

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 116th/140

Performance Overview 2019 Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ Low-income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average








Selected contextual indicators

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions | 51.0 | GDP (PPP) % world GDP | 0.13 |
| GDP per capita US\$ | 1,133.5 | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.3 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 5.7 | | |

Social and environmental performance

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 1.5 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |
| Renewable energy consumption share % | 85.7 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 37.8 |
| Unemployment rate % | 1.9 | | |

| Index Component | Value | Score * | Rank/141 | Best Performer |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
|  1st pillar: Institutions 0–100 | - | 48.3 ↓ | 97 | Finland |
| Security 0–100 | - | 71.9 ↓ | 86 | Finland |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best) | 4.4 | 56.2 ↓ | 87 | Finland |
| 1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop. | 6.2 | 80.7 ↑ | 100 | Multiple (14) |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence) | 99.1 | 99.1 = | 91 | Multiple (25) |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best) | 4.1 | 51.6 ↓ | 82 | Finland |
| Social capital 0–100 | - | 45.7 ↓ | 109 | New Zealand |
| 1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best) | 45.7 | 45.7 ↓ | 101 | New Zealand |
| Checks and balances 0–100 | - | 40.0 ↓ | 108 | Finland |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best) | 10 | 10.0 | 86 | Multiple (2) |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best) | 3.7 | 45.5 ↑ | 75 | Finland |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best) | 3.5 | 40.9 ↑ | 64 | Finland |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst) | 36.3 | 63.7 ↓ | 96 | Norway |
| Public-sector performance 0–100 | - | 53.5 ↑ | 57 | Singapore |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best) | 3.8 | 46.1 ↑ | 48 | Singapore |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best) | 4.1 | 52.4 ↑ | 49 | Singapore |
| 1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best) | 0.62 | 61.8 = | 89 | Multiple (3) |
| Transparency 0–100 | - | 36.0 = | 85 | Denmark |
| 1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best) | 36.0 | 36.0 = | 85 | Denmark |
| Property rights 0–100 | - | 43.3 ↑ | 105 | Finland |
| 1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best) | 4.2 | 53.2 ↑ | 80 | Finland |
| 1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best) | 4.1 | 51.7 ↑ | 73 | Finland |
| 1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best) | 7.5 | 25.0 = | 118 | Multiple (5) |
| Corporate governance 0–100 | - | 47.7 ↑ | 108 | New Zealand |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best) | 4.2 | 53.1 ↑ | 105 | Finland |
| 1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best) | 5.3 | 53.0 = | 85 | Kenya |
| 1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best) | 3.7 | 37.0 = | 112 | Kazakhstan |
| Future orientation of government 0–100 | - | 48.5 | 96 | Luxembourg |
| 1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best) | 4.1 | 50.9 | 62 | Switzerland |
| 1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best) | 4.2 | 54.1 | 38 | Singapore |
| 1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best) | 3.8 | 46.0 | 55 | United States |
| 1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best) | 4.4 | 56.9 | 40 | Singapore |
| 1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best) | 13.9 | 13.9 | 103 | Italy |
| 1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best) | 41.9 | 41.9 | 82 | Germany |
| 1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29) | 23 | 79.3 | 56 | Multiple (6) |
|  2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100 | - | 44.9 ↓ | 121 | Singapore |
| Transport infrastructure 0–100 | - | 39.7 ↑ | 110 | Singapore |
| 2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best) | 70.0 | 70.0 ↑ | 86 | Multiple (3) |
| 2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best) | 4.1 | 51.7 ↑ | 65 | Singapore |
| 2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km ² | 3.0 | 7.6 ↓ | 83 | Multiple (24) |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best) | 3.2 | 37.1 ↑ | 60 | Japan |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score | 12,683.1 | 34.5 = | 90 | Multiple (8) |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best) | 4.1 | 51.1 ↑ | 98 | Singapore |
| 2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best) | 13.2 | 13.2 ↑ | 76 | Multiple (5) |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best) | 4.1 | 51.9 ↑ | 71 | Singapore |
| Utility infrastructure 0–100 | - | 50.2 ↓ | 122 | Iceland |
| 2.09 Electricity access % of population | 32.8 | 32.8 ↑ | 128 | Multiple (67) |
| 2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output | 15.8 | 87.7 ↑ | 101 | Multiple (10) |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population | 63.2 | 37.6 ↓ | 116 | Multiple (28) |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best) | 3.6 | 42.6 ↑ | 117 | Iceland |

