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# IMD WORLD

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# COMPETITIVENESS

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# YEARBOOK

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## 2019



IMD WORLD  
COMPETITIVENESS  
CENTER

June 2019

**IMD WORLD COMPETITIVENESS YEARBOOK 2019**

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# Preface

This year, the *IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook* is launched at a decisive moment. In the current highly interconnected and rapidly changing international system, economies are affected by issues ranging from reservations over globalization to skepticism over automation, from the challenge of sustainability to that of implementation. In the medium-term, changes in the international political landscape and tensions in global trade have had a strong impact on the world's economies. These trends have led to high levels of uncertainty in global markets that ultimately affect the competitiveness of countries.

In the *IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2019* we continue our mission to advance the understanding and knowledge of competitiveness. Competitiveness is a comprehensive and holistic concept. It evaluates the extent to which a country fosters an environment where enterprises can achieve sustainable growth, generate jobs and, ultimately, increase welfare for its citizens.

How do economies react to the current uncertain times? After perusing the profiles of the 63 economies we study, one realizes that there is not just one path towards advancing competitiveness. Highly competitive economies share an above the average performance across all competitiveness factors. However, their competitiveness portfolio varies: one economy at a given time may pursue a tangible and intangible infrastructure competitiveness strategy, while another may focus on governmental efficiency like business legislation or inclusive institutions. In other words, a 'one-size-fits-all' recipe to improve competitiveness simply does not exist.

A unifying theme, however, for the competitive economies is the quality of institutions. A strong institutional framework provides the stability for business to invest and innovate, ensuring a higher quality of life for citizens. This is the main topic we explore in the opening essay of this edition.

As always, we are grateful for the assistance we experienced from many stakeholders. Our *Partner Institutes* carefully and meticulously collected the necessary data. Our *Panel of Experts*, as well as many members of the *IMD Alumni* community from the countries included in this volume, continued to support us in many steps of the process. Last, but not least, the IMD community, faculty and staff, generously contributed with feedback, insights and encouragement in many parts of the project. We are indebted and thankful.



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# The IMD World Competitiveness Center

*For thirty years, the IMD World Competitiveness Center has pioneered research on how countries and companies compete to lay the foundations for sustainable value creation. The competitiveness of nations is probably one of the most significant developments in modern management and IMD is committed to leading the field. The World Competitiveness Center conducts its mission in cooperation with a network of 56 Partner Institutes worldwide to provide the government, business and academic communities with the following services:*

- Competitiveness Special Reports
- Competitiveness Prognostic Reports
- Workshops/Mega Dives on competitiveness
- IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook
- IMD World Digital Competitiveness Ranking
- IMD World Talent Ranking

The IMD World Competitiveness Center team:

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We also have the privilege of collaborating with a unique network of Partner Institutes, and other organizations, which guarantees the relevance of the data gathered.

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We would like to express our deep appreciation for the contribution of our Partner Institutes, enabling an extensive coverage of competitiveness in their home countries. The following Institutes and people supplied data from national sources and helped distribute the survey questionnaires:

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# User Guide

How to use the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook and its rankings?

The first section paints a **global picture** by providing overall rankings and their evolution over a five year time scale. The main elements of this section include:

- The IMD World Competitiveness Ranking
- Selected breakdowns of the IMD World Competitiveness Ranking
- Competitiveness Factors
  - Competitiveness Factor Rankings
  - Evolution of the Overall Ranking and Competitiveness Factors
  - Sub-factor Rankings

The second section contains the **Competitiveness Country Profiles**. Each four page profile analyses the performance of one of the 63 economies that are included in the Yearbook.

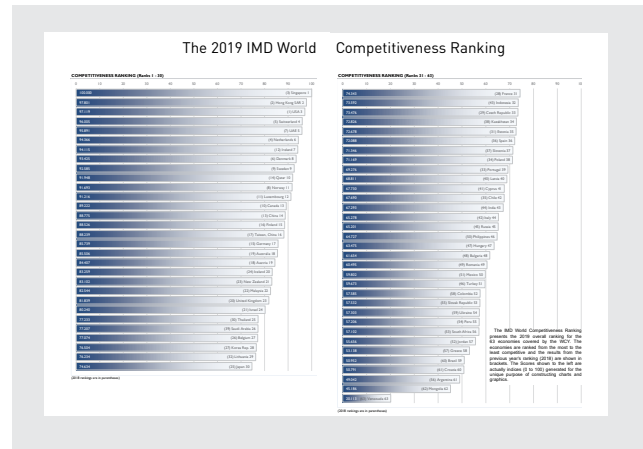
Finally there are the **Statistical Tables** – the individual criteria that are used to build the rankings.

These sections can be used in a number of ways to analyse competitiveness.

## Overall and Breakdown Rankings

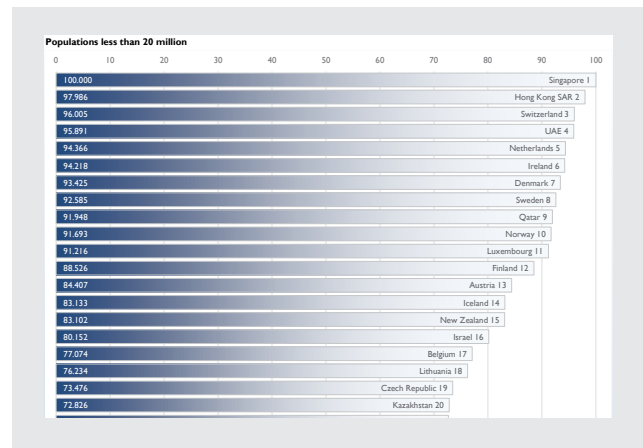
### The IMD World Competitiveness Ranking

The IMD World Competitiveness Ranking presents the 2019 overall rankings for the 63 economies covered by the WCY. The ranking is calculated on the basis of the 235 ranked criteria included in the Yearbook: 143 Hard and 92 Survey data. The countries are ranked from the most to the least competitive and the results from the previous year's Ranking (2018) are shown in brackets. The index value or "score" is also indicated for each country.



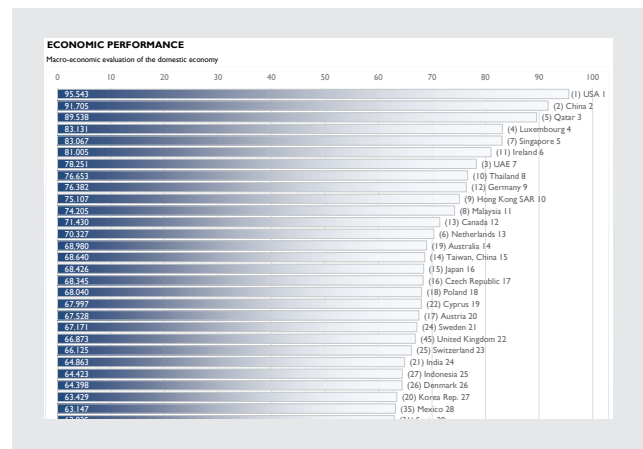
### Selected breakdowns of the IMD World Competitiveness Ranking

In addition to global rankings, other rankings are provided to show comparisons based on different perspectives. These rankings include countries split by population size (populations above and below 20 million), by GDP per capita to reflect different peer groups (above and below \$20,000) and three regional rankings drawn from different geographical areas (Europe-Middle East-Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas).



### Competitiveness Factor Rankings

The global rankings for each of the Competitiveness Factors are then shown as individual ranking tables. Again, the economies are ranked from the most to the least competitive and the previous year's rankings (2018) are shown in brackets. Similar to the Overall Ranking, the index values or "scores" are indicated for each Factor. However, there is only one economy that has a score of 100 and one economy with a score of 0 across all four Factors.



We view the rankings as a tool for managers or policy makers to use when they analyze the above questions. Obviously, each company must take into consideration the logic of its own economic sector, economic forecasts and its own traditions as well as governments should consider the national identity and value system of their economy.

## Competitiveness Country Profiles

This page shows the economy's overall performance over time, key economic statistics and challenges in 2019. The following indicators are presented:

**Overall Performance:** The evolution of the overall ranking from 2015 to 2019.

**Challenges in 2019:** Five Competitiveness Challenges that the economy faces in 2019 provided by our Partner Institutes, when available.

**Basic Facts:** Statistics of the economy.

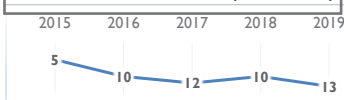
**Competitiveness Landscape:** Highlights the strongest and weakest sub-factors overall. Sub-factors indicate categories of competitiveness that are comprised in the four Factors: Economic Performance, Government Efficiency, Business Efficiency and Infrastructure. Each factor is divided into 5 sub-factors. Overall, there are 20 sub-factors included in each economy's Competitiveness Landscape and the economy's ranking position is shown for each sub-factor. This Landscape can thus help identify an economy's overall strengths and weaknesses.

**Peer Groups Rankings:** Based on geographical region and population size.

## COMPETITIVENESS TRENDS - OVERALL

## CANADA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)

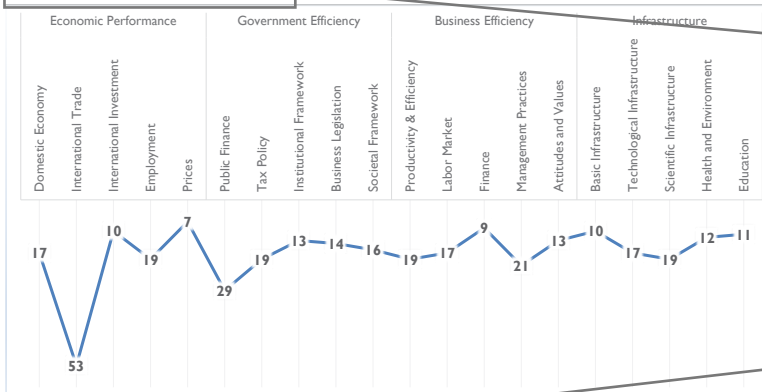


## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Minimal capacity of educational systems to react to the rapidly-changing needs of high-growth sectors like technology.
- Shortage of highly-skilled digital talent available to meet industry demand in high-growth sectors like technology.
- Shortage of favorable incentives to draw high-quality foreign direct investment and increase competition.
- Minimal capacity for startups to become scaleups and reach new markets.
- Insufficient levels of digitization among small businesses.

Provided by:  
Information and Communications Technology Council (ICTC)

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

## THE AMERICAS (9 countries)



## POPULATIONS &gt; 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## Overall Ranking

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Argentina	58	55	58	56	61
Australia	48	47	47	49	48
Austria	26	24	25	26	19
Belgium	31	33	33	36	27
Brazil	55	57	61	60	59
Canada	5	10	12	10	13
China	35	34	35	35	42
Colombia	51	51	54	52	56
Czechia	19	17	17	17	17
Denmark	7	7	7	7	8
Egypt	3	3	3	3	3
France	20	20	21	20	18
Germany	10	12	13	12	12
Greece	53	52	53	53	52
Hong Kong	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	46	46	47	47	47
India	46	41	45	45	43
Indonesia	47	48	47	47	47
Israel	34	34	34	34	34
Italy	37	37	37	37	37
Japan	23	23	23	23	23
Korea	11	11	11	11	11
Luxembourg	4	4	4	4	4
Malaysia	39	39	39	39	39
Malta	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	13	13	13	13	13
New Zealand	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	2	2	2	2	2

## Sub-Factor Rankings

Country	Economic Performance	Government Efficiency	Business Efficiency
Argentina	58	55	58
Australia	48	47	47
Austria	26	24	25
Belgium	31	33	33
Brazil	55	57	61
Canada	5	10	12
China	35	34	35
Colombia	51	51	54
Czechia	19	17	17
Denmark	7	7	7
Egypt	3	3	3
France	20	20	21
Germany	10	12	13
Greece	53	52	53
Hong Kong	1	1	1
Hungary	46	46	47
India	46	41	45
Indonesia	47	48	47
Israel	34	34	34
Italy	37	37	37
Japan	23	23	23
Korea	11	11	11
Luxembourg	4	4	4
Malaysia	39	39	39
Malta	1	1	1
Netherlands	13	13	13
New Zealand	1	1	1
Norway	2	2	2

## Breakdown Rankings

The 2019 IMD World Competitiveness Rankings:  
Selected Breakdowns

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
USA 1	1	1	1	1	1
China 2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany 3	3	3	3	3	3
France 4	4	4	4	4	4
UK 5	5	5	5	5	5
Canada 6	6	6	6	6	6
Japan 7	7	7	7	7	7
South Korea 8	8	8	8	8	8
Sweden 9	9	9	9	9	9
Spain 10	10	10	10	10	10
Italy 11	11	11	11	11	11
Portugal 12	12	12	12	12	12
Belgium 13	13	13	13	13	13
Switzerland 14	14	14	14	14	14
Australia 15	15	15	15	15	15
Denmark 16	16	16	16	16	16
Netherlands 17	17	17	17	17	17
Finland 18	18	18	18	18	18
South Africa 19	19	19	19	19	19
India 20	20	20	20	20	20

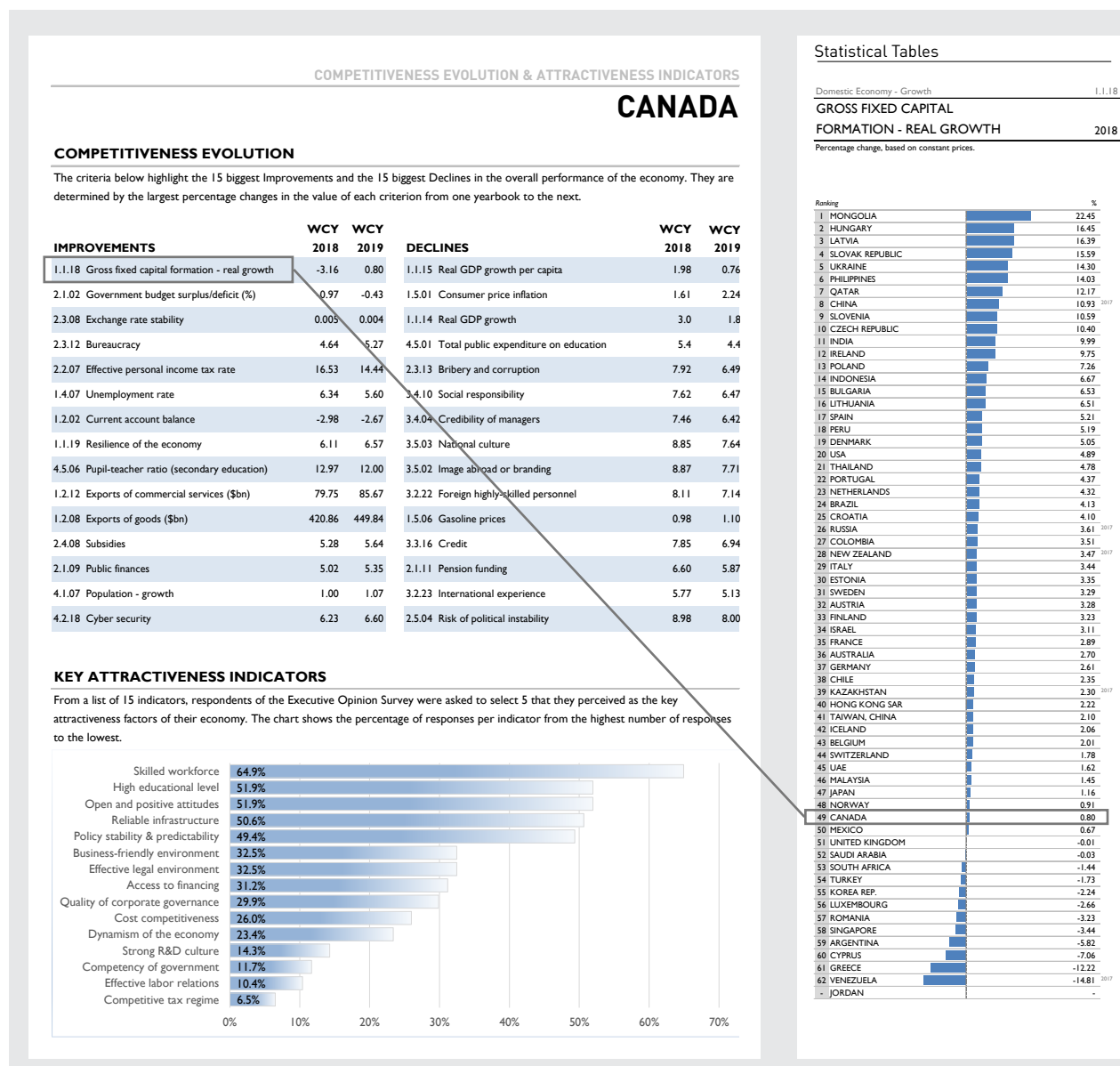
**Competitiveness Evolution:** shows the economy's evolution from 2018 to 2019 by indicating the 15 greatest improvements and 15 biggest declines in the overall performance of the economy. These are determined by selecting the greatest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from the previous year. These criteria are not to be confused with the strongest or weakest criteria of the economy, which can be found on the last page. An economy can have improved one of its weakest criteria or suffered a decline in one of its strongest.

It is also important to recall that an economy's ranking position may not necessarily improve or decline as a consequence of its own evolution since it is always relative to the performance of the other economies. Therefore, an improvement may not be reflected by a higher ranking position if other economies have performed better for the criterion in question. The same can be said for any declines in performance – the economy's ranking position relative to

the others may or may not fall, depending on how the other economies have performed.

It should also be noted that certain criteria have been excluded from the selection: those for which the economy has no control or which may have only a very limited impact on competitiveness. For example, we do not consider the amount of arable land to be controllable. For more details, please refer to the section Methodology – Excluded criteria.

**Key Attractiveness Indicators:** summarizes the indicators that business executives perceive as the most important features that make their economy attractive. The data is drawn from the 2019 Executive Opinion Survey and respondents were asked to select 5 key attractiveness indicators from a selection of 15. The response rates indicate these preferences; however, the respondents were not asked to prioritize their choices.



This page shows the economy's performance over time for each of the four Competitiveness Factors (Economic Performance, Government Efficiency, Business Efficiency and Infrastructure) from 2015 to 2019 and the twenty sub-factor rankings for 2018 and 2019.

# COMPETITIVENESS TRENDS - FACTOR BREAKDOWN

## CANADA

### ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :		2018	2019
Domestic Economy		18	17
International Trade		53	53
International Investment		9	10
Employment		22	19
Prices		12	7

### GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :		2018	2019
Public Finance		30	29
Tax Policy		18	19
Institutional Framework		13	13
Business Legislation		8	14
Societal Framework		10	16

### BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :		2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency		16	19
Labor Market		7	17
Finance		9	9
Management Practices		6	21
Attitudes and Values		5	13

### INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :		2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure		5	10
Technological Infrastructure		15	17
Scientific Infrastructure		15	19
Health and Environment		11	12
Education		4	11

### Factor Rankings

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	10	14	16	13	12
Economic Performance	10	14	16	13	12
Government Efficiency	8	10	13	9	14
Business Efficiency	3	12	11	7	16
Infrastructure	6	9	10	7	12

### Sub-factor Rankings

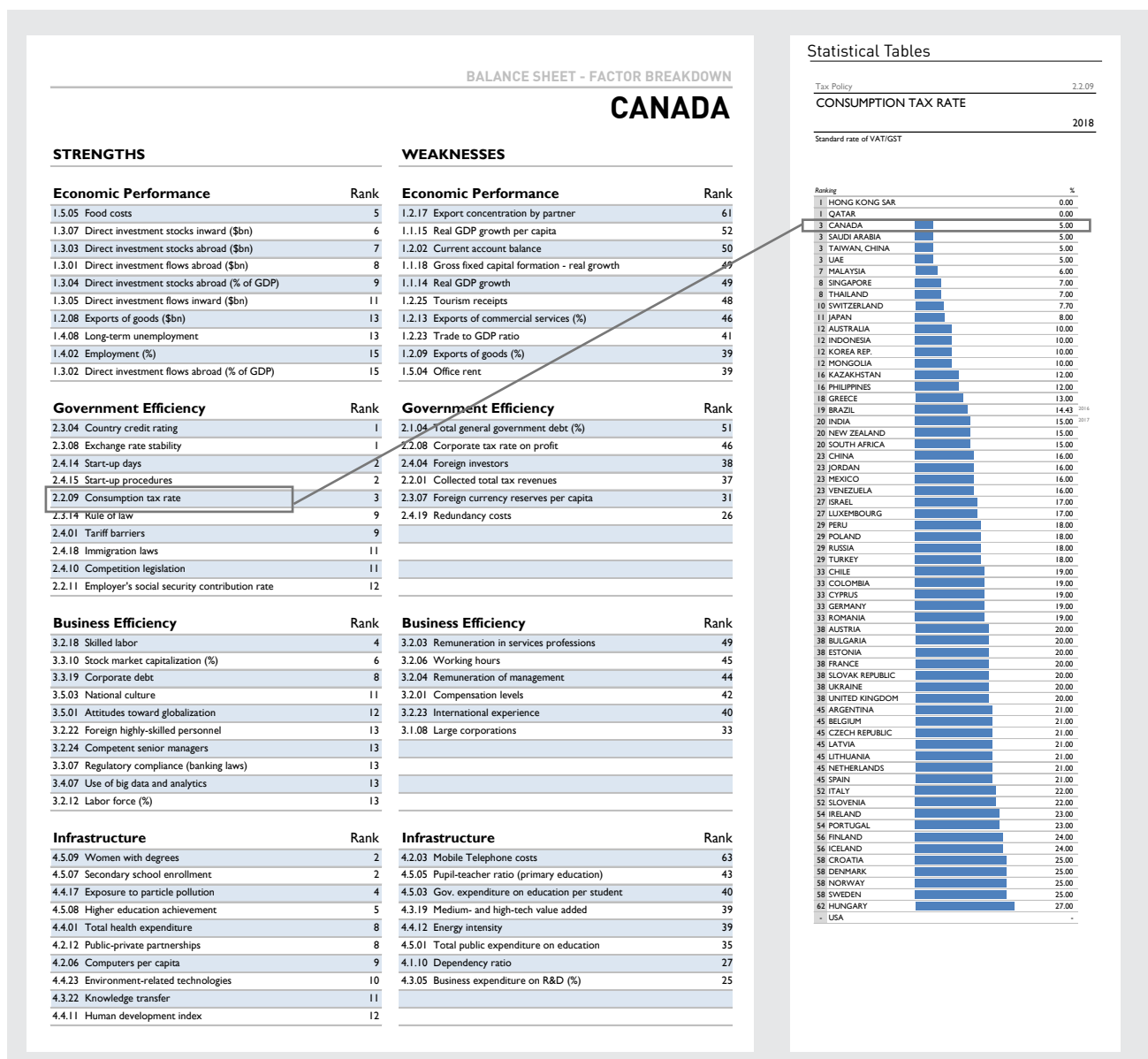
	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	18	17
International Trade	53	53
International Investment	9	10
Employment	22	19
Prices	12	7
Public Finance	30	29
Tax Policy	18	19
Institutional Framework	13	13
Business Legislation	8	14
Societal Framework	10	16

This page highlights the economy's strongest and weakest criteria within each Factor, which are shown in the form of a "balance sheet". Each balance sheet identifies the criteria in which the economy ranks best (strengths) and the criteria in which its performance is the worst (weaknesses). The selection of indicators is determined by the standard deviation values (STD) of the criteria and are broken down into the four different Competitiveness Factors. In other words, the criteria selected represent the highest STD values and the lowest STD values per Factor and can thus be considered the competitive advantages and disadvantages of the economy.

The full description of the criteria can be found in the statistical tables according to the reference number.

It is important to note that what constitutes a strength or weakness is relative to each economy's circumstances or development.

Once again, certain criteria have been excluded from the selection: those for which the economy has no control or which may have only a very limited impact on competitiveness. For more details, please refer to the section Methodology – Excluded criteria.





## Statistical Tables

This section presents the data for all criteria and economies that are included in the IMD World Competitiveness Ranking. The economies are ranked on a global basis from the most to the least competitive. A low ranking number indicates a strong competitive position and vice-versa. However, with some criteria the inverse may be true; where the lowest value is the most competitive, for example, Government Debt. In these cases, an inverse ranking is used.

Economies are ranked by individual criterion and all criteria are grouped by Competitiveness Factor. The statistical tables present **Hard data (A)** drawn from international, national and regional organizations. Collaboration with 56 Partner Institutes worldwide helps us gather complete, up-to-date and reliable statistics.

When statistical data is not available or is too out-dated to be relevant for a particular economy, the name appears at the bottom of the statistical table and a dash is shown. When the data is older than the reference year, the year of the data is shown next to the criterion value.

The tables also consist of **Survey responses (B)** from our annual Executive Opinion Survey. Additional information is provided as background data.

The Survey icon indicates that the data is drawn from our Executive Opinion Survey.




All background data are shown by the Background icon at the top of the table.




Only Hard data and Survey responses are used in the consolidation to determine the rankings. Background data is not included but provided for information only. The statistical tables which display a "Ranking" column indicate that the criterion is used when consolidating the data for the Overall Scoreboard. The ranking shows the economy's performance in that particular criterion. When data is not available or is too old to be relevant, a dash is shown.

### Hard data (A)

Public Finance		2.1.01
<b>GOVERNMENT BUDGET</b>		
<b>SURPLUS/DEFICIT (\$BN)</b>		2018
US\$ billions		
		
Ranking		US\$ billions
1	GERMANY	68.48
2	RUSSIA	46.00
3	KOREA REP.	44.60
4	NORWAY	31.35
5	NETHERLANDS	13.39
6	HONG KONG SAR	8.67
7	SWEDEN	4.97
8	GREECE	2.35
9	SWITZERLAND	2.32
10	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.18
11	DENMARK	1.80
12	LUXEMBOURG	1.67
13	SINGAPORE	1.57
14	BULGARIA	1.30
15	NEW ZEALAND	0.71
16	AUSTRIA	0.50
17	SLOVENIA	0.40
18	LITHUANIA	0.35
19	ICELAND	0.28
20	QATAR	0.08
21	IRELAND	0.05
22	ESTONIA	-0.17
23	CANADA	-0.22

### Survey Responses (B)

Business Legislation - Competition and Regulations		2.4.13
<b>CREATION OF FIRMS</b>		
		2019
Creation of firms is		
hindered by legislation		supported by legislation
		
Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.79
2	DENMARK	8.60
3	ESTONIA	8.58
4	SWEDEN	8.49
5	NETHERLANDS	8.48
6	UAE	8.38
7	IRELAND	8.29
8	HONG KONG SAR	8.26
9	FINLAND	8.24
10	USA	7.98
11	SWITZERLAND	7.90
12	KAZAKHSTAN	7.89
13	SAUDI ARABIA	7.86
14	LUXEMBOURG	7.84
15	PORTUGAL	7.80
16	AUSTRALIA	7.71
17	NORWAY	7.70
18	ICELAND	7.52
19	NEW ZEALAND	7.45
20	QATAR	7.41
21	UNITED KINGDOM	7.35
22	MALAYSIA	7.28
23	CANADA	7.27
24	CHILE	7.19
25	LITHUANIA	7.06
26	LATVIA	6.96

# Institutions, Social Openness and Competitiveness Trends in 2019

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## Introduction

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The current international system is characterized by the rise of inward-looking governments, scepticism about globalization with its concurrent trend towards the closing of borders, and a growing spectre of war, trade or otherwise. Such context generates high levels of political and economic uncertainty in global markets, which greatly affects competitiveness under multiple aspects. Indeed, competitiveness is a holistic concept that assesses the capacity of a country to build a context conducive sustainable long-term value creation. This implies that economic, social and cultural dimensions contribute to increasing the prosperity of the country and the wellbeing of people.

Countries have differed in their reaction to the current environment, as highlighted in the 2019 competitiveness trends. More specifically, the different responses to the current global trends explain most of the adjustments particularly at the top of the current competitiveness ranking. Despite a somewhat sluggish performance in North America and Western Europe, they, together with Eastern Asia, mostly populate the top half of the competitiveness ranking. In this context, the data show that there are two interrelated aspects essential for long term value creation.

First, institutions play a fundamental role in smoothing the impact of political and economic uncertainty. Institutions improve stability and therefore affect investments and

innovation. Economies with high quality institutions, tend to exhibit higher private investment rates and growth (Gwartney et al, 2006). Moreover, an economy with a stable political system would more likely develop policies that ensure the protection of property rights and contract enforcement.

Second, societal factors function as complement to the quality of institutions in the process of value creation. For instance, social capital, understood as social networks in which actors share norms and values (see OECD, 2001), contribute to value creation and economic growth in general by fomenting trust in institutions (see Beugelsdijk and van Schaik, 2005; Forte et al., 2015; Putnam, 1993). In addition, we will show that the level of openness in society facilitates innovation and policies which greatly add to the competitiveness of a country. For example, a society with positive attitudes toward overseas staff would adapt to flexible immigration policies which in turn contribute to the development of a strong and sustainable talent pool which is a key contributor to long term value creation.

In the following sections, we review the 2019 competitiveness trends at the country and sub-regional levels. We then explore the essential role that institutions and social factors play in driving competitiveness.

## The top 5 economies

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Singapore rises to 1<sup>st</sup> place (from 3<sup>rd</sup>) this year with improvements in the economic performance, business efficiency, and infrastructure factors. Such improvements result mainly from advances in several sub-factor such as international trade (1<sup>st</sup>) and investment (5<sup>th</sup>), societal framework (9<sup>th</sup> up from 17<sup>th</sup>), productivity and efficiency (9<sup>th</sup> up from 15<sup>th</sup>), and attitudes and values (4<sup>th</sup>).

Hong Kong remains in 2<sup>nd</sup> place. Its strengths at the factor level are in government (1<sup>st</sup>) and business (2<sup>nd</sup>) efficiency. Hong Kong performance in international trade

(4<sup>th</sup>) and investment (4<sup>th</sup>), productivity and efficiency (8<sup>th</sup>), management practices (3<sup>rd</sup>), attitudes and values (3<sup>rd</sup>), and basic infrastructure (3<sup>rd</sup>) enables it to remain in the top 3 of the ranking.

The USA moves down to 3<sup>rd</sup> place (from 1<sup>st</sup>) but remains strong in the economic performance (1<sup>st</sup>) and infrastructure (1<sup>st</sup>) factors. At the sub-factor level, it experiences declines in international trade (14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>), business legislation (14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>), management practices (11<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>) and attitudes and values (27<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>). Nevertheless, the USA remains strong

in the domestic economy (2<sup>nd</sup>), international investment (1<sup>st</sup>), technological (6<sup>th</sup>) and scientific infrastructure (1<sup>st</sup>).

Switzerland moves up to 4<sup>th</sup> (from 5<sup>th</sup>) on a strong performance in the government (4<sup>th</sup>) and business (9<sup>th</sup>) efficiency, and infrastructure (2<sup>nd</sup>) factors. Switzerland experiences a robust performance in its domestic economy (6<sup>th</sup>), institutional framework (1<sup>st</sup>), finance (3<sup>rd</sup>), scientific infrastructure (4<sup>th</sup>), and health and environment (1<sup>st</sup>) sub-factors.

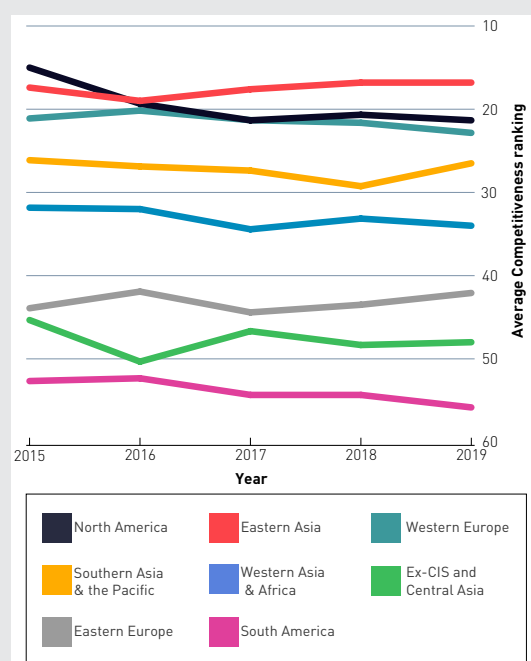
The UAE completes the top five (up from 7<sup>th</sup>) with strong performances in the government (2<sup>nd</sup>) and business (1<sup>st</sup>) factors. At the sub-factor level, the UAE remains top in several aspects including international trade (2<sup>nd</sup>), public finance (3<sup>rd</sup>), productivity and efficiency (2<sup>nd</sup>), labor market (2<sup>nd</sup>) and management practices (1<sup>st</sup>).

## Sub-regional competitiveness trends: Overall Ranking

Overall, Eastern Asia tops the sub-regional rankings, steadily increasing since 2016 from an average ranking position of about 20<sup>th</sup> to about 17<sup>th</sup> in 2018 and remaining somewhat stable in 2019. North America experienced a decline from an average position of about 10<sup>th</sup> in 2015 to 22<sup>nd</sup> in 2017 slightly increasing in 2018 but showing a decline back to a 22<sup>nd</sup> position in 2019. Western Europe remained stable (at about an average position of 21<sup>st</sup>) between 2017 and 2018, it has declined to about 23<sup>rd</sup> in 2019. The Southern Asia and the Pacific sub-region saw a decline in the 2017-2018 period but has increased from an average position of 29<sup>th</sup> in 2018 to about 25<sup>th</sup> in 2019. Western Asia and Africa experience the opposite trend increasing its average ranking (from about 34<sup>th</sup> to 33<sup>rd</sup>) from 2017 to 2018 and declining back to 34<sup>th</sup> in 2019. While Eastern Europe has steadily increased from 45<sup>th</sup> average position in 2017 to about 42<sup>nd</sup> in 2019, Ex-Cis and Central Asia economies declined from about 46<sup>th</sup> to 48<sup>th</sup> during the same period. The South American sub-region has steadily declined from 52<sup>nd</sup> in 2016 to an average ranking of 56<sup>th</sup> in 2019.

**Figure 1** presents the 2019 sub-regional competitiveness trends and details about sub-regions are in **Appendix**.

**Figure 1.** Sub-regional overall competitiveness ranking trends, 2019



Source: IMD World Competitiveness Center (2019)

## Sub-regional competitiveness trends: Sub-factor level

**Table 1** presents the sub-regional competitiveness average ranking positions at the sub-factor level organized by competitiveness factors. The highest ranking position in each sub-factor is denoted by the darkest green and the lowest position by lightest green.

Within the economic performance factor, Eastern Asia leads in the domestic economy sub-factor followed by Southern Asia and the Pacific, and North America. Eastern Europe tops the international trade sub-factor and Western Europe comes second. North America leads in the international investment and employment followed in both sub-factors by Eastern Asia. The prices sub-factor is led by Eastern Europe.

In government efficiency, the Southern Asia and the Pacific sub-region ranks at the top in public finance and tax policy with Eastern Asia in second in finance and, Western Asia and Africa second in tax policy. Western Europe tops the institutional and societal framework rankings followed

by Eastern Asia in both sub-factors. Western Europe also leads in business legislation with North America coming in second and Southern Asia and the Pacific third.

Western Europe ranks highest in productivity and efficiency under the business efficiency factor. It is followed by North America and Eastern Asia. Southern Asia and the Pacific rank highest in the labour market, and Attitudes and values sub-factors. While in the former, North America comes second and Eastern Asia third; in the latter sub-factor, Eastern Asia comes second and Western Asia and Africa third. In the finance sub-factor, it is Eastern Asia that reaches the highest average position, followed by North America and Western Europe. Finally, Western Asia and Africa tops the management practices sub-factor, with Western Europe second and Eastern Asia third.

In the infrastructure factor, North America is highest in the basic infrastructure sub-factor. Eastern Asia dominates the Technological and Scientific infrastructure sub-factors

with Western Europe coming second and North America third in both sub-factors. Similarly, Western Europe leads the health and environment, and education sub-factors with North American second in the former, and Eastern Asia second in the latter sub-factor.

The highest sub-factor average position of the Ex-Cis and Central Asia sub-region is in tax policy, and the lowest in health and environment. South America reaches its highest position in the prices sub-factor and its lowest in the productivity and efficiency sub-factor.

**Table 1.** Sub-regional competitiveness average ranking positions, sub-factor level

	Economic Performance					Government Efficiency				
	Domestic Economy	International Trade	International Investment	Employment	Prices	Public Finance	Tax Policy	Institutional Framework	Business Legislation	Societal Framework
Eastern Asia	17.2	28.0	15.2	11.2	47.8	25.4	23.0	22.4	31.6	25.2
North America	21.0	45.0	14.3	10.3	24.0	39.7	23.0	28.7	26.7	35.3
Western Europe	26.4	25.9	22.7	36.2	39.2	29.8	44.7	21.3	20.1	16.3
Southern Asia & the Pacific	18.1	31.9	29.8	14.1	31.5	24.1	14.5	27.3	30.5	33.5
Western Asia & Africa	35.0	38.0	35.3	36.4	25.1	32.0	15.3	31.6	36.0	39.4
Eastern Europe	43.6	20.3	51.8	40.4	21.0	33.8	42.0	41.8	38.0	38.1
Ex-CIS and Central Asia	44.0	48.7	40.3	36.3	27.3	33.7	20.3	52.7	46.3	44.3
South America	53.3	56.3	39.7	46.7	33.2	46.8	32.3	52.5	51.0	56.8

	Business Efficiency					Infrastructure				
	Productivity & Efficiency	Labour Market	Finance	Management Practices	Attitudes and Values	Basic Infrastructure	Technological Infrastructure	Scientific Infrastructure	Health and Environment	Education
Eastern Asia	28.8	22.8	17.4	26.4	20.0	29.0	16.4	8.2	27.4	26.0
North America	25.0	20.3	21.3	28.7	32.3	23.7	25.3	21.0	22.0	30.3
Western Europe	19.3	33.9	21.7	25.8	29.8	25.5	21.7	20.3	14.4	18.7
Southern Asia & the Pacific	35.1	10.9	24.0	27.0	19.5	27.4	30.1	33.9	40.8	36.4
Western Asia & Africa	28.9	28.7	33.3	24.0	23.4	31.1	43.7	39.0	46.9	43.7
Eastern Europe	36.7	47.4	49.6	41.7	42.6	39.7	36.3	42.8	36.9	33.7
Ex-CIS and Central Asia	51.7	33.7	49.0	47.3	40.7	38.3	48.7	47.7	57.3	37.0
South America	58.8	39.7	47.5	47.0	49.8	47.8	52.8	54.2	45.0	54.7

Note: the darkest green – highest ranking average position, lightest green – lowest position

## Competitiveness trends at the country level

### Eastern Asia

Hong Kong leads this sub-region, remaining stable in the top 3 of the ranking (2<sup>nd</sup>). Taiwan is the only Eastern Asian economy that improves this year (17<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>) mainly on the back of its achievements in the business efficiency factor (20<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>) in which all sub-factors improve, to different degrees. Other countries in the sub-region decline: China from 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>, Korea Republic from 27<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>, and Japan from 25<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>.

### North America

As mentioned previously, the USA drops from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup>. Canada also drops from 10<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> in the overall ranking, experiencing declines in the government (9<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>) and business (7<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>) efficiency factors and infrastructure (7<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>). Mexico is the only economy in the sub-region that improves in 2019, although only slightly, from 51<sup>st</sup> to 50<sup>th</sup>. Its key improvements come in the economic performance and government efficiency factors.

### Western Europe

Few Western European countries advance in this year's ranking. These economies are Switzerland (5<sup>th</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup>), Ireland (12<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup>) and Iceland (24<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>). Also, few countries remain stable with Sweden at 9<sup>th</sup>, Spain 36<sup>th</sup> and Cyprus 41<sup>st</sup>. The rest of the sub-region's economies experience a decline with Netherlands moving from 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup>, Denmark from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>, while Norway drops from the top 10 (from 8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup>). Similarly, the UK drops from 20<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup>, France from 28<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>, and Portugal with the largest fall in the sub-region, from 33 to 39<sup>th</sup>.

### Southern Asia and the Pacific

To different degrees, most countries in this sub-region increase in the ranking. Singapore reaches 1<sup>st</sup> place (from 3<sup>rd</sup>) for the second time since its inclusion in the ranking. Other competitiveness gains in the sub-region are Australia (18<sup>th</sup> from 19<sup>th</sup>), New Zealand (21<sup>st</sup> from 23<sup>rd</sup>) and Thailand (30<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup>). Indonesia (32<sup>nd</sup> from 43<sup>rd</sup>) experiences the largest improvement in this sub-region mainly as a result

of robust performances in the government efficiency factor and, more specifically, in the domestic economy and labor market sub-factors. While India (43<sup>rd</sup> from 44<sup>th</sup>) and the Philippines (46<sup>th</sup> from 50<sup>th</sup>) also move up in the ranking, Malaysia remains at 22<sup>nd</sup>.

#### Western Asia and Africa

UAE and Qatar (5<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> respectively) lead this sub-region, with both economies moving up in the ranking. Saudi Arabia experiences strong improvements (from 39<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup>) mainly due to increased business confidence and the strong performance of its economy. Other countries in this sub-region decline: Israel (21<sup>st</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup>), Turkey (46<sup>th</sup> to 51<sup>st</sup>), South Africa (53<sup>rd</sup> to 56<sup>th</sup>) and Jordan (52 to 57<sup>th</sup>).

#### Eastern Europe

In Eastern Europe, several countries improve or remain stable. Lithuania, the highest ranking Eastern European economy, moves up from 32<sup>nd</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>. Slovak Republic improves from 55<sup>th</sup> to 53<sup>rd</sup> as does Ukraine (59<sup>th</sup> to 54<sup>th</sup>) and Croatia (61<sup>st</sup> to 60<sup>th</sup>). Slovenia (37<sup>th</sup>), Latvia (40<sup>th</sup>), Hungary (47<sup>th</sup>), Bulgaria (48<sup>th</sup>) and Romania (49<sup>th</sup>) remain stable.

The Czech Republic (29<sup>th</sup> to 33<sup>rd</sup>), Estonia (31<sup>st</sup> to 35<sup>th</sup>) and Poland (34<sup>th</sup> to 38<sup>th</sup>) experience a decline.

#### Ex-CIS and Central Asia

In this sub-region, only Kazakhstan improves in this year's ranking from 38<sup>th</sup> to the 34<sup>th</sup> place showing increases in the economic performance (49<sup>th</sup> to 45<sup>th</sup>), government (25<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup>) and business (34<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>) efficiency factors. Russia and Mongolia remain stable at 45<sup>th</sup> and 62<sup>nd</sup>, respectively.

#### South America

Except for Chile (42<sup>nd</sup> down from 35<sup>th</sup>), the rest of South American economies place near the bottom of the ranking. Colombia improves from 58<sup>th</sup> to 52<sup>nd</sup>, the largest increase in the sub-region, showing a robust performance in the business efficiency factor (47<sup>th</sup> from 56<sup>th</sup>) in which all sub-factors improve to different degree. Brazil also moves up slightly from 60<sup>th</sup> to 59<sup>th</sup> but remains near the bottom. While Peru drops from 54<sup>th</sup> to 55<sup>th</sup> and Argentina from 56<sup>th</sup> to 61<sup>st</sup>, Venezuela remains at 63<sup>rd</sup>.

## The impact of institutions

The strength and quality of institutions is a key driver and predictor of long-term success of an economy. A consisting body of literature highlights the positive association between institutions and prosperity (Acemoglu et al., 2005; Acemoglu and Robinson, 2008) as well as democratization and economic growth (Acemoglu et al., 2019). Strong institutions which are inclusive and efficient indeed reduce tensions in society, increase social cohesion and provide the necessary stability to support business activities and investments.

Competitiveness, as measured by the IMD World Competitiveness ranking, captures both the short and the long-term dynamics of the economic success of a country. In the short and medium-term, annual GDP and productivity growth rates (included in the Economic Performance and the Business Efficiency factors) provide a clear picture of the value generation potential of an economy. However, the long-term, drivers of a country's prosperity include also other fundamental dimensions such as institutions, social and human capital, health and environment (measured by the Government Efficiency and Infrastructure factors).

Uncertainty in global markets due to changes both in the international political landscape and in trade relations has been a determining factor affecting competitiveness levels across all countries in 2019. In this context, the quality of the institutions plays a crucial role. A strong institutional framework provides the stability for business to invest and innovate, ensuring also a high quality of life for citizens.

**Table 2** presents the top and under performers in several aspects of institutional quality. Economies that rank in the top 3 in these indicators, place in the top quarter of the overall competitiveness ranking. Conversely, countries that rank in the bottom 3 in these institutional aspects, rank in the bottom quarter of the overall ranking. For example, on the one hand, Singapore, Hong Kong and the UAE top the legal and regulatory indicator, they all rank in the top 5 of the overall ranking. On the other, the most underperforming economies in this indicator are Greece, Croatia and Venezuela which rank 58<sup>th</sup>, 60<sup>th</sup> and 63<sup>rd</sup> in competitiveness. Similarly, the transparency of government policy is topped by Finland, Denmark and Norway which rank 15<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> in the overall ranking. The under performers in transparency Slovak Republic, Mongolia and Venezuela rank 53<sup>rd</sup>, 62<sup>nd</sup> and 63<sup>rd</sup> in the competitiveness ranking.

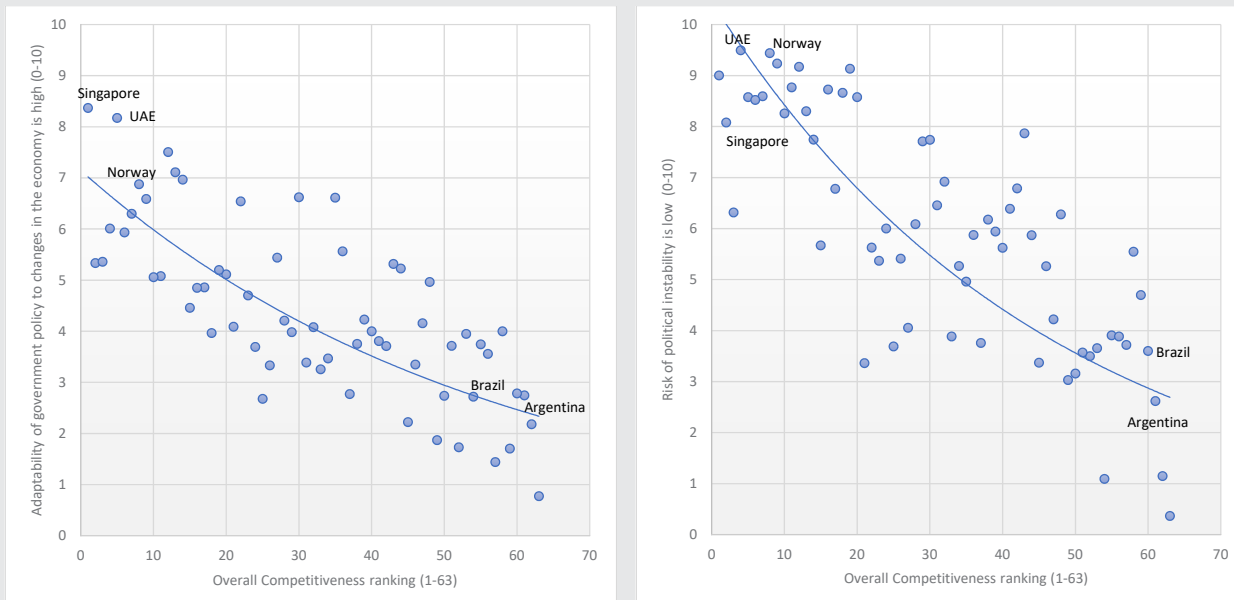
**Table 2.** Top and under performers in institutional framework, indicator level

Selected indicators - Institutional Framework subfactor	Top performers			Under performers		
Adaptability of government policy to changes in the economy is high (survey)	Singapore	UAE	Luxembourg	Croatia	Greece	Venezuela
Bribery and corruption do not exist (survey)	Finland	Denmark	Singapore	Colombia	Peru	Venezuela
The legal and regulatory framework encourages the competitiveness of firms (survey)	Singapore	Hong Kong SAR	UAE	Greece	Croatia	Venezuela
Transparency of government policy is satisfactory (survey)	Finland	Denmark	Norway	Mongolia	Slovak Republic	Venezuela
Rule of law Index	Denmark	Norway	Finland	Mexico	Turkey	Venezuela

**Figure 2** further highlights the role of institutions through government policy adaptability and stability. The first chart shows how high scoring economies in policy adaptability such as Singapore and Norway rank high in the competitiveness ranking. And, on other side of the

spectrum, countries that score low in policy adaptability, such as Argentina and Brazil, place low in the overall ranking. Similarly, as shown in the second chart, high levels of political stability are associated with higher competitiveness levels across all countries.

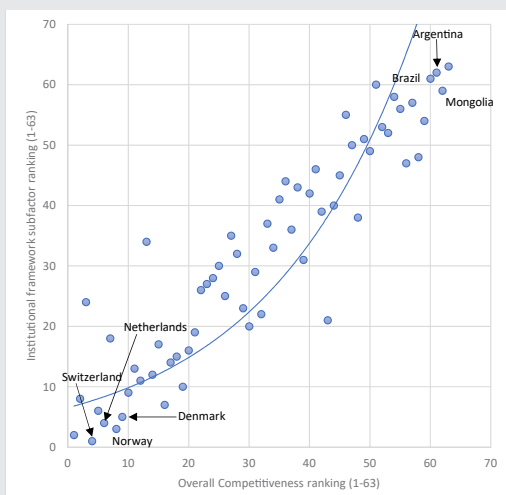
**Figure 2.** Adaptability of government policy (correlation coefficient -0.75), risk of political instability (correlation coefficient -0.79) and competitiveness.



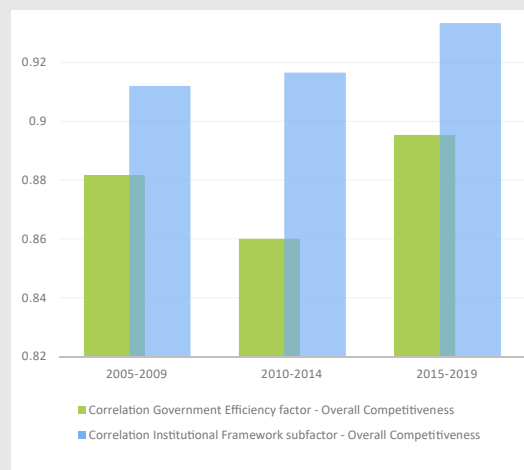
It is therefore not surprising to find a strong positive association between the institutional framework sub-factor and the overall competitiveness ranking (Figure 3). Indeed, the Institutional Framework subfactor (included in the Government Efficiency factor) by itself can explain 86% in the variation of the overall competitiveness in 2019 (R-squared=0.86, observations=63). The higher a country ranks in the institutional framework, the higher its position in overall competitiveness. For example, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark rank in the top 10 in both dimensions. Argentina, Brazil and Mongolia are in the bottom 10 in both the institutional framework and the overall ranking.

The data show that such a positive relationship has become stronger over time. **Figure 4** shows that the correlation between the institutional framework sub-factor and the overall competitiveness ranking has increased from 0.912 in the 2005-2009 period, to 0.917 in 2010-2014 and to 0.933 in 2015-2019. **Figure 4** also shows that the correlation between government efficiency and overall competitiveness, despite some fluctuations (dropping from 0.882 in 2005-2009 to 0.860 in 2010-2014) has increased overtime (0.895 in 2015-2019).

**Figure 3.** Institutional framework sub-factor and the overall competitiveness ranking (correlation coefficient 0.93)



**Figure 4.** Correlation between institutional framework sub-factor and the overall competitiveness ranking 2005-2019

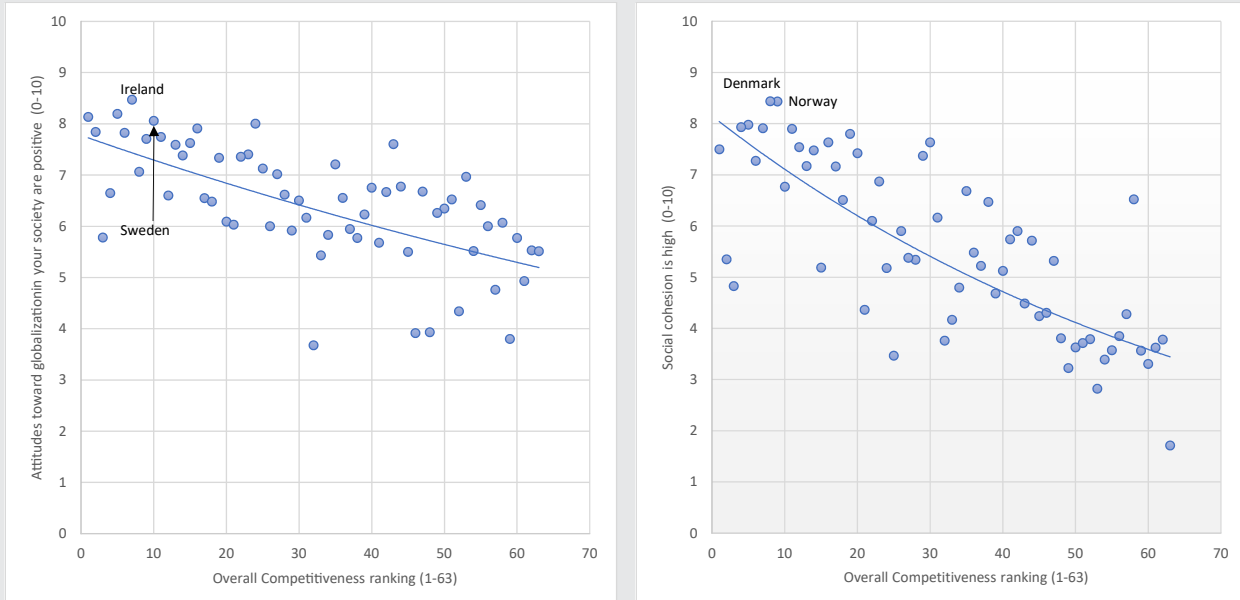




Institutions, however, do not function in a vacuum. Other societal aspects are essential for their effectiveness. Society's openness, for example, is important in influencing competitiveness trends. In the first graph of **Figure 5**, we present the positive relationship between the attitudes towards globalization indicator and the overall competitiveness ranking. Economies with positive attitudes towards globalization rank higher in competitiveness.

For example, Ireland and Sweden are among the highest scoring economies in attitudes and they rank both in the top 10 in overall competitiveness. Similarly, the second graph of **Figure 5** shows that measures of social cohesion have a positive relationship with competitiveness. Countries such as Denmark and Norway with high scores in social cohesion, rank in the top of the overall ranking.

**Figure 5.** Attitudes towards globalization (correlation coefficient -0.65), social cohesion (correlation coefficient -0.76) and the overall competitiveness ranking



## Concluding remarks

High levels of politico-economic uncertainty in the international system have led to increasing tensions in the global markets. The impact of such trends on the competitiveness of countries differs. Some economies have fared better than others and this impact is evident in the 2019 competitiveness rankings. Despite the somewhat sluggish performance of North America and Western Europe, they remain in the competitiveness lead in average ranking positions following Eastern Asia. Southern Asia and the Pacific exhibited the best competitiveness performance this year. Conversely, South American economies, despite improvements in Colombia and Brazil's standings, remain at the bottom of the ranking (except for Chile).

Economies with high performance levels in competitiveness share the presence of high-quality institutions and openness of society. In that sense, institutions complemented by openness have functioned as a buffer to cushion these economies from the impact of uncertainty.

To conclude, for the foreseeable future the political and economic issues dominating the international arena, seem to be here to stay. The resulting uncertainty will continue to challenge countries in their drive toward higher levels of competitiveness. In this context, high quality institutions will be essential to absorb the impact of uncertainty by providing a predictable context in which investment and innovation can lead to value creation. Simultaneously, societal factors will function as complement of quality institutions so as to adopt behaviours conducive toward competitiveness.

## References

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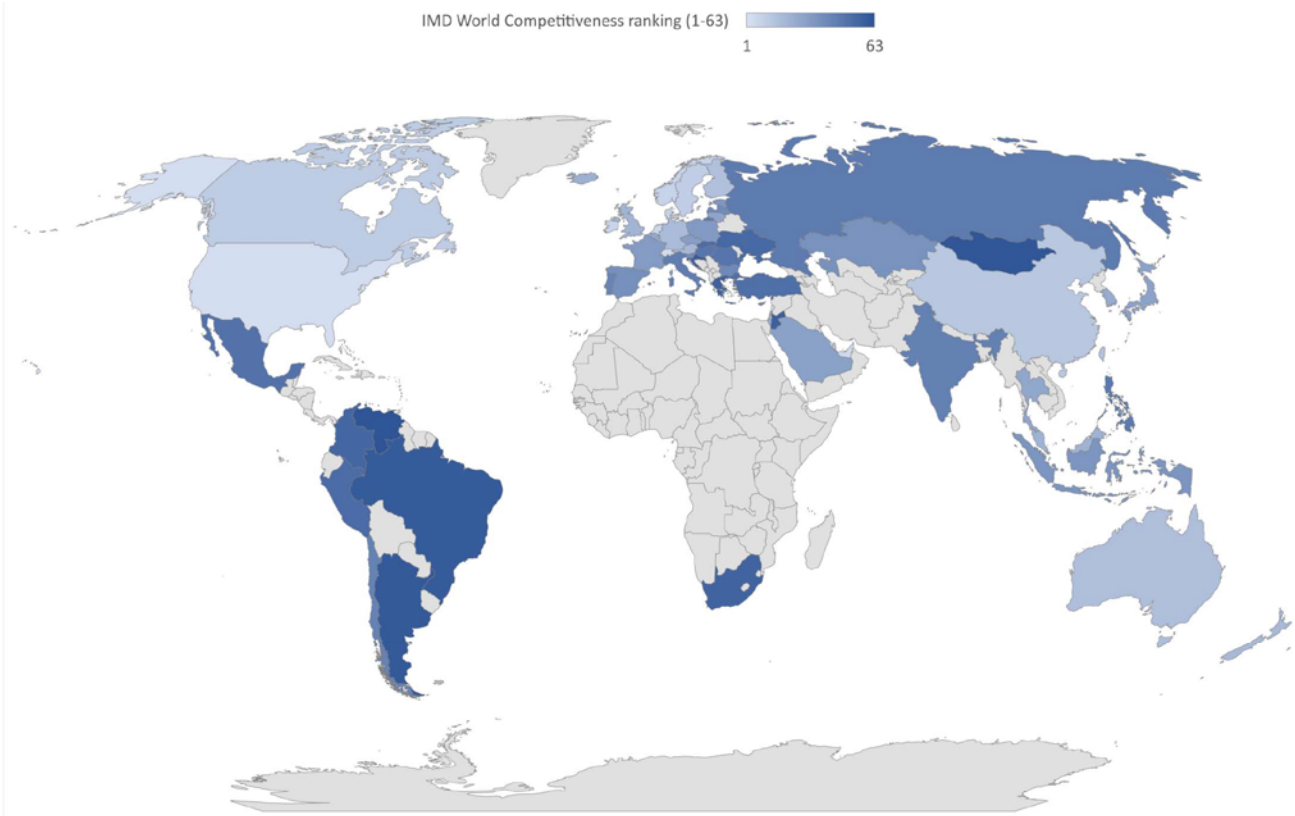
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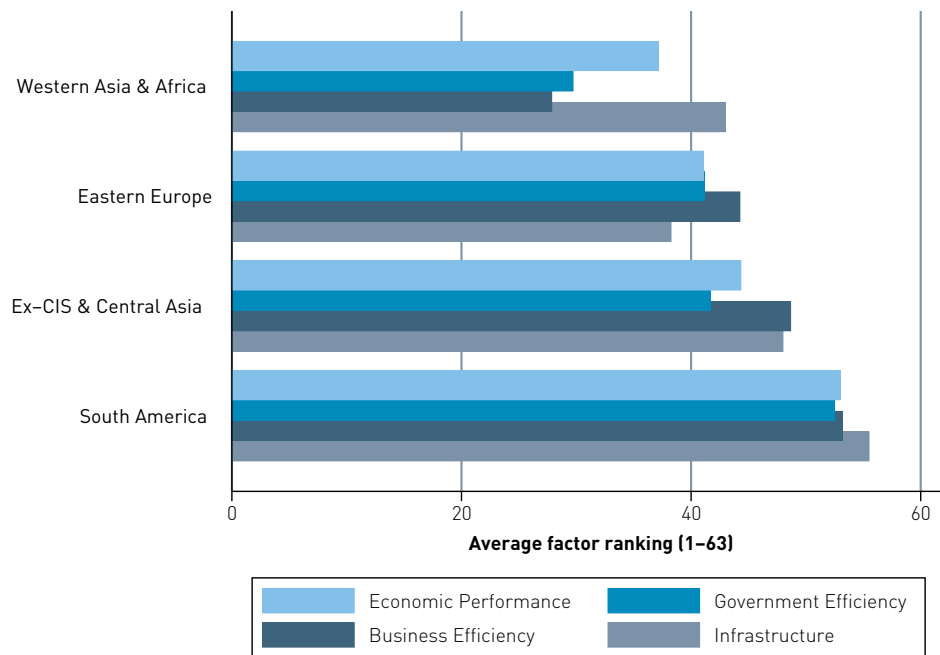
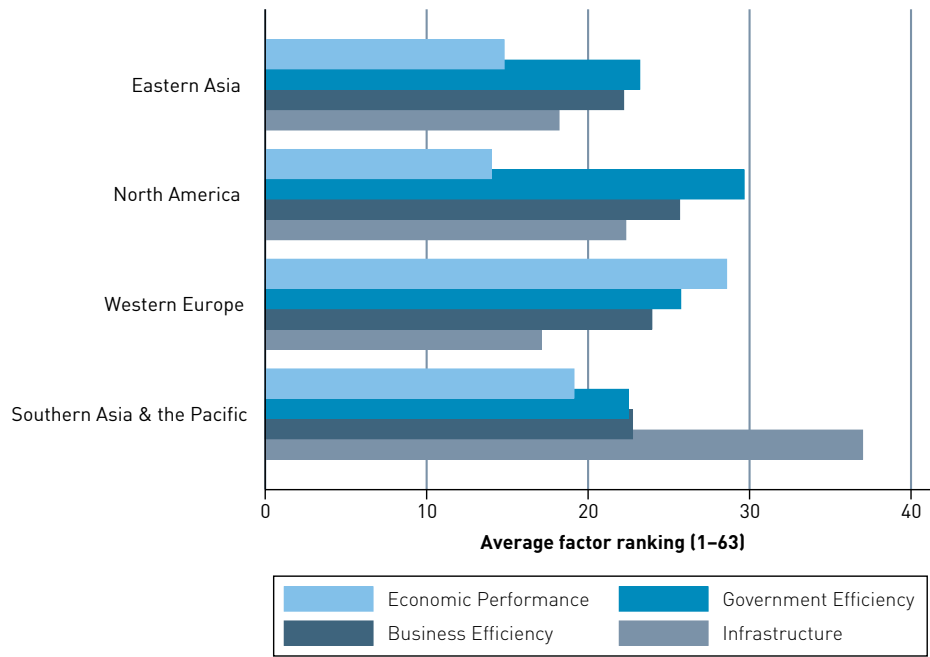
## Appendices

### Composition of sub-regions and regions.

Western Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Austria</li> <li>Belgium</li> <li>Cyprus</li> <li>Denmark</li> <li>Finland</li> <li>France</li> <li>Germany</li> <li>Greece</li> <li>Iceland</li> <li>Ireland</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Italy</li> <li>Luxembourg</li> <li>Netherlands</li> <li>Norway</li> <li>Portugal</li> <li>Spain</li> <li>Sweden</li> <li>Switzerland</li> <li>United Kingdom</li> </ul>	Europe, Middle East & Africa
Eastern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bulgaria</li> <li>Czech Republic</li> <li>Estonia</li> <li>Croatia</li> <li>Hungary</li> <li>Lithuania</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latvia</li> <li>Poland</li> <li>Romania</li> <li>Slovenia</li> <li>Slovak Republic</li> <li>Ukraine</li> </ul>	
Western Asia & Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Israel</li> <li>Jordan</li> <li>Qatar</li> <li>Saudi Arabia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South Africa</li> <li>Turkey</li> <li>UAE</li> </ul>	
Ex-CIS & Central Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kazakhstan</li> <li>Mongolia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Russia</li> </ul>	
Eastern Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>China Mainland</li> <li>Hong Kong SAR</li> <li>Japan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Korea Rep.</li> <li>Taiwan</li> </ul>	Asia & Pacific
Southern Asia & The Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australia</li> <li>India</li> <li>Indonesia</li> <li>Malaysia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Zealand</li> <li>Philippines</li> <li>Singapore</li> <li>Thailand</li> </ul>	
North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canada</li> <li>Mexico</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USA</li> </ul>	The Americas
South America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Argentina</li> <li>Brazil</li> <li>Chile</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colombia</li> <li>Peru</li> <li>Venezuela</li> </ul>	



## Average factor ranking by sub-regions





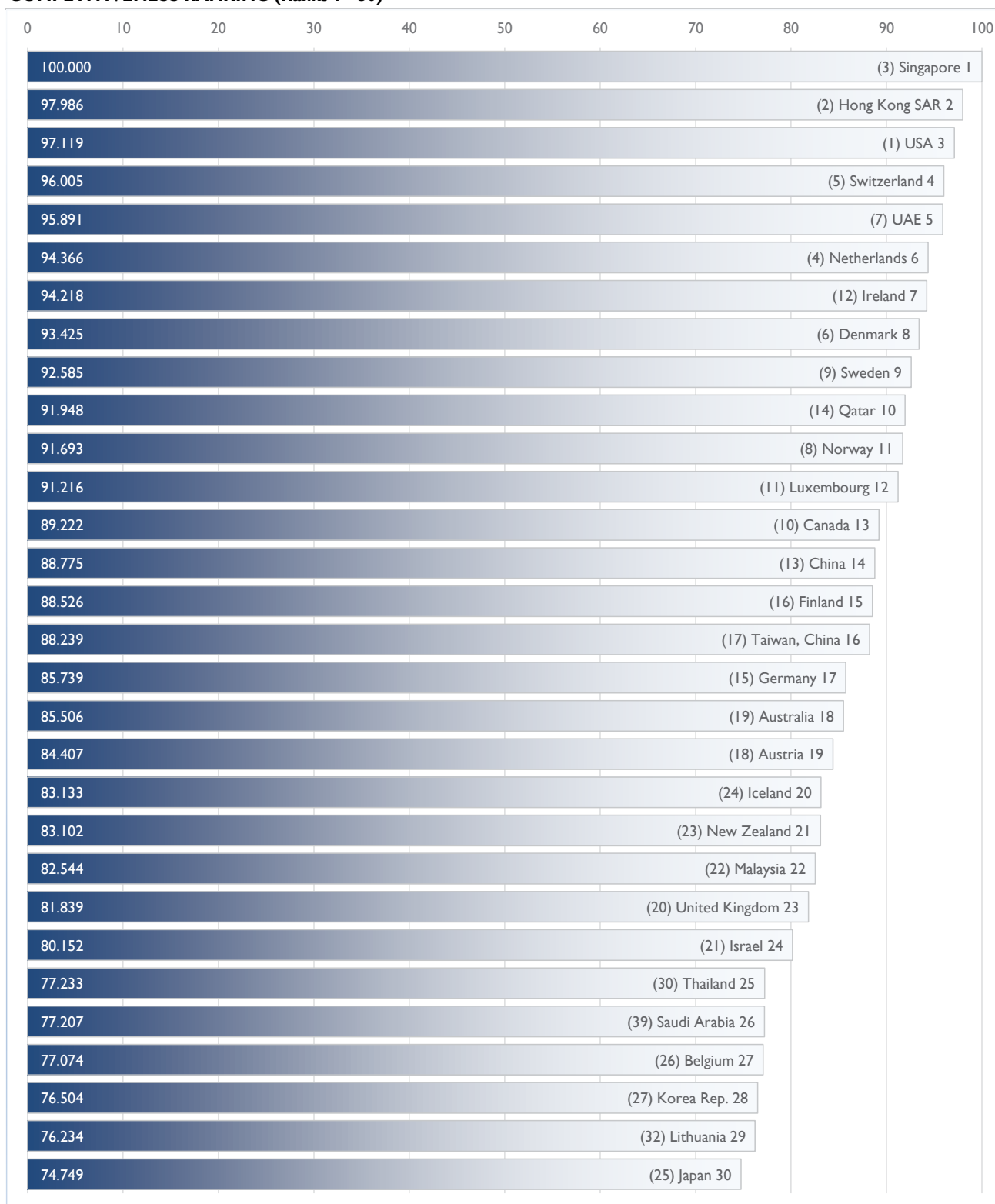
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## RANKINGS IN A NUTSHELL

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# The 2019 IMD World

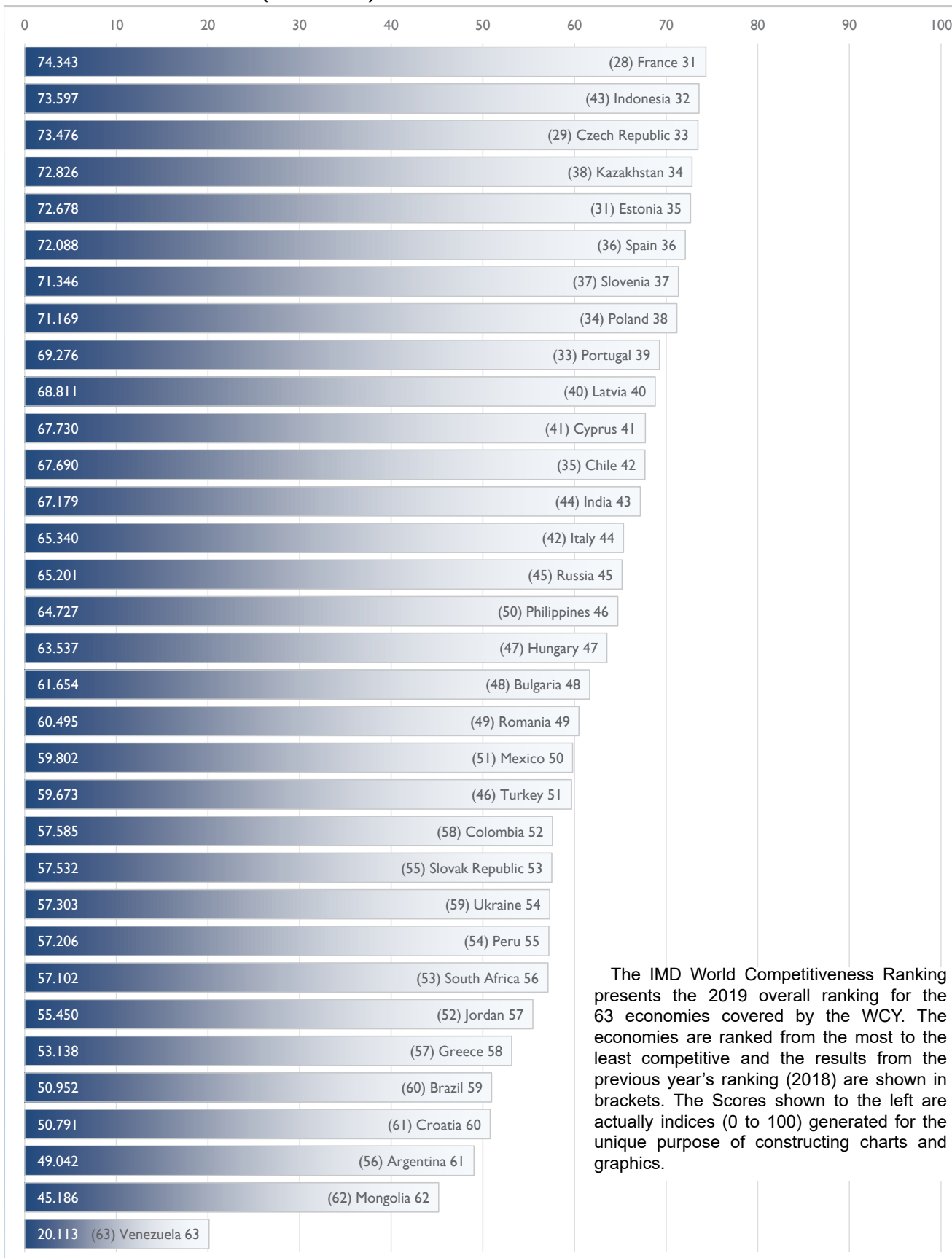
## COMPETITIVENESS RANKING (Ranks 1 - 30)



(2018 rankings are in parentheses)

# Competitiveness Ranking

COMPETITIVENESS RANKING (Ranks 31 - 63)



The IMD World Competitiveness Ranking presents the 2019 overall ranking for the 63 economies covered by the WCY. The economies are ranked from the most to the least competitive and the results from the previous year's ranking (2018) are shown in brackets. The Scores shown to the left are actually indices (0 to 100) generated for the unique purpose of constructing charts and graphics.

(2018 rankings are in parentheses)

# Methodology in a Nutshell

1. The IMD World Competitiveness ranking analyzes and ranks the capacity of countries to create and maintain an environment which sustains the competitiveness of enterprises.
2. It means that we assume that wealth creation takes place primarily at enterprise level (whether private or state-owned) - this field of research is called: "competitiveness of enterprises".
3. However, enterprises operate in a national environment which enhances or hinders their ability to compete domestically or internationally - this field of research is called: "competitiveness of countries" and is covered by the World Competitiveness ranking.
4. Based on analysis made by leading scholars and by our own research and experience, the methodology of the World Competitiveness ranking thus divides the national environment into four main factors:
  - Economic Performance
  - Government Efficiency
  - Business Efficiency
  - Infrastructure
5. In turn, each of these factors is divided into 5 sub-factors which highlight every facet of the areas analyzed. Altogether, the World Competitiveness ranking features 20 such sub-factors.
6. These 20 sub-factors comprise 332 criteria, although each sub-factor does not necessarily have the same number of criteria (for example, it takes more criteria to assess Education than to evaluate Prices).
7. Each sub-factor, independently of the number of criteria it contains, has the same weight in the overall consolidation of results, that is 5% ( $20 \times 5 = 100$ ).
8. Criteria can be hard data, which analyze competitiveness as it can be measured (e.g. GDP) or soft data, which analyze competitiveness as it is perceived (e.g. availability of competent managers). Hard criteria represent a weight of  $\frac{2}{3}$  in the overall ranking whereas the survey data represent a weight of  $\frac{1}{3}$ .
9. In addition, some criteria are for background information only, which means that they are not used in calculating the overall competitiveness ranking (e.g. population under 15).
10. Finally, aggregating the results of the 20 sub-factors makes the total consolidation, which leads to the overall ranking of the IMD World Competitiveness ranking.

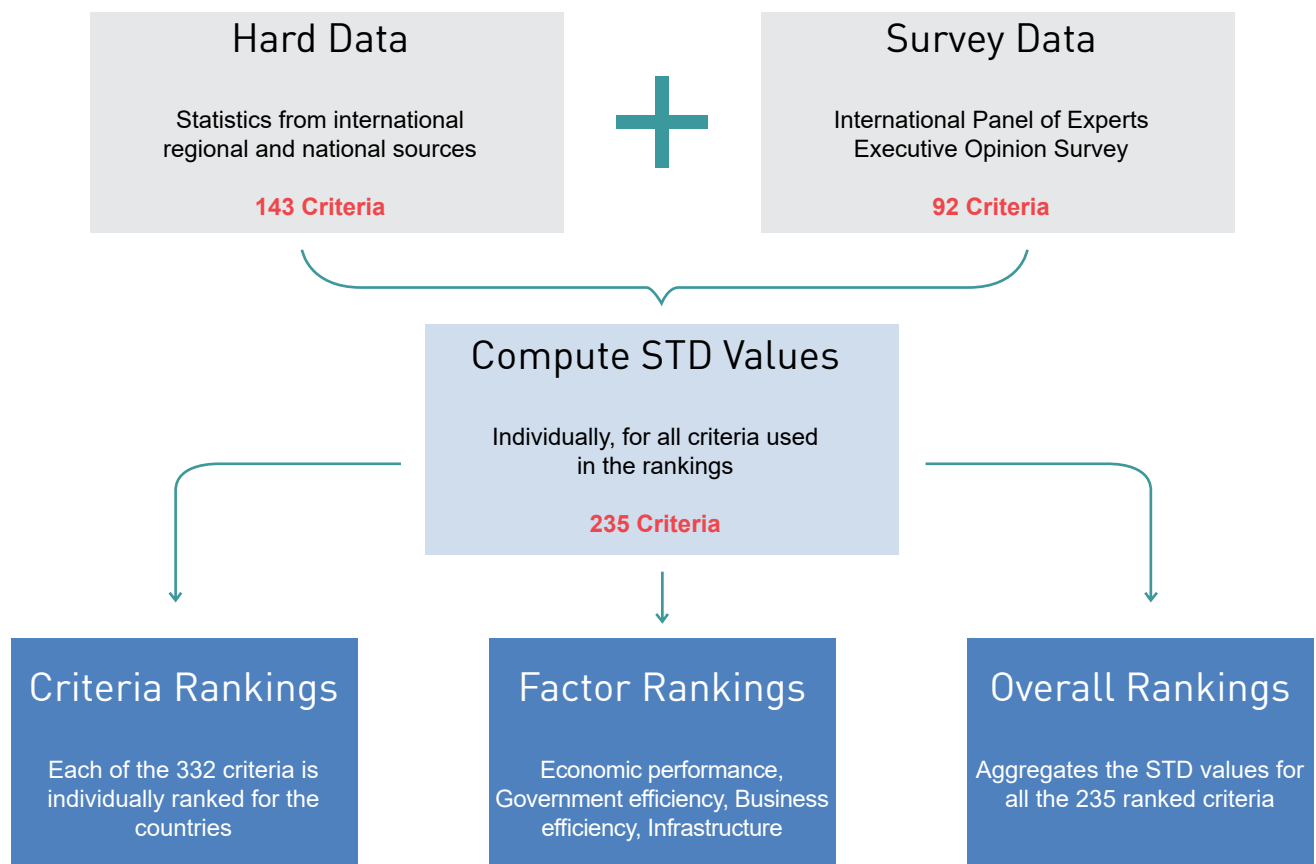


# What is the IMD World Competitiveness Ranking?

## Competitiveness Factors and Sub-factors

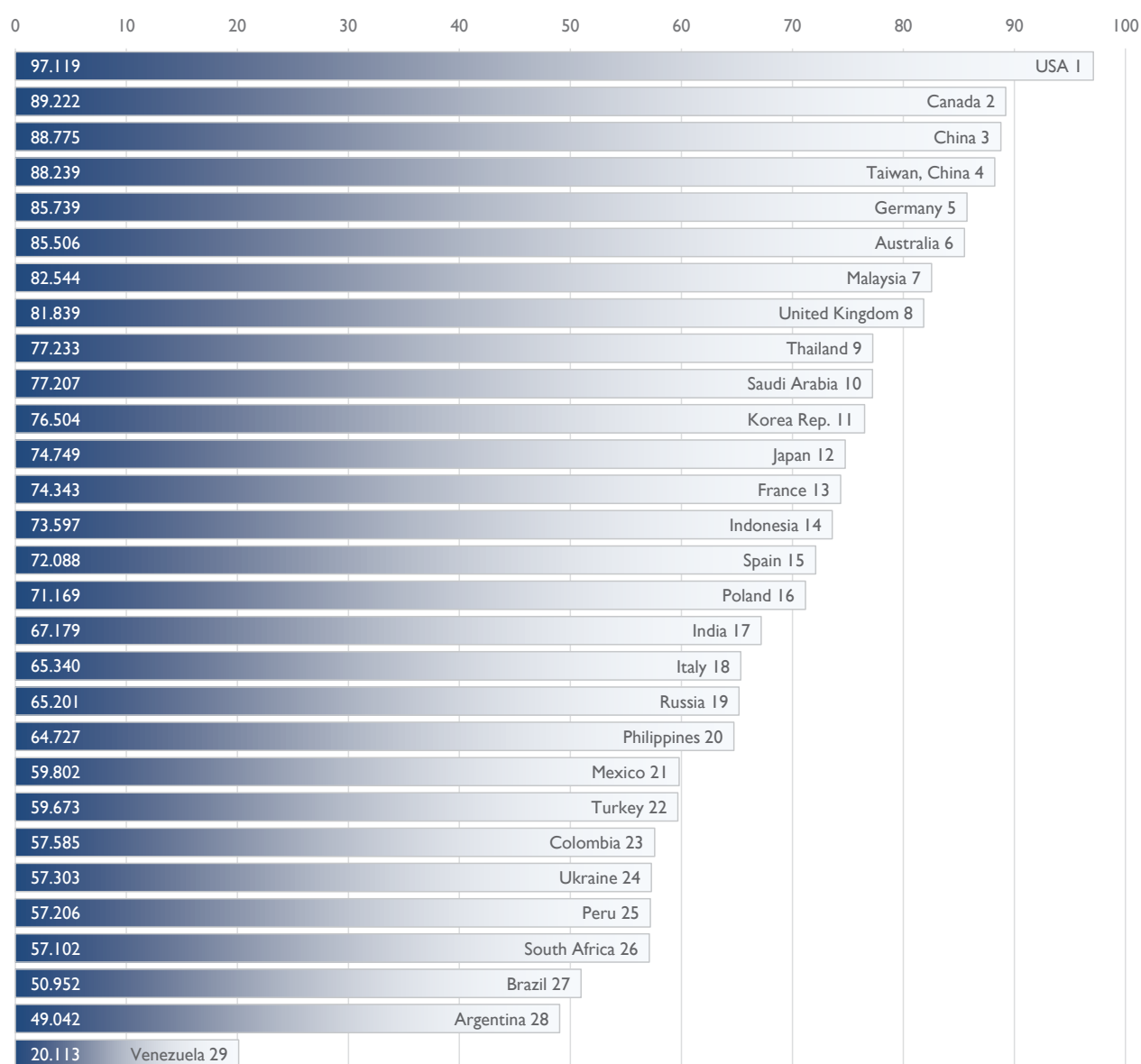
FACTORS	Economic Performance	Government Efficiency	Business Efficiency	Infrastructure
	<i>Macro-economic evaluation of the domestic economy, employment trends and prices.</i>	<i>Extent to which government policies are conducive to competitiveness.</i>	<i>Extent to which the national environment encourages enterprises to perform in an innovative, profitable and responsible manner.</i>	<i>Extent to which basic, technological, scientific and human resources meet the needs of businesses.</i>
SUB-FACTORS	Domestic Economy	Public Finance	Productivity	Basic Infrastructure
	International Trade	Tax Policy	Labor Market	Technological Infrastructure
	International Investment	Institutional Framework	Finance	Scientific Infrastructure
	Employment	Business Legislation	Management Practices	Health and Environment
	Prices	Societal Framework	Attitudes and Values	Education

## Computing the Rankings

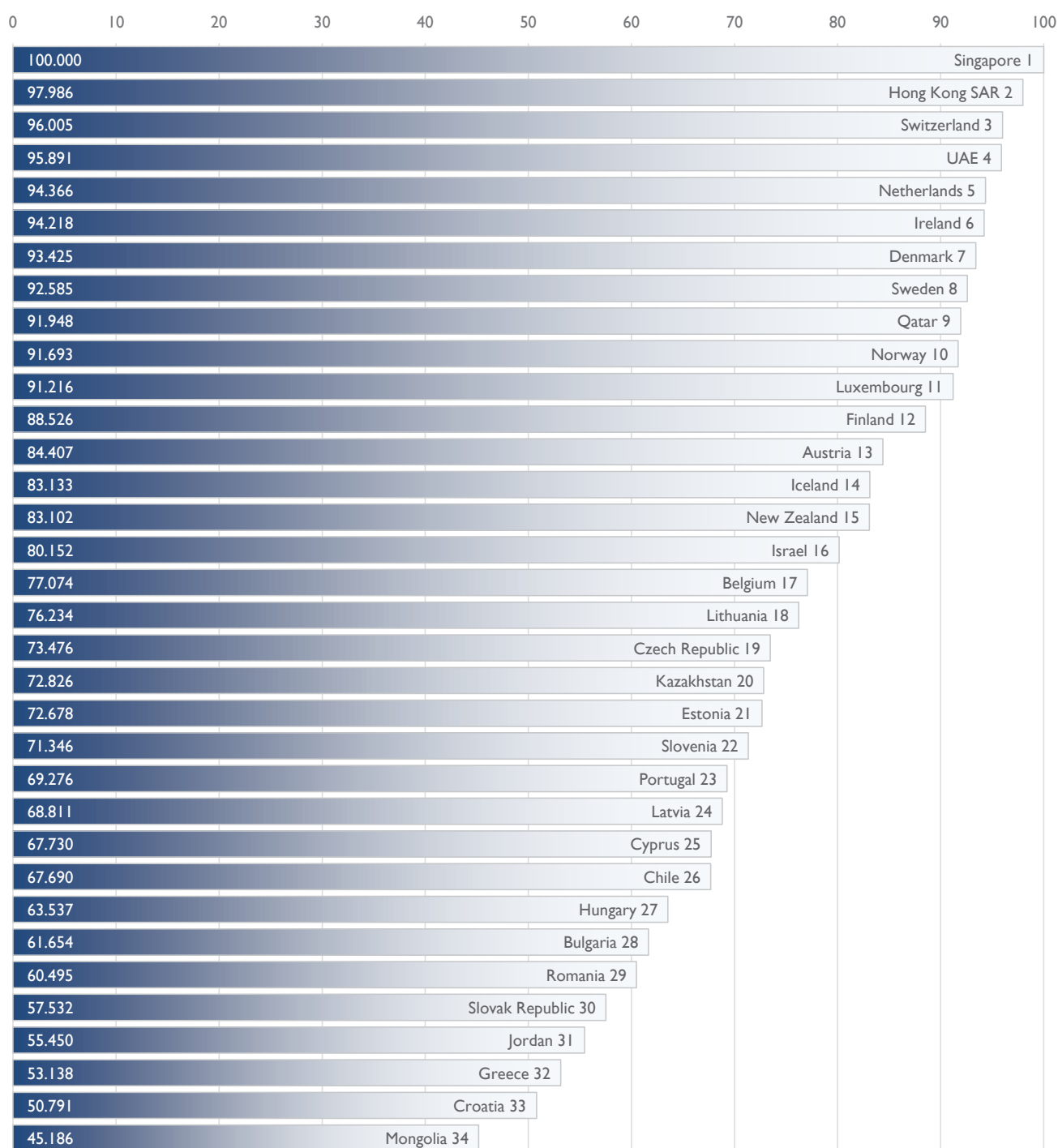


# The 2019 IMD World Competitiveness Rankings: Selected Breakdowns

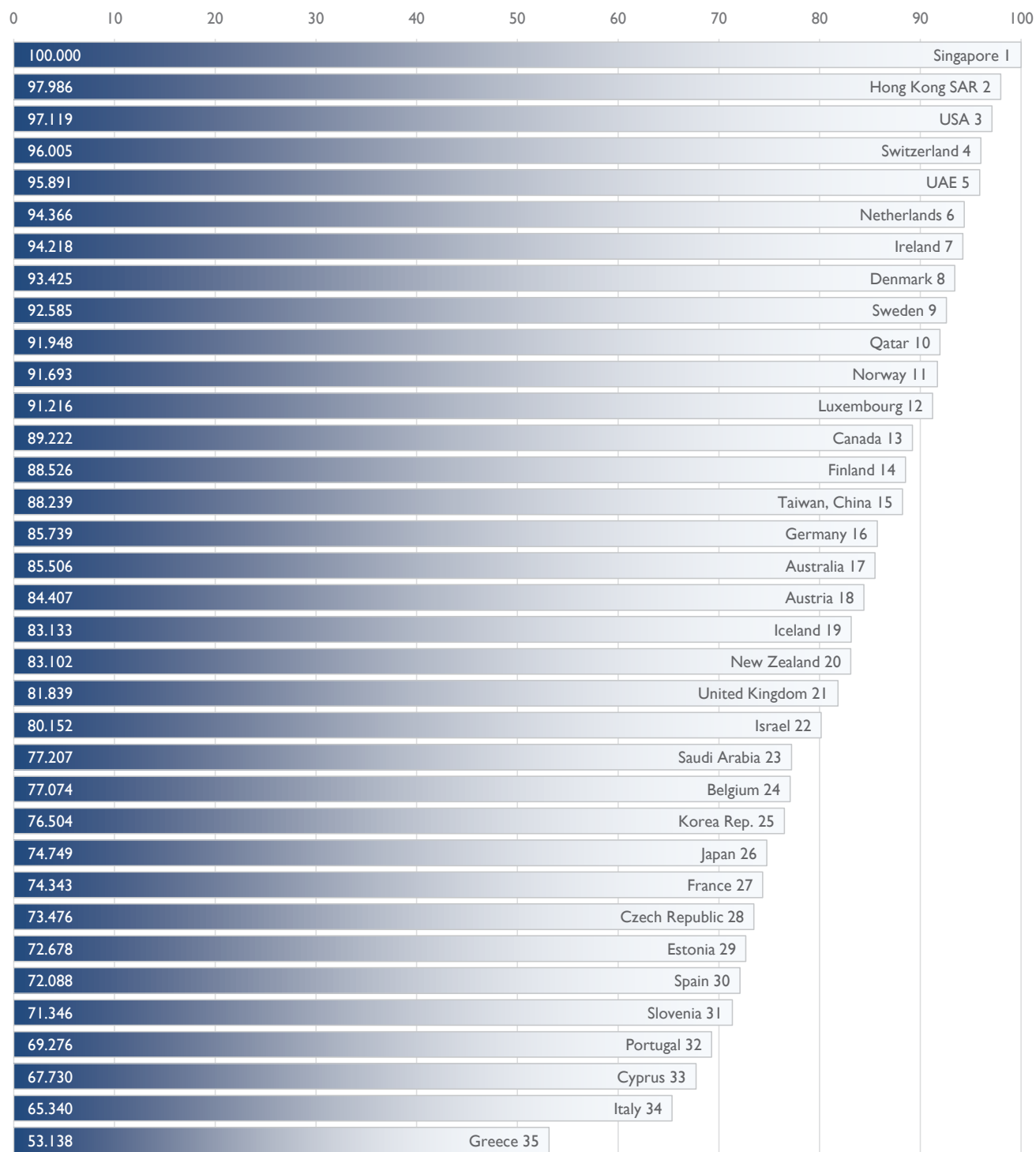
## Populations greater than 20 million



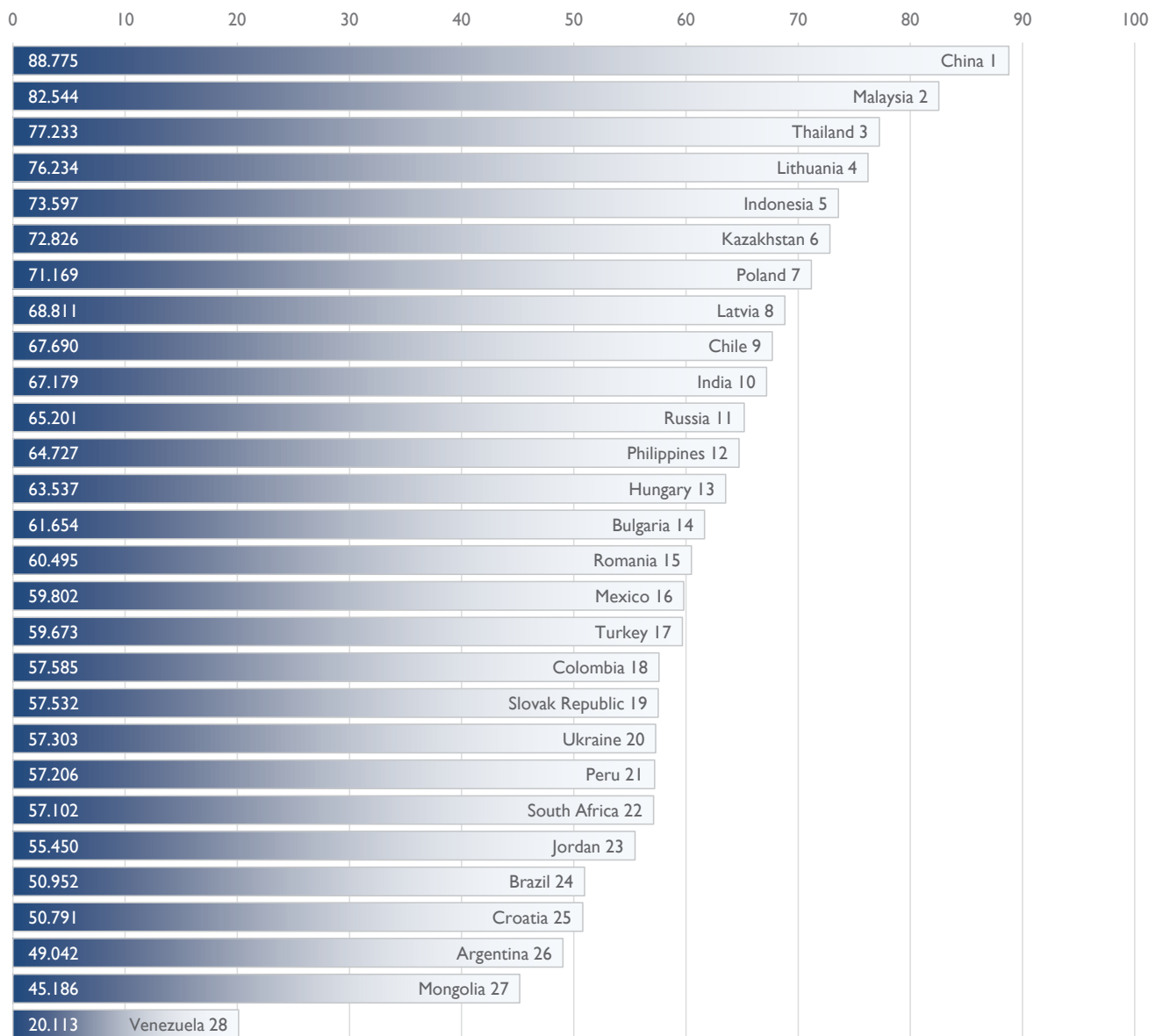
## Populations less than 20 million



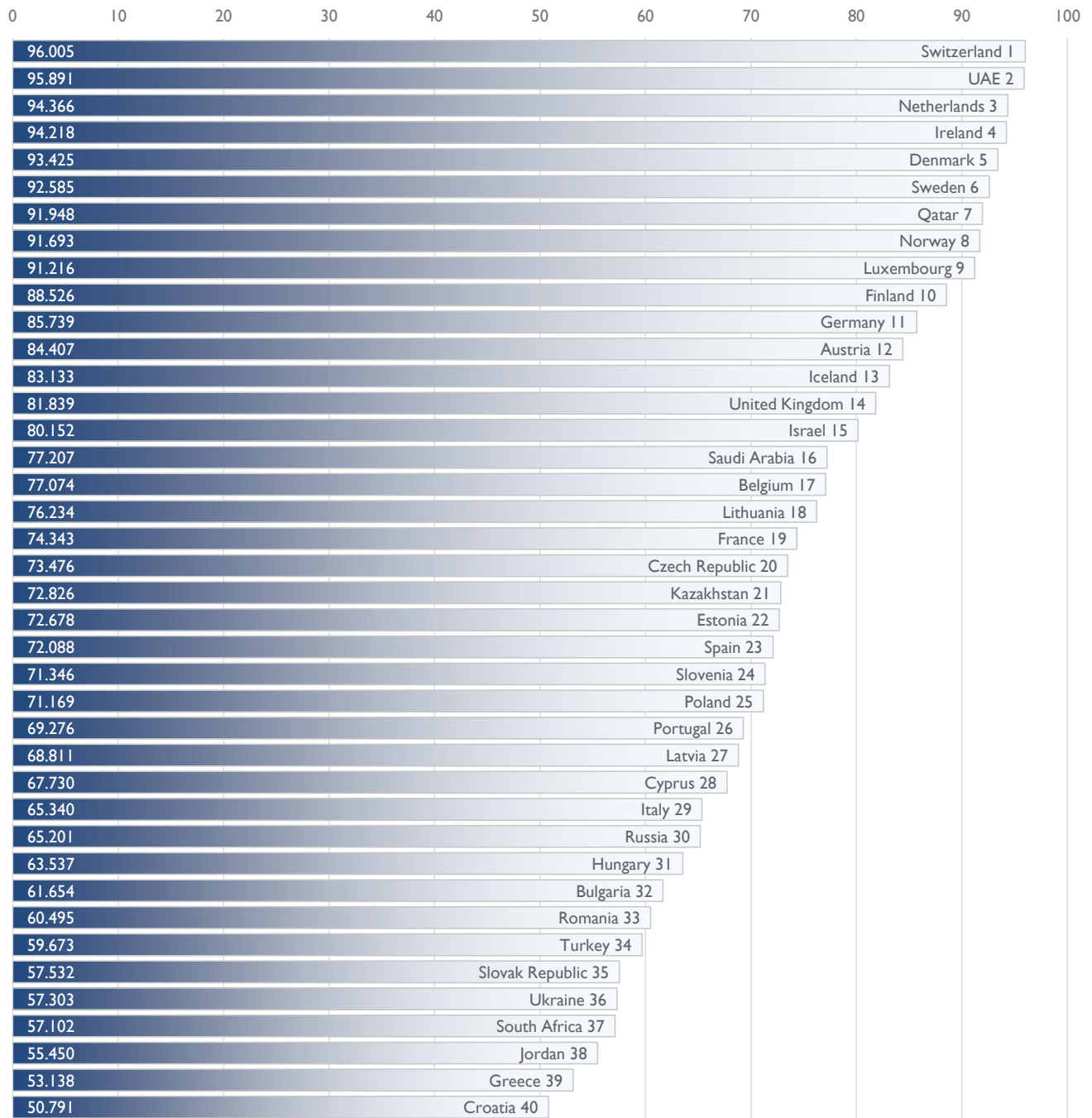
## GDP per capita greater than \$20,000



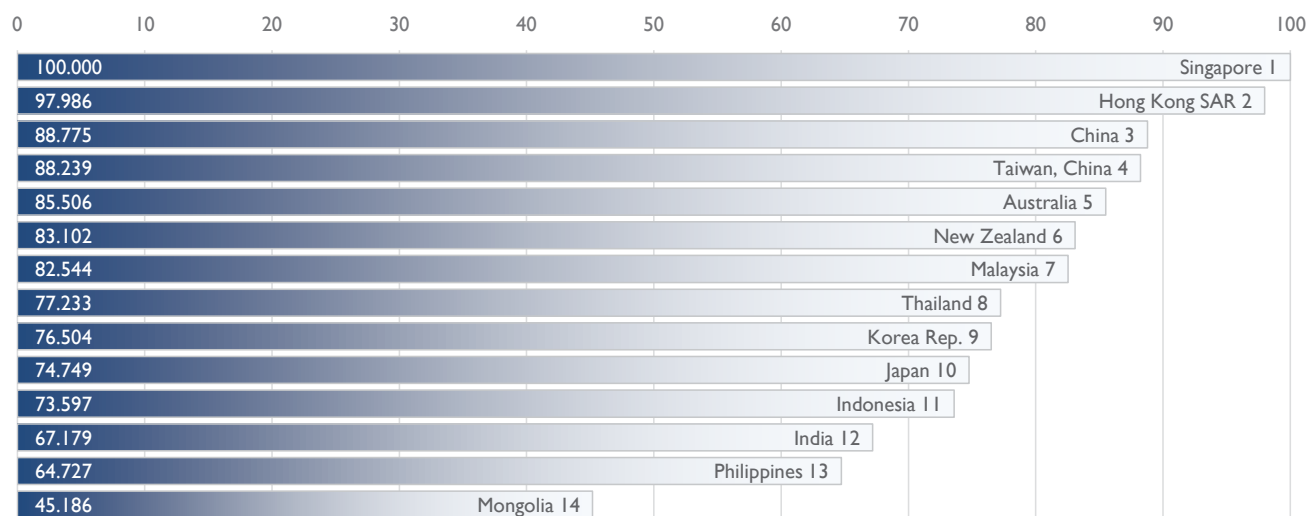
## GDP per capita less than \$20,000



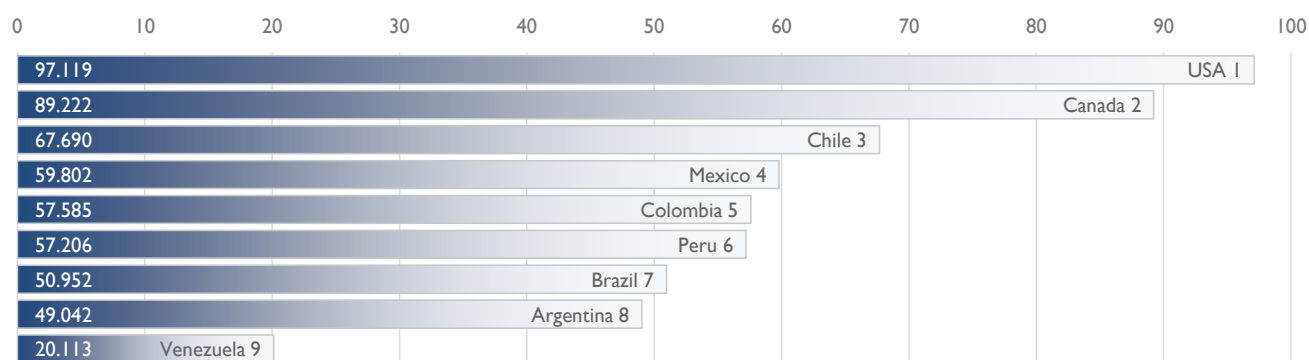
## Europe - Middle East - Africa



## Asia - Pacific

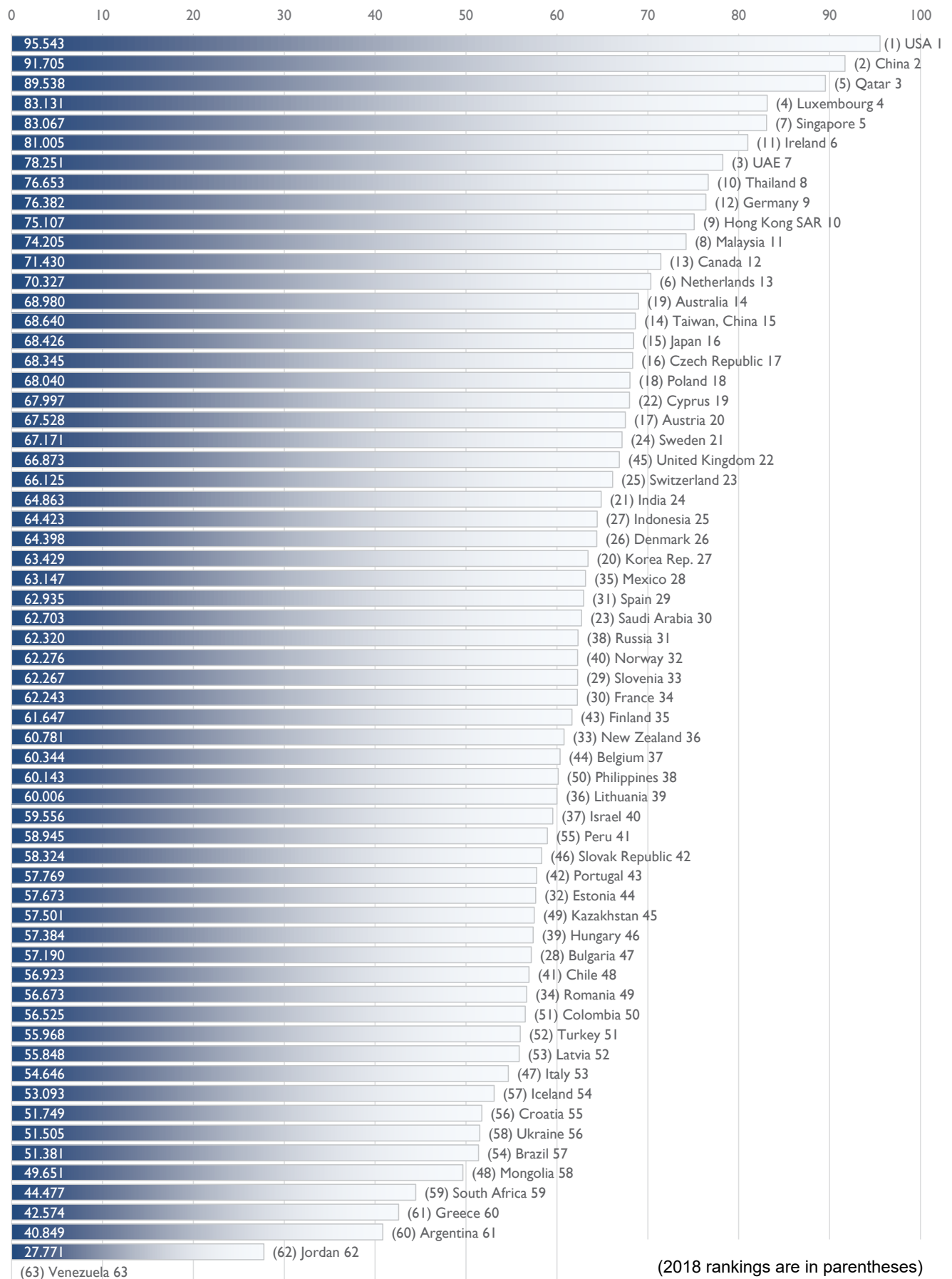


## The Americas



## Economic Performance

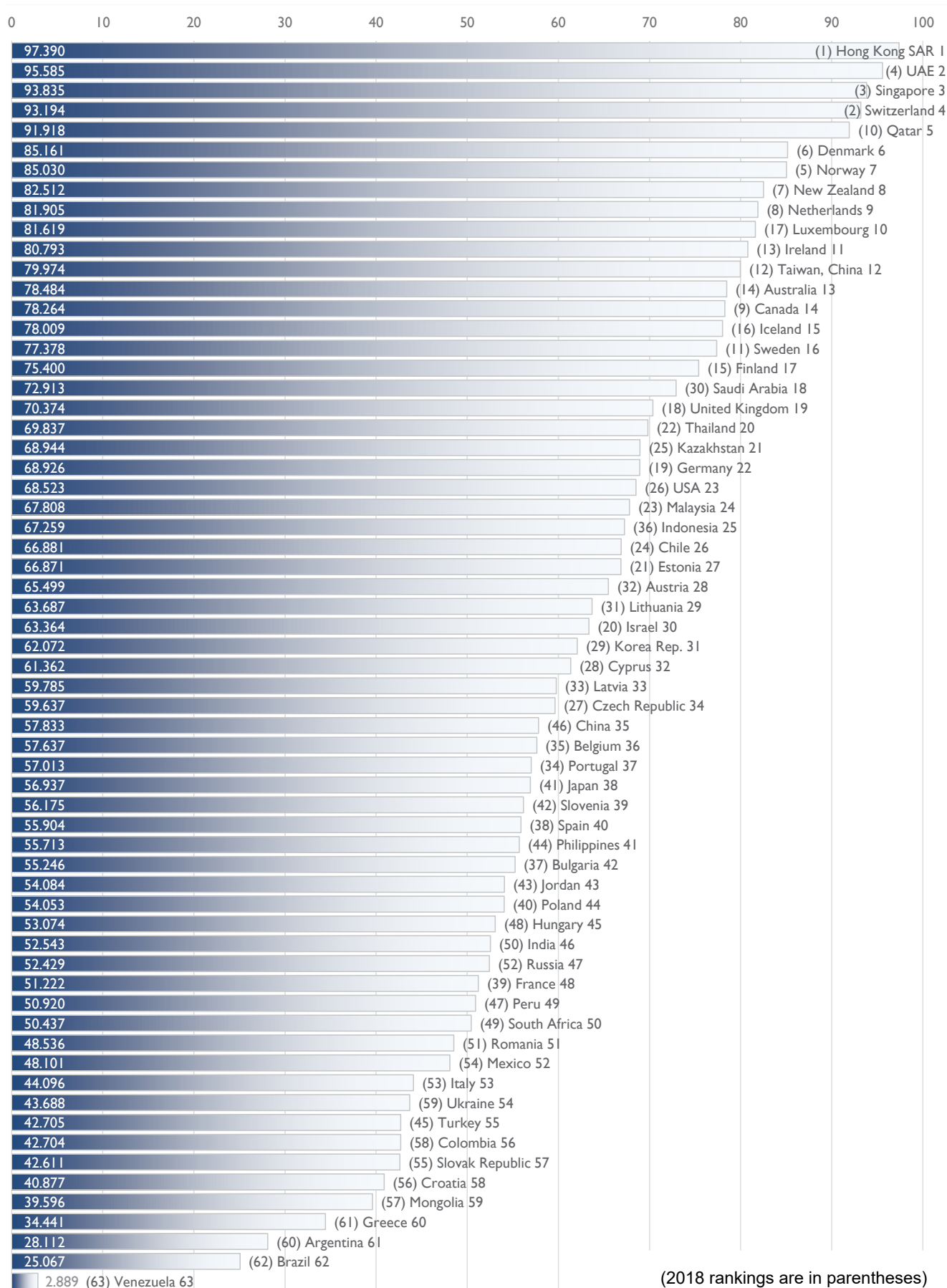
### Macro-economic evaluation of the domestic economy



