmark |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best) | 4.0 | 50.1 ↑ | 80 | Israel |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best) | 3.6 | 42.5 ↑ | 78 | Israel |
|  12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100 | - | 37.3 ↓ | 75 | Germany |
| Interaction and diversity 0–100 | - | 39.4 ↑ | 75 | Singapore |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best) | 4.7 | 62.1 ↑ | 47 | Singapore |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best) | 3.7 | 45.8 ↓ | 77 | Italy |
| 12.03 International co-inventions per million pop. | 0.24 | 6.6 ↓ | 71 | Multiple (5) |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best) | 3.6 | 43.3 ↑ | 84 | Israel |
| Research and development 0–100 | - | 21.8 ↓ | 90 | Japan |
| 12.05 Scientific publications score | 174.0 | 76.5 ↑ | 62 | Multiple (9) |
| 12.06 Patent applications per million pop. | 0.57 | 8.3 ↓ | 76 | Multiple (8) |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP | 0.1 | 2.1 ↓ | 121 | Multiple (7) |
| 12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best) | 0.00 | 0.4 ↓ | 96 | Multiple (7) |
| Commercialization 0–100 | - | 64.0 ↑ | 46 | Luxembourg |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best) | 3.8 | 46.1 ↑ | 57 | Korea, Rep. |
| 12.10 Trademark applications per million pop. | 2,032.70 | 81.9 ↓ | 38 | 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/>