| Index Component | Value | Score * | Rank/141 | Best Performer |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100 | - | 23.7 ↑ | 133 | Korea, Rep. |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop. | 77.2 | 64.4 ↑ | 125 | Multiple (63) |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop. | 9.1 | N/Appl. | 139 | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop. | 1.5 | 3.1 ↓ | 107 | Switzerland |
| 3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop. | 0.2 | N/Appl. | 89 | Korea, Rep. |
| 3.05 Internet users % of adult population | 25.0 | 25.0 ↑ | 118 | Qatar |
|  4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100 | - | 74.3 ↑ | 86 | Multiple (33) |
| 4.01 Inflation % | 4.4 | 98.8 ↑ | 102 | Multiple (88) |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best) | 49.7 | 49.7 ↑ | 94 | Multiple (34) |
|  5th pillar: Health 0–100 | - | 57.0 ↑ | 114 | Multiple (4) |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years | 58.2 | 57.0 ↑ | 113 | Multiple (4) |
|  6th pillar: Skills 0–100 | - | 40.7 ↓ | 126 | Switzerland |
| Current workforce 0–100 | - | 47.9 ↑ | 101 | Switzerland |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling years | 6.8 | 45.3 = | 107 | Germany |
| Skills of current workforce 0–100 | - | 50.5 ↑ | 77 | Switzerland |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best) | 3.8 | 46.5 ↑ | 90 | Switzerland |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best) | 4.2 | 52.8 ↑ | 71 | Switzerland |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best) | 4.0 | 50.7 ↑ | 75 | Switzerland |
| 6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best) | 3.9 | 47.8 ↑ | 90 | Finland |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best) | 4.3 | 54.9 ↑ | 61 | United States |
| Future workforce 0–100 | - | 33.5 ↓ | 139 | Denmark |
| 6.07 School life expectancy years | 7.7 | 42.9 ↓ | 123 | Multiple (11) |
| Skills of future workforce 0–100 | - | 24.1 ↓ | 133 | Denmark |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best) | 3.5 | 41.1 ↑ | 69 | Finland |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio | 47.2 | 7.1 ↓ | 132 | Multiple (5) |
|  7th pillar: Product market 0–100 | - | 49.7 ↓ | 107 | Hong Kong SAR |
| Domestic competition 0–100 | - | 47.1 ↑ | 102 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best) | 3.5 | 42.0 ↑ | 93 | Singapore |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best) | 3.5 | 42.0 ↓ | 96 | Switzerland |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best) | 4.4 | 57.2 ↑ | 114 | Hong Kong SAR |
| Trade openness 0–100 | - | 52.3 ↓ | 106 | Singapore |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best) | 4.0 | 50.3 ↑ | 113 | Singapore |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % | 10.91 | 27.3 ↑ | 121 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best) | 6.2 | 87.4 ↑ | 54 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best) | 2.8 | 44.4 = | 53 | Germany |
|  8th pillar: Labour market 0–100 | - | 57.0 ↑ | 86 | Singapore |
| Flexibility 0–100 | - | 57.2 ↑ | 74 | Singapore |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary | 9.3 | 89.0 ↑ | 25 | Multiple (8) |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best) | 3.9 | 48.2 ↑ | 68 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best) | 4.4 | 55.9 ↑ | 77 | Singapore |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best) | 4.6 | 59.5 ↑ | 104 | Estonia |
| 8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best) | 3.4 | 40.3 ↑ | 69 | 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) | 3.3 | 38.2 ↓ | 130 | Albania |
| 8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best) | 4.3 | 55.4 ↑ | 88 | United States |
| Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100 | - | 56.9 ↑ | 95 | Denmark |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best) | 4.5 | 57.7 ↑ | 60 | Finland |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best) | 3.7 | 45.2 ↑ | 87 | Hong Kong SAR |
| 8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers % | 0.50 | 37.8 ↑ | 99 | Multiple (4) |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate % | 17.5 | 86.8 ↑ | 73 | Multiple (24) |