(2018 rankings are in parentheses)

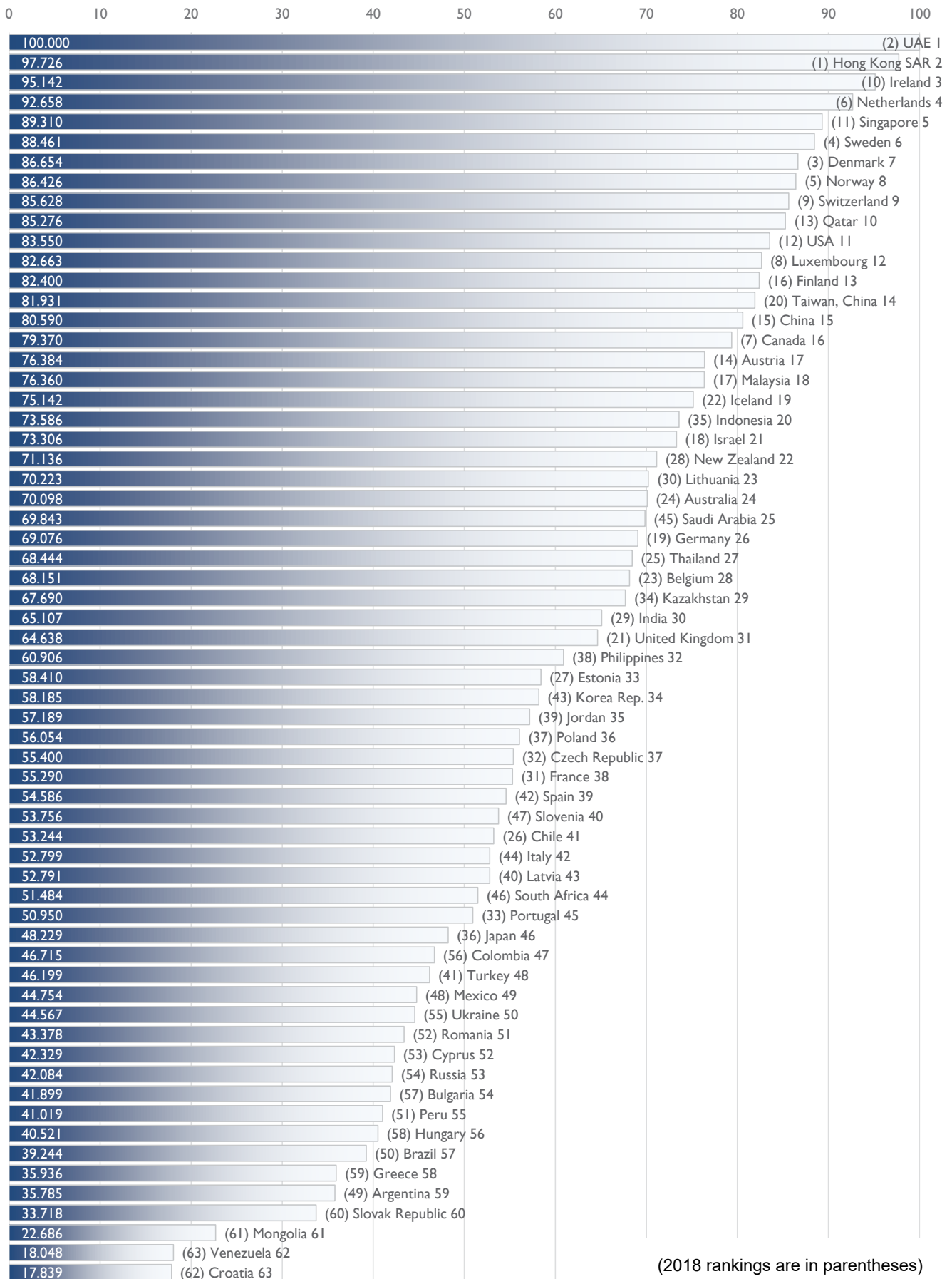


Extent to which government policies are conducive to competitiveness



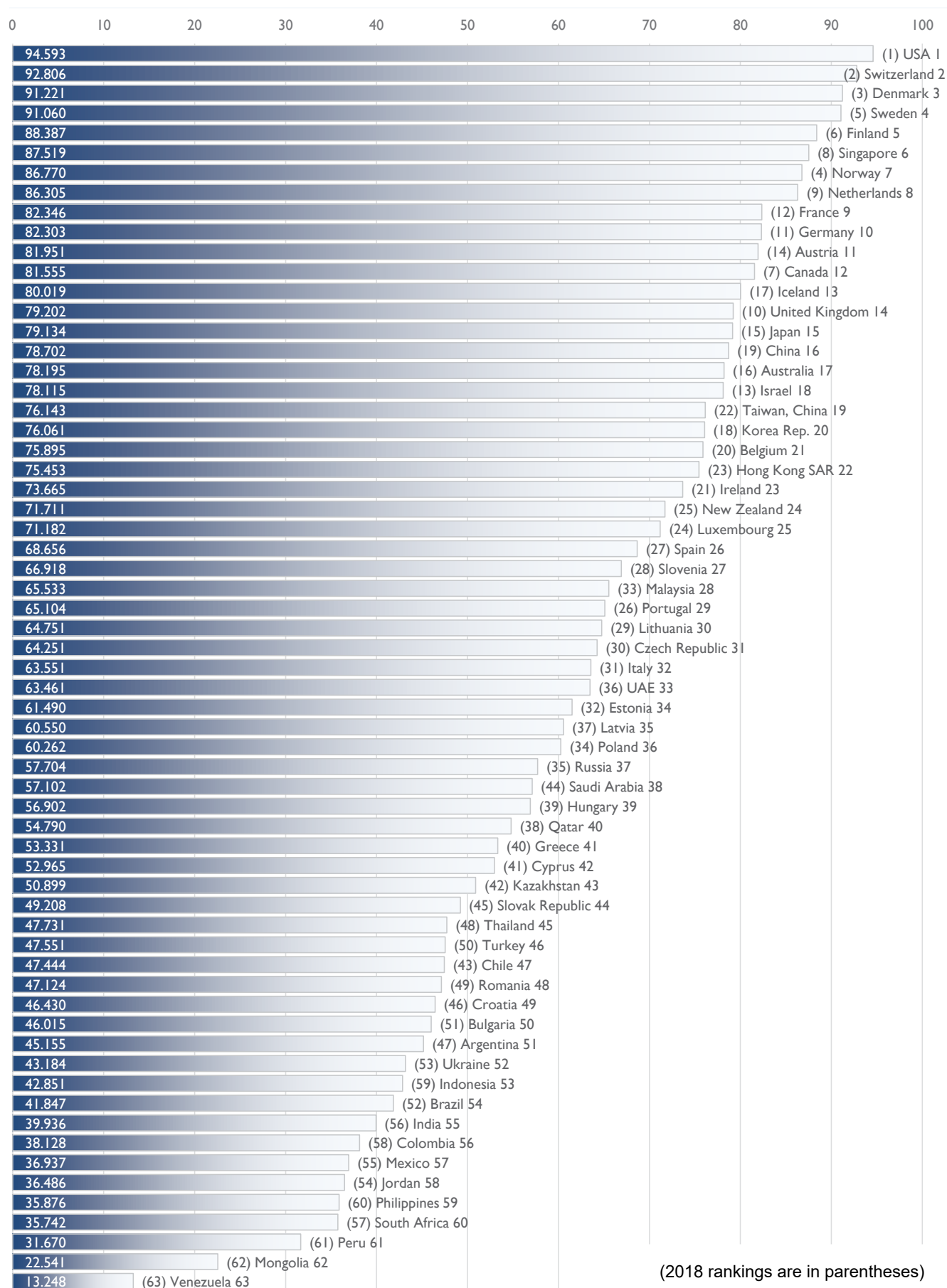
## Business Efficiency

Extent to which enterprises are performing in an innovative, profitable and responsible manner



(2018 rankings are in parentheses)

Extent to which basic, technological, scientific and human resources meet the needs of business



(2018 rankings are in parentheses)

## Factor Rankings - 5 years overview

	OVERALL					Economic Performance				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Argentina	59	55	58	56	61	56	53	56	60	61
Australia	18	17	21	19	18	28	24	25	19	14
Austria	26	24	25	18	19	21	19	40	17	20
Belgium	23	22	23	26	27	22	33	23	44	37
Brazil	56	57	61	60	59	51	55	59	54	57
Bulgaria	55	50	49	48	48	48	40	37	28	47
Canada	5	10	12	10	13	10	14	16	13	12
Chile	35	36	35	35	42	32	34	34	41	48
China	22	25	18	13	14	4	3	2	2	2
Colombia	51	51	54	58	52	46	46	41	51	50
Croatia	58	58	59	61	60	57	56	57	56	55
Cyprus	-	-	37	41	41	-	-	28	22	19
Czech Republic	29	27	28	29	33	26	20	19	16	17
Denmark	8	6	7	6	8	23	22	20	26	26
Estonia	31	31	30	31	35	40	39	44	32	44
Finland	20	20	15	16	15	52	47	45	43	35
France	32	32	31	28	31	27	25	24	30	34
Germany	10	12	13	15	17	8	8	7	12	9
Greece	50	56	57	57	58	58	58	61	61	60
Hong Kong SAR	2	1	1	2	2	9	5	11	9	10
Hungary	48	46	52	47	47	17	26	36	39	46
Iceland	24	23	20	24	20	44	29	39	57	54
India	44	41	45	44	43	16	16	18	21	24
Indonesia	42	48	42	43	32	36	37	33	27	25
Ireland	16	7	6	12	7	12	6	4	11	6
Israel	21	21	22	21	24	30	31	31	37	40
Italy	38	35	44	42	44	41	36	38	47	53
Japan	27	26	26	25	30	29	18	14	15	16
Jordan	52	53	56	52	57	59	57	62	62	62
Kazakhstan	34	47	32	38	34	31	52	54	49	45
Korea Rep.	25	29	29	27	28	15	21	22	20	27
Latvia	43	37	40	40	40	53	51	53	53	52
Lithuania	28	30	33	32	29	35	45	42	36	39
Luxembourg	6	11	8	11	12	5	7	3	4	4
Malaysia	14	19	24	22	22	6	11	13	8	11
Mexico	39	45	48	51	50	19	23	30	35	28
Mongolia	57	60	62	62	62	55	59	60	48	58
Netherlands	15	8	5	4	6	25	9	9	6	13
New Zealand	17	16	16	23	21	37	41	32	33	36
Norway	7	9	11	8	11	24	32	48	40	32
Peru	54	54	55	54	55	50	50	50	55	41
Philippines	41	42	41	50	46	34	38	26	50	38
Poland	33	33	38	34	38	33	27	27	18	18
Portugal	36	39	39	33	39	45	48	51	42	43
Qatar	13	13	17	14	10	2	2	8	5	3
Romania	47	49	50	49	49	47	42	49	34	49
Russia	45	44	46	45	45	43	49	46	38	31
Saudi Arabia	-	-	36	39	26	-	-	21	23	30
Singapore	3	4	3	3	1	3	4	6	7	5
Slovak Republic	46	40	51	55	53	54	44	52	46	42
Slovenia	49	43	43	37	37	42	43	47	29	33
South Africa	53	52	53	53	56	49	54	58	59	59
Spain	37	34	34	36	36	39	30	35	31	29
Sweden	9	5	9	9	9	20	17	17	24	21
Switzerland	4	2	2	5	4	14	10	15	25	23
Taiwan, China	11	14	14	17	16	11	15	12	14	15
Thailand	30	28	27	30	25	13	13	10	10	8
Turkey	40	38	47	46	51	38	35	43	52	51
UAE	12	15	10	7	5	7	12	5	3	7
Ukraine	60	59	60	59	54	60	60	55	58	56
United Kingdom	19	18	19	20	23	18	28	29	45	22
USA	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Venezuela	61	61	63	63	63	61	61	63	63	63

Government Efficiency					Business Efficiency					Infrastructure					
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
61	58	58	60	61	58	55	58	49	59	51	51	52	47	51	Argentina
14	14	18	14	13	17	17	27	24	24	19	18	18	16	17	Australia
39	35	33	32	28	28	22	17	14	17	20	12	11	14	11	Austria
33	28	32	35	36	22	19	26	23	28	17	13	13	20	21	Belgium
60	61	62	62	62	51	51	49	50	57	53	46	51	52	54	Brazil
49	33	39	37	42	60	54	56	57	54	49	47	47	51	50	Bulgaria
8	10	13	9	14	3	12	11	7	16	6	9	10	7	12	Canada
26	27	26	24	26	35	36	31	26	41	44	45	45	43	47	Chile
35	51	45	46	35	27	26	18	15	15	25	25	25	19	16	China
51	53	56	58	56	41	45	53	56	47	54	56	58	58	56	Colombia
56	56	57	56	58	61	61	63	62	63	43	43	46	46	49	Croatia
-	-	22	28	32	-	-	50	53	52	-	-	40	41	42	Cyprus
31	29	29	27	34	31	30	34	32	37	28	26	28	30	31	Czech Republic
10	8	7	6	6	8	6	8	3	7	3	2	4	3	3	Denmark
20	20	23	21	27	36	34	32	27	33	32	33	29	32	34	Estonia
17	21	16	15	17	19	21	13	16	13	5	5	6	6	5	Finland
50	52	52	39	48	39	37	40	31	38	12	15	12	12	9	France
18	19	21	19	22	16	15	16	19	26	9	10	9	11	10	Germany
57	59	61	61	60	43	57	57	59	58	35	38	39	40	41	Greece
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	15	21	20	23	22	Hong Kong SAR
54	54	54	48	45	57	56	60	58	56	39	39	41	39	39	Hungary
22	17	8	16	15	29	27	24	22	19	11	17	17	17	13	Iceland
47	47	48	50	46	33	31	29	29	30	58	58	60	56	55	India
30	32	30	36	25	34	39	30	35	20	56	57	59	59	53	Indonesia
15	13	9	13	11	13	2	3	10	3	24	23	19	21	23	Ireland
24	22	24	20	30	21	23	22	18	21	14	14	16	13	18	Israel
53	50	53	53	53	44	35	45	44	42	31	32	33	31	32	Italy
42	37	35	41	38	25	29	35	36	46	13	11	14	15	15	Japan
32	44	49	43	43	47	40	47	39	35	50	52	57	54	58	Jordan
21	31	19	25	21	30	44	23	34	29	41	48	43	42	43	Kazakhstan
28	26	28	29	31	37	48	44	43	34	21	22	24	18	20	Korea Rep.
45	30	36	33	33	42	43	39	40	43	37	37	35	37	35	Latvia
25	24	34	31	29	23	28	33	30	23	30	29	30	29	30	Lithuania
12	12	15	17	10	4	9	6	8	12	22	24	22	24	25	Luxembourg
16	18	25	23	24	10	14	19	17	18	27	31	32	33	28	Malaysia
41	46	51	54	52	38	42	36	48	49	52	53	55	55	57	Mexico
55	55	60	57	59	53	58	62	61	61	59	60	62	62	62	Mongolia
13	15	12	8	9	12	10	4	6	4	8	7	8	9	8	Netherlands
6	4	5	7	8	15	13	20	28	22	23	20	23	25	24	New Zealand
7	6	6	5	7	5	8	7	5	8	10	6	5	4	7	Norway
37	41	43	47	49	50	50	55	51	55	60	59	61	61	61	Peru
36	36	37	44	41	26	24	28	38	32	57	55	54	60	59	Philippines
29	34	44	40	44	32	32	37	37	36	34	34	34	34	36	Poland
34	48	40	34	37	48	46	46	33	45	26	28	27	26	29	Portugal
4	5	11	10	5	11	20	12	13	10	47	41	38	38	40	Qatar
46	43	47	51	51	49	49	52	52	51	42	42	50	49	48	Romania
44	39	46	52	47	54	52	51	54	53	36	36	36	35	37	Russia
-	-	31	30	18	-	-	38	45	25	-	-	44	44	38	Saudi Arabia
2	3	3	3	3	7	5	10	11	5	7	8	7	8	6	Singapore
48	42	55	55	57	45	38	54	60	60	40	40	42	45	44	Slovak Republic
52	45	42	42	39	56	53	48	47	40	33	30	31	28	27	Slovenia
40	40	50	49	50	52	47	41	46	44	55	54	56	57	60	South Africa
43	49	38	38	40	46	41	42	42	39	29	27	26	27	26	Spain
11	11	14	11	16	9	4	9	4	6	4	4	3	5	4	Sweden
5	2	2	2	4	6	3	5	9	9	2	3	1	2	2	Switzerland
9	9	10	12	12	14	16	15	20	14	18	19	21	22	19	Taiwan, China
27	23	20	22	20	24	25	25	25	27	46	49	49	48	45	Thailand
38	38	41	45	55	40	33	43	41	48	45	44	48	50	46	Turkey
3	7	4	4	2	18	11	2	2	1	38	35	37	36	33	UAE
59	57	59	59	54	55	60	59	55	50	48	50	53	53	52	Ukraine
19	16	17	18	19	20	18	21	21	31	16	16	15	10	14	United Kingdom
23	25	27	26	23	2	7	14	12	11	1	1	2	1	1	USA
58	60	63	63	63	59	59	61	63	62	61	61	63	63	63	Venezuela

## Sub-factor Rankings

	Economic Performance					Government Efficiency				
	Domestic Economy	International Trade	International Investment	Employment	Prices	Public Finance	Tax Policy	Institutional Framework	Business Legislation	Societal Framework
Argentina	62	57	52	53	55	61	48	62	61	53
Australia	10	47	15	24	32	15	23	14	10	17
Austria	19	18	25	33	24	30	61	17	21	13
Belgium	32	8	48	49	31	49	62	26	28	14
Brazil	49	51	19	56	42	62	38	61	62	62
Bulgaria	56	36	50	46	5	20	25	49	49	47
Canada	17	53	10	19	7	29	19	13	14	16
Chile	43	60	20	40	21	17	33	21	18	45
China	1	24	7	2	54	33	52	30	44	23
Colombia	50	52	35	44	10	48	35	56	53	61
Croatia	57	23	43	55	36	46	55	55	60	43
Cyprus	59	15	8	43	6	56	16	46	23	28
Czech Republic	29	17	38	12	25	25	47	31	42	25
Denmark	24	28	29	31	37	11	41	4	3	2
Estonia	53	20	47	45	26	18	34	32	17	33
Finland	36	39	17	42	33	27	54	7	9	4
France	15	27	12	54	56	52	63	23	29	22
Germany	9	13	9	14	38	14	59	16	20	15
Greece	60	21	60	60	27	60	60	57	52	51
Hong Kong SAR	18	4	4	17	62	1	2	8	1	20
Hungary	23	12	63	34	14	45	46	39	37	41
Iceland	45	46	58	8	60	2	31	27	24	6
India	5	41	51	13	51	54	24	36	47	55
Indonesia	7	59	36	18	16	28	4	37	45	36
Ireland	4	7	3	38	41	19	20	15	6	12
Israel	34	48	27	28	52	39	21	28	38	30
Italy	38	25	32	58	49	58	57	44	43	42
Japan	21	44	11	4	59	59	40	24	31	31
Jordan	61	55	55	63	50	42	27	45	40	49
Kazakhstan	48	56	39	23	35	22	15	42	25	29
Korea Rep.	16	45	30	10	53	24	18	33	50	39
Latvia	40	38	54	51	22	32	43	35	27	40
Lithuania	52	9	59	41	13	26	36	29	26	34
Luxembourg	20	5	2	15	44	6	42	10	13	5
Malaysia	31	14	22	16	1	31	10	25	36	35
Mexico	44	61	31	5	17	40	28	51	57	54
Mongolia	42	62	44	59	2	57	32	59	58	50
Netherlands	13	3	49	11	39	8	53	6	4	7
New Zealand	37	49	41	22	19	10	26	12	7	10
Norway	11	50	23	27	43	4	44	3	11	1
Peru	47	58	46	26	8	34	30	50	46	58
Philippines	12	54	42	21	46	37	14	48	54	44
Poland	26	10	40	32	9	38	49	41	39	38
Portugal	55	26	34	48	30	53	51	40	19	26
Qatar	3	34	37	1	3	9	1	11	22	11
Romania	51	40	61	35	20	43	39	52	48	52
Russia	35	35	26	30	45	23	17	53	56	56
Saudi Arabia	33	42	24	39	15	21	7	18	33	32
Singapore	8	1	5	7	58	7	12	2	2	9
Slovak Republic	39	19	56	47	23	47	50	54	59	46
Slovenia	46	11	53	37	12	35	56	43	35	21
South Africa	58	43	33	62	4	55	11	47	51	59
Spain	27	22	13	57	28	51	45	38	34	24
Sweden	14	33	14	36	40	13	58	9	8	3
Switzerland	6	29	18	29	57	5	8	1	12	8
Taiwan, China	25	31	28	25	11	12	5	19	30	19
Thailand	30	6	21	3	29	16	6	34	32	48
Turkey	41	37	45	52	34	41	37	60	41	60
UAE	22	2	16	9	18	3	3	5	5	18
Ukraine	54	32	57	50	47	44	22	58	55	57
United Kingdom	28	30	6	20	61	36	29	20	15	27
USA	2	16	1	6	48	50	13	22	16	37
Venezuela	63	63	62	61	63	63	9	63	63	63

Business Efficiency					Infrastructure						
Productivity & Efficiency	Labor Market	Finance	Management Practices	Attitudes and Values		Basic Infrastructure	Technological Infrastructure	Scientific Infrastructure	Health and Environment	Education	
60	39	59	48	60		47	50	54	36	51	Argentina
22	20	14	38	27		18	27	20	11	6	Australia
13	19	21	10	34		15	26	13	9	13	Austria
16	37	22	25	37		45	16	18	22	5	Belgium
61	50	40	53	54		52	53	40	40	61	Brazil
51	56	53	55	46		50	47	49	49	46	Bulgaria
19	17	9	21	13		10	17	19	12	11	Canada
52	35	26	50	35		34	45	52	42	48	Chile
26	1	25	14	8		21	2	2	47	36	China
58	25	50	42	47		43	52	58	50	59	Colombia
57	63	61	63	63		57	57	55	37	42	Croatia
44	45	54	58	53		53	60	56	33	4	Cyprus
28	49	36	43	39		24	30	26	31	40	Czech Republic
7	21	11	6	11		7	7	10	3	1	Denmark
37	44	42	28	32		36	35	47	28	22	Estonia
14	29	7	12	15		16	4	16	5	3	Finland
21	51	13	41	62		17	9	12	10	24	France
15	30	17	32	38		22	23	5	6	29	Germany
50	57	60	56	58		44	48	41	34	45	Greece
8	6	1	3	3		3	18	23	20	16	Hong Kong SAR
46	59	49	49	57		32	41	35	39	44	Hungary
18	34	35	13	10		1	29	33	13	8	Iceland
40	16	28	35	23		49	28	36	62	63	India
45	3	32	20	14		38	49	45	58	52	Indonesia
1	12	20	2	1		35	14	22	17	25	Ireland
20	18	33	29	9		48	11	7	25	14	Israel
30	53	38	39	50		56	40	21	24	38	Italy
56	41	18	60	51		42	20	6	8	32	Japan
48	58	43	24	28		62	55	60	48	50	Jordan
36	11	41	19	24		25	51	53	57	26	Kazakhstan
38	36	34	47	25		23	22	3	32	30	Korea Rep.
39	40	55	40	33		37	25	57	30	19	Latvia
23	27	46	9	20		29	19	44	26	23	Lithuania
11	22	5	23	19		13	37	27	19	18	Luxembourg
25	7	23	15	16		14	15	28	41	35	Malaysia
47	28	52	51	55		55	56	46	52	62	Mexico
62	60	62	62	45		60	62	63	63	53	Mongolia
4	4	4	11	5		6	3	15	16	12	Netherlands
35	24	24	22	17		20	33	29	15	15	New Zealand
3	13	12	8	18		5	10	17	4	10	Norway
59	48	48	57	41		54	61	61	51	55	Peru
49	10	39	33	29		61	44	59	56	58	Philippines
27	38	37	36	48		31	39	31	43	31	Poland
41	43	47	54	31		41	34	32	21	28	Portugal
12	5	29	7	6		4	46	51	46	43	Qatar
33	55	58	52	44		58	36	43	44	49	Romania
54	33	44	59	56		40	32	25	54	37	Russia
24	23	27	26	22		19	43	34	53	34	Saudi Arabia
9	8	6	16	4		11	1	14	23	2	Singapore
34	62	57	61	59		46	42	50	38	47	Slovak Republic
31	52	45	34	40		30	31	30	27	17	Slovenia
53	42	31	37	52		51	59	42	60	60	South Africa
32	47	30	44	43		26	21	24	18	39	Spain
6	14	10	5	7		9	5	9	2	7	Sweden
10	15	3	17	21		8	8	4	1	9	Switzerland
17	32	15	4	12		39	13	8	29	20	Taiwan, China
43	9	19	27	26		27	38	38	55	56	Thailand
42	54	51	46	49		33	54	37	45	54	Turkey
2	2	16	1	2		2	24	39	35	41	UAE
55	46	56	45	36		59	58	48	59	33	Ukraine
29	31	8	30	42		28	12	11	14	27	United Kingdom
5	26	2	18	30		12	6	1	7	21	USA
63	61	63	31	61		63	63	62	61	57	Venezuela





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# COMPETITIVENESS COUNTRY PROFILES

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# ARGENTINA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Sustain planned real public deficit reduction pace, taking into account the rate of economic growth.
- Accommodate the impact of growing uncertainty on the exchange rate.
- Support economic recovery and stability sustaining the social safety net.
- Reduce monetary costs for job creation in the formal sector.

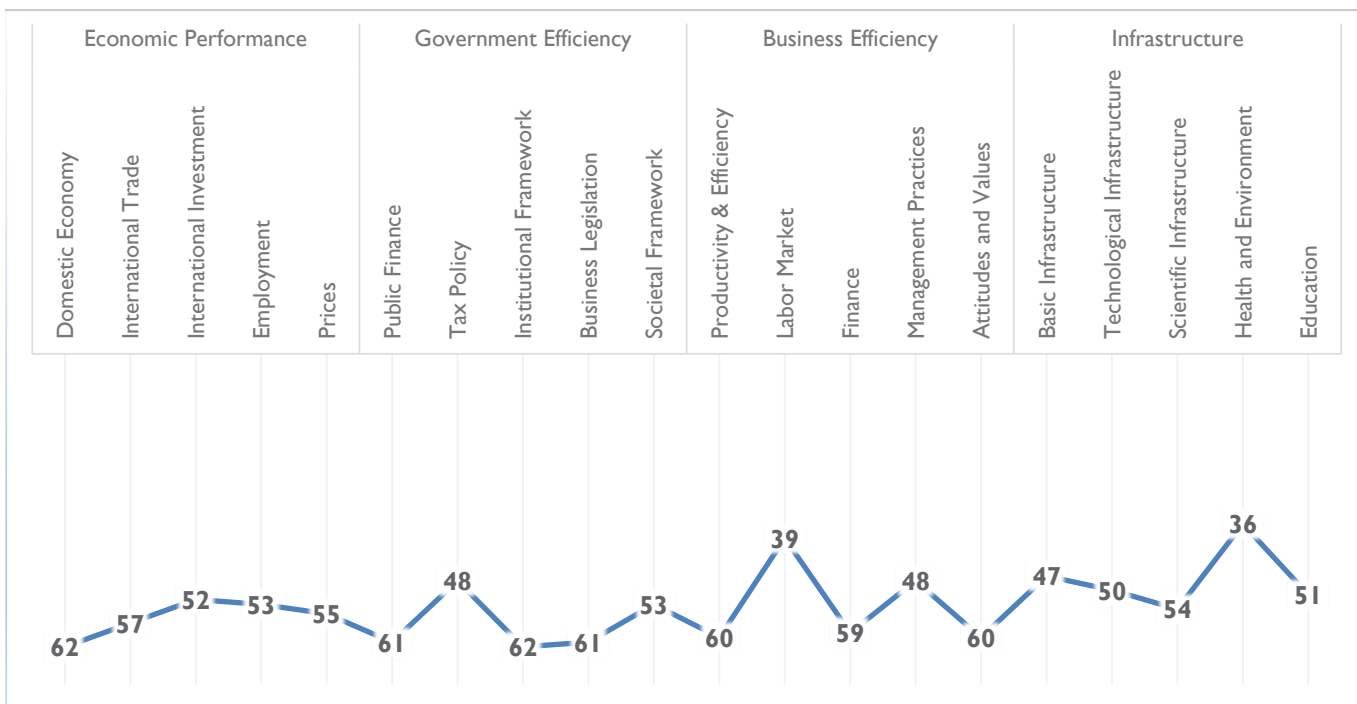
## Provided by:

Research Program on Economic Development and Institutions,  
Faculty of Economic Sciences, Catholic University of Argentina

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Buenos Aires	
Land area (square km '000)	2,780 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	28.095 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	44.49 <sup>2018</sup>	20
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	518.5 <sup>2018</sup>	25
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	20,567 <sup>2018</sup>	49
Real GDP growth (%)	-2.5 <sup>2018</sup>	62
Consumer price inflation (%)	34.28 <sup>2018</sup>	62
Unemployment rate (%)	9.20 <sup>2018</sup>	54
Labor force (millions)	20.10 <sup>2018</sup>	20
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-5.40 <sup>2018</sup>	60
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	76.6 <sup>2017</sup>	48
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.35 <sup>2018</sup>	32

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### THE AMERICAS (9 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



# ARGENTINA

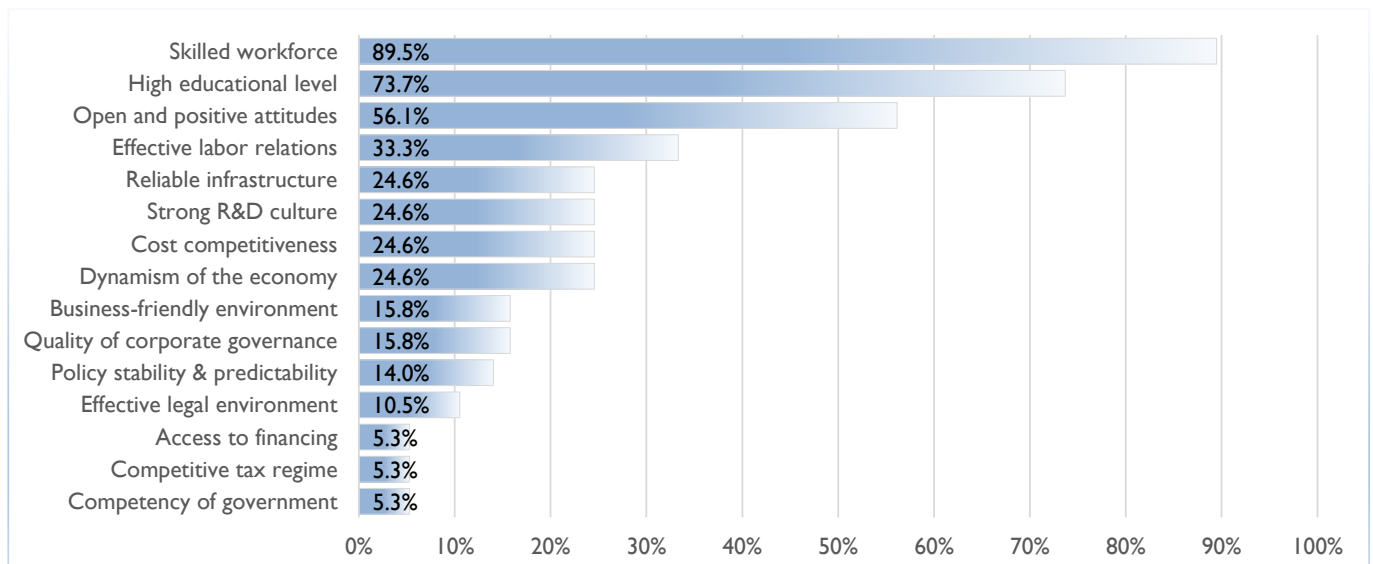
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	3.2	6.8	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1.80	-3.50
2.4.14 Start-up days	24.0	11.0	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	2.9	-2.5
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	1.23	1.74	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	11.31	-5.82
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	101,273	63,282	1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	1.34	3.00
3.2.01 Compensation levels	5.99	4.12	2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	52.61	86.29
1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	9.17	11.88	2.1.09 Public finances	4.24	1.70
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-6.46	-5.15	3.3.16 Credit	3.31	1.43
3.2.18 Skilled labor	4.83	5.80	2.5.04 Risk of political instability	5.62	2.54
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	1,256	1,488	2.3.02 Cost of capital	2.38	1.23
4.2.18 Cyber security	4.25	4.95	2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	4.83	2.70
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	4.00	4.63	1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	5.62	3.47
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	13.0	11.0	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	19.52	12.31
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	14,700	12,539	3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	4.72	3.00
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	35.00	30.00	3.3.17 Venture capital	3.17	2.10
2.4.10 Competition legislation	4.07	4.64	4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	2.62	1.74

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# ARGENTINA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	45	62
International Trade	62	57
International Investment	42	52
Employment	46	53
Prices	60	55

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	48	61
Tax Policy	52	48
Institutional Framework	60	62
Business Legislation	62	61
Societal Framework	46	53

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	56	60
Labor Market	37	39
Finance	54	59
Management Practices	42	48
Attitudes and Values	49	60

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	46	47
Technological Infrastructure	51	50
Scientific Infrastructure	51	54
Health and Environment	35	36
Education	52	51

## ARGENTINA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
1.2.17 Export concentration by partner	10
1.5.06 Gasoline prices	18
1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	30
1.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	32

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.18 Immigration laws	4
2.5.14 Disposable Income	19
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	19
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	25
2.4.04 Foreign investors	28

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	8
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	10
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	15
3.2.01 Compensation levels	18
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	18
3.2.18 Skilled labor	30
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	31

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	2
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	4
4.2.17 ICT service exports	9
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	20
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	22
4.1.07 Population - growth	25
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	25
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	27
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	27
4.4.09 Medical assistance	34

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
1.1.14 Real GDP growth	62
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	62
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	62
1.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	61
1.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	61
1.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	61
1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	61
1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	60
1.2.02 Current account balance	60
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	59

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	63
2.3.02 Cost of capital	63
2.3.05 Central bank policy	62
2.4.08 Subsidies	62
2.4.06 Investment incentives	62
2.4.16 Labor regulations	62
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	62
2.1.09 Public finances	62
2.1.11 Pension funding	62
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	61

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.16 Credit	63
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	63
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	62
3.3.17 Venture capital	62
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	61
3.5.07 Value system	61
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	60
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	60
3.3.08 Stock markets	59
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	58

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.11 Science degrees	63
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	62
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	60
4.2.04 Communications technology	60
4.2.14 Funding for technological development	60
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	59
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	57
4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	56
4.4.25 Sustainable development	56
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	56

# AUSTRALIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



### CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Shrugging off economic complacency and progressing with structural reform.
- Balancing affordability, reliability and emissions reduction in Australia's energy system.
- Getting better value for money from government services and programs.
- Building public infrastructure projects that have the highest net benefit.
- Having the know-how to apply technologies that make Australia more competitive.

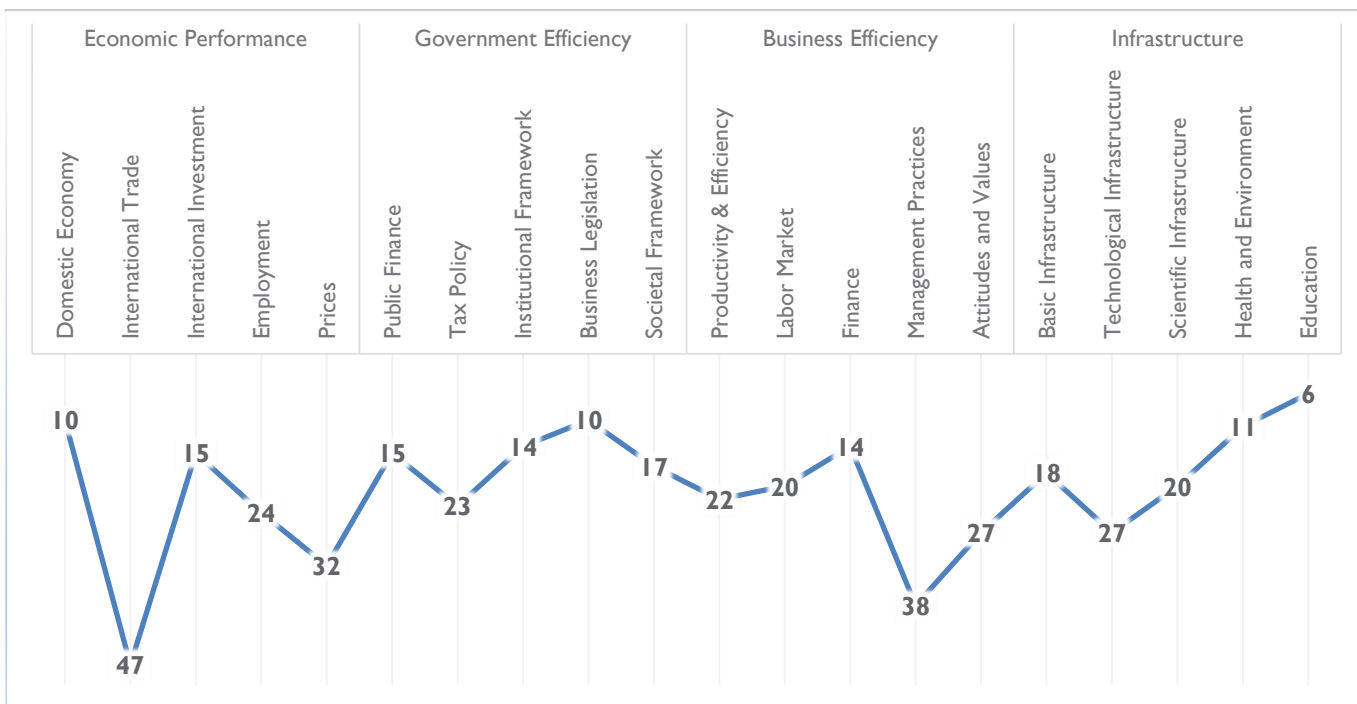
### Provided by:

CEDA - Committee for Economic Development of Australia

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Canberra	
Land area (square km '000)	7,741 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	1.338 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	24.99 <sup>2018</sup>	28
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	1,416.4 <sup>2018</sup>	14
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	52,743 <sup>2018</sup>	15
Real GDP growth (%)	2.3 <sup>2018</sup>	40
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.98 <sup>2018</sup>	25
Unemployment rate (%)	5.00 <sup>2018</sup>	28
Labor force (millions)	13.39 <sup>2018</sup>	28
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-2.11 <sup>2018</sup>	46
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	662.3 <sup>2017</sup>	13
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	4.10 <sup>2018</sup>	12

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## AUSTRALIA

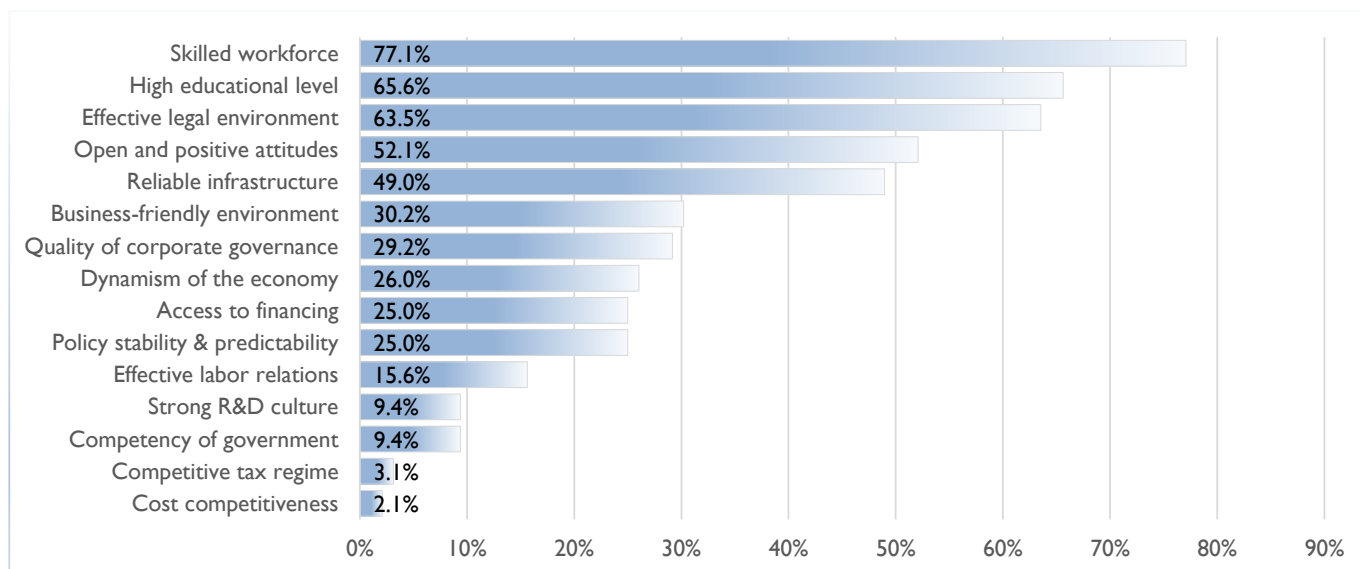
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	0.31	1.19	2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	2,707	2,156
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-1.95	-0.53	4.1.07 Population - growth	1.96	1.60
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.029	0.013	3.4.05 Corporate boards	6.31	5.25
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	4.61	6.13	4.2.17 ICT service exports	18.4	15.7
2.4.16 Labor regulations	4.76	6.08	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	14.78	12.79
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	5.24	6.42	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	107.38	94.43
3.2.21 Brain drain	5.34	6.50	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	3.06	2.70
2.1.09 Public finances	4.85	5.90	3.4.04 Credibility of managers	5.83	5.19
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	4.14	5.02	3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	6.50	5.96
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	53.18	64.04	3.3.16 Credit	7.17	6.61
2.1.10 Tax evasion	4.93	5.88	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.08	1.16
1.2.25 Tourism receipts	2.56	3.01	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	5.83	5.40
2.4.10 Competition legislation	6.35	7.33	4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	7.86	7.38
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	6.83	7.83	2.5.04 Risk of political instability	7.22	6.78
2.4.08 Subsidies	5.28	6.02	4.1.04 Access to water	7.84	7.38

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# AUSTRALIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	15	10
International Trade	36	47
International Investment	19	15
Employment	23	24
Prices	38	32

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	24	15
Tax Policy	27	23
Institutional Framework	17	14
Business Legislation	17	10
Societal Framework	14	17

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	30	22
Labor Market	22	20
Finance	14	14
Management Practices	31	38
Attitudes and Values	24	27

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	15	18
Technological Infrastructure	25	27
Scientific Infrastructure	21	20
Health and Environment	10	11
Education	7	6



## AUSTRALIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	5
I.5.05 Food costs	7
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	9
I.1.20 GDP per capita	10
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	12
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	13
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	15
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	16
I.4.02 Employment (%)	16
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	17

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.04 Country credit rating	1
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	4
2.4.14 Start-up days	5
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	5
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	5
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	6
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	7
2.5.01 Justice	7
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	7
2.1.11 Pension funding	8

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.08 Stock markets	7
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	10
3.2.18 Skilled labor	10
3.2.21 Brain drain	12
3.2.19 Finance skills	12
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	12
3.3.19 Corporate debt	13
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	14
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	16
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	17

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	1
4.4.11 Human development index	3
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	5
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	7
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	9
4.4.28 Quality of life	9
4.5.09 Women with degrees	10
4.4.09 Medical assistance	10
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	11
4.5.14 Primary and secondary education	12

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	56
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	54
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	53
I.5.04 Office rent	52
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	51
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	49
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	48
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	47
I.2.02 Current account balance	46
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	44

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	51
2.5.14 Disposable Income	46
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	43
2.4.07 Government subsidies	38
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	36
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	36
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	34

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	57
3.2.01 Compensation levels	54
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	51
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	50
3.4.05 Corporate boards	50
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	49
3.1.08 Large corporations	46
3.4.01 Agility of companies	45
3.2.10 Employee training	44
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	44

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	55
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	54
4.2.04 Communications technology	54
4.3.11 Science degrees	52
4.1.04 Access to water	49
4.2.17 ICT service exports	46
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	46
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	45
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	44
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	44

# AUSTRIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Reform of Old Age Pension System and Health Service System still pending.
- Administrative reform and fiscal consolidation must also be pursued at provincial (Länder) and local level (Gemeinden).
- Shortage of qualified labour to be addressed.
- Growth- and location compatible greening of the economy to be addressed.
- Digital economy to be developed.

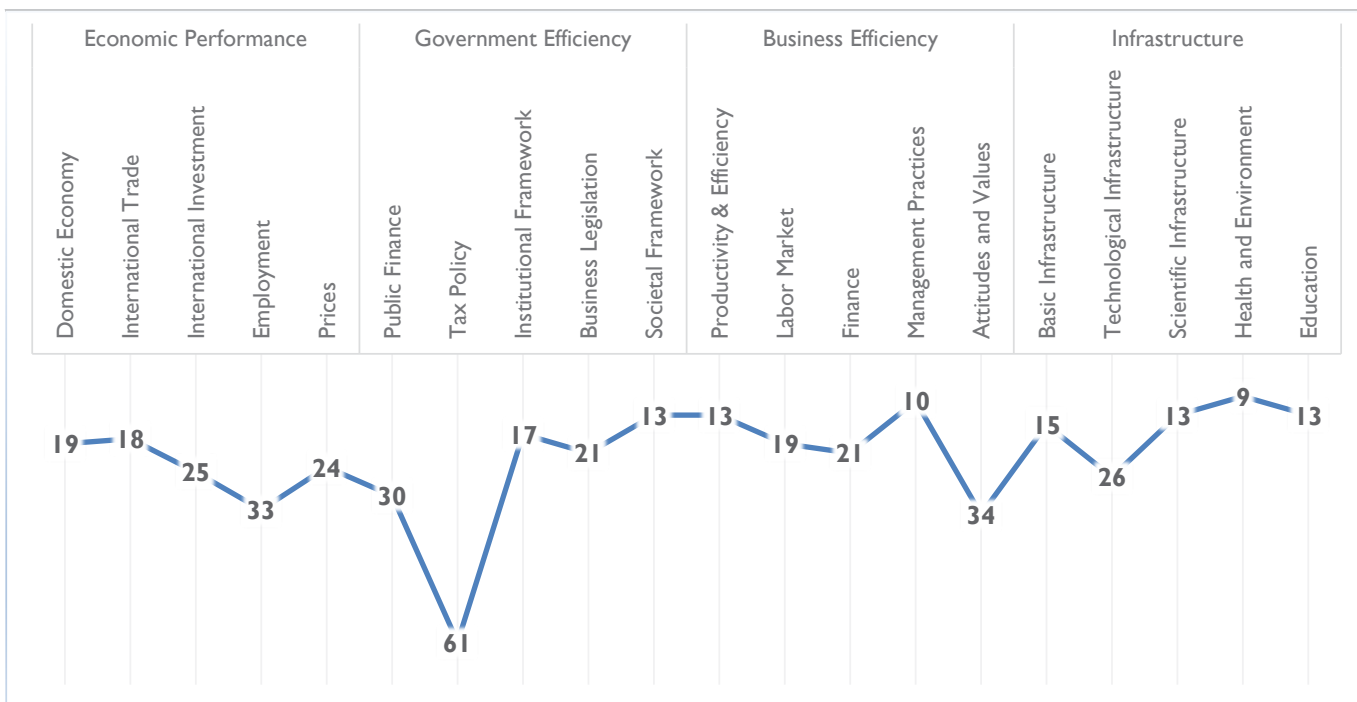
## Provided by:

Federation of Austrian Industries, Vienna

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Vienna	
Land area (square km '000)	84 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	8.84 <sup>2018</sup>	43
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	455.7 <sup>2018</sup>	27
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	52,377 <sup>2018</sup>	17
Real GDP growth (%)	2.7 <sup>2018</sup>	30
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.12 <sup>2018</sup>	30
Unemployment rate (%)	4.90 <sup>2018</sup>	27
Labor force (millions)	4.54 <sup>2018</sup>	42
Current account balance (% of GDP)	2.33 <sup>2018</sup>	26
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	185.9 <sup>2017</sup>	29
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.47 <sup>2018</sup>	29

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## AUSTRIA

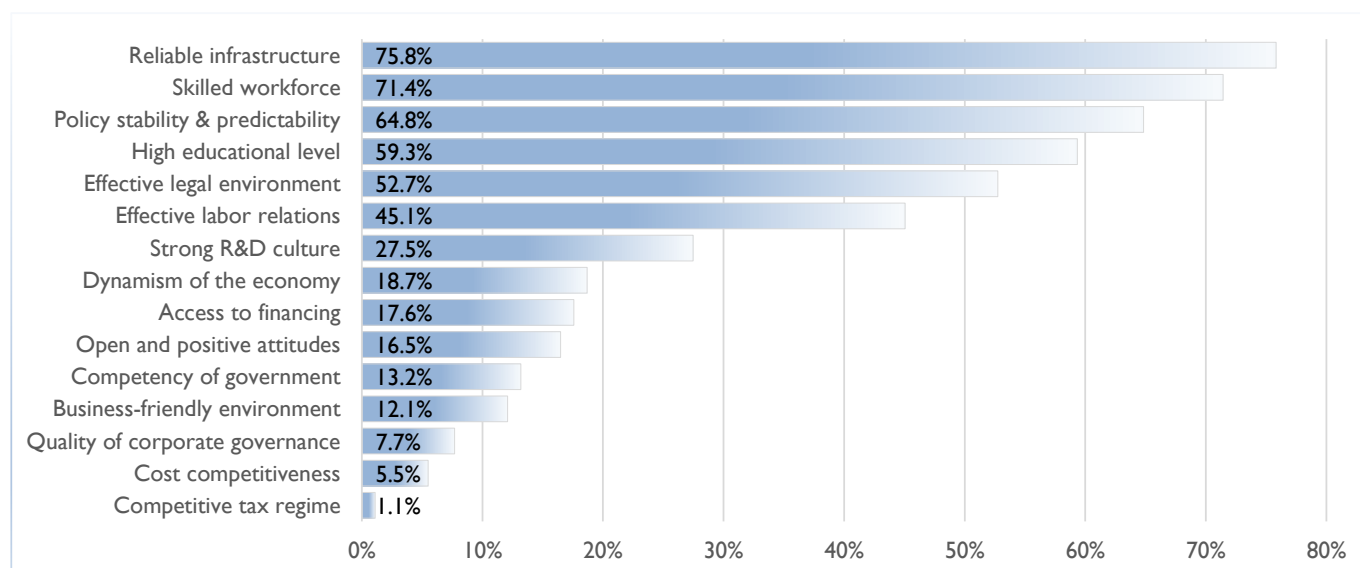
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-0.70	0.11	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	3.77	5.01	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	4.79	3.28
2.1.09 Public finances	3.92	5.01	2.5.02 Homicide	0.5	0.7
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	4.04	5.10	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	13.35	9.78
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	2.81	3.49	4.1.07 Population - growth	0.65	0.56
2.4.16 Labor regulations	4.72	5.85	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	76.20	87.20
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	3.94	4.84	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	40,720	46,305
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	1.80	1.40	3.2.18 Skilled labor	4.74	4.13
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	3.75	4.46	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.33	1.49
2.3.11 Transparency	5.24	5.98	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	34.06	30.63
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	613.7	697.3	3.4.04 Credibility of managers	7.02	6.35
1.2.02 Current account balance	2.08	2.33	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	5.4	4.8
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	59.45	65.98	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	5.94	5.41
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	5.50	4.90	3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	5.15	4.70
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	168.02	184.72	3.2.24 Competent senior managers	5.55	5.10

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# AUSTRIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	19	19
International Trade	21	18
International Investment	21	25
Employment	38	33
Prices	18	24

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	32	30
Tax Policy	60	61
Institutional Framework	19	17
Business Legislation	26	21
Societal Framework	13	13

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	12	13
Labor Market	21	19
Finance	18	21
Management Practices	4	10
Attitudes and Values	35	34

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	16	15
Technological Infrastructure	23	26
Scientific Infrastructure	14	13
Health and Environment	9	9
Education	12	13

## AUSTRIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.05 Food costs	8
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	11
I.1.20 GDP per capita	13
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	14
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	17
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	18
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	18
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	19
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	20
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	21

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.4.04 Foreign investors	1
2.3.14 Rule of law	7
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	7
2.3.02 Cost of capital	8
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	9
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	9
2.5.05 Social cohesion	11
2.1.10 Tax evasion	11
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	11

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.10 Employee training	1
3.2.07 Worker motivation	2
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	2
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	2
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	3
3.4.05 Corporate boards	3
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	4
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	4
3.4.10 Social responsibility	4
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	4

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.28 Quality of life	2
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	3
4.4.26 Pollution problems	3
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	4
4.4.25 Sustainable development	4
4.4.09 Medical assistance	4
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	5
4.2.18 Cyber security	5
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	7
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	7

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	47
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	43
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	39
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	36
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	32
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	30
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	29
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	26

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	62
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	57
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	57
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	56
2.4.14 Start-up days	53
2.4.18 Immigration laws	51
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	47
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	47
2.4.07 Government subsidies	46
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	41

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	59
3.2.18 Skilled labor	53
3.2.06 Working hours	52
3.2.01 Compensation levels	49
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	48
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	46
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	44
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	41
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	41
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	41

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	60
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	52
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	45
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	43
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	38
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	38
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	37
4.5.09 Women with degrees	36
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	36
4.1.07 Population - growth	35

# BELGIUM

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Efforts to reduce the tax wedge must be continued.
- Enhance flexibility of labour market and pursue more active labour market policies.
- Promote continuous training throughout the career.
- Better guidance towards STEM and technical jobs.
- Closing the infrastructure investment gap.

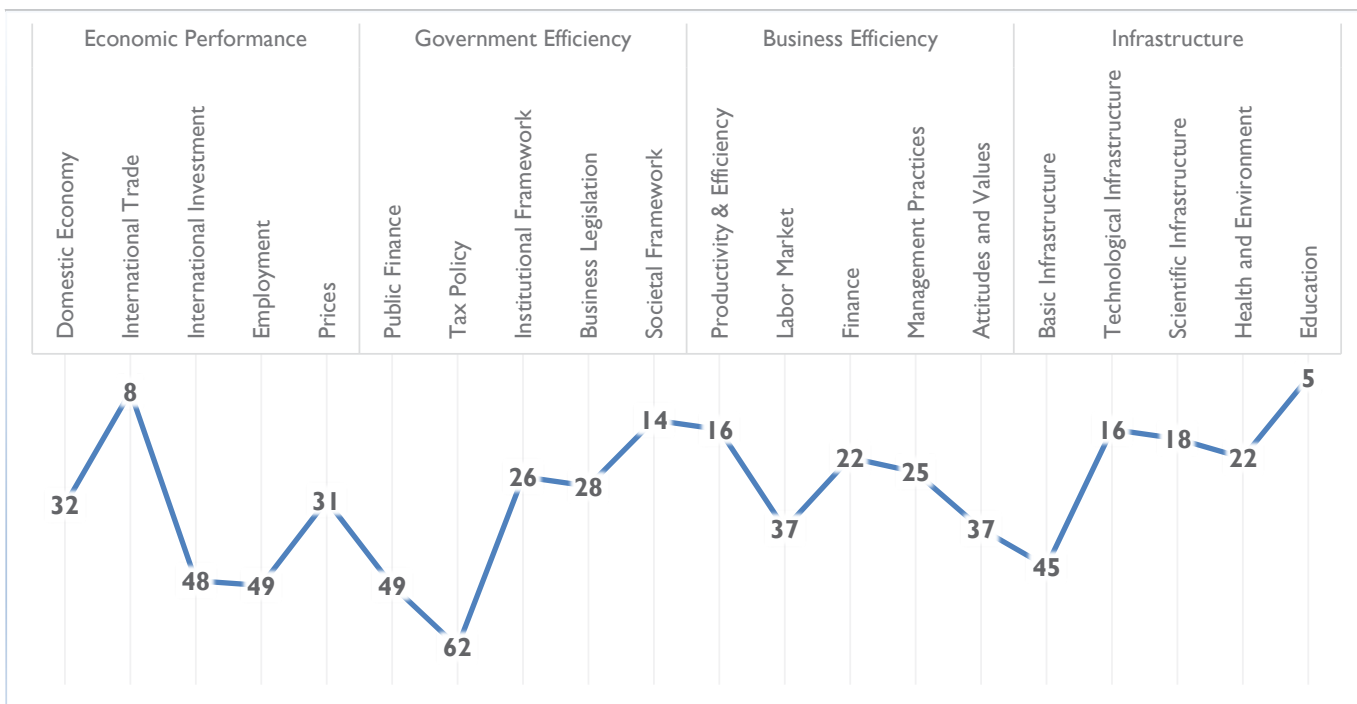
## Provided by:

FEB - Federation of Enterprises in Belgium, Brussels

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Brussels	
Land area (square km '000)	31	2018
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847	2018
Population - market size (millions)	11.44	2018 34
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	531.9	2018 24
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	48,142	2018 20
Real GDP growth (%)	1.4	2018 55
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.31	2018 33
Unemployment rate (%)	5.90	2018 38
Labor force (millions)	4.98	2018 38
Current account balance (% of GDP)	0.41	2018 32
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	566.9	2017 15
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	-12.04	2018 61

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## BELGIUM

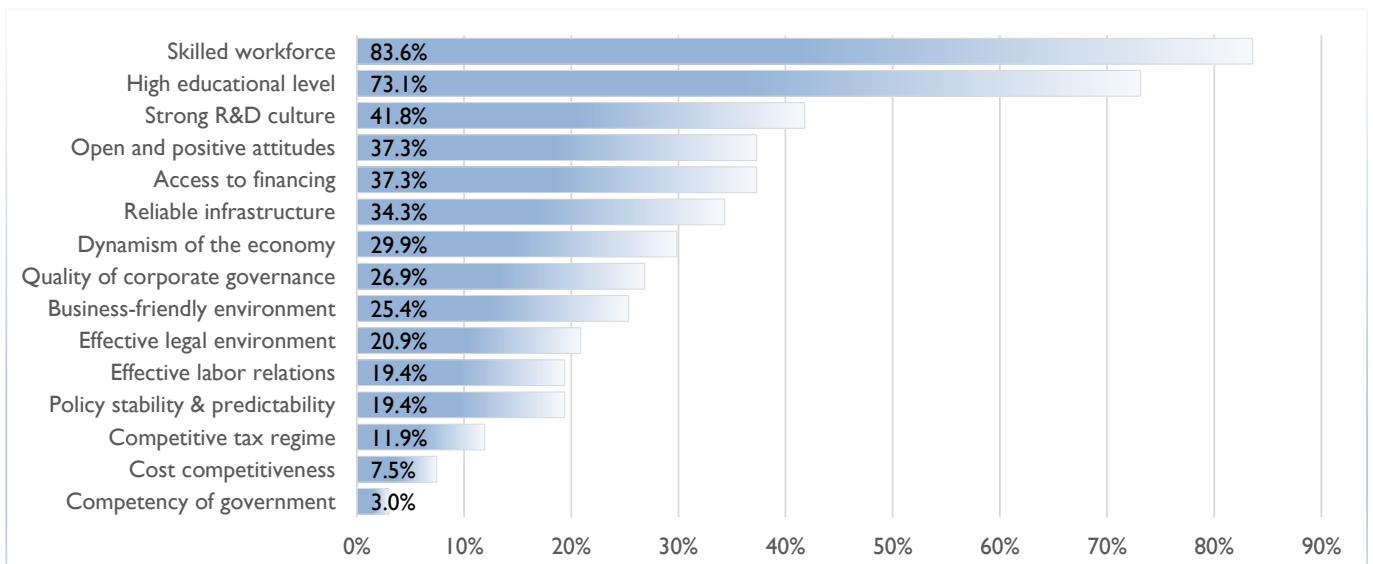
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

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IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.2.02 Current account balance	0.10	0.41	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	0.99	2.01	4.1.07 Population - growth	0.98	0.52
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-1.03	-0.69	2.4.15 Start-up procedures	3.0	4.0
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	0.70	0.91	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	83.44	62.36
2.1.10 Tax evasion	3.73	4.45	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	12.54	9.49
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	7.20	5.90	2.5.04 Risk of political instability	6.58	5.35
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	2.05	2.42	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	1.7	1.4
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	3.50	2.90	3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	5.47	4.54
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	416.3	472.8	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	70.70	80.80
1.4.09 Youth unemployment	19.10	16.60	2.1.09 Public finances	3.26	2.81
2.1.11 Pension funding	2.77	3.10	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	6.00	5.22
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	3.81	4.24	3.3.08 Stock markets	6.97	6.27
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	2.72	3.00	4.4.27 Environmental laws	6.23	5.61
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	24.73	22.28	2.4.05 Capital markets	8.22	7.42
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	4.60	5.01	3.2.24 Competent senior managers	6.79	6.18

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# BELGIUM

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	30	32
International Trade	12	8
International Investment	57	48
Employment	53	49
Prices	29	31

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	50	49
Tax Policy	62	62
Institutional Framework	21	26
Business Legislation	23	28
Societal Framework	7	14

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	13	16
Labor Market	51	37
Finance	16	22
Management Practices	27	25
Attitudes and Values	31	37

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	41	45
Technological Infrastructure	21	16
Scientific Infrastructure	18	18
Health and Environment	22	22
Education	9	5



## BELGIUM

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	4
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	4
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	8
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	9
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	10
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	11
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	13
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	13
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	15
I.5.05 Food costs	17

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.5.14 Disposable Income	2
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	3
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	9
2.4.14 Start-up days	10
2.4.18 Immigration laws	10
2.4.04 Foreign investors	13
2.3.14 Rule of law	14
2.4.02 Protectionism	14
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	14

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	7
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	10
3.2.23 International experience	10
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	11
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	11
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	14
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	15
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	17
3.3.17 Venture capital	17
3.4.05 Corporate boards	18

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	2
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	6
4.2.17 ICT service exports	6
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	7
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	9
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	9
4.5.15 University education	9
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	11
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	12
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	12

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	61
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	61
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	60
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	60
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	58
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	55
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	52
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	50
I.4.02 Employment (%)	48
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	46

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	61
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	61
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	60
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	58
2.4.07 Government subsidies	57
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	55
2.1.09 Public finances	54
2.4.16 Labor regulations	52
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	51
2.4.08 Subsidies	50

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.06 Working hours	55
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	54
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	54
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	54
3.2.01 Compensation levels	53
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	48
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	46
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	42
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	42
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	41

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.11 Science degrees	50
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	48
4.4.27 Environmental laws	46
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	45
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	45
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	43
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	42
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	41
4.1.05 Management of cities	40
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	38

# BRAZIL

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Political articulation to lead pension reforms.
- Productivity gains in the public sector.
- Develop basic infrastructure.
- Digital upskilling.
- Prioritize sustainability.

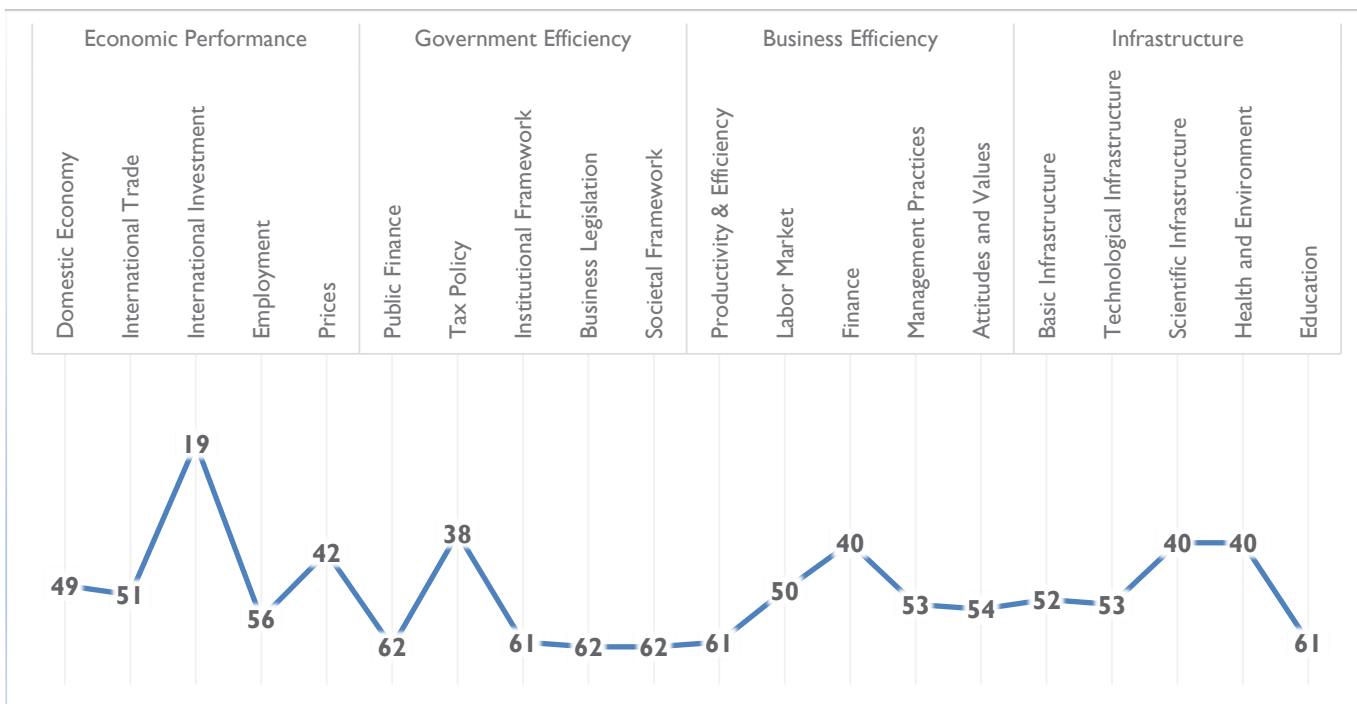
## Provided by:

Fundação Dom Cabral, Innovation and Entrepreneurship Center

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Brasilia	
Land area (square km '000)	8,516 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	3.654 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	209.18 <sup>2018</sup>	5
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	1,868.6 <sup>2018</sup>	9
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	16,088 <sup>2018</sup>	53
Real GDP growth (%)	1.1 <sup>2018</sup>	58
Consumer price inflation (%)	3.67 <sup>2018</sup>	52
Unemployment rate (%)	14.05 <sup>2018</sup>	58
Labor force (millions)	105.39 <sup>2018</sup>	5
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-0.78 <sup>2018</sup>	39
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	778.3 <sup>2017</sup>	12
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	4.73 <sup>2018</sup>	10

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### THE AMERICAS (9 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## BRAZIL

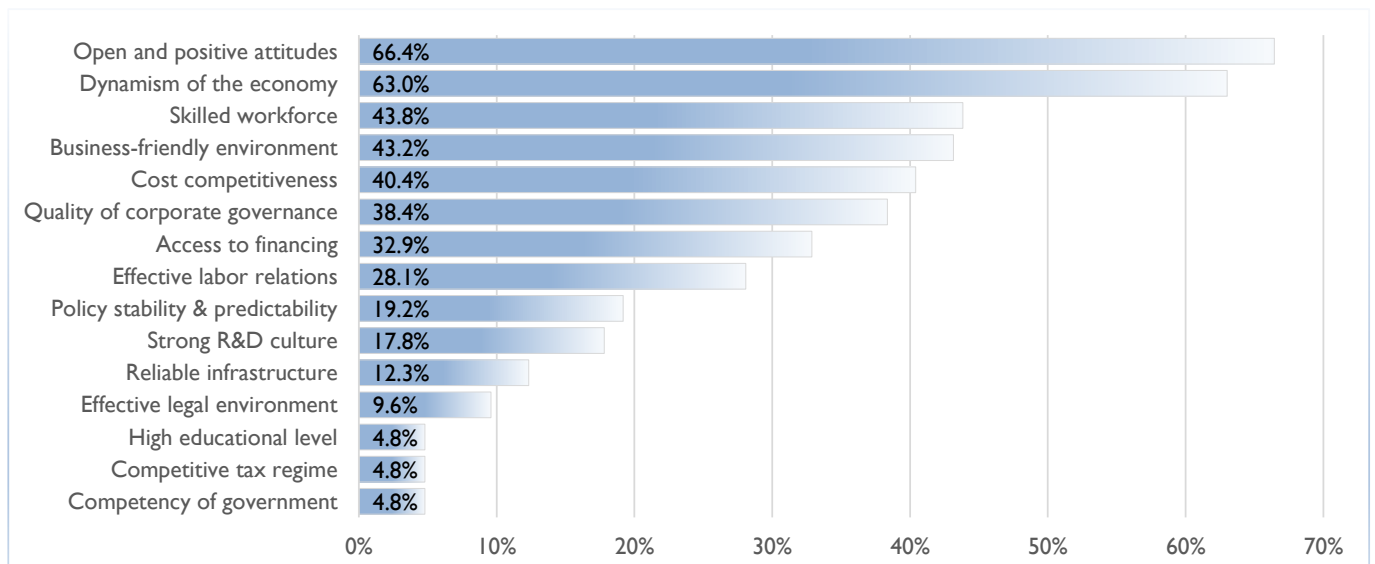
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IMPROVEMENTS	WCY	WCY	DECLINES	WCY	WCY
	2018	2019		2018	2019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	0.99	4.13	1.2.02 Current account balance	-0.47	-0.78
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	0.22	0.38	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.049	0.066
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	0.97	1.71	2.4.02 Protectionism	4.15	2.99
2.4.14 Start-up days	79.5	20.5	3.2.21 Brain drain	4.36	3.35
2.1.09 Public finances	1.40	2.25	3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	3.77	3.06
2.3.11 Transparency	1.81	2.84	2.3.02 Cost of capital	2.31	1.94
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	0.71	1.08	1.2.25 Tourism receipts	0.34	0.28
4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	0.6	0.9	1.2.18 Export concentration by product	40.4	46.3
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	2.80	3.56	2.4.08 Subsidies	3.73	3.19
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	3.31	4.19	3.2.18 Skilled labor	4.06	3.50
1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	10.59	12.83	2.4.16 Labor regulations	2.88	2.52
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	4.27	5.10	4.4.26 Pollution problems	4.38	3.86
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	3.11	3.70	2.5.01 Justice	3.38	2.98
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	123,050	100,107	3.2.24 Competent senior managers	4.56	4.03
2.1.10 Tax evasion	3.37	3.97	2.3.12 Bureaucracy	0.89	0.79

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# BRAZIL

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	50	49
International Trade	50	51
International Investment	23	19
Employment	48	56
Prices	43	42

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Public Finance	63	62
Tax Policy	40	38
Institutional Framework	61	61
Business Legislation	61	62
Societal Framework	62	62

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	59	61
Labor Market	35	50
Finance	41	40
Management Practices	53	53
Attitudes and Values	54	54

## INFRASTRUCTURE



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	55	52
Technological Infrastructure	48	53
Scientific Infrastructure	41	40
Health and Environment	38	40
Education	60	61

## BRAZIL

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	4
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	10
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	12
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	19
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	23
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	24
I.5.05 Food costs	25
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	26
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	26
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	28

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.07 Government subsidies	2
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	14
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	19
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	22
2.5.14 Disposable Income	26
2.3.05 Central bank policy	33
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	34
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	51

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.01 Compensation levels	15
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	16
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	24
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	26
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	30
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	31
3.2.16 Female labor force	44

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	3
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	3
4.2.17 ICT service exports	5
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	8
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	10
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	11
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	23
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	27
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	27
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	30

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	62
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	62
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	61
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	60
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	59
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	58
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	58
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	58
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	56
I.5.04 Office rent	55

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	63
2.4.13 Creation of firms	62
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	62
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	62
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	62
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	62
2.5.02 Homicide	61
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	61
2.3.02 Cost of capital	61
2.1.11 Pension funding	61

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	62
3.2.19 Finance skills	60
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	60
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	60
3.5.07 Value system	59
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	59
3.1.08 Large corporations	59
3.3.16 Credit	58
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	58
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	58

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.19 Language skills	63
4.5.14 Primary and secondary education	62
4.4.27 Environmental laws	62
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	62
4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	61
4.5.16 Management education	61
4.2.04 Communications technology	61
4.5.15 University education	61
4.4.25 Sustainable development	61
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	61

# BULGARIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Economic institutions lack a strong judicial system and control of corruption.
- Further efforts should be made to curb the informal economy.
- Structural reforms to join ERM II and the Banking Union are slow.
- Insufficient action in reforming the energy sector.
- Access to skilled labour is a growing challenge.

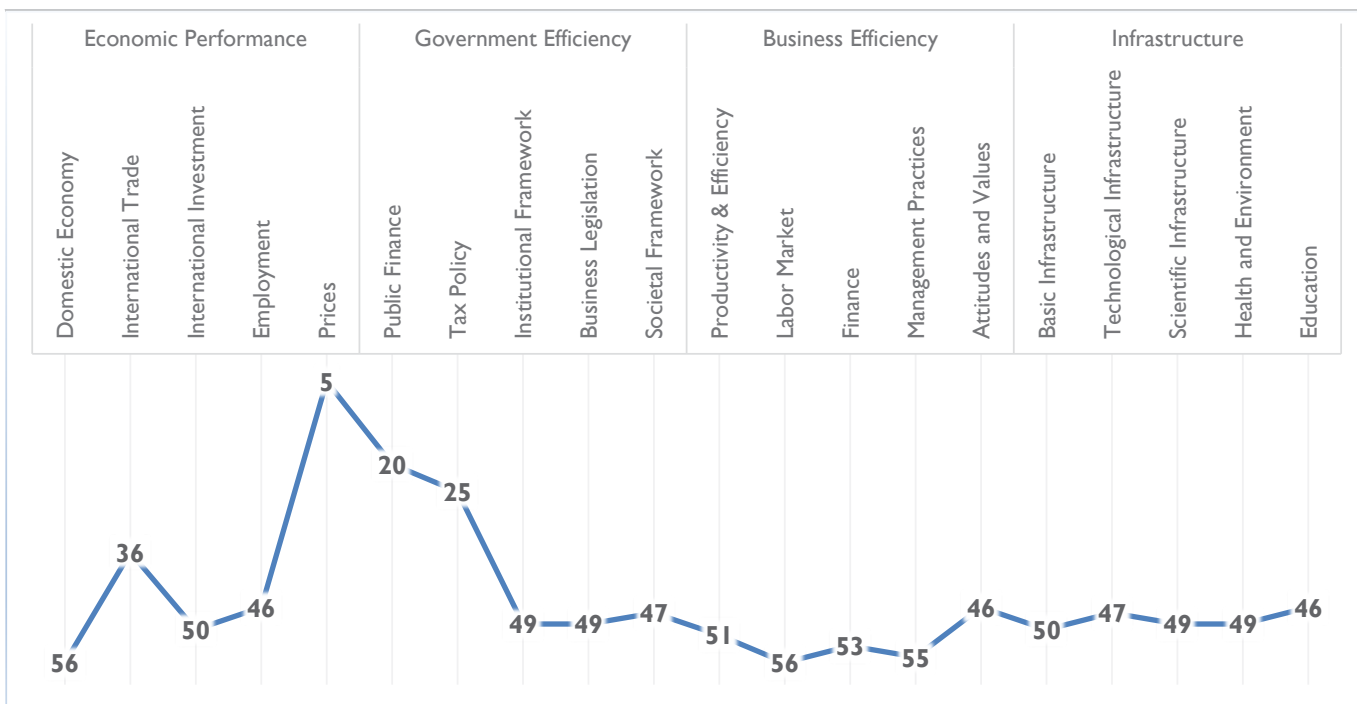
## Provided by:

Centre for the Study of Democracy, Sofia

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Sofia	
Land area (square km '000)	111 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	1.657 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	7.05 <sup>2018</sup>	46
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	65.1 <sup>2018</sup>	54
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	23,024 <sup>2018</sup>	48
Real GDP growth (%)	3.1 <sup>2018</sup>	25
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.63 <sup>2018</sup>	42
Unemployment rate (%)	5.20 <sup>2018</sup>	31
Labor force (millions)	3.36 <sup>2017</sup>	46
Current account balance (% of GDP)	2.38 <sup>2018</sup>	25
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	47.8 <sup>2017</sup>	52
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	3.96 <sup>2018</sup>	13

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## BULGARIA

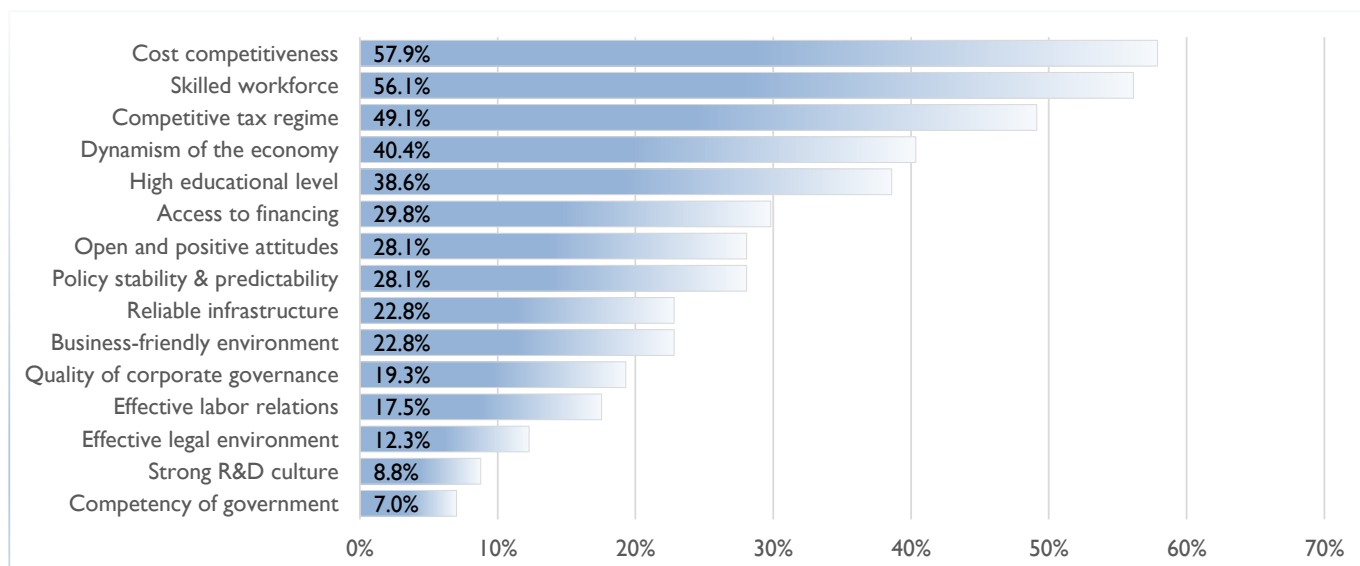
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	0.93	1.99	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.19	2.63
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	3.80	6.53	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.045
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	3.07	4.70	2.1.10 Tax evasion	4.40	2.60
4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	2.0	3.0	2.4.02 Protectionism	6.07	3.61
2.5.01 Justice	1.87	2.77	1.2.02 Current account balance	3.94	2.38
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	3.10	4.53	2.3.12 Bureaucracy	2.07	1.51
4.5.15 University education	2.53	3.65	2.2.12 Real personal taxes	8.13	5.96
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	3.67	5.16	2.4.07 Government subsidies	1.10	1.38
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	3.87	5.40	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	7,891	9,351
2.5.02 Homicide	1.8	1.1	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	4.2	3.6
3.3.08 Stock markets	3.33	4.56	3.2.01 Compensation levels	3.00	3.44
2.5.05 Social cohesion	2.80	3.79	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	54.90	62.10
3.3.17 Venture capital	3.93	5.32	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	3.6	3.1
2.1.11 Pension funding	2.00	2.70	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	5.73	5.02
4.5.16 Management education	2.87	3.86	3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	6.00	5.26

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# BULGARIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	58	56
International Trade	17	36
International Investment	39	50
Employment	45	46
Prices	4	5

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	15	20
Tax Policy	19	25
Institutional Framework	48	49
Business Legislation	46	49
Societal Framework	52	47

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	55	51
Labor Market	59	56
Finance	53	53
Management Practices	61	55
Attitudes and Values	55	46

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	50	50
Technological Infrastructure	47	47
Scientific Infrastructure	52	49
Health and Environment	52	49
Education	48	46



## BULGARIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	4
I.5.04 Office rent	8
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	10
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	13
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	14
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	15
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	15
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	15
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	15
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	15

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	2
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	6
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	7
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	17
2.5.14 Disposable Income	20
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	20
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	21
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	27
2.5.02 Homicide	30

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	6
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	8
3.2.01 Compensation levels	13
3.2.16 Female labor force	25
3.3.16 Credit	29
3.3.17 Venture capital	32
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	32

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.11 Science degrees	15
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	20
4.4.09 Medical assistance	21
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	21
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	24
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	25
4.5.09 Women with degrees	25
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	26
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	28
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	32

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	59
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	58
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	55
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	53
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	52
I.1.20 GDP per capita	51
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	51
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	51
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	49
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	48

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	60
2.4.02 Protectionism	59
2.4.10 Competition legislation	57
2.1.10 Tax evasion	56
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	56
2.4.14 Start-up days	55
2.3.11 Transparency	55
2.4.11 Parallel economy	54
2.5.01 Justice	53
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	53

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	60
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	59
3.2.19 Finance skills	57
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	57
3.2.07 Worker motivation	57
3.2.21 Brain drain	56
3.4.10 Social responsibility	56
3.4.01 Agility of companies	56
3.2.10 Employee training	55
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	55

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.16 Management education	63
4.1.07 Population - growth	60
4.5.15 University education	59
4.4.28 Quality of life	59
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	58
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	55
4.4.12 Energy intensity	54
4.4.26 Pollution problems	52
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	52
4.5.14 Primary and secondary education	51

# CANADA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Minimal capacity of educational systems to react to the rapidly-changing needs of high-growth sectors like technology.
- Shortage of highly-skilled digital talent available to meet industry demand in high-growth sectors like technology.
- Shortage of favorable incentives to draw high-quality foreign direct investment and increase competition.
- Minimal capacity for startups to become scaleups and reach new markets.
- Insufficient levels of digitization among small businesses.

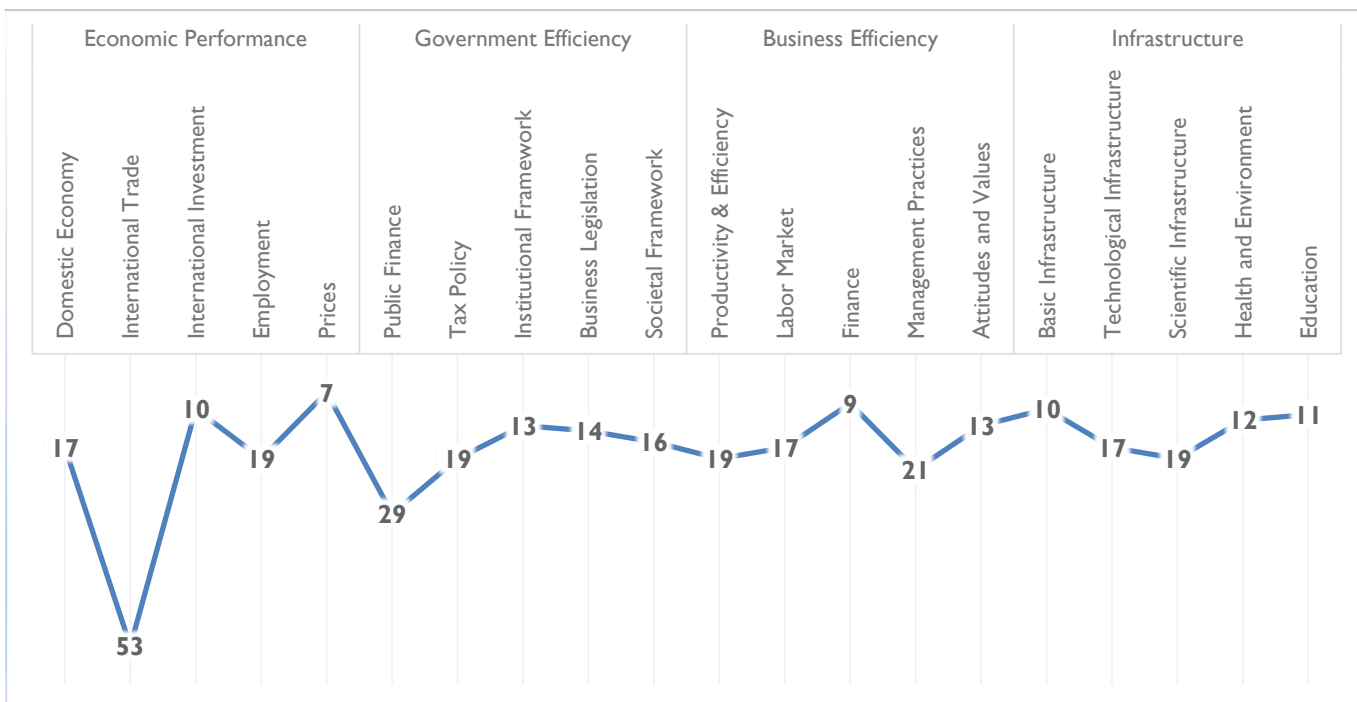
## Provided by:

Information and Communications Technology Council (ICTC)

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Ottawa	
Land area (square km '000)	9,985 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	1.296 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	36.95 <sup>2018</sup>	23
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	1,711.4 <sup>2018</sup>	10
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	49,707 <sup>2018</sup>	19
Real GDP growth (%)	1.8 <sup>2018</sup>	49
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.24 <sup>2018</sup>	32
Unemployment rate (%)	5.60 <sup>2018</sup>	36
Labor force (millions)	19.81 <sup>2018</sup>	21
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-2.67 <sup>2018</sup>	50
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	1,084.4 <sup>2017</sup>	6
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.55 <sup>2018</sup>	26

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### THE AMERICAS (9 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## CANADA

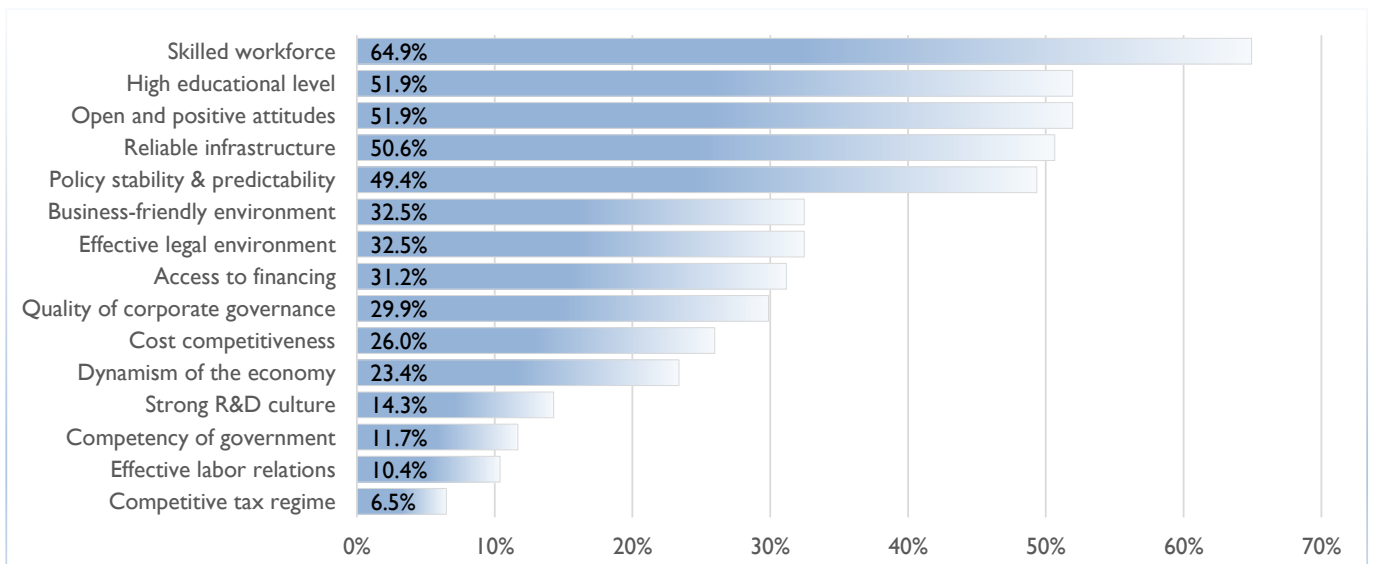
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	-3.16	0.80	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1.98	0.76
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-0.97	-0.43	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.61	2.24
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.005	0.004	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	3.0	1.8
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	4.64	5.27	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	5.4	4.4
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	16.53	14.44	2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	7.92	6.49
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	6.34	5.60	3.4.10 Social responsibility	7.62	6.47
1.2.02 Current account balance	-2.98	-2.67	3.4.04 Credibility of managers	7.46	6.42
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	6.11	6.57	3.5.03 National culture	8.85	7.64
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	12.97	12.00	3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	8.87	7.71
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	79.75	85.67	3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	8.11	7.14
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	420.86	449.84	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	0.98	1.10
2.4.08 Subsidies	5.28	5.64	3.3.16 Credit	7.85	6.94
2.1.09 Public finances	5.02	5.35	2.1.11 Pension funding	6.60	5.87
4.1.07 Population - growth	1.00	1.07	3.2.23 International experience	5.77	5.13
4.2.18 Cyber security	6.23	6.60	2.5.04 Risk of political instability	8.98	8.00

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# CANADA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	18	17
International Trade	53	53
International Investment	9	10
Employment	22	19
Prices	12	7

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	30	29
Tax Policy	18	19
Institutional Framework	13	13
Business Legislation	8	14
Societal Framework	10	16

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	16	19
Labor Market	7	17
Finance	9	9
Management Practices	6	21
Attitudes and Values	5	13

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	5	10
Technological Infrastructure	15	17
Scientific Infrastructure	15	19
Health and Environment	11	12
Education	4	11

## CANADA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.05 Food costs	5
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	6
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	7
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	8
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	9
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	11
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	13
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	13
I.4.02 Employment (%)	15
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	15

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.04 Country credit rating	1
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	1
2.4.14 Start-up days	2
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	2
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	3
2.3.14 Rule of law	9
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	9
2.4.18 Immigration laws	11
2.4.10 Competition legislation	11
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	12

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.18 Skilled labor	4
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	6
3.3.19 Corporate debt	8
3.5.03 National culture	11
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	12
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	13
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	13
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	13
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	13
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	13

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.09 Women with degrees	2
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	2
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	4
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	5
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	8
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	8
4.2.06 Computers per capita	9
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	10
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	11
4.4.11 Human development index	12

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	61
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	52
I.2.02 Current account balance	50
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	49
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	49
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	48
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	46
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	41
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	39
I.5.04 Office rent	39

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	51
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	46
2.4.04 Foreign investors	38
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	37
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	31
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	26

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	49
3.2.06 Working hours	45
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	44
3.2.01 Compensation levels	42
3.2.23 International experience	40
3.1.08 Large corporations	33

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	63
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	43
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	40
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	39
4.4.12 Energy intensity	39
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	35
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	27
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	25

# CHILE

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Design and implement reforms to improve pensions and health care systems.
- Reach agreement on a tax reform that promotes investment without affecting tax collection.
- Implement a national plan to improve productivity at all levels.
- Government reform reducing bureaucracy, and promoting efficiency and decentralization.
- Increase R&D by promoting joint projects between universities, private companies, and the public sector.

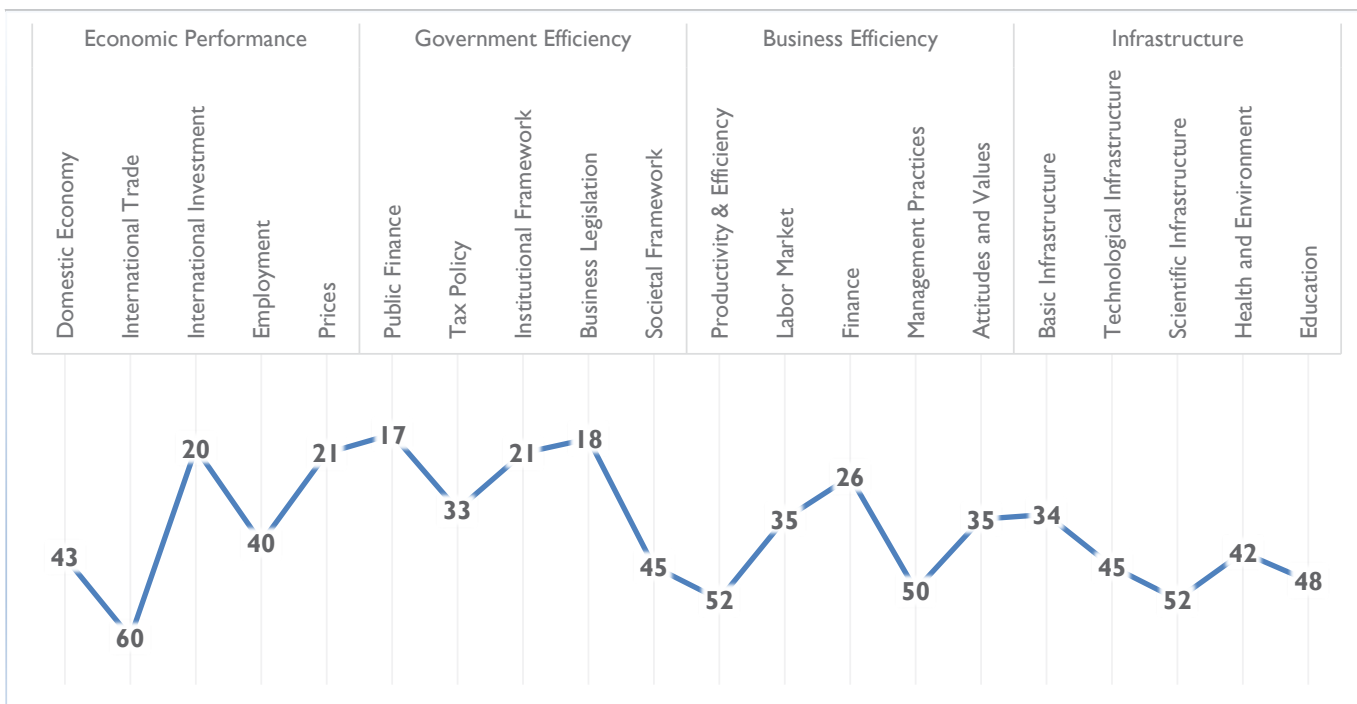
## Provided by:

Universidad de Chile, Facultad de Economía y Negocios (FEN)

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Santiago de Chile	
Land area (square km '000)	757 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	641.277 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	18.75 <sup>2018</sup>	31
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	298.2 <sup>2018</sup>	39
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	25,692 <sup>2018</sup>	47
Real GDP growth (%)	4.0 <sup>2018</sup>	17
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.32 <sup>2018</sup>	34
Unemployment rate (%)	6.70 <sup>2018</sup>	44
Labor force (millions)	9.02 <sup>2018</sup>	33
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-1.44 <sup>2018</sup>	44
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	275.3 <sup>2017</sup>	21
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.04 <sup>2018</sup>	35

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### THE AMERICAS (9 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## CHILE

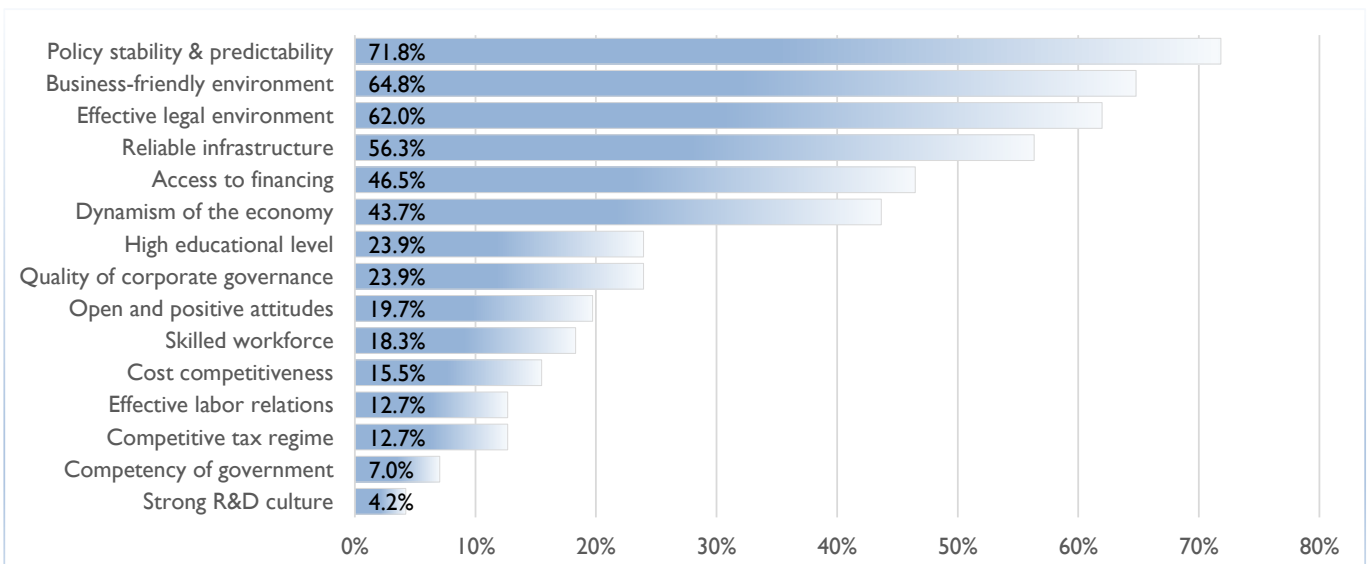
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IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	0.48	2.12	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.017	0.035
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	-1.13	2.35	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	16,341	23,844
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	1.5	4.0	3.2.10 Employee training	5.24	3.97
4.1.07 Population - growth	1.00	2.05	2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	5.45	4.14
2.4.07 Government subsidies	3.64	1.24	2.1.11 Pension funding	4.95	3.77
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-2.72	-1.52	3.3.17 Venture capital	5.75	4.40
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	1.09	1.31	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	6.22	4.79
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	4.23	4.99	2.5.05 Social cohesion	5.42	4.28
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	5.71	6.48	3.4.10 Social responsibility	5.75	4.62
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	3.16	3.57	3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	6.15	4.99
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	68.31	75.48	3.3.06 Banking and financial services	7.93	6.43
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	4.6	5.1	4.2.18 Cyber security	5.71	4.70
4.5.15 University education	5.85	6.34	3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	5.74	4.79
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	5.71	6.11	2.1.10 Tax evasion	6.91	5.77
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	13.9	14.7	3.4.01 Agility of companies	6.70	5.61

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# CHILE

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	53	43
International Trade	59	60
International Investment	12	20
Employment	36	40
Prices	15	21

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	16	17
Tax Policy	34	33
Institutional Framework	16	21
Business Legislation	20	18
Societal Framework	43	45

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	48	52
Labor Market	16	35
Finance	19	26
Management Practices	26	50
Attitudes and Values	19	35

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	27	34
Technological Infrastructure	40	45
Scientific Infrastructure	50	52
Health and Environment	36	42
Education	51	48



## CHILE

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	10
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	17
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	18
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	20
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	21
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	26
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	27
I.5.04 Office rent	28
I.5.05 Food costs	29
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	29

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.05 Central bank policy	1
2.4.04 Foreign investors	6
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	8
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	9
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	9
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	11
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	11
2.1.09 Public finances	11
2.4.18 Immigration laws	13
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	15

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	2
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	8
3.3.19 Corporate debt	9
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	13
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	13
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	18
3.2.21 Brain drain	19
3.2.06 Working hours	21
3.3.16 Credit	21
3.2.01 Compensation levels	23

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.07 Population - growth	6
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	8
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	12
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	16
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	19
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	21
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	21
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	23
4.5.16 Management education	23
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	23

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	55
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	54
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	53
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	50
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	49
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	47
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	47
I.2.02 Current account balance	44
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	44
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	44

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	56
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	54
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	54
2.5.02 Homicide	47
2.4.16 Labor regulations	45
2.5.05 Social cohesion	41
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	39
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	37
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	37
2.1.11 Pension funding	35

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.10 Employee training	62
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	61
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	60
3.4.10 Social responsibility	57
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	57
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	56
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	56
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	55
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	53
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	52

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.09 Medical assistance	61
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	61
4.5.19 Language skills	61
4.4.27 Environmental laws	57
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	56
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	55
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	54
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	53
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	53
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	53

# CHINA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Increase total factor productivity to promote high-quality development.
- Stimulate domestic consumption to enhance socio-economic development.
- Resolve trade disputes to stabilize international economic cooperation.
- Address challenges posed by increasingly serious population ageing.
- Facilitate institutional reform to improve well-being for all.

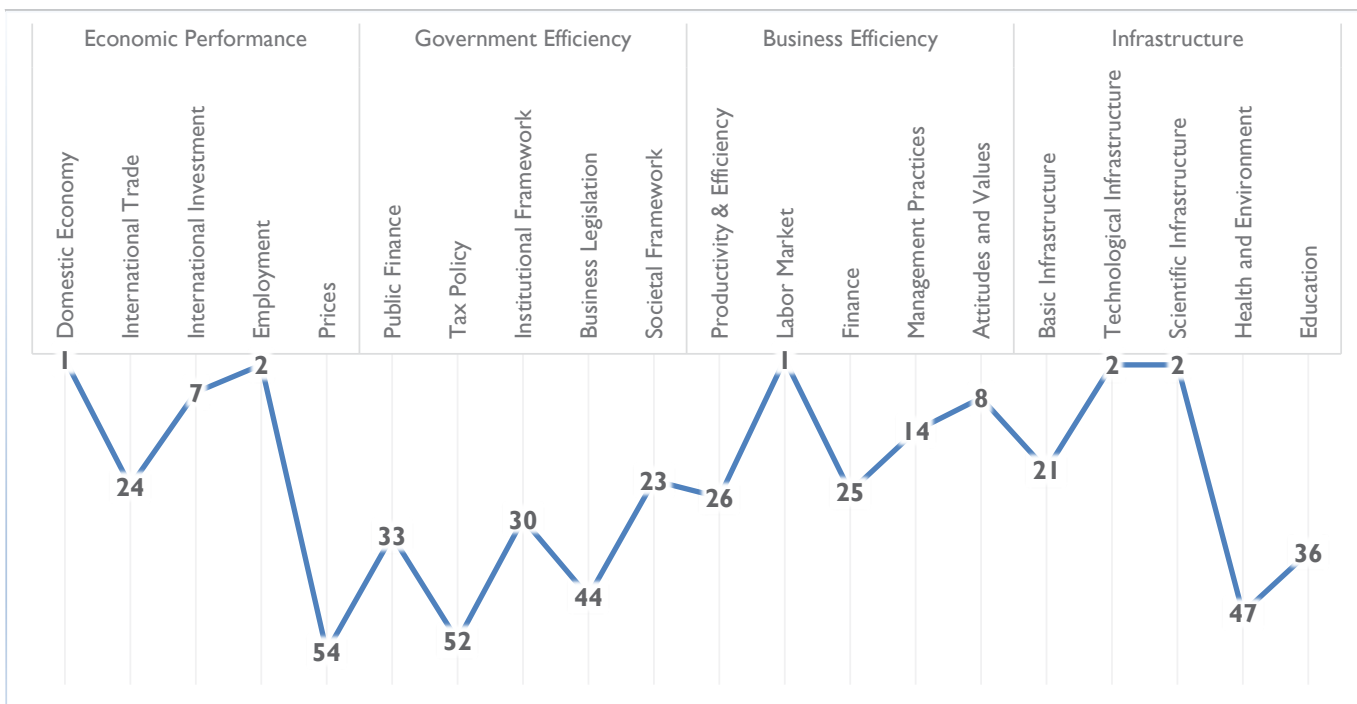
### Provided by:

China Institute for Development Planning, Tsinghua University

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Beijing	
Land area (square km '000)	9,563 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	6.616 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	1,395.38 <sup>2018</sup>	1
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	13,608.1 <sup>2018</sup>	2
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	18,110 <sup>2018</sup>	52
Real GDP growth (%)	6.6 <sup>2018</sup>	4
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.10 <sup>2018</sup>	28
Unemployment rate (%)	3.80 <sup>2018</sup>	15
Labor force (millions)	806.51 <sup>2018</sup>	1
Current account balance (% of GDP)	0.36 <sup>2018</sup>	33
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	1,490.9 <sup>2017</sup>	4
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.50 <sup>2018</sup>	44

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## CHINA

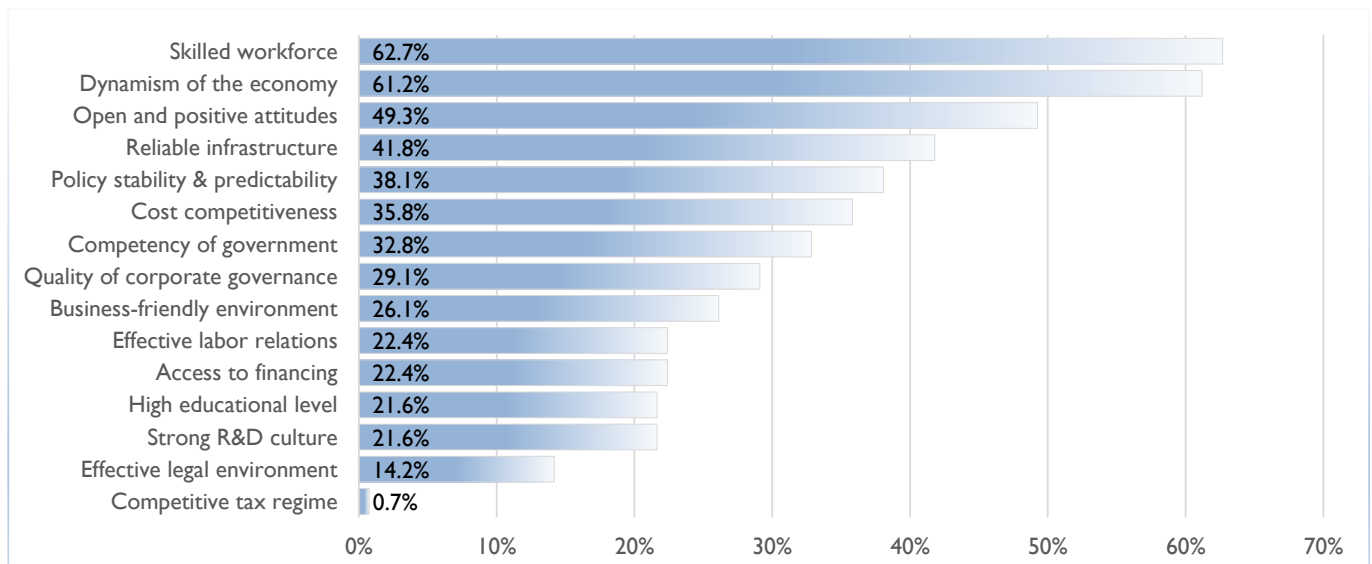
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	4.50	10.93	1.2.02 Current account balance	1.41	0.36
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.075	0.014	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.56	2.10
2.4.14 Start-up days	22.9	8.6	1.2.25 Tourism receipts	0.40	0.27
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	7.0	4.0	4.1.07 Population - growth	0.53	0.38
2.4.04 Foreign investors	4.20	5.27	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-3.88	-4.74
4.5.15 University education	5.86	7.34	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	40.06	31.44
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	4.32	5.36	3.2.01 Compensation levels	3.62	4.08
2.1.11 Pension funding	3.86	4.75	3.2.04 Remuneration of management	142,463	155,675
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	89.6	109.1	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	100.90	108.60
3.1.08 Large corporations	5.47	6.42	4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	5.69	5.27
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	3.20	3.74	4.4.01 Total health expenditure	5.3	5.0
2.4.02 Protectionism	4.92	5.74	2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	46.92	49.72
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	4.48	5.22	4.2.14 Funding for technological development	6.82	6.48
2.5.02 Homicide	0.7	0.6	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	24.97	23.81
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	0.10	0.11	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	6.9	6.6

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# CHINA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	1	1
International Trade	28	24
International Investment	8	7
Employment	1	2
Prices	57	54

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	40	33
Tax Policy	54	52
Institutional Framework	32	30
Business Legislation	50	44
Societal Framework	32	23

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	27	26
Labor Market	1	1
Finance	20	25
Management Practices	16	14
Attitudes and Values	13	8

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	19	21
Technological Infrastructure	1	2
Scientific Infrastructure	2	2
Health and Environment	50	47
Education	45	36

## CHINA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	1
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	2
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	2
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	3
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	4
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	4
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	4
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	5
I.4.02 Employment (%)	7

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	4
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	8
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	11
2.5.02 Homicide	12
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	14
2.1.09 Public finances	15
2.5.05 Social cohesion	16
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	18
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	23
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	23

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	2
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	3
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	4
3.4.05 Corporate boards	5
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	6
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	7
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	7
3.2.06 Working hours	8
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	9
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	10

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	5
4.3.11 Science degrees	5
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	6
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	8
4.2.17 ICT service exports	10
4.5.14 Primary and secondary education	11
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	13
4.1.05 Management of cities	13
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	14
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	14

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	62
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	61
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	60
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	56
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	55
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	52
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	52
I.1.20 GDP per capita	48
I.5.05 Food costs	44
I.5.04 Office rent	44

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	62
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	61
2.4.04 Foreign investors	59
2.4.05 Capital markets	58
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	58
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	56
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	54
2.5.14 Disposable Income	54
2.3.02 Cost of capital	51
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	48

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	55
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	54
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	51
3.3.16 Credit	50
3.3.19 Corporate debt	46
3.2.23 International experience	45
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	42
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	42
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	42
3.3.08 Stock markets	40

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	61
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	59
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	57
4.2.07 Internet users	56
4.4.26 Pollution problems	56
4.4.11 Human development index	54
4.4.12 Energy intensity	52
4.4.09 Medical assistance	52
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	51
4.2.06 Computers per capita	49

# COLOMBIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Increase social dialogue to improve inclusion and equity.
- Significantly reduce inequality.
- Reactivate the economy with the reduction of taxes to the business sector and promote formalization to achieve a GDP growth of more than 4%.
- Strengthen the fight against corruption.
- Guarantee optimal levels of security throughout the national territory.

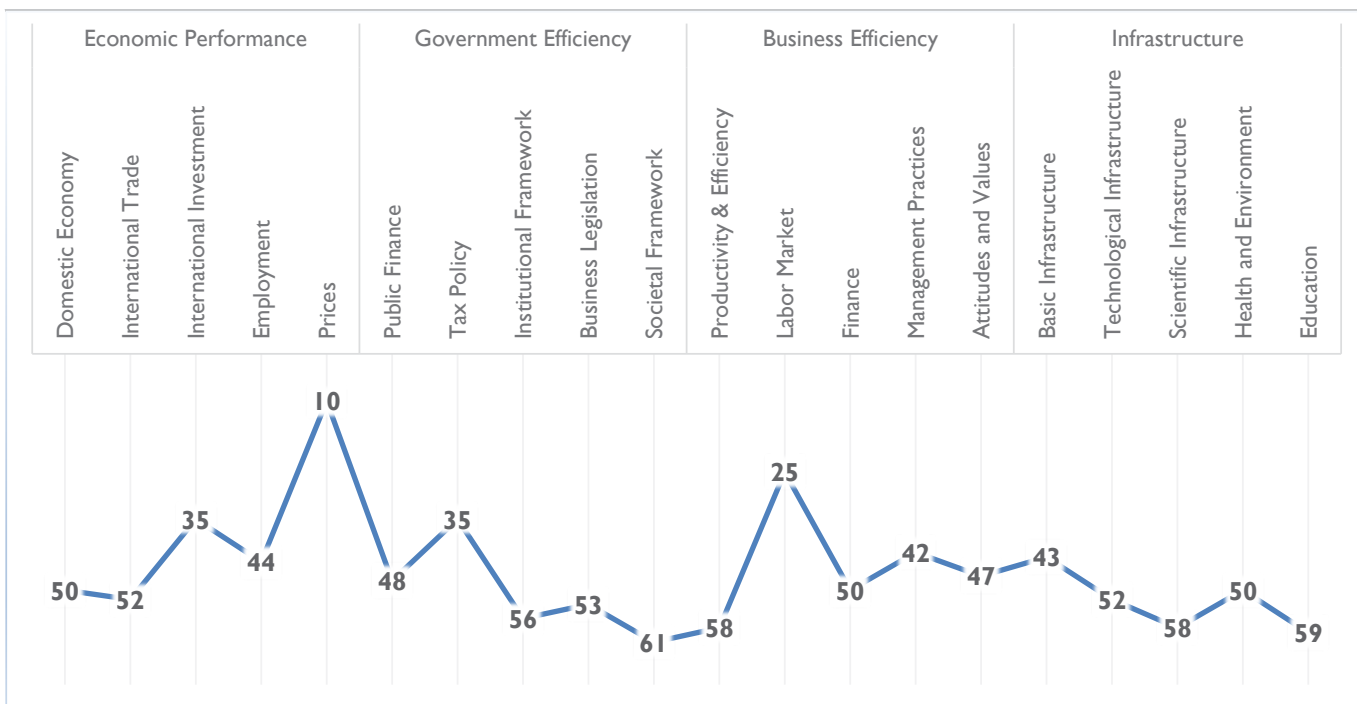
## Provided by:

National Planning Department

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Bogota	
Land area (square km '000)	1,142 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	2.956 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	48.59 <sup>2018</sup>	18
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	330.2 <sup>2018</sup>	38
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	15,327 <sup>2018</sup>	54
Real GDP growth (%)	2.7 <sup>2018</sup>	33
Consumer price inflation (%)	3.24 <sup>2018</sup>	49
Unemployment rate (%)	9.70 <sup>2018</sup>	55
Labor force (millions)	25.42 <sup>2018</sup>	17
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-3.83 <sup>2018</sup>	56
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	180.2 <sup>2017</sup>	31
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	3.33 <sup>2018</sup>	17

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### THE AMERICAS (9 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## COLOMBIA

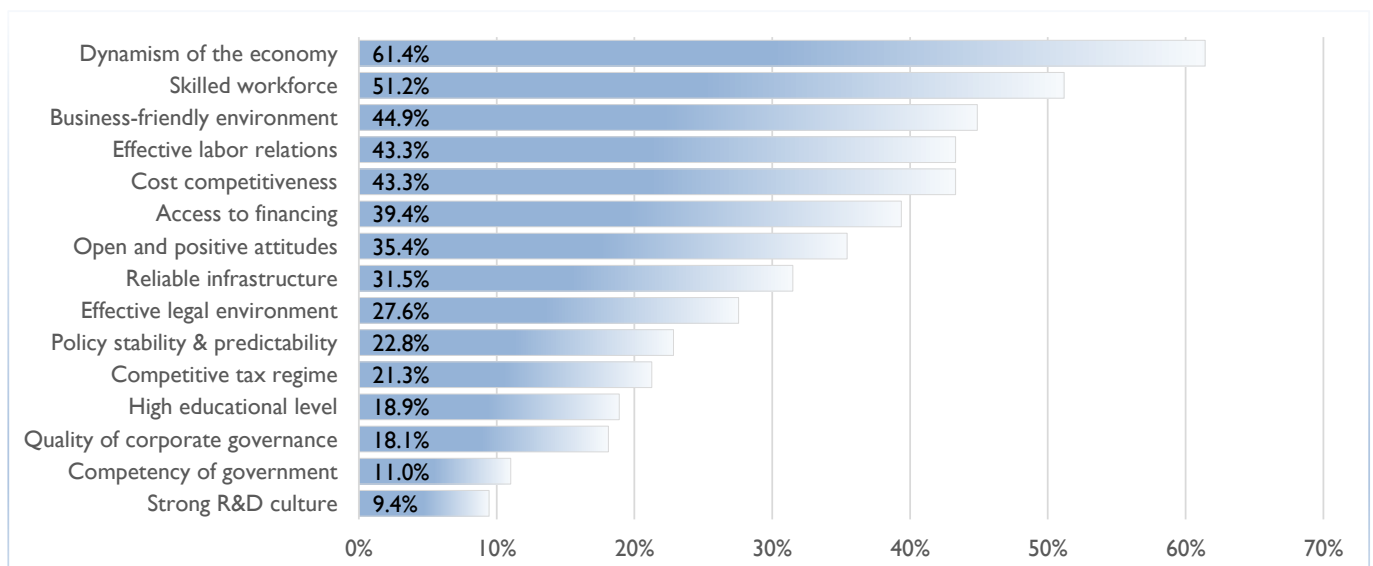
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	0.09	3.51	4.4.26 Pollution problems	3.19	2.60
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	0.33	0.85	4.4.12 Energy intensity	89	105
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	0.65	1.56	2.4.07 Government subsidies	0.34	0.40
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.067	0.014	1.2.02 Current account balance	-3.35	-3.83
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	1.16	1.81	2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	16.37	18.63
2.5.01 Justice	1.40	2.16	4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	0.27	0.24
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	2.55	3.91	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	4.5	3.9
1.1.14 Real GDP growth	1.8	2.7	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	9.83	8.69
2.3.11 Transparency	1.77	2.60	1.2.25 Tourism receipts	1.70	1.55
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	0.60	0.86	1.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	22.9	21.2
2.1.09 Public finances	2.19	3.14	1.2.18 Export concentration by product	66.0	70.4
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	20,538	12,241	4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.120	0.127
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	3.95	5.45	4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	4.88	4.65
2.1.10 Tax evasion	1.89	2.61	4.4.01 Total health expenditure	6.2	5.9
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	3.08	4.24	1.4.07 Unemployment rate	9.40	9.70

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# COLOMBIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	55	50
International Trade	49	52
International Investment	31	35
Employment	44	44
Prices	27	10

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	43	48
Tax Policy	42	35
Institutional Framework	57	56
Business Legislation	56	53
Societal Framework	61	61

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	61	58
Labor Market	46	25
Finance	56	50
Management Practices	49	42
Attitudes and Values	57	47

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	48	43
Technological Infrastructure	59	52
Scientific Infrastructure	58	58
Health and Environment	45	50
Education	59	59



## COLOMBIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	6
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	11
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	17
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	22
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	23
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	26

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.07 Government subsidies	9
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	9
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	12
2.5.14 Disposable Income	16
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	19
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	30
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	33
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	35
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	43

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.01 Compensation levels	5
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	13
3.2.06 Working hours	17
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	19
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	21
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	23
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	24
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	27
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	34

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	8
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	8
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	8
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	14
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	15
4.1.07 Population - growth	20
4.4.12 Energy intensity	27
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	31

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	60
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	59
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	56
I.2.02 Current account balance	56
I.1.20 GDP per capita	55
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	55
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	54
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	54
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	52
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	50

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.11 Parallel economy	61
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	61
2.5.02 Homicide	60
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	60
2.5.01 Justice	60
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	60
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	59
2.4.13 Creation of firms	57
2.4.05 Capital markets	57
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	56

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	57
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	57
3.3.19 Corporate debt	56
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	56
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	55
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	53
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	53
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	53
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	53
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	52

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.26 Pollution problems	62
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	59
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	59
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	58
4.5.19 Language skills	58
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	58
4.3.11 Science degrees	58
4.4.09 Medical assistance	57
4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	57
4.4.11 Human development index	57

# CROATIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Reform of public administration and local administrative units.
- Developing an adequate education system.
- More efficient cooperation between the business and research sectors (better transfer of R&D funds).
- Reduce the share of the public sector in the overall economy.
- Judicial reform.

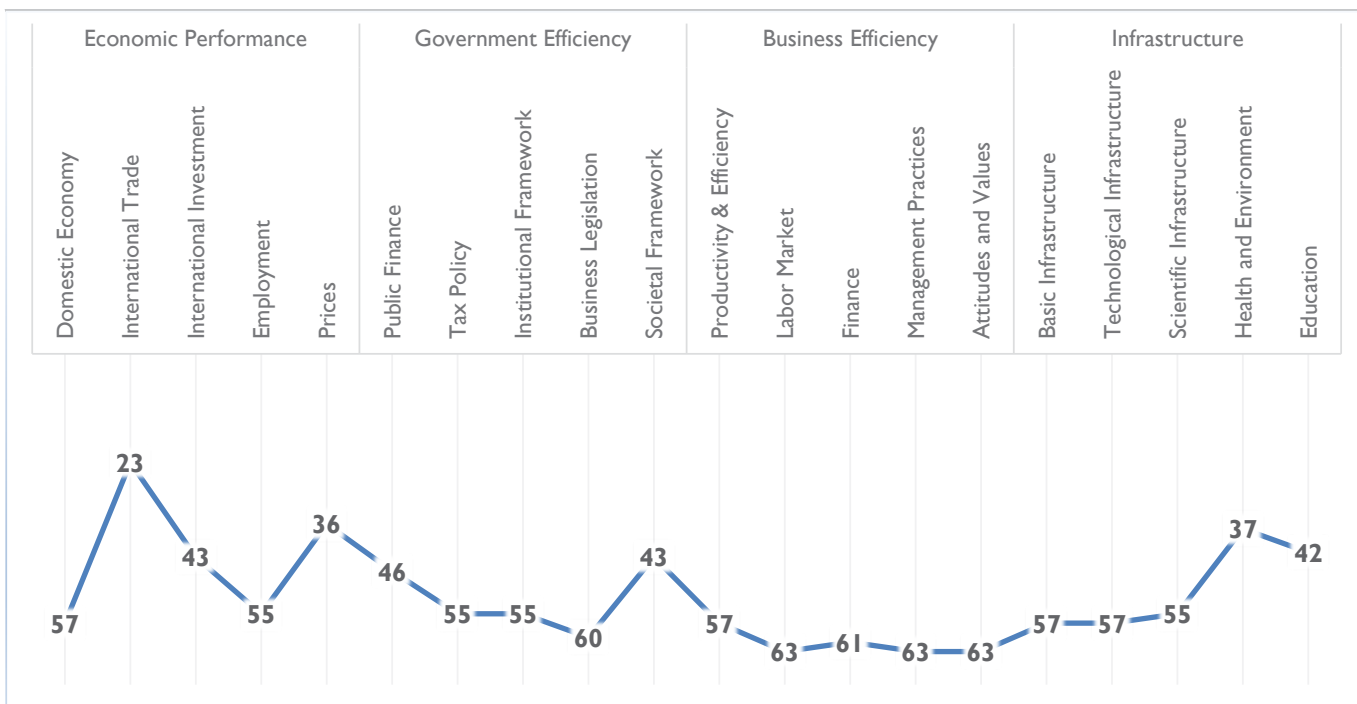
## Provided by:

National Competitiveness Council

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Zagreb	
Land area (square km '000)	57	2018
Exchange Rate (per \$)	6.279	2018
Population - market size (millions)	4.09	2018 54
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	60.8	2018 55
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	26,264	2018 46
Real GDP growth (%)	2.6	2018 35
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.50	2018 18
Unemployment rate (%)	8.58	2018 51
Labor force (millions)	1.81	2018 54
Current account balance (% of GDP)	2.42	2018 24
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	33.4	2017 55
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.11	2018 33

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## CROATIA

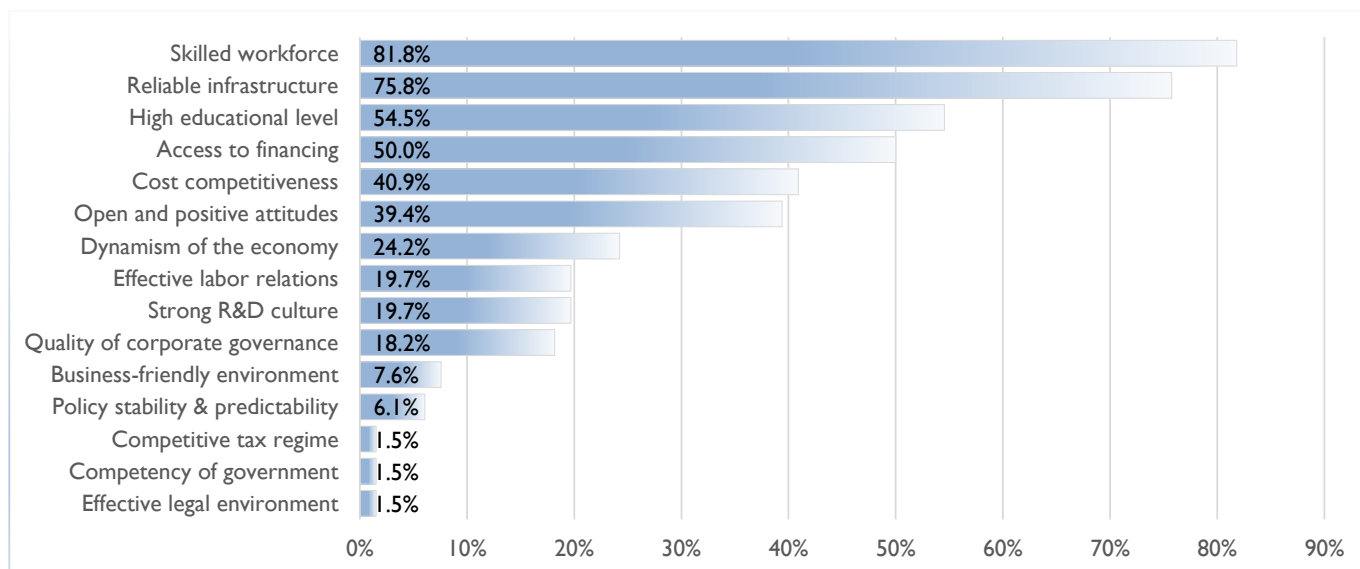
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IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.1.09 Public finances	2.85	4.12	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	0.08	-0.50
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	0.91	1.24	2.4.14 Start-up days	7.0	22.5
4.5.15 University education	3.19	4.32	1.2.02 Current account balance	4.34	2.42
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	2.84	3.77	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.043	0.060
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	4.60	3.40	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.10	1.50
4.1.07 Population - growth	-1.15	-0.85	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	11.62	7.45
4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	1.4	1.8	3.2.21 Brain drain	2.43	1.74
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	11.20	8.58	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	5.49	4.10
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	2.96	3.62	2.5.02 Homicide	0.9	1.0
3.3.19 Corporate debt	3.12	3.80	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.35	1.58
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	2.24	2.70	3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	5.13	4.32
3.3.16 Credit	4.38	5.28	4.2.13 Development and application of technology	4.12	3.50
2.3.11 Transparency	2.24	2.68	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	61.80	69.70
2.3.02 Cost of capital	3.03	3.62	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	3.97	3.51
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	2.97	3.54	3.2.01 Compensation levels	6.28	7.01

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# CROATIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	60	57
International Trade	16	23
International Investment	55	43
Employment	58	55
Prices	11	36

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	46	46
Tax Policy	57	55
Institutional Framework	56	55
Business Legislation	59	60
Societal Framework	40	43

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	54	57
Labor Market	63	63
Finance	60	61
Management Practices	63	63
Attitudes and Values	63	63

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	57	57
Technological Infrastructure	53	57
Scientific Infrastructure	57	55
Health and Environment	37	37
Education	40	42

## CROATIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	1
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	1
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	6
I.5.04 Office rent	7
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	12
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	15
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	18
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	18
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	20
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	23

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	10
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	16
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	17
2.5.02 Homicide	26
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	26
2.5.14 Disposable Income	35
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	50

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	13
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	20
3.2.01 Compensation levels	27
3.2.16 Female labor force	27

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	4
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	4
4.5.09 Women with degrees	5
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	6
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	16
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	22
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	25
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	25
4.4.09 Medical assistance	28
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	29

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	61
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	56
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	55
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	55
I.5.05 Food costs	54
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	54
I.4.02 Employment (%)	52
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	51
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	51
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	48

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.18 Immigration laws	63
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	62
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	61
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	61
2.1.11 Pension funding	60
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	60
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	59
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	59
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	59
2.4.06 Investment incentives	59

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.05 Corporate boards	63
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	63
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	63
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	63
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	63
3.5.03 National culture	63
3.2.10 Employee training	63
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	63
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	63
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	62

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	62
4.1.07 Population - growth	62
4.4.25 Sustainable development	62
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	61
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	61
4.5.16 Management education	60
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	60
4.3.21 Intellectual property rights	60
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	59
4.1.05 Management of cities	58

# CYPRUS

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Implement the new General Healthcare System.
- Progress with judicial, public administration and local authority reforms.
- Hedge against uncertainties in trading partners' economies (Brexit, Eurozone slowdown).
- Reduce non-performing loans held by banks that limit new lending.
- Reduce public debt and tackle fiscal challenges amid rising risks.

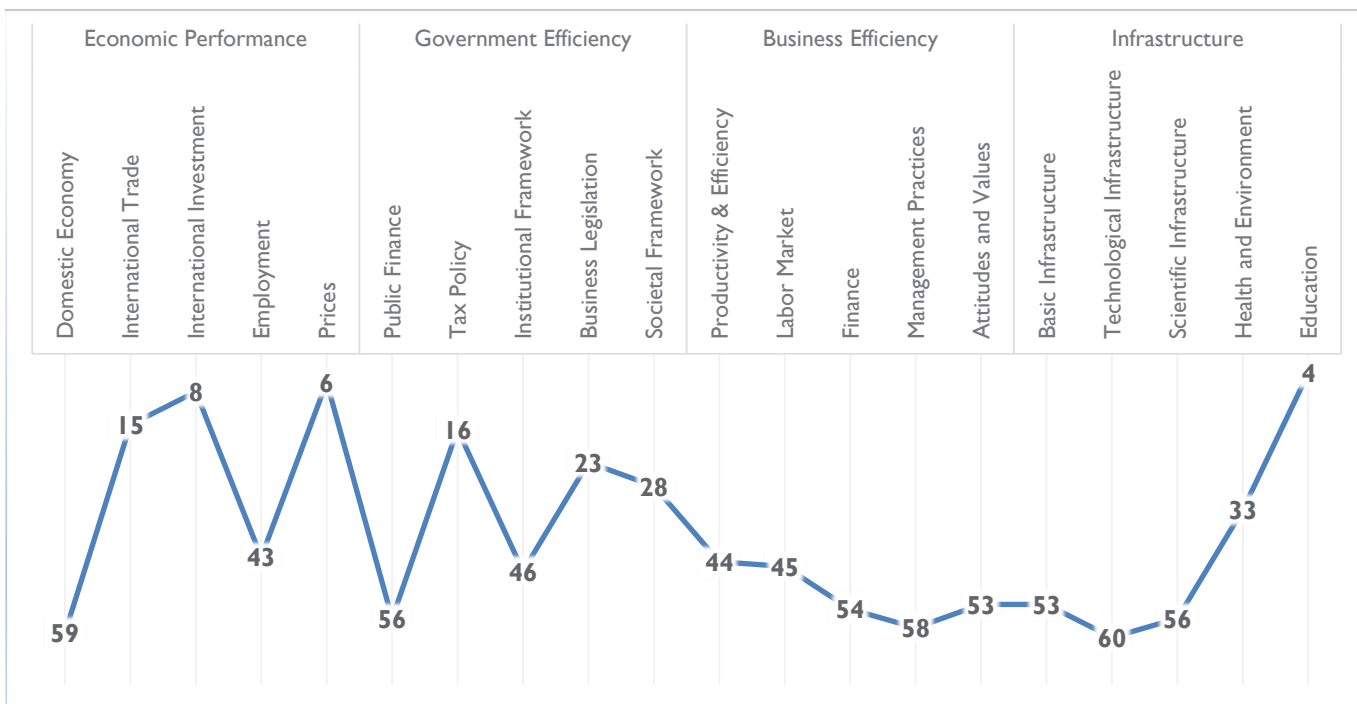
## Provided by:

Economics Research Centre, University of Cyprus

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Nicosia	
Land area (square km '000)	9 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	0.87 <sup>2018</sup>	61
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	24.5 <sup>2018</sup>	62
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	39,754 <sup>2018</sup>	28
Real GDP growth (%)	3.9 <sup>2018</sup>	19
Consumer price inflation (%)	0.78 <sup>2018</sup>	6
Unemployment rate (%)	8.56 <sup>2018</sup>	50
Labor force (millions)	0.44 <sup>2018</sup>	62
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-7.05 <sup>2018</sup>	62
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	225.8 <sup>2017</sup>	26
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	-1.36 <sup>2018</sup>	57

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## CYPRUS

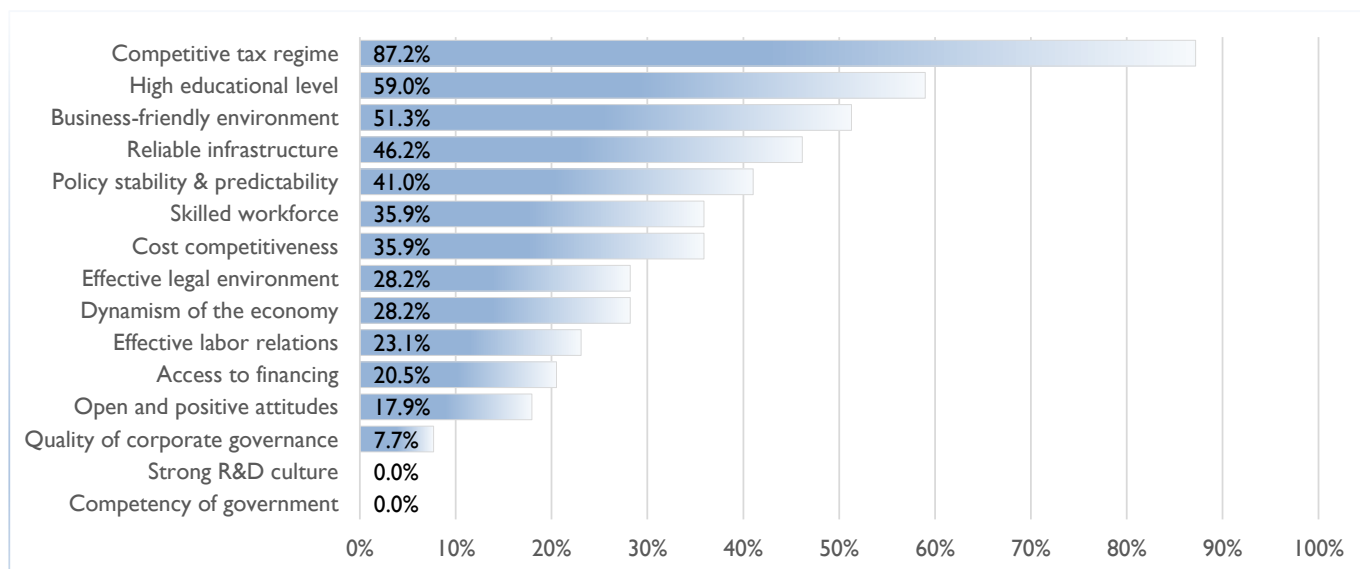
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	0.07	0.16	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	1.79	-4.77
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	7.28	14.62	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	27.86	-7.06
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	3.21	4.97	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	4.47	2.65	2.3.11 Transparency	4.24	3.05
1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	14.83	20.33	2.5.01 Justice	5.43	4.41
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	147.5	200.3	1.2.18 Export concentration by product	59.7	70.1
3.3.08 Stock markets	1.66	2.20	2.1.09 Public finances	5.05	4.20
3.3.17 Venture capital	2.15	2.80	3.3.01 Banking sector assets	291.97	244.06
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	38,627	27,374	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	0.68	0.78
4.1.07 Population - growth	0.82	1.05	4.4.04 Health infrastructure	4.62	3.95
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	4.73	5.90	3.2.18 Skilled labor	5.61	4.80
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	11.27	8.56	2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	5.61	4.85
3.3.16 Credit	3.86	4.70	2.2.12 Real personal taxes	7.22	6.31
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	5.67	6.90	2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	4.33	3.80
2.4.10 Competition legislation	4.90	5.95	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	4.67	4.10

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# CYPRUS

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	48	59
International Trade	38	15
International Investment	6	8
Employment	56	43
Prices	6	6

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	31	56
Tax Policy	11	16
Institutional Framework	45	46
Business Legislation	25	23
Societal Framework	31	28

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	47	44
Labor Market	48	45
Finance	55	54
Management Practices	52	58
Attitudes and Values	50	53

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	49	53
Technological Infrastructure	60	60
Scientific Infrastructure	56	56
Health and Environment	31	33
Education	5	4



## CYPRUS

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	1
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	1
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	2
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	4
I.5.04 Office rent	4
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	6
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	7
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	10
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	16
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	19

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.4.07 Government subsidies	3
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	4
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	10
2.4.04 Foreign investors	12
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	14
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.4.06 Investment incentives	17
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	18
2.4.08 Subsidies	18

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	7
3.2.16 Female labor force	10
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	12
3.2.19 Finance skills	19
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	26
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	27
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	31
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	34
3.2.01 Compensation levels	36

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	1
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	6
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	10
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	12
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	13
4.5.19 Language skills	13
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	15
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	17
4.5.09 Women with degrees	18
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	18

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	63
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	62
I.2.02 Current account balance	62
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	60
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	59
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	57
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	56
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	51
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	51
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	50

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	59
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	56
2.3.05 Central bank policy	56
2.4.18 Immigration laws	55
2.3.04 Country credit rating	54
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	51
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	51
2.3.11 Transparency	49
2.1.10 Tax evasion	46
2.4.05 Capital markets	45

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	62
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	62
3.3.19 Corporate debt	61
3.4.05 Corporate boards	61
3.3.08 Stock markets	60
3.1.08 Large corporations	60
3.3.17 Venture capital	59
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	59
3.4.10 Social responsibility	58
3.2.10 Employee training	57

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	61
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	60
4.4.25 Sustainable development	59
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	56
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	55
4.2.18 Cyber security	55
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	54
4.2.14 Funding for technological development	54
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	53
4.2.06 Computers per capita	52

# CZECH REPUBLIC

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Development of global economy and German economy in particular.
- Finding way of accelerating construction of transportation and energy infrastructure.
- Maintaining sound level of public debt despite prospective economic slowdown.
- Introduction of new technology as a solution to labour shortage.
- Debating key legislative proposals on class actions and sectoral taxation.

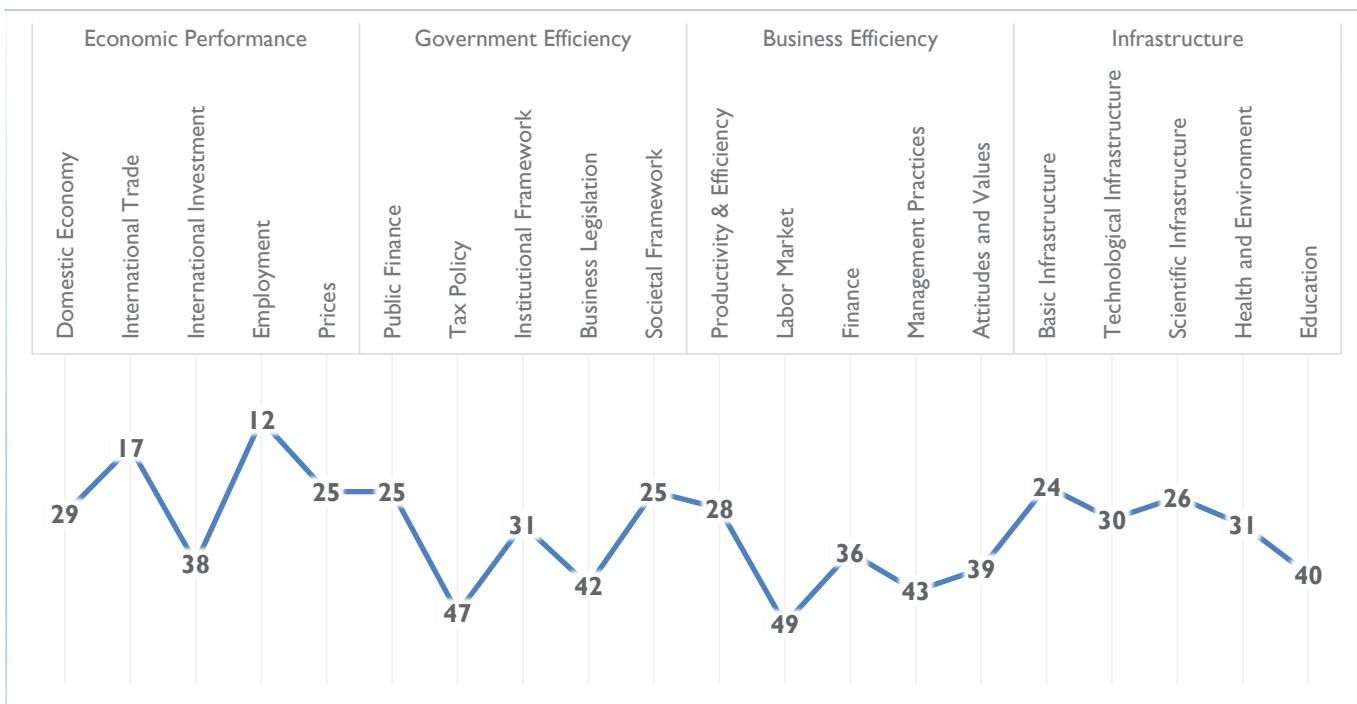
## Provided by:

Consumer Forum (Spotřebitelské fórum)

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Prague	
Land area (square km '000)	79 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	21.730 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	10.63 <sup>2018</sup>	36
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	245.1 <sup>2018</sup>	41
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	37,249 <sup>2018</sup>	31
Real GDP growth (%)	3.0 <sup>2018</sup>	26
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.16 <sup>2018</sup>	31
Unemployment rate (%)	2.23 <sup>2018</sup>	4
Labor force (millions)	5.42 <sup>2018</sup>	36
Current account balance (% of GDP)	0.34 <sup>2018</sup>	35
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	153.5 <sup>2017</sup>	33
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	3.47 <sup>2018</sup>	15

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## CZECH REPUBLIC

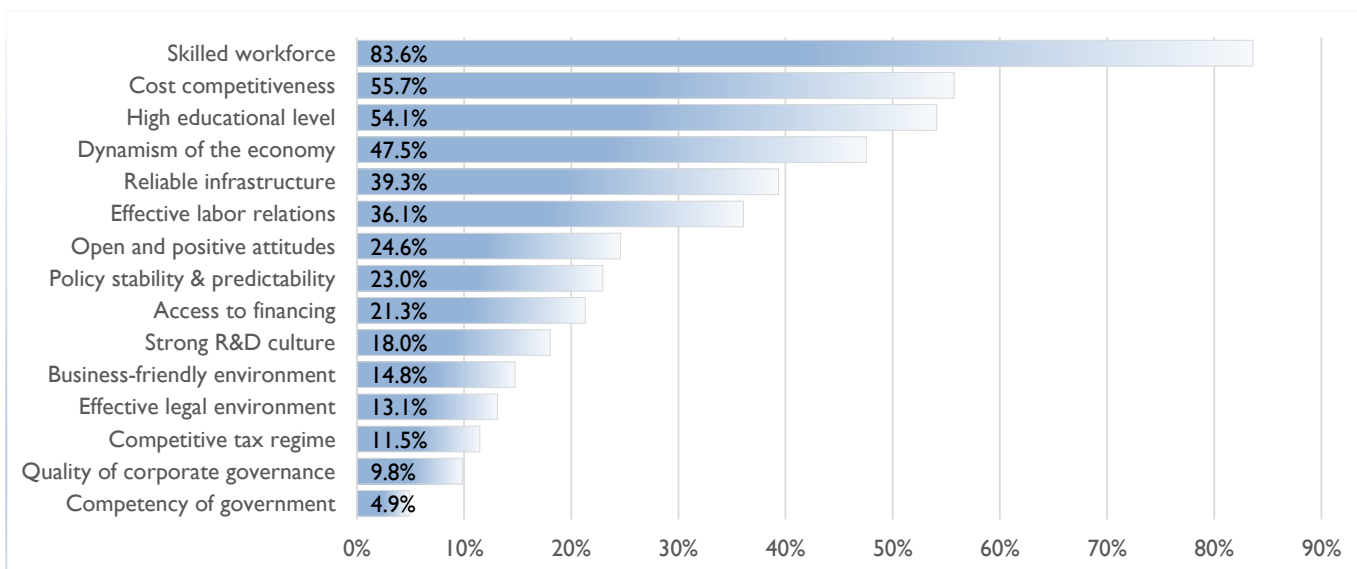
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	28.7	68.0	2.4.14 Start-up days	9.0	24.5
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	5.86	10.40	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.058	0.094
4.1.07 Population - growth	0.23	0.36	1.2.02 Current account balance	0.88	0.34
2.4.18 Immigration laws	4.15	5.87	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	1.59	0.89
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	1.00	0.70	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	4.36	2.63
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	3.6	4.6	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	4.6	3.0
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	2.89	2.23	2.3.12 Bureaucracy	3.65	2.52
2.5.02 Homicide	0.7	0.6	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	12,607	15,563
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	4.23	4.90	2.4.11 Parallel economy	6.19	4.97
1.4.09 Youth unemployment	7.90	6.73	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	65.80	78.10
3.2.18 Skilled labor	3.14	3.58	2.1.09 Public finances	5.04	4.13
1.1.20 GDP per capita	20,449	23,058	2.2.12 Real personal taxes	5.92	4.87
3.3.08 Stock markets	4.31	4.84	2.3.02 Cost of capital	7.08	5.87
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	23.74	26.66	2.4.08 Subsidies	4.16	3.45
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	180.13	202.20	3.3.06 Banking and financial services	7.08	5.90

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# CZECH REPUBLIC

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	35	29
International Trade	20	17
International Investment	32	38
Employment	16	12
Prices	17	25

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	14	25
Tax Policy	41	47
Institutional Framework	27	31
Business Legislation	34	42
Societal Framework	25	25

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	20	28
Labor Market	36	49
Finance	30	36
Management Practices	35	43
Attitudes and Values	45	39

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	25	24
Technological Infrastructure	26	30
Scientific Infrastructure	26	26
Health and Environment	30	31
Education	39	40

## CZECH REPUBLIC

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	4
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	6
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	7
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	9
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	10
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	10
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	12
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	15
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	15
I.5.04 Office rent	19

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	4
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	7
2.5.02 Homicide	11
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	12
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	13
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	14
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	16
2.3.14 Rule of law	17
2.4.04 Foreign investors	20

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	20
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	21
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	23
3.3.19 Corporate debt	24
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	26
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	27
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	29
3.5.07 Value system	31
3.3.17 Venture capital	31
3.2.01 Compensation levels	32

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	11
4.4.09 Medical assistance	14
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	15
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	17
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	17
4.2.17 ICT service exports	17
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	17
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	18
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	20
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	21

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	48
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	47
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	43
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	40
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	38
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	38
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	35
I.2.02 Current account balance	35
I.1.20 GDP per capita	33
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	33

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	59
2.4.08 Subsidies	58
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	58
2.4.14 Start-up days	56
2.4.07 Government subsidies	53
2.1.11 Pension funding	53
2.4.13 Creation of firms	50
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	47
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	47
2.4.10 Competition legislation	46

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	57
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	56
3.2.18 Skilled labor	56
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	53
3.2.19 Finance skills	51
3.2.23 International experience	51
3.5.03 National culture	50
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	48
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	47
3.4.10 Social responsibility	44

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	56
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	51
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	50
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	49
4.2.04 Communications technology	48
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	45
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	44
4.1.07 Population - growth	43
4.5.16 Management education	43
4.5.09 Women with degrees	42

# DENMARK

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Secure better access to skilled labor.
- Preserve positive attitudes to globalization and free trade. And embrace the business opportunities in SDG.
- Boost productivity, for example through increased investments in ICT-equipment, automation and digital skills.
- Reduce taxation on companies and labor to increase investments and productivity.
- Tighten the fiscal policy and focus public spending on education, R&D and infrastructure.

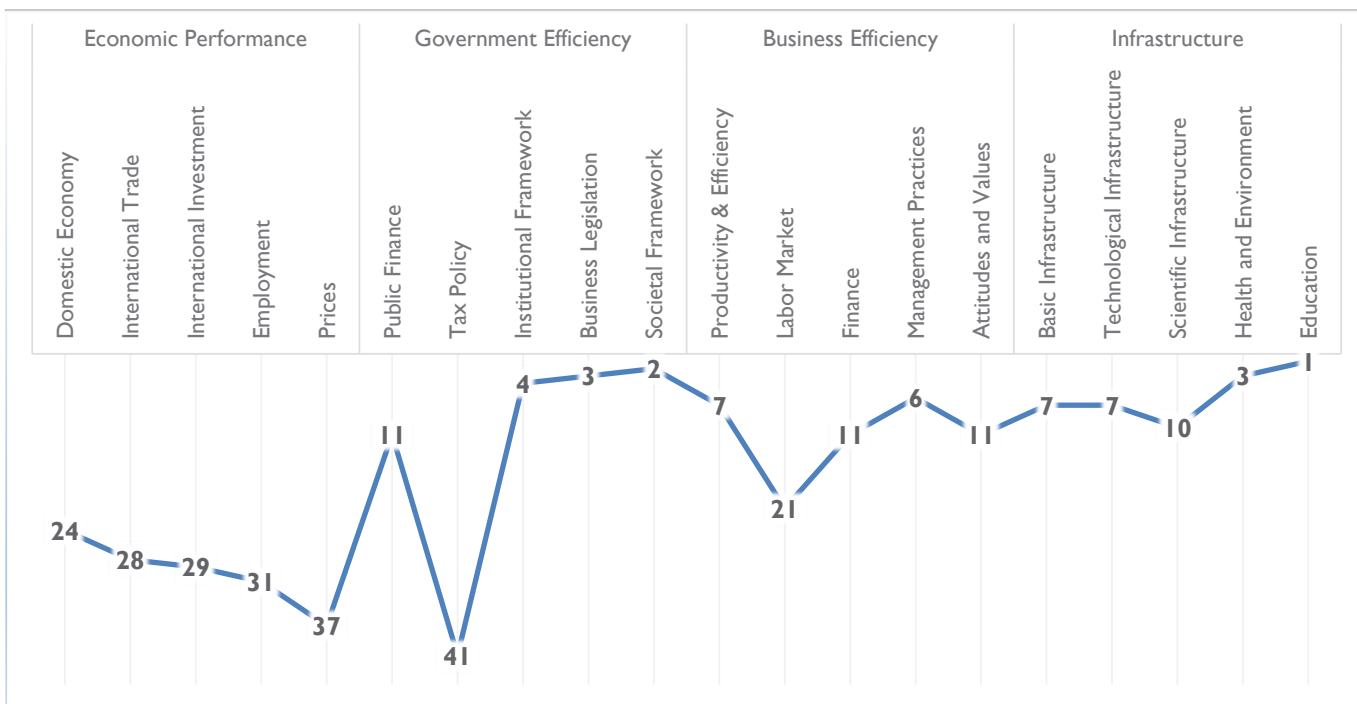
## Provided by:

Confederation of Danish Industry

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Copenhagen	
Land area (square km '000)	43 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	6.315 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	5.78 <sup>2018</sup>	47
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	351.3 <sup>2018</sup>	36
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	52,122 <sup>2018</sup>	18
Real GDP growth (%)	1.4 <sup>2018</sup>	54
Consumer price inflation (%)	0.71 <sup>2018</sup>	3
Unemployment rate (%)	5.08 <sup>2018</sup>	29
Labor force (millions)	2.94 <sup>2018</sup>	47
Current account balance (% of GDP)	6.13 <sup>2018</sup>	15
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	107.8 <sup>2017</sup>	41
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.53 <sup>2018</sup>	42

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## DENMARK

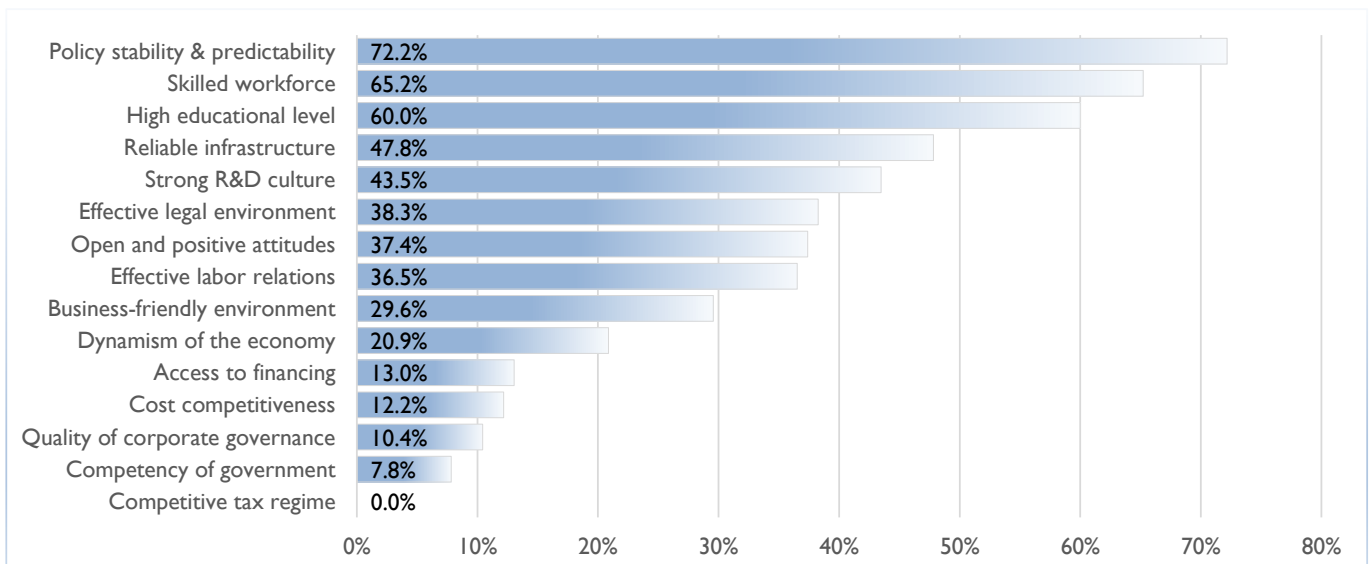
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	2.56	5.05	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.028	0.045
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.15	0.71	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	1.00	0.51
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	3.70	4.39	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1.37	0.86
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	5.30	6.14	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	2.1	1.4
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	1.30	1.10	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	15.67	11.56
1.4.09 Youth unemployment	11.02	9.37	4.1.07 Population - growth	0.73	0.56
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	5.88	5.08	1.2.02 Current account balance	7.90	6.13
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	58.41	64.60	3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	8.70	7.17
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	724.5	792.9	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	126.53	105.71
1.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	20.3	22.2	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	86.10	97.30
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	6.11	6.67	3.4.05 Corporate boards	7.67	6.74
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	6.73	7.34	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.69	1.87
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	205.48	223.71	1.2.18 Export concentration by product	30.9	34.1
3.2.18 Skilled labor	6.33	6.85	3.2.01 Compensation levels	47.48	51.52
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	6.15	6.64	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	7.20	6.62

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# DENMARK

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	27	24
International Trade	27	28
International Investment	24	29
Employment	43	31
Prices	32	37

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	9	11
Tax Policy	39	41
Institutional Framework	4	4
Business Legislation	4	3
Societal Framework	3	2

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	5	7
Labor Market	28	21
Finance	8	11
Management Practices	1	6
Attitudes and Values	4	11

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	4	7
Technological Infrastructure	7	7
Scientific Infrastructure	11	10
Health and Environment	4	3
Education	1	1



## DENMARK

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	3
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	4
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	5
I.1.20 GDP per capita	9
I.5.05 Food costs	12
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	12
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	12
I.2.02 Current account balance	15
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	15
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	17

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.14 Rule of law	1
2.4.16 Labor regulations	1
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.4.10 Competition legislation	1
2.5.05 Social cohesion	1
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	1
2.4.02 Protectionism	1
2.3.04 Country credit rating	1
2.5.01 Justice	1
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	2

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.07 Worker motivation	1
3.3.19 Corporate debt	1
3.2.10 Employee training	2
3.1.08 Large corporations	2
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	2
3.4.10 Social responsibility	3
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	3
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	3
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	4
3.2.19 Finance skills	4

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	1
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	1
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	1
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	2
4.4.26 Pollution problems	2
4.5.19 Language skills	2
4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	2
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	3
4.5.15 University education	3
4.5.16 Management education	3

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	59
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	54
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	53
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	51
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	48
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	48
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	48
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	42
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	41
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	40

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	62
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	61
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	58
2.4.07 Government subsidies	50
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	45
2.4.18 Immigration laws	42

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.01 Compensation levels	62
3.2.06 Working hours	61
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	55
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	48

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.11 Science degrees	54
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	51
4.2.17 ICT service exports	43
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	43
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	40
4.1.07 Population - growth	36

# ESTONIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Promote the growth of the export sector.
- Improve the labor market.
- Promote cooperation between business and science sector.
- Development of digitalization process in the economy.
- Stimulate balanced regional development.

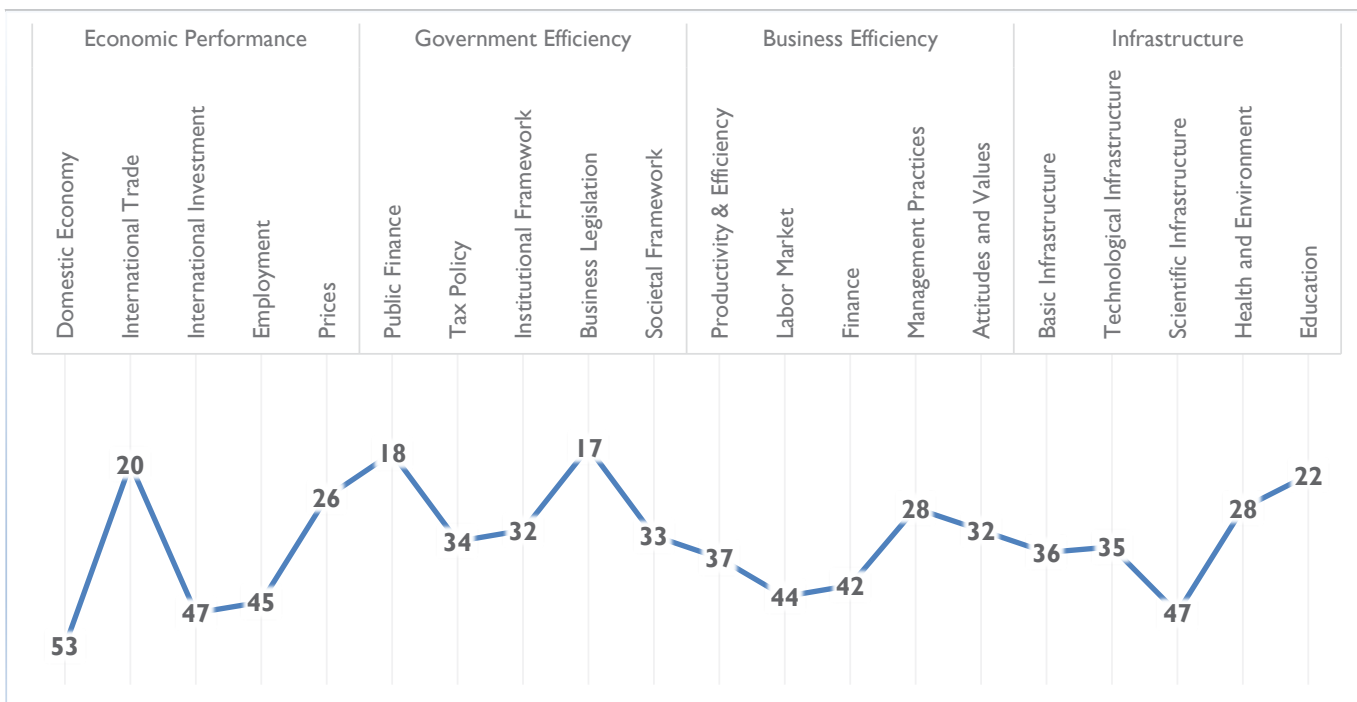
## Provided by:

Estonian Institute of Economic Research (EKI)

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Tallinn	
Land area (square km '000)	45 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	1.32 <sup>2018</sup>	60
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	30.3 <sup>2018</sup>	60
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	34,108 <sup>2018</sup>	35
Real GDP growth (%)	3.9 <sup>2018</sup>	20
Consumer price inflation (%)	3.41 <sup>2018</sup>	50
Unemployment rate (%)	5.40 <sup>2018</sup>	35
Labor force (millions)	0.70 <sup>2018</sup>	60
Current account balance (% of GDP)	1.74 <sup>2018</sup>	28
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	23.1 <sup>2017</sup>	57
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	3.39 <sup>2018</sup>	16

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



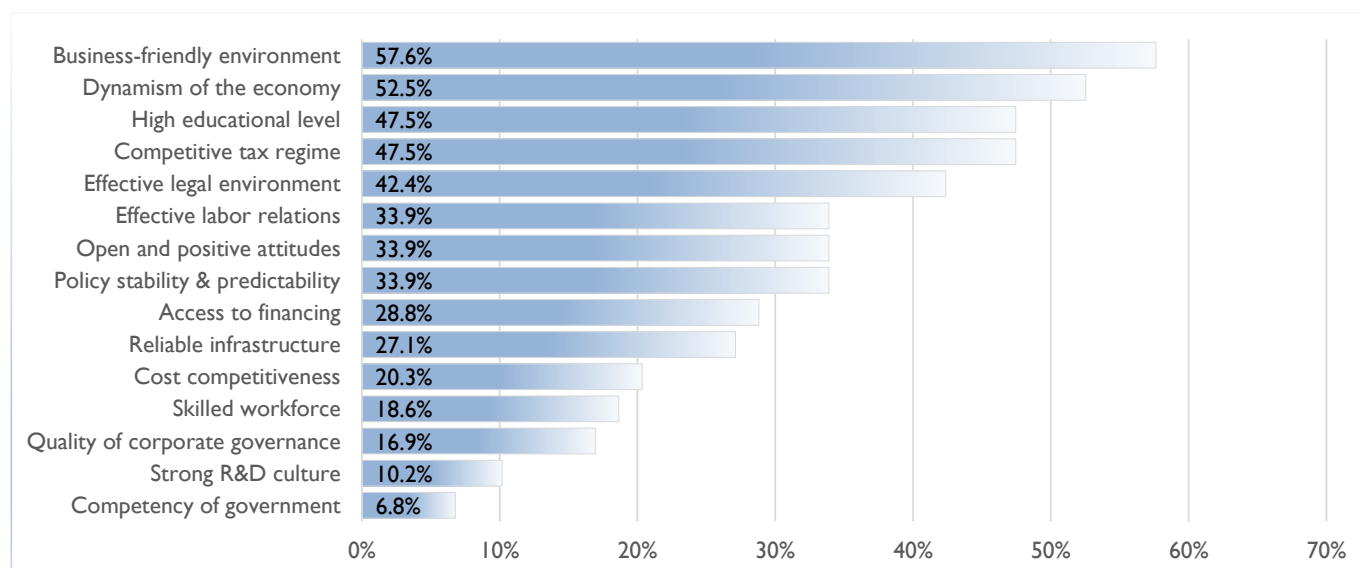
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	262	573	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-0.29	-0.55
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	36.5	55.3	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	10.77	16.06	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	13.14	3.35
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	1.93	1.34	1.4.09 Youth unemployment	12.12	19.93
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	2.18	2.64	1.2.02 Current account balance	3.20	1.74
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	14.47	17.01	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	4.86	3.70
1.1.20 GDP per capita	19,697	22,978	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	4.9	3.9
2.4.07 Government subsidies	0.44	0.38	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	7.09	5.70
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	6.06	6.79	3.2.24 Competent senior managers	4.23	3.43
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	14.68	12.95	3.2.18 Skilled labor	3.06	2.50
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	6.91	7.63	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	11.24	9.20
4.4.27 Environmental laws	5.94	6.50	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.34	1.57
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	5.41	5.90	4.2.11 Qualified engineers	4.50	3.73
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	3.72	3.41	3.2.19 Finance skills	5.30	4.51
3.5.07 Value system	6.38	6.90	4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	5.25	4.51

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# ESTONIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	38	53
International Trade	23	20
International Investment	49	47
Employment	42	45
Prices	20	26

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Public Finance	13	18
Tax Policy	35	34
Institutional Framework	30	32
Business Legislation	15	17
Societal Framework	30	33

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	36	37
Labor Market	34	44
Finance	36	42
Management Practices	22	28
Attitudes and Values	26	32

## INFRASTRUCTURE



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	26	36
Technological Infrastructure	30	35
Scientific Infrastructure	43	47
Health and Environment	29	28
Education	17	22

## ESTONIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	9
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	9
I.5.04 Office rent	9
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	11
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	12
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	13
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	13
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	14
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	16
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	17

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	2
2.4.13 Creation of firms	3
2.4.14 Start-up days	6
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	7
2.4.07 Government subsidies	7
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	7
2.3.14 Rule of law	9
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	10
2.4.16 Labor regulations	10
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.16 Female labor force	7
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	8
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	11
3.2.10 Employee training	11
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	12
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	13
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	17
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	17
3.3.17 Venture capital	19
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	22

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	6
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	11
4.2.07 Internet users	11
4.5.09 Women with degrees	12
4.4.25 Sustainable development	13
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	14
4.2.18 Cyber security	14
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	15
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	16
4.1.04 Access to water	16

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	58
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	57
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	57
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	57
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	56
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	53
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	53
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	51
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	50
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	50

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.18 Immigration laws	62
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	57
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	57
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	47
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	45
2.1.11 Pension funding	44
2.5.02 Homicide	44
2.4.08 Subsidies	44
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	43
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	43

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.18 Skilled labor	63
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	58
3.2.19 Finance skills	58
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	57
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	48
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	47
3.1.08 Large corporations	47
3.2.23 International experience	46
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	45
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	43

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	61
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	61
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	53
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	50
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	50
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	49
4.1.07 Population - growth	48
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	46
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	44
4.1.05 Management of cities	43

# FINLAND

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Enhancing housing market and education system to lower structural unemployment.
- Reforming social benefit system to decrease disincentives to work.
- Promoting R&D to improve quality competitiveness of the business sector.
- Implementing healthcare reform to reduce fiscal sustainability gap caused by ageing.
- Reaching wage agreements that support international price competitiveness of exports.

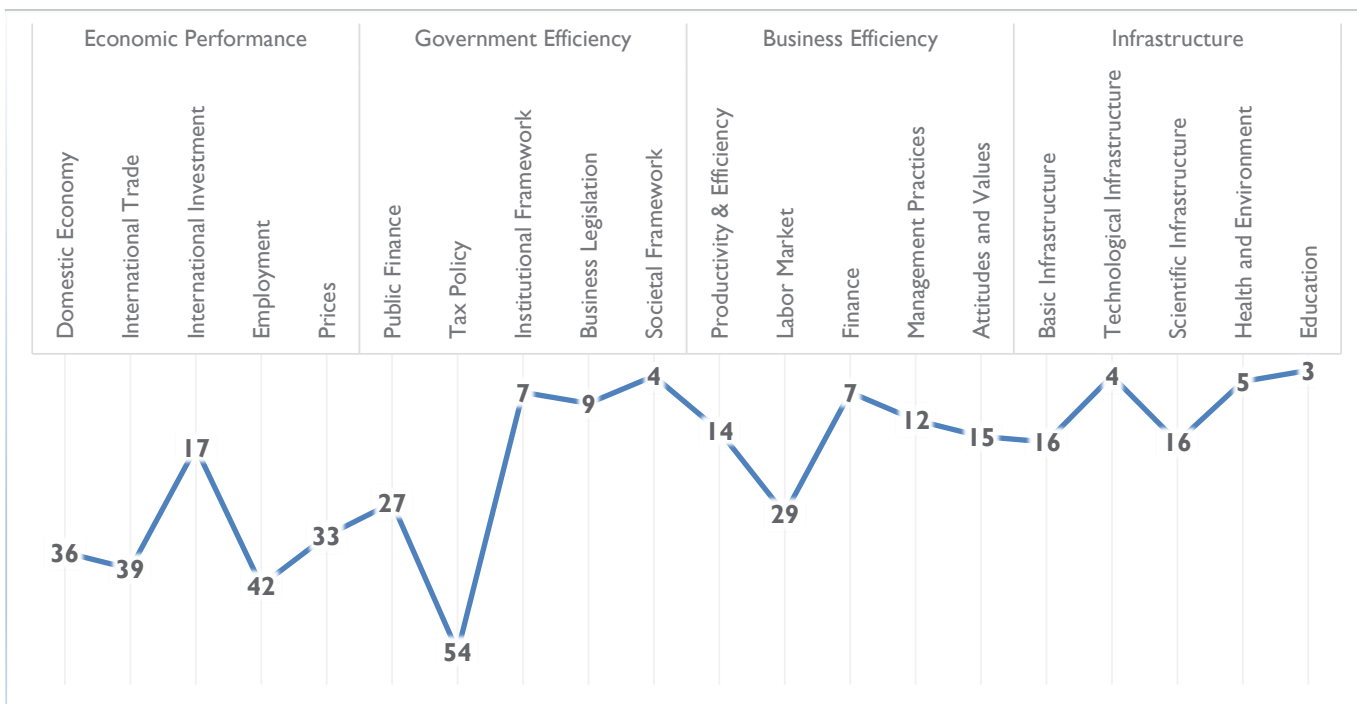
## Provided by:

ETLA, The Research Institute of the Finnish Economy

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Helsinki	
Land area (square km '000)	338 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	5.52 <sup>2018</sup>	49
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	275.7 <sup>2018</sup>	40
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	46,474 <sup>2018</sup>	21
Real GDP growth (%)	2.3 <sup>2018</sup>	43
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.17 <sup>2018</sup>	13
Unemployment rate (%)	7.38 <sup>2018</sup>	47
Labor force (millions)	2.74 <sup>2018</sup>	51
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-0.47 <sup>2018</sup>	36
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	86.0 <sup>2017</sup>	46
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	5.63 <sup>2017</sup>	8

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## FINLAND

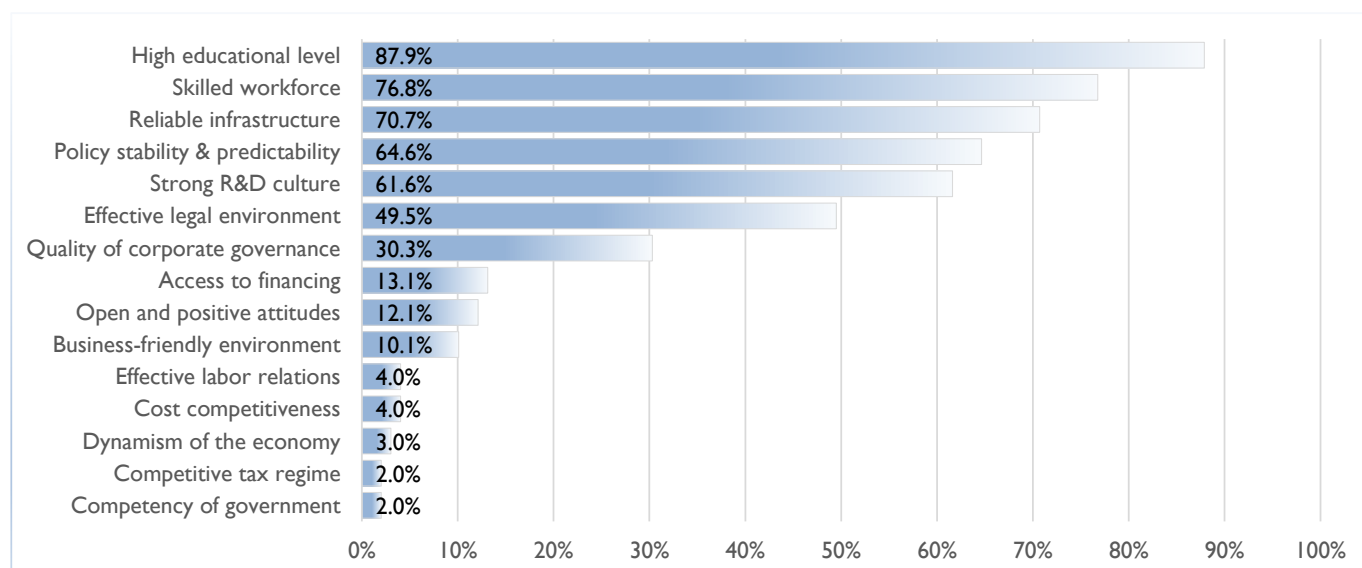
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	125.02	170.65	1.2.02 Current account balance	0.72	-0.47
2.4.16 Labor regulations	3.68	4.73	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
2.1.09 Public finances	4.65	5.90	4.1.07 Population - growth	0.44	0.18
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	2.10	1.60	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	6.32	3.23
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	4.30	5.22	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	0.84	1.17
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	3.48	4.18	2.4.14 Start-up days	14.0	17.0
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	3.69	4.38	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	6.8	5.7
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	6.29	7.33	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-0.57	-0.67
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	5.18	6.04	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	2.7	2.3
1.4.09 Youth unemployment	20.25	17.00	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	73.90	83.50
2.4.13 Creation of firms	7.12	8.24	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	8.73	7.75
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	5.68	6.53	2.4.18 Immigration laws	6.65	5.92
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	8.60	7.38	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	36,759	40,528
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	25.44	29.00	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.65	1.78
2.4.08 Subsidies	6.02	6.79	4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.073	0.079

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# FINLAND

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	36	36
International Trade	37	39
International Investment	27	17
Employment	49	42
Prices	31	33

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Public Finance	25	27
Tax Policy	51	54
Institutional Framework	11	7
Business Legislation	13	9
Societal Framework	4	4

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	17	14
Labor Market	32	29
Finance	12	7
Management Practices	17	12
Attitudes and Values	22	15

## INFRASTRUCTURE



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	13	16
Technological Infrastructure	5	4
Scientific Infrastructure	16	16
Health and Environment	5	5
Education	3	3



## FINLAND

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	8
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	8
I.5.05 Food costs	11
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	13
I.1.20 GDP per capita	14
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	16
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	16
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	17
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	21
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	22

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.4.11 Parallel economy	1
2.3.11 Transparency	1
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	1
2.4.02 Protectionism	2
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	2
2.3.14 Rule of law	3
2.4.10 Competition legislation	3
2.4.04 Foreign investors	3
2.5.01 Justice	3

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	1
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	1
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	4
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	4
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	5
3.3.19 Corporate debt	5
3.4.10 Social responsibility	6
3.3.16 Credit	6
3.2.07 Worker motivation	7
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	7

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	1
4.4.26 Pollution problems	1
4.5.14 Primary and secondary education	1
4.3.21 Intellectual property rights	1
4.2.04 Communications technology	1
4.4.27 Environmental laws	2
4.4.25 Sustainable development	2
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	2
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	2
4.1.04 Access to water	2

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	54
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	51
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	47
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	46
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	44
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	43
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	42
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	40
I.4.02 Employment (%)	39
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	38

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	60
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	59
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	56
2.4.14 Start-up days	49
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	46
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	46
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	43
2.4.16 Labor regulations	43
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	40
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	40

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.01 Compensation levels	51
3.2.06 Working hours	50
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	44
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	40
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	39
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	38
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	36
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	34

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	58
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	52
4.1.07 Population - growth	47
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	44
4.3.11 Science degrees	36
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	34
4.4.12 Energy intensity	29
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	20

## FRANCE

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Improving the business environment.
- Strengthen the country's small and medium-size enterprises.
- Reinforce the competitiveness of France.
- Promoting innovation activities.
- Promoting digitalization of the economy.