| Index Component | Value | Score * | Rank/141 | Best Performer |
|---|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  9th pillar: Financial system 0–100 | - | 49.3 ↑ | 114 | Hong Kong SAR |
| Depth 0–100 | - | 23.3 ↑ | 117 | United States |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP | 14.8 | 15.5 ↑ | 127 | Multiple (30) |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best) | 3.9 | 48.2 ↑ | 72 | Finland |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best) | 3.1 | 34.4 ↑ | 76 | United States |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP | 9.0 | 9.0 ↑ | 96 | Multiple (15) |
| 9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP | 0.6 | 9.5 ↓ | 117 | Multiple (17) |
| Stability 0–100 | - | 81.8 ↓ | 110 | Finland |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best) | 4.0 | 49.7 ↑ | 111 | Finland |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans | 11.5 | 77.7 ↓ | 117 | Multiple (3) |
| 9.08 Credit gap % | -0.9 | 100.0 = | 1 | Multiple (98) |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets | 19.3 | 100.0 = | 40 | Multiple (74) |
|  10th pillar: Market size 0–100 | - | 52.2 ↑ | 73 | China |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions | 156 | N/Appl. | 71 | China |
| 10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP | 18.6 | N/Appl. | 134 | Hong Kong SAR |
|  11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100 | - | 53.3 ↑ | 107 | United States |
| Administrative requirements 0–100 | - | 55.4 ↓ | 121 | United States |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita | 58.7 | 70.6 ↓ | 133 | Multiple (2) |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days | 27.5 | 72.9 ↑ | 115 | New Zealand |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar | 20.3 | 21.9 ↓ | 115 | Japan |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best) | 9.0 | 56.3 = | 75 | Multiple (6) |
| Entrepreneurial culture 0–100 | - | 51.3 ↑ | 60 | Israel |
| 11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best) | 4.0 | 49.8 ↑ | 72 | Israel |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best) | 4.2 | 53.8 ↑ | 79 | Denmark |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best) | 4.3 | 54.6 ↑ | 51 | Israel |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best) | 3.8 | 47.0 ↑ | 55 | Israel |
|  12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100 | - | 27.7 ↑ | 123 | Germany |
| Interaction and diversity 0–100 | - | 36.9 ↑ | 86 | Singapore |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best) | 4.0 | 50.2 ↑ | 109 | Singapore |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best) | 4.0 | 49.4 ↑ | 53 | Italy |
| 12.03 International co-inventions per million pop. | 0.00 | 0.1 ↑ | 121 | Multiple (5) |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best) | 3.9 | 48.1 ↑ | 54 | Israel |
| Research and development 0–100 | - | 23.3 ↑ | 81 | Japan |
| 12.05 Scientific publications score | 147.3 | 74.0 ↑ | 77 | Multiple (9) |
| 12.06 Patent applications per million pop. | 0.00 | 0.1 ↑ | 128 | Multiple (8) |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP | 0.5 | 17.6 ↑ | 61 | Multiple (7) |
| 12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best) | 0.01 | 1.6 ↓ | 80 | Multiple (7) |
| Commercialization 0–100 | - | 17.9 ↑ | 137 | Luxembourg |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best) | 3.1 | 35.7 ↑ | 103 | Korea, Rep. |
| 12.10 Trademark applications per million pop. | 0.00 | 0.0 | 126 | 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/>