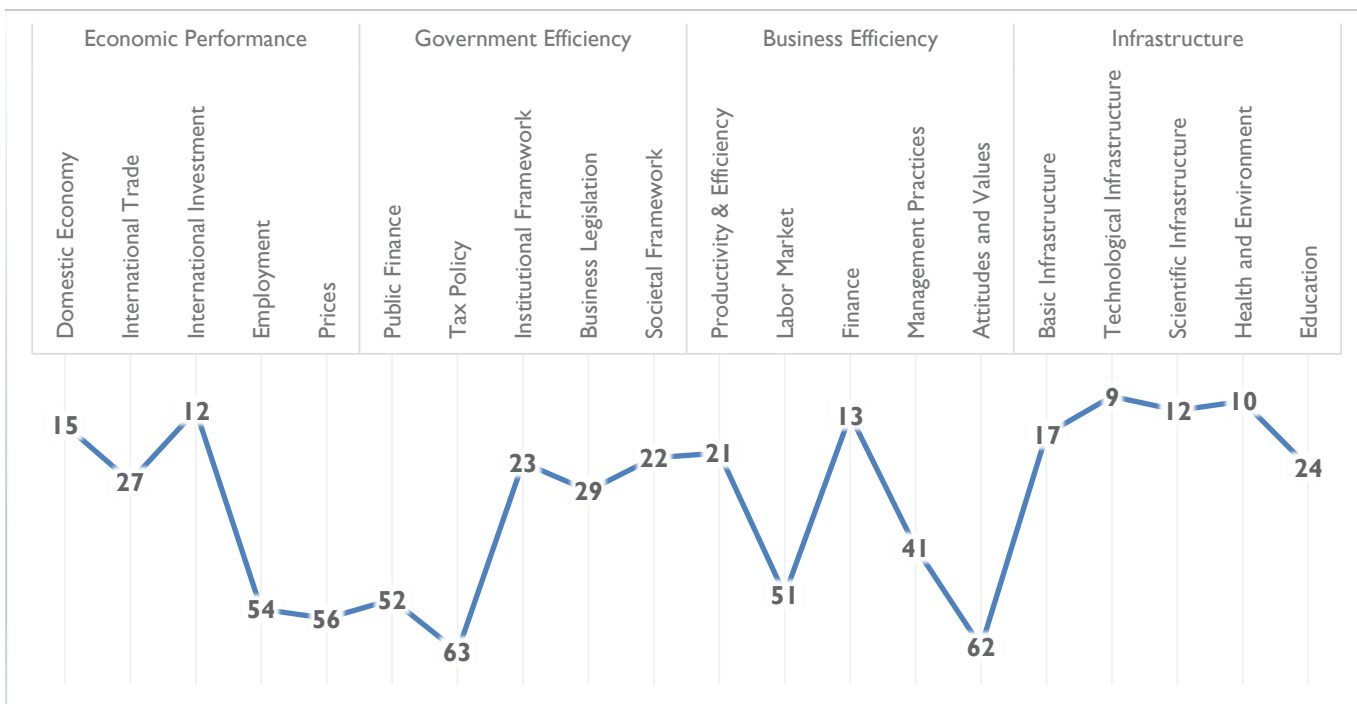
## Provided by:

Business France, Paris

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Paris	
Land area (square km '000)	549 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	66.99 <sup>2018</sup>	12
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	2,772.7 <sup>2018</sup>	7
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	44,226 <sup>2018</sup>	23
Real GDP growth (%)	1.5 <sup>2018</sup>	51
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.10 <sup>2018</sup>	29
Unemployment rate (%)	9.10 <sup>2018</sup>	53
Labor force (millions)	29.79 <sup>2018</sup>	14
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-0.92 <sup>2018</sup>	41
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	874.5 <sup>2017</sup>	11
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.41 <sup>2018</sup>	31

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

## EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



## POPULATIONS &gt; 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## FRANCE

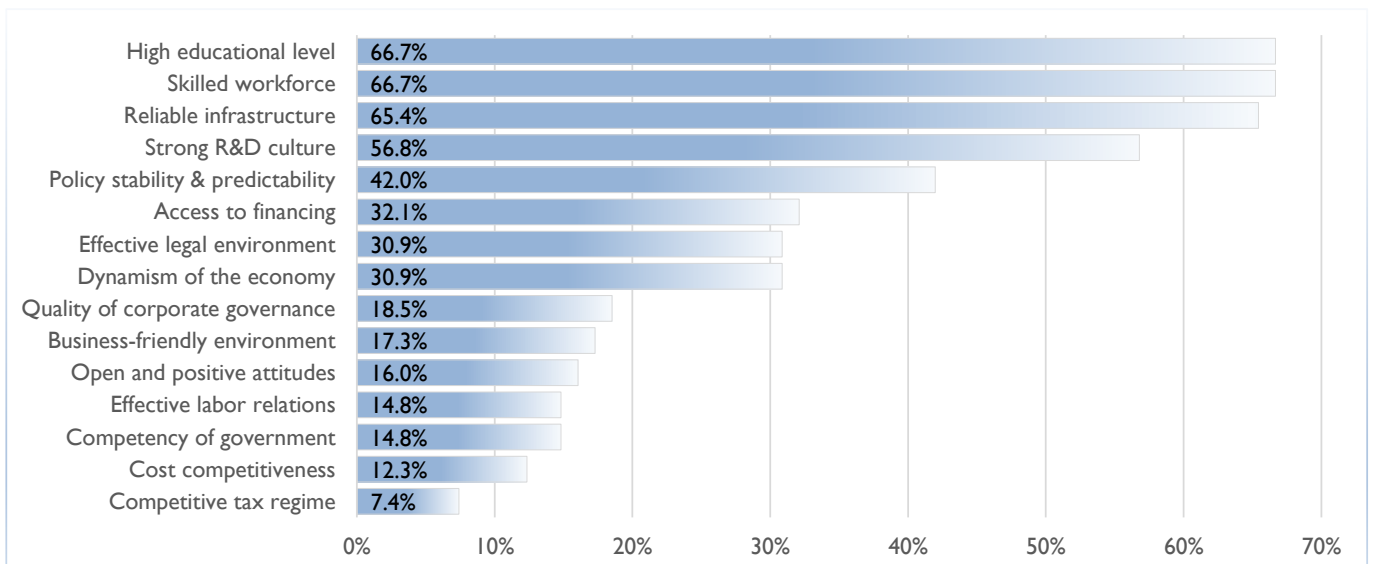
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.2.25 Tourism receipts	1.72	2.35	4.1.07 Population - growth	0.39	0.06
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1.18	1.50	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
1.2.02 Current account balance	-1.12	-0.92	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.16	2.10
2.5.02 Homicide	1.6	1.4	2.5.05 Social cohesion	5.25	3.83
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	8.8	10.1	3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	4.89	3.63
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	3.52	3.95	2.4.19 Redundancy costs	4.6	5.8
4.5.15 University education	6.21	6.96	2.3.11 Transparency	6.53	4.96
2.4.13 Creation of firms	5.60	6.25	3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	4.83	3.70
3.3.08 Stock markets	6.47	7.11	2.1.10 Tax evasion	4.69	3.68
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	4.20	3.80	3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	5.10	4.00
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	535.19	581.82	2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	5.12	4.10
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	7.13	7.68	3.2.18 Skilled labor	6.71	5.38
4.5.16 Management education	6.72	7.23	3.2.21 Brain drain	6.12	5.01
1.1.20 GDP per capita	38,502	41,388	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	1.8	1.5
3.3.16 Credit	6.19	6.64	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	3.46	2.89

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# FRANCE

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	17	15
International Trade	33	27
International Investment	11	12
Employment	52	54
Prices	46	56

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	49	52
Tax Policy	63	63
Institutional Framework	15	23
Business Legislation	24	29
Societal Framework	11	22

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	18	21
Labor Market	56	51
Finance	15	13
Management Practices	43	41
Attitudes and Values	53	62

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	17	17
Technological Infrastructure	11	9
Scientific Infrastructure	12	12
Health and Environment	12	10
Education	24	24

## FRANCE

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	4
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	5
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	7
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	7
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	9
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	11
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	11
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	12
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	15
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	15

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	1
2.4.14 Start-up days	6
2.4.18 Immigration laws	12
2.5.14 Disposable Income	13
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.3.04 Country credit rating	16
2.3.14 Rule of law	17
2.4.02 Protectionism	18
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	19
2.4.10 Competition legislation	19

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.16 Female labor force	8
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	12
3.3.08 Stock markets	12
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	14
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	14
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	16
3.1.08 Large corporations	17
3.3.17 Venture capital	18
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	19
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	21

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	2
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	4
4.1.04 Access to water	4
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	5
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	5
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	6
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	6
4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	6
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	7
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	7

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	57
I.5.04 Office rent	56
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	55
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	54
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	53
I.4.02 Employment (%)	51
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	51
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	50
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	47
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	45

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	63
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	63
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	63
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	57
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	57
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	56
2.4.07 Government subsidies	55
2.4.16 Labor regulations	55
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	54
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	48

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	63
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	63
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	62
3.5.03 National culture	57
3.2.06 Working hours	56
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	56
3.4.01 Agility of companies	55
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	55
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	55
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	53

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	60
4.5.19 Language skills	53
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	52
4.1.07 Population - growth	51
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	50
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	50
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	34
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	34
4.5.09 Women with degrees	31
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	30

# GERMANY

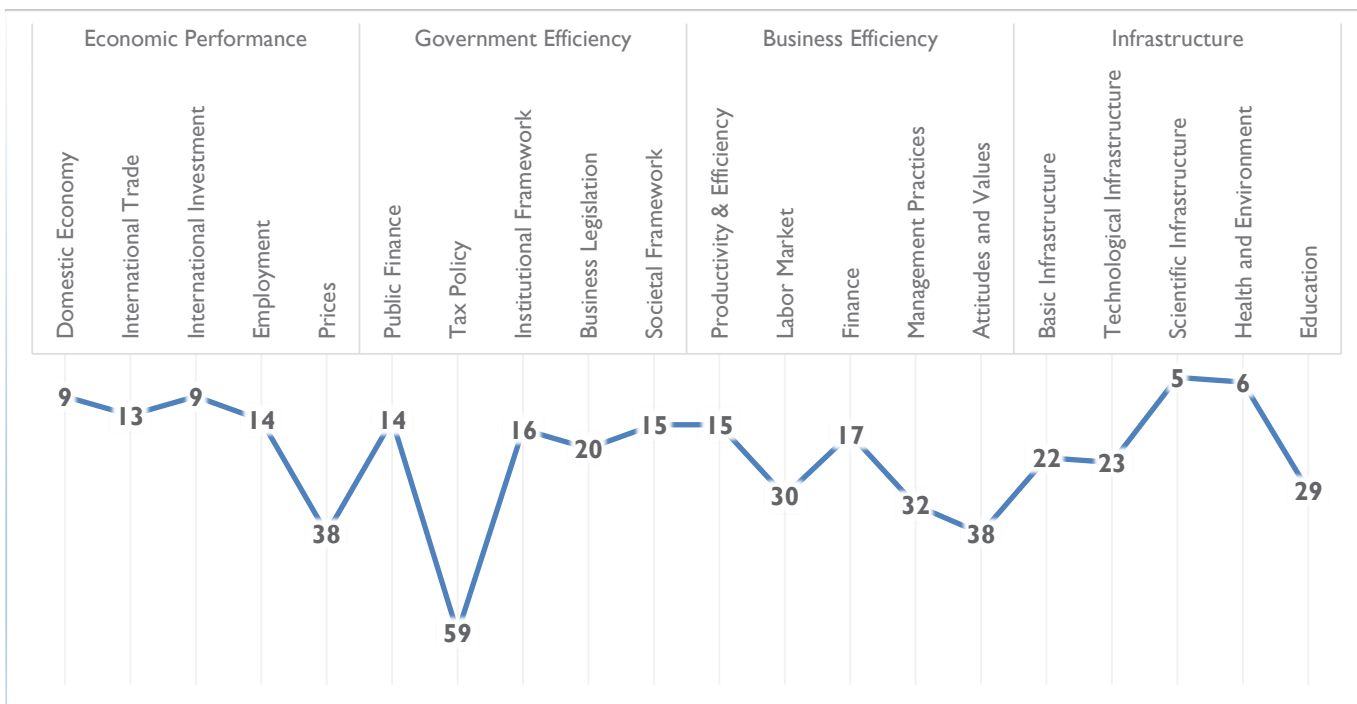
## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Berlin	
Land area (square km '000)	358 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	82.89 <sup>2018</sup>	10
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	3,996.8 <sup>2018</sup>	4
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	52,558 <sup>2018</sup>	16
Real GDP growth (%)	1.5 <sup>2018</sup>	52
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.93 <sup>2018</sup>	24
Unemployment rate (%)	3.38 <sup>2018</sup>	11
Labor force (millions)	43.38 <sup>2018</sup>	10
Current account balance (% of GDP)	7.36 <sup>2018</sup>	12
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	931.3 <sup>2017</sup>	9
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.63 <sup>2018</sup>	25

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## GERMANY

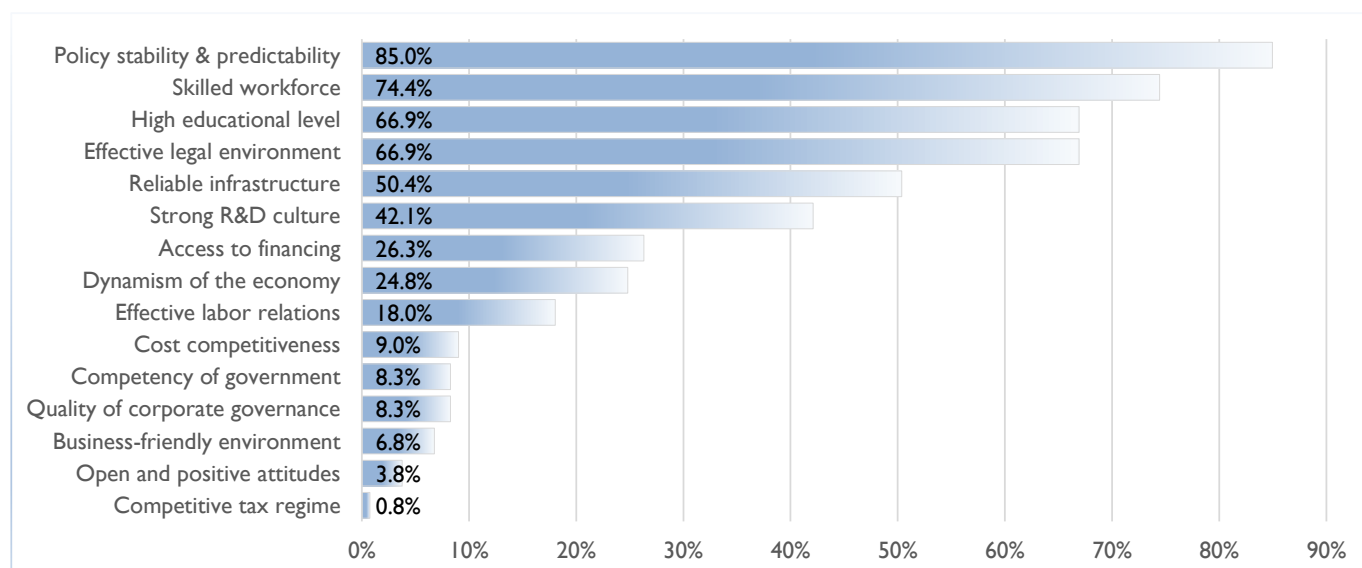
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	1.26	1.71	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
2.4.14 Start-up days	10.5	8.0	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	2.18	1.15
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	4.99	5.92	2.5.02 Homicide	0.8	1.2
2.1.11 Pension funding	4.37	5.10	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	2.2	1.5
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	2.25	2.61	3.2.18 Skilled labor	5.68	4.47
2.4.02 Protectionism	6.48	7.34	3.2.24 Competent senior managers	6.18	4.91
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	1.60	1.40	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	16.91	13.67
2.1.10 Tax evasion	5.55	6.24	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	5.15	4.33
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	267.82	299.83	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	71.70	82.70
4.2.18 Cyber security	5.52	6.18	4.1.07 Population - growth	0.33	0.28
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	3.76	3.38	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.72	1.93
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	7.69	8.44	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.55	1.73
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	735.0	805.5	3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	5.50	4.87
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	7.92	8.65	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	57.87	51.44
1.1.20 GDP per capita	44,306	48,220	3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	5.75	5.14

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# GERMANY

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	5	9
International Trade	13	13
International Investment	30	9
Employment	10	14
Prices	34	38

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	17	14
Tax Policy	58	59
Institutional Framework	14	16
Business Legislation	22	20
Societal Framework	9	15

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	14	15
Labor Market	20	30
Finance	13	17
Management Practices	28	32
Attitudes and Values	37	38

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	23	22
Technological Infrastructure	16	23
Scientific Infrastructure	6	5
Health and Environment	6	6
Education	32	29



## GERMANY

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	2
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	3
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	3
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	3
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	3
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	5
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	6
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	9
I.5.05 Food costs	9
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	10

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.04 Country credit rating	1
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	4
2.3.14 Rule of law	5
2.5.01 Justice	5
2.4.05 Capital markets	6
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	7
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	8
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	9
2.5.14 Disposable Income	9
2.4.04 Foreign investors	10

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	1
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	2
3.2.10 Employee training	3
3.3.16 Credit	5
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	6
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	6
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	8
3.2.07 Worker motivation	10
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	11
3.3.08 Stock markets	11

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	3
4.4.09 Medical assistance	3
4.3.21 Intellectual property rights	3
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	5
4.4.11 Human development index	5
4.2.06 Computers per capita	5
4.1.04 Access to water	5
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	6
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	6
4.4.28 Quality of life	6

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	55
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	52
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	51
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	50
I.5.04 Office rent	46
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	46
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	45
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	43
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	40
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	37

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	58
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	55
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	55
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	55
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	52
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	44
2.4.13 Creation of firms	44
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	39
2.4.16 Labor regulations	39
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	39

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.06 Working hours	62
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	61
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	60
3.2.01 Compensation levels	58
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	58
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	56
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	51
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	50
3.2.18 Skilled labor	49
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	47

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	55
4.2.04 Communications technology	55
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	54
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	51
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	46
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	46
4.1.07 Population - growth	44
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	44
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	42
4.5.09 Women with degrees	41

# GREECE

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



### CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Adopt a growth-friendly tax policy mix.
- Address obstacles which weigh on business climate and hamper investments.
- Leverage the financial liquidity of the private sector.
- Improve labor participation rates by introducing pro-industry policies.
- Reform social security and pension scheme, providing long-term viability.

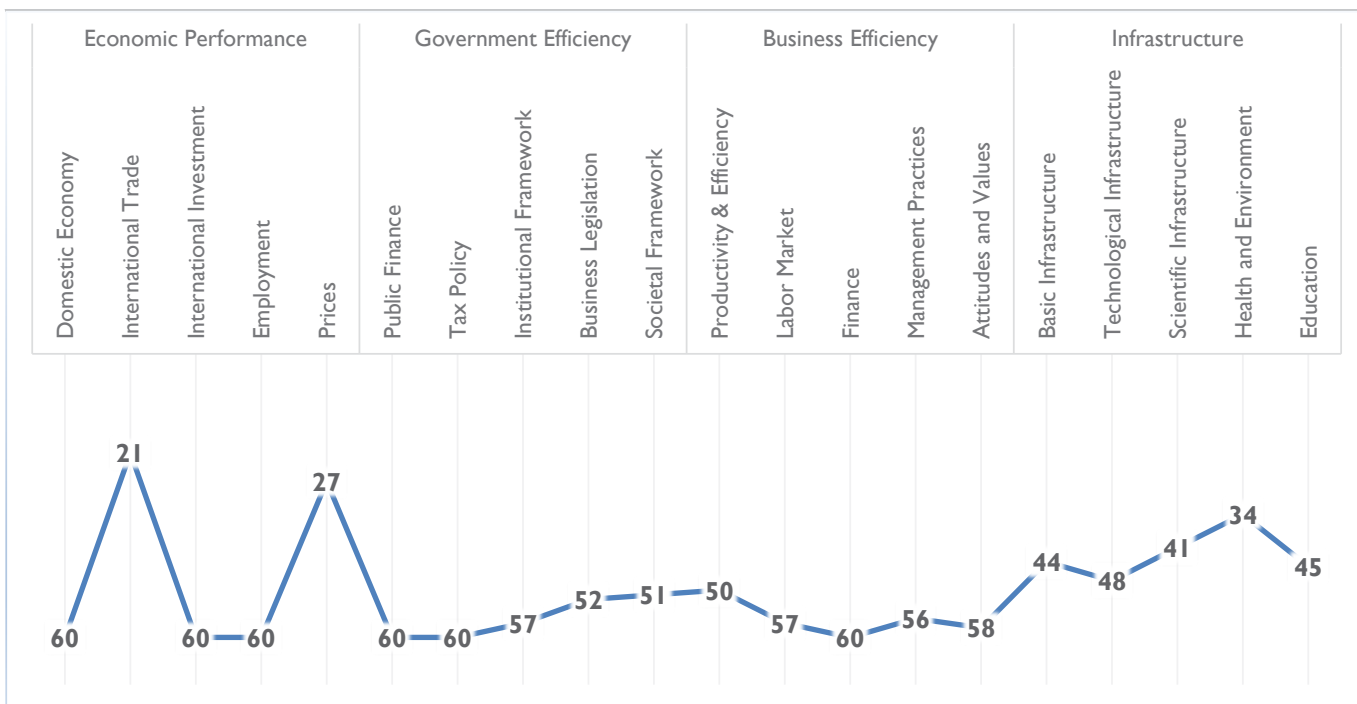
### Provided by:

Federation of Industries of Greece (SBE), Thessaloniki

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Athens	
Land area (square km '000)	132 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	10.82 <sup>2018</sup>	35
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	218.0 <sup>2018</sup>	45
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	28,907 <sup>2018</sup>	42
Real GDP growth (%)	1.9 <sup>2018</sup>	47
Consumer price inflation (%)	0.77 <sup>2018</sup>	5
Unemployment rate (%)	19.30 <sup>2018</sup>	62
Labor force (millions)	4.71 <sup>2018</sup>	40
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-3.37 <sup>2018</sup>	53
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	32.4 <sup>2017</sup>	56
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.98 <sup>2018</sup>	36

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## GREECE

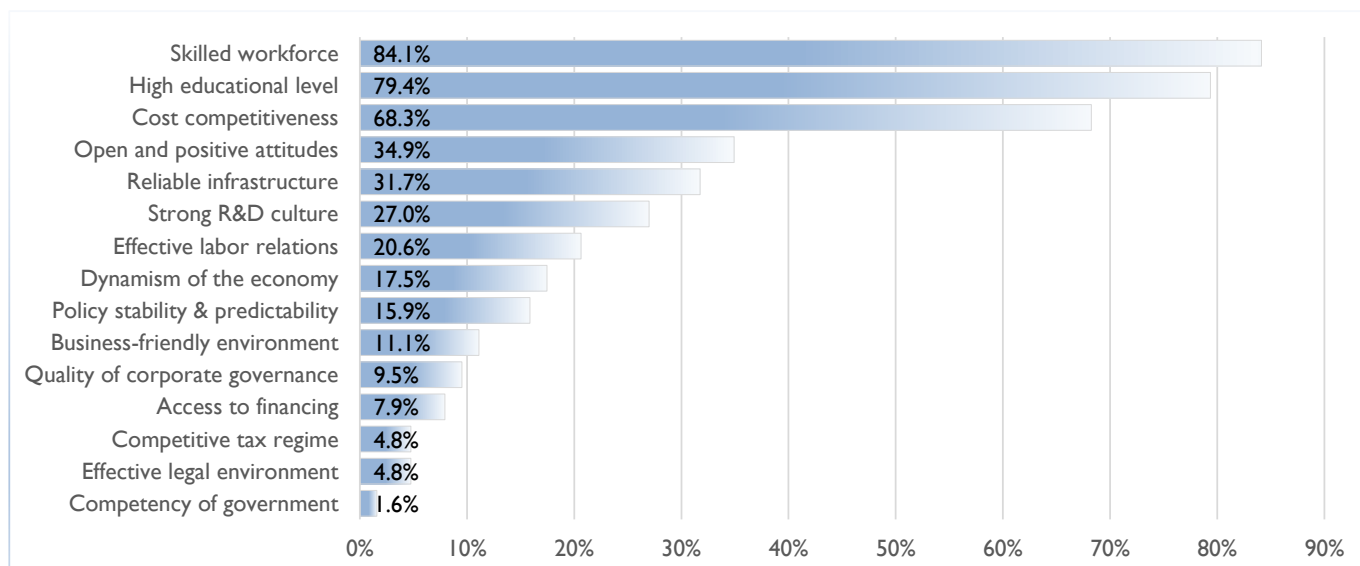
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.1.07 Population - growth	-0.44	0.45	1.2.02 Current account balance	-0.25	-3.37
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	15.9	46.9	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	9.57	-12.22
2.1.10 Tax evasion	1.33	1.97	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
1.1.14 Real GDP growth	1.4	1.9	3.3.08 Stock markets	2.60	2.06
2.1.09 Public finances	1.53	2.06	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	23.77	19.26
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	2.51	3.38	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1.80	1.48
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	0.41	0.55	2.3.02 Cost of capital	2.28	1.88
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.14	0.77	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	5.40	4.50
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	0.82	1.08	2.4.02 Protectionism	4.55	3.94
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	2.35	3.05	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	64.20	72.80
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	1.00	1.25	4.2.18 Cyber security	5.35	4.66
2.4.13 Creation of firms	3.29	4.09	4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	2.49	2.19
4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	2.7	3.3	3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	2.53	2.25
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	32.60	39.47	3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	5.39	4.79
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	3.81	4.48	3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	6.61	5.88

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# GREECE

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	61	60
International Trade	40	21
International Investment	58	60
Employment	61	60
Prices	21	27

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	59	60
Tax Policy	61	60
Institutional Framework	58	57
Business Legislation	49	52
Societal Framework	41	51

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	51	50
Labor Market	58	57
Finance	57	60
Management Practices	56	56
Attitudes and Values	59	58

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	44	44
Technological Infrastructure	42	48
Scientific Infrastructure	40	41
Health and Environment	34	34
Education	37	45

## GREECE

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	3
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	5
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	7
I.5.04 Office rent	16
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	20
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	22
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	34
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	36
I.5.05 Food costs	36

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	11
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	14
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	18
2.5.02 Homicide	20
2.4.07 Government subsidies	20
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	28
2.4.18 Immigration laws	31

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.06 Working hours	14
3.2.18 Skilled labor	14
3.2.01 Compensation levels	21
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	27
3.2.16 Female labor force	43

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	1
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	5
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	6
4.5.19 Language skills	17
4.3.11 Science degrees	19
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	21
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	22
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	22
4.4.12 Energy intensity	23
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	23

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	62
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	62
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	62
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	62
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	61
I.4.02 Employment (%)	61
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	59
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	58
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	56
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	56

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	63
2.1.10 Tax evasion	63
2.3.02 Cost of capital	62
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	62
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	61
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	61
2.4.06 Investment incentives	60
2.3.11 Transparency	60
2.4.05 Capital markets	59
2.4.13 Creation of firms	59

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.08 Stock markets	62
3.3.19 Corporate debt	62
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	61
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	61
3.3.16 Credit	60
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	60
3.5.07 Value system	60
3.2.21 Brain drain	60
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	60
3.2.10 Employee training	60

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.27 Environmental laws	59
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	58
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	57
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	57
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	56
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	56
4.2.14 Funding for technological development	55
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	55
4.2.17 ICT service exports	54
4.4.25 Sustainable development	54

# HONG KONG SAR

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- To navigate through the challenging external environment characterised by moderate global economic growth and heightened protectionism.
- To seize opportunities arising from the Mainland's economic development, in particular the Belt and Road and Guangdong-HK-Macao Bay Area initiatives.
- To foster R&D, innovation and smart city development.
- To implement long-term land supply strategy for sustainable social and economic development.
- To overcome the growth constraints posed by an ageing population.

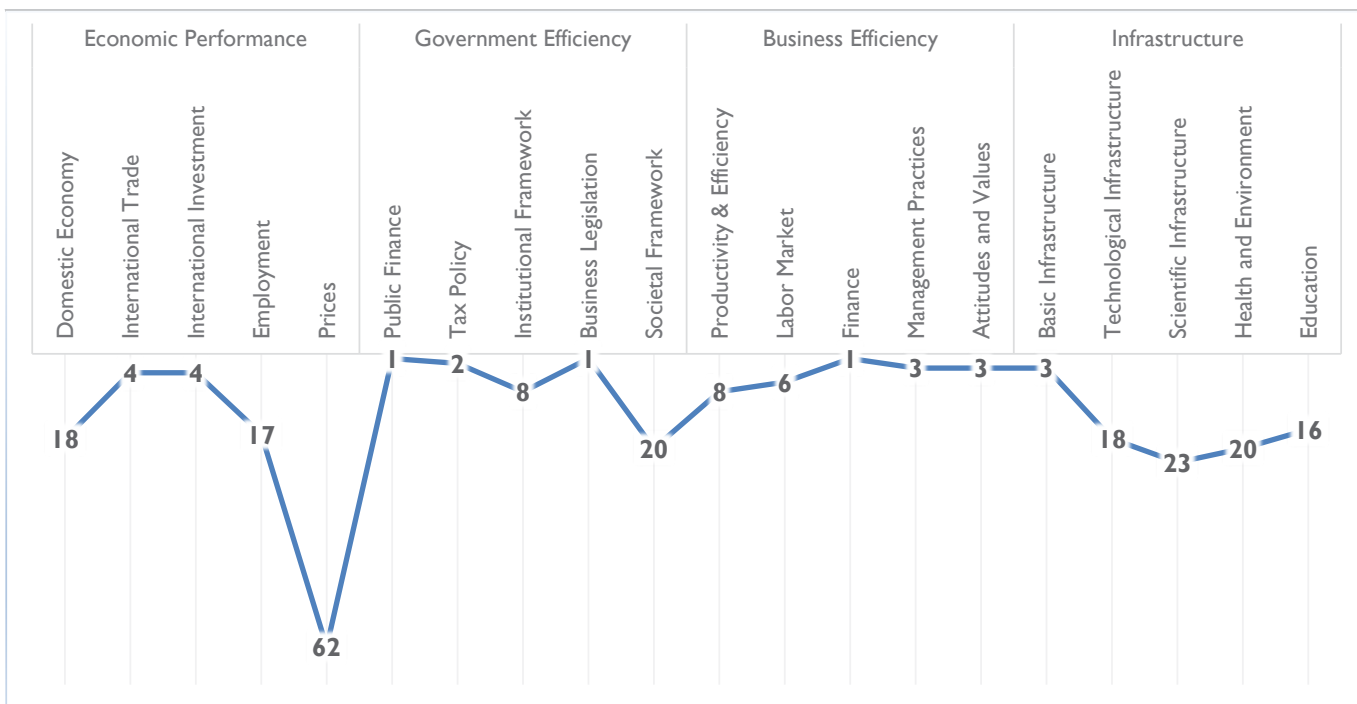
### Provided by:

Hong Kong Trade Development Council

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Hong Kong	
Land area (square km '000)	1 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	7.839 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	7.45 <sup>2018</sup>	45
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	363.0 <sup>2018</sup>	33
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	64,487 <sup>2018</sup>	8
Real GDP growth (%)	3.0 <sup>2018</sup>	26
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.41 <sup>2018</sup>	35
Unemployment rate (%)	2.80 <sup>2018</sup>	7
Labor force (millions)	3.98 <sup>2018</sup>	44
Current account balance (% of GDP)	4.30 <sup>2018</sup>	18
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	1,968.6 <sup>2017</sup>	2
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	23.82 <sup>2018</sup>	1

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

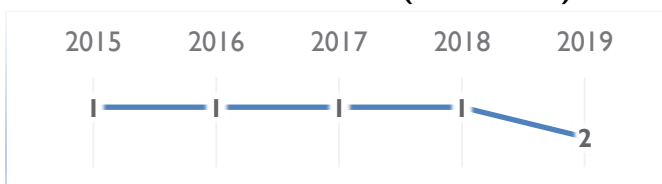


## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## HONG KONG SAR

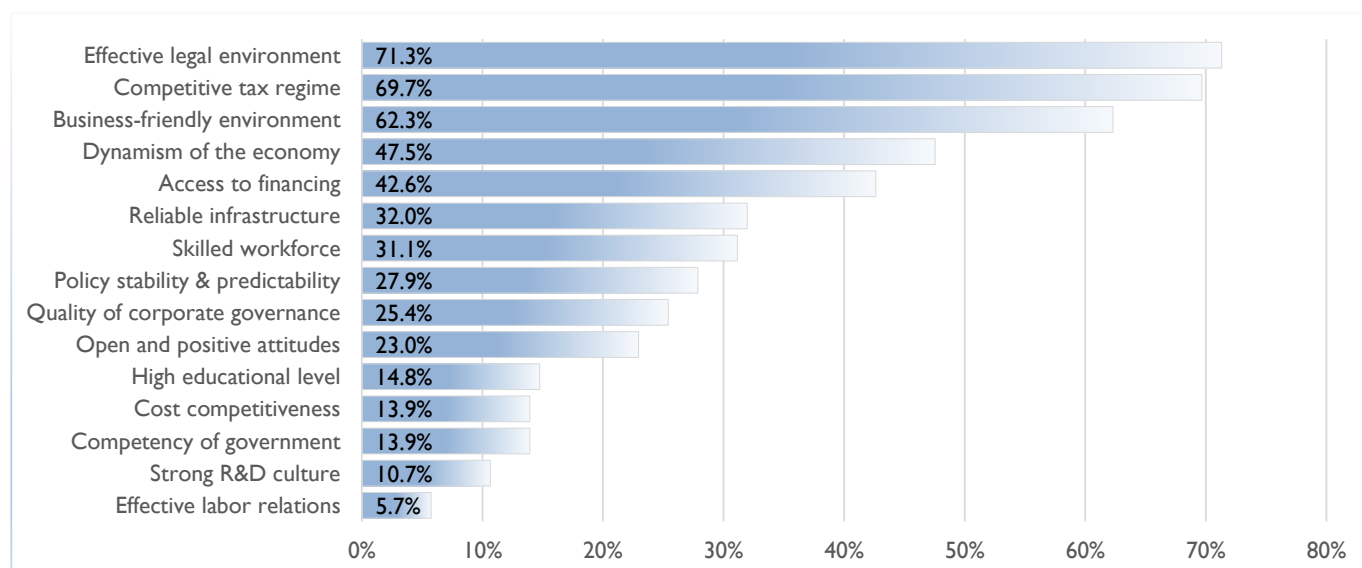
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.4.07 Government subsidies	0.13	0.08	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.004	0.029
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	45,050	32,983	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.48	2.41
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	6.58	7.93	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	5.59	2.39
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	6.16	7.30	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	4.16	2.22
4.4.25 Sustainable development	5.90	6.79	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	3.05	2.21
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	6.36	7.31	2.5.02 Homicide	0.3	0.4
4.4.26 Pollution problems	5.24	5.82	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	3.8	3.0
3.2.10 Employee training	5.97	6.61	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	1,276.88	1,123.13
4.5.19 Language skills	6.23	6.89	4.4.28 Quality of life	6.86	6.18
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	7.01	7.74	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.59	1.70
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	6.86	7.55	4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	0.8	0.7
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	6.23	6.85	3.3.19 Corporate debt	7.79	7.34
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	3.10	2.80	2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	7.63	7.24
2.4.11 Parallel economy	6.73	7.34	2.1.10 Tax evasion	7.69	7.31
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	29.07	31.70	2.3.12 Bureaucracy	5.77	5.49

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# HONG KONG SAR

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	20	18
International Trade	3	4
International Investment	3	4
Employment	12	17
Prices	61	62

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	1	1
Tax Policy	2	2
Institutional Framework	9	8
Business Legislation	1	1
Societal Framework	23	20

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	10	8
Labor Market	8	6
Finance	1	1
Management Practices	7	3
Attitudes and Values	7	3

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	6	3
Technological Infrastructure	19	18
Scientific Infrastructure	24	23
Health and Environment	23	20
Education	18	16



## HONG KONG SAR

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	1
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	1
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	2
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	2
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	2
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	2
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	3
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	5
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	5

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	1
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	1
2.4.07 Government subsidies	1
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	1
2.4.08 Subsidies	1
2.4.05 Capital markets	1
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	2
2.4.14 Start-up days	2
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	2
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	2

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	1
3.5.07 Value system	1
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	2
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	2
3.5.03 National culture	2
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	2
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	3
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	3
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	3
3.1.08 Large corporations	3

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.12 Energy intensity	1
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	1
4.3.11 Science degrees	2
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	4
4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	5
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	6
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	7
4.4.11 Human development index	7
4.1.05 Management of cities	7
4.2.04 Communications technology	7

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	60
I.5.04 Office rent	59
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	59
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	54
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	48
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	40
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	37
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	36

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	50
2.5.05 Social cohesion	32

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	58
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	38

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	60
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	53
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	52
4.4.09 Medical assistance	49
4.2.17 ICT service exports	47
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	44
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	44
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	43
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	42
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	41

# HUNGARY

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



### CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Uncertainties over autocratic and anti-democratic governance.
- Uncertainties over the sustainability of relatively high growth rate.
- High dependency on EU funds.
- Intensifying shortage of (skilled) labour.
- Increasing regional disparities partly due to exporting talents.

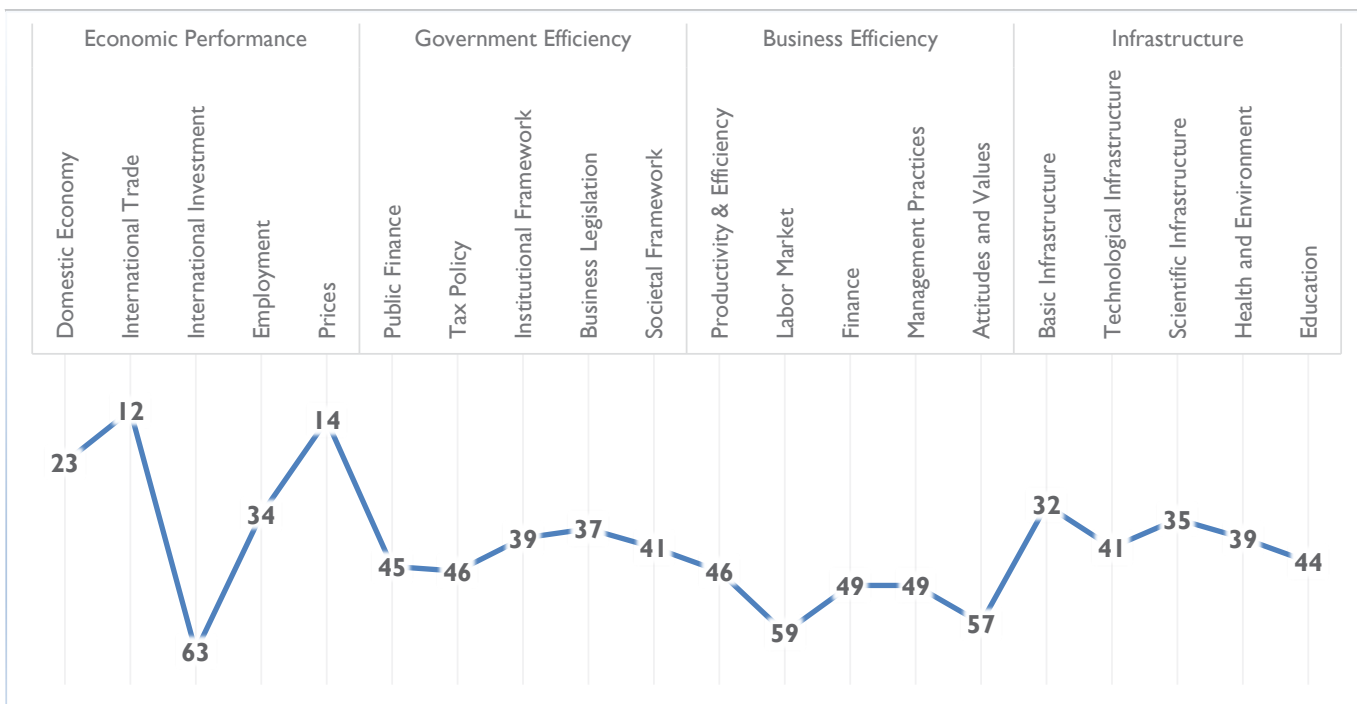
### Provided by:

ICEG European Center, Budapest

## BASIC FACTS

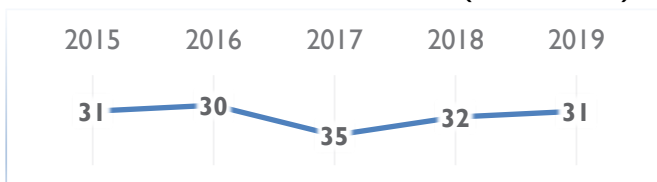
		Rank
Capital	Budapest	
Land area (square km '000)	93 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	270.212 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	9.78 <sup>2018</sup>	40
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	155.7 <sup>2018</sup>	49
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	31,903 <sup>2018</sup>	37
Real GDP growth (%)	4.9 <sup>2018</sup>	8
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.85 <sup>2018</sup>	45
Unemployment rate (%)	3.70 <sup>2018</sup>	12
Labor force (millions)	4.64 <sup>2018</sup>	41
Current account balance (% of GDP)	0.36 <sup>2018</sup>	34
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	93.3 <sup>2017</sup>	43
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	-48.28 <sup>2018</sup>	63

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## HUNGARY

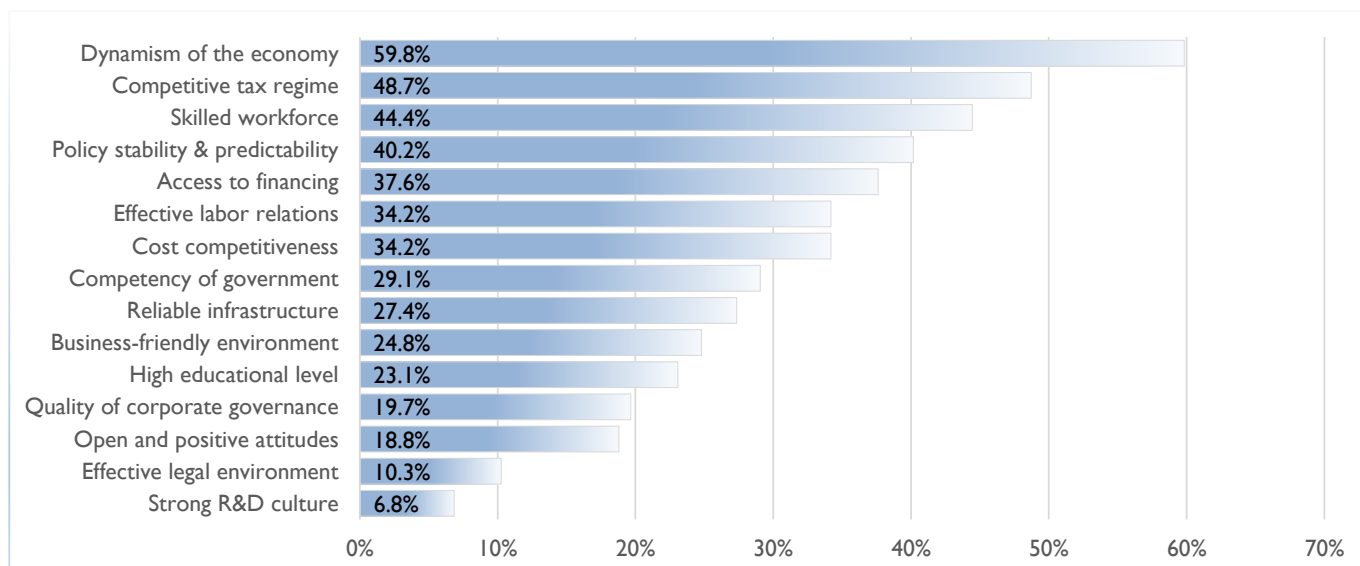
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.1.07 Population - growth	-0.34	-0.19	1.2.02 Current account balance	3.11	0.36
3.2.21 Brain drain	1.88	2.36	2.5.02 Homicide	1.5	2.1
1.1.14 Real GDP growth	4.0	4.9	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	2.37	2.85
3.4.10 Social responsibility	3.96	4.83	4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	15.62	12.83
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	5.67	6.74	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	21.39	18.14
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	4.34	5.14	3.2.18 Skilled labor	3.02	2.58
1.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	21.5	25.5	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-1.95	-2.22
2.4.08 Subsidies	4.33	5.12	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	59.10	67.00
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	1.70	1.40	3.2.01 Compensation levels	6.60	7.42
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	4.20	4.92	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.29	1.42
2.1.10 Tax evasion	3.56	4.17	4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.087	0.094
3.4.05 Corporate boards	5.17	6.03	4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	5.17	4.75
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	4.24	4.93	3.2.24 Competent senior managers	3.38	3.13
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	4.4	5.1	4.2.11 Qualified engineers	5.02	4.65
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.026	0.022	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	5.20	4.83

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# HUNGARY

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	37	23
International Trade	10	12
International Investment	63	63
Employment	34	34
Prices	16	14

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	44	45
Tax Policy	49	46
Institutional Framework	39	39
Business Legislation	42	37
Societal Framework	42	41

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	45	46
Labor Market	60	59
Finance	52	49
Management Practices	58	49
Attitudes and Values	61	57

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	33	32
Technological Infrastructure	45	41
Scientific Infrastructure	34	35
Health and Environment	40	39
Education	42	44

## HUNGARY

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	2
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	6
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	8
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	8
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	8
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	10
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	11
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	12
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	13
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	16

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	1
2.5.14 Disposable Income	8
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	9
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	12
2.4.06 Investment incentives	12
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	15
2.4.16 Labor regulations	16
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	16
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	20

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	11
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	14
3.1.08 Large corporations	22
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	29
3.2.01 Compensation levels	30
3.4.05 Corporate boards	33
3.2.16 Female labor force	35
3.3.16 Credit	35

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	6
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	7
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	8
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	9
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	20
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	21
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	22
4.1.04 Access to water	23
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	23
4.3.11 Science degrees	25

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	63
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	63
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	62
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	62
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	54
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	46
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	45
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	43
I.4.02 Employment (%)	40
I.1.20 GDP per capita	39

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	62
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	59
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	55
2.4.10 Competition legislation	55
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	54
2.4.11 Parallel economy	53
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	51
2.5.05 Social cohesion	50
2.3.04 Country credit rating	49
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	49

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.18 Skilled labor	61
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	61
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	61
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	61
3.2.21 Brain drain	59
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	59
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	59
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	58
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	58
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	58

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	61
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	59
4.5.19 Language skills	57
4.1.07 Population - growth	55
4.4.28 Quality of life	54
4.5.14 Primary and secondary education	53
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	51
4.2.18 Cyber security	51
4.4.25 Sustainable development	50
4.5.15 University education	50

# ICELAND

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Adjusting to new realities as an unprecedented tourism boom comes to an end.
- Keeping a lid on labor costs as they remain high in a global perspective.
- Fostering business environment for new exports to flourish.
- Taking important steps to fight climate change.
- Preserving and enhancing international co-operation.

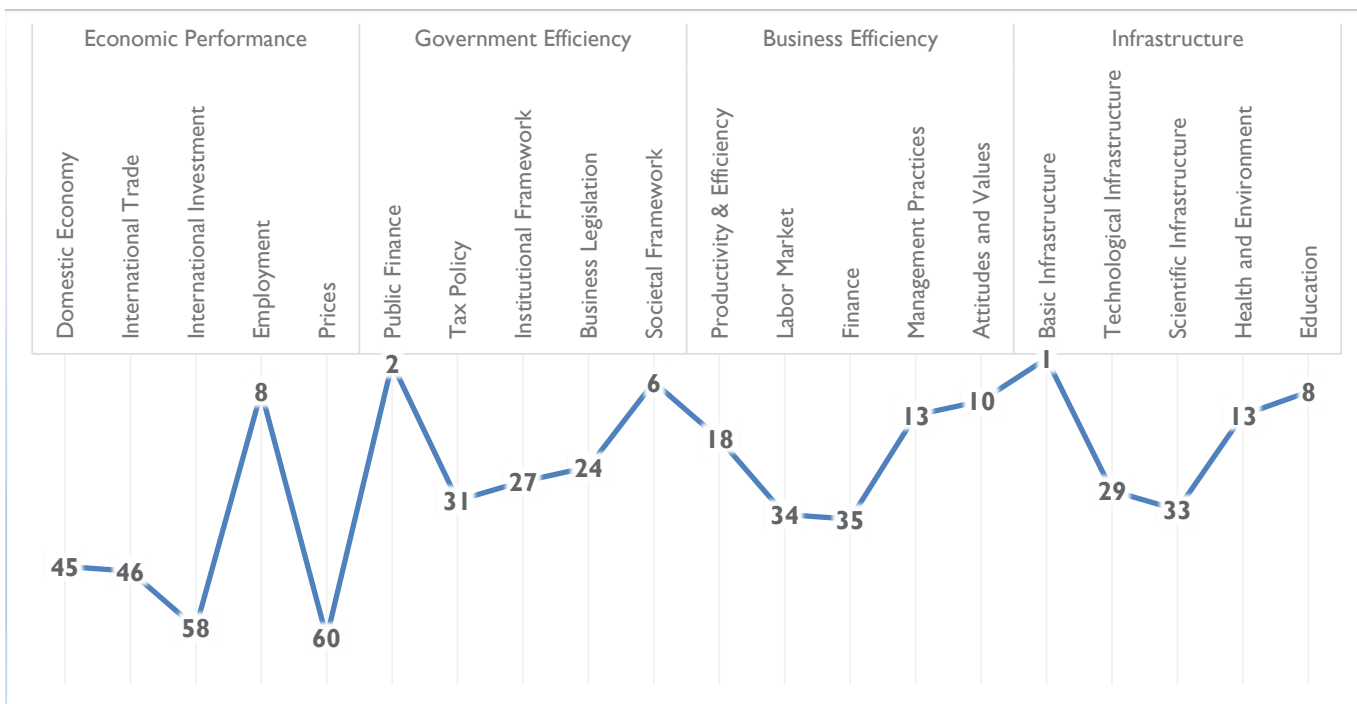
## Provided by:

Icelandic Chamber of Commerce, Reykjavik

## BASIC FACTS

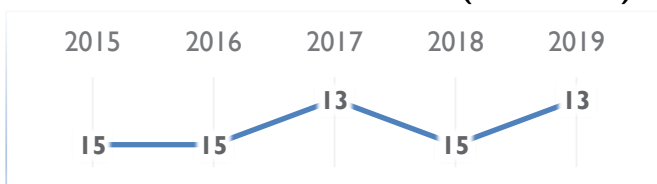
		Rank
Capital	Reykjavik	
Land area (square km '000)	103 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	108.300 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	0.35 <sup>2018</sup>	63
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	25.9 <sup>2018</sup>	61
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	55,185 <sup>2018</sup>	12
Real GDP growth (%)	4.6 <sup>2018</sup>	11
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.68 <sup>2018</sup>	43
Unemployment rate (%)	2.80 <sup>2018</sup>	7
Labor force (millions)	0.20 <sup>2018</sup>	63
Current account balance (% of GDP)	2.90 <sup>2018</sup>	22
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	10.1 <sup>2017</sup>	63
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	-1.88 <sup>2018</sup>	58

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## ICELAND

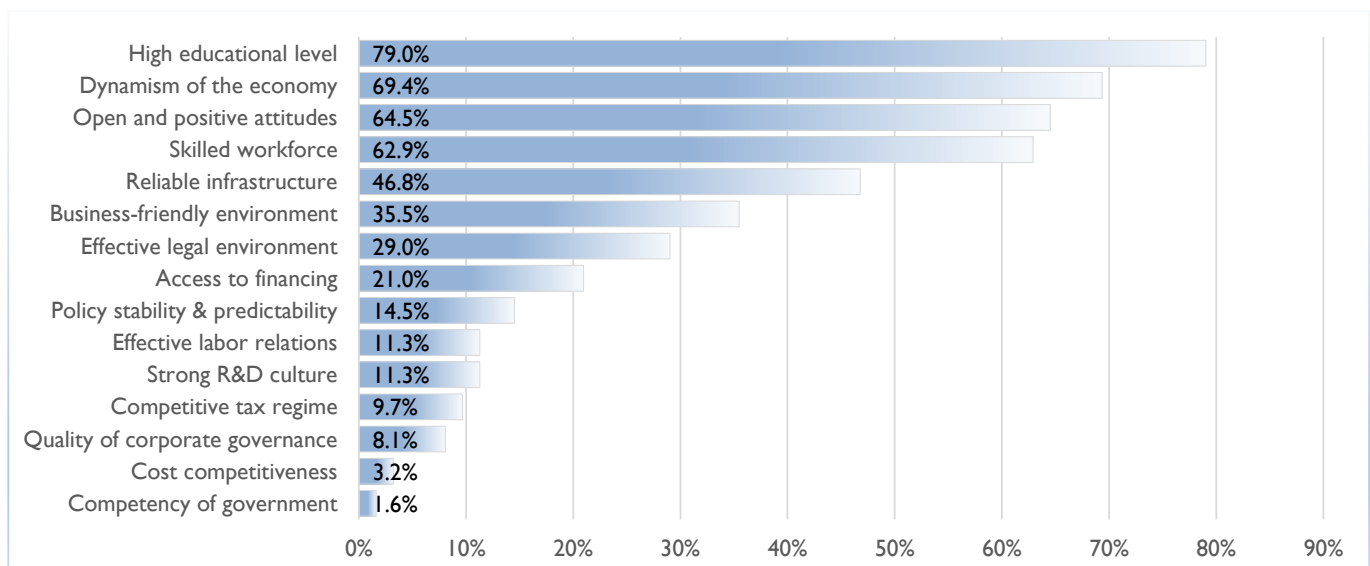
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.5.02 Homicide	0.9	0.3	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	9.29	2.06
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.197	0.087	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	43,467	71,961
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1.24	1.91	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.76	2.68
1.1.14 Real GDP growth	3.6	4.6	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	23.25	13.78
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	5.01	6.32	1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	0.25	0.34
1.4.09 Youth unemployment	8.20	6.10	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	1.51	1.10
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	76.91	96.52	4.2.17 ICT service exports	11.4	8.8
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	4.96	6.06	1.2.02 Current account balance	3.68	2.90
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	5.39	6.32	4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	4.50	3.75
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	4.85	5.65	3.3.08 Stock markets	5.04	4.42
2.3.11 Transparency	5.09	5.84	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	40.43	35.73
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	4.66	3.99	3.2.01 Compensation levels	34.88	38.45
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	4.86	5.56	3.3.16 Credit	6.61	6.00
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	4.67	5.32	3.4.04 Credibility of managers	6.32	5.77
4.4.12 Energy intensity	168	145	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.89	2.04

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# ICELAND

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	44	45
International Trade	42	46
International Investment	62	58
Employment	13	8
Prices	59	60

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	7	2
Tax Policy	29	31
Institutional Framework	37	27
Business Legislation	21	24
Societal Framework	6	6

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	22	18
Labor Market	31	34
Finance	34	35
Management Practices	21	13
Attitudes and Values	11	10

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	1	1
Technological Infrastructure	20	29
Scientific Infrastructure	30	33
Health and Environment	14	13
Education	13	8



## ICELAND

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	4
I.1.20 GDP per capita	5
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	5
I.4.02 Employment (%)	6
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	7
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	8
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	8
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	11
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	12
I.2.02 Current account balance	22

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.5.02 Homicide	2
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	3
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	3
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	4
2.1.11 Pension funding	4
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	5
2.4.16 Labor regulations	7
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	8
2.4.18 Immigration laws	9

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	2
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	5
3.2.18 Skilled labor	6
3.2.19 Finance skills	6
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	7
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	8
3.2.21 Brain drain	10
3.5.07 Value system	10
3.2.07 Worker motivation	11
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	11

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	1
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	1
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	1
4.1.04 Access to water	1
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	2
4.2.04 Communications technology	2
4.1.07 Population - growth	3
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	3
4.5.19 Language skills	3
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	4

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	63
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	63
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	62
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	59
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	58
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	58
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	57
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	55
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	55
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	55

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.05 Central bank policy	59
2.3.02 Cost of capital	58
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	56
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	56
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	52
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	50
2.4.06 Investment incentives	50
2.4.04 Foreign investors	46
2.4.10 Competition legislation	42
2.4.05 Capital markets	42

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.01 Compensation levels	60
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	58
3.2.06 Working hours	58
3.3.08 Stock markets	50
3.2.23 International experience	50
3.1.08 Large corporations	48
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	44
3.3.17 Venture capital	39
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	39
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	37

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	61
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	59
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	57
4.2.17 ICT service exports	55
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	47
4.4.12 Energy intensity	47
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	43
4.3.11 Science degrees	40
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	38
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	36

# INDIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Maintaining high growth with employment generation.
- Digital literacy and internet bandwidth in rural areas.
- Managing fiscal discipline in the macro economy.
- Issues related to implementation of goods and services tax.
- Resource mobilization for infrastructure development.

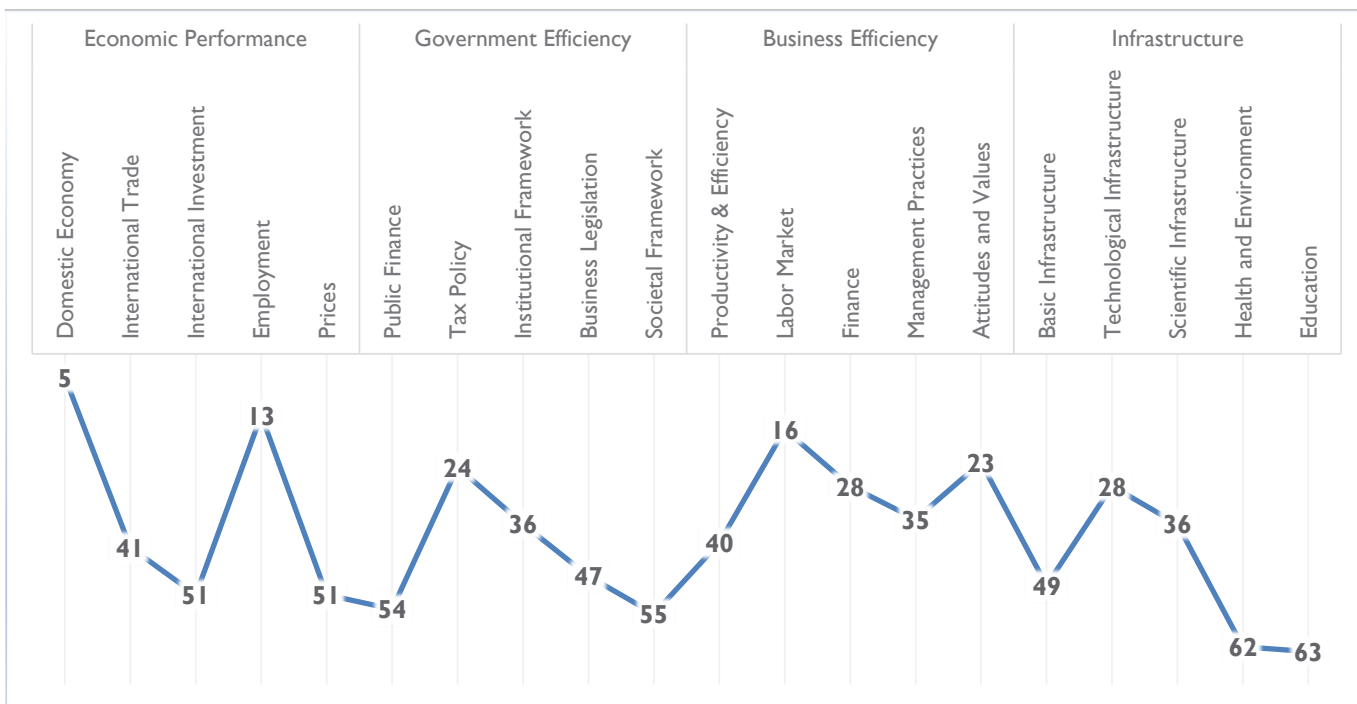
## Provided by:

National Productivity Council, New Delhi

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	New Delhi	
Land area (square km '000)	3,287 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	68.389 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	1,355.94 <sup>2018</sup>	2
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	2,786.1 <sup>2018</sup>	6
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	7,748 <sup>2018</sup>	63
Real GDP growth (%)	7.0 <sup>2018</sup>	1
Consumer price inflation (%)	3.48 <sup>2018</sup>	51
Unemployment rate (%)	6.37 <sup>2018</sup>	42
Labor force (millions)	563.11 <sup>2017</sup>	2
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-2.46 <sup>2018</sup>	49
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	377.7 <sup>2017</sup>	19
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.52 <sup>2017</sup>	43

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## INDIA

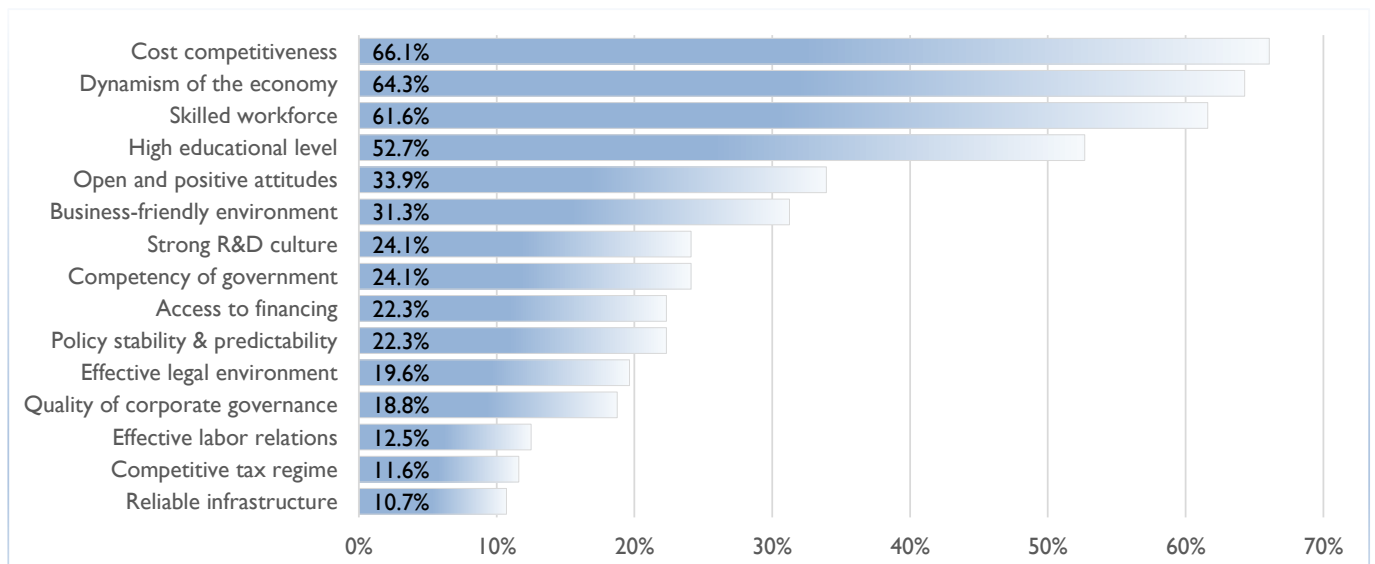
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	3.0	4.4	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.006	0.037
2.4.14 Start-up days	29.8	16.0	1.4.07 Unemployment rate	4.68	6.37
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	2.22	2.95	1.2.02 Current account balance	-1.99	-2.46
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	7.60	9.99	4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	29.06	35.22
2.4.11 Parallel economy	3.33	4.21	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	90.58	75.81
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	5.16	6.40	2.5.04 Risk of political instability	6.53	5.82
2.1.10 Tax evasion	2.84	3.51	2.4.18 Immigration laws	6.37	5.88
2.1.09 Public finances	3.78	4.67	4.2.17 ICT service exports	67.0	61.9
2.3.02 Cost of capital	4.27	5.23	3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	7.02	6.50
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	5.65	6.68	2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	14.00	15.00
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	2.7	3.1	3.3.19 Corporate debt	5.69	5.33
1.4.09 Youth unemployment	12.70	10.50	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	6.62	6.20
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	3.18	3.69	3.3.17 Venture capital	5.71	5.36
4.3.21 Intellectual property rights	4.95	5.70	4.4.01 Total health expenditure	3.9	3.7
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	5.15	5.93	3.2.21 Brain drain	5.03	4.75

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# INDIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	3	5
International Trade	29	41
International Investment	38	51
Employment	9	13
Prices	58	51

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	55	54
Tax Policy	24	24
Institutional Framework	42	36
Business Legislation	48	47
Societal Framework	49	55

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	44	40
Labor Market	9	16
Finance	35	28
Management Practices	38	35
Attitudes and Values	21	23

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	54	49
Technological Infrastructure	34	28
Scientific Infrastructure	35	36
Health and Environment	61	62
Education	63	63

## INDIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	1
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	3
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	7
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	8
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	9
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	10
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	11
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	12
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	16
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	18

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	2
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	11
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	13
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	16
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	20
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	21
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	22
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	25
2.3.11 Transparency	25
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	27

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.01 Compensation levels	3
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	4
3.2.06 Working hours	10
3.2.18 Skilled labor	17
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	18
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	19
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	22
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	22
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	22
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	23

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	1
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	1
4.2.17 ICT service exports	4
4.1.07 Population - growth	11
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	12
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	12
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	14
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	22
4.5.19 Language skills	23
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	27

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	63
I.1.20 GDP per capita	63
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	62
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	59
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	56
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	55
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	54
I.5.05 Food costs	53
I.4.02 Employment (%)	53
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	51

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	63
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	62
2.5.14 Disposable Income	61
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	61
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	61
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	57
2.4.14 Start-up days	47
2.1.10 Tax evasion	47
2.4.04 Foreign investors	47
2.3.04 Country credit rating	46

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	62
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	61
3.2.16 Female labor force	58
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	58
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	50
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	49
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	45
3.3.19 Corporate debt	42
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	41
3.4.10 Social responsibility	40

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.11 Human development index	63
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	63
4.2.07 Internet users	63
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	63
4.2.06 Computers per capita	63
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	62
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	62
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	62
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	61
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	60

# INDONESIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Stagnant economic growth and low credit expansion growth.
- Deficiency in domestic basic industry and chemicals.
- Inconsistency of regulation implementation and law enforcement.
- Need for improvements in labour productivity and human resources competencies.
- Changes in national policy direction and government structures.

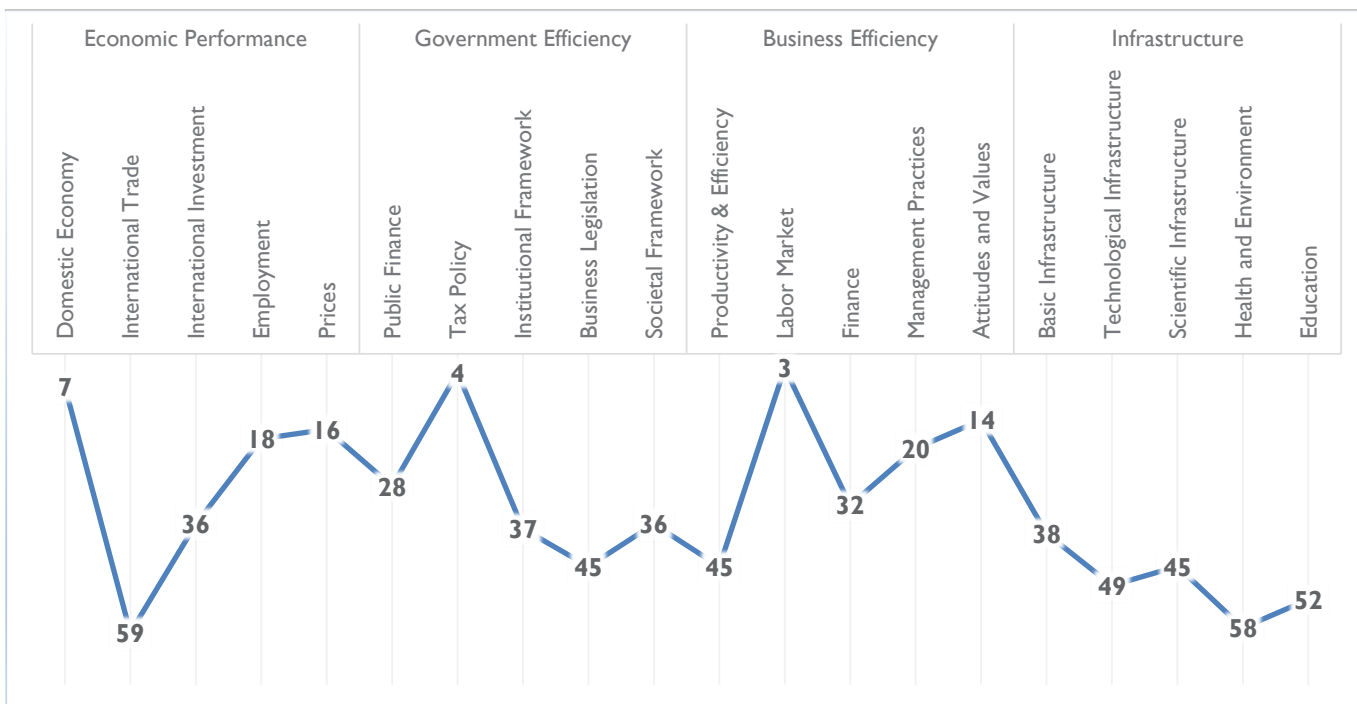
## Provided by:

Lembaga Management, FEB, University of Indonesia  
NuPMK Consulting, Jakarta

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Jakarta	
Land area (square km '000)	1,914 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	14.237 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	264.16 <sup>2018</sup>	4
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	1,042.2 <sup>2018</sup>	16
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	13,230 <sup>2018</sup>	58
Real GDP growth (%)	5.2 <sup>2018</sup>	6
Consumer price inflation (%)	3.20 <sup>2018</sup>	48
Unemployment rate (%)	5.34 <sup>2018</sup>	34
Labor force (millions)	131.01 <sup>2018</sup>	4
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-2.98 <sup>2018</sup>	51
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	248.5 <sup>2017</sup>	22
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.94 <sup>2018</sup>	37

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## INDONESIA

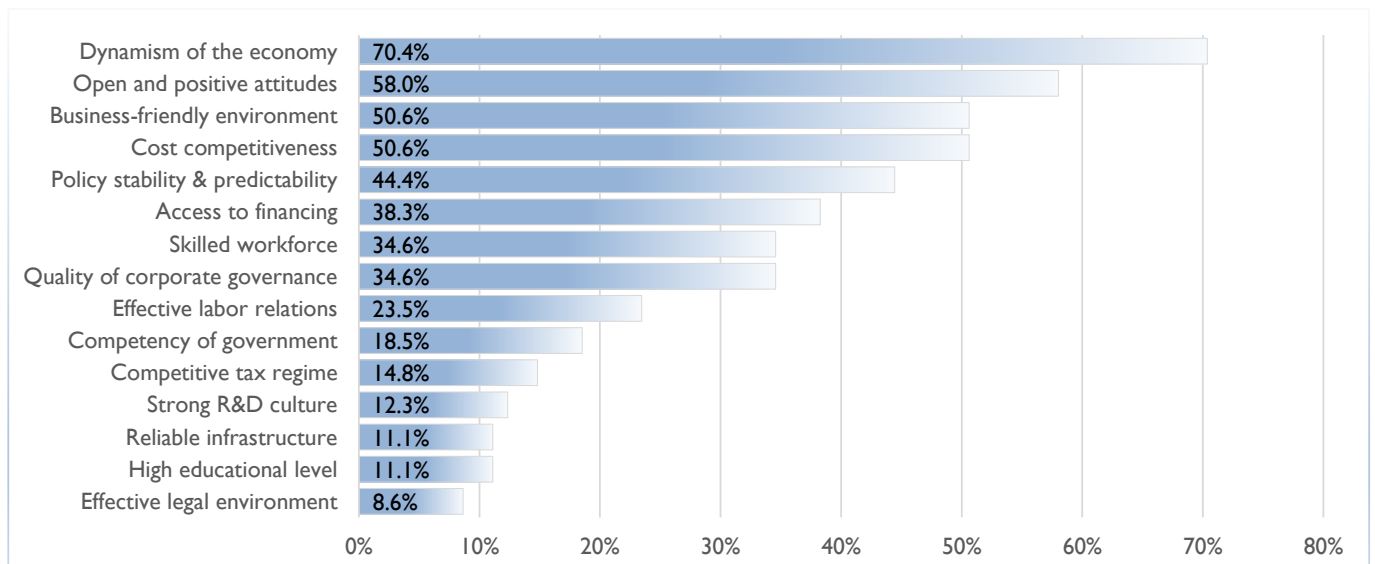
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	0.46	0.89	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.010	0.090
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	2.36	3.48	1.2.02 Current account balance	-1.70	-2.98
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.110	0.069	4.3.18 Number of patents in force	0.2	0.1
2.5.01 Justice	4.05	5.53	4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	0.03	0.02
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	4.50	6.02	4.1.07 Population - growth	1.16	0.94
2.1.11 Pension funding	4.25	5.58	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	4,993	5,788
4.3.21 Intellectual property rights	4.57	5.98	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	51.90	45.91
3.2.18 Skilled labor	4.87	6.30	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	3.4	3.1
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	12.6	16.1	3.2.01 Compensation levels	0.88	0.96
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	5.03	6.45	4.2.17 ICT service exports	27.2	24.8
4.4.26 Pollution problems	4.20	5.38	1.2.18 Export concentration by product	36.4	39.5
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	4.55	5.80	2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	498	457
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	3.41	4.32	1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	2.52	2.36
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	4.61	5.83	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	5.79	5.43
4.5.16 Management education	5.25	6.54	4.4.01 Total health expenditure	3.3	3.1

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# INDONESIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	10	7
International Trade	51	59
International Investment	43	36
Employment	19	18
Prices	37	16

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	29	28
Tax Policy	5	4
Institutional Framework	44	37
Business Legislation	54	45
Societal Framework	51	36

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	50	45
Labor Market	5	3
Finance	44	32
Management Practices	32	20
Attitudes and Values	28	14

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	47	38
Technological Infrastructure	57	49
Scientific Infrastructure	49	45
Health and Environment	60	58
Education	57	52



## INDONESIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	3
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	3
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	6
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	13
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	14
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	17
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	19
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	19
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	19
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	19

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	4
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	4
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	5
2.5.02 Homicide	7
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	8
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	10
2.3.05 Central bank policy	11
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	12
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	12
2.1.09 Public finances	16

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.01 Compensation levels	1
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	2
3.4.05 Corporate boards	4
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	6
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	7
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	8
3.4.10 Social responsibility	9
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	9
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	10
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	12

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	3
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	8
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	10
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	17
4.2.14 Funding for technological development	20
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	21
4.4.25 Sustainable development	24
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	24
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	26
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	27

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.20 GDP per capita	59
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	58
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	58
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	57
I.5.05 Food costs	56
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	55
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	52
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	52
I.2.02 Current account balance	51
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	49

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	62
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	59
2.5.14 Disposable Income	58
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	57
2.4.04 Foreign investors	57
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	57
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	54
2.4.14 Start-up days	51
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	46
2.4.02 Protectionism	44

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	58
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	58
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	57
3.2.16 Female labor force	56
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	46
3.1.08 Large corporations	41
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	41
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	38
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	32

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	63
4.4.09 Medical assistance	62
4.4.11 Human development index	62
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	62
4.2.06 Computers per capita	62
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	62
4.2.07 Internet users	61
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	61
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	60
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	60

# IRELAND

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Slowdown in global economic growth.
- The nature and timing of Brexit.
- An escalation of trade protectionism.
- Tightening of financial market conditions.
- Exchange rate volatility.

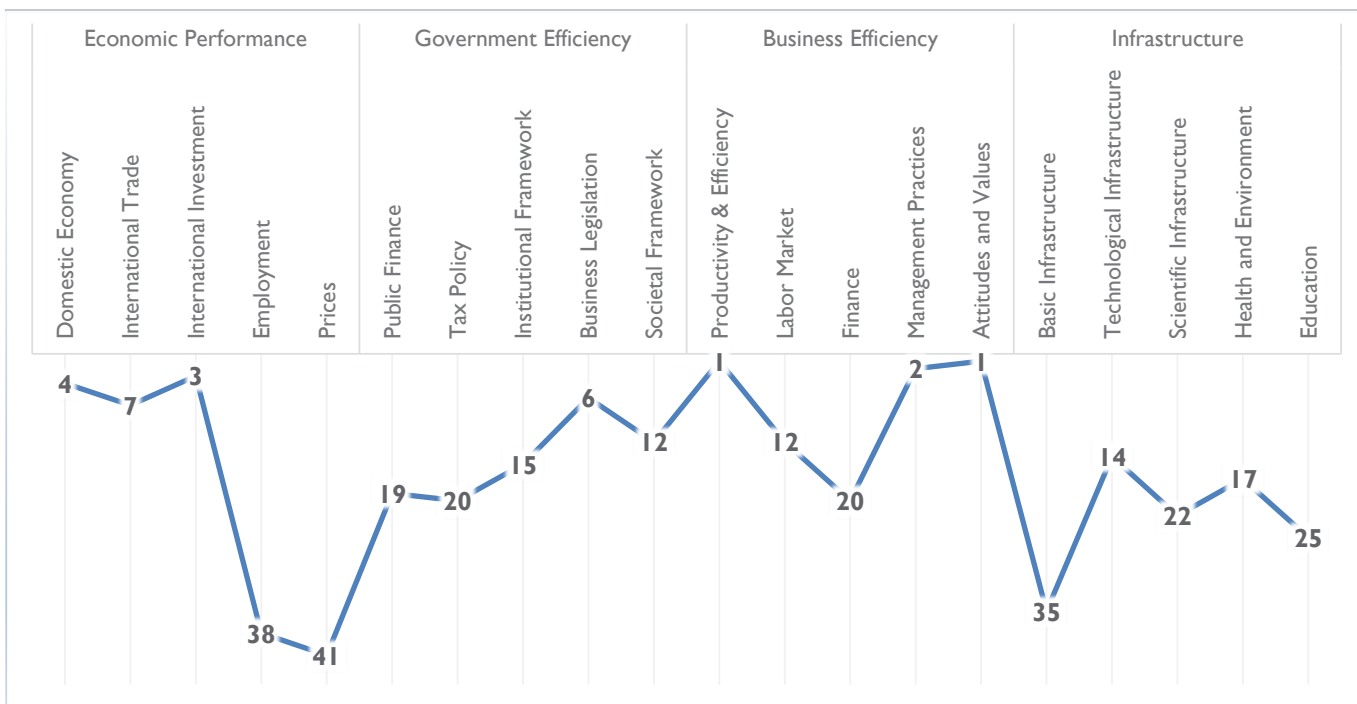
## Provided by:

IDA Ireland, Investment and Development Agency, Dublin

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Dublin	
Land area (square km '000)	70 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	4.86 <sup>2018</sup>	53
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	375.9 <sup>2018</sup>	30
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	79,442 <sup>2018</sup>	4
Real GDP growth (%)	6.7 <sup>2018</sup>	3
Consumer price inflation (%)	0.72 <sup>2018</sup>	4
Unemployment rate (%)	5.70 <sup>2018</sup>	37
Labor force (millions)	2.41 <sup>2018</sup>	52
Current account balance (% of GDP)	7.71 <sup>2018</sup>	10
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	880.2 <sup>2017</sup>	10
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	5.68 <sup>2018</sup>	7

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## IRELAND

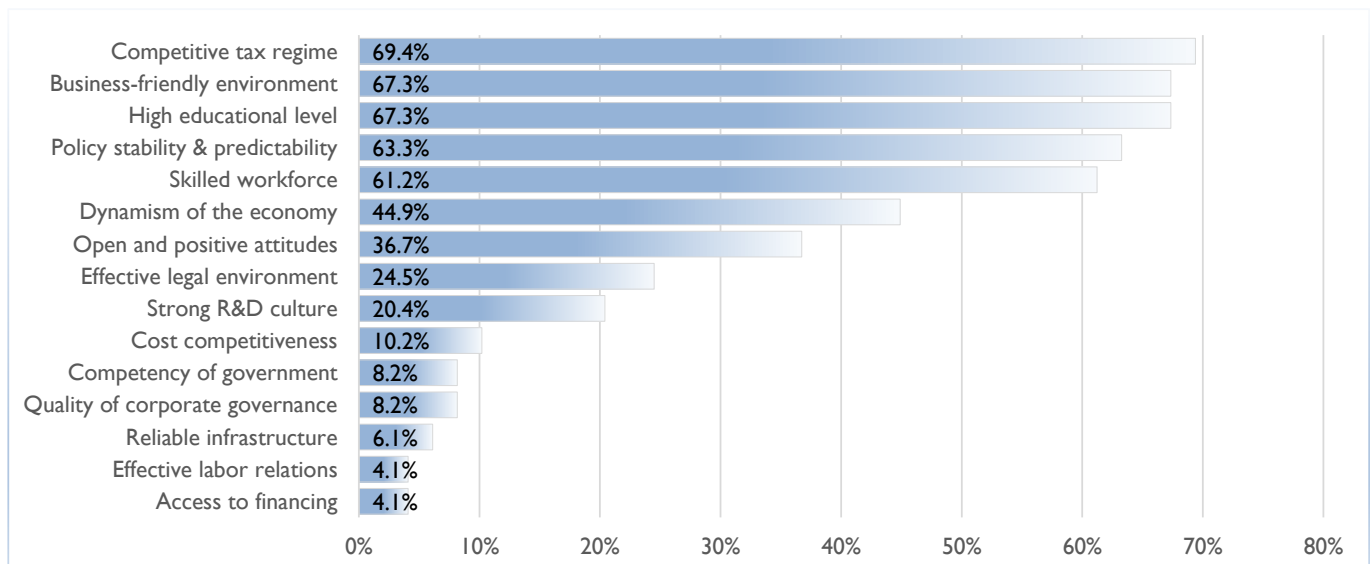
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	-22.26	9.75	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	0.26	0.72
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-0.34	0.01	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	4.72	6.17	1.2.02 Current account balance	12.55	7.71
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	146.21	186.08	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	29.77	21.45
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	6.20	7.88	4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	5.5	4.1
4.5.19 Language skills	4.80	5.92	2.5.02 Homicide	0.6	0.8
4.2.18 Cyber security	5.22	6.41	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	6.62	5.24
2.1.11 Pension funding	3.39	4.13	4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	7.61	6.14
4.1.07 Population - growth	1.12	1.35	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	41.31	34.25
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	5.52	6.65	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	77.50	88.90
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	136.76	164.64	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	7.8	6.7
3.2.21 Brain drain	5.88	7.04	2.1.09 Public finances	6.36	5.63
2.3.05 Central bank policy	6.16	7.35	2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	21.20	23.61
1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	47.96	56.14	4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	0.83	0.74
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	921	1,075	4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	1.18	1.05

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# IRELAND

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	13	4
International Trade	15	7
International Investment	4	3
Employment	40	38
Prices	33	41

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	20	19
Tax Policy	20	20
Institutional Framework	25	15
Business Legislation	7	6
Societal Framework	15	12

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	3	1
Labor Market	14	12
Finance	29	20
Management Practices	12	2
Attitudes and Values	2	1

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	40	35
Technological Infrastructure	17	14
Scientific Infrastructure	20	22
Health and Environment	16	17
Education	20	25

## IRELAND

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	2
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	2
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	3
I.1.20 GDP per capita	4
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	4
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	4
I.5.05 Food costs	4
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	4
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	4
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	5

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.06 Investment incentives	1
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	1
2.1.10 Tax evasion	3
2.4.02 Protectionism	3
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	3
2.5.05 Social cohesion	3
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	4
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	5
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	6
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	6

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.08 Large corporations	1
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	1
3.5.03 National culture	1
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	1
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	1
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	1
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	1
3.4.01 Agility of companies	2
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	3
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	3

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.17 ICT service exports	2
4.4.12 Energy intensity	3
4.4.11 Human development index	4
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	7
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	8
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	8
4.4.26 Pollution problems	8
4.4.27 Environmental laws	8
4.5.14 Primary and secondary education	8
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	9

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	57
I.5.04 Office rent	54
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	47
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	47
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	46
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	44
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	37
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	36
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	36
I.4.02 Employment (%)	36

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	54
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	50
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	49
2.5.14 Disposable Income	43
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	42
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	42
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	41
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	41
2.1.11 Pension funding	29

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.01 Compensation levels	55
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	52
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	47
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	46
3.2.06 Working hours	39
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	39
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	37
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	28

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	61
4.3.11 Science degrees	56
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	54
4.2.04 Communications technology	51
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	49
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	47
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	47
4.1.04 Access to water	46
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	41
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	41

## ISRAEL

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Maintaining growth.
- Maintaining low unemployment rate.
- Reducing bureaucracy and regulation burden.
- Decreasing the economic gaps.
- Equal terms of trade between international personal import to international import.

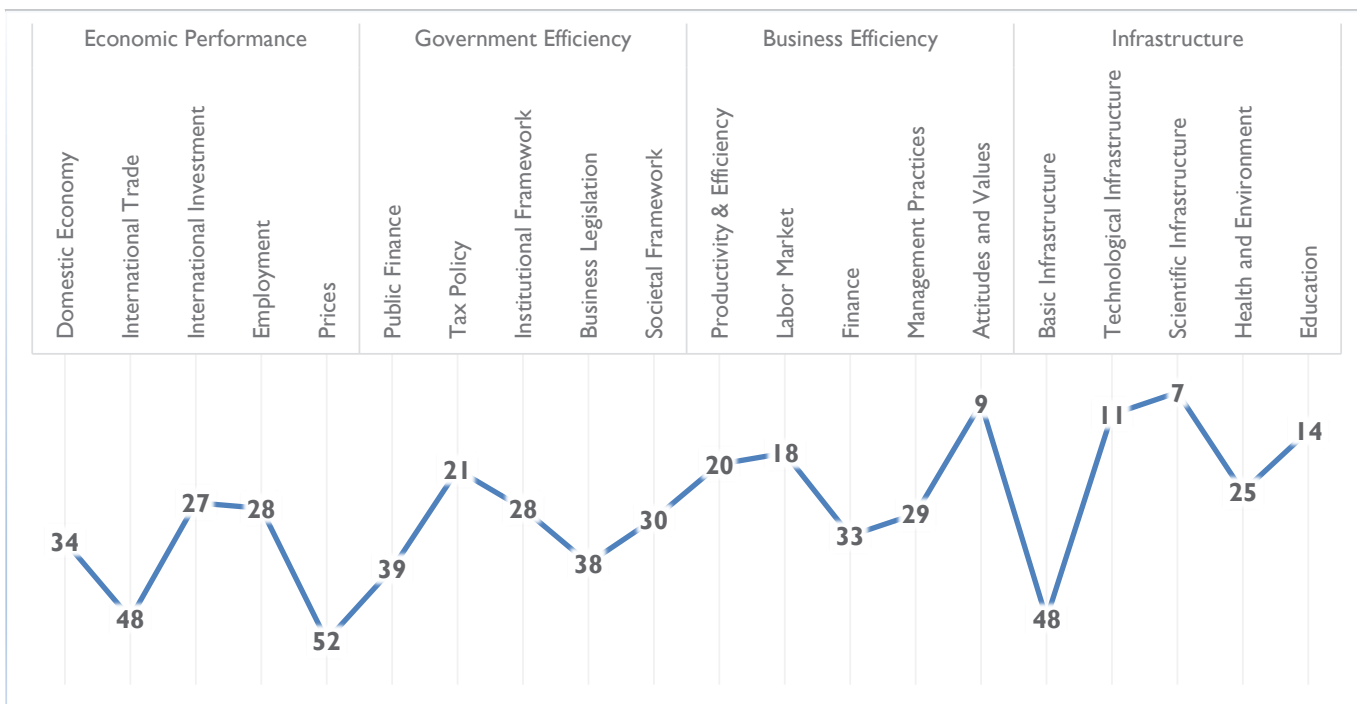
## Provided by:

The Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce, Tel-Aviv

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Jerusalem	
Land area (square km '000)	22 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	3.591 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	8.88 <sup>2018</sup>	42
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	369.8 <sup>2018</sup>	31
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	37,986 <sup>2018</sup>	30
Real GDP growth (%)	3.3 <sup>2018</sup>	23
Consumer price inflation (%)	0.82 <sup>2018</sup>	7
Unemployment rate (%)	4.00 <sup>2018</sup>	22
Labor force (millions)	4.07 <sup>2018</sup>	43
Current account balance (% of GDP)	2.97 <sup>2018</sup>	21
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	128.8 <sup>2017</sup>	40
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	5.90 <sup>2018</sup>	6

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

## EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



## POPULATIONS &lt; 20 MILLION (34 countries)



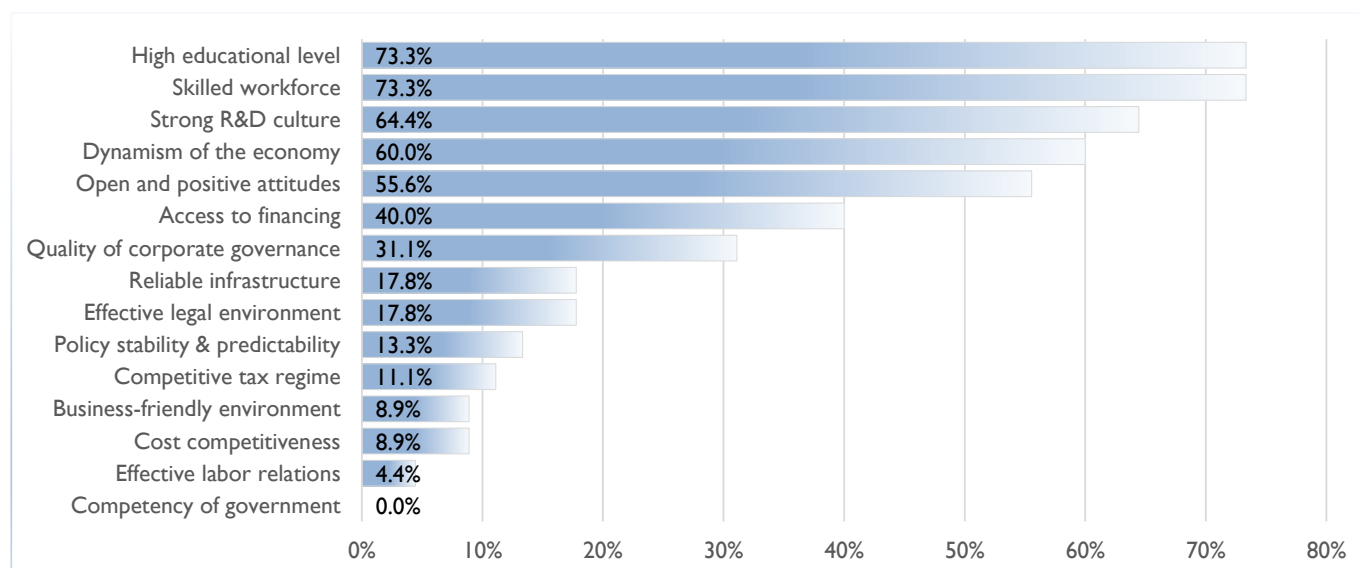
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.082	0.048	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	0.24	0.82
2.4.18 Immigration laws	3.80	4.51	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-1.96	-2.93
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	2.1	2.4	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	4.53	3.11
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	38.88	44.31	2.3.12 Bureaucracy	3.17	2.19
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	5.41	6.09	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	18.38	13.04
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	542.6	604.6	2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	5.07	3.69
3.3.17 Venture capital	6.83	7.60	2.4.16 Labor regulations	5.76	4.27
1.2.18 Export concentration by product	60.1	54.4	2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	6.50	5.05
3.2.19 Finance skills	6.88	7.47	3.3.08 Stock markets	6.10	4.80
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	1.48	1.36	4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	8.10	6.40
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	3.64	3.91	2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	5.15	4.13
1.2.25 Tourism receipts	1.80	1.93	2.4.07 Government subsidies	0.72	0.85
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	4.25	4.54	2.4.13 Creation of firms	6.05	4.93
4.4.26 Pollution problems	6.34	6.76	2.1.09 Public finances	5.46	4.49
3.2.18 Skilled labor	6.30	6.71	2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	5.35	4.40

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



## ISRAEL

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	32	34
International Trade	45	48
International Investment	36	27
Employment	30	28
Prices	49	52

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	28	39
Tax Policy	23	21
Institutional Framework	26	28
Business Legislation	27	38
Societal Framework	20	30

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	25	20
Labor Market	12	18
Finance	28	33
Management Practices	20	29
Attitudes and Values	8	9

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	43	48
Technological Infrastructure	4	11
Scientific Infrastructure	4	7
Health and Environment	24	25
Education	14	14



## ISRAEL

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	6
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	7
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	9
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	15
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	17
I.1.20 GDP per capita	21
I.2.02 Current account balance	21
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	22
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	23
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	23

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	7
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	8
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	9
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	14
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	17
2.3.05 Central bank policy	18
2.4.07 Government subsidies	21
2.4.04 Foreign investors	22
2.4.05 Capital markets	23
2.1.11 Pension funding	23

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	1
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	2
3.3.17 Venture capital	2
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	3
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	5
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	5
3.2.19 Finance skills	8
3.2.18 Skilled labor	8
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	9
3.5.07 Value system	9

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	1
4.2.17 ICT service exports	1
4.2.18 Cyber security	1
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	2
4.2.14 Funding for technological development	3
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	4
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	4
4.4.12 Energy intensity	5
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	5
4.3.11 Science degrees	6

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	57
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	56
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	52
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	47
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	46
I.4.02 Employment (%)	44
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	43
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	42
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	41
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	40

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.18 Immigration laws	58
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	54
2.4.13 Creation of firms	52
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	51
2.4.16 Labor regulations	49
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	49
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	48
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	45
2.4.10 Competition legislation	44
2.4.08 Subsidies	44

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.05 Corporate boards	51
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	50
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	47
3.2.10 Employee training	46
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	46
3.2.01 Compensation levels	45
3.3.08 Stock markets	44
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	42
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	39
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	38

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	62
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	59
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	55
4.4.27 Environmental laws	47
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	46
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	45
4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	45
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	44
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	43
4.1.05 Management of cities	42

# ITALY

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



### CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Stimulate investment, both public and private.
- Implement a major plan for infrastructure.
- Strengthen the measures to support firms.
- Launch a tax reform for firms and households.
- Conduct an effective analysis and review of public spending.

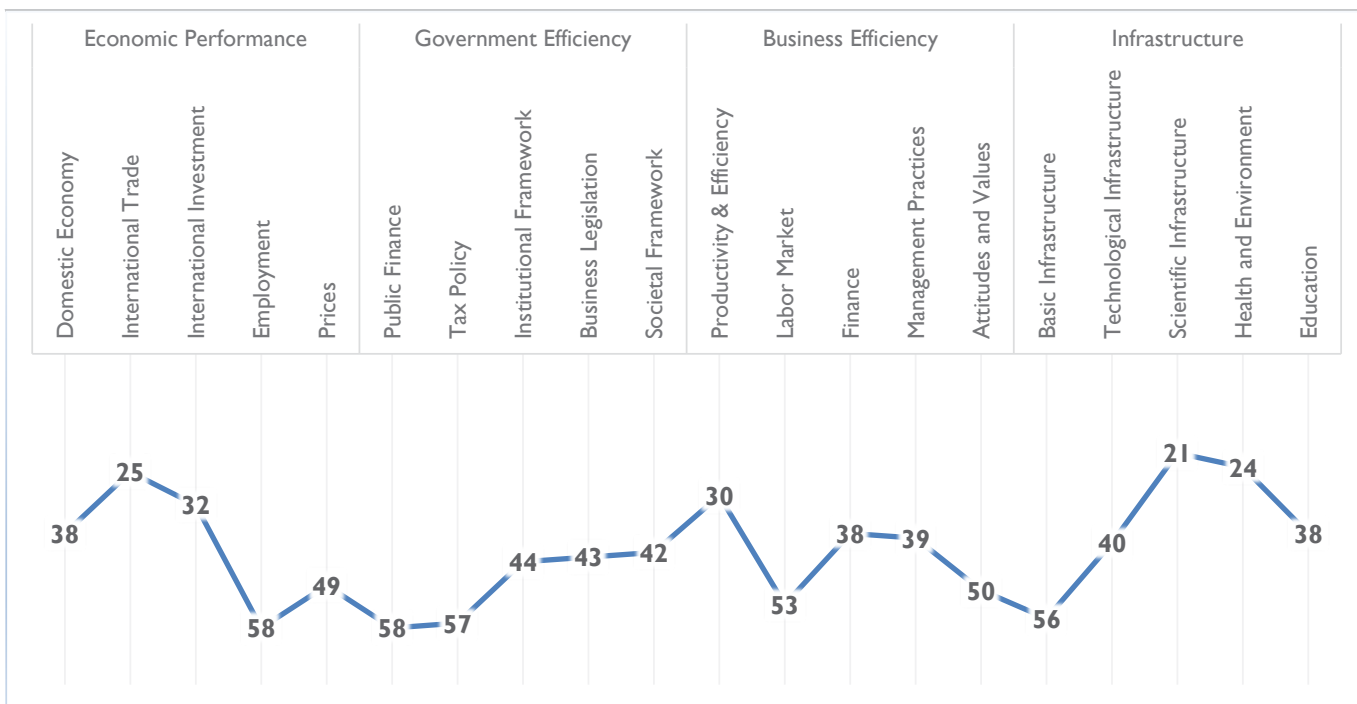
### Provided by:

CONFINDUSTRIA, Economic Research Department, Rome

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Rome	
Land area (square km '000)	301 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	60.48 <sup>2018</sup>	15
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	2,070.3 <sup>2018</sup>	8
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	39,637 <sup>2018</sup>	29
Real GDP growth (%)	0.9 <sup>2018</sup>	59
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.24 <sup>2018</sup>	14
Unemployment rate (%)	10.61 <sup>2018</sup>	56
Labor force (millions)	25.97 <sup>2018</sup>	16
Current account balance (% of GDP)	2.44 <sup>2018</sup>	23
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	413.2 <sup>2017</sup>	18
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.49 <sup>2018</sup>	45

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



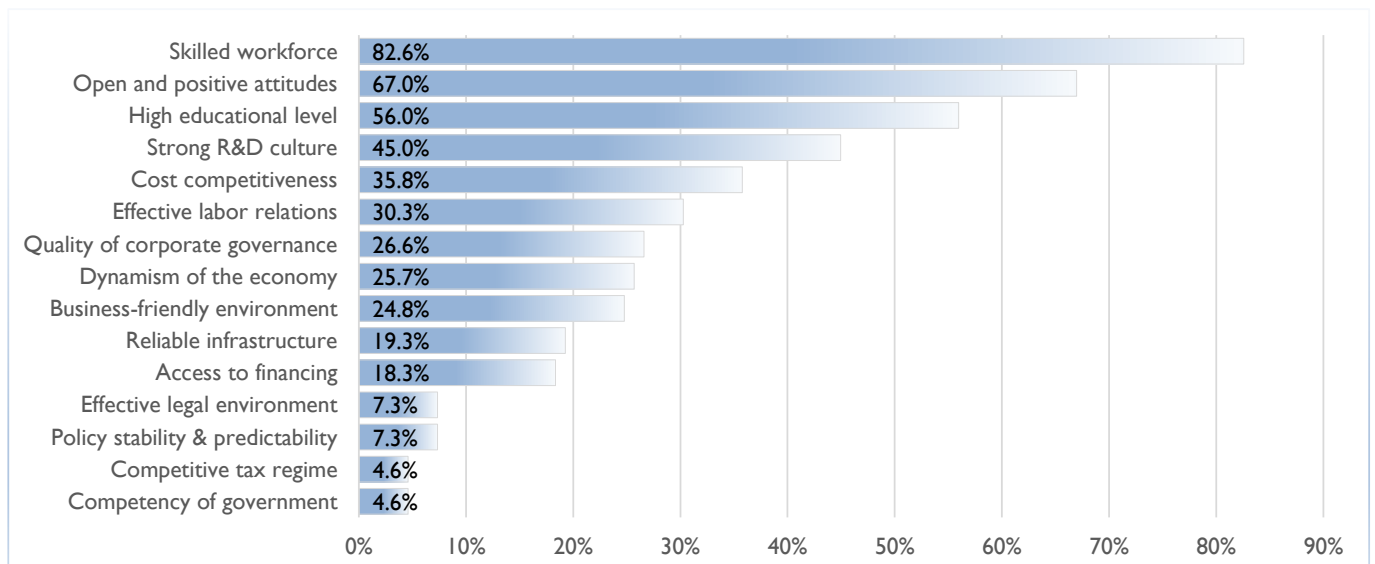
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	1.15	1.62	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	3.19	3.91	4.1.07 Population - growth	-0.10	-0.17
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	2.93	3.44	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	1.5	0.9
2.1.10 Tax evasion	1.85	2.13	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1.57	1.06
2.5.02 Homicide	0.8	0.7	2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	4.74	3.30
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	4.26	4.81	4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	7.25	5.68
4.5.15 University education	6.26	7.05	3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	5.94	4.81
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	12.08	10.59	2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	2.67	2.20
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	4.91	5.48	1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	4.83	3.98
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	0.75	0.83	1.2.02 Current account balance	2.90	2.44
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	173.7	192.1	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	76.90	88.70
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	4.67	5.15	2.4.11 Parallel economy	3.44	2.92
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	4.43	4.87	2.4.18 Immigration laws	6.73	5.91
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	100.56	110.19	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	5.15	4.58
3.2.23 International experience	4.68	5.12	2.5.05 Social cohesion	4.69	4.23

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# ITALY

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	31	38
International Trade	22	25
International Investment	25	32
Employment	57	58
Prices	42	49

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	58	58
Tax Policy	59	57
Institutional Framework	41	44
Business Legislation	40	43
Societal Framework	24	42

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	32	30
Labor Market	54	53
Finance	37	38
Management Practices	44	39
Attitudes and Values	42	50

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	53	56
Technological Infrastructure	33	40
Scientific Infrastructure	22	21
Health and Environment	20	24
Education	38	38

## ITALY

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	6
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	9
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	12
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	14
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	14
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	14
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	15
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	16
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	18
I.5.05 Food costs	23

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	10
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.5.02 Homicide	17
2.4.14 Start-up days	21
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	28
2.4.04 Foreign investors	30
2.4.18 Immigration laws	30
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	32
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	33

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	18
3.2.18 Skilled labor	22
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	23
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	23
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	24
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	29
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	32

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	5
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	9
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	10
4.4.12 Energy intensity	12
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	14
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	18
4.4.09 Medical assistance	18
4.3.11 Science degrees	19
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	20
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	20

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	60
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	59
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	59
I.4.02 Employment (%)	58
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	56
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	55
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	55
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	55
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	53
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	52

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.1.10 Tax evasion	62
2.4.13 Creation of firms	61
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	60
2.1.09 Public finances	60
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	58
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	58
2.4.06 Investment incentives	58
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	57
2.5.14 Disposable Income	57
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	56

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	56
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	55
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	55
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	55
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	54
3.5.07 Value system	53
3.3.17 Venture capital	52
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	52
3.3.16 Credit	52
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	51

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.07 Population - growth	54
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	54
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	52
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	52
4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	52
4.2.04 Communications technology	52
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	51
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	50
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	50
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	49

# JAPAN

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Work-style reform and human resources development for raising productivity.
- Reforming the socio-economic system with a view to creating a 100-year life society.
- Resolve social challenges by incorporating the innovations of the fourth industrial revolution.
- Establish global cooperation that encourages business, innovation, and growth.
- Promote FDI into Japan to make Japan a Global Hub.

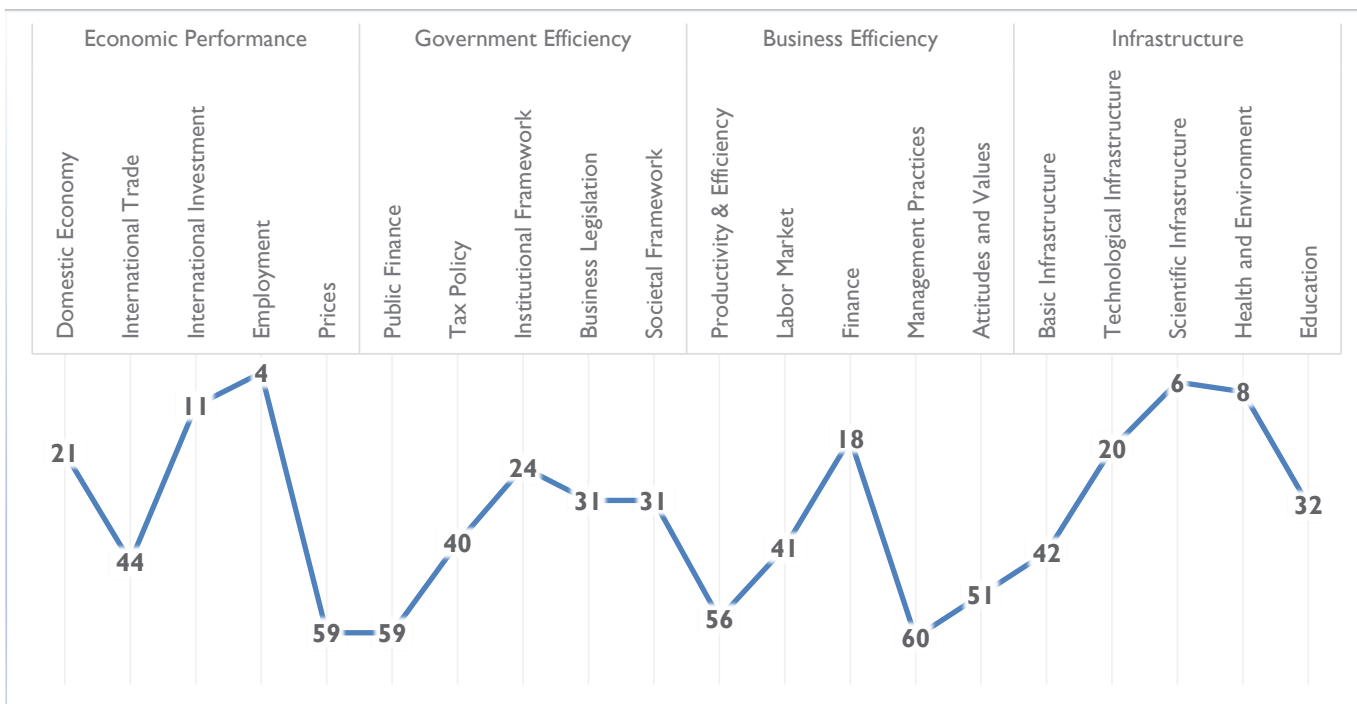
## Provided by:

Mitsubishi Research Institute Inc., Tokyo

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Tokyo	
Land area (square km '000)	378 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.110 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	126.53 <sup>2018</sup>	7
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	4,967.2 <sup>2018</sup>	3
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	44,215 <sup>2018</sup>	24
Real GDP growth (%)	0.7 <sup>2018</sup>	61
Consumer price inflation (%)	0.98 <sup>2018</sup>	10
Unemployment rate (%)	2.40 <sup>2018</sup>	5
Labor force (millions)	68.30 <sup>2018</sup>	7
Current account balance (% of GDP)	3.48 <sup>2018</sup>	20
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	207.5 <sup>2017</sup>	28
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	0.51 <sup>2018</sup>	53

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



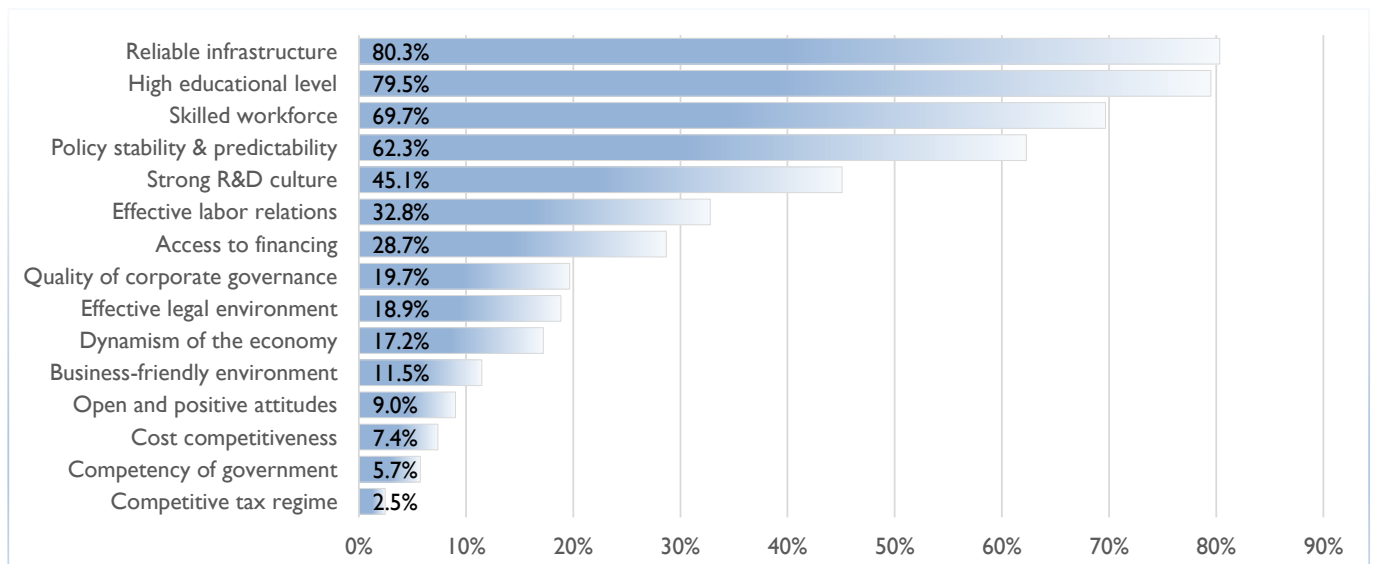
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.082	0.034	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	0.47	0.98
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	19.61	14.33	4.1.07 Population - growth	-0.11	-0.20
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-4.23	-3.21	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	1.7	0.7
2.4.18 Immigration laws	3.85	4.52	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	2.55	1.16
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	4.14	4.75	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1.82	1.02
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	2.80	2.40	3.2.23 International experience	3.67	2.49
3.3.17 Venture capital	4.45	5.04	3.2.24 Competent senior managers	4.22	3.11
1.2.25 Tourism receipts	0.62	0.70	3.2.21 Brain drain	5.20	4.13
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	9.0	8.0	4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	6.17	4.99
1.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	16.20	17.89	1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	5.27	4.34
2.3.02 Cost of capital	5.80	6.39	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	128.26	106.23
4.4.12 Energy intensity	66	60	3.1.08 Large corporations	5.22	4.41
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	4.03	4.42	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	16.22	13.81
2.4.07 Government subsidies	0.60	0.55	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	5.57	4.75
2.4.16 Labor regulations	4.89	5.32	3.5.03 National culture	5.50	4.70

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# JAPAN

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	11	21
International Trade	41	44
International Investment	15	11
Employment	5	4
Prices	55	59

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	61	59
Tax Policy	46	40
Institutional Framework	18	24
Business Legislation	31	31
Societal Framework	27	31

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	41	56
Labor Market	30	41
Finance	17	18
Management Practices	45	60
Attitudes and Values	39	51

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	42	42
Technological Infrastructure	13	20
Scientific Infrastructure	5	6
Health and Environment	7	8
Education	30	32



## JAPAN

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	1
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	3
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	4
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	5
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	6
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	9
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	10
I.4.02 Employment (%)	11
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	14
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	15

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.5.02 Homicide	1
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	7
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	8
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	11
2.5.05 Social cohesion	12
2.4.10 Competition legislation	12
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	13
2.4.07 Government subsidies	14
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	14

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	3
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	4
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	4
3.4.10 Social responsibility	5
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	11
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	12
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	13
3.2.10 Employee training	15
3.3.08 Stock markets	18
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	26

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.25 Sustainable development	1
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	1
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	2
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	2
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	2
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	2
4.3.11 Science degrees	3
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	4
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	4
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	4

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	63
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	61
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	59
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	59
I.5.04 Office rent	58
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	58
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	58
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	53
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	52
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	50

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	62
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	60
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	58
2.4.18 Immigration laws	56
2.4.06 Investment incentives	55
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	51
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	51
2.3.05 Central bank policy	50
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	49
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	47

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	63
3.4.01 Agility of companies	63
3.2.23 International experience	63
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	63
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	63
3.1.08 Large corporations	61
3.5.03 National culture	61
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	61
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	60
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	60

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	63
4.5.19 Language skills	62
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	60
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	58
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	57
4.1.07 Population - growth	56
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	55
4.5.16 Management education	53
4.5.15 University education	51
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	50

# JORDAN

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Slower economic growth rate.
- Rise in poverty and unemployment rates, particularly among the youth; and lower women's economic participation.
- Increase in budget deficit and public debt to GDP ratio.
- Rise in the energy bill and its reflection on the competitiveness of economic sectors.
- Pressure on infrastructure and services delivery due to the Syrian refugee crisis in a country with limited natural resources.

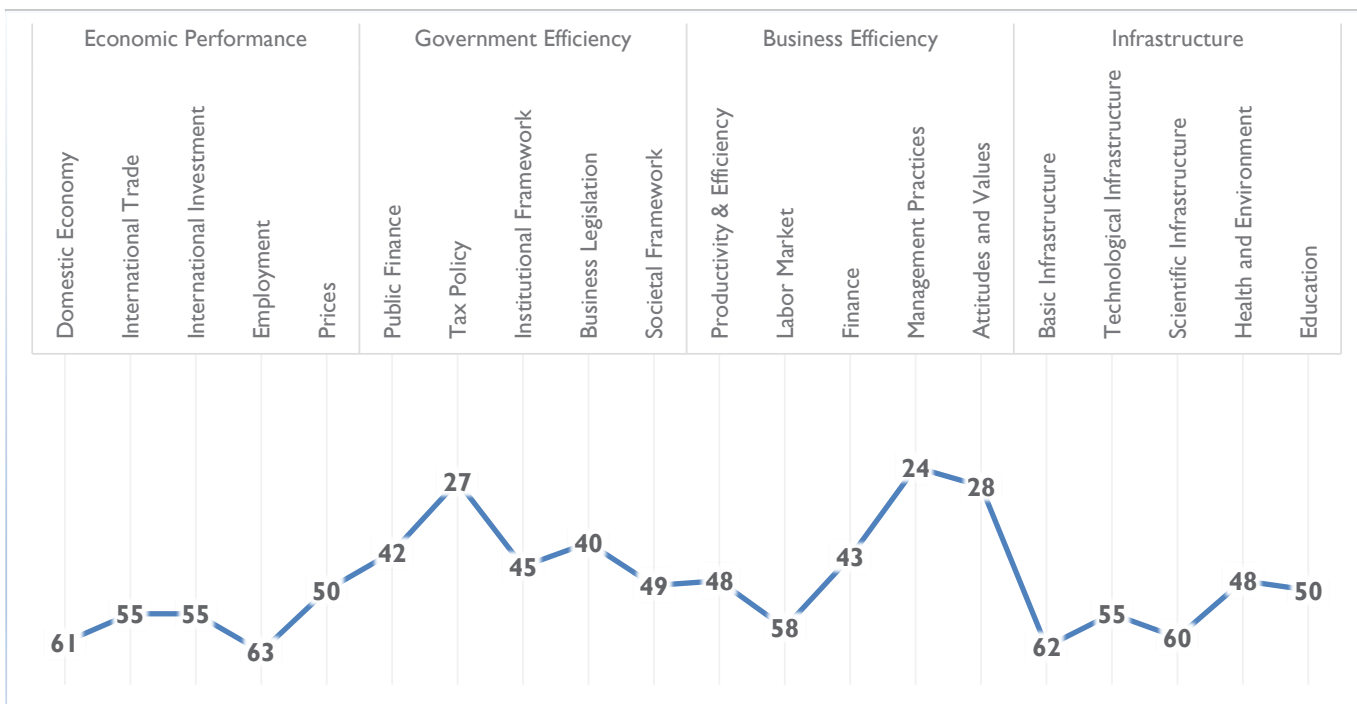
## Provided by:

Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Amman	
Land area (square km '000)	89 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.710 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	10.31 <sup>2018</sup>	37
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	42.2 <sup>2018</sup>	58
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	9,063 <sup>2018</sup>	61
Real GDP growth (%)	1.9 <sup>2018</sup>	47
Consumer price inflation (%)	4.46 <sup>2018</sup>	53
Unemployment rate (%)	18.60 <sup>2018</sup>	60
Labor force (millions)	1.73 <sup>2018</sup>	55
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-7.04 <sup>2018</sup>	61
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	33.9 <sup>2017</sup>	54
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	4.99 <sup>2017</sup>	9

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## JORDAN

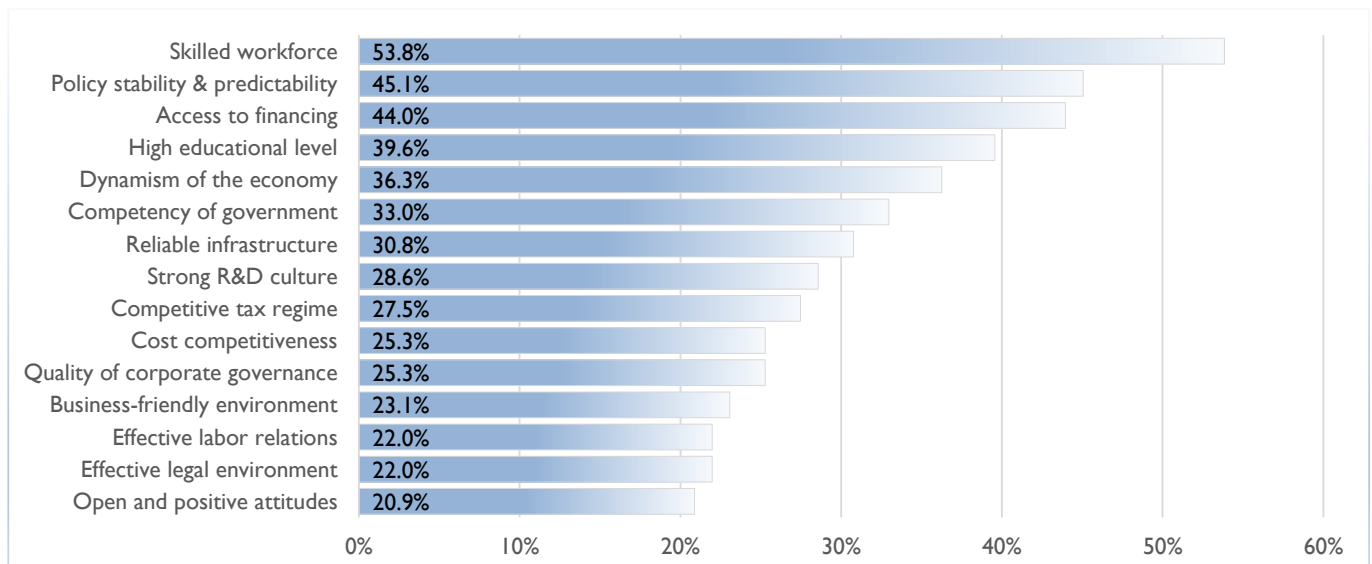
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IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	0.3	0.6	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	-0.54	-1.83
4.1.07 Population - growth	2.55	3.87	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.009	0.019
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	2.1	3.0	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.01	1.70
3.2.21 Brain drain	3.62	5.09	4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	1.46	0.90
3.3.17 Venture capital	4.60	5.73	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	3.33	4.46
2.5.02 Homicide	2.0	1.5	2.4.07 Government subsidies	1.01	1.30
2.1.11 Pension funding	4.69	5.58	4.2.17 ICT service exports	5.2	3.9
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	4.65	5.52	4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	4.86	3.99
2.1.10 Tax evasion	3.13	3.69	2.3.05 Central bank policy	6.73	5.56
1.2.02 Current account balance	-8.50	-7.04	2.2.12 Real personal taxes	4.81	4.16
4.1.04 Access to water	5.71	6.68	4.2.14 Funding for technological development	6.86	5.96
3.2.16 Female labor force	18.21	20.91	4.4.01 Total health expenditure	6.3	5.5
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	1.3	1.5	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	59.71	53.04
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	4.47	4.97	4.5.15 University education	6.25	5.60
2.4.08 Subsidies	5.48	6.07	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	3.9	3.5

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# JORDAN

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	62	61
International Trade	58	55
International Investment	51	55
Employment	62	63
Prices	35	50

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	42	42
Tax Policy	25	27
Institutional Framework	40	45
Business Legislation	39	40
Societal Framework	53	49

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	53	48
Labor Market	45	58
Finance	46	43
Management Practices	23	24
Attitudes and Values	25	28

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	62	62
Technological Infrastructure	52	55
Scientific Infrastructure	59	60
Health and Environment	47	48
Education	46	50

## JORDAN

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.04 Office rent	3
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	5
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	9
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	13
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	21
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	24
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	29

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	11
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	11
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	14
2.1.11 Pension funding	16
2.4.08 Subsidies	20
2.5.05 Social cohesion	22
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	23
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	26
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	26

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	5
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	7
3.2.01 Compensation levels	7
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	14
3.4.05 Corporate boards	16
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	16
3.2.23 International experience	16
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	17
3.2.18 Skilled labor	18
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	18

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.07 Population - growth	1
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	15
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	16
4.2.18 Cyber security	19
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	19
4.4.27 Environmental laws	23
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	28
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	29
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	30
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	30

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.4.02 Employment (%)	63
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	62
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	62
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	61
I.2.02 Current account balance	61
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	61
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	61
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	60
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	60
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	58

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.14 Disposable Income	63
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	62
2.3.04 Country credit rating	60
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	57
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	52
2.3.05 Central bank policy	51
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	48
2.4.06 Investment incentives	48
2.4.18 Immigration laws	47
2.3.02 Cost of capital	47

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	63
3.2.16 Female labor force	59
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	52
3.3.19 Corporate debt	51
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	43
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	41
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	38
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	38
3.2.07 Worker motivation	37
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	37

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	62
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	62
4.3.11 Science degrees	61
4.2.06 Computers per capita	61
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	61
4.2.07 Internet users	60
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	60
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	59
4.4.11 Human development index	59
4.2.17 ICT service exports	58

# KAZAKHSTAN

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Improving the quality of human capital.
- Income growth of the population.
- Expansion and ensuring a favorable business climate.
- Formation of the effective public administration system.
- Development of the financial market.

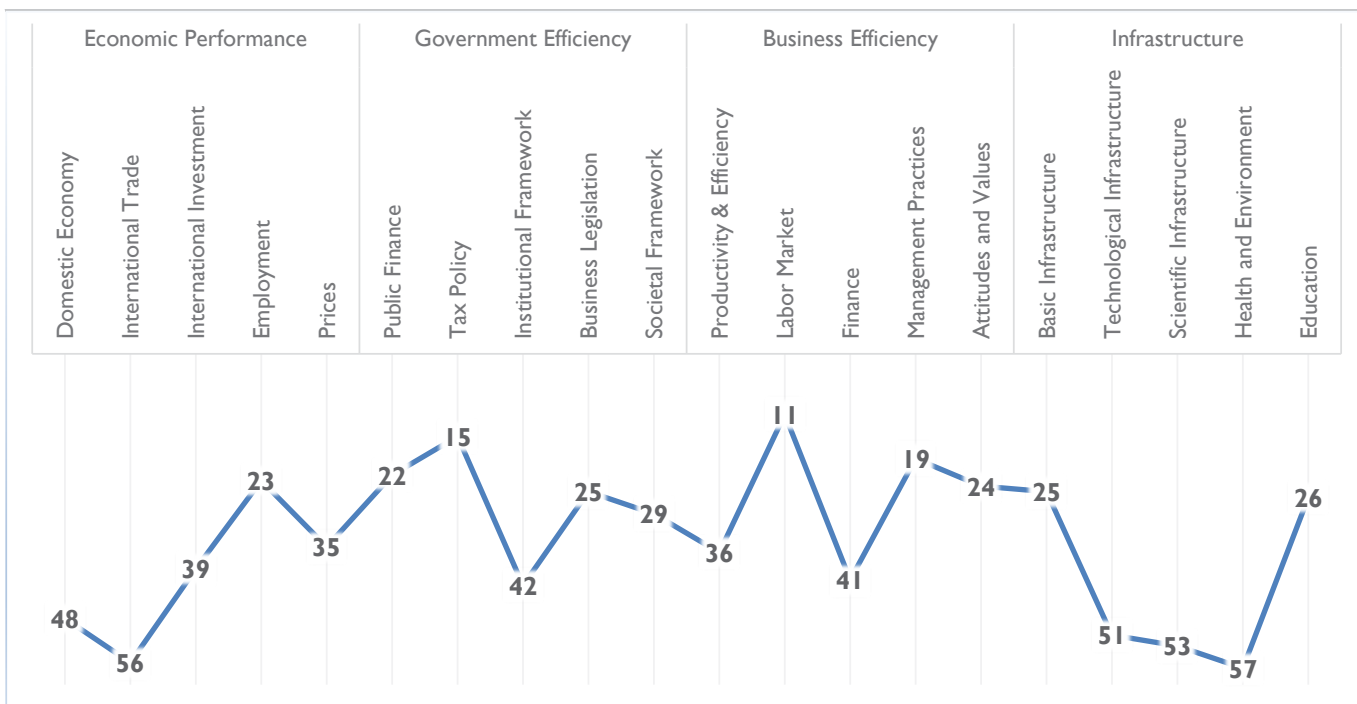
## Provided by:

Economic Research Institute, JSC of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Nur-Sultan	
Land area (square km '000)	2,725 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	344.706 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	18.23 <sup>2018</sup>	32
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	170.5 <sup>2018</sup>	48
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	27,906 <sup>2018</sup>	44
Real GDP growth (%)	4.1 <sup>2018</sup>	16
Consumer price inflation (%)	6.03 <sup>2018</sup>	58
Unemployment rate (%)	4.80 <sup>2018</sup>	25
Labor force (millions)	9.15 <sup>2018</sup>	31
Current account balance (% of GDP)	0.54 <sup>2018</sup>	31
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	147.1 <sup>2017</sup>	36
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	0.12 <sup>2018</sup>	55

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## KAZAKHSTAN

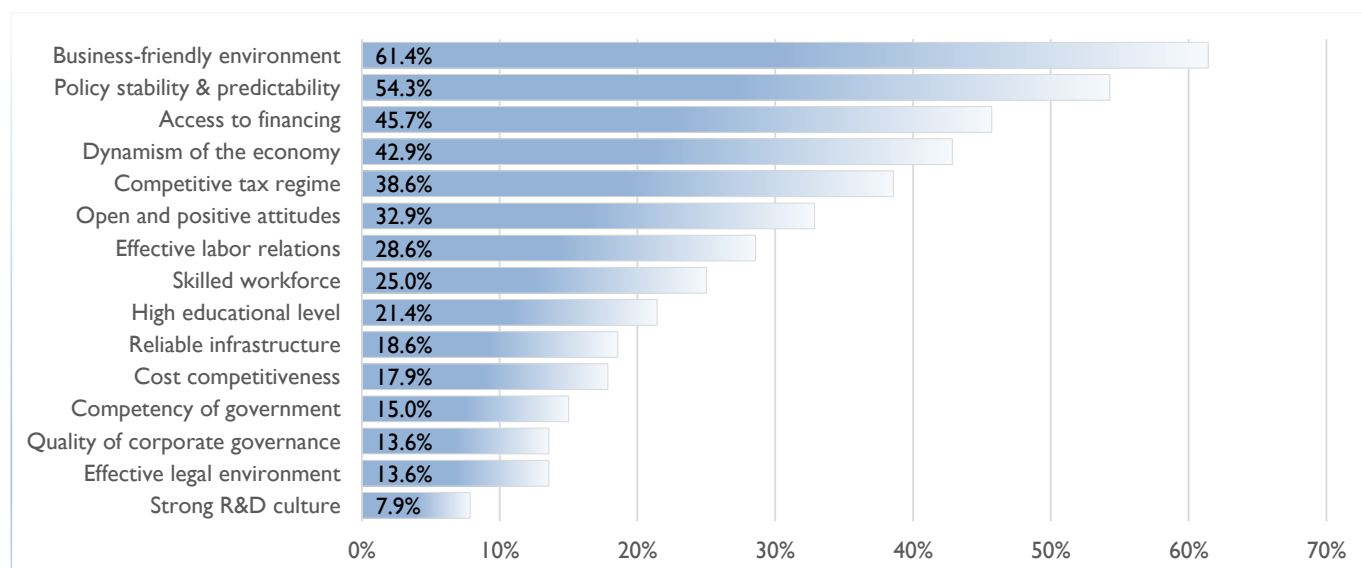
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.2.02 Current account balance	-2.95	0.54	4.1.07 Population - growth	1.85	1.05
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.457	0.026	2.1.10 Tax evasion	4.13	2.59
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-2.80	-1.42	4.4.12 Energy intensity	208	274
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	11,593	6,030	2.4.11 Parallel economy	4.34	3.12
2.4.14 Start-up days	9.0	5.0	4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	1.30	0.94
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	2.12	3.00	3.2.21 Brain drain	4.38	3.17
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	48.34	60.96	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	30.39	22.70
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	3.43	4.28	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	2.95	2.30
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	1.1	1.4	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	29.36	24.49
2.1.11 Pension funding	4.34	5.30	4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	16.20	18.55
3.2.10 Employee training	5.94	7.13	1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	4.40	3.81
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	7.43	6.03	4.2.17 ICT service exports	9.6	8.3
1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	30.56	35.74	2.5.05 Social cohesion	6.32	5.48
4.4.25 Sustainable development	6.23	7.18	2.3.12 Bureaucracy	3.71	3.24
3.4.01 Agility of companies	5.54	6.34	4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	0.06	0.05

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# KAZAKHSTAN

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	46	48
International Trade	56	56
International Investment	28	39
Employment	26	23
Prices	48	35

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	19	22
Tax Policy	14	15
Institutional Framework	50	42
Business Legislation	28	25
Societal Framework	28	29

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	42	36
Labor Market	13	11
Finance	42	41
Management Practices	29	19
Attitudes and Values	33	24

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	24	25
Technological Infrastructure	49	51
Scientific Infrastructure	47	53
Health and Environment	56	57
Education	29	26



## KAZAKHSTAN

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	1
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	2
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	3
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	11
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	16
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	17
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	20
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	25
I.4.02 Employment (%)	29

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	6
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	8
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	8
2.4.16 Labor regulations	11
2.4.13 Creation of firms	12
2.4.06 Investment incentives	13
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	15
2.4.08 Subsidies	15
2.4.14 Start-up days	16
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	16

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	2
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	3
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	4
3.2.16 Female labor force	5
3.2.10 Employee training	7
3.2.01 Compensation levels	12
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	12
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	16
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	18
3.2.06 Working hours	18

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	1
4.5.09 Women with degrees	1
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	1
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	1
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	2
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	5
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	8
4.4.25 Sustainable development	12
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	21
4.4.09 Medical assistance	23

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	60
I.5.05 Food costs	59
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	59
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	59
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	58
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	58
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	55
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	55
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	53
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	51

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	60
2.1.10 Tax evasion	57
2.4.11 Parallel economy	50
2.5.02 Homicide	50
2.4.05 Capital markets	50
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	50
2.5.14 Disposable Income	48
2.3.04 Country credit rating	46
2.3.05 Central bank policy	46
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	44

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	56
3.2.21 Brain drain	53
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	48
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	46
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	46
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	45
3.3.16 Credit	45
3.3.19 Corporate debt	44
3.3.17 Venture capital	41
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	41

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	62
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	61
4.4.12 Energy intensity	60
4.2.06 Computers per capita	60
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	59
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	59
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	58
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	58
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	58
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	58

# KOREA REP.

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Create quality jobs and keep sustainable growth.
- Strengthen inclusiveness among economic agencies.
- Invigorate innovative growth of the economy.
- Manage the process of denuclearization of DPRK.
- Consolidate economic resilience from external shocks.

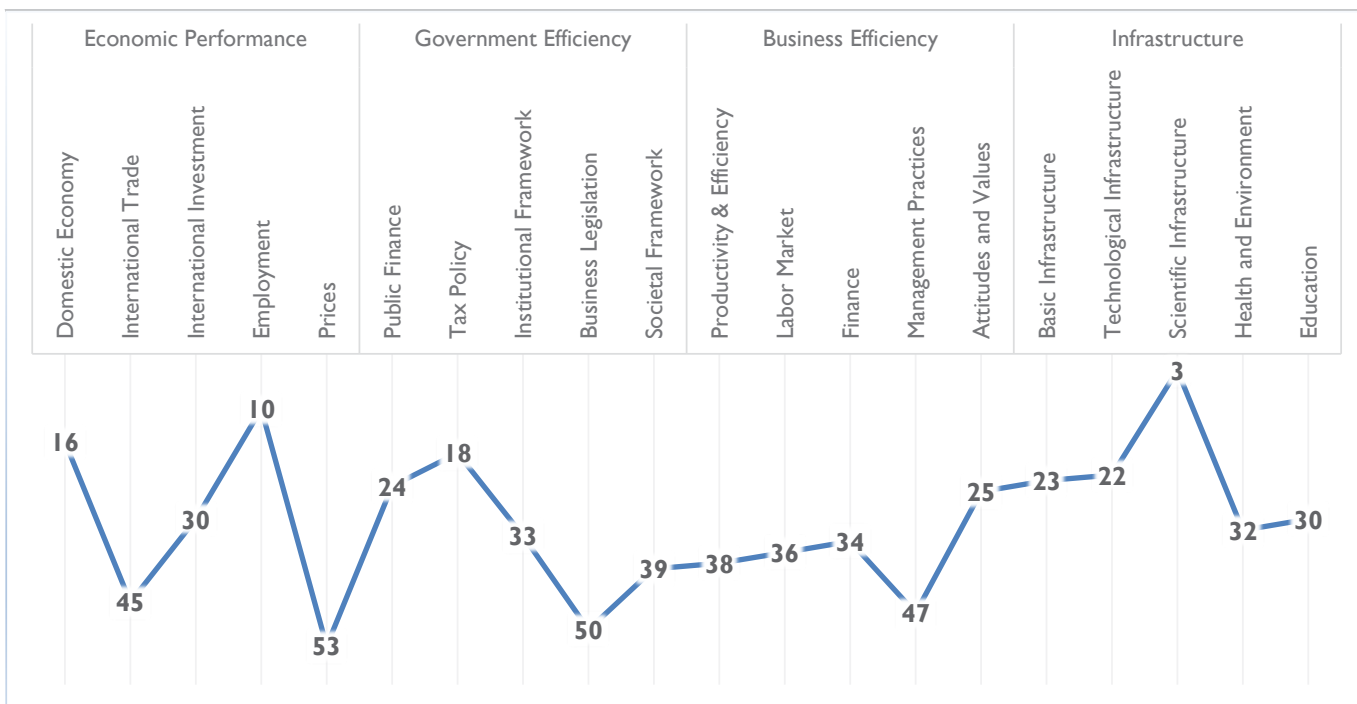
## Provided by:

Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP)

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Seoul	
Land area (square km '000)	100 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	1.101 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	51.64 <sup>2018</sup>	17
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	1,619.4 <sup>2018</sup>	12
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	41,373 <sup>2018</sup>	25
Real GDP growth (%)	2.7 <sup>2018</sup>	30
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.48 <sup>2018</sup>	17
Unemployment rate (%)	3.90 <sup>2018</sup>	18
Labor force (millions)	27.90 <sup>2018</sup>	15
Current account balance (% of GDP)	4.72 <sup>2018</sup>	17
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	230.6 <sup>2017</sup>	25
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.11 <sup>2017</sup>	49

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## KOREA REP.

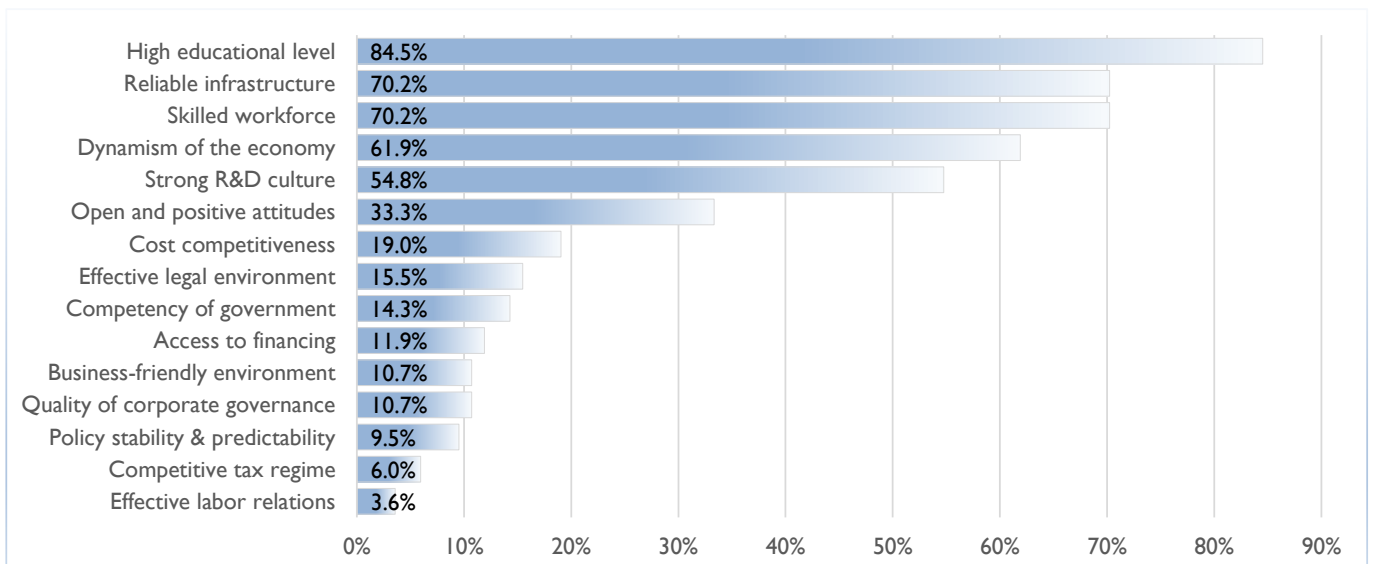
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	0.34	2.75	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.010	0.034
3.2.07 Worker motivation	3.95	5.32	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	8.64	-2.24
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.94	1.48	2.4.07 Government subsidies	0.54	1.20
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	32,849	24,963	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	26.58	14.18
2.4.13 Creation of firms	4.35	5.36	2.5.05 Social cohesion	5.06	3.60
3.2.21 Brain drain	4.00	4.81	1.2.25 Tourism receipts	1.22	0.88
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	4.60	5.52	2.5.04 Risk of political instability	4.59	3.69
2.4.05 Capital markets	5.83	6.96	2.4.16 Labor regulations	3.19	2.64
3.3.17 Venture capital	3.65	4.35	2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	3.41	2.84
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	4.69	5.52	2.4.02 Protectionism	4.84	4.16
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	6.49	7.61	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	2.66	2.29
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	4.15	4.85	1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	6.49	5.65
3.4.05 Corporate boards	3.80	4.43	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	3.1	2.7
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	3.73	4.28	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	109.11	95.26
3.3.16 Credit	4.50	5.15	2.5.01 Justice	4.22	3.71

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



## KOREA REP.

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	9	16
International Trade	35	45
International Investment	35	30
Employment	6	10
Prices	54	53

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	22	24
Tax Policy	17	18
Institutional Framework	29	33
Business Legislation	47	50
Societal Framework	38	39

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	39	38
Labor Market	53	36
Finance	33	34
Management Practices	55	47
Attitudes and Values	30	25

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	22	23
Technological Infrastructure	14	22
Scientific Infrastructure	7	3
Health and Environment	32	32
Education	25	30

## KOREA REP.

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	3
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	4
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	6
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	11
I.4.02 Employment (%)	14
I.5.05 Food costs	16
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	17
I.2.02 Current account balance	17
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	17
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	18

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	2
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	3
2.4.14 Start-up days	10
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	12
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	13
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	14
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	16
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	17
2.3.14 Rule of law	17
2.5.02 Homicide	19

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	7
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	10
3.2.06 Working hours	11
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	11
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	11
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	12
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	14
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	15
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	16
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	18

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	1
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	2
4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	2
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	3
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	3
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	3
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	4
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	4
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	4
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	4

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	63
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	58
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	57
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	56
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	55
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	50
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	49
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	45
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	42
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	40

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	61
2.4.18 Immigration laws	61
2.4.16 Labor regulations	59
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	56
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	54
2.5.05 Social cohesion	54
2.4.02 Protectionism	54
2.4.08 Subsidies	53
2.5.14 Disposable Income	53
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	52

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.05 Corporate boards	62
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	61
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	59
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	59
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	58
3.3.19 Corporate debt	54
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	54
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	52
3.2.23 International experience	52
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	50

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	57
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	57
4.5.15 University education	55
4.4.26 Pollution problems	54
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	53
4.5.16 Management education	51
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	50
4.5.14 Primary and secondary education	47
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	46
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	46

# LATVIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Reforms and stability of the banking sector.
- Territorial reform and growth in peripheral regions.
- Improvements in the tax system and investment in innovation.
- Increase in wages and insufficient productivity, lack of qualified employment.
- Increase in inequality due to low redistribution through the tax and benefit system.

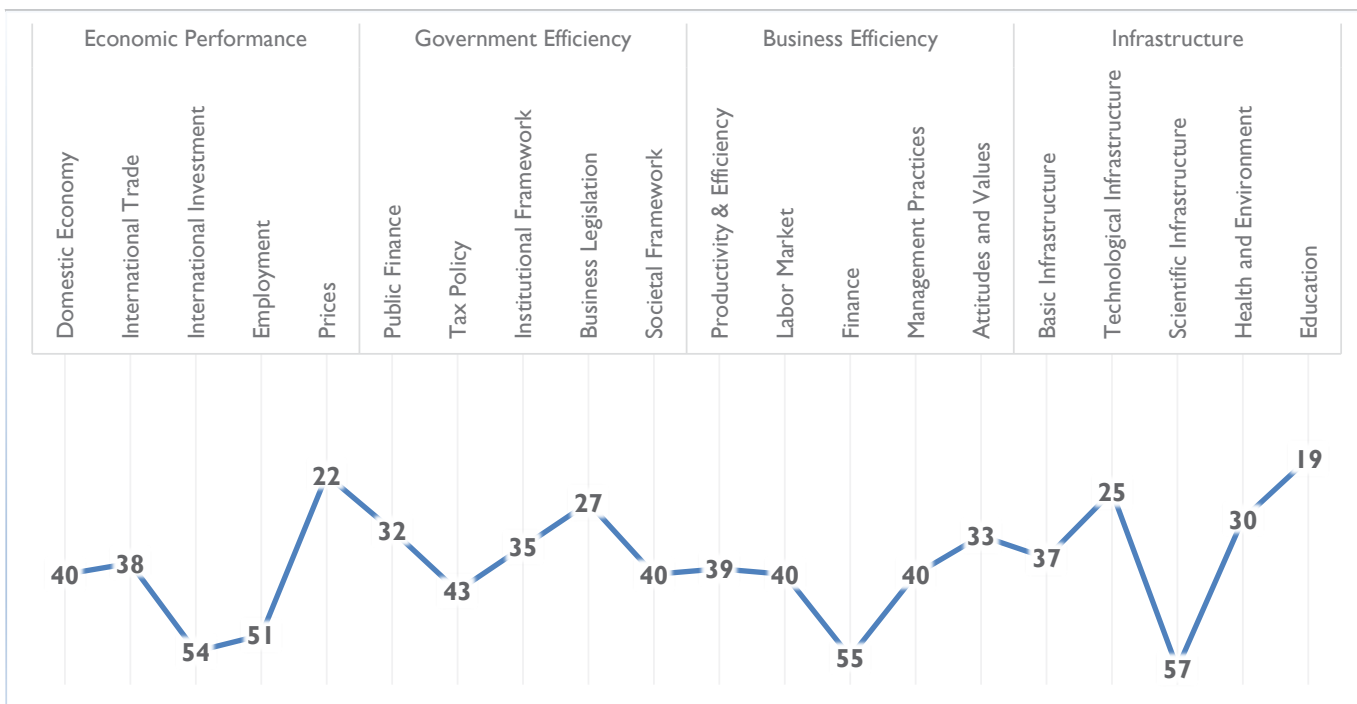
## Provided by:

University of Latvia Centre for European and Transition Studies, LU CETS

## BASIC FACTS

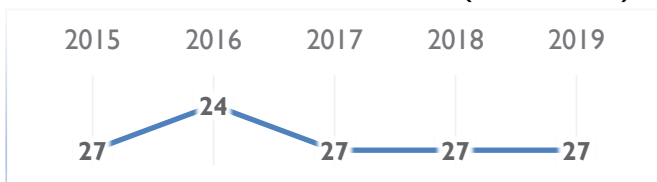
		Rank
Capital	Riga	
Land area (square km '000)	64 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	1.93 <sup>2018</sup>	59
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	34.8 <sup>2018</sup>	59
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	29,901 <sup>2018</sup>	40
Real GDP growth (%)	4.8 <sup>2018</sup>	9
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.55 <sup>2018</sup>	41
Unemployment rate (%)	7.60 <sup>2018</sup>	48
Labor force (millions)	0.98 <sup>2018</sup>	59
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-0.96 <sup>2018</sup>	42
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	17.2 <sup>2017</sup>	61
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	3.73 <sup>2017</sup>	14

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



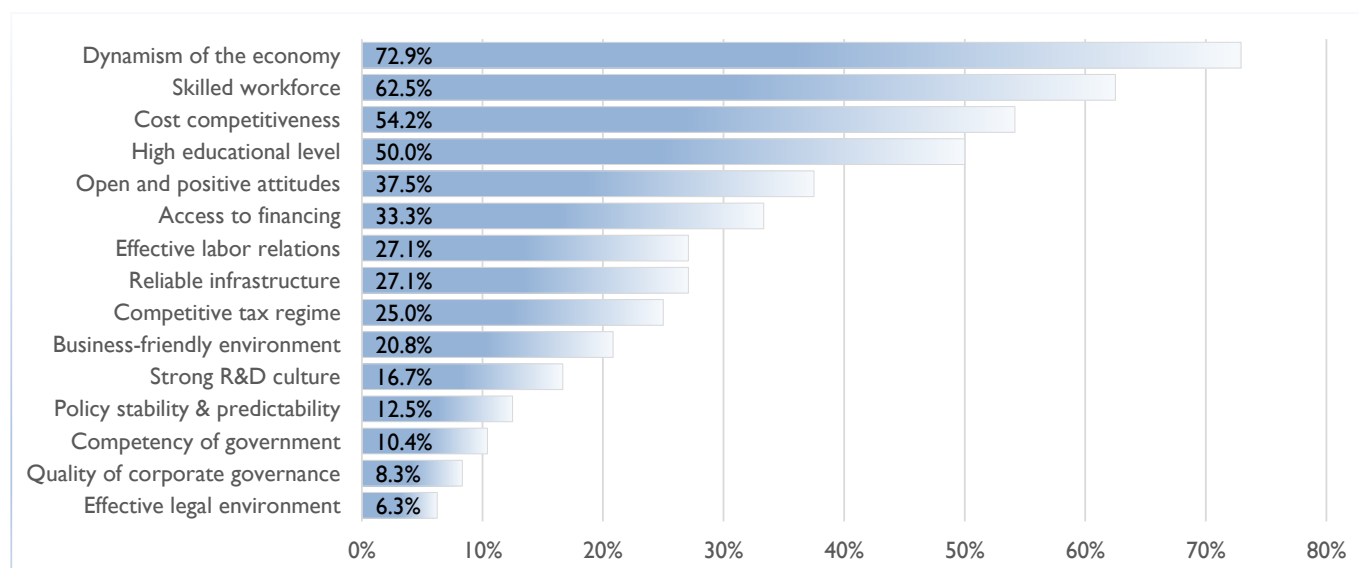
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.4.09 Youth unemployment	17.00	12.20	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-0.49	-1.00
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	0.11	0.14	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	13.01	16.63	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	4.62	2.86
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	5.48	6.75	4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	12.95	8.61
2.4.07 Government subsidies	1.31	1.02	2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	15.00	20.00
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	2.65	3.14	2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	22.91	30.20
2.3.11 Transparency	3.87	4.60	1.2.02 Current account balance	-0.76	-0.96
2.5.01 Justice	4.29	5.08	3.4.10 Social responsibility	5.53	4.50
4.2.14 Funding for technological development	5.46	6.46	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.30	1.50
4.5.15 University education	4.94	5.83	3.2.01 Compensation levels	5.86	6.73
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	4.65	5.49	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	67.20	76.20
1.1.20 GDP per capita	15,516	18,016	3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	6.72	5.96
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	3.13	3.63	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	6.34	5.63
4.1.07 Population - growth	-0.96	-0.81	3.5.03 National culture	6.92	6.21
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	4.58	5.29	2.4.05 Capital markets	6.57	5.92

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# LATVIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	43	40
International Trade	31	38
International Investment	52	54
Employment	55	51
Prices	19	22

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	23	32
Tax Policy	36	43
Institutional Framework	33	35
Business Legislation	29	27
Societal Framework	39	40

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	37	39
Labor Market	39	40
Finance	50	55
Management Practices	39	40
Attitudes and Values	32	33

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	37	37
Technological Infrastructure	37	25
Scientific Infrastructure	55	57
Health and Environment	27	30
Education	27	19



## LATVIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	2
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	3
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	7
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	9
I.5.04 Office rent	11
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	14
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	15
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	17
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	18
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	23

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.14 Disposable Income	7
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	14
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	16
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	17
2.4.14 Start-up days	18
2.4.16 Labor regulations	18
2.4.02 Protectionism	20
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	22
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	22

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.16 Female labor force	2
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	9
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	18
3.2.06 Working hours	24
3.2.01 Compensation levels	25
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	25
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	26
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	27
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	28
3.5.07 Value system	32

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	5
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	5
4.1.04 Access to water	8
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	9
4.2.04 Communications technology	10
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	12
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	12
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	12
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	12
4.2.07 Internet users	14

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	61
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	61
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	60
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	59
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	56
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	52
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	48
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	46
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	45
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	45

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.18 Immigration laws	49
2.1.10 Tax evasion	48
2.4.11 Parallel economy	48
2.5.02 Homicide	48
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	48
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	47
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	45
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	45
2.3.05 Central bank policy	45
2.4.05 Capital markets	43

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	63
3.4.10 Social responsibility	59
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	55
3.2.21 Brain drain	50
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	49
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	48
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	47
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	47
3.4.05 Corporate boards	46
3.3.08 Stock markets	46

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.07 Population - growth	61
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	58
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	57
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	54
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	53
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	52
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	52
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	51
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	50
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	48

# LITHUANIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

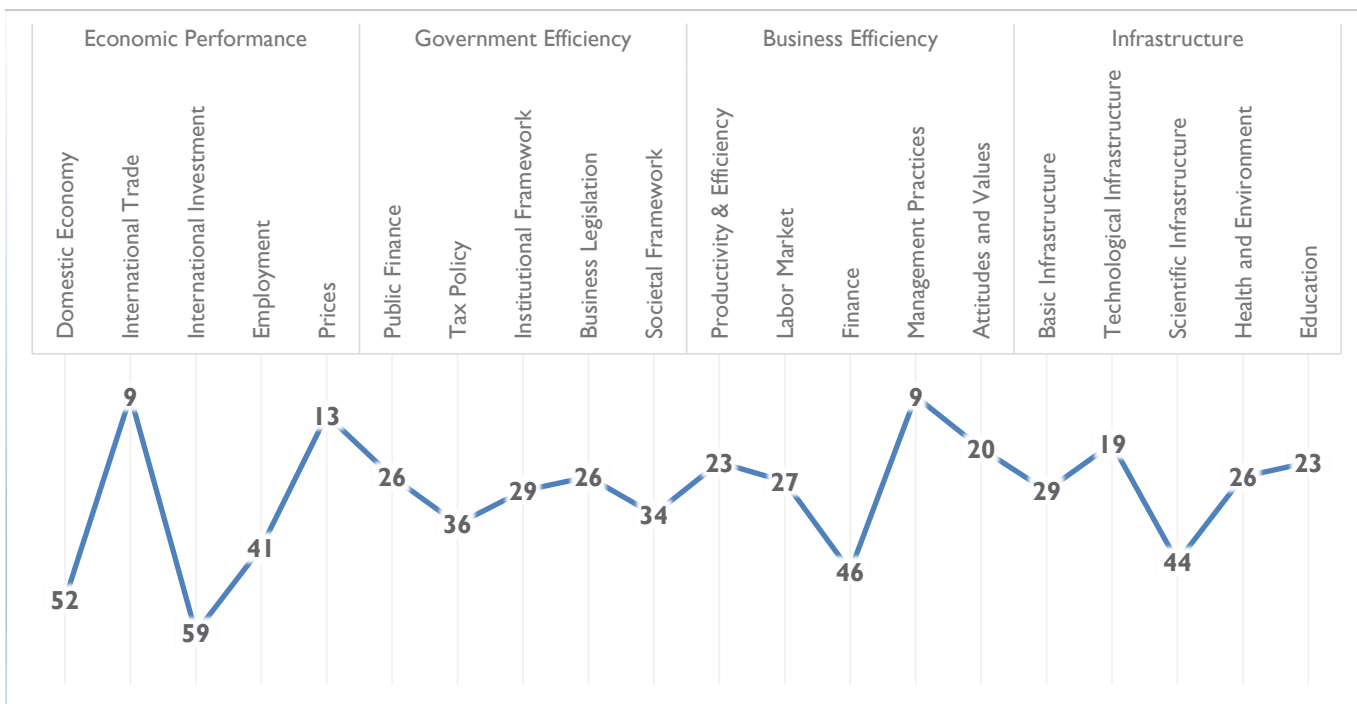
- Enhance investments and productivity in the economy.
- Stimulate R&D by connecting science and innovation, knowledge transfer.
- Attract foreign direct investments in medium-high and high technologies.
- Maintain export and competitiveness growth, especially for SMEs.
- Reach social agreement on the appropriate size of the public sector so that public services are sufficiently financed.

**Provided by:**  
Enterprise Lithuania

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Vilnius	
Land area (square km '000)	65 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	2.79 <sup>2018</sup>	56
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	53.3 <sup>2018</sup>	57
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	34,720 <sup>2018</sup>	34
Real GDP growth (%)	3.4 <sup>2018</sup>	21
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.53 <sup>2018</sup>	40
Unemployment rate (%)	6.10 <sup>2018</sup>	40
Labor force (millions)	1.46 <sup>2018</sup>	56
Current account balance (% of GDP)	1.36 <sup>2018</sup>	29
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	17.6 <sup>2017</sup>	60
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.63 <sup>2018</sup>	41

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## LITHUANIA

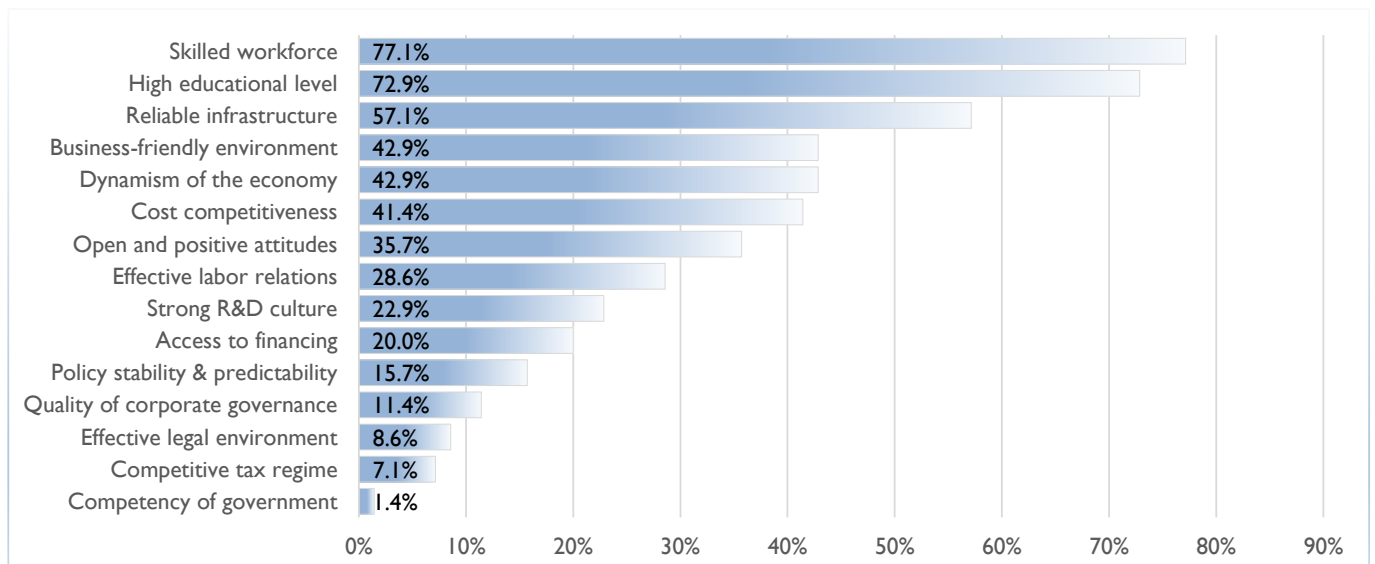
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.2.02 Current account balance	0.88	1.36	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	15.9	8.7	2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	17.03	29.61
4.1.07 Population - growth	-1.70	-0.98	4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	6.2	3.1
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	3.72	2.53	4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	7.79	4.07
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	1,577	2,066	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	5.62	4.47
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	3.30	4.23	2.4.07 Government subsidies	0.34	0.41
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	7.38	9.44	3.2.01 Compensation levels	5.86	6.73
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	2.70	2.00	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.10	1.25
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	0.53	0.66	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	60.20	68.20
2.4.18 Immigration laws	3.91	4.80	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	8.99	7.97
2.3.11 Transparency	4.03	4.94	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	7.30	6.51
2.1.09 Public finances	3.33	4.09	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	3.8	3.4
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	5.20	6.37	3.3.06 Banking and financial services	6.42	5.91
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	5.21	6.29	3.3.08 Stock markets	5.45	5.01
4.5.15 University education	5.27	6.34	3.2.04 Remuneration of management	108,936	116,514

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# LITHUANIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	47	52
International Trade	7	9
International Investment	50	59
Employment	50	41
Prices	14	13

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	21	26
Tax Policy	33	36
Institutional Framework	36	29
Business Legislation	32	26
Societal Framework	33	34

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	26	23
Labor Market	43	27
Finance	48	46
Management Practices	19	9
Attitudes and Values	29	20

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	32	29
Technological Infrastructure	22	19
Scientific Infrastructure	36	44
Health and Environment	28	26
Education	28	23

## LITHUANIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	3
I.5.04 Office rent	4
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	9
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	11
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	11
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	12
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	12
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	16
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	18
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	21

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	6
2.5.14 Disposable Income	6
2.4.07 Government subsidies	10
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	14
2.4.06 Investment incentives	14
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	15
2.4.14 Start-up days	18
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	19
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	20

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.16 Female labor force	1
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	2
3.4.01 Agility of companies	4
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	5
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	7
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	8
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	9
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	10
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	11
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	11

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	1
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	3
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	3
4.2.04 Communications technology	4
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	6
4.4.09 Medical assistance	8
4.1.04 Access to water	10
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	11
4.5.19 Language skills	12
4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	13

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	60
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	57
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	54
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	54
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	52
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	50
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	50
I.5.05 Food costs	43
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	43
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	41

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	53
2.4.18 Immigration laws	53
2.5.02 Homicide	51
2.1.11 Pension funding	48
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	45
2.4.11 Parallel economy	43
2.1.10 Tax evasion	42
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	40
2.1.09 Public finances	40
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	39

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	59
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	53
3.2.19 Finance skills	50
3.2.21 Brain drain	49
3.3.16 Credit	41
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	39
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	38
3.3.19 Corporate debt	38
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	37
3.3.08 Stock markets	37

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.07 Population - growth	63
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	51
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	50
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	50
4.2.17 ICT service exports	48
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	48
4.4.12 Energy intensity	46
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	45
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	45
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	43

# LUXEMBOURG

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Respond to the significant need for talents through training and an attractive framework for foreign workers.
- Restoring tax competitiveness through an ambitious tax roadmap (encompassing i.a. statutory rates, start-ups and intellectual property).
- Improving the efficiency of public governance based on digitalization.
- Fostering a more agile and flexible working environment with empowerment of sectors and companies in the social dialogue.
- Make the education system more inclusive and value the potential of students.

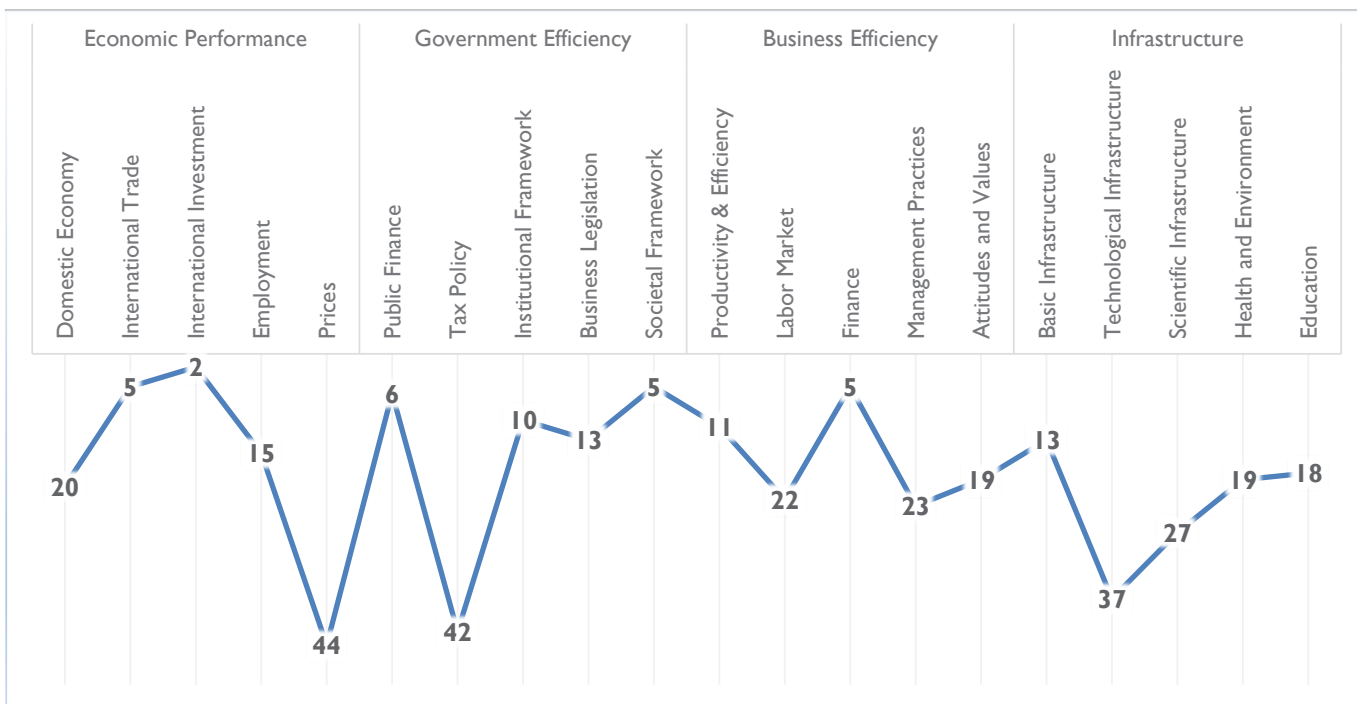
### Provided by:

Chamber of Commerce of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Luxembourg	
Land area (square km '000)	3 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	0.60 <sup>2018</sup>	62
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	69.5 <sup>2018</sup>	53
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	106,706 <sup>2018</sup>	2
Real GDP growth (%)	2.6 <sup>2018</sup>	35
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.02 <sup>2018</sup>	26
Unemployment rate (%)	5.30 <sup>2018</sup>	33
Labor force (millions)	0.47 <sup>2018</sup>	61
Current account balance (% of GDP)	4.06 <sup>2018</sup>	19
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	178.0 <sup>2017</sup>	32
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	10.63 <sup>2017</sup>	4

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## LUXEMBOURG

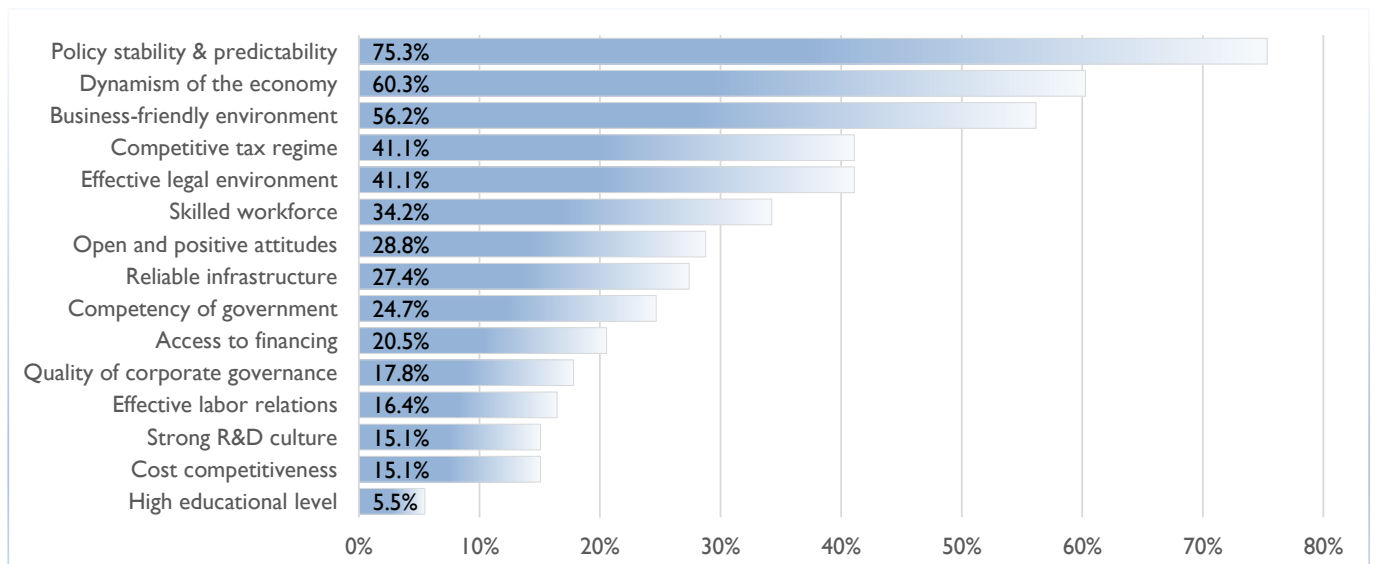
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	-0.24	0.67	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	1.95	-2.66
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	1.52	2.41	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	2.10	1.40	4.1.07 Population - growth	2.55	1.92
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	1,645.3	2,040.2	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	102.78	86.26
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	4.0	4.7	3.2.18 Skilled labor	5.10	4.39
2.4.16 Labor regulations	6.09	6.94	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	70.50	80.30
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	5.69	6.44	4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.069	0.077
4.5.16 Management education	6.17	6.99	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	7.60	6.71
1.1.14 Real GDP growth	2.3	2.6	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	58,425	64,767
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	6.26	7.04	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.31	1.44
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	6.97	7.83	2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	7.33	6.66
1.4.09 Youth unemployment	15.30	13.50	2.4.08 Subsidies	7.09	6.49
4.5.15 University education	6.00	6.69	2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	7.91	7.27
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	10.85	9.69	1.2.02 Current account balance	4.41	4.06
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	34.79	31.20	3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	7.23	6.66

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# LUXEMBOURG

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	23	20
International Trade	4	5
International Investment	2	2
Employment	15	15
Prices	39	44

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	11	6
Tax Policy	44	42
Institutional Framework	8	10
Business Legislation	12	13
Societal Framework	26	5

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	8	11
Labor Market	15	22
Finance	3	5
Management Practices	10	23
Attitudes and Values	14	19

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	14	13
Technological Infrastructure	32	37
Scientific Infrastructure	23	27
Health and Environment	21	19
Education	23	18



## LUXEMBOURG

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	1
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	1
I.1.20 GDP per capita	1
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	2
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	2
I.4.02 Employment (%)	3
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	3
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	4
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	4
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	7

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.14 Disposable Income	1
2.3.04 Country credit rating	1
2.4.18 Immigration laws	2
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	3
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	3
2.4.06 Investment incentives	4
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	4
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	5
2.1.09 Public finances	5
2.1.10 Tax evasion	6

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	1
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	2
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	2
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	5
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	6
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	7
3.2.23 International experience	8
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	8
3.4.05 Corporate boards	9
3.5.03 National culture	9

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	1
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	3
4.5.19 Language skills	4
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	4
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	5
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	6
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	8
4.1.07 Population - growth	9
4.2.07 Internet users	9
4.2.18 Cyber security	9

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	58
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	56
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	56
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	55
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	55
I.5.04 Office rent	47
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	43
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	36
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	35
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	35

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	54
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	52
2.4.14 Start-up days	48
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	45
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	44
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	42
2.4.07 Government subsidies	36
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	27

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	57
3.2.06 Working hours	57
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	57
3.2.16 Female labor force	51
3.2.01 Compensation levels	50
3.2.18 Skilled labor	50

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	55
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	54
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	54
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	54
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	53
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	51
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	49
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	47
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	45
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	43

# MALAYSIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Re-engineering economic growth for greater prosperity.
- Accelerating human capital development for an advanced nation.
- Strengthening productivity and competitiveness through good governance mechanisms and practices.
- Strengthening infrastructure to support economic expansion.
- Intensifying the usage and adoption of fourth industrial revolution technologies for SMEs.

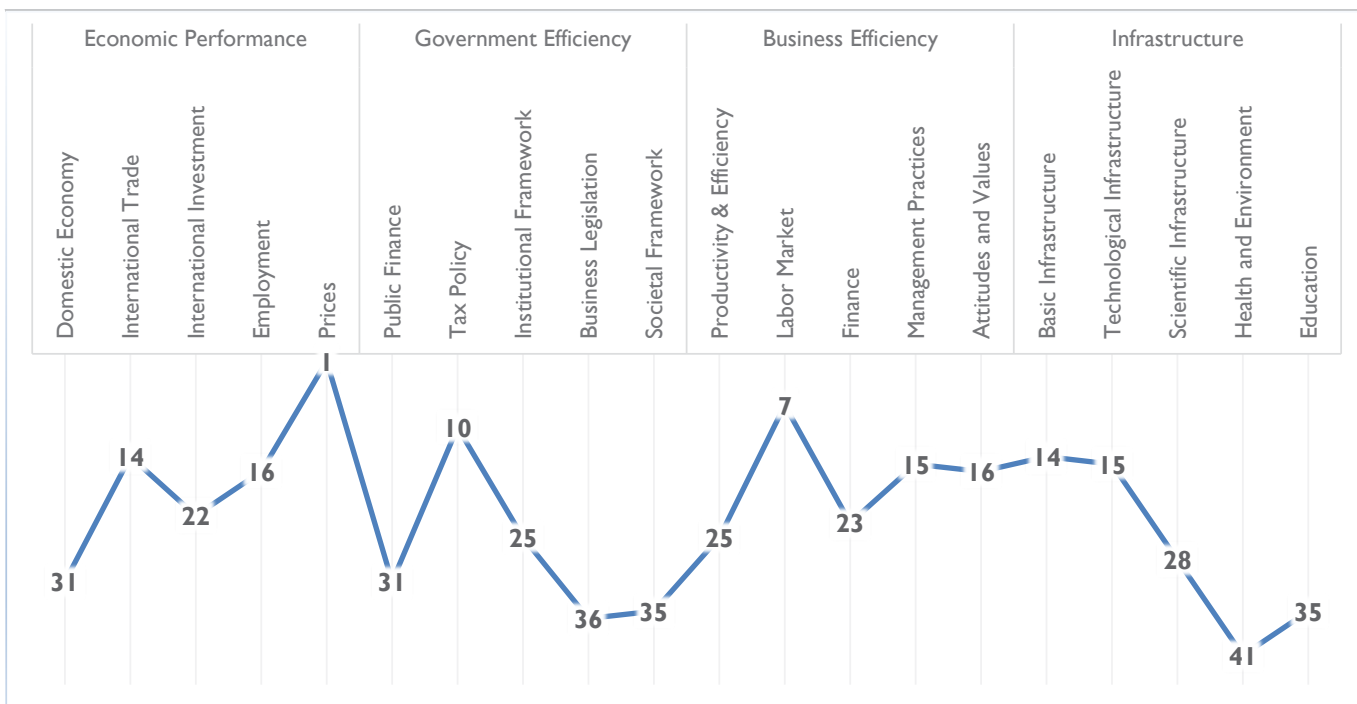
## Provided by:

Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC), Petaling Jaya, Selangor

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Kuala Lumpur	
Land area (square km '000)	330 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	4.035 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	32.40 <sup>2018</sup>	25
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	354.3 <sup>2018</sup>	35
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	30,846 <sup>2018</sup>	39
Real GDP growth (%)	4.7 <sup>2018</sup>	10
Consumer price inflation (%)	0.97 <sup>2018</sup>	9
Unemployment rate (%)	3.30 <sup>2018</sup>	9
Labor force (millions)	15.28 <sup>2018</sup>	25
Current account balance (% of GDP)	9.46 <sup>2018</sup>	6
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	139.5 <sup>2017</sup>	38
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	3.02 <sup>2017</sup>	19

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## MALAYSIA

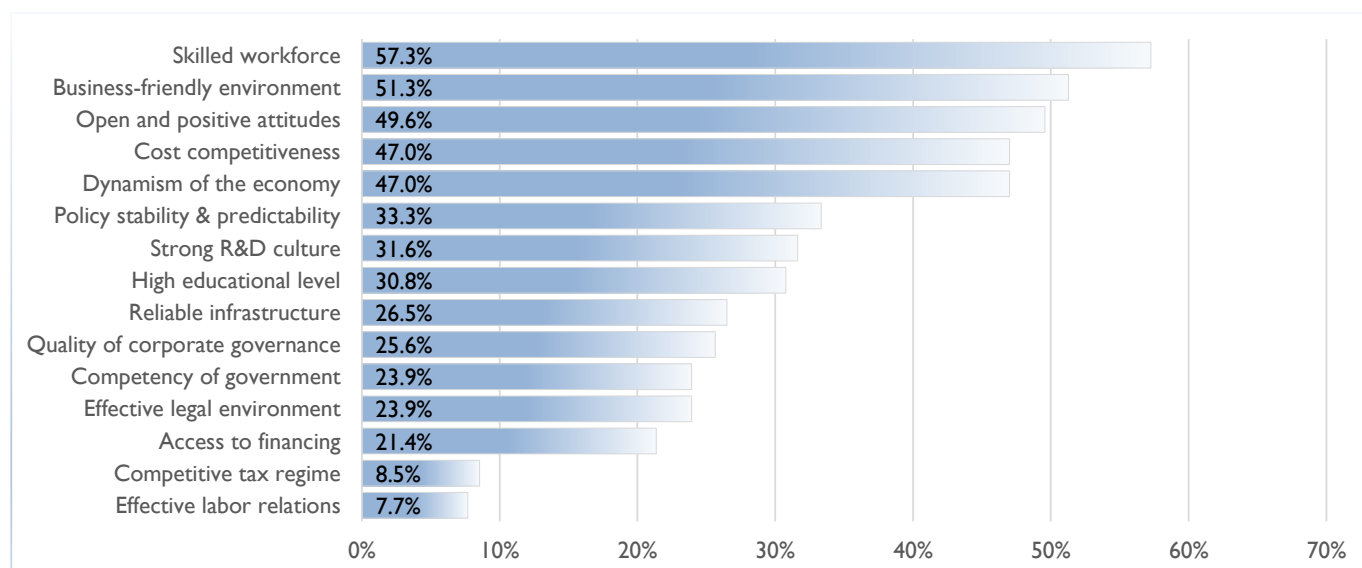
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.091	0.009	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	6.20	1.45
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	3.80	0.97	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	42.97	28.15
4.1.07 Population - growth	0.95	1.25	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	4.91	3.43
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	3.40	4.46	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-2.95	-3.73
2.4.14 Start-up days	18.5	13.5	1.2.02 Current account balance	12.81	9.46
2.3.11 Transparency	4.95	6.22	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	5.9	4.7
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	0.68	0.81	4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	3.92	3.15
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	4.40	5.03	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	11,436	13,564
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	217.84	247.37	3.2.01 Compensation levels	4.46	5.15
2.5.01 Justice	5.85	6.63	2.4.07 Government subsidies	1.71	1.97
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	3.7	4.2	3.2.04 Remuneration of management	104,352	119,219
2.5.05 Social cohesion	5.46	6.10	4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.079	0.090
1.1.20 GDP per capita	9,828	10,937	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	60.60	68.50
2.1.09 Public finances	5.35	5.93	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	136.71	119.31
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	1.30	1.44	2.4.15 Start-up procedures	8.5	9.5

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# MALAYSIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	16	31
International Trade	9	14
International Investment	16	22
Employment	11	16
Prices	5	1

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	26	31
Tax Policy	10	10
Institutional Framework	28	25
Business Legislation	33	36
Societal Framework	37	35

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	24	25
Labor Market	3	7
Finance	25	23
Management Practices	14	15
Attitudes and Values	16	16

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	18	14
Technological Infrastructure	24	15
Scientific Infrastructure	29	28
Health and Environment	42	41
Education	34	35

## MALAYSIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	6
I.2.02 Current account balance	6
I.5.04 Office rent	6
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	7
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	9
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	9
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	9
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	10
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	10
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	13

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	3
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	7
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	7
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	9
2.1.11 Pension funding	9
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	10
2.3.05 Central bank policy	13
2.3.11 Transparency	14
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	15
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	15

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.06 Working hours	4
3.2.18 Skilled labor	5
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	8
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	9
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	9
3.4.05 Corporate boards	11
3.2.23 International experience	12
3.5.07 Value system	13
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	13
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	14

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.11 Science degrees	4
4.5.09 Women with degrees	4
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	4
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	6
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	9
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	9
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	11
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	11
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	17
4.4.27 Environmental laws	17

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.20 GDP per capita	46
I.5.05 Food costs	46
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	46
I.4.02 Employment (%)	41
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	39
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	38
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	38
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	32
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	31
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	30

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	56
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	54
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	52
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	52
2.4.07 Government subsidies	51
2.4.04 Foreign investors	51
2.4.14 Start-up days	46
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	44
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	40
2.4.05 Capital markets	40

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.16 Female labor force	52
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	45
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	44
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	38
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	37
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	31

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	56
4.4.12 Energy intensity	55
4.4.09 Medical assistance	54
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	51
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	50
4.4.11 Human development index	47
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	46
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	46
4.2.06 Computers per capita	43
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	40

# MEXICO

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- To improve the business environment, less uncertainty and better justice and security.
- Promote a higher GDP growth (3 to 4%) by promoting internal market growth through innovation: "Mexican Markets for Mexican Products".
- Improve the relationship with the USA and other relevant economies in the world.
- Promote structural reforms on education and energy.
- Promote higher investing in public infrastructure and housing.

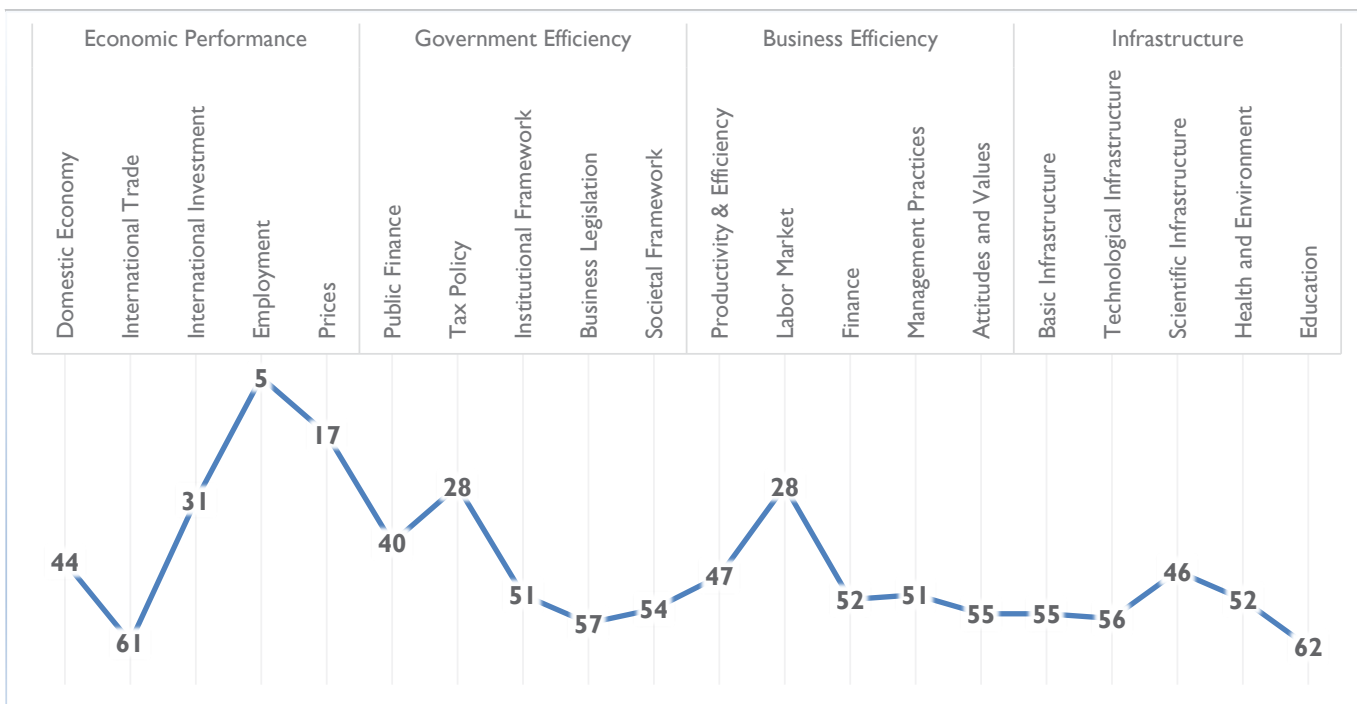
## Provided by:

Center for Strategic Studies for Competitiveness

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Mexico City	
Land area (square km '000)	1,964 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	19.244 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	125.19 <sup>2018</sup>	8
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	1,223.4 <sup>2018</sup>	15
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	20,527 <sup>2018</sup>	50
Real GDP growth (%)	2.0 <sup>2018</sup>	46
Consumer price inflation (%)	4.90 <sup>2018</sup>	56
Unemployment rate (%)	3.32 <sup>2018</sup>	10
Labor force (millions)	56.02 <sup>2018</sup>	8
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-1.39 <sup>2018</sup>	43
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	489.1 <sup>2017</sup>	16
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.83 <sup>2018</sup>	22

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### THE AMERICAS (9 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## MEXICO

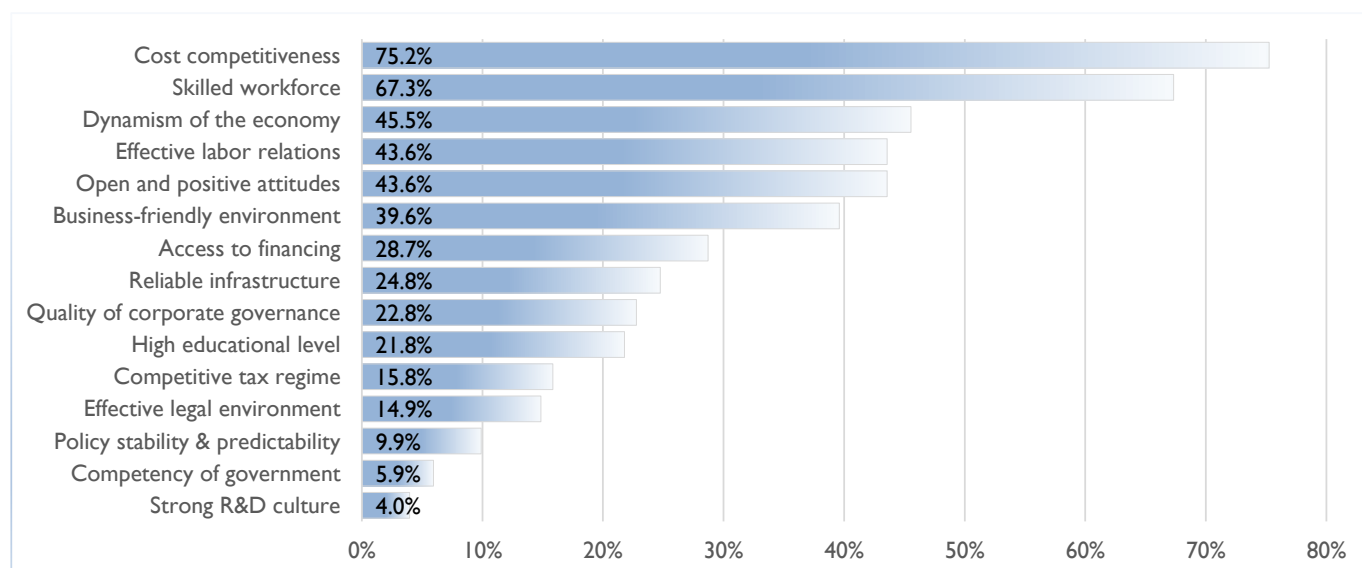
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	-1.51	0.67	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-1.07	-2.33
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	0.10	0.20	2.4.02 Protectionism	5.23	3.66
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	0.59	1.10	4.2.17 ICT service exports	0.6	0.4
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.183	0.050	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	5.30	4.14
2.3.11 Transparency	1.48	2.50	2.4.06 Investment incentives	5.86	4.74
2.4.11 Parallel economy	1.58	2.32	2.5.02 Homicide	16.3	19.3
2.1.10 Tax evasion	2.22	3.19	1.2.02 Current account balance	-1.20	-1.39
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	11,901	7,429	3.5.07 Value system	5.25	4.51
2.1.09 Public finances	2.67	3.64	3.5.03 National culture	6.81	5.86
2.1.11 Pension funding	2.50	3.07	4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	5.60	4.87
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	1.60	1.96	2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	5.52	4.82
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	5.3	6.4	2.5.04 Risk of political instability	3.52	3.09
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	6.04	4.90	3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	6.42	5.66
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	3.52	4.16	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	58.60	65.30
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	3.74	4.42	2.4.03 Public sector contracts	4.95	4.40

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# MEXICO

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	40	44
International Trade	60	61
International Investment	20	31
Employment	17	5
Prices	26	17

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	37	40
Tax Policy	30	28
Institutional Framework	55	51
Business Legislation	51	57
Societal Framework	56	54

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	43	47
Labor Market	29	28
Finance	47	52
Management Practices	46	51
Attitudes and Values	46	55

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	52	55
Technological Infrastructure	54	56
Scientific Infrastructure	46	46
Health and Environment	51	52
Education	62	62



## MEXICO

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	2
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	8
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	8
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	10
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	12
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	13
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	16
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	17
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	22
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	28

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	10
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	12
2.3.05 Central bank policy	20
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	23
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	25
2.5.14 Disposable Income	31
2.4.14 Start-up days	32
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	34
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	49

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.06 Working hours	2
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	5
3.2.01 Compensation levels	10
3.1.08 Large corporations	14
3.2.23 International experience	22
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	24
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	29

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	10
4.3.11 Science degrees	13
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	17
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	20
4.1.07 Population - growth	27
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	30

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	62
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	59
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	56
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	50
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	50
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	49
I.1.20 GDP per capita	47
I.5.05 Food costs	47
I.4.02 Employment (%)	46
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	46

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.11 Parallel economy	60
2.5.02 Homicide	59
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	59
2.4.02 Protectionism	58
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	58
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	57
2.3.11 Transparency	56
2.5.01 Justice	55
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	55
2.4.13 Creation of firms	54

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	61
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	59
3.5.07 Value system	58
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	58
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	57
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	56
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	55
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	54
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	54
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	54

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.17 ICT service exports	62
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	61
4.2.18 Cyber security	59
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	58
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	58
4.4.26 Pollution problems	58
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	58
4.4.25 Sustainable development	58
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	58
4.2.04 Communications technology	58

# MONGOLIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Impending foreign debt repayments may pose some risks for the growing economy.
- Upcoming Parliamentary election may result in political instability and policy discontinuity.
- Foreign Direct Investment may decrease due to election.
- Inflation may increase due to high domestic demand resulting from increased government expenditure.
- Social and economic costs of severe air and soil pollution levels in urban areas are posing considerable challenges for the country.

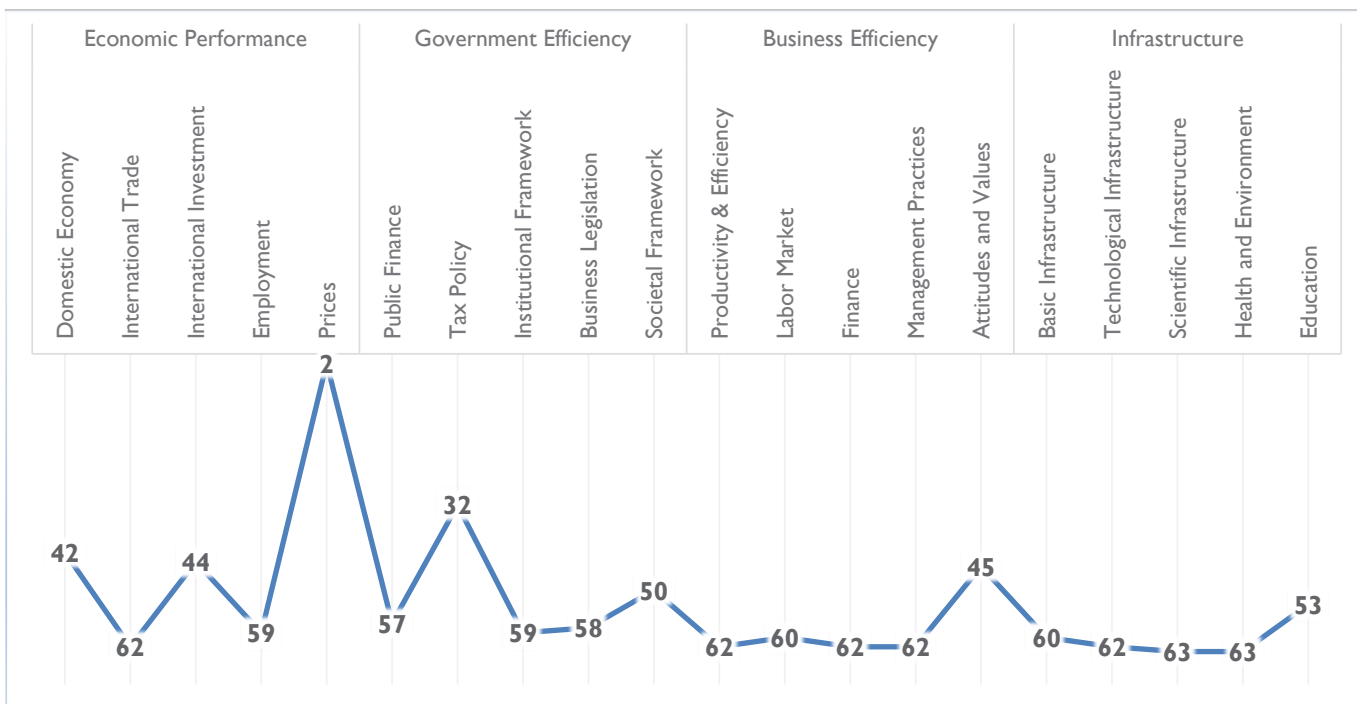
## Provided by:

Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Ulaanbaatar	
Land area (square km '000)	1,564 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	2,472.484 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	3.24 <sup>2018</sup>	55
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	13.0 <sup>2018</sup>	63
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	13,436 <sup>2018</sup>	57
Real GDP growth (%)	6.9 <sup>2018</sup>	2
Consumer price inflation (%)	7.65 <sup>2018</sup>	59
Unemployment rate (%)	7.80 <sup>2018</sup>	49
Labor force (millions)	1.35 <sup>2018</sup>	57
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-14.62 <sup>2018</sup>	63
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	18.0 <sup>2017</sup>	59
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	16.71 <sup>2018</sup>	3

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## MONGOLIA

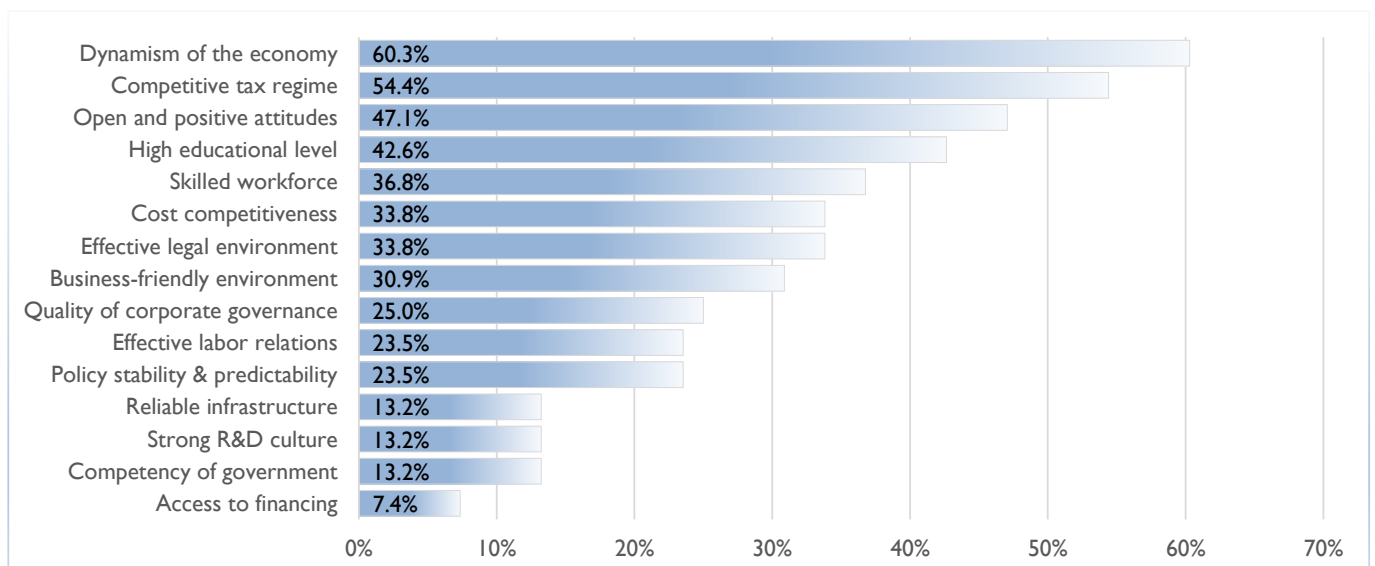
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

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IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	4.03	16.32	2.4.07 Government subsidies	0.30	0.71
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	0.04	0.14	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	4.61	7.65
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-6.41	-3.37	4.3.18 Number of patents in force	0.7	0.3
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	3.48	4.92	1.2.02 Current account balance	-10.37	-14.62
1.1.14 Real GDP growth	5.1	6.9	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	36.46	22.45
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	3.42	4.48	4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	0.01	0.01
2.4.05 Capital markets	3.94	5.03	2.4.15 Start-up procedures	6.0	8.0
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	1.12	1.43	2.4.02 Protectionism	4.27	2.87
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	4.40	5.55	4.1.04 Access to water	5.06	3.64
1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	7.15	9.01	2.3.11 Transparency	2.58	1.88
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	0.80	1.00	2.5.04 Risk of political instability	1.58	1.16
1.2.25 Tourism receipts	2.83	3.56	4.2.11 Qualified engineers	4.62	3.44
1.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	49.27	61.60	2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	3.27	2.48
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.227	0.177	2.1.11 Pension funding	2.30	1.76
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	2.48	3.03	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	8.86	6.82

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# MONGOLIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	51	42
International Trade	61	62
International Investment	61	44
Employment	25	59
Prices	1	2

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	60	57
Tax Policy	31	32
Institutional Framework	59	59
Business Legislation	52	58
Societal Framework	48	50

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	62	62
Labor Market	40	60
Finance	62	62
Management Practices	62	62
Attitudes and Values	56	45

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	59	60
Technological Infrastructure	62	62
Scientific Infrastructure	63	63
Health and Environment	62	63
Education	49	53

## MONGOLIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	1
I.5.04 Office rent	1
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	2
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	3
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	6
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	6
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	7
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	9
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	14
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	19

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	12
2.5.14 Disposable Income	14
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	16
2.4.07 Government subsidies	16
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	20
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	24
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	24
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	33
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	41

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	1
3.2.01 Compensation levels	4
3.2.06 Working hours	20
3.2.10 Employee training	24
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	31
3.2.16 Female labor force	33
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	34

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	3
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	6
4.1.07 Population - growth	8
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	15
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	26
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	30
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	32

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	63
I.2.02 Current account balance	63
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	63
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	63
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	63
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	61
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	60
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	59
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	59
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	59

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	63
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	62
2.4.10 Competition legislation	62
2.3.04 Country credit rating	61
2.3.05 Central bank policy	61
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	61
2.4.02 Protectionism	61
2.3.11 Transparency	61
2.4.08 Subsidies	60
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	60

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.19 Finance skills	63
3.3.19 Corporate debt	63
3.1.08 Large corporations	62
3.2.18 Skilled labor	62
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	62
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	62
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	62
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	61
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	61
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	61

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.18 Cyber security	63
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	63
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	63
4.4.26 Pollution problems	63
4.5.15 University education	63
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	63
4.2.07 Internet users	62
4.3.11 Science degrees	62
4.1.04 Access to water	62
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	62

# NETHERLANDS

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Modernize social policies (like pensions and income tax) in an inclusive way to be sustainable for future challenges.
- Formulate and implement a strategy to lower CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions in accordance with international treaties while maintaining a level playing field.
- Adoption and diffusion of key digital innovations and technologies (like A.I and biotechnology), especially SMEs.
- Develop new and strengthen existing international trade relations to growth regions.
- Reignite productivity growth by investing in innovation and activation of work force.

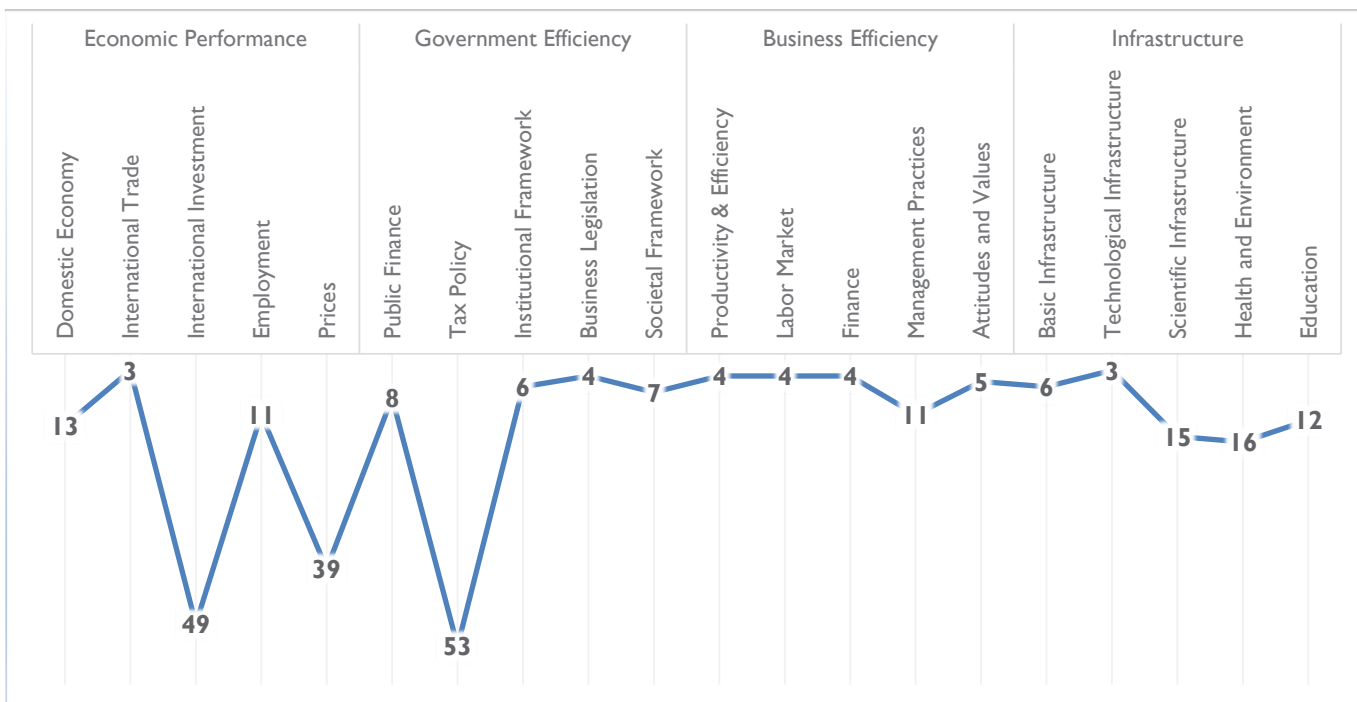
### Provided by:

Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW), The Hague

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Amsterdam	
Land area (square km '000)	42 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	17.30 <sup>2018</sup>	33
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	912.9 <sup>2018</sup>	17
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	56,012 <sup>2018</sup>	10
Real GDP growth (%)	2.7 <sup>2018</sup>	32
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.60 <sup>2018</sup>	20
Unemployment rate (%)	3.83 <sup>2018</sup>	16
Labor force (millions)	9.15 <sup>2018</sup>	32
Current account balance (% of GDP)	9.85 <sup>2018</sup>	4
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	974.7 <sup>2017</sup>	8
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	-17.87 <sup>2018</sup>	62

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## NETHERLANDS

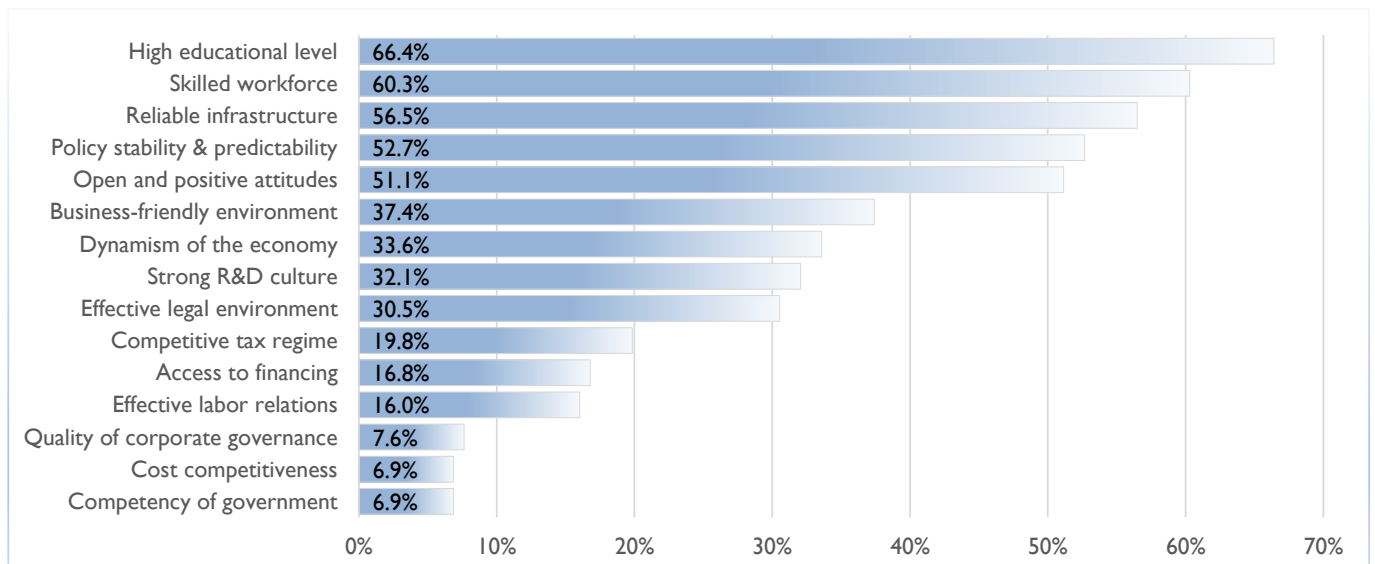
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.1.07 Population - growth	0.62	0.99	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	1.09	1.47	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	2.53	1.67
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	1.90	1.40	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.30	1.60
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	648.2	797.4	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	5.61	4.32
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	177.38	216.47	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	37,971	46,077
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	4.90	3.83	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	3.1	2.7
1.4.09 Youth unemployment	8.90	7.15	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	74.20	84.30
4.2.18 Cyber security	6.12	7.16	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	125.26	108.42
2.4.08 Subsidies	6.51	7.46	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.75	1.91
1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	22.82	26.06	1.2.02 Current account balance	10.78	9.85
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	6.27	6.98	3.4.04 Credibility of managers	6.94	6.46
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	6.12	6.79	3.2.01 Compensation levels	29.52	31.52
2.1.11 Pension funding	6.99	7.76	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	19.90	18.58
2.4.02 Protectionism	7.37	8.17	3.3.01 Banking sector assets	216.70	204.93
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	652.00	722.67	3.2.04 Remuneration of management	242,424	255,478

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# NETHERLANDS

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	12	13
International Trade	5	3
International Investment	5	49
Employment	28	11
Prices	36	39

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	6	8
Tax Policy	50	53
Institutional Framework	5	6
Business Legislation	5	4
Societal Framework	8	7

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	6	4
Labor Market	4	4
Finance	5	4
Management Practices	15	11
Attitudes and Values	3	5

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	11	6
Technological Infrastructure	10	3
Scientific Infrastructure	13	15
Health and Environment	17	16
Education	11	12



## NETHERLANDS

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	2
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	2
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	4
I.2.02 Current account balance	4
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	5
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	5
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	6
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	6
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	7
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	8

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.1.11 Pension funding	1
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	1
2.3.04 Country credit rating	1
2.4.10 Competition legislation	2
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	2
2.4.05 Capital markets	2
2.5.01 Justice	2
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	3
2.4.18 Immigration laws	3
2.4.11 Parallel economy	3

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	2
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	2
3.3.08 Stock markets	2
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	2
3.5.03 National culture	3
3.2.23 International experience	3
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	3
3.2.19 Finance skills	3
3.3.19 Corporate debt	3
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	3

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.19 Language skills	1
4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	1
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	2
4.5.15 University education	2
4.5.16 Management education	2
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	2
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	3
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	3
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	3
4.2.04 Communications technology	3

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	63
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	63
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	62
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	61
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	61
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	47
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	47
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	40
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	40
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	37

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	57
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	55
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	50
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	45
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	40
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	37
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	34
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	30

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.06 Working hours	59
3.2.01 Compensation levels	57
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	52
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	47

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.11 Science degrees	53
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	53
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	49
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	46
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	44
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	44
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	42
4.5.09 Women with degrees	30

# NEW ZEALAND

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



### CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Addressing the skill shortage, particularly in the construction sector.
- Shifting capital away from housing to more productive investments.
- Thinking more boldly in addressing the infrastructure shortfall.
- Moving faster and more courageously to address growing social inequalities.
- Addressing climate change in the context of over-reliance on dairy.

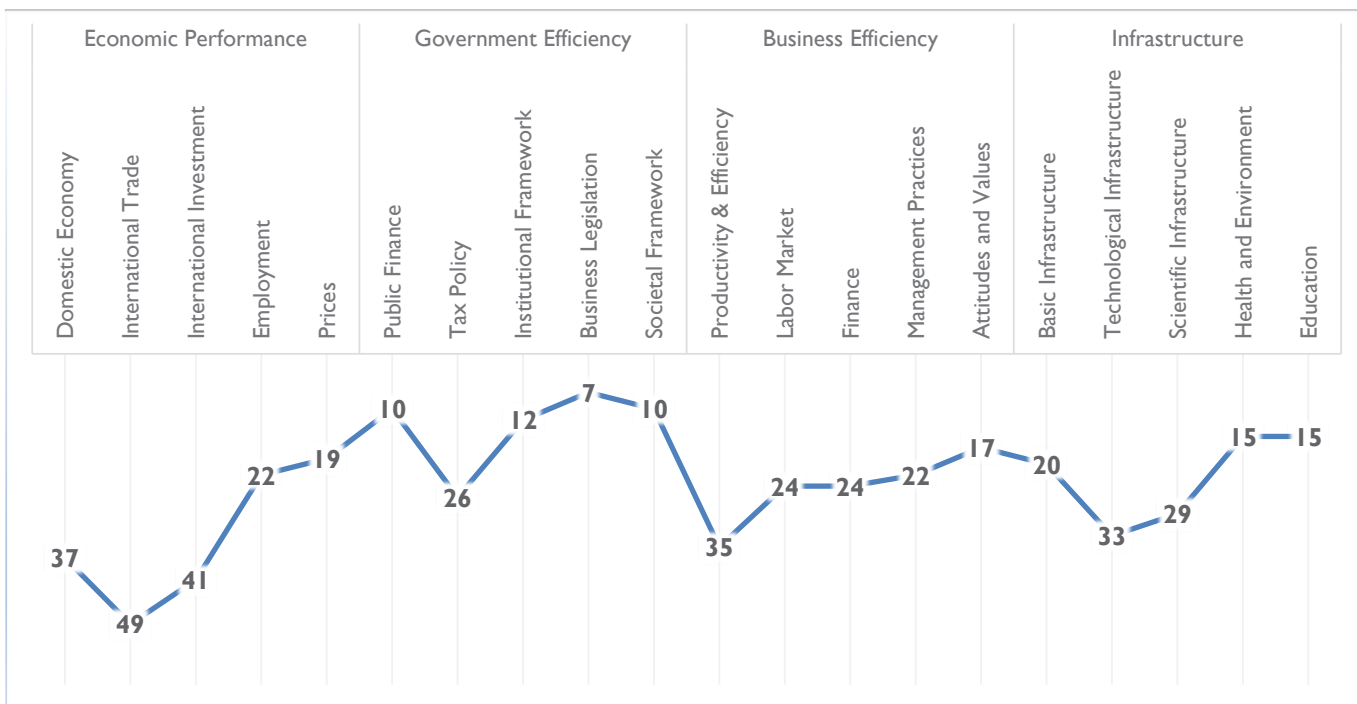
### Provided by:

Kerridge & Partners, Auckland

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Wellington	
Land area (square km '000)	268	<sup>2018</sup>
Exchange Rate (per \$)	1.445	<sup>2018</sup>
Population - market size (millions)	4.93	<sup>2018</sup> 52
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	203.1	<sup>2018</sup> 46
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	40,135	<sup>2018</sup> 26
Real GDP growth (%)	3.0	<sup>2018</sup> 28
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.65	<sup>2018</sup> 21
Unemployment rate (%)	4.30	<sup>2018</sup> 23
Labor force (millions)	2.75	<sup>2018</sup> 50
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-4.00	<sup>2018</sup> 58
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	76.4	<sup>2017</sup> 49
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	0.73	<sup>2018</sup> 50

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## NEW ZEALAND

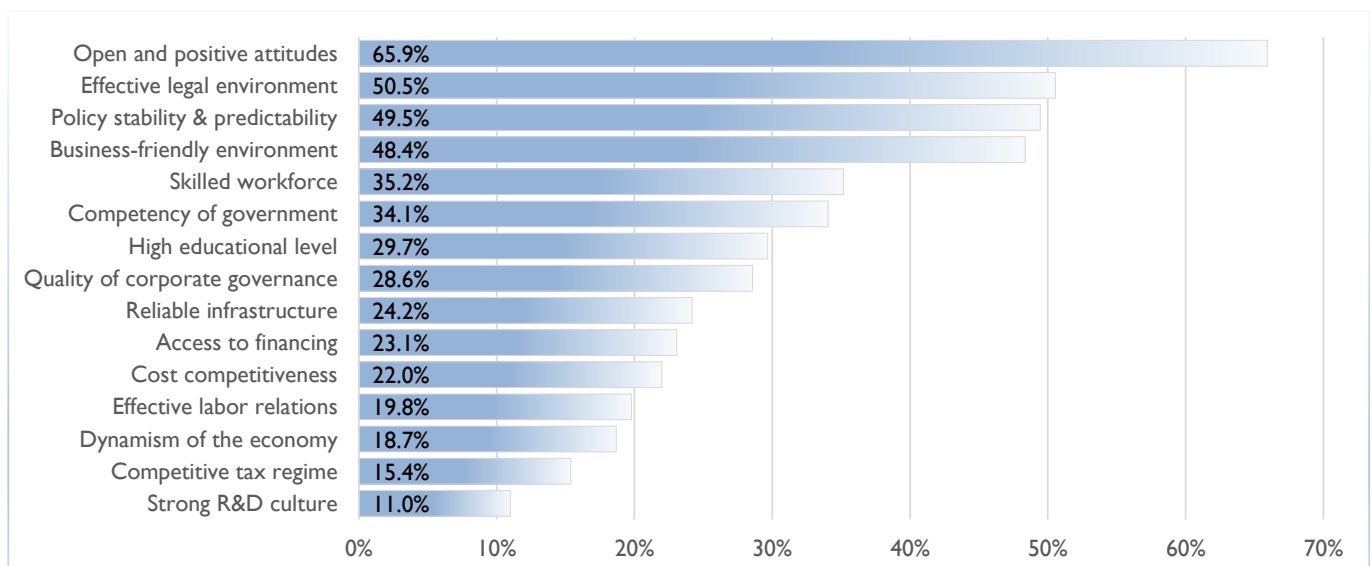
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IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.091	0.025	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	1.63	0.35
2.1.11 Pension funding	4.02	5.41	1.2.02 Current account balance	-2.73	-4.00
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	4.62	5.78	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	5.72	3.47
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	4.87	6.00	4.3.18 Number of patents in force	328.4	218.6
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	4.48	5.49	2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	4,357	3,582
4.2.18 Cyber security	5.21	6.26	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	10.19	8.58
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	5.15	6.18	4.1.07 Population - growth	2.00	1.75
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1.02	1.22	2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	8.64	7.60
4.5.19 Language skills	5.44	6.51	2.4.07 Government subsidies	0.30	0.33
4.1.05 Management of cities	5.66	6.73	2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	26.43	29.39
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	5.38	6.40	2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	20.63	22.76
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	5.15	6.09	2.5.04 Risk of political instability	8.60	7.76
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	5.47	6.42	2.5.02 Homicide	0.9	1.0
3.1.08 Large corporations	5.17	5.93	3.4.04 Credibility of managers	6.67	6.04
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	6.05	6.88	2.4.02 Protectionism	7.95	7.30

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# NEW ZEALAND

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	39	37
International Trade	48	49
International Investment	47	41
Employment	18	22
Prices	30	19

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	8	10
Tax Policy	21	26
Institutional Framework	12	12
Business Legislation	3	7
Societal Framework	12	10

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	49	35
Labor Market	26	24
Finance	23	24
Management Practices	30	22
Attitudes and Values	20	17

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	20	20
Technological Infrastructure	38	33
Scientific Infrastructure	27	29
Health and Environment	15	15
Education	15	15

## NEW ZEALAND

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	5
I.4.02 Employment (%)	10
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	11
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	17
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	21
I.5.04 Office rent	22
I.5.05 Food costs	22
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	22
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	22
I.1.20 GDP per capita	23

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.14 Start-up days	1
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	1
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	3
2.4.07 Government subsidies	5
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	7
2.3.14 Rule of law	7
2.4.08 Subsidies	7
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	8
2.1.10 Tax evasion	9

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	9
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	12
3.5.03 National culture	12
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	13
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	13
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	15
3.3.16 Credit	15
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	15
3.2.16 Female labor force	16
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	18

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	2
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	2
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	4
4.1.07 Population - growth	10
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	12
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	12
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	14
4.2.06 Computers per capita	15
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	15
4.4.11 Human development index	16

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.02 Current account balance	58
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	51
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	51
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	50
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	50
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	50
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	50
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	49
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	49
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	48

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.04 Foreign investors	50
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	47
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	46
2.4.06 Investment incentives	44
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	39

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.08 Large corporations	52
3.2.18 Skilled labor	47
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	45
3.2.01 Compensation levels	43
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	42
3.2.06 Working hours	38
3.2.10 Employee training	36
3.3.17 Venture capital	35
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	33
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	32

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	57
4.2.17 ICT service exports	51
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	48
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	48
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	42
4.3.11 Science degrees	41
4.1.04 Access to water	40
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	38
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	37
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	35

# NORWAY

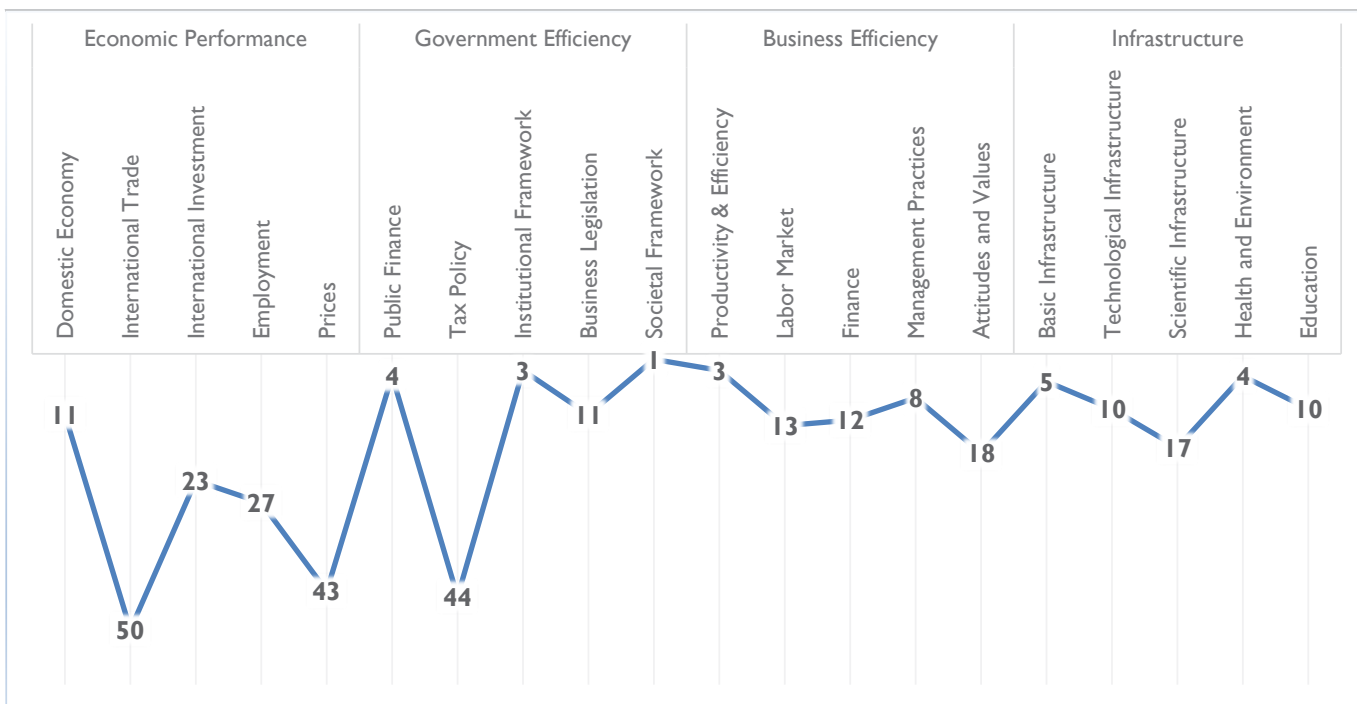
## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Oslo	
Land area (square km '000)	625 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	8.133 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	5.32 <sup>2018</sup>	51
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	434.9 <sup>2018</sup>	28
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	74,355 <sup>2018</sup>	6
Real GDP growth (%)	1.4 <sup>2018</sup>	56
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.77 <sup>2018</sup>	44
Unemployment rate (%)	3.80 <sup>2018</sup>	14
Labor force (millions)	2.79 <sup>2018</sup>	48
Current account balance (% of GDP)	8.06 <sup>2018</sup>	9
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	149.3 <sup>2017</sup>	35
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	-4.58 <sup>2018</sup>	59

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## NORWAY

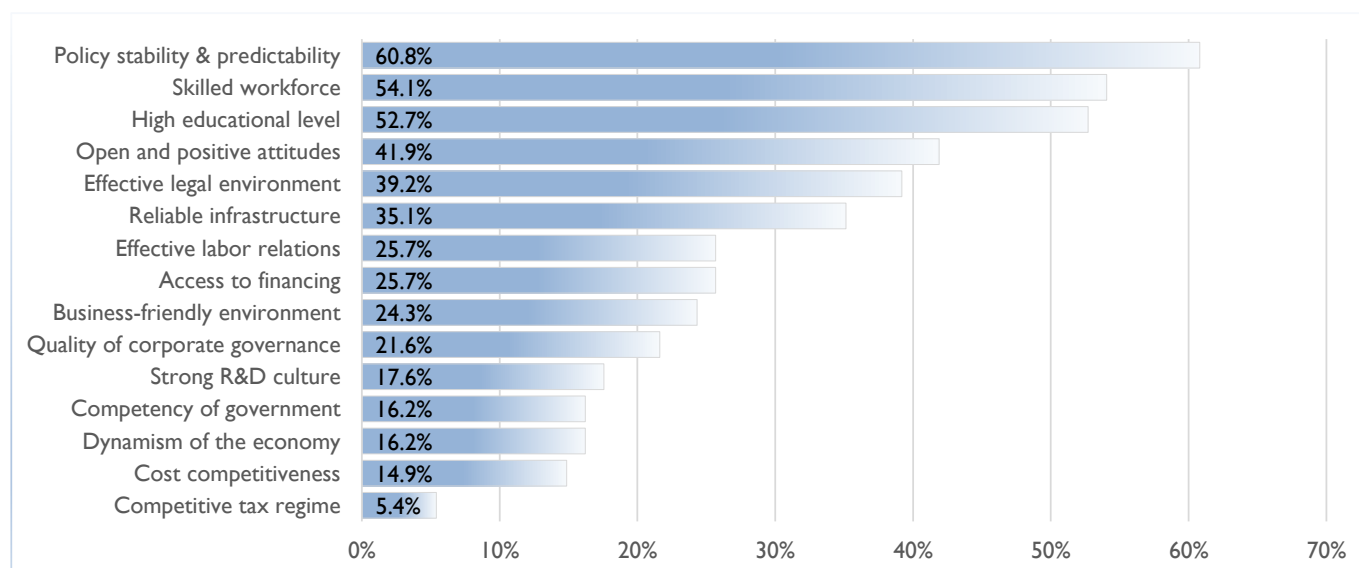
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	0.45	0.91	4.1.07 Population - growth	1.39	0.64
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	0.42	0.75	4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.046	0.068
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	4.45	7.21	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.88	2.77
1.2.02 Current account balance	5.13	8.06	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	1.8	1.4
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	101.98	122.97	4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	2.07	1.69
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	6.08	7.16	4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	8.67	7.56
3.2.23 International experience	5.31	6.14	4.4.26 Pollution problems	8.62	7.54
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.016	0.014	4.4.28 Quality of life	9.70	8.49
2.5.02 Homicide	0.6	0.5	4.2.11 Qualified engineers	8.52	7.51
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	6.16	6.97	4.4.27 Environmental laws	8.27	7.35
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	45.3	51.2	3.2.19 Finance skills	8.35	7.43
4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	5.8	6.5	2.5.04 Risk of political instability	9.30	8.30
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	5.17	5.70	3.3.19 Corporate debt	7.81	6.97
1.1.20 GDP per capita	74,299	81,694	4.4.04 Health infrastructure	8.79	7.86
1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	25.72	28.27	4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	9.01	8.08

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# NORWAY

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	21	11
International Trade	57	50
International Investment	29	23
Employment	33	27
Prices	44	43

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	5	4
Tax Policy	43	44
Institutional Framework	2	3
Business Legislation	6	11
Societal Framework	1	1

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	1	3
Labor Market	18	13
Finance	10	12
Management Practices	8	8
Attitudes and Values	10	18

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	2	5
Technological Infrastructure	6	10
Scientific Infrastructure	19	17
Health and Environment	1	4
Education	6	10



## NORWAY

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.20 GDP per capita	3
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	3
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	6
I.2.02 Current account balance	9
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	9
I.5.05 Food costs	10
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	14
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	16
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	18
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	18

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	1
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.3.04 Country credit rating	1
2.3.14 Rule of law	2
2.1.11 Pension funding	2
2.3.11 Transparency	3
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	4
2.4.10 Competition legislation	4
2.5.14 Disposable Income	5
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	6

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	1
3.2.21 Brain drain	2
3.2.18 Skilled labor	2
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	5
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	5
3.2.10 Employee training	6
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	6
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	6
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	7
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	7

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.11 Human development index	1
4.4.09 Medical assistance	1
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	2
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	2
4.2.06 Computers per capita	2
4.2.07 Internet users	2
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	4
4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	7
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	7
4.4.12 Energy intensity	7

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	62
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	59
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	59
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	57
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	57
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	57
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	56
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	53
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	50
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	48

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	58
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	53
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	53
2.4.07 Government subsidies	52
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	46

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.06 Working hours	60
3.2.01 Compensation levels	59
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	54
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	37

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	59
4.3.11 Science degrees	55
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	40
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	37
4.1.07 Population - growth	33
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	31
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	25

# PERU

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

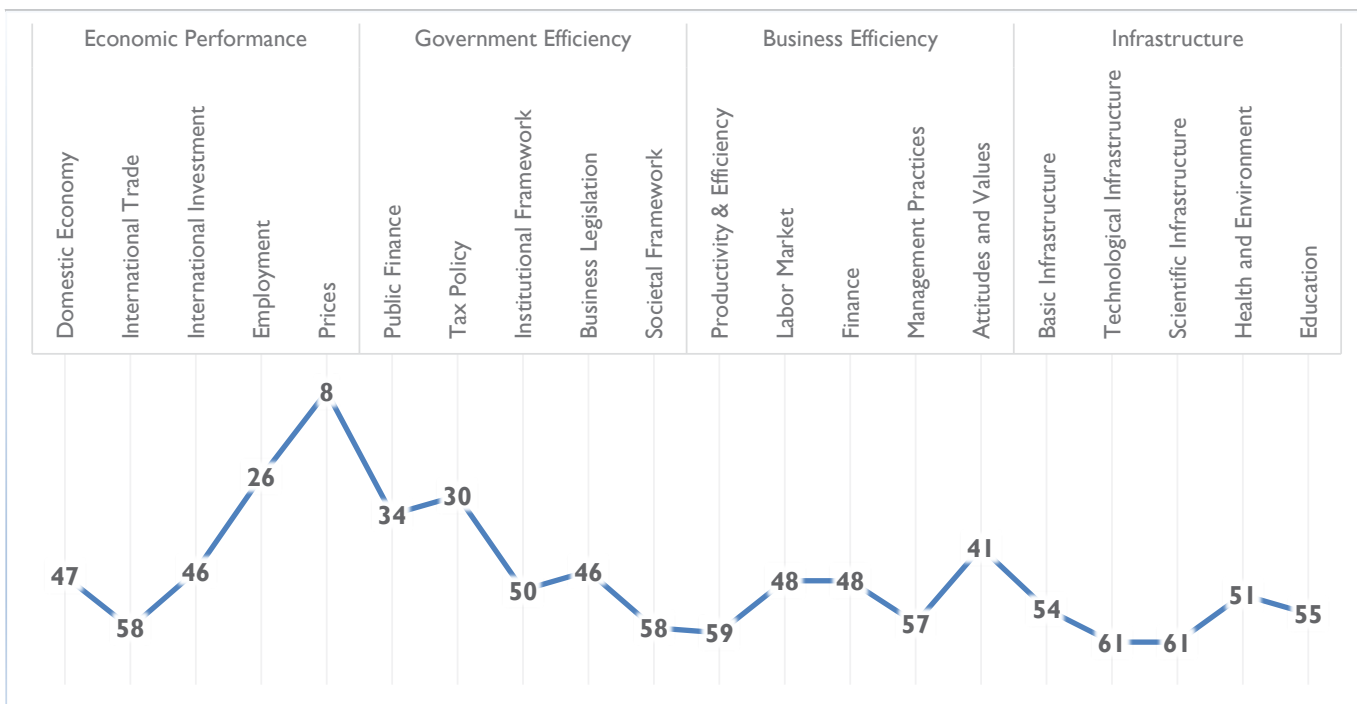
- Boost economic development and social progress at regional level.
- Eradicate corruption at all levels and promote the efficiency and transparency of government and public institutions.
- Encourage greater investment in infrastructure with greater efficiency in public spending.
- Promote Science, Technology, and Innovation in the educational system to improve the quality of the workforce.
- Decrease indicators of extreme poverty, economic inequality, gender gaps, and promote the inclusion and dignity of people.

Provided by:  
CENTRUM PUCP

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Lima	
Land area (square km '000)	1,285 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	3.287 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	32.16 <sup>2018</sup>	26
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	225.2 <sup>2018</sup>	44
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	14,224 <sup>2018</sup>	55
Real GDP growth (%)	4.0 <sup>2018</sup>	18
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.32 <sup>2018</sup>	15
Unemployment rate (%)	6.70 <sup>2018</sup>	44
Labor force (millions)	17.22 <sup>2017</sup>	23
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-1.49 <sup>2018</sup>	45
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	98.2 <sup>2017</sup>	42
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.74 <sup>2018</sup>	24

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### THE AMERICAS (9 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



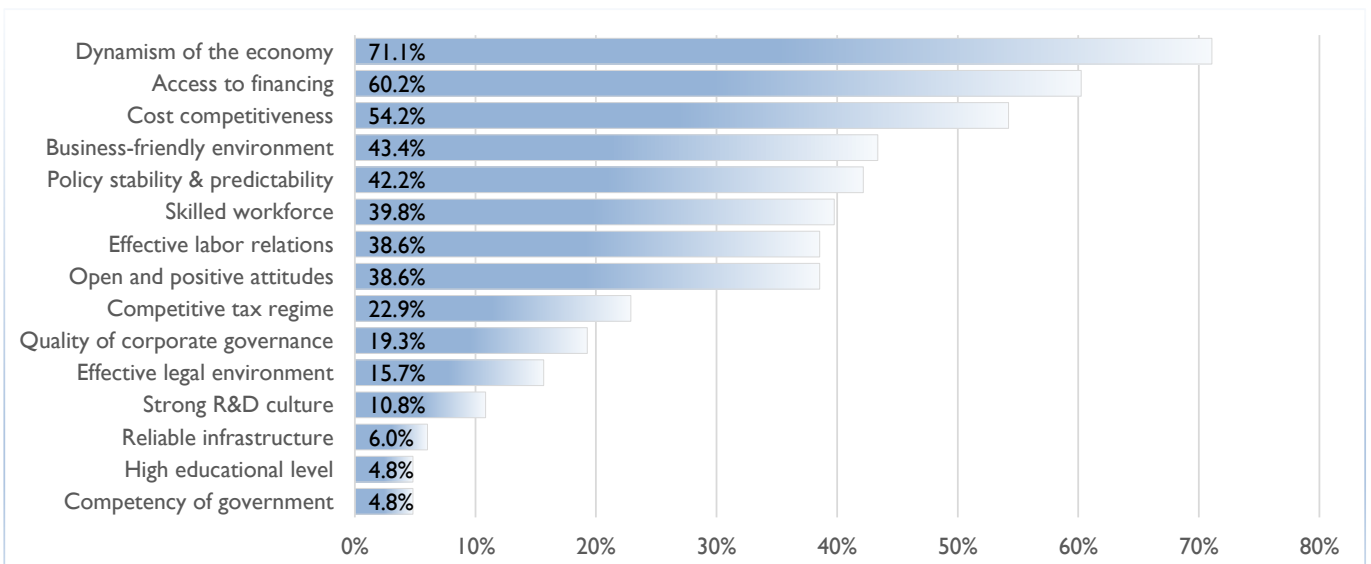
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IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	0.03	5.19	4.4.04 Health infrastructure	2.53	1.78
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1.46	2.91	2.4.11 Parallel economy	1.98	1.42
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	2.5	4.0	2.5.01 Justice	2.38	1.81
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.89	0.79	2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	0.82	0.65
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	2.80	1.32	2.3.12 Bureaucracy	1.84	1.49
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	2.90	3.95	I.2.02 Current account balance	-1.26	-1.49
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-2.91	-2.13	2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	3.74	3.08
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	2.88	3.59	4.4.26 Pollution problems	3.48	2.92
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.078	0.064	2.4.15 Start-up procedures	7.0	8.0
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	6.15	7.21	3.2.24 Competent senior managers	5.20	4.55
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	15.69	12.99	3.3.17 Venture capital	5.04	4.43
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	0.6	0.6	3.5.03 National culture	7.62	6.75
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	4.47	5.09	2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	4.67	4.14
4.4.27 Environmental laws	4.57	5.16	2.1.11 Pension funding	4.21	3.73
2.3.11 Transparency	2.85	3.16	3.2.23 International experience	5.72	5.08

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# PERU

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	54	47
International Trade	54	58
International Investment	46	46
Employment	24	26
Prices	47	8

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	27	34
Tax Policy	28	30
Institutional Framework	49	50
Business Legislation	44	46
Societal Framework	60	58

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	60	59
Labor Market	44	48
Finance	45	48
Management Practices	54	57
Attitudes and Values	43	41

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	58	54
Technological Infrastructure	61	61
Scientific Infrastructure	61	61
Health and Environment	48	51
Education	54	55

## PERU

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	10
I.4.02 Employment (%)	12
I.5.04 Office rent	14
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	14
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	14
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	15
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	17
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	18
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	18
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	21

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.05 Central bank policy	3
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	4
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	6
2.4.18 Immigration laws	6
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	10
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	10
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	11
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	14
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	20
2.4.04 Foreign investors	21

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.01 Compensation levels	8
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	10
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	18
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	20
3.2.06 Working hours	23
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	26
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	31
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	32
3.5.03 National culture	33
3.3.19 Corporate debt	35

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	7
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	8
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	15
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	18
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	20
4.1.07 Population - growth	22
4.3.11 Science degrees	23
4.4.12 Energy intensity	25

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	61
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	56
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	56
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	56
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	55
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	55
I.1.20 GDP per capita	54
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	52
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	49
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	49

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	62
2.4.11 Parallel economy	62
2.5.01 Justice	62
2.5.05 Social cohesion	62
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	62
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	61
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	57
2.5.02 Homicide	56
2.4.14 Start-up days	56
2.4.16 Labor regulations	56

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	62
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	62
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	61
3.2.10 Employee training	61
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	59
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	59
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	58
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	57
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	57
3.5.07 Value system	57

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	62
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	62
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	61
4.1.04 Access to water	61
4.1.05 Management of cities	61
4.5.14 Primary and secondary education	61
4.4.26 Pollution problems	61
4.2.18 Cyber security	61
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	60
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	60

# PHILIPPINES

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



### CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Need to speed up and sustain investments in physical infrastructure.
- Inadequate investment in human capital.
- Poor digital competitiveness and future-readiness.
- Need to sustain investor and consumer confidence.
- Persistent political risks.

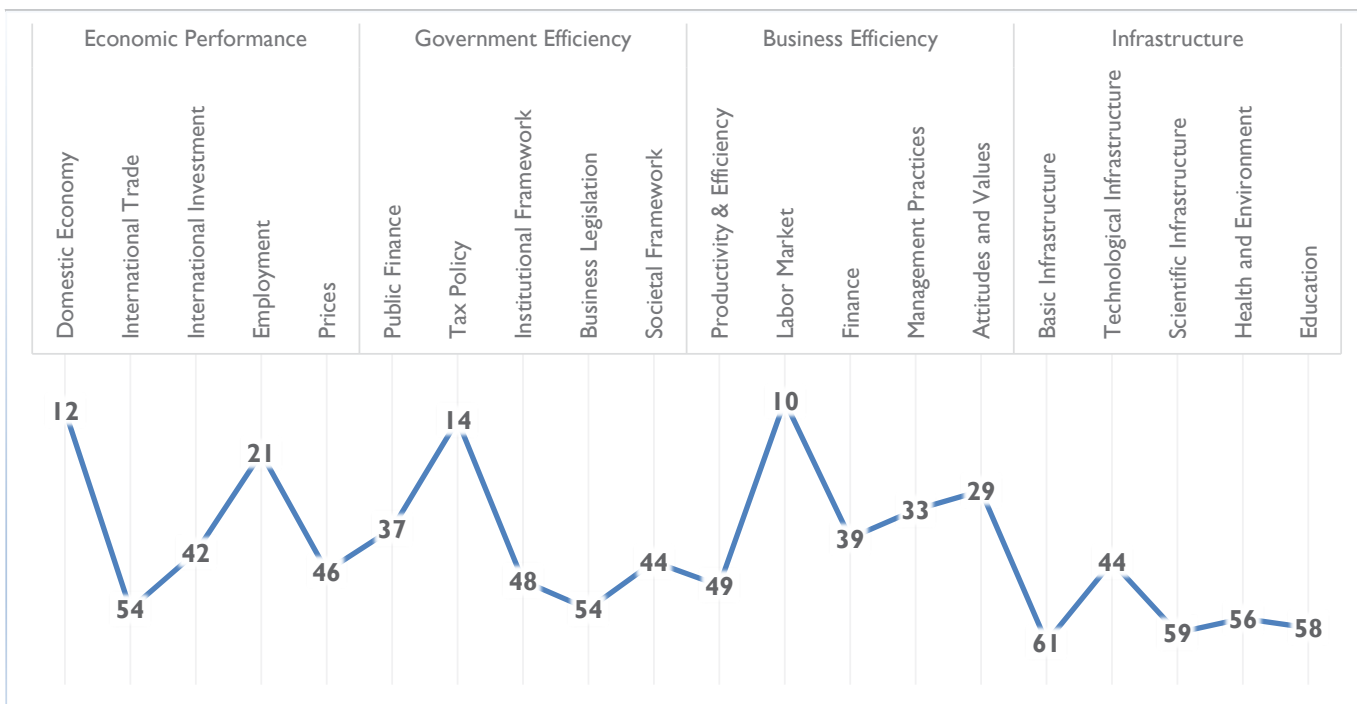
### Provided by:

Asian Institute of Management, Rizalino S. Navarro Policy Center for Competitiveness

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Manila	
Land area (square km '000)	300 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	52.661 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	106.60 <sup>2018</sup>	9
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	330.8 <sup>2018</sup>	37
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	8,936 <sup>2018</sup>	62
Real GDP growth (%)	6.2 <sup>2018</sup>	5
Consumer price inflation (%)	5.21 <sup>2018</sup>	57
Unemployment rate (%)	5.30 <sup>2018</sup>	32
Labor force (millions)	43.46 <sup>2018</sup>	9
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-2.38 <sup>2018</sup>	48
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	78.8 <sup>2017</sup>	47
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.96 <sup>2018</sup>	20

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## PHILIPPINES

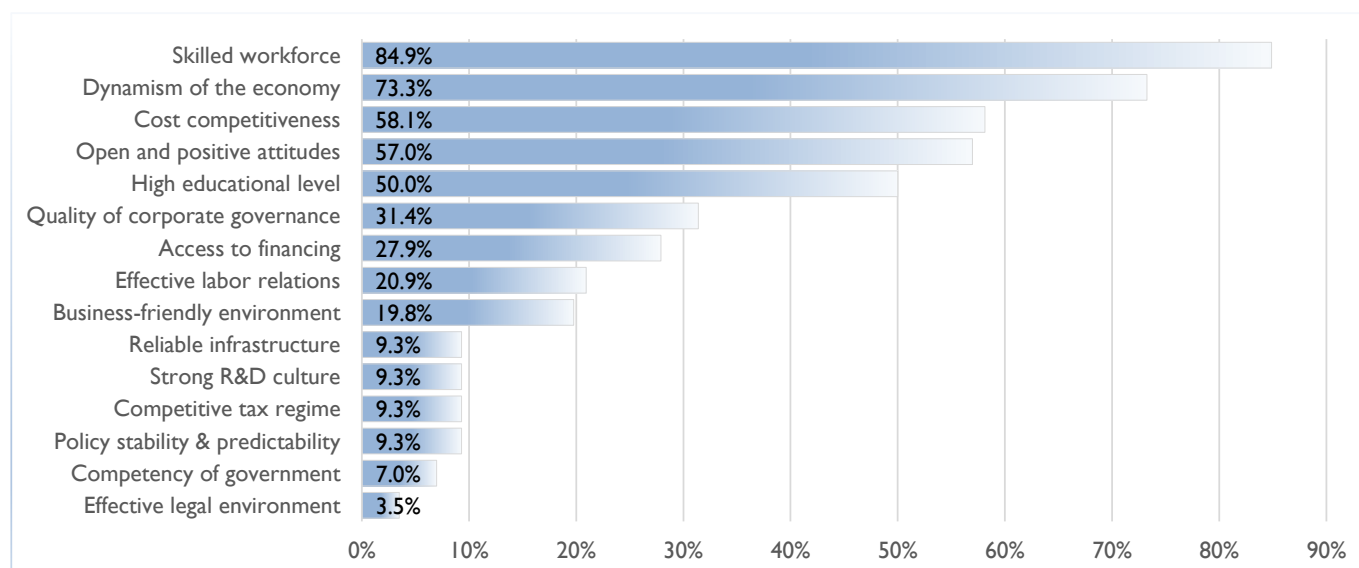
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-2.22	-0.99	1.2.02 Current account balance	-0.80	-2.38
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	9.68	5.35	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	3.18	5.21
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	10.30	14.03	2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	10.88	15.87
1.2.25 Tourism receipts	1.69	2.23	3.2.01 Compensation levels	0.90	1.23
2.4.02 Protectionism	3.87	5.04	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.098	0.129
2.4.13 Creation of firms	4.60	5.79	4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	0.3	0.2
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	3.94	4.82	4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	0.37	0.26
4.2.04 Communications technology	3.89	4.67	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	10,815	12,791
2.4.04 Foreign investors	3.18	3.81	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	91.73	75.48
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	0.14	0.16	2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	1.54	1.29
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	16.0	13.0	4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.127	0.144
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	4.55	5.36	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	0.92	1.03
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	4.00	4.65	2.5.02 Homicide	9.9	11.0
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	3.1	3.5	2.4.14 Start-up days	28.0	31.0
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	5.13	5.91	4.1.04 Access to water	5.89	5.28

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# PHILIPPINES

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	24	12
International Trade	52	54
International Investment	48	42
Employment	32	21
Prices	45	46

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	34	37
Tax Policy	15	14
Institutional Framework	46	48
Business Legislation	60	54
Societal Framework	54	44

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	46	49
Labor Market	19	10
Finance	39	39
Management Practices	33	33
Attitudes and Values	34	29

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	61	61
Technological Infrastructure	46	44
Scientific Infrastructure	60	59
Health and Environment	55	56
Education	61	58



## PHILIPPINES

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	4
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	5
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	6
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	8
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	8
I.5.04 Office rent	10
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	14
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	15
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	19
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	20

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.05 Central bank policy	6
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	8
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	14
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	16
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	17
2.4.07 Government subsidies	18
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	20
2.4.18 Immigration laws	20
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	21
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	24

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.01 Compensation levels	2
3.2.18 Skilled labor	3
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	6
3.2.06 Working hours	9
3.5.03 National culture	14
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	17
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	20
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	21
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	23
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	23

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	1
4.2.17 ICT service exports	3
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	4
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	7
4.1.07 Population - growth	12
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	15
4.5.19 Language skills	16
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	20
4.4.12 Energy intensity	26
4.5.16 Management education	29

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	62
I.1.20 GDP per capita	61
I.5.05 Food costs	58
I.4.02 Employment (%)	57
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	57
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	51
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	51
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	48
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	48
I.2.02 Current account balance	48

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	62
2.4.04 Foreign investors	62
2.4.14 Start-up days	59
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	59
2.5.02 Homicide	58
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	55
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	55
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	54
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	51
2.1.10 Tax evasion	51

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	61
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	60
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	60
3.2.16 Female labor force	55
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	51
3.2.21 Brain drain	47
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	46
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	45
3.3.17 Venture capital	43
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	41

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.04 Communications technology	62
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	62
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	61
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	61
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	61
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	60
4.4.11 Human development index	60
4.1.04 Access to water	60
4.4.26 Pollution problems	60
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	59

# POLAND

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



### CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Adjusting 2019/2020 Poland's budget and public-sector deficit to Maastricht Treaty recommendations.
- Bridging the salary disparity gap between the public sector and other sectors of the national economy.
- Restore private investors propensity to invest in Poland.
- The national health security and education sectors, amongst others, are urgently required to remodel their organizational schemes and financing in 2019/2020 fiscal year.
- Encourage educated young Poles to stop seeking employment abroad and start to develop their careers at home.

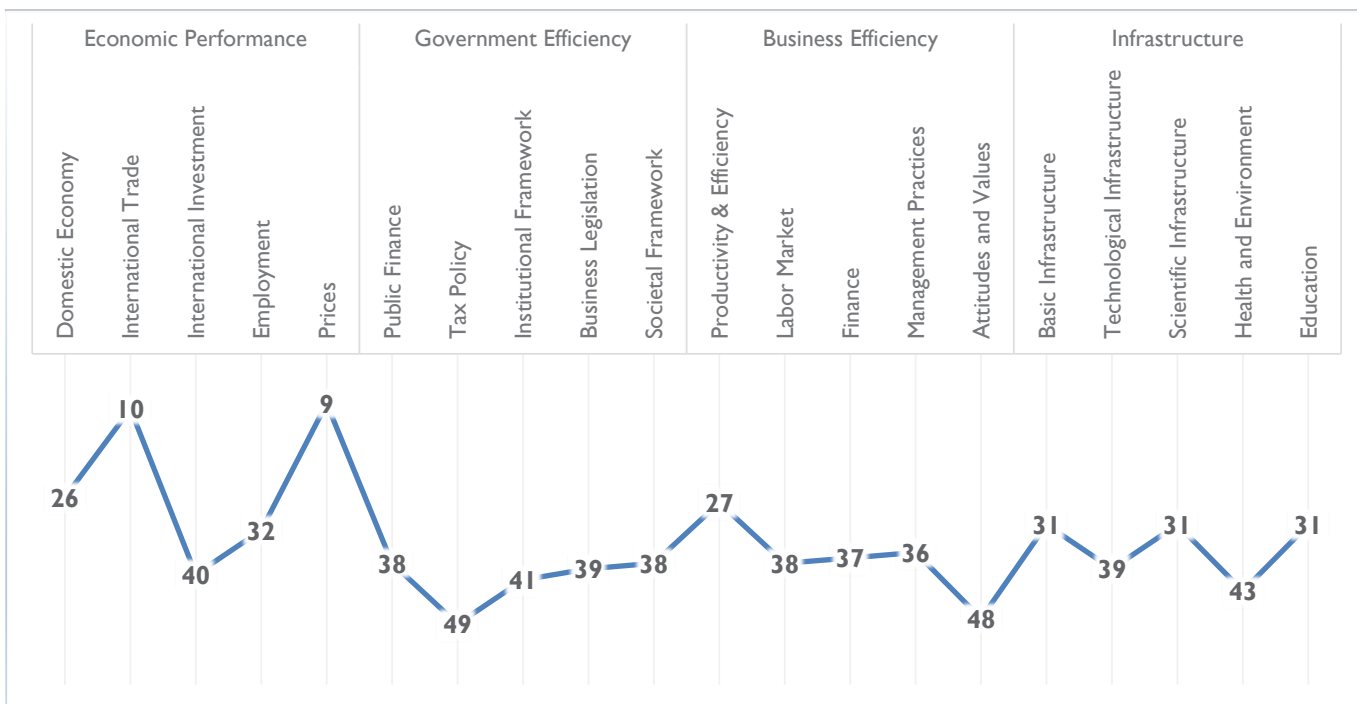
### Provided by:

Warsaw School of Economics, Warsaw

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Warsaw	
Land area (square km '000)	313 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	3.612 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	38.41 <sup>2018</sup>	22
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	586.0 <sup>2018</sup>	22
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	31,578 <sup>2018</sup>	38
Real GDP growth (%)	5.1 <sup>2018</sup>	7
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.60 <sup>2018</sup>	19
Unemployment rate (%)	3.85 <sup>2018</sup>	17
Labor force (millions)	17.14 <sup>2018</sup>	24
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-0.74 <sup>2018</sup>	38
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	234.4 <sup>2017</sup>	23
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.93 <sup>2018</sup>	38

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



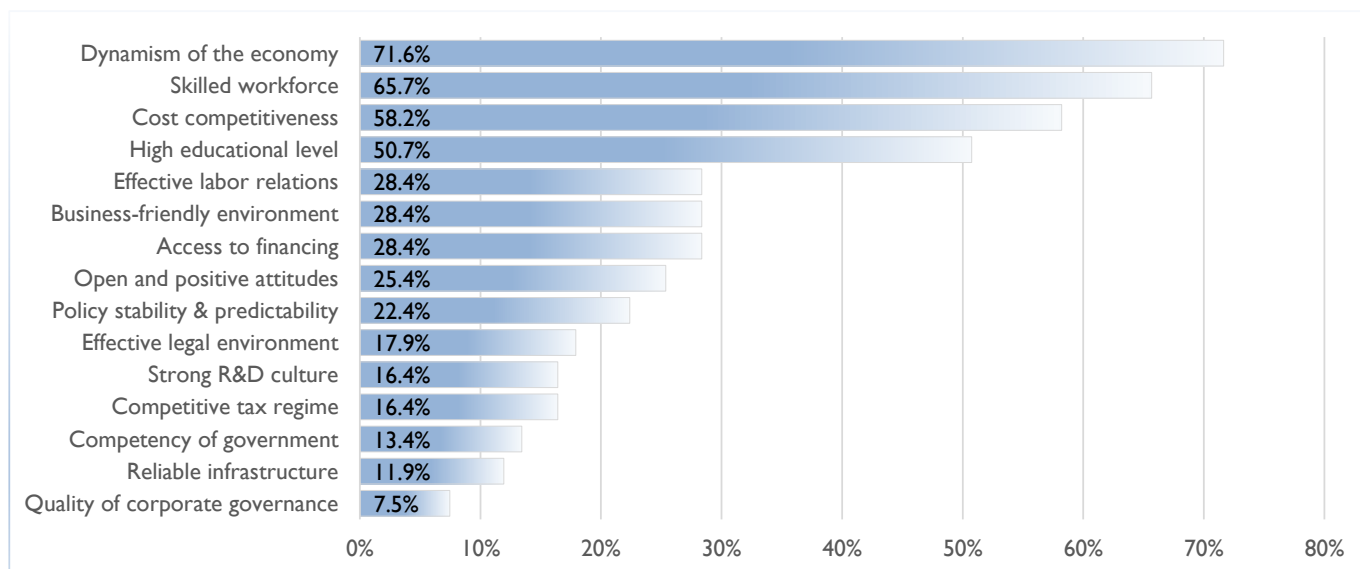
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-1.66	-0.38	4.1.07 Population - growth	0.00	-0.06
2.1.11 Pension funding	1.47	2.39	1.2.02 Current account balance	0.05	-0.74
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	2.29	3.52	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.007	0.067
2.5.01 Justice	2.78	4.12	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	14,303	18,898
2.3.11 Transparency	2.04	2.93	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	35.40	27.72
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	0.47	0.67	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	56.80	66.30
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	5.20	7.26	3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	6.94	5.85
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	3.18	4.33	4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.083	0.096
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	1.50	1.00	3.3.19 Corporate debt	6.73	5.76
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	9.2	12.2	2.4.02 Protectionism	5.63	4.87
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	3.96	5.13	3.2.01 Compensation levels	6.48	7.31
4.4.25 Sustainable development	4.61	5.79	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.22	1.37
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	4.20	5.16	3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	7.13	6.27
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	4.37	5.34	3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	7.31	6.55
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	4.90	3.85	2.3.05 Central bank policy	6.65	5.97

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# POLAND

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	29	26
International Trade	11	10
International Investment	34	40
Employment	37	32
Prices	8	9

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Public Finance	38	38
Tax Policy	48	49
Institutional Framework	38	41
Business Legislation	38	39
Societal Framework	36	38

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	21	27
Labor Market	42	38
Finance	27	37
Management Practices	34	36
Attitudes and Values	52	48

## INFRASTRUCTURE



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	29	31
Technological Infrastructure	35	39
Scientific Infrastructure	33	31
Health and Environment	41	43
Education	31	31

## POLAND

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	5
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	7
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	8
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	9
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	13
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	16
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	17
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	19
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	19
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	20

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.07 Government subsidies	11
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	12
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.5.02 Homicide	16
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	21
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	23
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	23
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	24
2.3.14 Rule of law	25
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	27

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.06 Working hours	12
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	16
3.4.01 Agility of companies	17
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	18
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	22
3.2.10 Employee training	23
3.3.17 Venture capital	23
3.2.23 International experience	25
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	25
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	26

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	8
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	14
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	18
4.2.17 ICT service exports	19
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	19
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	24
4.1.05 Management of cities	25
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	25
4.3.11 Science degrees	26
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	27

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	55
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	53
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	50
I.4.02 Employment (%)	47
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	44
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	44
I.1.20 GDP per capita	41
I.2.02 Current account balance	38
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	38
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	32

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.14 Start-up days	61
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	60
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	54
2.1.11 Pension funding	54
2.3.11 Transparency	50
2.4.18 Immigration laws	50
2.5.14 Disposable Income	50
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	48
2.4.13 Creation of firms	48
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	47

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.5.03 National culture	59
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	52
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	51
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	50
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	48
3.4.10 Social responsibility	48
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	47
3.2.19 Finance skills	46
3.2.18 Skilled labor	46
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	45

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	57
4.4.26 Pollution problems	55
4.1.07 Population - growth	53
4.4.27 Environmental laws	49
4.4.12 Energy intensity	49
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	48
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	48
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	46
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	45
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	45

# PORTUGAL

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Keep the structural reduction of public deficit to achieve a permanent surplus and reduce public debt.
- Guarantee a stable yet more significant economic growth in a context of international economic constraints.
- Reinforce a national strategy for digital transformation that becomes a cross-sectorial innovation and entrepreneurship reference to the overall Portuguese economy.
- Agreement of major political parties on an education policy emphasising STEM; developing well-educated, responsible citizens able to embrace continuous emerging new technologies.
- Reduce bureaucracy and improve efficiency of judicial system.

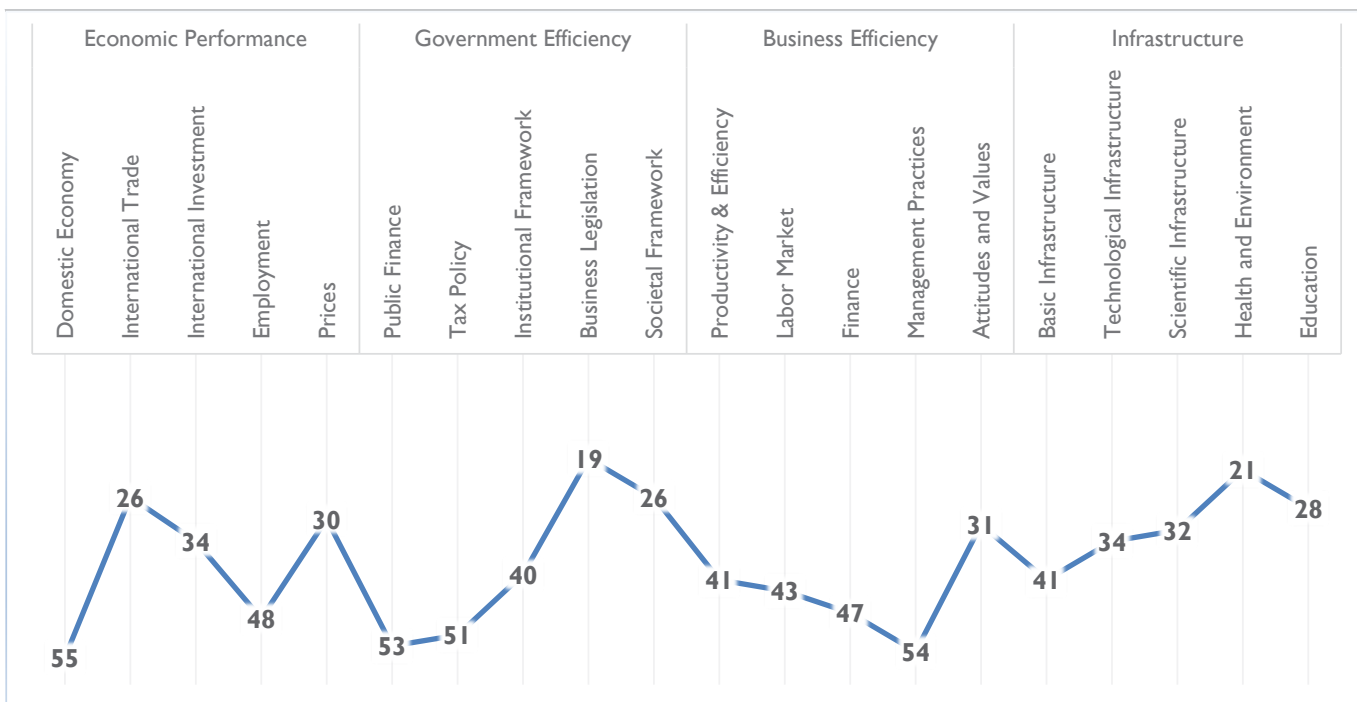
## Provided by:

Porto Business School, University of Porto, Porto

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Lisbon	
Land area (square km '000)	92 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	10.26 <sup>2018</sup>	38
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	237.9 <sup>2018</sup>	43
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	32,077 <sup>2018</sup>	36
Real GDP growth (%)	2.1 <sup>2018</sup>	45
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.17 <sup>2018</sup>	12
Unemployment rate (%)	7.00 <sup>2018</sup>	46
Labor force (millions)	5.23 <sup>2018</sup>	37
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-0.61 <sup>2018</sup>	37
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	143.6 <sup>2017</sup>	37
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.04 <sup>2018</sup>	34

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## PORTUGAL

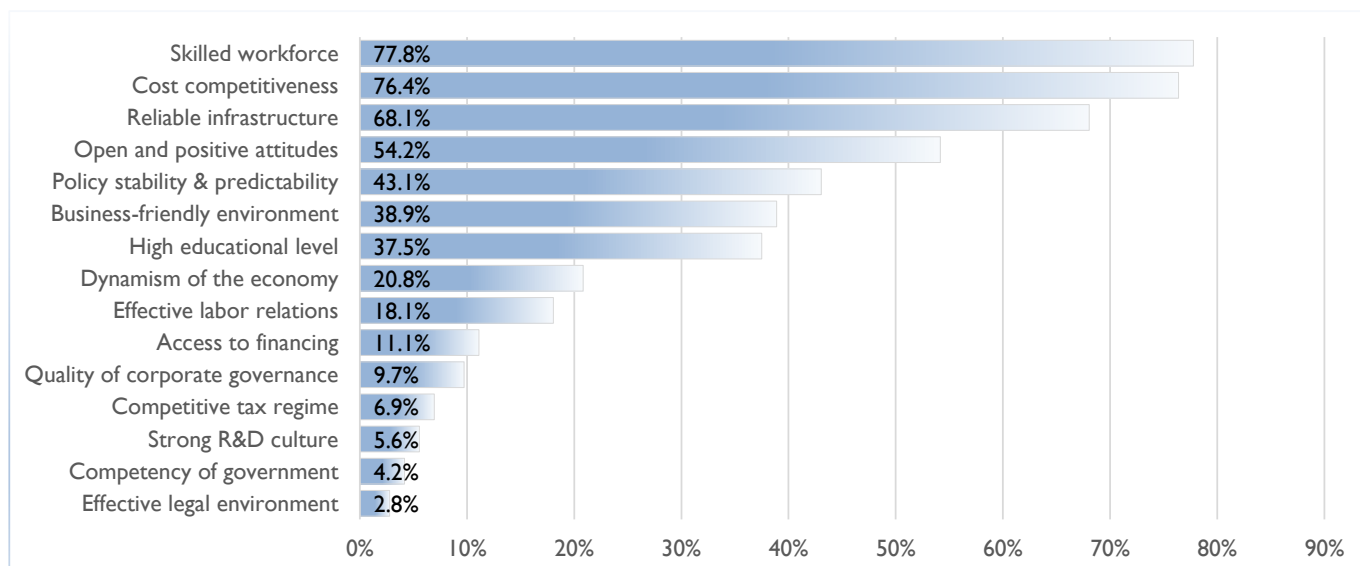
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-2.96	-0.45	1.2.02 Current account balance	0.54	-0.61
2.5.02 Homicide	1.0	0.6	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	5.10	3.60	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	9.00	4.37
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.56	1.17	2.4.14 Start-up days	5.0	6.5
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	8.90	7.00	2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	5.00	3.78
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	29.15	34.14	2.4.10 Competition legislation	5.84	4.53
1.4.09 Youth unemployment	23.90	20.30	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	2.7	2.1
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	26.4	30.3	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	2.89	2.33
1.2.25 Tourism receipts	6.84	7.81	2.4.11 Parallel economy	6.20	5.03
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	22.6	25.4	2.1.10 Tax evasion	5.10	4.17
2.4.07 Government subsidies	0.45	0.40	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	32.69	26.87
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	62.21	68.45	3.4.04 Credibility of managers	6.00	4.94
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	0.61	0.67	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	6.36	5.25
1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	14.21	15.57	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	6.0	5.0
1.1.20 GDP per capita	21,159	23,176	2.2.12 Real personal taxes	3.31	2.76

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# PORTUGAL

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	49	55
International Trade	26	26
International Investment	26	34
Employment	51	48
Prices	24	30

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	54	53
Tax Policy	47	51
Institutional Framework	31	40
Business Legislation	16	19
Societal Framework	21	26

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	38	41
Labor Market	25	43
Finance	43	47
Management Practices	41	54
Attitudes and Values	18	31

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	38	41
Technological Infrastructure	31	34
Scientific Infrastructure	32	32
Health and Environment	18	21
Education	22	28



## PORTUGAL

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	4
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	8
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	12
I.5.04 Office rent	17
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	18
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	22
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	22
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	25
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	27
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	30

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.18 Immigration laws	5
2.4.07 Government subsidies	8
2.4.04 Foreign investors	9
2.4.06 Investment incentives	11
2.5.02 Homicide	14
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.4.13 Creation of firms	15
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	19
2.3.14 Rule of law	20
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	22

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.16 Female labor force	4
3.5.03 National culture	5
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	10
3.2.18 Skilled labor	13
3.2.01 Compensation levels	20
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	24
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	25
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	25
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	25
3.2.06 Working hours	27

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	4
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	4
4.5.19 Language skills	7
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	9
4.4.09 Medical assistance	9
4.3.11 Science degrees	10
4.2.04 Communications technology	11
4.2.07 Internet users	12
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	12
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	13

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	58
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	58
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	56
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	53
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	52
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	52
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	50
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	49
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	46
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	45

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	59
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	58
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	54
2.4.10 Competition legislation	54
2.5.01 Justice	50
2.3.04 Country credit rating	49
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	49
2.1.11 Pension funding	49
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	46
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	46

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.10 Employee training	58
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	56
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	55
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	54
3.3.08 Stock markets	54
3.4.01 Agility of companies	54
3.2.23 International experience	54
3.3.19 Corporate debt	52
3.4.10 Social responsibility	52
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	52

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	59
4.1.07 Population - growth	57
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	56
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	49
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	48
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	47
4.2.18 Cyber security	43
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	42
4.2.17 ICT service exports	41
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	39

# QATAR

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



### CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Invest in education, capabilities and skills to allow more productive Qatari participation in the labor force.
- Improve the business and investment climate and attract and retain top international talent in Qatar.
- Create greater role for the private sector.
- Maintain economic diversification process.
- Manage fiscal resources' sustainability and ensure greater efficiency and value for money in public spending.

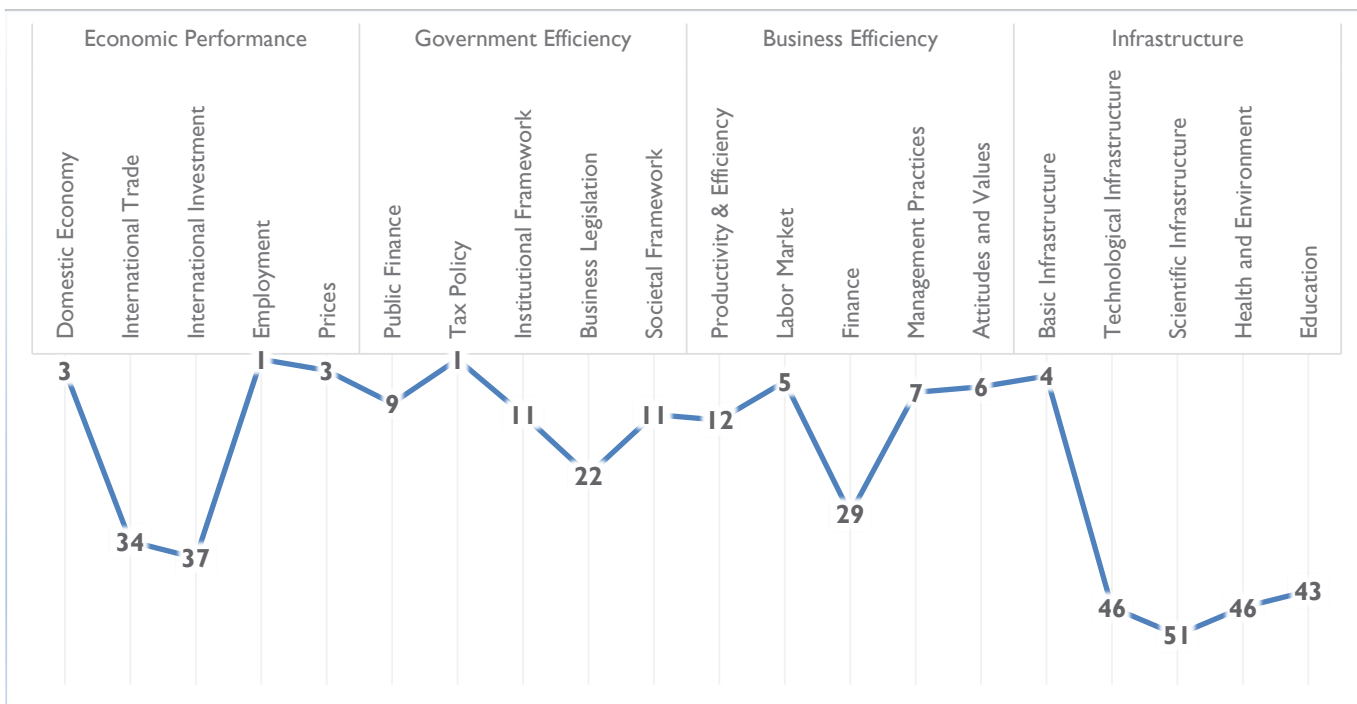
### Provided by:

Planning and Statistics Authority, Department of Strategic Planning

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Doha	
Land area (square km '000)	12 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	3.640 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	2.76 <sup>2018</sup>	57
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	192.0 <sup>2018</sup>	47
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	128,537 <sup>2018</sup>	1
Real GDP growth (%)	1.4 <sup>2018</sup>	53
Consumer price inflation (%)	0.22 <sup>2018</sup>	1
Unemployment rate (%)	0.10 <sup>2018</sup>	1
Labor force (millions)	2.10 <sup>2018</sup>	53
Current account balance (% of GDP)	8.67 <sup>2018</sup>	8
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	34.9 <sup>2017</sup>	53
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	-1.14 <sup>2018</sup>	56

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



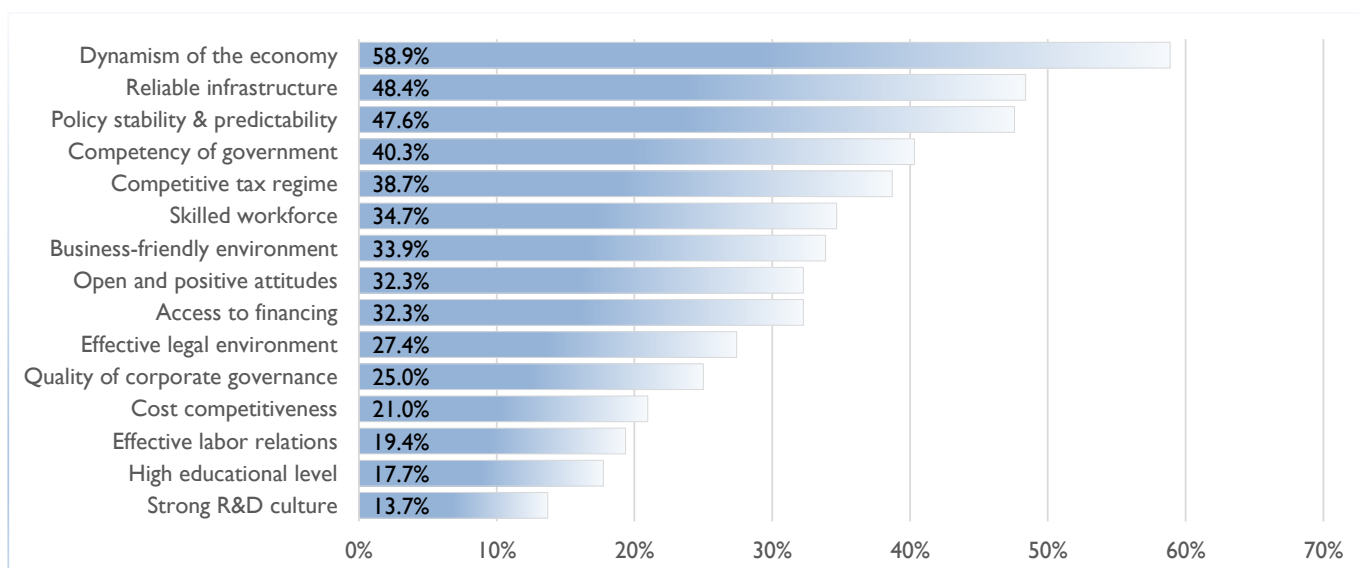
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	-5.00	12.17	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.009	0.019
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-5.80	2.16	4.1.07 Population - growth	4.09	1.28
1.2.02 Current account balance	3.82	8.67	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	3.41	2.20
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	-2.39	0.15	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	4.0	2.9
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	5,510	10,998	4.2.17 ICT service exports	4.2	3.6
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	5.43	2.30	3.3.01 Banking sector assets	134.84	119.78
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	0.02	0.01	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	1.6	1.4
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	0.39	0.22	4.3.18 Number of patents in force	5.4	4.8
1.4.09 Youth unemployment	0.51	0.31	4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	5.42	4.88
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	67.28	86.47	2.4.11 Parallel economy	5.71	5.15
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	31,462	22,573	2.1.11 Pension funding	6.63	5.98
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	0.13	0.10	3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	79.45	73.51
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	14.55	17.53	2.2.12 Real personal taxes	6.83	6.32
1.1.20 GDP per capita	61,507	69,568	4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	0.7	0.6
1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	40.14	45.03	2.4.10 Competition legislation	6.99	6.65

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# QATAR

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	4	3
International Trade	44	34
International Investment	40	37
Employment	2	1
Prices	7	3

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	36	9
Tax Policy	1	1
Institutional Framework	6	11
Business Legislation	19	22
Societal Framework	55	11

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	9	12
Labor Market	11	5
Finance	32	29
Management Practices	5	7
Attitudes and Values	12	6

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	3	4
Technological Infrastructure	44	46
Scientific Infrastructure	53	51
Health and Environment	49	46
Education	35	43

## QATAR

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	1
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	1
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	1
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	1
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	1
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1
I.4.02 Employment (%)	2
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	2
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	4
I.1.20 GDP per capita	6

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	1
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	1
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	1
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	1
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	1
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	2
2.1.09 Public finances	4
2.5.02 Homicide	4
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	5
2.3.05 Central bank policy	5

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.05 Corporate boards	1
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	2
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	2
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	3
3.2.06 Working hours	3
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	3
3.2.23 International experience	4
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	5
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	5
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	6

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	2
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	2
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	3
4.2.18 Cyber security	3
4.4.27 Environmental laws	6
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	6
4.5.14 Primary and secondary education	6
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	7
4.5.16 Management education	7
4.4.25 Sustainable development	8

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	62
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	58
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	58
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	57
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	56
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	55
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	53
I.5.04 Office rent	53
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	53
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	42

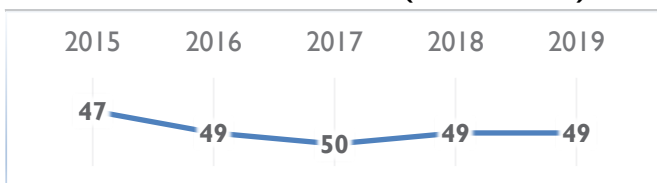
Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.04 Foreign investors	58
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	50
2.3.04 Country credit rating	48
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	44

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.16 Female labor force	62
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	29

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	63
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	63
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	61
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	60
4.2.17 ICT service exports	59
4.3.11 Science degrees	59
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	58
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	58
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	57
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	56

# ROMANIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Increase the rate of EU funds absorption.
- Achieve sustainable economic growth.
- Increase foreign direct investment – stimulating job creation.
- Increase the innovative potential of enterprises, particularly SMEs, through technology transfer and business support infrastructure.
- Review of the education system.

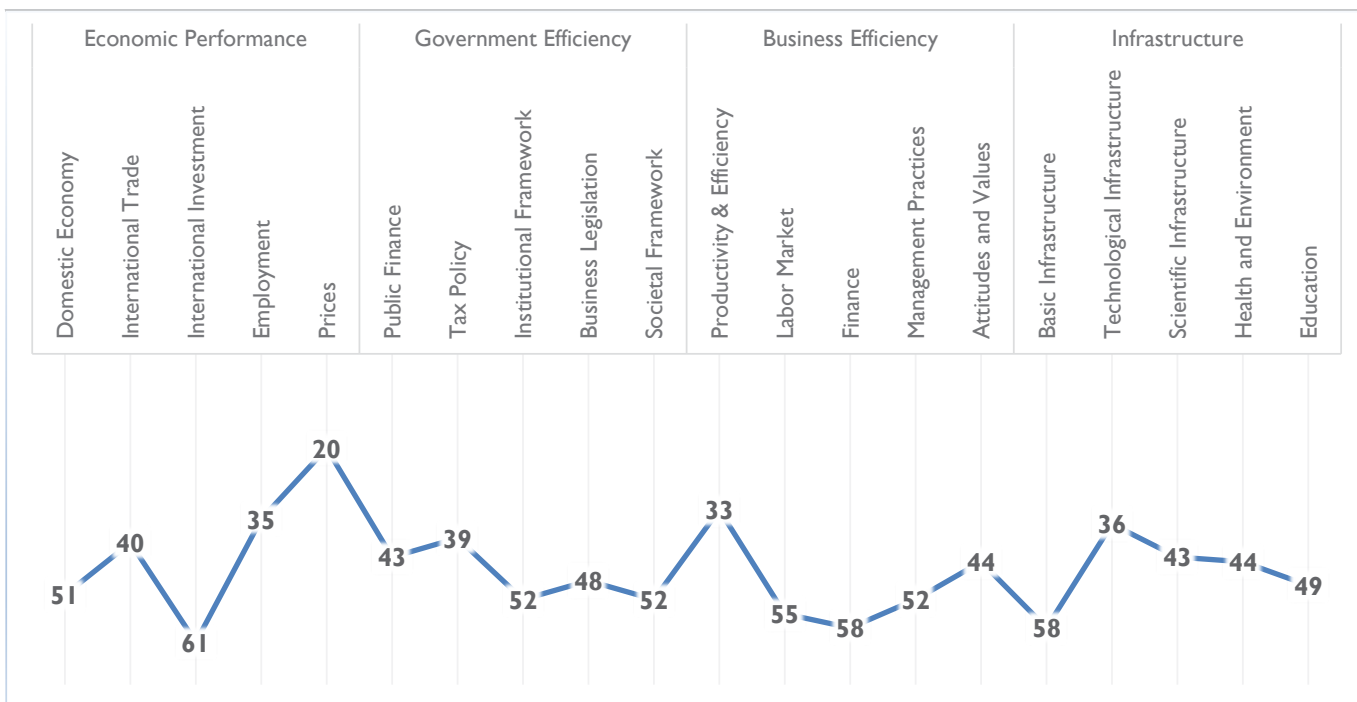
## Provided by:

CIT-IRECSON Center of Technological Information, Bucharest

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Bucharest	
Land area (square km '000)	238 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	3.942 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	19.53 <sup>2018</sup>	30
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	238.6 <sup>2018</sup>	42
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	26,437 <sup>2018</sup>	45
Real GDP growth (%)	4.1 <sup>2018</sup>	15
Consumer price inflation (%)	4.63 <sup>2018</sup>	55
Unemployment rate (%)	3.90 <sup>2018</sup>	18
Labor force (millions)	9.21 <sup>2018</sup>	30
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-4.66 <sup>2018</sup>	59
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	88.2 <sup>2017</sup>	44
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.88 <sup>2018</sup>	21

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## ROMANIA

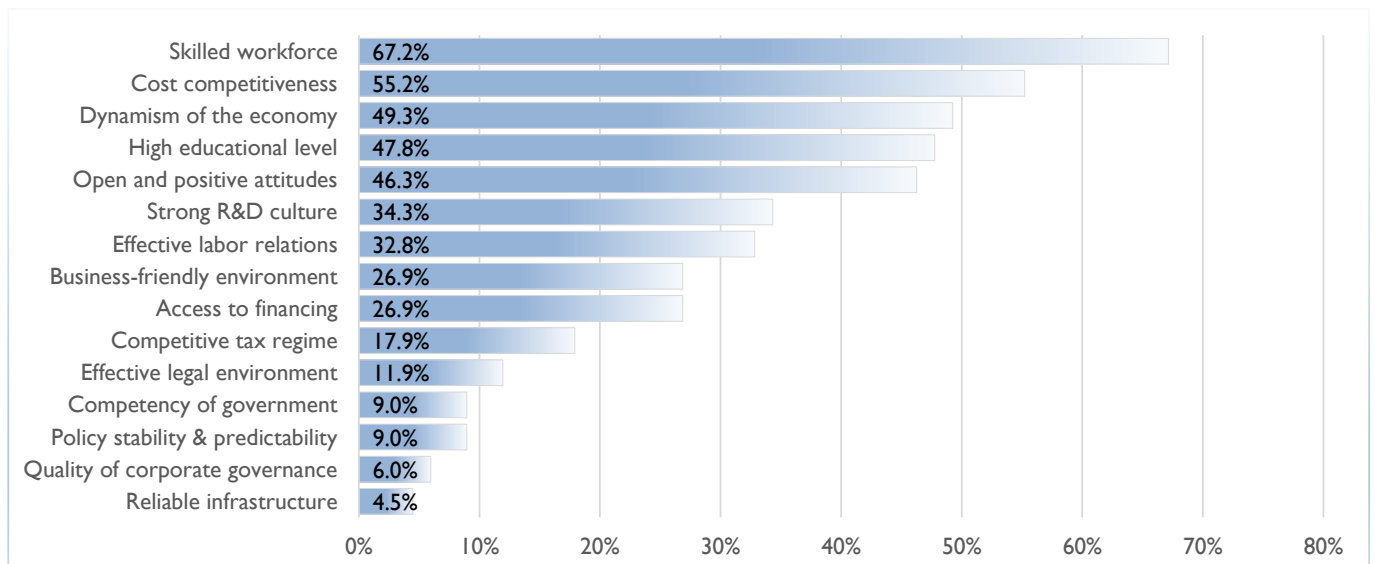
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.1.09 Public finances	1.50	2.75	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.002	0.011
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	1.13	1.91	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.34	4.63
2.1.11 Pension funding	1.67	2.79	2.4.14 Start-up days	12.0	35.0
2.3.11 Transparency	1.57	2.38	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	5.38	-3.23
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	2.07	3.10	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	7.0	4.1
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	1.53	2.23	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	7.34	4.43
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	1.63	2.29	3.2.01 Compensation levels	4.27	5.84
2.1.10 Tax evasion	2.33	3.25	1.2.02 Current account balance	-3.45	-4.66
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	2.97	4.06	2.4.02 Protectionism	5.30	3.77
4.2.14 Funding for technological development	3.86	5.28	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	9,424	11,654
4.5.15 University education	3.43	4.56	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	3.7	2.8
1.2.25 Tourism receipts	0.92	1.20	3.5.03 National culture	7.08	5.68
3.3.08 Stock markets	3.22	4.17	2.4.04 Foreign investors	7.12	5.82
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	3.37	4.35	2.4.06 Investment incentives	5.10	4.21
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	3.72	4.75	2.4.08 Subsidies	5.40	4.64

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# ROMANIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	33	51
International Trade	43	40
International Investment	56	61
Employment	31	35
Prices	22	20

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	45	43
Tax Policy	38	39
Institutional Framework	51	52
Business Legislation	43	48
Societal Framework	47	52

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	35	33
Labor Market	52	55
Finance	58	58
Management Practices	57	52
Attitudes and Values	44	44

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	56	58
Technological Infrastructure	39	36
Scientific Infrastructure	45	43
Health and Environment	43	44
Education	50	49



## ROMANIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	3
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	10
I.5.04 Office rent	15
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	15
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	18
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	21
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	24
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	26
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	27
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	33

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	5
2.4.07 Government subsidies	6
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	7
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	12
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	16
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	21
2.4.16 Labor regulations	31
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	32

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	10
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	14
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	21
3.2.01 Compensation levels	22
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	31
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	34

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	5
4.3.11 Science degrees	7
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	11
4.2.17 ICT service exports	13
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	21
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	22
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	23
4.5.19 Language skills	28
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	28
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	30

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	63
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	61
I.2.02 Current account balance	59
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	57
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	55
I.5.05 Food costs	50
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	50
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	48
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	45
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	44

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.05 Social cohesion	61
2.4.14 Start-up days	60
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	59
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	59
2.4.02 Protectionism	57
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	57
2.4.06 Investment incentives	57
2.3.11 Transparency	57
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	56
2.4.05 Capital markets	56

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	61
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	60
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	59
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	58
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	57
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	57
3.2.19 Finance skills	56
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	55
3.4.10 Social responsibility	55
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	55

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	60
4.5.16 Management education	59
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	59
4.1.05 Management of cities	59
4.1.07 Population - growth	58
4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	58
4.4.28 Quality of life	57
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	55
4.1.04 Access to water	55
4.5.15 University education	53

# RUSSIA

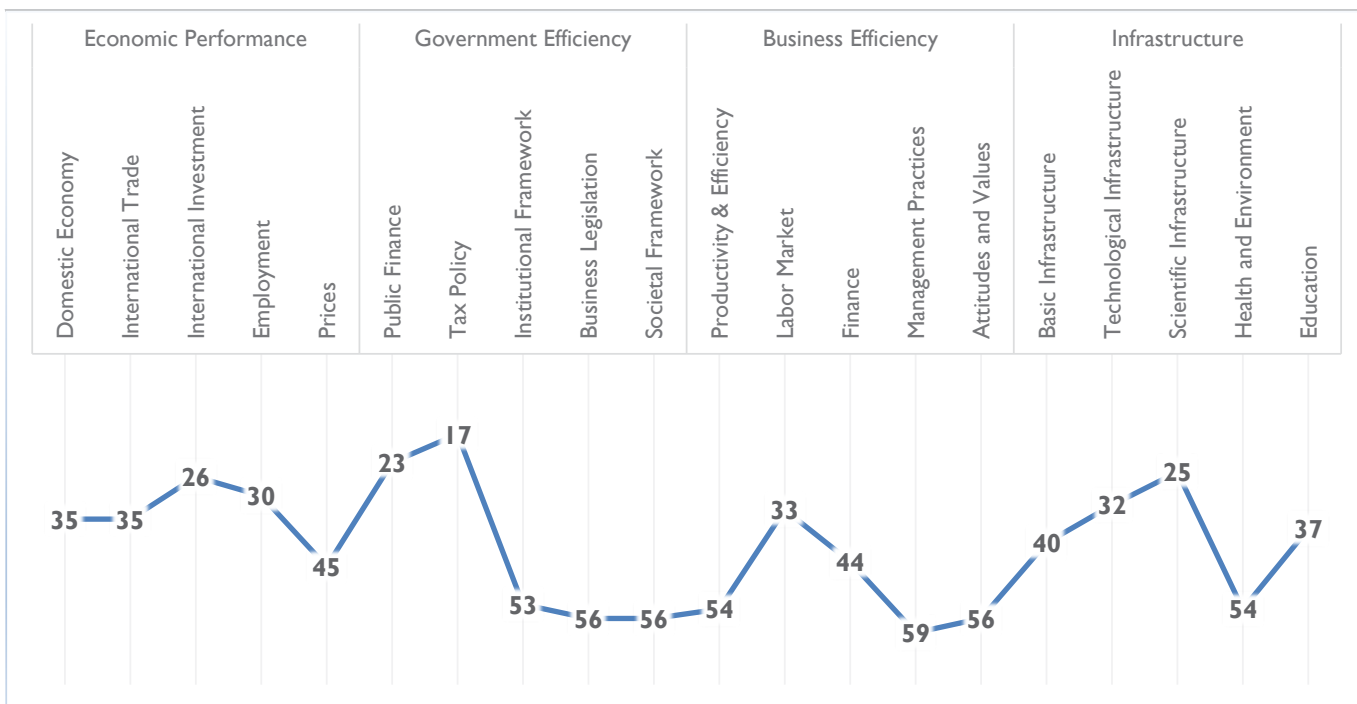
## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Moscow	
Land area (square km '000)	17,098 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	62.668 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	143.97 <sup>2018</sup>	6
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	1,630.7 <sup>2018</sup>	11
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	29,267 <sup>2018</sup>	41
Real GDP growth (%)	2.3 <sup>2018</sup>	42
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.88 <sup>2018</sup>	46
Unemployment rate (%)	4.80 <sup>2018</sup>	26
Labor force (millions)	76.19 <sup>2018</sup>	6
Current account balance (% of GDP)	7.05 <sup>2018</sup>	14
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	446.6 <sup>2017</sup>	17
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	0.54 <sup>2018</sup>	52

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## RUSSIA

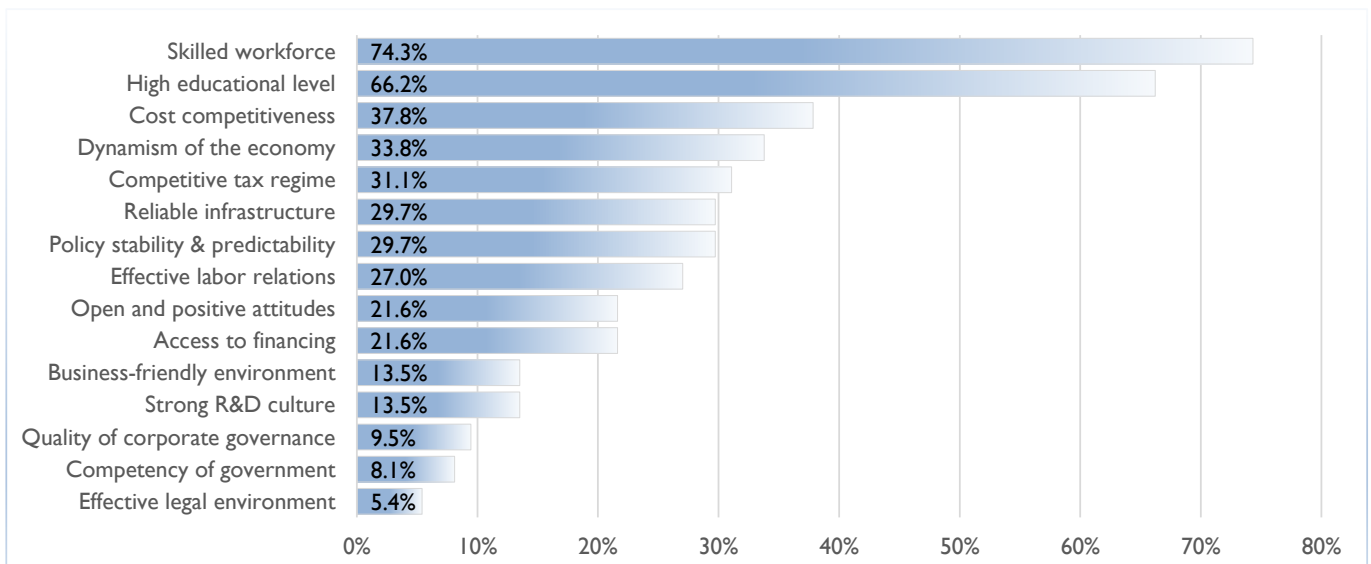
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IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-1.45	2.82	4.1.07 Population - growth	0.20	-0.02
1.2.02 Current account balance	2.55	7.05	1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	1.10	1.59
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1.34	2.35	3.2.21 Brain drain	3.64	2.65
1.1.14 Real GDP growth	1.5	2.3	4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	6.68	5.73
2.1.11 Pension funding	1.51	2.08	2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	6.21	5.45
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	3.90	5.22	2.4.16 Labor regulations	6.13	5.41
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	12,950	8,987	3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	4.10	3.62
2.4.07 Government subsidies	4.69	3.38	2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	16.86	18.83
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	2.83	3.59	4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	21.72	19.29
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	1.92	2.43	2.2.12 Real personal taxes	7.50	6.73
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	353.12	444.01	4.4.12 Energy intensity	334	366
2.1.10 Tax evasion	3.30	4.05	4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	6.10	5.51
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	2.36	2.90	3.3.17 Venture capital	3.55	3.24
1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	22.37	27.23	4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	7.12	6.51
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	3.67	2.88	3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	5.12	4.70

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# RUSSIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	42	35
International Trade	39	35
International Investment	14	26
Employment	29	30
Prices	56	45

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	39	23
Tax Policy	16	17
Institutional Framework	52	53
Business Legislation	57	56
Societal Framework	59	56

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	52	54
Labor Market	33	33
Finance	49	44
Management Practices	60	59
Attitudes and Values	58	56

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	35	40
Technological Infrastructure	29	32
Scientific Infrastructure	25	25
Health and Environment	53	54
Education	33	37

## RUSSIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	5
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	6
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	14
I.2.02 Current account balance	14
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	15
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	17
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	18
I.4.02 Employment (%)	20
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	20
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	26

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	1
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	2
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	3
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	9
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	14
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	16
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	17
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	19
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	20
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	25

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.16 Female labor force	6
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	7
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	9
3.2.01 Compensation levels	16
3.2.06 Working hours	18
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	18
3.2.18 Skilled labor	21
3.2.19 Finance skills	25
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	31

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.09 Women with degrees	3
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	7
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	9
4.4.09 Medical assistance	11
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	13
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	17
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	19
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	19
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	23
4.2.17 ICT service exports	25

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	60
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	54
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	53
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	53
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	52
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	52
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	51
I.5.05 Food costs	49
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	49
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	49

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.05 Capital markets	61
2.4.04 Foreign investors	61
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	61
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	59
2.4.10 Competition legislation	59
2.4.07 Government subsidies	58
2.5.02 Homicide	57
2.1.11 Pension funding	56
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	56
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	55

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.10 Social responsibility	63
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	62
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	62
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	60
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	60
3.4.01 Agility of companies	60
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	60
3.2.23 International experience	59
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	58
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	57

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.12 Energy intensity	62
4.4.28 Quality of life	60
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	57
4.5.16 Management education	57
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	57
4.4.25 Sustainable development	55
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	54
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	54
4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	54
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	53

# SAUDI ARABIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Continue the government's efforts in boosting non-oil sectors to diversify public revenues and increase non-oil GDP.
- Development of human capital and increasing labor participation rates for the Saudi male and female youth through implementation of the Human Capability Development Program.
- Ongoing efforts to raise the regional competitiveness within Saudi Arabia with Vision 2030 goals.
- Continue reforms to restructure and streamline procedures and fees for licensing activities by adopting international best practices to enhance the business environment.
- Continue efforts to attract foreign investors, increasing FDI.

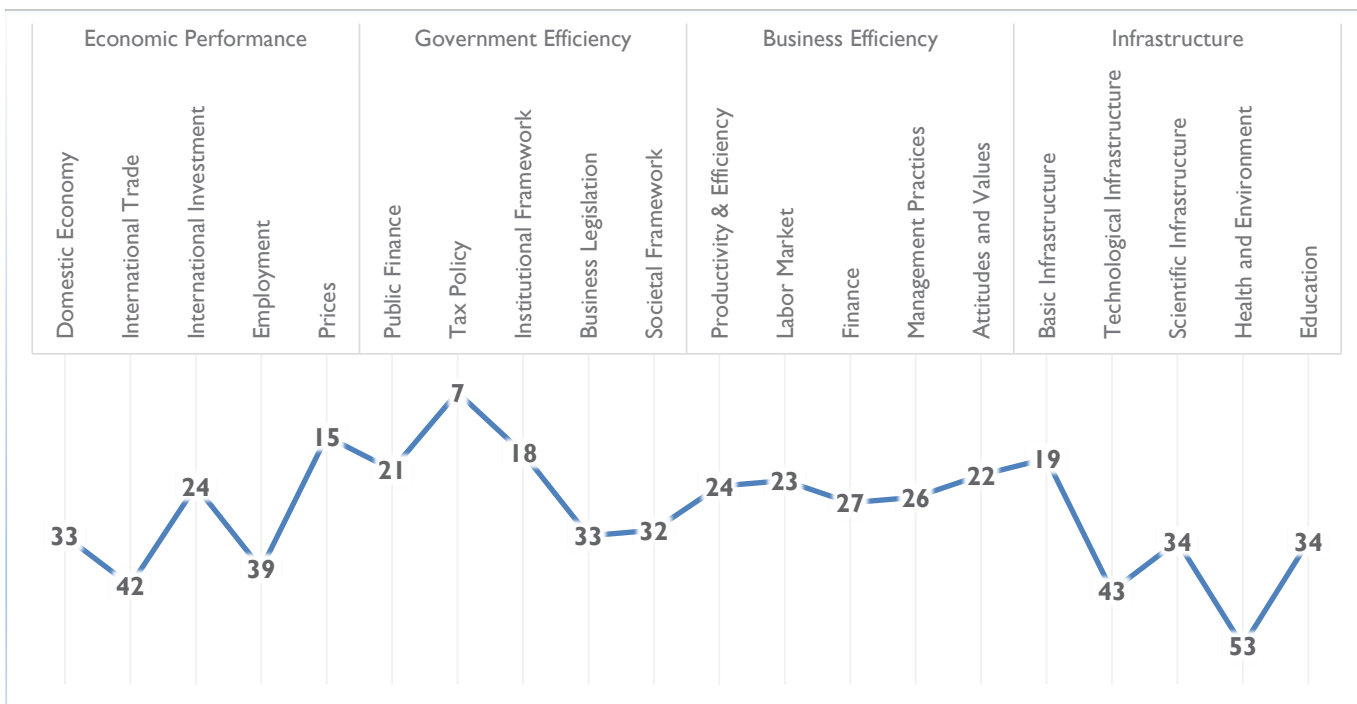
## Provided by:

NCC, National Competitiveness Center

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Riyadh	
Land area (square km '000)	2,150 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	3.750 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	33.41 <sup>2018</sup>	24
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	782.5 <sup>2018</sup>	18
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	55,591 <sup>2018</sup>	11
Real GDP growth (%)	2.2 <sup>2018</sup>	44
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.48 <sup>2018</sup>	38
Unemployment rate (%)	5.99 <sup>2018</sup>	39
Labor force (millions)	14.23 <sup>2018</sup>	26
Current account balance (% of GDP)	9.24 <sup>2018</sup>	7
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	232.2 <sup>2017</sup>	24
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	0.41 <sup>2018</sup>	54

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## SAUDI ARABIA

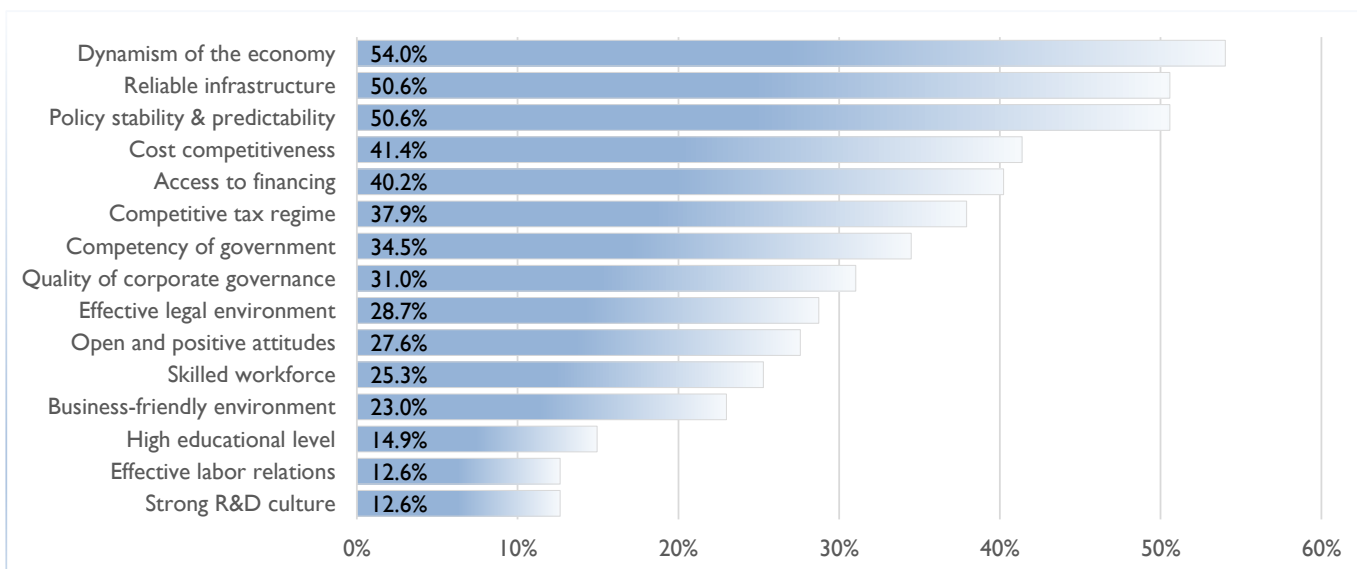
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.14 Real GDP growth	-0.7	2.2	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	-0.85	2.48
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	0.77	2.93	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	0.24	0.54
1.2.02 Current account balance	2.67	9.24	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.009	0.019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	-10.81	-0.03	2.4.01 Tariff barriers	5.12	5.85
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	-3.21	-0.24	2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	16,880	14,862
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.100	0.050	2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	17.29	19.08
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-8.97	-4.63	4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	14.93	13.51
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	18.0	26.6	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	79.90	85.90
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	218.17	299.10	4.2.17 ICT service exports	1.8	1.7
2.4.07 Government subsidies	1.72	1.09	2.4.11 Parallel economy	4.96	4.60
3.3.17 Venture capital	4.19	5.72	2.2.12 Real personal taxes	6.19	5.75
4.5.15 University education	4.77	6.09	4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	10.90	11.68
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	38,623	28,388	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	65.98	61.97
2.4.18 Immigration laws	4.43	5.59	1.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	22.7	21.4
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	4.98	6.26	1.4.02 Employment (%)	42.26	40.03

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# SAUDI ARABIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	52	33
International Trade	46	42
International Investment	22	24
Employment	14	39
Prices	2	15

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



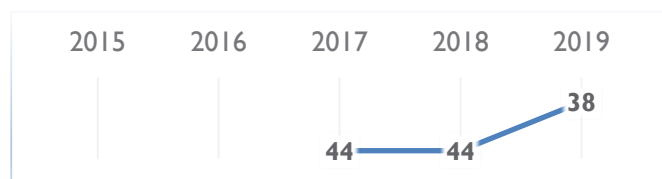
Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	57	21
Tax Policy	7	7
Institutional Framework	24	18
Business Legislation	45	33
Societal Framework	35	32

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	31	24
Labor Market	57	23
Finance	40	27
Management Practices	47	26
Attitudes and Values	40	22

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	34	19
Technological Infrastructure	50	43
Scientific Infrastructure	44	34
Health and Environment	54	53
Education	43	34



## SAUDI ARABIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	6
I.2.02 Current account balance	7
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	7
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	11
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	17
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	17
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	21
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	24
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	24
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	35

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	2
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	3
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	4
2.5.05 Social cohesion	5
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	6
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	8
2.1.09 Public finances	9
2.1.11 Pension funding	10
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	10
2.4.08 Subsidies	10

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	6
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	6
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	9
3.2.23 International experience	11
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	14
3.2.06 Working hours	15
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	18
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	20
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	20
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	20

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	1
4.1.07 Population - growth	4
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	4
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	5
4.2.18 Cyber security	7
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	10
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	14
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	14
4.4.27 Environmental laws	16
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	18

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	60
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	58
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	57
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	57
I.4.02 Employment (%)	54
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	54
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	52
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	46
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	46
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	45

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.14 Disposable Income	62
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	60
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	57
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	55
2.4.04 Foreign investors	52
2.4.14 Start-up days	50
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	47
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	43
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	43
2.4.16 Labor regulations	38

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.16 Female labor force	61
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	57
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	57
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	43
3.2.18 Skilled labor	43
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	42
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	41
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	36
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	35
3.2.19 Finance skills	35

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	62
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	62
4.2.17 ICT service exports	61
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	59
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	56
4.4.12 Energy intensity	56
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	55
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	51
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	50
4.2.07 Internet users	47

# SINGAPORE

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Deepen enterprise capabilities to enable firms to scale up, harness technology, and capture opportunities.
- Equip our workers with the skills and knowledge to thrive in a technology-intensive environment.
- Create deeper local and international partnerships to develop industry-wide capabilities, access new markets and draw greater value from trade networks.

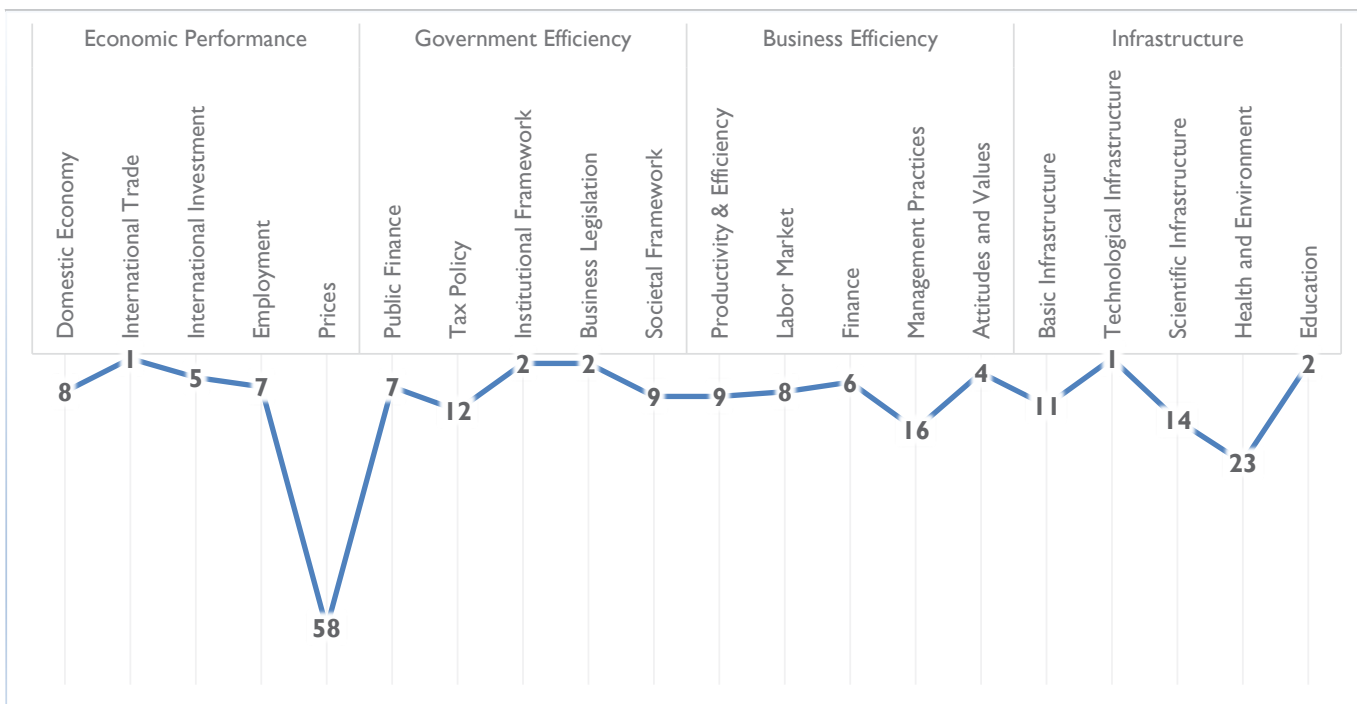
## Provided by:

Economics Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Singapore	
Land area (square km '000)	1 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	1.349 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	5.64 <sup>2018</sup>	48
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	361.1 <sup>2018</sup>	34
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	100,345 <sup>2018</sup>	3
Real GDP growth (%)	3.2 <sup>2018</sup>	24
Consumer price inflation (%)	0.44 <sup>2018</sup>	2
Unemployment rate (%)	2.10 <sup>2018</sup>	3
Labor force (millions)	3.68 <sup>2018</sup>	45
Current account balance (% of GDP)	17.69 <sup>2018</sup>	2
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	1,284.9 <sup>2017</sup>	5
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	22.72 <sup>2018</sup>	2

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## SINGAPORE

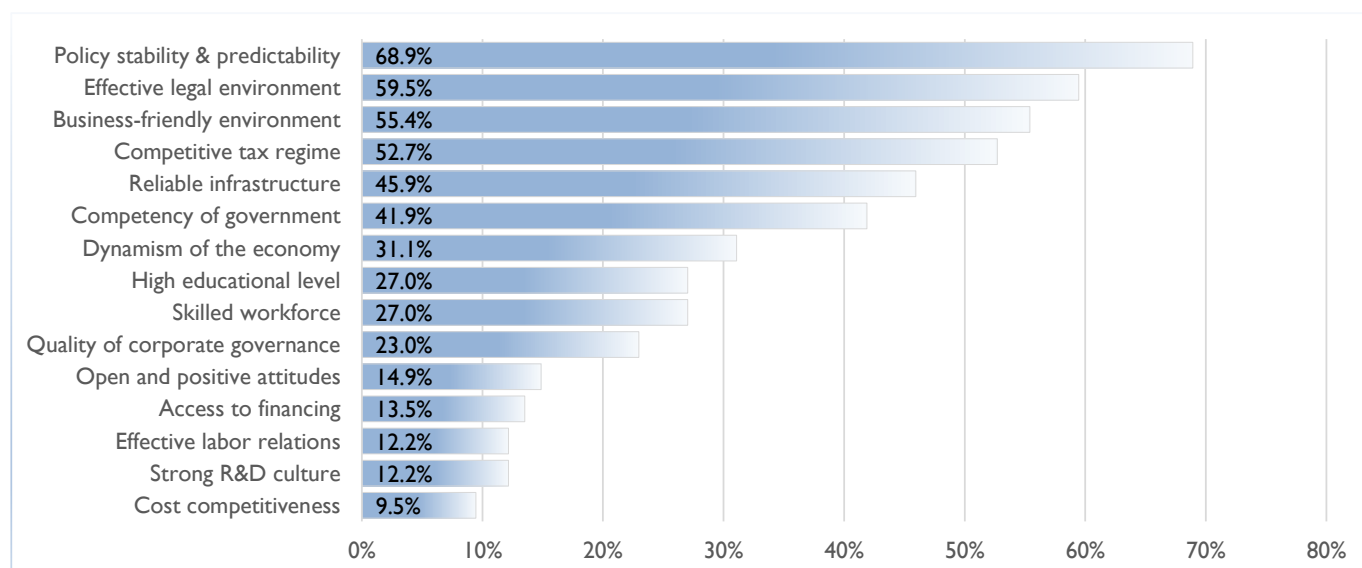
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.1.07 Population - growth	0.09	0.47	2.4.01 Tariff barriers	0.01	0.02
2.4.14 Start-up days	2.5	1.5	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	-1.77	-3.44
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	3.0	2.0	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	2.15	0.43
2.4.18 Immigration laws	4.06	5.14	2.5.02 Homicide	0.2	0.3
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	0.58	0.44	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	67.43	49.17
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	5.53	6.59	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	3.53	2.75
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	318.5	369.7	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.005	0.006
1.4.09 Youth unemployment	10.80	9.40	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	235.20	191.66
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	5.24	5.84	4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	2.26	1.95
3.4.01 Agility of companies	6.18	6.88	4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	1.34	1.17
1.1.20 GDP per capita	57,723	64,043	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	3.6	3.2
3.2.21 Brain drain	6.18	6.84	3.2.04 Remuneration of management	279,159	299,993
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	373.24	412.63	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	2.9	2.7
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	5.32	5.86	1.2.02 Current account balance	18.83	17.69
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	149.36	164.40	3.4.05 Corporate boards	7.15	6.73

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# SINGAPORE

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	7	8
International Trade	2	1
International Investment	7	5
Employment	8	7
Prices	51	58

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	3	7
Tax Policy	13	12
Institutional Framework	3	2
Business Legislation	2	2
Societal Framework	17	9

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	15	9
Labor Market	10	8
Finance	7	6
Management Practices	18	16
Attitudes and Values	9	4

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	7	11
Technological Infrastructure	2	1
Scientific Infrastructure	17	14
Health and Environment	25	23
Education	2	2

## SINGAPORE

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	2
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2
I.2.02 Current account balance	2
I.5.05 Food costs	2
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	2
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	3
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	3
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	3
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	3
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	3

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	1
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	1
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	1
2.1.09 Public finances	1
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	1
2.3.04 Country credit rating	1
2.4.13 Creation of firms	1
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	2
2.4.14 Start-up days	2

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	1
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	2
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	2
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	2
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	2
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	3
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	3
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	4
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	4
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	4

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	1
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	1
4.3.11 Science degrees	1
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	1
4.4.27 Environmental laws	1
4.1.05 Management of cities	1
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	1
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	1
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	1
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	1

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	58
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	57
I.5.04 Office rent	57
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	43
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	33

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	58
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	54
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	51
2.4.18 Immigration laws	48
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	34

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	60
3.2.01 Compensation levels	48
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	33

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	60
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	58
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	56
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	53
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	52
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	43
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	40
4.1.07 Population - growth	38
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	28

# SLOVAK REPUBLIC

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



### CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Education reform necessary for the fourth industrial revolution.
- Lack of skilled workers for companies.
- Unfinished physical and digital infrastructure.
- High costs of starting and closing a business.
- Reform of the public expenditure.

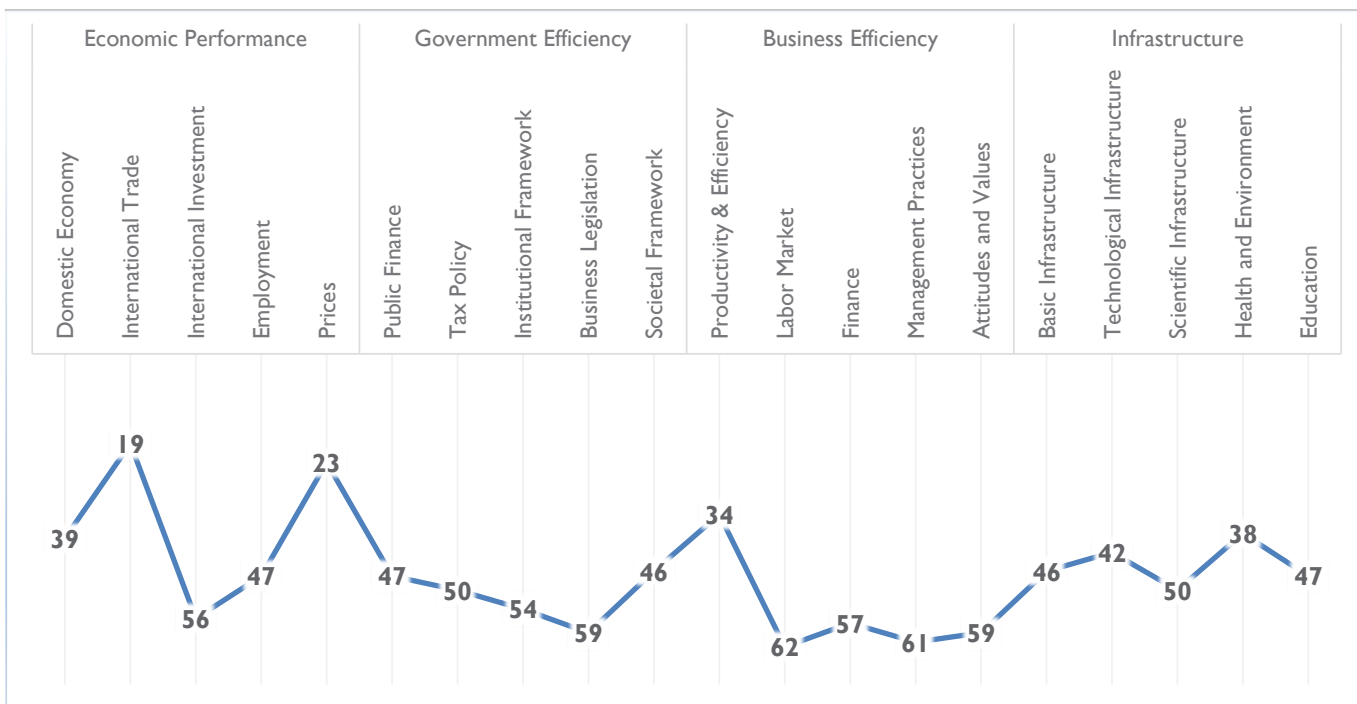
### Provided by:

The F.A. Hayek Foundation, Bratislava

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Bratislava	
Land area (square km '000)	49 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	5.44 <sup>2018</sup>	50
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	105.1 <sup>2018</sup>	51
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	35,156 <sup>2018</sup>	33
Real GDP growth (%)	4.1 <sup>2018</sup>	14
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.53 <sup>2018</sup>	39
Unemployment rate (%)	6.40 <sup>2018</sup>	43
Labor force (millions)	2.75 <sup>2018</sup>	49
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-0.92 <sup>2018</sup>	40
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	52.0 <sup>2017</sup>	50
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	6.19 <sup>2017</sup>	5

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## SLOVAK REPUBLIC

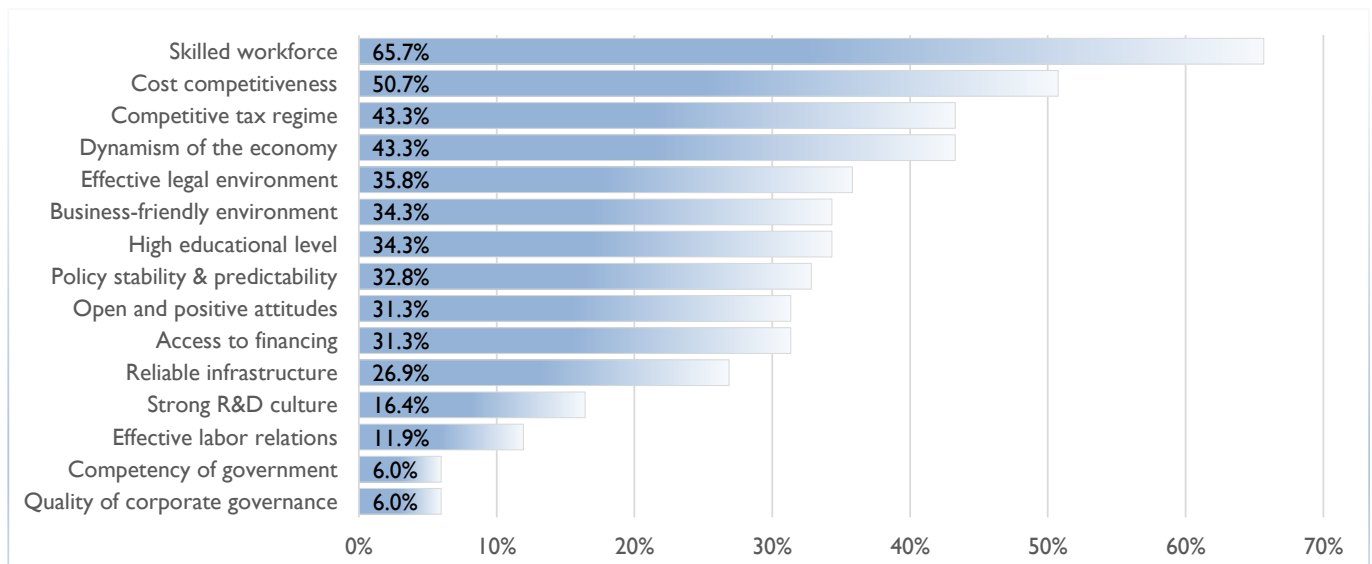
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	-2.08	15.59	2.4.14 Start-up days	12.5	26.5
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	0.59	1.12	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.31	2.53
2.5.01 Justice	1.10	1.91	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
4.1.07 Population - growth	0.09	0.15	2.4.02 Protectionism	4.84	2.65
2.1.11 Pension funding	1.44	2.26	4.3.18 Number of patents in force	21.5	12.3
2.1.09 Public finances	1.20	1.85	2.5.02 Homicide	0.9	1.0
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	2.59	3.91	3.2.04 Remuneration of management	158,008	182,621
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	667	962	4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	6.85	5.82
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	2.12	3.06	2.4.15 Start-up procedures	7.0	8.0
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	0.63	0.91	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	63.80	72.70
2.1.10 Tax evasion	1.78	2.50	3.2.01 Compensation levels	6.65	7.55
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	2.85	3.94	3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	6.20	5.44
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	3.14	4.30	4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	5.44	4.82
2.4.10 Competition legislation	2.15	2.94	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.47	1.62
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	2.32	3.15	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	4.2	3.8

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# SLOVAK REPUBLIC

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	57	39
International Trade	25	19
International Investment	59	56
Employment	35	47
Prices	13	23

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	47	47
Tax Policy	56	50
Institutional Framework	53	54
Business Legislation	58	59
Societal Framework	44	46

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	33	34
Labor Market	62	62
Finance	59	57
Management Practices	59	61
Attitudes and Values	62	59

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	45	46
Technological Infrastructure	43	42
Scientific Infrastructure	54	50
Health and Environment	39	38
Education	47	47



## SLOVAK REPUBLIC

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	3
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	4
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	5
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	7
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	9
I.5.04 Office rent	13
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	14
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	14
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	21
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	23

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	5
2.4.06 Investment incentives	9
2.4.07 Government subsidies	12
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	21
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	25
2.5.02 Homicide	27
2.4.04 Foreign investors	27
2.3.04 Country credit rating	28
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	28

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	21
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	30
3.2.01 Compensation levels	31
3.2.16 Female labor force	37

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.06 Computers per capita	10
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	15
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	16
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	17
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	19
4.1.04 Access to water	19
4.2.17 ICT service exports	20
4.4.09 Medical assistance	25
4.2.10 Digital/Technological skills	25
4.2.07 Internet users	27

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	62
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	60
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	58
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	56
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	51
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	50
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	47
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	47
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	44
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	43

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.02 Protectionism	62
2.3.11 Transparency	62
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	62
2.4.08 Subsidies	61
2.4.10 Competition legislation	61
2.4.16 Labor regulations	61
2.5.01 Justice	61
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	61
2.1.09 Public finances	61
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	61

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	63
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	63
3.5.03 National culture	62
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	62
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	61
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	61
3.2.21 Brain drain	61
3.4.10 Social responsibility	61
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	60
3.3.19 Corporate debt	60

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.15 University education	62
4.2.14 Funding for technological development	61
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	60
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	60
4.5.14 Primary and secondary education	60
4.4.27 Environmental laws	60
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	59
4.3.21 Intellectual property rights	59
4.5.16 Management education	58
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	58

# SLOVENIA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



### CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Further reduce administrative burden and simplify administrative procedures.
- Reduction of the tax burden on (skilled) labour.
- Link the education system to companies' needs, promote life-long learning and age management strategies.
- Digital transformation of SMEs & strengthen innovation capacity.
- Strengthen fiscal sustainability.

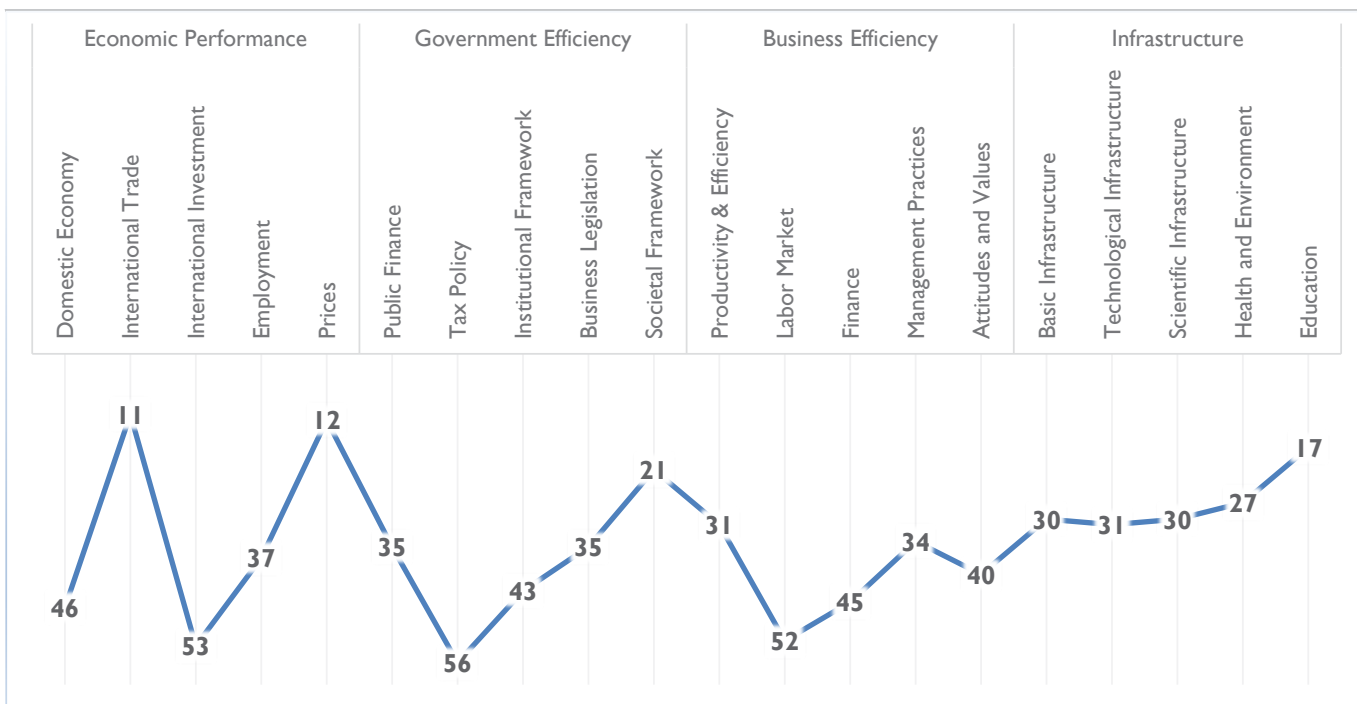
### Provided by:

Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Ljubljana	
Land area (square km '000)	21 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	2.07 <sup>2018</sup>	58
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	54.2 <sup>2018</sup>	56
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	36,702 <sup>2018</sup>	32
Real GDP growth (%)	4.5 <sup>2018</sup>	12
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.74 <sup>2018</sup>	23
Unemployment rate (%)	5.10 <sup>2018</sup>	30
Labor force (millions)	1.03 <sup>2018</sup>	58
Current account balance (% of GDP)	7.35 <sup>2018</sup>	13
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	16.0 <sup>2017</sup>	62
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.79 <sup>2018</sup>	23

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## SLOVENIA

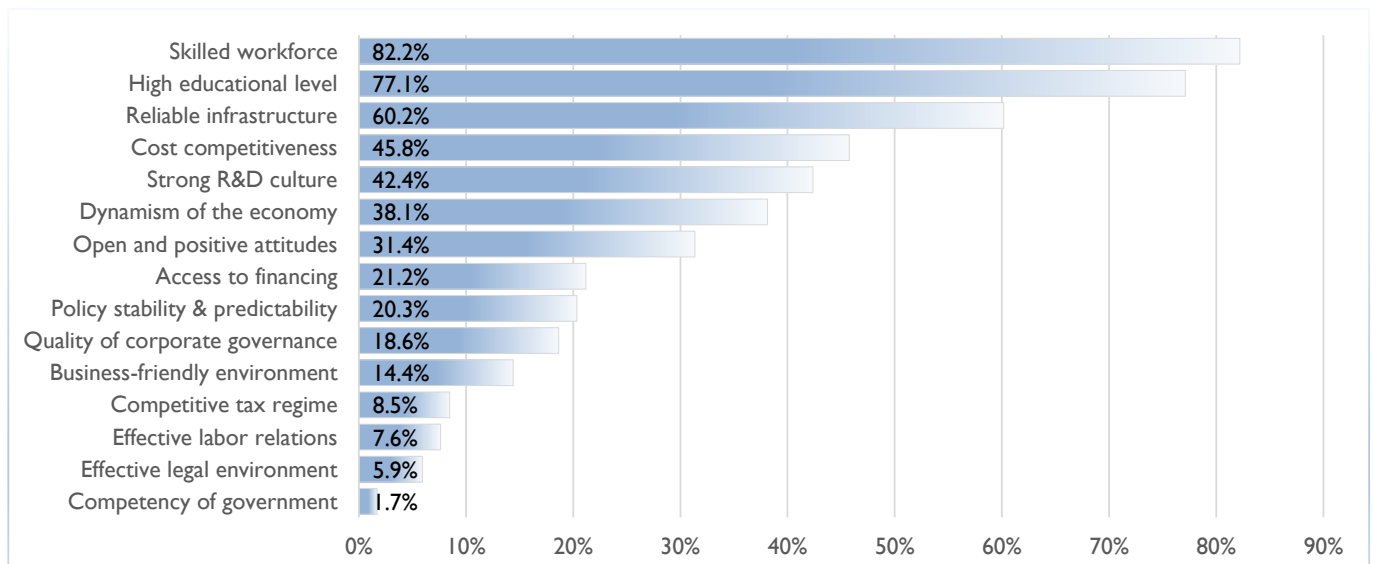
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	0.03	0.73	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
4.1.07 Population - growth	0.09	0.19	4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.089	0.114
2.5.02 Homicide	1.2	0.5	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.43	1.74
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	2.73	3.80	2.4.14 Start-up days	7.0	8.0
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	2.75	3.75	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	61.40	70.00
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	3.30	2.30	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	4.90	4.29
2.1.09 Public finances	3.14	3.95	4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	8.61	7.56
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	4.0	3.0	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	5.0	4.5
2.4.16 Labor regulations	2.85	3.55	3.2.01 Compensation levels	10.48	11.45
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	3.43	4.24	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.43	1.56
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	3.04	3.74	4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	1.51	1.39
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	6.60	5.10	4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	2.00	1.86
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	4.57	5.56	3.2.23 International experience	5.25	4.92
4.5.15 University education	5.57	6.75	1.2.18 Export concentration by product	43.5	46.2
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	3.53	4.27	2.3.02 Cost of capital	5.52	5.20

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# SLOVENIA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	41	46
International Trade	8	11
International Investment	54	53
Employment	41	37
Prices	10	12

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	41	35
Tax Policy	55	56
Institutional Framework	43	43
Business Legislation	41	35
Societal Framework	18	21

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	34	31
Labor Market	50	52
Finance	51	45
Management Practices	37	34
Attitudes and Values	51	40

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	21	30
Technological Infrastructure	41	31
Scientific Infrastructure	31	30
Health and Environment	26	27
Education	26	17

## SLOVENIA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	7
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	9
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	11
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	11
I.5.04 Office rent	12
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	12
I.2.02 Current account balance	13
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	14
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	16
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	17

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	2
2.5.02 Homicide	6
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	7
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	12
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	14
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.4.07 Government subsidies	17
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	20
2.5.05 Social cohesion	23
2.3.14 Rule of law	24

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	16
3.4.01 Agility of companies	22
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	23
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	24
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	24
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	24
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	25
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	25
3.2.10 Employee training	26
3.3.16 Credit	28

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	8
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	9
4.3.11 Science degrees	9
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	11
4.5.19 Language skills	11
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	12
4.2.18 Cyber security	13
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	15
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	15
4.4.28 Quality of life	15

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	62
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	55
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	53
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	51
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	49
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	49
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	48
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	47
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	44
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	42

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	62
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	60
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	58
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	56
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	55
2.4.16 Labor regulations	53
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	53
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	52
2.5.14 Disposable Income	49
2.3.05 Central bank policy	49

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	60
3.4.05 Corporate boards	59
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	56
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	54
3.1.08 Large corporations	54
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	53
3.3.08 Stock markets	53
3.2.06 Working hours	51
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	50
3.2.23 International experience	49

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	53
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	52
4.1.07 Population - growth	46
4.4.27 Environmental laws	45
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	45
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	43
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	42
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	41
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	40
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	39

# SOUTH AFRICA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

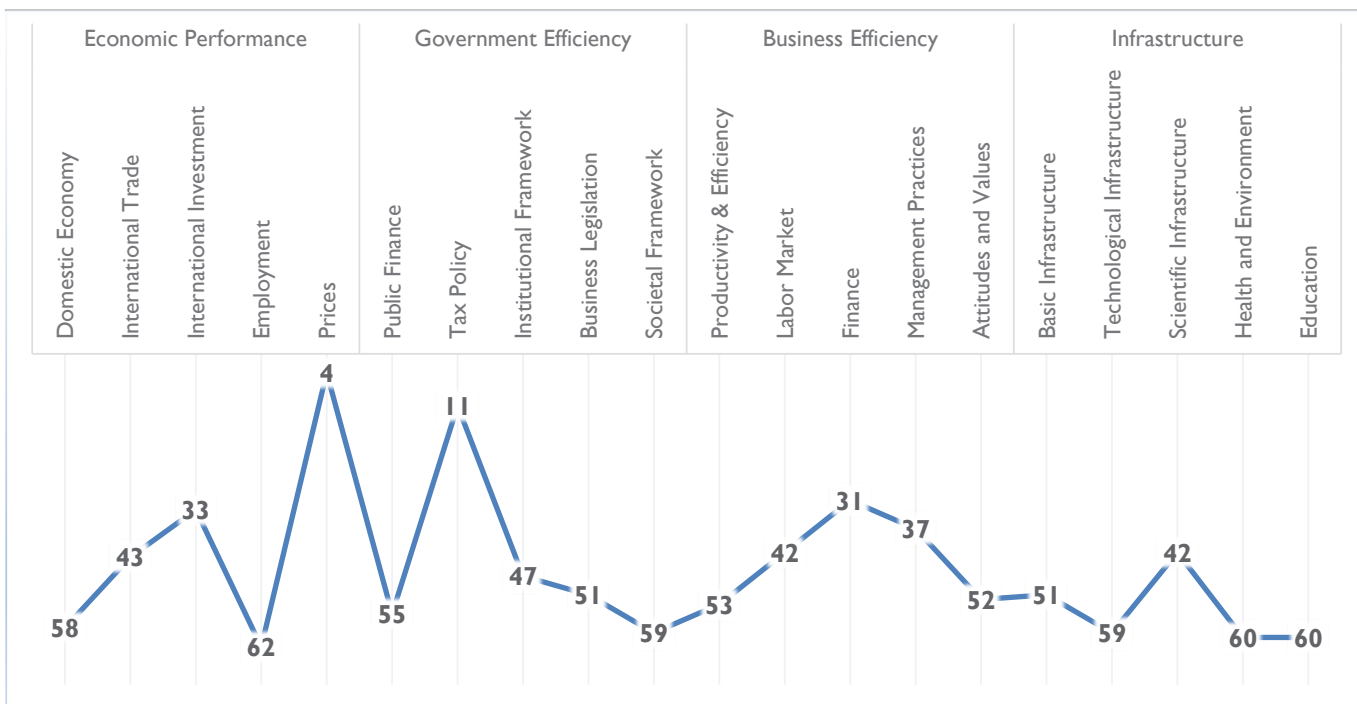
- High and increasing unemployment, especially youth unemployment.
- Low economic growth and falling contributions of primary and secondary sectors.
- Uncertainty surrounding the impending land reform programme.
- Failure of state-owned enterprises and uncovering of corruption.
- Ongoing electricity problems and adverse rolling load shedding and blackouts.

Provided by:  
Productivity SA

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Pretoria	
Land area (square km '000)	1,219 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	13.241 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	57.73 <sup>2018</sup>	16
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	368.1 <sup>2018</sup>	32
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	13,675 <sup>2018</sup>	56
Real GDP growth (%)	0.8 <sup>2018</sup>	60
Consumer price inflation (%)	4.62 <sup>2018</sup>	54
Unemployment rate (%)	27.10 <sup>2018</sup>	63
Labor force (millions)	22.67 <sup>2018</sup>	19
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-3.36 <sup>2018</sup>	52
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	150.0 <sup>2017</sup>	34
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.49 <sup>2018</sup>	46

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## SOUTH AFRICA

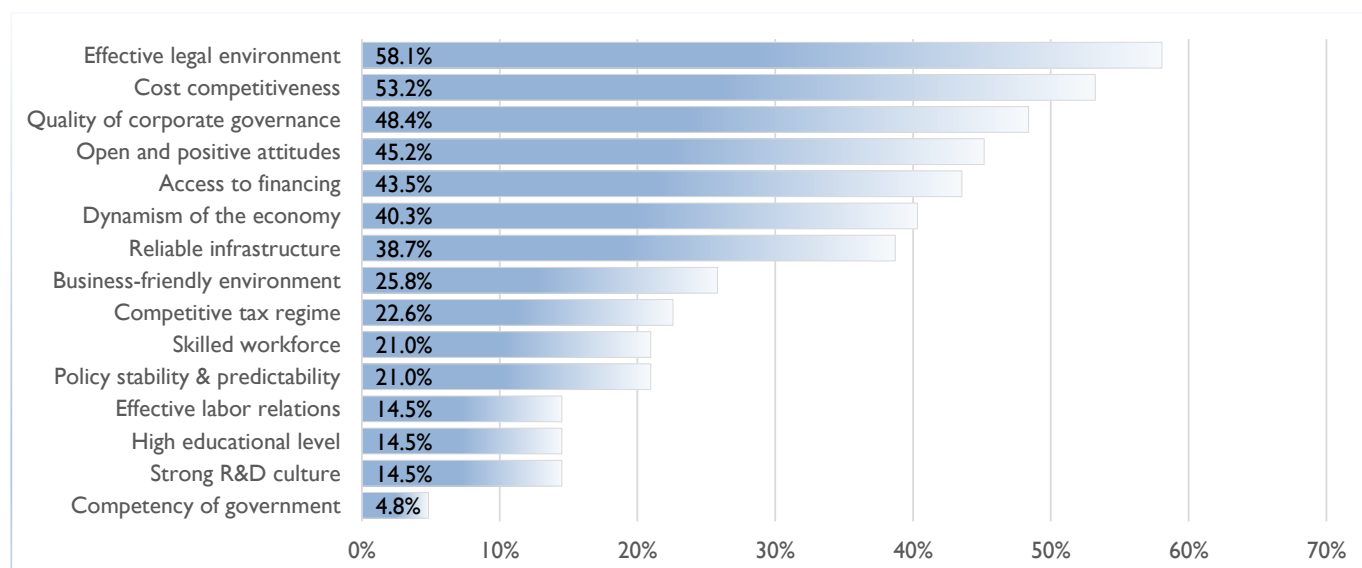
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.1.07 Population - growth	1.09	2.13	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	0.22	-1.31
2.4.18 Immigration laws	3.23	4.52	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	1.62	-1.44
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	1.84	2.35	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.036	0.083
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	2.59	3.29	1.2.02 Current account balance	-2.27	-3.36
2.3.11 Transparency	3.23	4.10	4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	7.32	3.85
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	3.87	4.89	4.5.08 Higher education achievement	10.1	6.0
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	3.28	4.10	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	1.3	0.8
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	4.20	5.19	4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	4.46	2.81
4.1.04 Access to water	4.33	5.29	2.4.02 Protectionism	5.38	4.13
2.1.10 Tax evasion	3.10	3.77	4.3.18 Number of patents in force	29.6	23.0
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	4.66	5.52	4.4.28 Quality of life	6.32	4.97
2.4.13 Creation of firms	5.19	6.13	2.5.01 Justice	6.84	5.48
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	19.26	22.63	4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	11.5	9.3
3.2.23 International experience	4.03	4.71	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	326.96	268.83
2.1.09 Public finances	2.03	2.35	4.4.04 Health infrastructure	3.70	3.06

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# SOUTH AFRICA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	59	58
International Trade	47	43
International Investment	44	33
Employment	63	62
Prices	3	4

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	53	55
Tax Policy	12	11
Institutional Framework	47	47
Business Legislation	53	51
Societal Framework	58	59

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	57	53
Labor Market	47	42
Finance	31	31
Management Practices	36	37
Attitudes and Values	41	52

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	51	51
Technological Infrastructure	58	59
Scientific Infrastructure	39	42
Health and Environment	59	60
Education	58	60



## SOUTH AFRICA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	2
I.5.04 Office rent	2
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	4
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	10
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	14
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	22
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	30

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	3
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	4
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	6
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	20
2.4.10 Competition legislation	21
2.4.07 Government subsidies	26
2.3.05 Central bank policy	26
2.4.08 Subsidies	26
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	27
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	28

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	2
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	5
3.2.01 Compensation levels	14
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	15
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	18
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	20
3.3.08 Stock markets	21
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	25
3.2.06 Working hours	25
3.2.10 Employee training	30

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	3
4.1.07 Population - growth	5
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	7
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	14
4.3.11 Science degrees	19
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	26
4.3.21 Intellectual property rights	30
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	31

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	63
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	63
I.4.02 Employment (%)	62
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	60
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	60
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	56
I.1.20 GDP per capita	56
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	55
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	54
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	53

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.02 Homicide	62
2.4.14 Start-up days	62
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	59
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	58
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	57
2.4.18 Immigration laws	57
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	57
2.4.16 Labor regulations	57
2.1.09 Public finances	56
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	56

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	62
3.2.07 Worker motivation	59
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	59
3.5.03 National culture	58
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	57
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	56
3.2.18 Skilled labor	55
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	55
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	54
3.2.23 International experience	53

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	63
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	62
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	62
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	61
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	61
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	60
4.4.11 Human development index	60
4.2.07 Internet users	59
4.1.04 Access to water	59
4.5.14 Primary and secondary education	59

# SPAIN

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Strengthen fiscal sustainability in the medium and long term (incl. a pension system reform).
- Update professional qualifications, professional training and certificates of professionalism to develop an offer that responds to the needs of companies.
- Boost internationalization.
- Develop a plan to reduce the number of existing rules, repeal the obsolete ones and eliminate bureaucratic obstacles.
- Promote digitalization and adoption of innovative technology across sectors.

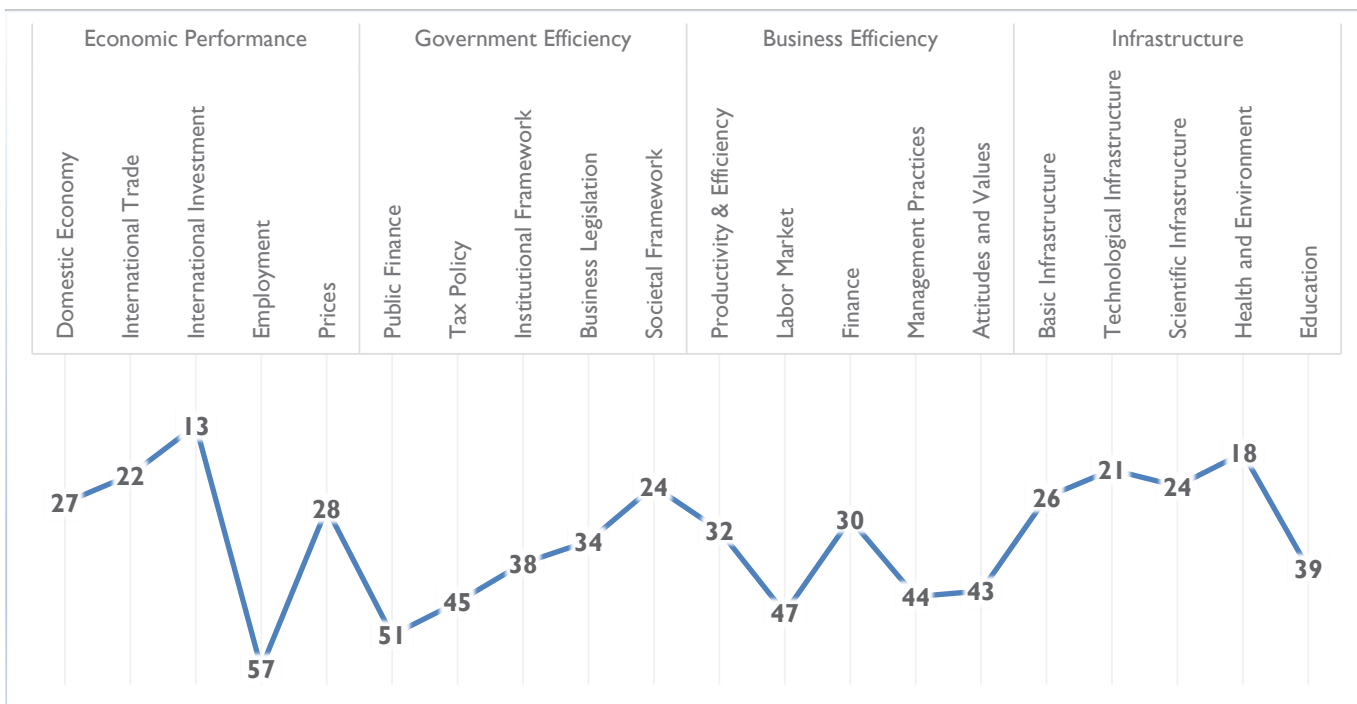
## Provided by:

Spanish Confederation of Employers, Madrid

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Madrid	
Land area (square km '000)	506 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.847 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	46.73 <sup>2018</sup>	19
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	1,424.6 <sup>2018</sup>	13
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	39,895 <sup>2018</sup>	27
Real GDP growth (%)	2.5 <sup>2018</sup>	39
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.68 <sup>2018</sup>	22
Unemployment rate (%)	15.30 <sup>2018</sup>	59
Labor force (millions)	22.81 <sup>2018</sup>	18
Current account balance (% of GDP)	0.84 <sup>2018</sup>	30
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	644.4 <sup>2017</sup>	14
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	3.19 <sup>2018</sup>	18

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



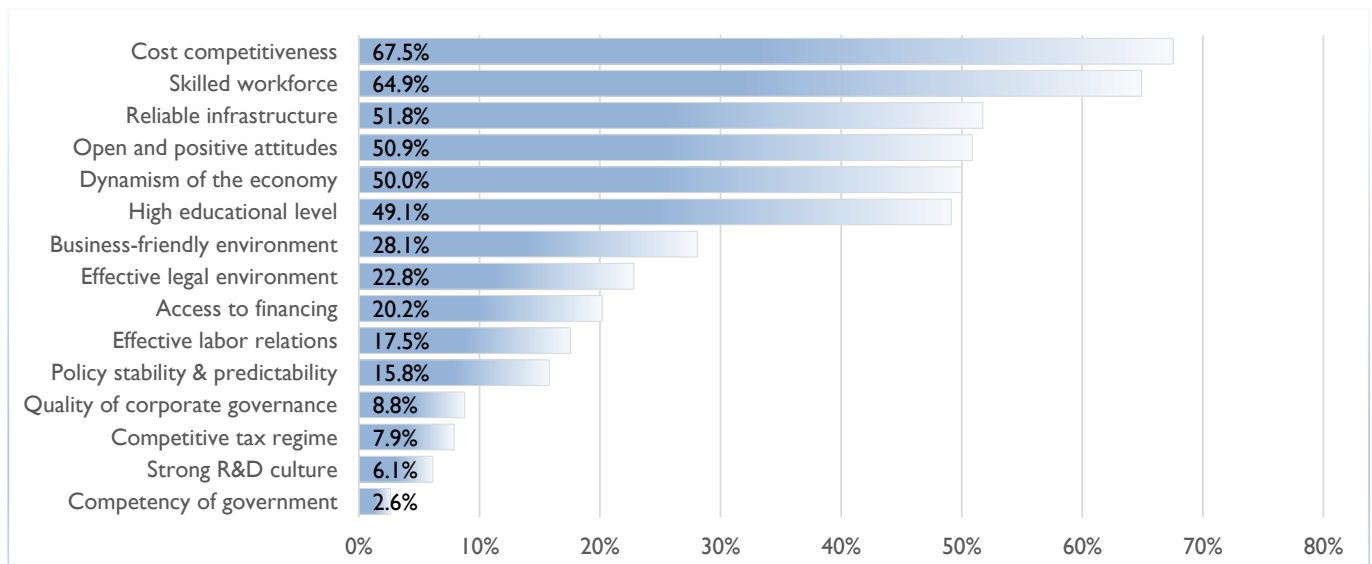
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IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.1.07 Population - growth	0.17	0.40	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.025	0.046
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	3.59	4.74	1.2.02 Current account balance	1.71	0.84
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	2.89	3.59	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	2.87	2.13
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-3.11	-2.48	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	6.94	5.21
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	3.99	4.75	2.5.04 Risk of political instability	4.82	3.88
2.1.11 Pension funding	2.20	2.61	2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	3.49	2.81
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	51.3	60.7	2.1.09 Public finances	3.49	2.89
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	9.06	7.48	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	3.1	2.5
3.2.10 Employee training	4.49	5.19	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	70.20	81.30
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.96	1.68	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	5.26	4.53
2.1.10 Tax evasion	3.88	4.42	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	32,662	36,803
4.5.15 University education	5.43	6.09	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	63.76	56.14
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	5.58	6.23	2.3.11 Transparency	3.54	3.14
3.3.16 Credit	5.95	6.62	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.37	1.52
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	17.20	15.30	2.4.06 Investment incentives	6.15	5.52

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# SPAIN

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	25	27
International Trade	18	22
International Investment	13	13
Employment	59	57
Prices	28	28

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Public Finance	52	51
Tax Policy	45	45
Institutional Framework	34	38
Business Legislation	37	34
Societal Framework	19	24

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	29	32
Labor Market	55	47
Finance	26	30
Management Practices	50	44
Attitudes and Values	48	43

## INFRASTRUCTURE



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	30	26
Technological Infrastructure	28	21
Scientific Infrastructure	28	24
Health and Environment	19	18
Education	36	39

## SPAIN

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	10
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	11
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	14
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	14
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	14
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	14
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	16
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	17
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	17
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	18

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.02 Homicide	13
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.4.04 Foreign investors	16
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	18
2.3.02 Cost of capital	18
2.4.18 Immigration laws	18
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	19
2.3.14 Rule of law	20
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	21
2.4.05 Capital markets	21

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.08 Large corporations	19
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	20
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	23
3.3.16 Credit	23
3.3.08 Stock markets	24
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	24
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	24
3.2.16 Female labor force	26
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	27
3.3.17 Venture capital	28

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth	4
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	9
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	11
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	12
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	13
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	14
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	15
4.4.12 Energy intensity	16
4.4.28 Quality of life	16
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	16

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	60
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	59
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	53
I.4.02 Employment (%)	50
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	49
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	42
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	42
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	39
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	39
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	39

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.13 Creation of firms	56
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	54
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	53
2.1.09 Public finances	53
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	53
2.1.11 Pension funding	52
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	50
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	50
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	48
2.3.11 Transparency	48

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	59
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	57
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	55
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	53
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	53
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	51
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	50
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	49
3.5.07 Value system	49
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	48

Infrastructure	Rank
4.5.19 Language skills	56
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	48
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	48
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	46
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	44
4.2.14 Funding for technological development	44
4.1.07 Population - growth	40
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	39
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	39
4.5.15 University education	39

# SWEDEN

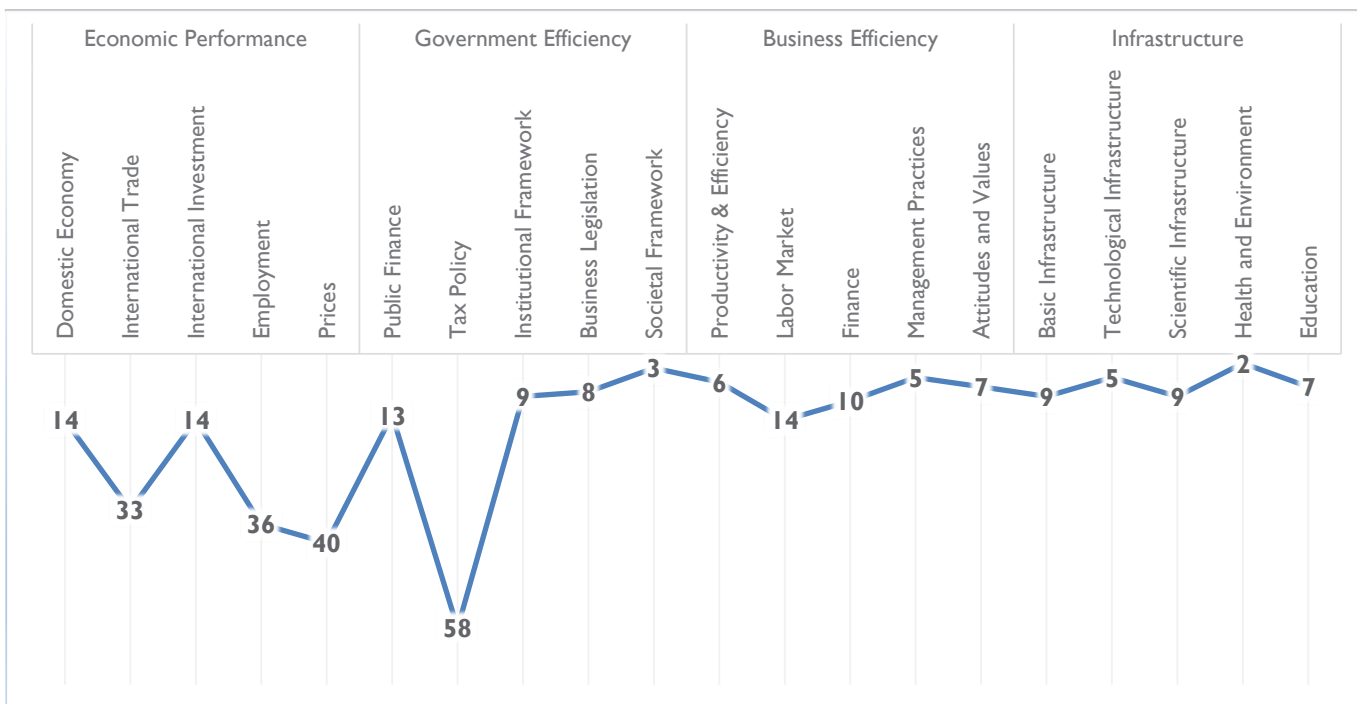
## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Stockholm	
Land area (square km '000)	447 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	8.693 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	10.23 <sup>2018</sup>	39
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	551.1 <sup>2018</sup>	23
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	52,985 <sup>2018</sup>	14
Real GDP growth (%)	2.3 <sup>2018</sup>	41
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.04 <sup>2018</sup>	27
Unemployment rate (%)	6.35 <sup>2018</sup>	41
Labor force (millions)	5.46 <sup>2018</sup>	35
Current account balance (% of GDP)	1.95 <sup>2018</sup>	27
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	335.0 <sup>2017</sup>	20
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	4.50 <sup>2017</sup>	11

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



## SWEDEN

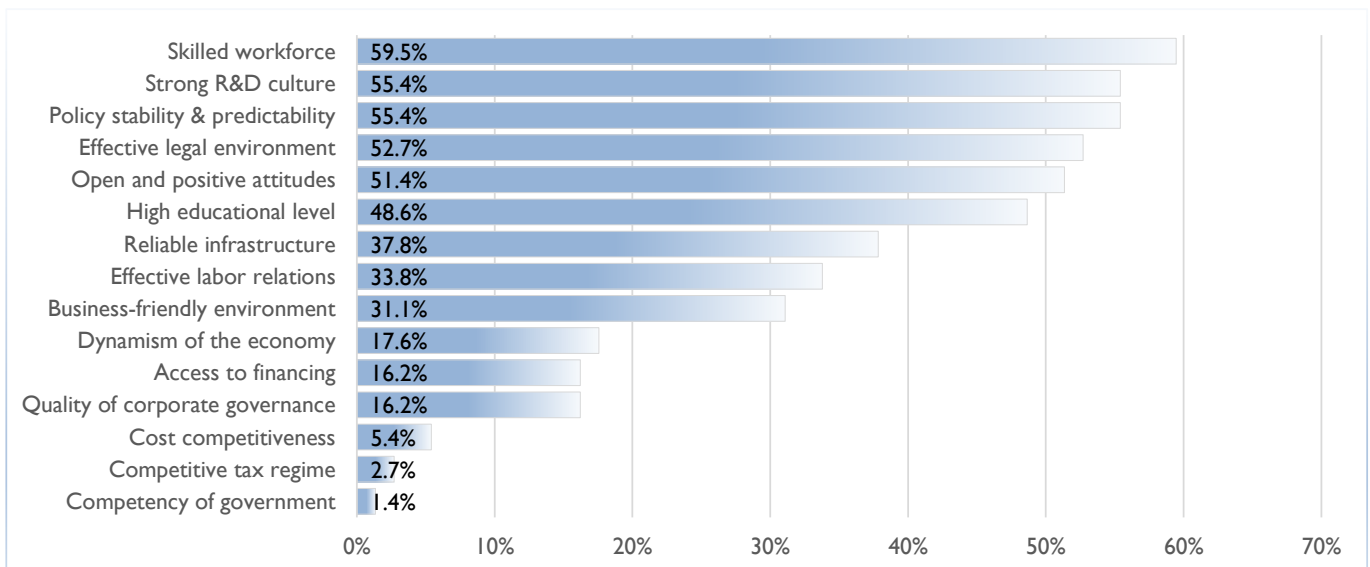
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	3.38	4.11	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.004	0.034
2.4.16 Labor regulations	4.75	5.78	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	5.89	3.29
4.5.15 University education	6.91	8.11	1.2.02 Current account balance	3.16	1.95
2.4.18 Immigration laws	5.69	6.57	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	1.27	0.90
2.1.11 Pension funding	5.43	6.08	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	144.47	124.07
3.2.18 Skilled labor	5.48	6.08	4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	42.2	37.1
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	6.72	7.43	3.3.01 Banking sector assets	190.56	169.75
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	4.56	5.00	4.1.07 Population - growth	1.20	1.09
2.5.01 Justice	8.06	8.76	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.87	2.04
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	153.14	165.97	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	70.60	76.90
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	7.16	7.73	3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	8.25	7.54
2.1.10 Tax evasion	6.09	6.57	3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	47,831	51,960
1.2.25 Tourism receipts	2.45	2.64	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.63	1.77
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	6.72	7.22	3.4.05 Corporate boards	7.03	6.46
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	5.81	6.19	2.3.05 Central bank policy	6.48	5.97

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# SWEDEN

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	14	14
International Trade	24	33
International Investment	17	14
Employment	39	36
Prices	40	40

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	12	13
Tax Policy	53	58
Institutional Framework	7	9
Business Legislation	10	8
Societal Framework	2	3

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	4	6
Labor Market	17	14
Finance	6	10
Management Practices	3	5
Attitudes and Values	6	7

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	8	9
Technological Infrastructure	8	5
Scientific Infrastructure	8	9
Health and Environment	3	2
Education	10	7



## SWEDEN

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	6
I.1.20 GDP per capita	11
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	11
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	11
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	11
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	11
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	11
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	13
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	13
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	14

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.3.04 Country credit rating	1
2.5.14 Disposable Income	3
2.3.14 Rule of law	4
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	4
2.4.04 Foreign investors	4
2.5.01 Justice	4
2.4.05 Capital markets	4
2.4.13 Creation of firms	4
2.3.02 Cost of capital	5

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.10 Social responsibility	2
3.3.19 Corporate debt	2
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	3
3.3.16 Credit	3
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	4
3.1.08 Large corporations	4
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	4
3.3.08 Stock markets	4
3.2.23 International experience	5
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	5

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	2
4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	3
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	3
4.4.25 Sustainable development	3
4.2.06 Computers per capita	3
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	4
4.4.26 Pollution problems	4
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	4
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	5
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	5

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	53
I.5.04 Office rent	50
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	42
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	41
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	41
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	41
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	33
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	32
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	31
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	27

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	60
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	58
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	58
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	51
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	49
2.4.07 Government subsidies	47
2.3.05 Central bank policy	43

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	53
3.2.06 Working hours	53
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	47
3.2.01 Compensation levels	46
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	30

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	59
4.3.11 Science degrees	51
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	44
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	34
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	27

# SWITZERLAND

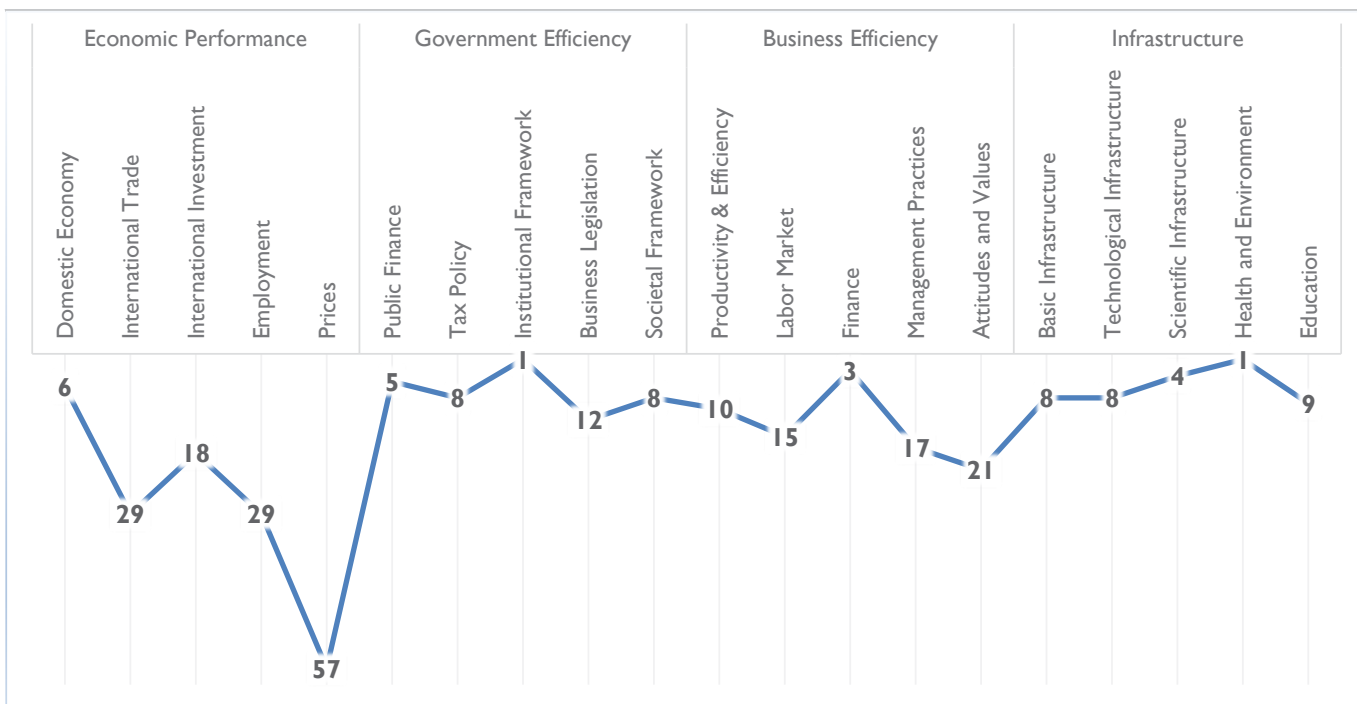
## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Bern	
Land area (square km '000)	41 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.978 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	8.48 <sup>2018</sup>	44
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	703.8 <sup>2018</sup>	20
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	64,649 <sup>2018</sup>	7
Real GDP growth (%)	2.5 <sup>2018</sup>	38
Consumer price inflation (%)	0.93 <sup>2018</sup>	8
Unemployment rate (%)	4.71 <sup>2018</sup>	24
Labor force (millions)	4.91 <sup>2018</sup>	39
Current account balance (% of GDP)	9.78 <sup>2018</sup>	5
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	1,059.8 <sup>2017</sup>	7
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	-9.62 <sup>2018</sup>	60

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



# SWITZERLAND

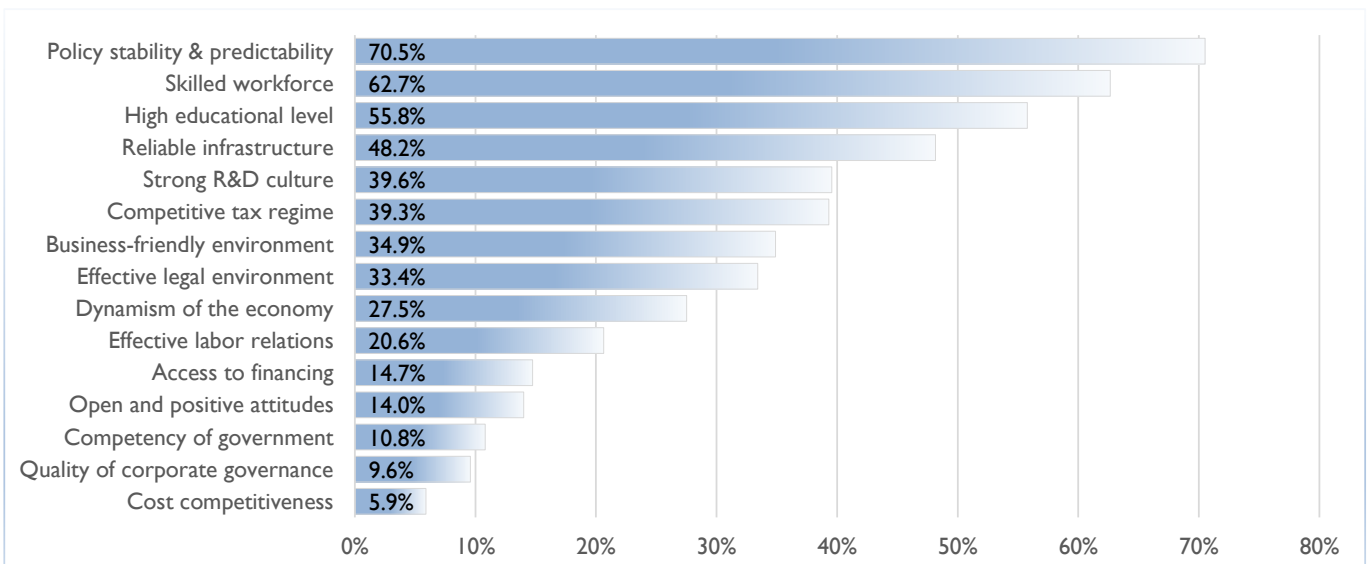
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	0.07	1.76	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	0.53	0.93
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	0.04	0.33	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	2.42	1.78
1.1.14 Real GDP growth	1.1	2.5	4.1.07 Population - growth	1.00	0.76
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.014	0.011	2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	10.39	12.71
2.5.02 Homicide	0.7	0.5	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	246.33	221.55
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	2,031.3	2,378.8	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1.53	1.67
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	5.31	6.01	3.2.18 Skilled labor	7.03	6.53
2.4.02 Protectionism	6.56	7.43	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	6.04	5.63
2.4.18 Immigration laws	5.31	5.96	4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	564.53	527.60
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	92,625	81,614	4.2.17 ICT service exports	28.8	27.1
4.2.18 Cyber security	6.32	6.85	3.2.24 Competent senior managers	7.15	6.80
1.2.17 Export concentration by partner	52.3	47.9	4.4.25 Sustainable development	7.59	7.22
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	7.13	7.67	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	106.70	111.60
2.1.11 Pension funding	6.06	6.51	3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	6.93	6.65
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	6.71	7.20	2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	96,470	92,759

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# SWITZERLAND

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	8	6
International Trade	34	29
International Investment	33	18
Employment	27	29
Prices	53	57

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	4	5
Tax Policy	9	8
Institutional Framework	1	1
Business Legislation	18	12
Societal Framework	5	8

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	11	10
Labor Market	23	15
Finance	2	3
Management Practices	13	17
Attitudes and Values	15	21

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	10	8
Technological Infrastructure	9	8
Scientific Infrastructure	3	4
Health and Environment	2	1
Education	8	9

# SWITZERLAND

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.20 GDP per capita	2
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	2
I.2.02 Current account balance	5
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	5
I.5.05 Food costs	6
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	7
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	7
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	7
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	7
I.4.02 Employment (%)	8

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	1
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	1
2.3.04 Country credit rating	1
2.3.02 Cost of capital	1
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	2
2.4.16 Labor regulations	2
2.4.11 Parallel economy	2
2.1.09 Public finances	3
2.1.10 Tax evasion	4

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	1
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	1
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	1
3.2.23 International experience	2
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	2
3.2.19 Finance skills	2
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	2
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	3
3.2.21 Brain drain	3
3.2.07 Worker motivation	4

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	1
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	1
4.5.16 Management education	1
4.5.15 University education	1
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	1
4.4.28 Quality of life	1
4.4.12 Energy intensity	2
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	2
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	2
4.4.09 Medical assistance	2

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	61
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	60
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	58
I.5.04 Office rent	51
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	50
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	45
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	44
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	38
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	36
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	30

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.07 Government subsidies	56
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	48
2.4.14 Start-up days	34
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	32

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	63
3.2.01 Compensation levels	61
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	59
3.2.06 Working hours	54
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	33

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	59
4.3.11 Science degrees	48
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	47
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	37
4.1.07 Population - growth	30
4.2.17 ICT service exports	29

# TAIWAN, CHINA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



### CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Build a national integral strategy to meet the trends of globalization, digitalization and smartization.
- Accelerate industrial innovation and digital transformation.
- Improve labor participation and cultivation; and recruitment of talent.
- Foster social cohesion and social inclusion.
- Towards environmental sustainability, including energy saving and carbon reduction.

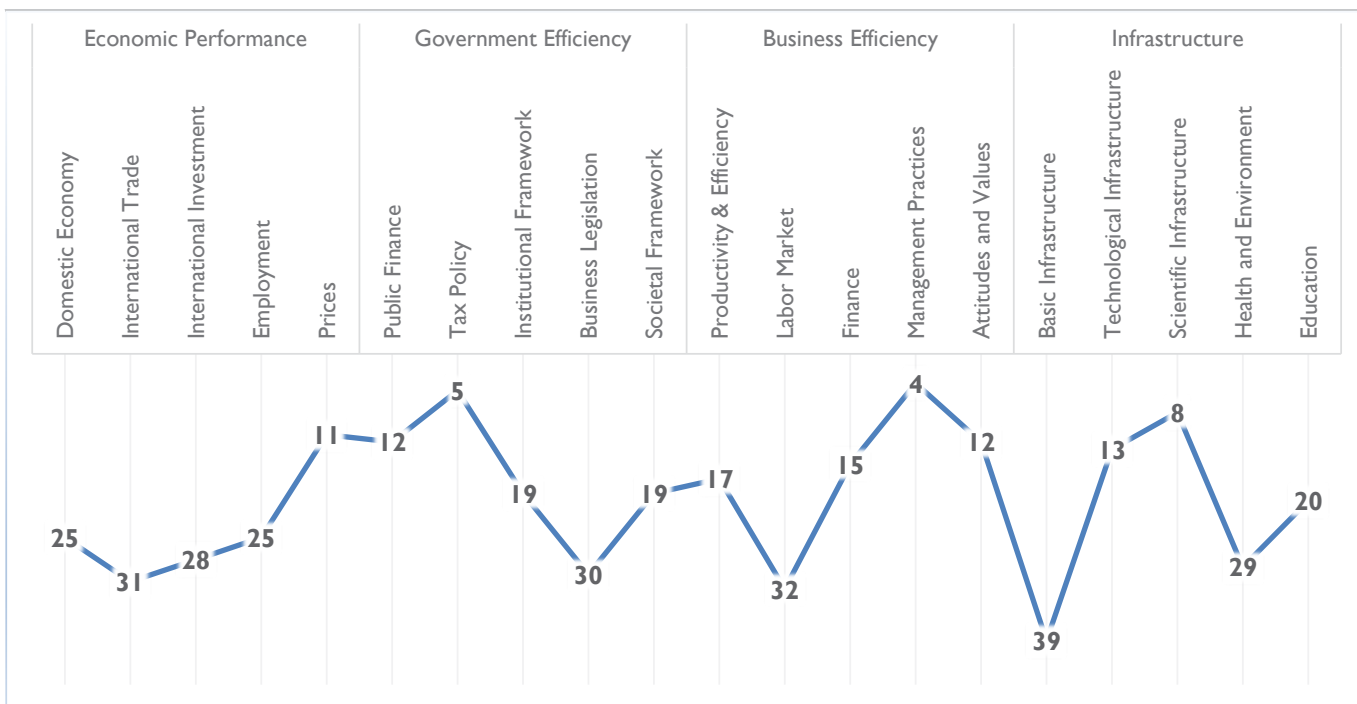
### Provided by:

National Development Council, Taipei

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Taipei	
Land area (square km '000)	36 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	30.163 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	23.59 <sup>2018</sup>	29
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	589.4 <sup>2018</sup>	21
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	53,054 <sup>2018</sup>	13
Real GDP growth (%)	2.6 <sup>2018</sup>	34
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.46 <sup>2018</sup>	16
Unemployment rate (%)	3.71 <sup>2018</sup>	13
Labor force (millions)	11.87 <sup>2018</sup>	29
Current account balance (% of GDP)	11.58 <sup>2018</sup>	3
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	86.8 <sup>2017</sup>	45
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.19 <sup>2018</sup>	48

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## TAIWAN, CHINA

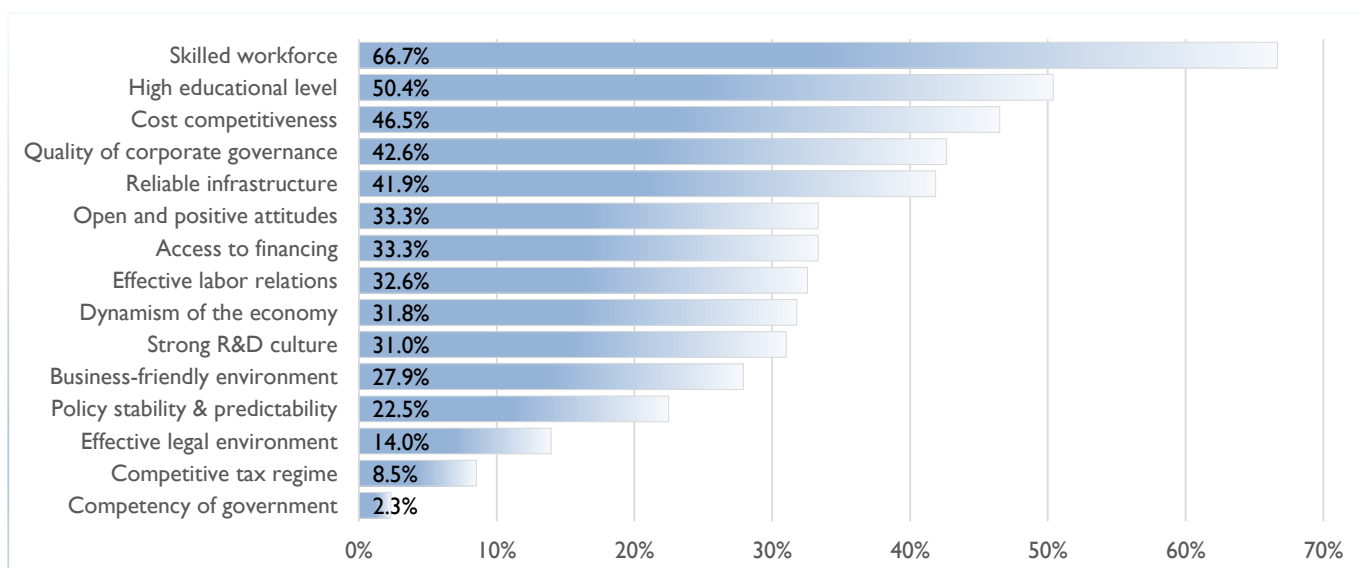
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	0.01	2.10	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	0.62	1.46
2.1.11 Pension funding	3.84	4.84	4.1.07 Population - growth	0.13	0.08
2.4.06 Investment incentives	4.29	5.25	1.2.02 Current account balance	14.67	11.58
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	3.56	4.33	2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	17.00	20.00
2.5.05 Social cohesion	4.32	5.19	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	0.85	0.98
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	4.96	5.94	1.2.25 Tourism receipts	2.52	2.15
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	3.74	4.46	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	182.45	164.92
2.3.11 Transparency	3.95	4.60	4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	1.7	1.6
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	1,123.8	1,298.2	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	2.9	2.6
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	5.42	6.23	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	2.72	2.55
1.2.17 Export concentration by partner	65.0	55.2	2.4.07 Government subsidies	0.59	0.63
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	6.75	5.77	3.2.04 Remuneration of management	175,477	185,939
2.1.09 Public finances	4.36	4.99	3.2.01 Compensation levels	8.68	9.14
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	3.62	4.14	4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.081	0.084
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	6.26	7.10	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	87.00	89.70

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# TAIWAN, CHINA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	28	25
International Trade	19	31
International Investment	41	28
Employment	21	25
Prices	9	11

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	10	12
Tax Policy	4	5
Institutional Framework	22	19
Business Legislation	30	30
Societal Framework	22	19

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	19	17
Labor Market	38	32
Finance	21	15
Management Practices	9	4
Attitudes and Values	23	12

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	39	39
Technological Infrastructure	18	13
Scientific Infrastructure	10	8
Health and Environment	33	29
Education	19	20



## TAIWAN, CHINA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.02 Current account balance	3
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	8
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	9
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	12
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	13
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	13
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	15
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	16
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	16
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	16

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	3
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	4
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	5
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	7
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	9
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	9
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	10
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	14
2.4.07 Government subsidies	15
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	15

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.4.01 Agility of companies	3
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	4
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	4
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	5
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	5
3.4.05 Corporate boards	6
3.4.10 Social responsibility	7
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	7
3.5.03 National culture	7
3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	7

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	1
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	2
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	2
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	3
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	3
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	3
4.5.08 Higher education achievement	4
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	5
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	5
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	6

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	57
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	48
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	48
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	45
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	45
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	44
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	42
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	41
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	40
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	37

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.04 Foreign investors	55
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	49
2.4.06 Investment incentives	47
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	44
2.4.16 Labor regulations	42
2.4.13 Creation of firms	40
2.4.18 Immigration laws	39
2.5.05 Social cohesion	36
2.5.01 Justice	36
2.4.14 Start-up days	34

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	48
3.2.21 Brain drain	46
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	39
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	38
3.2.23 International experience	36
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	32

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.17 ICT service exports	57
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	56
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	51
4.1.07 Population - growth	50
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	45
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	45
4.1.04 Access to water	45
4.4.09 Medical assistance	45
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	44
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	44

# THAILAND

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Manage political transformation and enhance national reconciliation.
- Immediately start education reform which aims at preparing the workforce for jobs of the future.
- Fully utilize existing digital infrastructure to provide equal access to quality education and other social services.
- Embrace citizen-centric public policy and services, and enhance government/public sector transformation.
- Promote shared vision/value to enhance unified efforts for national competitiveness among citizens.

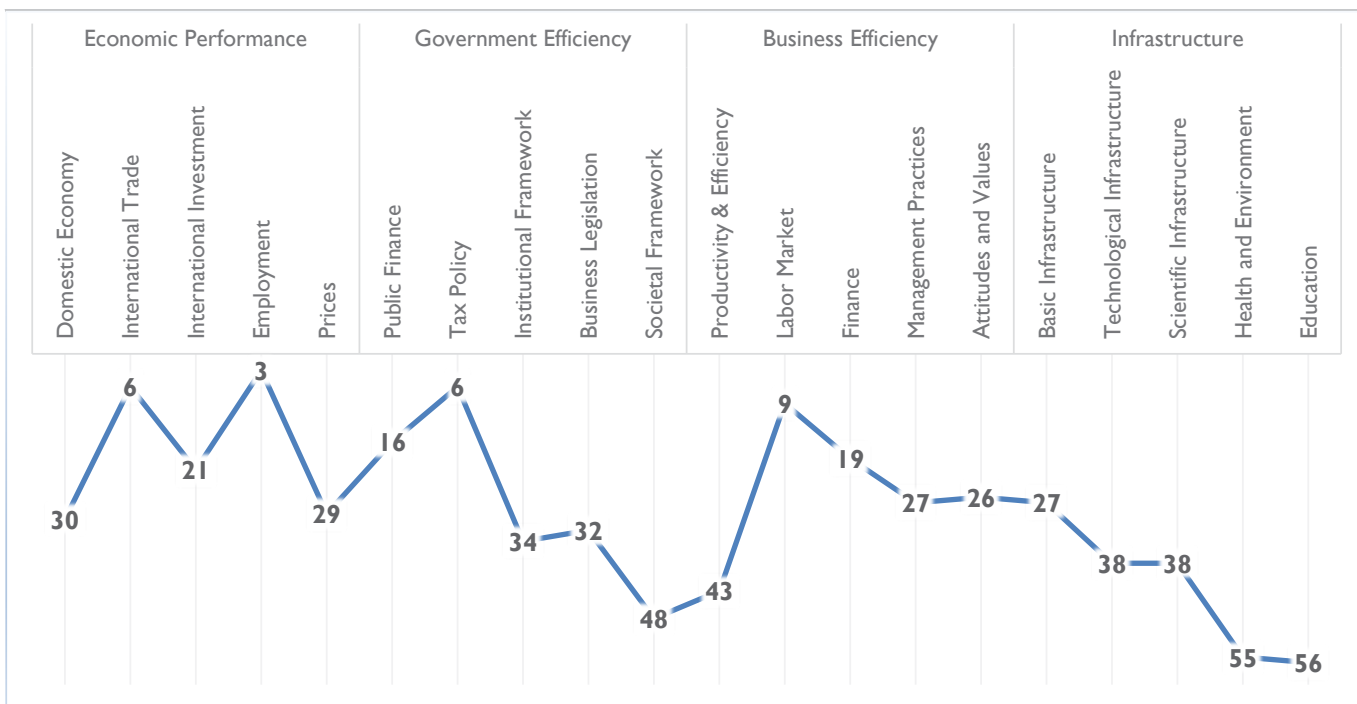
## Provided by:

Thailand Management Association (TMA), Bangkok

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Bangkok	
Land area (square km '000)	513 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	32.310 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	66.33 <sup>2018</sup>	14
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	505.0 <sup>2018</sup>	26
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	19,907 <sup>2018</sup>	51
Real GDP growth (%)	4.1 <sup>2018</sup>	13
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.06 <sup>2018</sup>	11
Unemployment rate (%)	1.05 <sup>2018</sup>	2
Labor force (millions)	38.43 <sup>2018</sup>	11
Current account balance (% of GDP)	7.47 <sup>2018</sup>	11
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	219.4 <sup>2017</sup>	27
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.47 <sup>2018</sup>	28

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## THAILAND

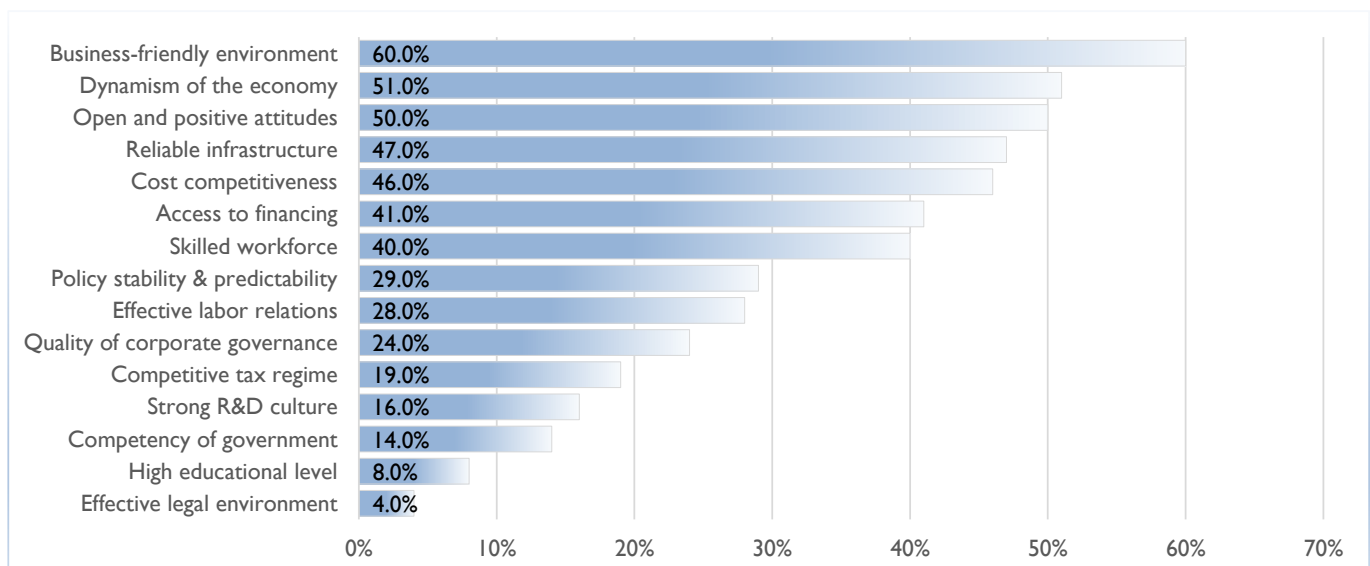
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	0.90	4.78	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.018	0.068
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	0.19	0.48	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	0.67	1.06
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-0.60	-0.25	4.1.07 Population - growth	0.39	0.21
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	7.71	4.09	1.2.02 Current account balance	10.83	7.47
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	0.57	0.80	4.2.17 ICT service exports	17.0	12.8
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	0.78	1.00	2.5.04 Risk of political instability	4.71	4.00
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	1.70	2.09	4.4.26 Pollution problems	5.14	4.55
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	3.50	4.22	1.5.02 Cost-of-living index	77.20	83.60
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	2.63	3.12	3.2.01 Compensation levels	2.14	2.32
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	66.13	75.35	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	3.8	3.5
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	11.02	9.52	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	115.62	106.95
2.1.09 Public finances	5.64	6.38	3.2.04 Remuneration of management	172,158	184,089
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	5.93	6.65	3.5.03 National culture	7.92	7.41
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	6.94	7.76	3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	6.00	5.66
4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	1.3	1.4	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	6.07	5.74

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# THAILAND

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	34	30
International Trade	6	6
International Investment	37	21
Employment	4	3
Prices	23	29

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	18	16
Tax Policy	6	6
Institutional Framework	35	34
Business Legislation	36	32
Societal Framework	45	48

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	40	43
Labor Market	6	9
Finance	24	19
Management Practices	24	27
Attitudes and Values	17	26

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	31	27
Technological Infrastructure	36	38
Scientific Infrastructure	42	38
Health and Environment	58	55
Education	56	56

## THAILAND

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	2
I.2.25 Tourism receipts	3
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	4
I.4.08 Long-term unemployment	5
I.4.02 Employment (%)	5
I.2.02 Current account balance	11
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	11
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	12
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	13
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	13

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	5
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	6
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	8
2.4.06 Investment incentives	10
2.1.09 Public finances	12
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	13
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	13
2.4.14 Start-up days	14
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	15
2.5.14 Disposable Income	15

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	5
3.2.06 Working hours	7
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	7
3.3.08 Stock markets	8
3.2.01 Compensation levels	9
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	12
3.4.10 Social responsibility	13
3.3.16 Credit	13
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	16
3.1.08 Large corporations	16

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	4
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	9
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	9
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	13
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	19
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	19
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	20
4.2.04 Communications technology	23
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	25
4.4.25 Sustainable development	27

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.20 GDP per capita	53
I.5.05 Food costs	52
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	51
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	39
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	34
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	33
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	26
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	23

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	61
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	55
2.4.04 Foreign investors	53
2.5.02 Homicide	46
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	45
2.3.14 Rule of law	43
2.3.13 Bribery and corruption	43
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	42
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	41
2.3.04 Country credit rating	40

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	54
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	53
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	50
3.4.01 Agility of companies	41
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	40
3.2.19 Finance skills	38
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	38
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	37
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	35
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	34

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.09 Medical assistance	60
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	60
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	58
4.4.12 Energy intensity	58
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	57
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	56
4.2.06 Computers per capita	55
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	55
4.2.07 Internet users	54
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	54

# TURKEY

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



### CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Macroeconomic imbalances.
- Tighter external financing conditions.
- Political uncertainty.
- Uncertainty in legal framework.
- Geopolitical risks.

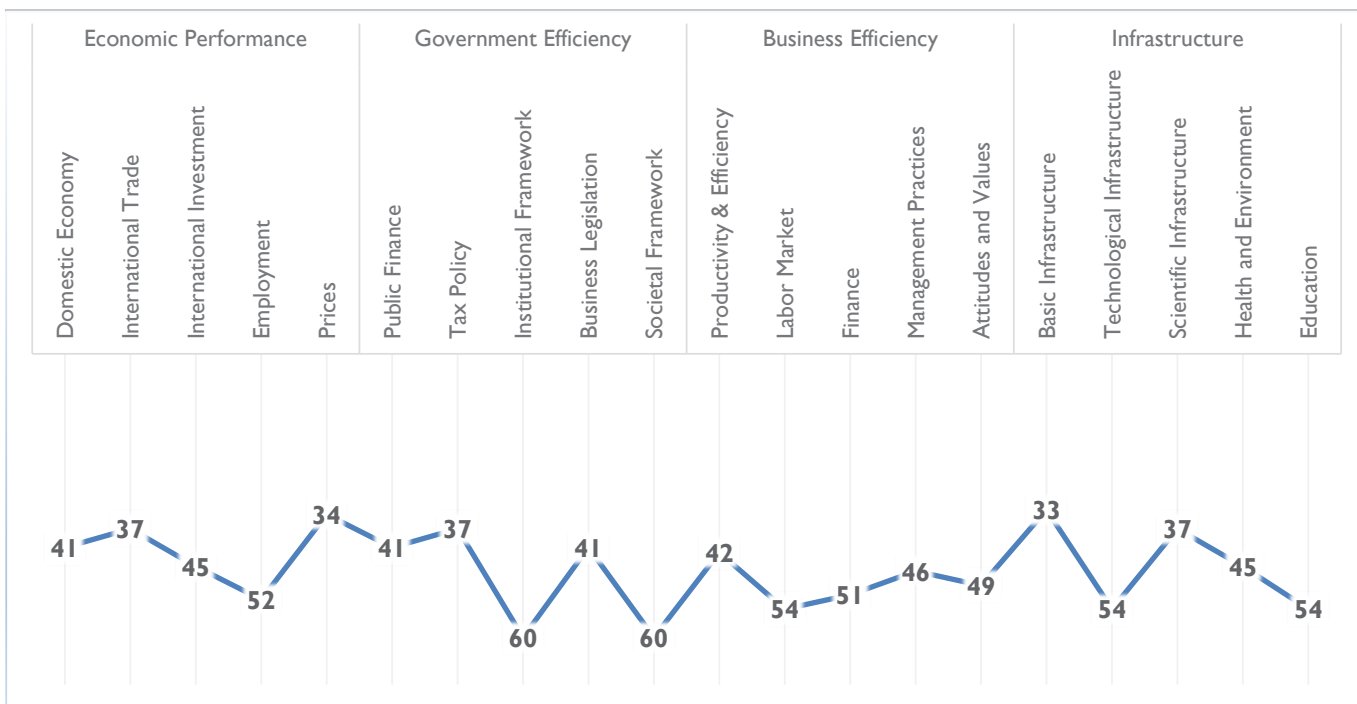
### Provided by:

TUSIAD, Turkish Industry and Business Association, Economic Research Department

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Ankara	
Land area (square km '000)	785 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	4.828 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	82.00 <sup>2018</sup>	11
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	766.5 <sup>2018</sup>	19
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	27,956 <sup>2018</sup>	43
Real GDP growth (%)	2.6 <sup>2018</sup>	37
Consumer price inflation (%)	16.33 <sup>2018</sup>	61
Unemployment rate (%)	10.96 <sup>2018</sup>	57
Labor force (millions)	32.27 <sup>2018</sup>	13
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-3.63 <sup>2018</sup>	55
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	180.7 <sup>2017</sup>	30
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.69 <sup>2018</sup>	40

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## TURKEY

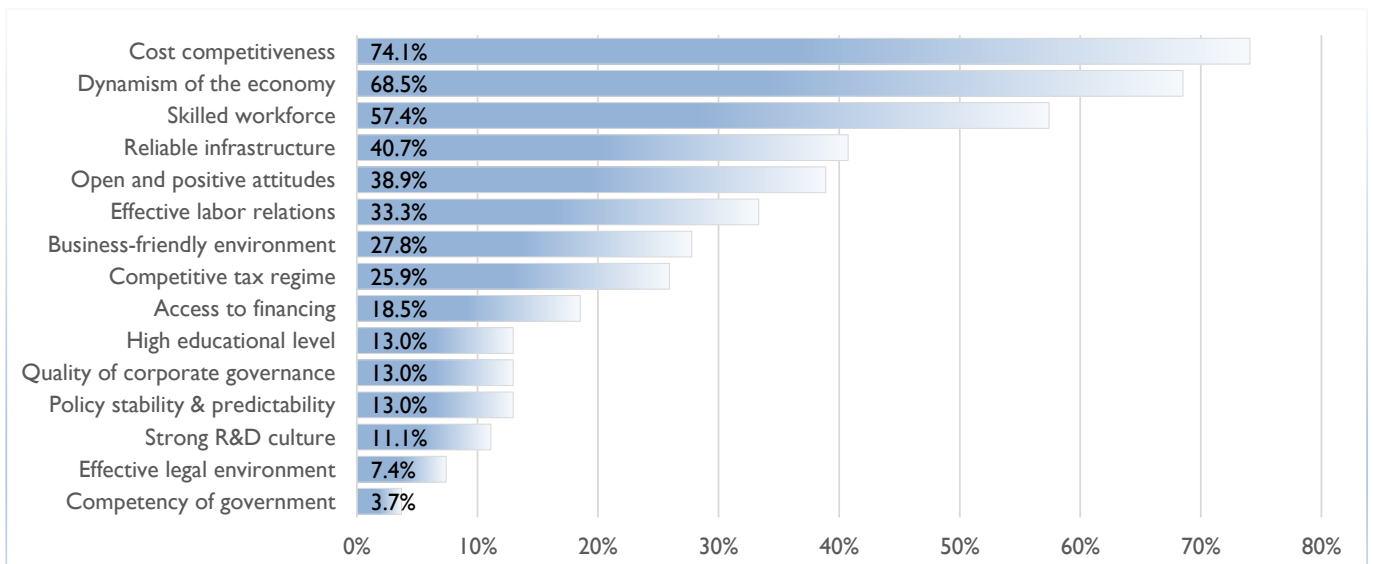
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	14,323	8,368	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	7.31	-1.73
1.2.02 Current account balance	-5.54	-3.63	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.329	0.628
4.2.17 ICT service exports	2.1	2.8	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	6.10	1.07
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	10.49	13.79	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	7.4	2.6
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	2.03	2.53	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-2.29	-3.63
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	0.44	0.55	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	11.14	16.33
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	1.55	1.90	3.3.16 Credit	5.77	3.63
1.2.25 Tourism receipts	2.17	2.64	2.3.02 Cost of capital	3.18	2.00
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	0.92	1.10	2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	5.04	3.59
1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	4.29	5.10	2.4.02 Protectionism	5.96	4.26
1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	18.45	21.91	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	28.34	20.83
4.1.07 Population - growth	1.25	1.48	2.4.03 Public sector contracts	6.46	4.79
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	37.02	43.39	3.2.21 Brain drain	3.92	2.93
1.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	23.07	26.82	3.3.19 Corporate debt	4.77	3.59
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	4.00	4.59	1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	4.98	4.00

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# TURKEY

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	6	41
International Trade	55	37
International Investment	45	45
Employment	47	52
Prices	52	34

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	33	41
Tax Policy	37	37
Institutional Framework	54	60
Business Legislation	35	41
Societal Framework	50	60

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	28	42
Labor Market	41	54
Finance	38	51
Management Practices	40	46
Attitudes and Values	47	49

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	36	33
Technological Infrastructure	56	54
Scientific Infrastructure	38	37
Health and Environment	44	45
Education	55	54



## TURKEY

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	2
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	5
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	7
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	24
I.5.04 Office rent	29
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	29
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	30

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	11
2.4.04 Foreign investors	14
2.4.05 Capital markets	17
2.4.06 Investment incentives	23
2.4.18 Immigration laws	24
2.4.14 Start-up days	26
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	26
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	29
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	29
2.4.13 Creation of firms	30

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	6
3.2.01 Compensation levels	11
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	19
3.1.08 Large corporations	20
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	27
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	29
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	29
3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	30
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	31

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	9
4.1.07 Population - growth	14
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	14
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	16
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	20
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	20
4.2.04 Communications technology	20
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	22
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	23
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	28

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	61
I.4.02 Employment (%)	60
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	57
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	57
I.2.02 Current account balance	55
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	54
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	54
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	53
I.4.09 Youth unemployment	52
I.1.20 GDP per capita	50

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	62
2.3.02 Cost of capital	60
2.3.05 Central bank policy	60
2.5.14 Disposable Income	59
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	58
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	58
2.3.11 Transparency	58
2.3.04 Country credit rating	57
2.5.01 Justice	57
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	55

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	61
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	61
3.3.19 Corporate debt	59
3.2.10 Employee training	59
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	59
3.1.10 Use of digital tools and technologies	59
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	58
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	58
3.2.16 Female labor force	57
3.3.16 Credit	57

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	60
4.2.17 ICT service exports	60
4.3.21 Intellectual property rights	58
4.2.06 Computers per capita	57
4.5.15 University education	57
4.5.16 Management education	55
4.4.09 Medical assistance	55
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	54
4.2.08 Broadband subscribers	54
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	54

# UAE

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Minimize administrative and compliance costs of VAT on businesses.
- Accelerate regulatory and legislative reforms to keep pace with the modernization of government services and products.
- Maintain a strong economic diversification agenda.
- Strengthen innovation capabilities across the nation.
- Boost investments in R&D through public-private partnerships.

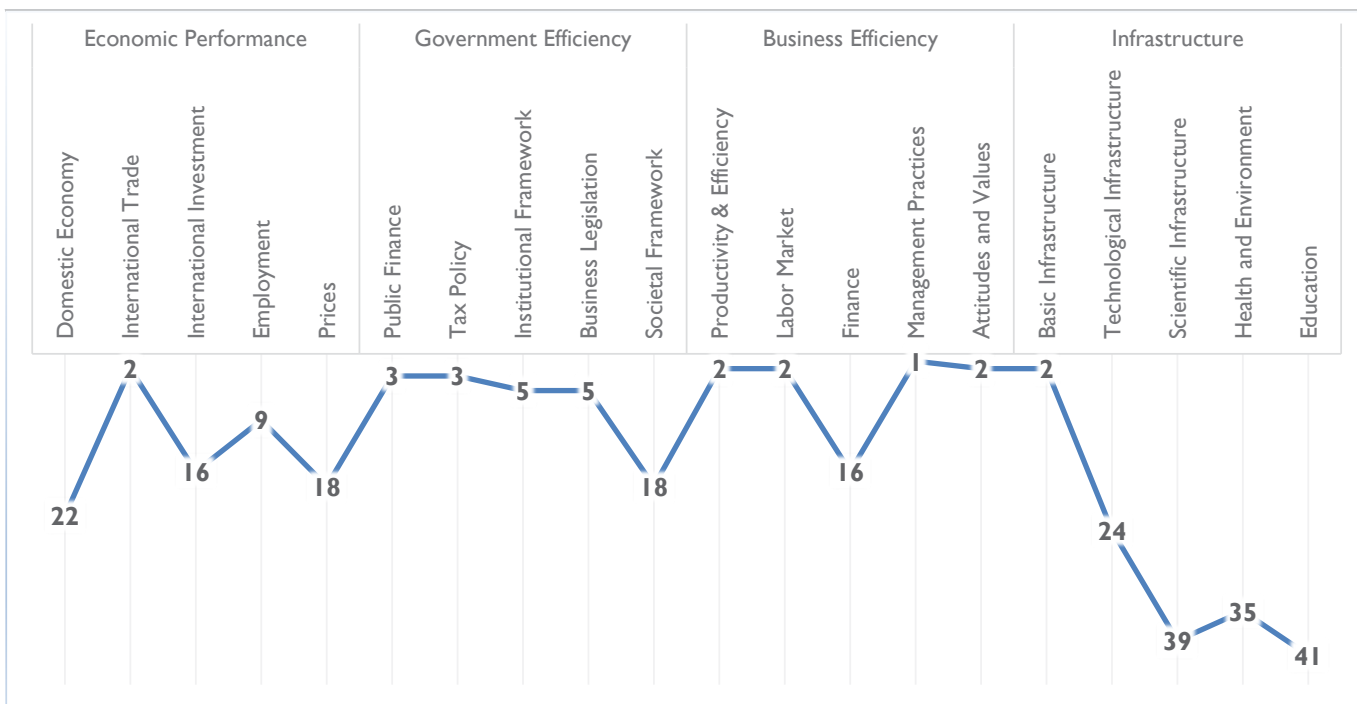
## Provided by:

Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Authority (FCSA), Dubai

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Abu Dhabi	
Land area (square km '000)	71 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	3.673 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	9.57 <sup>2018</sup>	41
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	414.2 <sup>2018</sup>	29
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	75,611 <sup>2018</sup>	5
Real GDP growth (%)	1.7 <sup>2018</sup>	50
Consumer price inflation (%)	3.08 <sup>2018</sup>	47
Unemployment rate (%)	2.54 <sup>2017</sup>	6
Labor force (millions)	7.42 <sup>2017</sup>	34
Current account balance (% of GDP)	33.56 <sup>2018</sup>	1
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	129.9 <sup>2017</sup>	39
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.50 <sup>2018</sup>	27

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)



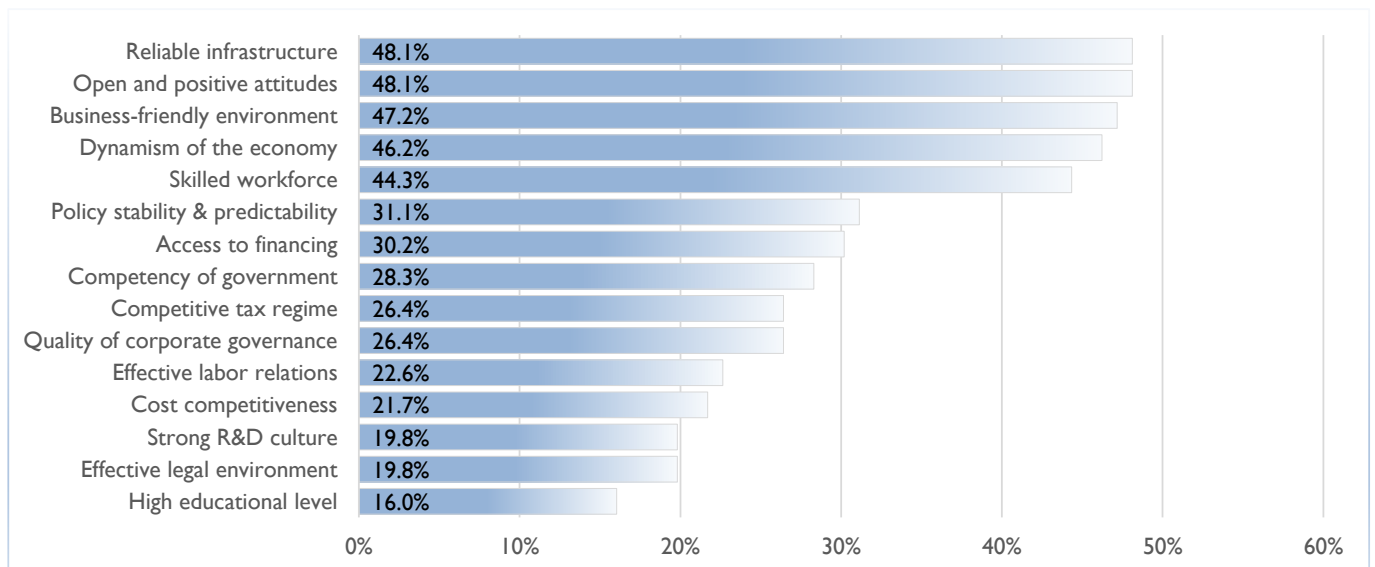
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	6.8	10.5	2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-0.53	-1.82
2.4.14 Start-up days	8.5	4.0	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	-0.38	-1.11
4.1.07 Population - growth	1.90	2.87	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.009	0.019
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	4.5	2.5	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1.97	3.08
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	5.73	7.71	1.4.07 Unemployment rate	1.64	2.54
2.4.07 Government subsidies	3.65	2.54	2.5.02 Homicide	0.7	0.9
2.1.11 Pension funding	5.53	7.04	2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	8.23	10.45
1.2.02 Current account balance	26.37	33.56	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	0.51	0.64
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	1.3	1.7	3.2.04 Remuneration of management	199,989	241,787
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	6.56	7.87	1.4.09 Youth unemployment	6.40	7.70
3.2.09 Apprenticeships	6.00	7.03	1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	94.10	83.42
2.3.02 Cost of capital	6.71	7.83	1.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	24.8	22.4
4.4.26 Pollution problems	6.96	8.06	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	32.55	30.75
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	6.65	7.70	3.2.23 International experience	8.27	7.91
3.3.16 Credit	6.73	7.77	3.3.01 Banking sector assets	124.15	118.77

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# UAE

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	22	22
International Trade	1	2
International Investment	10	16
Employment	3	9
Prices	25	18

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Public Finance	2	3
Tax Policy	3	3
Institutional Framework	10	5
Business Legislation	11	5
Societal Framework	29	18

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	2	2
Labor Market	2	2
Finance	22	16
Management Practices	2	1
Attitudes and Values	1	2

## INFRASTRUCTURE



### Sub-Factor Rankings :

	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	9	2
Technological Infrastructure	27	24
Scientific Infrastructure	37	39
Health and Environment	46	35
Education	44	41

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.02 Current account balance	1
I.4.02 Employment (%)	1
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	1
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	1
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	5
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	5
I.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	6
I.4.07 Unemployment rate	6
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	8
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	8

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.18 Immigration laws	1
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	1
2.1.10 Tax evasion	1
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	2
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	2
2.1.09 Public finances	2
2.5.05 Social cohesion	2
2.3.02 Cost of capital	2
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	3

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.12 Labor force (%)	1
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	1
3.2.06 Working hours	1
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	1
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	1
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	1
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	1
3.2.23 International experience	1
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	1
3.4.01 Agility of companies	1

Infrastructure	Rank
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	1
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	1
4.1.07 Population - growth	2
4.2.18 Cyber security	2
4.1.05 Management of cities	2
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	2
4.4.27 Environmental laws	3
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	3
4.2.13 Development and application of technology	3
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	3

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	59
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	50
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	49
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	46
I.5.04 Office rent	45
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	45
I.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	43
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	39
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	28
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	28

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.14 Disposable Income	60
2.4.07 Government subsidies	54
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	39
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	38
2.4.04 Foreign investors	34
2.3.14 Rule of law	27

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.16 Female labor force	60
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	49
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	43
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	36
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	30

Infrastructure	Rank
4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added	62
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	61
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	61
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	60
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	57
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	57
4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed	53
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	51
4.4.12 Energy intensity	48
4.4.09 Medical assistance	48

# UKRAINE

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Reach peace in the South-East of Ukraine, and reintegrate the Donbas region.
- Accomplish reformation of political, legal and judicial systems.
- Secure closer association with the EU.
- Develop infrastructure, and support growth rate with government expenditures.
- Increase real households' income and savings rate.

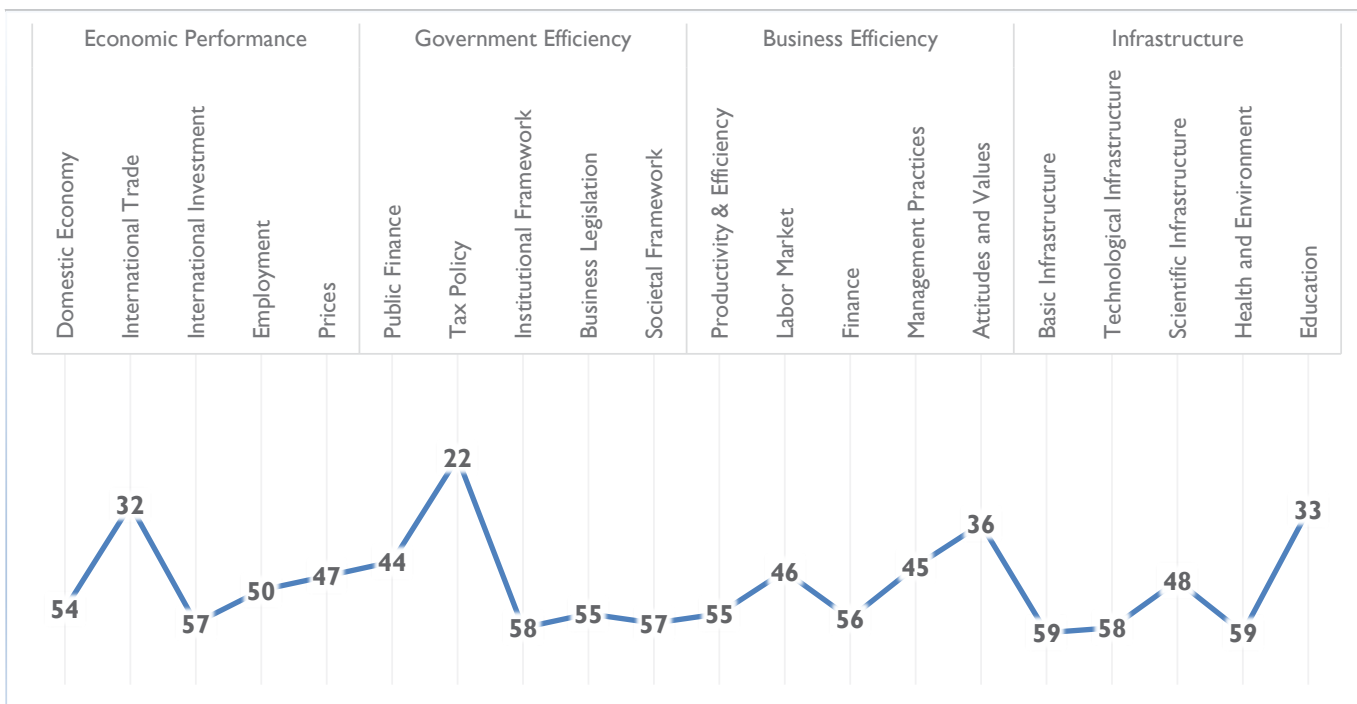
## Provided by:

International Management Institute (IMI-Kyiv)

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Kiev	
Land area (square km '000)	604 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	27.200 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	42.10 <sup>2018</sup>	21
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	130.8 <sup>2018</sup>	50
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	9,272 <sup>2018</sup>	60
Real GDP growth (%)	3.3 <sup>2018</sup>	22
Consumer price inflation (%)	10.95 <sup>2018</sup>	60
Unemployment rate (%)	8.80 <sup>2018</sup>	52
Labor force (millions)	17.94 <sup>2018</sup>	22
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-3.56 <sup>2018</sup>	54
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	51.0 <sup>2017</sup>	51
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.89 <sup>2018</sup>	39

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## UKRAINE

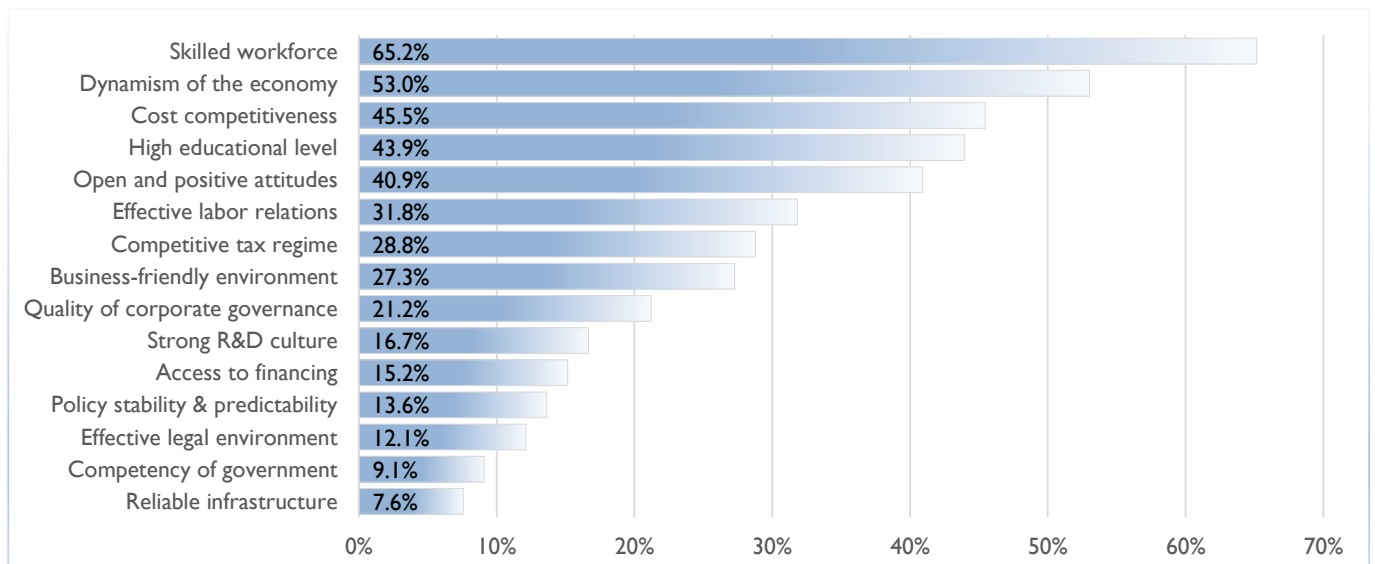
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.206	0.084	1.2.02 Current account balance	-2.27	-3.56
2.5.05 Social cohesion	2.22	3.39	2.4.07 Government subsidies	0.98	1.47
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	1.58	2.31	4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	0.48	0.28
1.1.20 GDP per capita	2,164	3,108	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	5.95	3.91
2.3.05 Central bank policy	3.28	4.62	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	7.27	4.98
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	2.02	2.72	4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	0.61	0.45
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	2.44	3.26	3.3.01 Banking sector assets	81.37	59.66
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	89.90	60.80	4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita	2.29	1.77
1.1.14 Real GDP growth	2.5	3.3	1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	46.98	36.19
2.3.11 Transparency	1.70	2.22	3.2.01 Compensation levels	1.66	2.03
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	18.92	13.28	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	18.20	14.30
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	2.95	3.83	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	0.95	1.11
4.5.16 Management education	4.57	5.91	4.1.07 Population - growth	-0.44	-0.51
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	3.0	3.8	3.3.17 Venture capital	2.81	2.41
4.3.21 Intellectual property rights	3.34	4.24	3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	2.86	2.55

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# UKRAINE

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	56	54
International Trade	30	32
International Investment	53	57
Employment	54	50
Prices	50	47

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	56	44
Tax Policy	32	22
Institutional Framework	62	58
Business Legislation	55	55
Societal Framework	57	57

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	58	55
Labor Market	49	46
Finance	61	56
Management Practices	51	45
Attitudes and Values	38	36

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	60	59
Technological Infrastructure	55	58
Scientific Infrastructure	48	48
Health and Environment	63	59
Education	41	33



## UKRAINE

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	1
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	5
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	5
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	16
I.5.04 Office rent	21
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	22
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	24
I.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	28
I.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	39

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.06 Gini coefficient	1
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	10
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	11
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	11
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	20
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	23
2.4.14 Start-up days	24
2.5.14 Disposable Income	32
2.4.15 Start-up procedures	32

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	1
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	4
3.2.01 Compensation levels	6
3.2.16 Female labor force	13
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	19
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	23
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	26
3.2.06 Working hours	26
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	27
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	30

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	2
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	2
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	10
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	10
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	11
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	18
4.2.17 ICT service exports	18
4.3.11 Science degrees	18
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	18
4.4.09 Medical assistance	37

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	60
I.1.20 GDP per capita	60
I.5.01 Consumer price inflation	60
I.1.19 Resilience of the economy	59
I.5.05 Food costs	57
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	57
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	56
I.4.02 Employment (%)	55
I.2.02 Current account balance	54
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	52

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.3.04 Country credit rating	62
2.4.05 Capital markets	62
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	62
2.4.06 Investment incentives	61
2.4.10 Competition legislation	60
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	60
2.1.10 Tax evasion	60
2.4.04 Foreign investors	60
2.4.11 Parallel economy	59
2.3.11 Transparency	59

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	62
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	62
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	62
3.3.16 Credit	61
3.3.08 Stock markets	61
3.3.17 Venture capital	61
3.4.04 Credibility of managers	61
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	59
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	59
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	59

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.12 Energy intensity	63
4.4.28 Quality of life	61
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	61
4.3.21 Intellectual property rights	61
4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers	60
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	60
4.2.18 Cyber security	60
4.1.07 Population - growth	59
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	59
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	59

# UNITED KINGDOM

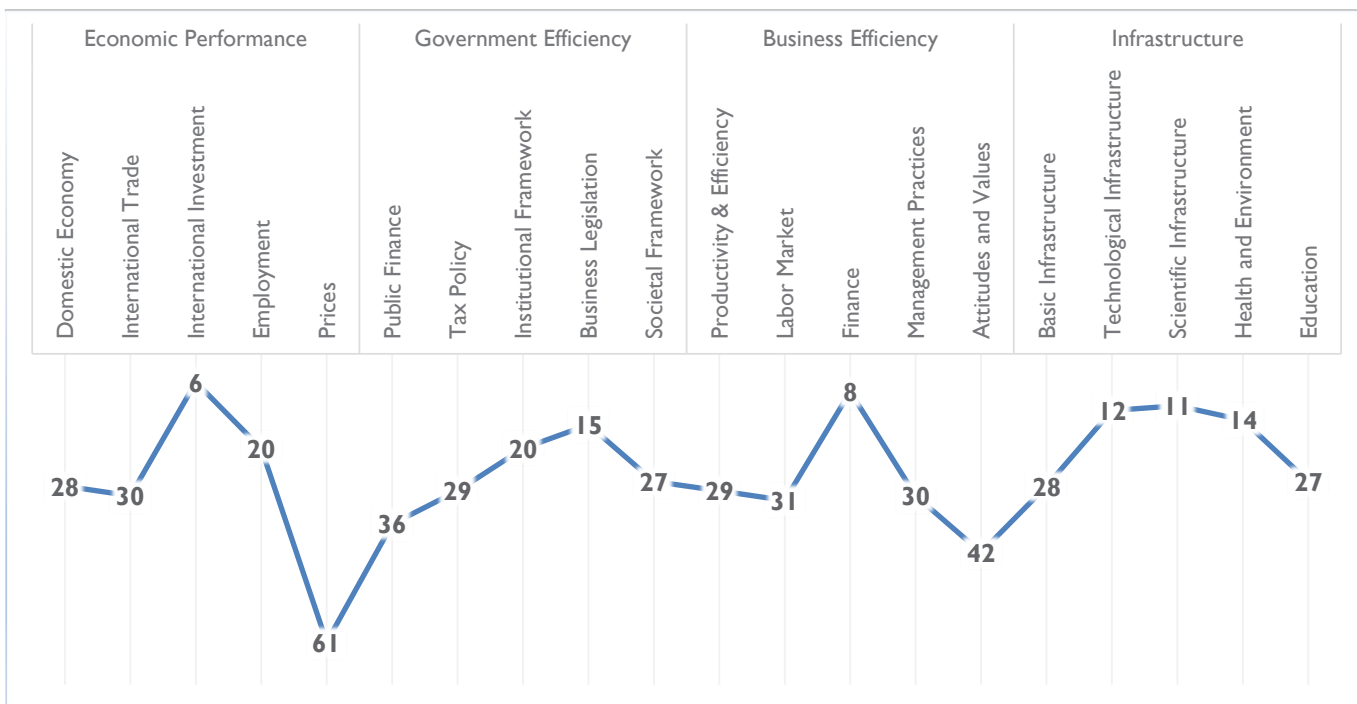
## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	London	
Land area (square km '000)	244 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	0.750 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	66.47 <sup>2018</sup>	13
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	2,825.2 <sup>2018</sup>	5
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	45,704 <sup>2018</sup>	22
Real GDP growth (%)	1.4 <sup>2018</sup>	57
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.48 <sup>2018</sup>	37
Unemployment rate (%)	4.00 <sup>2018</sup>	21
Labor force (millions)	33.70 <sup>2018</sup>	12
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-3.86 <sup>2018</sup>	57
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	1,563.9 <sup>2017</sup>	3
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	2.45 <sup>2017</sup>	30

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



## UNITED KINGDOM

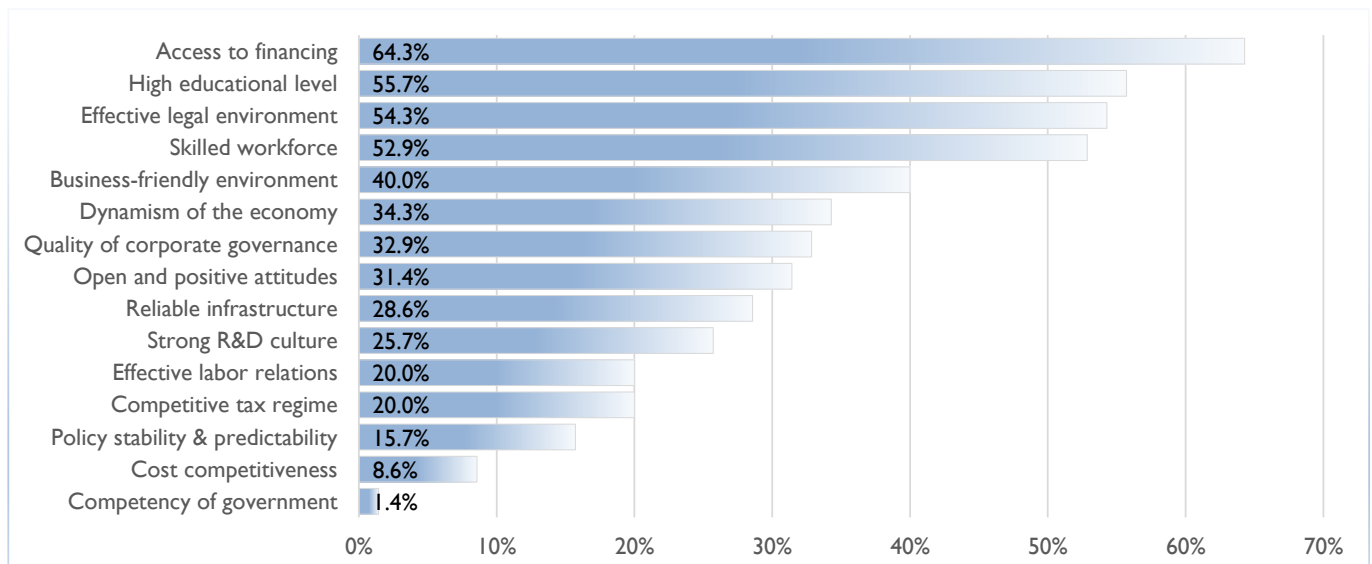
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.176	0.031	1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	0.49	-0.01
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	-2.32	-1.42	2.5.04 Risk of political instability	4.98	3.32
1.2.25 Tourism receipts	1.49	1.94	1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1.08	0.75
2.1.11 Pension funding	3.64	4.46	2.5.02 Homicide	0.9	1.2
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	6.91	7.86	3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	6.43	4.80
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	2,296	2,598	2.4.07 Government subsidies	0.69	0.86
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	45,691	39,774	2.5.05 Social cohesion	5.53	4.25
4.2.17 ICT service exports	34.6	38.5	1.1.14 Real GDP growth	1.8	1.4
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	5.48	6.06	4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education	5.6	4.6
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	6.57	7.21	3.5.03 National culture	6.28	5.21
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	444.98	485.71	3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	128.92	107.64
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	4.36	4.00	4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	7.77	6.57
1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	12.21	13.17	2.4.06 Investment incentives	7.53	6.54
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	18.36	16.95	3.5.07 Value system	7.06	6.14
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	2.68	2.48	3.2.07 Worker motivation	6.24	5.46

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# UNITED KINGDOM

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	26	28
International Trade	32	30
International Investment	18	6
Employment	20	20
Prices	62	61

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	35	36
Tax Policy	26	29
Institutional Framework	20	20
Business Legislation	9	15
Societal Framework	16	27

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	23	29
Labor Market	24	31
Finance	11	8
Management Practices	25	30
Attitudes and Values	36	42

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	28	28
Technological Infrastructure	12	12
Scientific Infrastructure	9	11
Health and Environment	13	14
Education	16	27

## UNITED KINGDOM

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	2
I.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	3
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	3
I.5.05 Food costs	3
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	5
I.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	7
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	8
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	10
I.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	13
I.2.17 Export concentration by partner	14

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.04 Foreign investors	8
2.3.14 Rule of law	11
2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	11
2.5.14 Disposable Income	11
2.4.05 Capital markets	11
2.4.16 Labor regulations	12
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	12
2.4.11 Parallel economy	13
2.4.03 Public sector contracts	13
2.3.02 Cost of capital	13

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.08 Stock markets	6
3.3.17 Venture capital	7
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)	11
3.3.07 Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	11
3.3.01 Banking sector assets	12
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	14
3.2.19 Finance skills	15
3.3.14 Shareholders' rights	15
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	16
3.3.16 Credit	16

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.12 Energy intensity	6
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	7
4.5.10 Student mobility inbound	7
4.2.06 Computers per capita	7
4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment	10
4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	11
4.3.21 Intellectual property rights	12
4.3.11 Science degrees	12
4.4.27 Environmental laws	13
4.4.11 Human development index	14

## WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance	Rank
I.5.04 Office rent	61
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	60
I.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	59
I.2.02 Current account balance	57
I.1.14 Real GDP growth	57
I.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	56
I.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	54
I.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	51
I.5.02 Cost-of-living index	50
I.5.06 Gasoline prices	46

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.5.04 Risk of political instability	57
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	49
2.5.05 Social cohesion	43
2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	42
2.4.18 Immigration laws	40
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	40
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	38
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	37
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	31
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	25

Business Efficiency	Rank
3.5.03 National culture	56
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	51
3.4.09 Entrepreneurship	51
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	48
3.2.01 Compensation levels	47
3.2.06 Working hours	47
3.1.07 Workforce productivity	45
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions	43
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	43
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	43

Infrastructure	Rank
4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	58
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	54
4.5.19 Language skills	52
4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	51
4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs	45
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	44
4.2.11 Qualified engineers	42
4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients	39
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	39
4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student	36

# USA

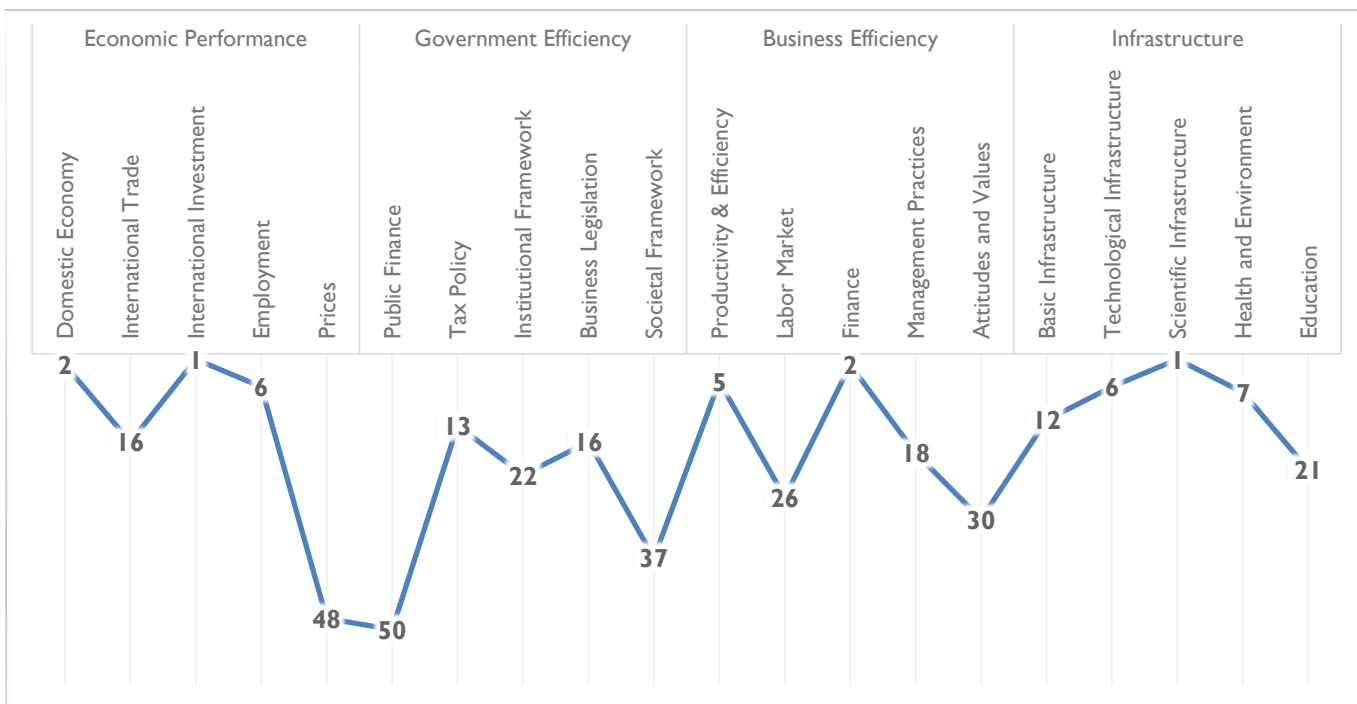
## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Washington, D.C.	
Land area (square km '000)	9,832 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	1.000 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	327.35 <sup>2018</sup>	3
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	20,494.1 <sup>2018</sup>	1
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	62,606 <sup>2018</sup>	9
Real GDP growth (%)	2.9 <sup>2018</sup>	29
Consumer price inflation (%)	2.44 <sup>2018</sup>	36
Unemployment rate (%)	3.90 <sup>2018</sup>	18
Labor force (millions)	162.08 <sup>2018</sup>	3
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-2.29 <sup>2018</sup>	47
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	7,807.0 <sup>2017</sup>	1
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.30 <sup>2018</sup>	47

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### THE AMERICAS (9 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



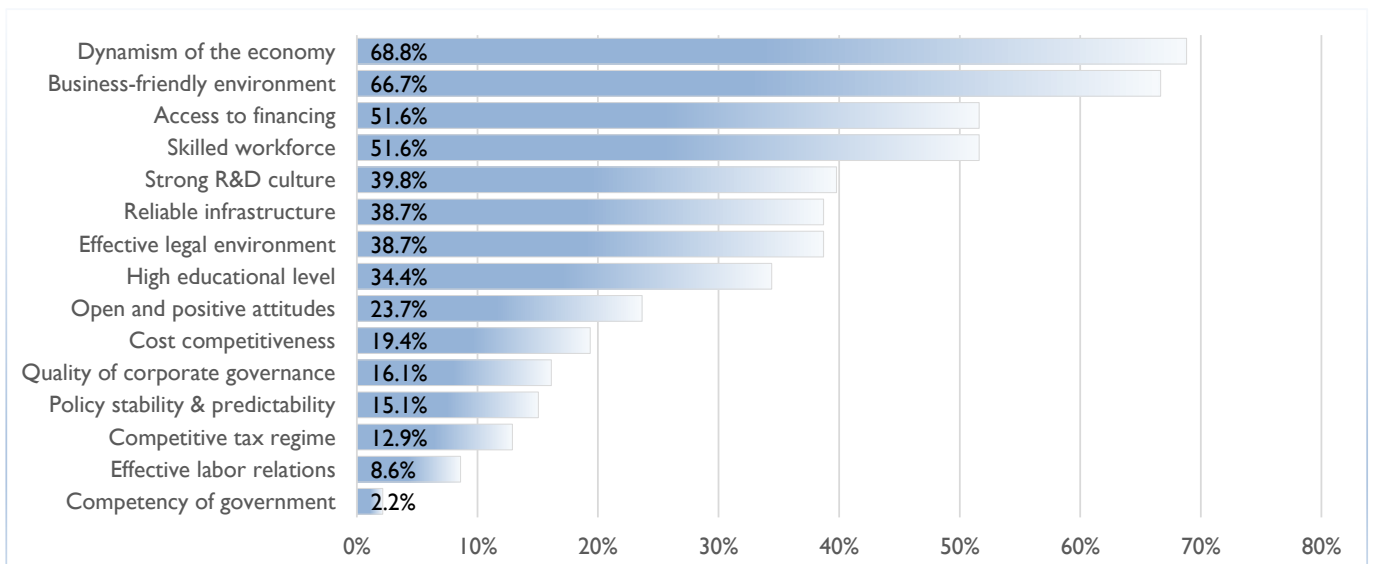
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	0.71	4.89	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.009	0.019
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	1.56	2.22	4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)	19.96	13.82
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	35.00	21.00	4.4.04 Health infrastructure	6.38	5.43
1.1.14 Real GDP growth	2.3	2.9	1.5.06 Gasoline prices	0.71	0.81
1.4.08 Long-term unemployment	0.83	0.66	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	2.14	2.44
2.3.12 Bureaucracy	3.98	4.80	4.1.07 Population - growth	0.70	0.62
4.1.16 Energy infrastructure	7.06	8.09	2.5.02 Homicide	4.9	5.4
2.5.05 Social cohesion	4.29	4.80	3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	6.65	6.04
2.4.08 Subsidies	4.91	5.46	3.4.10 Social responsibility	5.82	5.46
1.4.07 Unemployment rate	4.35	3.90	3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	6.20	5.83
2.1.11 Pension funding	3.26	3.59	3.4.05 Corporate boards	6.65	6.26
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	4.80	5.28	3.4.06 Auditing and accounting practices	8.15	7.72
2.4.13 Creation of firms	7.32	7.98	2.4.11 Parallel economy	7.16	6.80
2.4.04 Foreign investors	7.05	7.66	4.3.21 Intellectual property rights	8.36	7.96
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	1,546.72	1,664.09	2.4.02 Protectionism	5.44	5.18

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# USA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	2	2
International Trade	14	16
International Investment	1	1
Employment	7	6
Prices	41	48

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	51	50
Tax Policy	22	13
Institutional Framework	23	22
Business Legislation	14	16
Societal Framework	34	37

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	7	5
Labor Market	27	26
Finance	4	2
Management Practices	11	18
Attitudes and Values	27	30

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	12	12
Technological Infrastructure	3	6
Scientific Infrastructure	1	1
Health and Environment	8	7
Education	21	21



## USA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
I.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	1
I.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	1
I.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	1
I.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	1
I.5.05 Food costs	1
I.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	2
I.3.13 Relocation threats of business	6
I.1.20 GDP per capita	8
I.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	9
I.2.18 Export concentration by product	10

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.4.19 Redundancy costs	1
2.3.02 Cost of capital	3
2.4.07 Government subsidies	4
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	5
2.4.17 Unemployment legislation	5
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	6
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2.4.06 Investment incentives	7
2.4.09 State ownership of enterprises	8
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Business Efficiency	Rank
3.3.17 Venture capital	1
3.3.08 Stock markets	1
3.3.06 Banking and financial services	1
3.3.16 Credit	1
3.5.07 Value system	2
3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)	6
3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	6
3.4.07 Use of big data and analytics	6
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	7
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	7

Infrastructure	Rank
4.4.23 Environment-related technologies	1
4.4.01 Total health expenditure	1
4.2.06 Computers per capita	1
4.2.14 Funding for technological development	2
4.2.07 Internet users	3
4.3.22 Knowledge transfer	4
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4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	8
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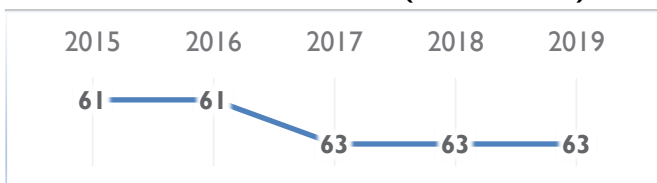
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4.4.04 Health infrastructure	38
4.1.07 Population - growth	34
4.2.17 ICT service exports	34

# VENEZUELA

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)



## CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Strengthen the Rule of Law: studies qualify the country as governed by an authoritarian regime, impacting all aspects of life.
- Solve hyperinflation: The IMF forecasts Venezuelan inflation at 10 million percent in 2019.
- Liberate the economy: exchange and price control mechanisms in place since February 2003 have made the economic environment hostile and must be removed.
- Remove administrative barriers: and simplify the administrative procedures.
- Reduce burden of procedures for import and export: and modernize customs.

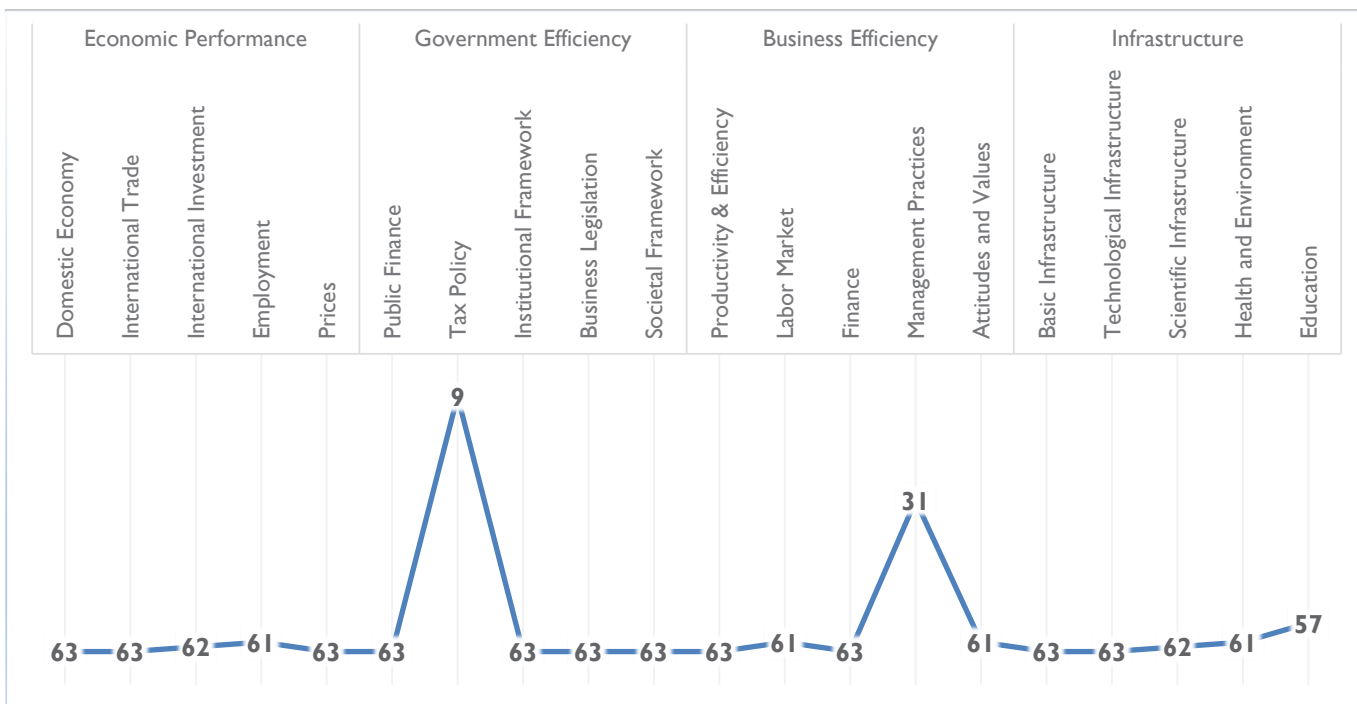
### Provided by:

Venezuelan Council for Investment Promotion (CONAPRI)

## BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Caracas	
Land area (square km '000)	912 <sup>2018</sup>	
Exchange Rate (per \$)	346.694 <sup>2018</sup>	
Population - market size (millions)	31.83 <sup>2018</sup>	27
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US\$ billions)	98.5 <sup>2018</sup>	52
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	11,831 <sup>2017</sup>	59
Real GDP growth (%)	-18.0 <sup>2018</sup>	63
Consumer price inflation (%)	929,789.50 <sup>2018</sup>	63
Unemployment rate (%)	19.00 <sup>2017</sup>	61
Labor force (millions)	14.20 <sup>2017</sup>	27
Current account balance (% of GDP)	5.99 <sup>2018</sup>	16
Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	22.2 <sup>2017</sup>	58
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	0.66 <sup>2016</sup>	51

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

### THE AMERICAS (9 countries)



### POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)



# VENEZUELA

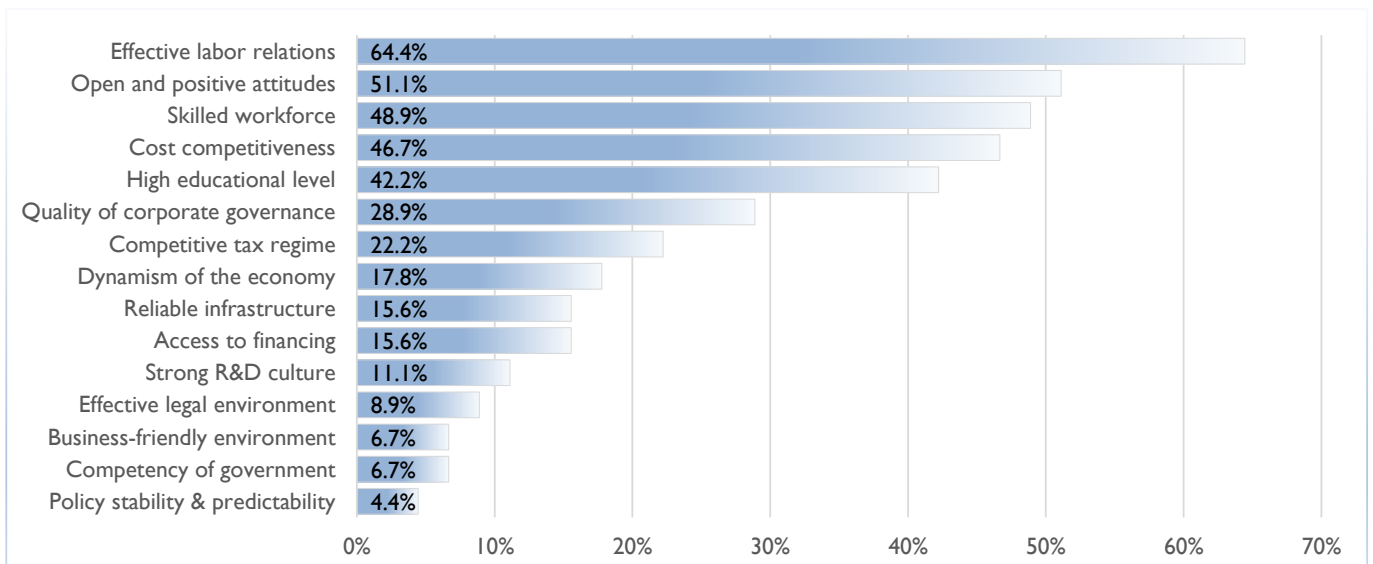
## COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2018	WCY 2019	DECLINES	WCY 2018	WCY 2019
1.2.02 Current account balance	2.04	5.99	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	1,087.53	929,789.50
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	0.47	1.13	3.3.16 Credit	4.26	1.70
2.1.09 Public finances	0.23	0.56	1.1.20 GDP per capita	6,690	3,094
1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	15.04	34.18	2.3.12 Bureaucracy	0.68	0.41
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	0.21	0.36	2.1.11 Pension funding	0.92	0.56
2.5.05 Social cohesion	1.00	1.67	1.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	16.52	10.86
2.4.05 Capital markets	1.02	1.48	2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	12.00	16.00
3.3.08 Stock markets	1.21	1.74	2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	0.72	0.48
3.2.07 Worker motivation	2.52	3.59	4.4.28 Quality of life	0.98	0.67
4.2.12 Public-private partnerships	2.03	2.85	4.1.04 Access to water	1.64	1.11
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	1.40	1.96	3.3.17 Venture capital	2.10	1.43
3.4.01 Agility of companies	4.50	6.22	2.4.08 Subsidies	0.83	0.59
3.4.08 Customer satisfaction	3.80	5.15	3.3.06 Banking and financial services	3.48	2.49
4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	1.05	1.37	4.3.18 Number of patents in force	1.4	1.0
2.3.11 Transparency	0.20	0.26	2.4.02 Protectionism	1.80	1.30

## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.



# VENEZUELA

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Domestic Economy	63	63
International Trade	63	63
International Investment	60	62
Employment	60	61
Prices	63	63

## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Public Finance	62	63
Tax Policy	8	9
Institutional Framework	63	63
Business Legislation	63	63
Societal Framework	63	63

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Productivity & Efficiency	63	63
Labor Market	61	61
Finance	63	63
Management Practices	48	31
Attitudes and Values	60	61

## INFRASTRUCTURE



Sub-Factor Rankings :	2018	2019
Basic Infrastructure	63	63
Technological Infrastructure	63	63
Scientific Infrastructure	62	62
Health and Environment	57	61
Education	53	57

# VENEZUELA

## STRENGTHS

Economic Performance	Rank
1.5.06 Gasoline prices	1
1.2.02 Current account balance	16

Government Efficiency	Rank
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	2
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	3
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2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues	8
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	16
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Business Efficiency	Rank
3.2.04 Remuneration of management	3
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	6
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Infrastructure	Rank
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Business Efficiency	Rank
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Infrastructure	Rank
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# Overall Scoreboard



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→	<b>Domestic Economy</b>	<b>1.1</b>
	Size	1.1.01-1.1.13
	Growth	1.1.14-1.1.19
	Wealth	1.1.20-1.1.21
	Forecasts	1.1.22-1.1.25
→	<b>International Trade</b>	<b>1.2</b>
→	<b>International Investment</b>	<b>1.3</b>
	Investment	1.3.01-1.3.13
	Finance	1.3.14-1.3.15
→	<b>Employment</b>	<b>1.4</b>
→	<b>Prices</b>	<b>1.5</b>



## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

→	<b>Public Finance</b>	<b>2.1</b>
→	<b>Tax Policy</b>	<b>2.2</b>
→	<b>Institutional Framework</b>	<b>2.3</b>
	Central Bank	2.3.01-2.3.08
	State Efficiency	2.3.09-2.3.14
→	<b>Business Legislation</b>	<b>2.4</b>
	Openness	2.4.01-2.4.06
	Competition and Regulations	2.4.07-2.4.15
	Labor Regulations	2.4.16-2.4.19
→	<b>Societal Framework</b>	<b>2.5</b>





## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

→ **Productivity and Efficiency** **3.1**

→ **Labor Market** **3.2**

Costs 3.2.01-3.2.05

Relations 3.2.06-3.2.10

Availability of Skills 3.2.11-3.2.24

→ **Finance** **3.3**

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Stock Market

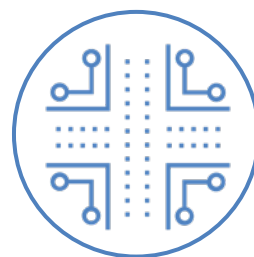
Efficiency 3.3.08-3.3.15

Finance

Management 3.3.16-3.3.19

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## INFRASTRUCTURE

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## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

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#### Investment

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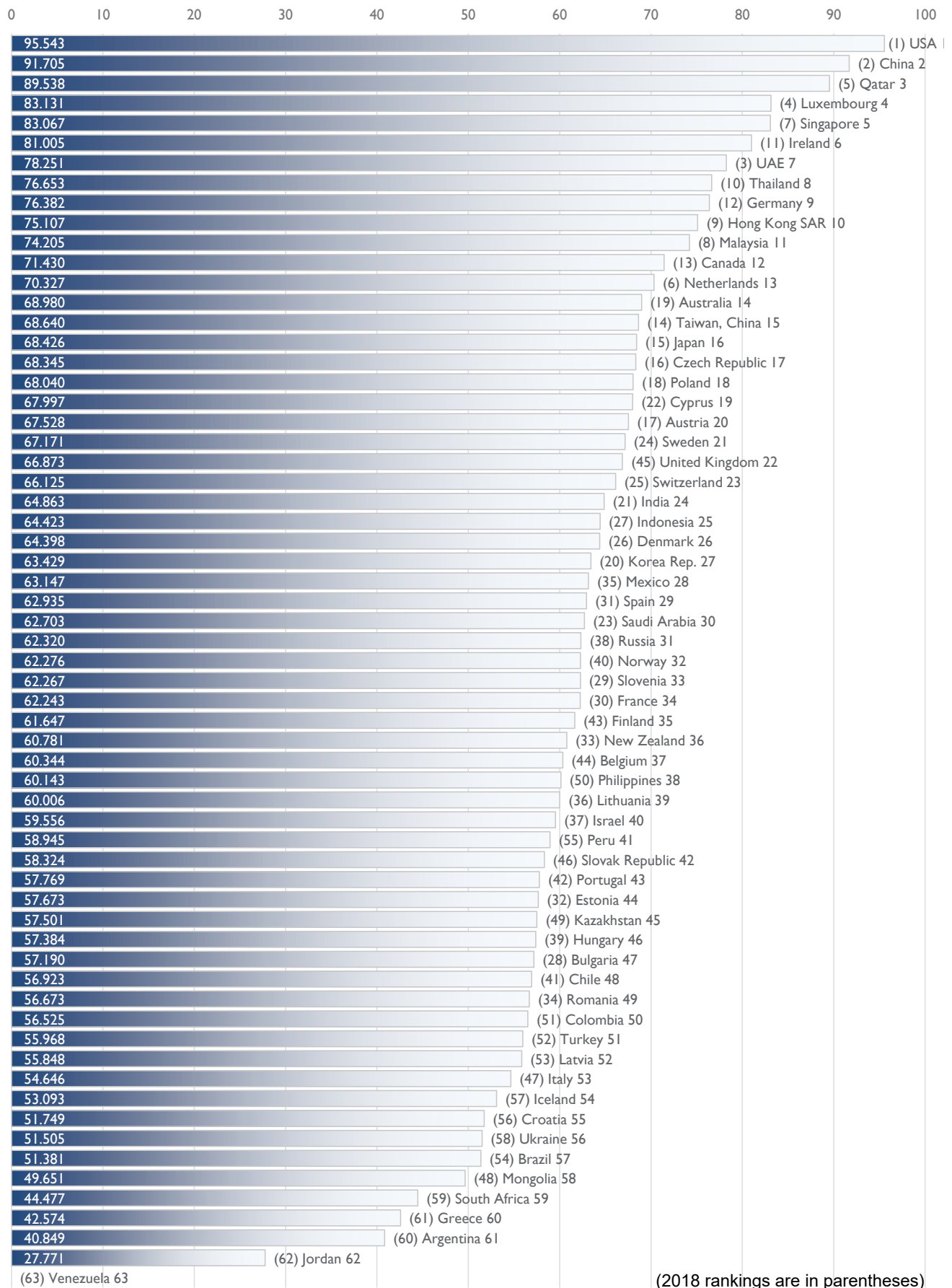
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[S] = Survey data | [B] = Background data

## Economic Performance

### Macro-economic evaluation of the domestic economy



(2018 rankings are in parentheses)

## Exchange Rate

National currency per US\$ (average)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1 ARGENTINA	5.459	8.075	9.233	14.758	16.563	28.095
2 AUSTRALIA	1.036	1.109	1.331	1.345	1.305	1.338
3 AUSTRIA	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
4 BELGIUM	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
5 BRAZIL	2.156	2.353	3.327	3.491	3.191	3.654
6 BULGARIA	1.474	1.474	1.764	1.768	1.735	1.657
7 CANADA	1.030	1.106	1.279	1.325	1.298	1.296
8 CHILE	495.273	570.348	654.124	676.958	648.834	641.277
9 CHINA	6.196	6.143	6.227	6.644	6.759	6.616
10 COLOMBIA	1.869	2.002	2.742	3.054	2.951	2.956
11 CROATIA	5.705	5.748	6.858	6.806	6.624	6.279
12 CYPRUS	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
13 CZECH REPUBLIC	19.571	20.758	24.599	24.440	23.376	21.730
14 DENMARK	5.616	5.612	6.728	6.732	6.603	6.315
15 ESTONIA	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
16 FINLAND	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
17 FRANCE	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
18 GERMANY	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
19 GREECE	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
20 HONG KONG SAR	7.756	7.754	7.752	7.762	7.793	7.839
21 HUNGARY	223.695	232.602	279.333	281.523	274.433	270.212
22 ICELAND	122.179	116.767	131.919	120.812	106.840	108.300
23 INDIA	58.598	61.030	64.152	67.195	65.122	68.389
24 INDONESIA	10.461	11.865	13.389	13.308	13.381	14.237
25 IRELAND	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
26 ISRAEL	3.611	3.578	3.887	3.841	3.600	3.591
27 ITALY	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
28 JAPAN	0.098	0.106	0.121	0.109	0.112	0.110
29 JORDAN	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710
30 KAZAKHSTAN	152.129	179.192	221.728	342.160	326.001	344.706
31 KOREA REP.	1.095	1.053	1.131	1.160	1.130	1.101
32 LATVIA	0.529	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
33 LITHUANIA	2.601	2.600	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
34 LUXEMBOURG	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
35 MALAYSIA	3.151	3.273	3.906	4.148	4.300	4.035
36 MEXICO	12.772	13.292	15.848	18.664	18.927	19.244
37 MONGOLIA	1,523.928	1,817.939	1,970.309	2,140.291	2,439.777	2,472.484
38 NETHERLANDS	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
39 NEW ZEALAND	1.219	1.205	1.434	1.437	1.407	1.445
40 NORWAY	5.875	6.302	8.064	8.400	8.272	8.133
41 PERU	2.702	2.839	3.184	3.375	3.260	3.287
42 PHILIPPINES	42.446	44.395	45.503	47.492	50.404	52.661
43 POLAND	3.161	3.155	3.770	3.943	3.779	3.612
44 PORTUGAL	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
45 QATAR	3.640	3.640	3.640	3.640	3.640	3.640
46 ROMANIA	3.328	3.349	4.006	4.059	4.052	3.942
47 RUSSIA	31.837	38.378	60.938	67.056	58.343	62.668
48 SAUDI ARABIA	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750
49 SINGAPORE	1.251	1.267	1.375	1.382	1.381	1.349
50 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
51 SLOVENIA	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
52 SOUTH AFRICA	9.655	10.853	12.759	14.710	13.334	13.241
53 SPAIN	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904	0.887	0.847
54 SWEDEN	6.514	6.861	8.435	8.562	8.549	8.693
55 SWITZERLAND	0.927	0.916	0.962	0.985	0.985	0.978
56 TAIWAN, CHINA	29.770	30.368	31.898	32.325	30.442	30.163
57 THAILAND	30.726	32.480	34.248	35.296	33.940	32.310
58 TURKEY	1.904	2.189	2.720	3.020	3.648	4.828
59 UAE	3.673	3.673	3.673	3.673	3.673	3.673
60 UKRAINE	7.993	11.887	21.845	25.551	26.597	27.200
61 UNITED KINGDOM	0.640	0.608	0.655	0.741	0.777	0.750
62 USA	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
63 VENEZUELA	9.849	14.079	23.166	98.179	1,396.619	346.694

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(GDP)

2018

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	20,494.1
2	CHINA	13,608.1
3	JAPAN	4,967.2
4	GERMANY	3,996.8
5	UNITED KINGDOM	2,825.2
6	INDIA	2,786.1
7	FRANCE	2,772.7
8	ITALY	2,070.3
9	BRAZIL	1,868.6
10	CANADA	1,711.4
11	RUSSIA	1,630.7
12	KOREA REP.	1,619.4
13	SPAIN	1,424.6
14	AUSTRALIA	1,416.4
15	MEXICO	1,223.4
16	INDONESIA	1,042.2
17	NETHERLANDS	912.9
18	SAUDI ARABIA	782.5
19	TURKEY	766.5
20	SWITZERLAND	703.8
21	TAIWAN, CHINA	589.4
22	POLAND	586.0
23	SWEDEN	551.1
24	BELGIUM	531.9
25	ARGENTINA	518.5
26	THAILAND	505.0
27	AUSTRIA	455.7
28	NORWAY	434.9
29	UAE	414.2
30	IRELAND	375.9
31	ISRAEL	369.8
32	SOUTH AFRICA	368.1
33	HONG KONG SAR	363.0
34	SINGAPORE	361.1
35	MALAYSIA	354.3
36	DENMARK	351.3
37	PHILIPPINES	330.8
38	COLOMBIA	330.2
39	CHILE	298.2
40	FINLAND	275.7
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	245.1
42	ROMANIA	238.6
43	PORTUGAL	237.9
44	PERU	225.2
45	GREECE	218.0
46	NEW ZEALAND	203.1
47	QATAR	192.0
48	KAZAKHSTAN	170.5
49	HUNGARY	155.7
50	UKRAINE	130.8
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	105.1
52	VENEZUELA	98.5
53	LUXEMBOURG	69.5
54	BULGARIA	65.1
55	CROATIA	60.8
56	SLOVENIA	54.2
57	LITHUANIA	53.3
58	JORDAN	42.2
59	LATVIA	34.8
60	ESTONIA	30.3
61	ICELAND	25.9
62	CYPRUS	24.5
63	MONGOLIA	13.0

## GDP (PPP)

2018

Estimates ; US\$ billions at purchasing power parity

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA	25,270.1
2	USA	20,494.1
3	INDIA	10,505.3
4	JAPAN	5,594.5
5	GERMANY	4,356.4
6	RUSSIA	4,213.4
7	INDONESIA	3,494.7
8	BRAZIL	3,365.3
9	UNITED KINGDOM	3,037.8
10	FRANCE	2,962.8
11	MEXICO	2,569.8
12	ITALY	2,397.4
13	TURKEY	2,292.5
14	KOREA REP.	2,136.3
15	SPAIN	1,864.4
16	SAUDI ARABIA	1,857.5
17	CANADA	1,836.8
18	THAILAND	1,320.4
19	AUSTRALIA	1,318.2
20	TAIWAN, CHINA	1,251.5
21	POLAND	1,212.9
22	MALAYSIA	999.4
23	NETHERLANDS	969.2
24	PHILIPPINES	952.6
25	ARGENTINA	915.1
26	SOUTH AFRICA	789.4
27	COLOMBIA	744.7
28	UAE	723.7
29	SINGAPORE	565.8
30	BELGIUM	550.5
31	SWITZERLAND	548.5
32	SWEDEN	542.0
33	ROMANIA	516.3
34	KAZAKHSTAN	508.6
35	CHILE	481.8
36	HONG KONG SAR	480.5
37	AUSTRIA	463.2
38	PERU	457.5
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	395.9
40	NORWAY	395.9
41	UKRAINE	390.3
42	IRELAND	385.9
43	VENEZUELA	371.5
44	QATAR	354.8
45	ISRAEL	337.2
46	PORTUGAL	329.2
47	GREECE	312.7
48	HUNGARY	311.9
49	DENMARK	301.3
50	FINLAND	256.5
51	NEW ZEALAND	197.8
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	191.2
53	BULGARIA	162.3
54	CROATIA	107.4
55	LITHUANIA	97.0
56	JORDAN	93.4
57	SLOVENIA	76.0
58	LUXEMBOURG	64.2
59	LATVIA	57.8
60	ESTONIA	45.0
61	MONGOLIA	43.5
62	CYPRUS	34.5
63	ICELAND	19.5

2017



## WORLD GDP CONTRIBUTION

2018

Percentage share of world GDP in market prices

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	USA	24.18
2	CHINA	15.82
3	JAPAN	5.87
4	GERMANY	4.72
5	UNITED KINGDOM	3.34
6	FRANCE	3.28
7	INDIA	3.21
8	ITALY	2.45
9	BRAZIL	2.20
10	CANADA	2.02
11	RUSSIA	1.92
12	KOREA REP.	1.91
13	SPAIN	1.68
14	AUSTRALIA	1.67
15	MEXICO	1.44
16	INDONESIA	1.21
17	NETHERLANDS	1.08
18	SAUDI ARABIA	0.92
19	TURKEY	0.90
20	SWITZERLAND	0.83
21	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.70
22	POLAND	0.69
23	SWEDEN	0.65
24	BELGIUM	0.63
25	ARGENTINA	0.61
26	THAILAND	0.57
27	AUSTRIA	0.54
28	NORWAY	0.51
29	UAE	0.50
30	IRELAND	0.44
31	ISRAEL	0.44
32	SOUTH AFRICA	0.43
33	HONG KONG SAR	0.43
34	SINGAPORE	0.43
35	MALAYSIA	0.42
36	DENMARK	0.41
37	COLOMBIA	0.39
38	PHILIPPINES	0.39
39	CHILE	0.35
40	FINLAND	0.32
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.29
42	ROMANIA	0.28
43	PORTUGAL	0.28
44	PERU	0.27
45	GREECE	0.26
46	NEW ZEALAND	0.24
47	QATAR	0.23
48	KAZAKHSTAN	0.20
49	HUNGARY	0.18
50	UKRAINE	0.15
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.13
52	VENEZUELA	0.12
53	LUXEMBOURG	0.08
54	BULGARIA	0.08
55	CROATIA	0.07
56	SLOVENIA	0.06
57	LITHUANIA	0.06
58	JORDAN	0.05
59	LATVIA	0.04
60	ESTONIA	0.04
61	ICELAND	0.03
62	CYPRUS	0.03
63	MONGOLIA	0.02

## HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

## EXPENDITURE (\$BN)

2018

US\$ billions

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	13,951.6
2	CHINA	4,704.5 <sup>2017</sup>
3	JAPAN	2,691.5
4	GERMANY	2,097.2
5	UNITED KINGDOM	1,867.3
6	INDIA	1,657.2
7	FRANCE	1,500.1
8	ITALY	1,247.8
9	BRAZIL	1,202.1
10	CANADA	970.8
11	SPAIN	823.3
12	RUSSIA	821.9 <sup>2017</sup>
13	AUSTRALIA	795.1
14	MEXICO	778.1
15	KOREA REP.	749.4
16	INDONESIA	593.6
17	TURKEY	441.4
18	NETHERLANDS	387.2
19	SWITZERLAND	373.4
20	POLAND	338.3
21	ARGENTINA	337.1
22	TAIWAN, CHINA	316.6
23	SAUDI ARABIA	298.2
24	BELGIUM	270.6
25	HONG KONG SAR	248.1
26	THAILAND	246.1
27	PHILIPPINES	244.3
28	SWEDEN	243.1
29	AUSTRIA	235.4
30	COLOMBIA	226.2
31	SOUTH AFRICA	220.6
32	ISRAEL	204.1
33	MALAYSIA	203.2
34	NORWAY	188.5
35	CHILE	188.0
36	DENMARK	166.2
37	UAE	159.6
38	PORTUGAL	154.6
39	ROMANIA	149.5
40	FINLAND	147.4
41	PERU	145.6
42	GREECE	142.3
43	VENEZUELA	130.6 <sup>2017</sup>
44	SINGAPORE	123.3
45	IRELAND	116.0
46	NEW ZEALAND	115.5 <sup>2017</sup>
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	115.0
48	UKRAINE	105.5
49	HUNGARY	91.6
50	KAZAKHSTAN	82.8 <sup>2017</sup>
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	57.2
52	QATAR	42.2
53	BULGARIA	39.9
54	CROATIA	35.0
55	JORDAN	33.6 <sup>2016</sup>
56	LITHUANIA	33.2
57	SLOVENIA	27.1
58	LUXEMBOURG	21.2
59	LATVIA	20.1
60	CYPRUS	16.5
61	ESTONIA	14.6
62	ICELAND	13.1
63	MONGOLIA	6.2

## HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

## EXPENDITURE (%)

2018

Percentage of GDP

Background  
Information

Ranking		%	
1	JORDAN	87.0	2016
2	UKRAINE	80.7	
3	PHILIPPINES	73.8	
4	COLOMBIA	68.5	
5	HONG KONG SAR	68.4	
6	USA	68.1	
7	CYPRUS	67.5	
8	UNITED KINGDOM	66.1	
9	GREECE	65.3	
10	ARGENTINA	65.0	
11	PORTUGAL	65.0	
12	PERU	64.7	
13	BRAZIL	64.3	
14	MEXICO	63.6	
15	CHILE	63.0	
16	ROMANIA	62.7	
17	LITHUANIA	62.4	
18	VENEZUELA	62.2	2017
19	BULGARIA	61.3	
20	ITALY	60.3	
21	SOUTH AFRICA	59.9	
22	INDIA	59.5	
23	HUNGARY	58.9	
24	SPAIN	57.8	
25	POLAND	57.7	
26	NEW ZEALAND	57.7	2017
27	LATVIA	57.7	
28	TURKEY	57.6	
29	CROATIA	57.5	
30	MALAYSIA	57.3	
31	INDONESIA	57.0	
32	CANADA	56.7	
33	AUSTRALIA	56.1	
34	ISRAEL	55.2	
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	54.5	
36	JAPAN	54.2	
37	FRANCE	54.1	
38	TAIWAN, CHINA	53.7	
39	FINLAND	53.5	
40	SWITZERLAND	53.1	
41	GERMANY	52.5	
42	RUSSIA	52.1	2017
43	AUSTRIA	51.7	
44	BELGIUM	50.9	
45	KAZAKHSTAN	50.8	2017
46	ICELAND	50.7	
47	SLOVENIA	50.0	
48	THAILAND	48.7	
49	ESTONIA	48.2	
50	MONGOLIA	47.5	
51	DENMARK	47.3	
52	CZECH REPUBLIC	46.9	
53	KOREA REP.	46.3	
54	SWEDEN	44.1	
55	NORWAY	43.3	
56	NETHERLANDS	42.4	
57	UAE	38.5	
58	CHINA	38.4	2017
59	SAUDI ARABIA	38.1	
60	SINGAPORE	34.1	
61	IRELAND	30.9	
62	LUXEMBOURG	30.6	
63	QATAR	22.0	

## GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION

## EXPENDITURE (\$BN)

2018

US\$ billions

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions	
1	USA	2,843.8	
2	CHINA	1,763.5	2017
3	JAPAN	981.5	
4	GERMANY	781.6	
5	FRANCE	645.4	
6	UNITED KINGDOM	514.8	
7	ITALY	386.6	
8	BRAZIL	368.4	
9	CANADA	356.4	
10	INDIA	311.6	
11	RUSSIA	280.1	2017
12	AUSTRALIA	266.2	
13	SPAIN	262.7	
14	KOREA REP.	260.5	
15	NETHERLANDS	212.2	
16	SAUDI ARABIA	181.4	
17	SWEDEN	144.1	
18	MEXICO	140.7	
19	BELGIUM	124.0	
20	TURKEY	110.4	
21	POLAND	102.6	
22	NORWAY	102.1	
23	INDONESIA	93.6	
24	AUSTRIA	87.5	
25	DENMARK	86.5	
26	TAIWAN, CHINA	85.5	
27	ISRAEL	84.3	
28	ARGENTINA	83.9	
29	SWITZERLAND	83.5	
30	THAILAND	81.6	
31	SOUTH AFRICA	78.3	
32	FINLAND	62.6	
33	UAE	54.4	
34	COLOMBIA	50.5	
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	49.1	
36	IRELAND	44.7	
37	CHILE	42.3	
38	MALAYSIA	42.3	
39	GREECE	41.7	
40	PORTUGAL	41.2	
41	ROMANIA	39.7	
42	PHILIPPINES	39.7	
43	SINGAPORE	38.6	
44	NEW ZEALAND	36.1	2017
45	HONG KONG SAR	35.8	
46	QATAR	30.4	
47	PERU	26.0	
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	20.3	
49	KAZAKHSTAN	17.6	2017
50	HUNGARY	14.5	
51	UKRAINE	12.0	
52	CROATIA	12.0	
53	LUXEMBOURG	11.9	
54	BULGARIA	10.8	
55	SLOVENIA	9.7	
56	LITHUANIA	8.7	
57	LATVIA	6.2	
58	JORDAN	6.1	2016
59	ICELAND	6.1	
60	ESTONIA	6.0	
61	VENEZUELA	3.7	2017
62	CYPRUS	3.7	
63	MONGOLIA	1.5	

## GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION

## EXPENDITURE (%)

2018

Percentage of GDP

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	SWEDEN	26.1
2	DENMARK	24.6
3	ICELAND	23.6
4	NORWAY	23.5
5	BELGIUM	23.3
6	FRANCE	23.3
7	NETHERLANDS	23.2
8	SAUDI ARABIA	23.2
9	ISRAEL	22.8
10	FINLAND	22.7
11	SOUTH AFRICA	21.3
12	CANADA	20.8
13	CZECH REPUBLIC	20.0
14	JAPAN	19.8
15	CROATIA	19.7
16	BRAZIL	19.7
17	ESTONIA	19.7
18	GERMANY	19.6
19	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	19.3
20	AUSTRIA	19.2
21	GREECE	19.1
22	AUSTRALIA	18.8
23	ITALY	18.7
24	SPAIN	18.4
25	UNITED KINGDOM	18.2
26	NEW ZEALAND	18.1 <sup>2017</sup>
27	SLOVENIA	17.8
28	LATVIA	17.8
29	RUSSIA	17.7 <sup>2017</sup>
30	POLAND	17.5
31	PORTUGAL	17.3
32	LUXEMBOURG	17.1
33	ROMANIA	16.7
34	BULGARIA	16.5
35	LITHUANIA	16.3
36	ARGENTINA	16.2
37	THAILAND	16.2
38	KOREA REP.	16.1
39	QATAR	15.8
40	JORDAN	15.8 <sup>2016</sup>
41	COLOMBIA	15.3
42	CYPRUS	15.1
43	TAIWAN, CHINA	14.5
44	CHINA	14.4 <sup>2017</sup>
45	TURKEY	14.4
46	CHILE	14.2
47	USA	13.9
48	UAE	13.1
49	PHILIPPINES	12.0
50	MALAYSIA	11.9
51	IRELAND	11.9
52	SWITZERLAND	11.9
53	MONGOLIA	11.6
54	PERU	11.5
55	MEXICO	11.5
56	INDIA	11.2
57	KAZAKHSTAN	10.8 <sup>2017</sup>
58	SINGAPORE	10.7
59	HONG KONG SAR	9.9
60	HUNGARY	9.3
61	UKRAINE	9.2
62	INDONESIA	9.0
63	VENEZUELA	1.8 <sup>2017</sup>

## GROSS FIXED CAPITAL

## FORMATION (\$BN)

2018

US\$ billions

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA	5,169.1 <sup>2017</sup>
2	USA	4,274.3
3	JAPAN	1,202.6
4	GERMANY	830.1
5	INDIA	804.5
6	FRANCE	636.5
7	KOREA REP.	486.7
8	UNITED KINGDOM	478.5
9	CANADA	384.0
10	ITALY	372.6
11	RUSSIA	341.8 <sup>2017</sup>
12	AUSTRALIA	340.5
13	INDONESIA	336.5
14	SPAIN	302.2
15	BRAZIL	295.7
16	MEXICO	270.5
17	TURKEY	227.4
18	NETHERLANDS	180.1
19	SWITZERLAND	173.0
20	SAUDI ARABIA	167.4
21	SWEDEN	139.7
22	BELGIUM	126.6
23	TAIWAN, CHINA	123.7
24	THAILAND	115.3
25	AUSTRIA	108.9
26	POLAND	106.3
27	NORWAY	104.4
28	IRELAND	93.8
29	UAE	92.9
30	PHILIPPINES	89.4
31	SINGAPORE	88.4
32	MALAYSIA	86.5
33	QATAR	83.1
34	ISRAEL	78.5
35	HONG KONG SAR	77.9
36	DENMARK	77.9
37	ARGENTINA	74.6
38	COLOMBIA	70.1
39	SOUTH AFRICA	66.9
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	64.0
41	CHILE	63.5
42	FINLAND	62.1
43	ROMANIA	50.8
44	PERU	50.6
45	NEW ZEALAND	46.0 <sup>2017</sup>
46	PORTUGAL	40.6
47	HUNGARY	39.7
48	KAZAKHSTAN	35.7 <sup>2017</sup>
49	GREECE	28.6
50	VENEZUELA	26.6 <sup>2017</sup>
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	22.7
52	UKRAINE	22.5
53	CROATIA	13.0
54	BULGARIA	12.4
55	LUXEMBOURG	12.1
56	SLOVENIA	10.7
57	LITHUANIA	10.3
58	LATVIA	7.9
59	ESTONIA	7.2
60	JORDAN	7.0 <sup>2016</sup>
61	ICELAND	5.8
62	CYPRUS	4.7
63	MONGOLIA	3.8

## GROSS FIXED CAPITAL

## FORMATION (%)

2018

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	43.3
2	CHINA	42.2
3	INDONESIA	32.3
4	KOREA REP.	30.1
5	TURKEY	29.7
6	MONGOLIA	29.1
7	INDIA	28.9
8	PHILIPPINES	27.0
9	CZECH REPUBLIC	26.1
10	HUNGARY	25.5
11	SWEDEN	25.4
12	IRELAND	24.9
13	SWITZERLAND	24.6
14	SINGAPORE	24.5
15	MALAYSIA	24.4
16	JAPAN	24.2
17	AUSTRALIA	24.0
18	NORWAY	24.0
19	ESTONIA	23.9
20	AUSTRIA	23.9
21	BELGIUM	23.8
22	NEW ZEALAND	23.0
23	FRANCE	23.0
24	THAILAND	22.8
25	LATVIA	22.8
26	FINLAND	22.5
27	PERU	22.4
28	UAE	22.4
29	CANADA	22.4
30	ICELAND	22.2
31	DENMARK	22.2
32	MEXICO	22.1
33	KAZAKHSTAN	21.9
34	RUSSIA	21.7
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	21.6
36	HONG KONG SAR	21.5
37	SAUDI ARABIA	21.4
38	CROATIA	21.4
39	CHILE	21.3
40	ROMANIA	21.3
41	COLOMBIA	21.2
42	SPAIN	21.2
43	ISRAEL	21.2
44	TAIWAN, CHINA	21.0
45	USA	20.9
46	GERMANY	20.8
47	NETHERLANDS	19.7
48	SLOVENIA	19.7
49	CYPRUS	19.4
50	LITHUANIA	19.3
51	BULGARIA	19.0
52	SOUTH AFRICA	18.2
53	POLAND	18.1
54	JORDAN	18.0
55	ITALY	18.0
56	LUXEMBOURG	17.5
57	UKRAINE	17.2
58	PORTUGAL	17.1
59	UNITED KINGDOM	16.9
60	BRAZIL	15.8
61	ARGENTINA	14.4
62	GREECE	13.1
63	VENEZUELA	12.6

## GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS (\$BN)

2018

US\$ billions

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA	5,769.8
2	USA	3,698.7
3	JAPAN	1,294.2
4	GERMANY	1,118.0
5	INDIA	817.3
6	FRANCE	627.2
7	KOREA REP.	609.5
8	RUSSIA	476.4
9	UNITED KINGDOM	443.1
10	ITALY	435.9
11	CANADA	384.2
12	AUSTRALIA	355.1
13	INDONESIA	355.0
14	SPAIN	338.6
15	NETHERLANDS	313.4
16	MEXICO	304.6
17	SAUDI ARABIA	302.9
18	BRAZIL	298.1
19	SWITZERLAND	246.8
20	IRELAND	215.1
21	TURKEY	214.7
22	UAE	200.1
23	SINGAPORE	199.2
24	TAIWAN, CHINA	187.3
25	THAILAND	177.3
26	SWEDEN	164.0
27	POLAND	145.1
28	NORWAY	144.3
29	BELGIUM	137.2
30	AUSTRIA	132.8
31	QATAR	119.4
32	MALAYSIA	108.9
33	DENMARK	98.5
34	ARGENTINA	97.5
35	ISRAEL	81.4
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	81.0
37	HONG KONG SAR	79.0
38	VENEZUELA	75.8
39	SOUTH AFRICA	69.2
40	CHILE	68.0
41	FINLAND	65.7
42	KAZAKHSTAN	62.5
43	PERU	53.6
44	COLOMBIA	53.6
45	HUNGARY	49.6
46	ROMANIA	49.3
47	NEW ZEALAND	48.5
48	PHILIPPINES	46.8
49	PORTUGAL	42.1
50	LUXEMBOURG	36.4
51	GREECE	34.0
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	27.6
53	SLOVENIA	17.4
54	BULGARIA	14.4
55	CROATIA	13.8
56	UKRAINE	13.3
57	LITHUANIA	11.4
58	ESTONIA	9.7
59	LATVIA	8.5
60	ICELAND	6.7
61	MONGOLIA	5.3
62	CYPRUS	4.2
63	JORDAN	-1.1

## GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS (%)

2018

Percentage of GDP

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	62.2
2	IRELAND	57.2
3	SINGAPORE	55.2
4	LUXEMBOURG	52.3
5	UAE	48.3
6	CHINA	47.1
7	MONGOLIA	40.9
8	SAUDI ARABIA	38.7
9	KAZAKHSTAN	38.4
10	KOREA REP.	37.6
11	VENEZUELA	36.1
12	THAILAND	35.1
13	SWITZERLAND	35.1
14	NETHERLANDS	34.3
15	INDONESIA	34.1
16	NORWAY	33.2
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	33.0
18	SLOVENIA	32.1
19	ESTONIA	32.1
20	HUNGARY	31.8
21	TAIWAN, CHINA	31.8
22	MALAYSIA	30.7
23	RUSSIA	30.2
24	SWEDEN	29.7
25	INDIA	29.3
26	AUSTRIA	29.1
27	DENMARK	28.1
28	TURKEY	28.0
29	GERMANY	28.0
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	26.3
31	JAPAN	26.1
32	BELGIUM	25.8
33	ICELAND	25.7
34	AUSTRALIA	25.1
35	MEXICO	24.9
36	POLAND	24.8
37	LATVIA	24.5
38	NEW ZEALAND	24.2
39	FINLAND	23.8
40	PERU	23.8
41	SPAIN	23.8
42	CHILE	22.8
43	CROATIA	22.8
44	FRANCE	22.6
45	CANADA	22.5
46	BULGARIA	22.2
47	ISRAEL	22.0
48	HONG KONG SAR	21.8
49	LITHUANIA	21.3
50	ITALY	21.1
51	ROMANIA	20.7
52	ARGENTINA	18.8
53	SOUTH AFRICA	18.8
54	USA	18.0
55	PORTUGAL	17.7
56	CYPRUS	17.3
57	COLOMBIA	16.2
58	BRAZIL	16.0
59	UNITED KINGDOM	15.7
60	GREECE	15.6
61	PHILIPPINES	14.2
62	UKRAINE	10.2
63	JORDAN	-2.8

## ECONOMIC SECTORS

2018

Breakdown of the economic sectors, percentage of GDP

Background  
Information

	Agriculture	Industry	Services
ARGENTINA	-	-	-
AUSTRALIA	2.6	25.3	72.1
AUSTRIA	1.3	28.5	70.2
BELGIUM	0.8	21.9	77.3
BRAZIL	5.1	21.6	73.3
BULGARIA	3.7	24.5	71.7
CANADA	2.1	27.9	70.0
CHILE	4.2	34.5	61.3
CHINA	7.2	40.7	52.2
COLOMBIA	6.9	29.3	63.8
CROATIA	3.6	25.8	70.7
CYPRUS	1.7	12.2	86.1
CZECH REPUBLIC	2.2	30.6	67.3
DENMARK	1.1	23.9	75.1
ESTONIA	2.6	28.5	68.9
FINLAND	2.9	28.7	68.4
FRANCE	1.7	19.5	78.8
GERMANY	0.7	31.1	68.2
GREECE	4.3	17.5	78.2
HONG KONG SAR	0.1	7.5	92.4
HUNGARY	3.5	26.3	70.2
ICELAND	4.5	24.4	71.1
INDIA	17.2	28.9	53.6
INDONESIA	12.8	39.7	47.5
IRELAND	1.0	38.0	61.0
ISRAEL	1.3	21.5	77.2
ITALY	2.4	24.3	73.3
JAPAN	1.2	29.1	69.7
JORDAN	5.6	27.6	66.8
KAZAKHSTAN	4.2	34.1	61.7
KOREA REP.	2.2	38.7	59.1
LATVIA	3.8	23.1	73.1
LITHUANIA	3.0	29.1	67.9
LUXEMBOURG	0.3	12.2	87.5
MALAYSIA	7.8	39.2	53.0
MEXICO	3.5	32.9	63.6
MONGOLIA	10.9	38.2	50.9
NETHERLANDS	1.6	18.0	79.5
NEW ZEALAND	4.0	26.0	70.0
NORWAY	2.5	31.7	65.8
PERU	6.0	33.6	60.4
PHILIPPINES	9.3	30.8	59.9
POLAND	1.8	30.9	67.3
PORTUGAL	2.3	22.6	75.2
QATAR	0.2	61.1	38.7
ROMANIA	4.6	36.4	59.0
RUSSIA	4.5	33.3	62.2
SAUDI ARABIA	2.3	57.5	40.2
SINGAPORE	0.0	26.1	73.9
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.3	33.9	62.9
SLOVENIA	2.2	33.2	64.6
SOUTH AFRICA	3.1	33.2	63.7
SPAIN	2.9	24.2	72.9
SWEDEN	1.7	33.0	65.3
SWITZERLAND	1.0	26.0	73.0
TAIWAN, CHINA	1.6	35.2	63.2
THAILAND	8.1	35.0	56.9
TURKEY	6.4	32.9	60.7
UAE	0.7	46.1	53.2
UKRAINE	10.1	23.3	66.6
UNITED KINGDOM	1.0	19.0	80.0
USA	1.0	19.0	80.0
VENEZUELA	4.7	40.4	54.9

## ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY INDEX

2017

Measures knowledge intensity, by considering exports

Background  
Information

Ranking		Index
1	JAPAN	2.31
2	SWITZERLAND	2.24
3	GERMANY	2.08
4	SINGAPORE	1.87
5	SWEDEN	1.81
6	KOREA REP.	1.78
7	USA	1.76
8	FINLAND	1.71
9	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.64
10	AUSTRIA	1.63
11	UNITED KINGDOM	1.53
12	SLOVENIA	1.43
13	IRELAND	1.40
14	FRANCE	1.39
15	HUNGARY	1.38
16	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.34
17	ISRAEL	1.31
18	NETHERLANDS	1.30
19	BELGIUM	1.22
20	DENMARK	1.16
21	ITALY	1.12
22	MEXICO	1.10
23	NORWAY	1.09
24	POLAND	1.09
25	CANADA	1.06
26	MALAYSIA	0.97
27	ESTONIA	0.90
28	RUSSIA	0.85
29	SPAIN	0.78
30	SAUDI ARABIA	0.75
31	ROMANIA	0.71
32	THAILAND	0.71
33	CHINA	0.69
34	LITHUANIA	0.68
35	LATVIA	0.65
36	CROATIA	0.62
37	BRAZIL	0.61
38	HONG KONG SAR	0.59
39	UKRAINE	0.56
40	NEW ZEALAND	0.48
41	QATAR	0.40
42	PHILIPPINES	0.38
43	INDIA	0.36
44	BULGARIA	0.35
45	SOUTH AFRICA	0.27
46	PORTUGAL	0.26
47	ARGENTINA	0.23
48	TURKEY	0.18
49	COLOMBIA	0.14
50	UAE	0.13
51	GREECE	0.13
52	KAZAKHSTAN	0.09
53	AUSTRALIA	0.09
54	CHILE	0.04
55	JORDAN	-0.15
56	INDONESIA	-0.31
57	PERU	-0.60
58	VENEZUELA	-0.66
59	MONGOLIA	-0.79
-	CYPRUS	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	TAIWAN, CHINA	-

## REAL GDP GROWTH

2018

Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices

Ranking		%
1	INDIA	7.0
2	MONGOLIA	6.9
3	IRELAND	6.7
4	CHINA	6.6
5	PHILIPPINES	6.2
6	INDONESIA	5.2
7	POLAND	5.1
8	HUNGARY	4.9
9	LATVIA	4.8
10	MALAYSIA	4.7
11	ICELAND	4.6
12	SLOVENIA	4.5
13	THAILAND	4.1
14	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.1
15	ROMANIA	4.1
16	KAZAKHSTAN	4.1
17	CHILE	4.0
18	PERU	4.0
19	CYPRUS	3.9
20	ESTONIA	3.9
21	LITHUANIA	3.4
22	UKRAINE	3.3
23	ISRAEL	3.3
24	SINGAPORE	3.2
25	BULGARIA	3.1
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.0
26	HONG KONG SAR	3.0
28	NEW ZEALAND	3.0
29	USA	2.9
30	AUSTRIA	2.7
30	KOREA REP.	2.7
32	NETHERLANDS	2.7
33	COLOMBIA	2.7
34	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.6
35	CROATIA	2.6
35	LUXEMBOURG	2.6
37	TURKEY	2.6
38	SWITZERLAND	2.5
39	SPAIN	2.5
40	AUSTRALIA	2.3
41	SWEDEN	2.3
42	RUSSIA	2.3
43	FINLAND	2.3
44	SAUDI ARABIA	2.2
45	PORTUGAL	2.1
46	MEXICO	2.0
47	GREECE	1.9
47	JORDAN	1.9
49	CANADA	1.8
50	UAE	1.7
51	FRANCE	1.5
52	GERMANY	1.5
53	QATAR	1.4
54	DENMARK	1.4
55	BELGIUM	1.4
56	NORWAY	1.4
57	UNITED KINGDOM	1.4
58	BRAZIL	1.1
59	ITALY	0.9
60	SOUTH AFRICA	0.8
61	JAPAN	0.7
62	ARGENTINA	-2.5
63	VENEZUELA	-18.0

## REAL GDP GROWTH PER CAPITA

2018

Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices

Ranking		%
1	CHINA	6.20
2	LATVIA	5.62
3	INDIA	5.26
4	IRELAND	5.24
5	POLAND	5.16
6	HUNGARY	5.14
7	MONGOLIA	4.92
8	PHILIPPINES	4.53
9	LITHUANIA	4.47
10	ROMANIA	4.43
11	SLOVENIA	4.29
12	THAILAND	4.22
13	INDONESIA	4.19
14	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.96
15	BULGARIA	3.84
16	UKRAINE	3.83
17	ESTONIA	3.70
18	CROATIA	3.51
19	MALAYSIA	3.43
20	KAZAKHSTAN	3.00
21	PERU	2.91
22	CYPRUS	2.82
23	SINGAPORE	2.75
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.63
25	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.55
26	RUSSIA	2.35
27	PORTUGAL	2.33
28	KOREA REP.	2.29
29	USA	2.22
30	HONG KONG SAR	2.21
31	AUSTRIA	2.16
32	FINLAND	2.14
33	SPAIN	2.13
34	CHILE	2.12
35	ICELAND	1.91
36	SWITZERLAND	1.76
37	NETHERLANDS	1.67
38	COLOMBIA	1.56
39	FRANCE	1.50
40	GREECE	1.48
41	ISRAEL	1.29
42	SWEDEN	1.24
43	NEW ZEALAND	1.22
44	AUSTRALIA	1.19
45	GERMANY	1.15
46	TURKEY	1.07
47	ITALY	1.06
48	JAPAN	1.02
49	MEXICO	1.01
50	BELGIUM	0.91
51	DENMARK	0.86
52	CANADA	0.76
53	NORWAY	0.75
54	UNITED KINGDOM	0.75
55	LUXEMBOURG	0.67
56	BRAZIL	0.38
57	QATAR	0.15
58	SAUDI ARABIA	-0.24
59	UAE	-1.11
60	SOUTH AFRICA	-1.31
61	JORDAN	-1.83
62	ARGENTINA	-3.50
63	VENEZUELA	-19.10

## HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

## EXPENDITURE - REAL GROWTH

2018

Percentage change, based on constant prices.

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	CHINA	10.02
2	MONGOLIA	9.39
3	INDIA	8.30
4	MALAYSIA	8.12
5	UKRAINE	7.49
6	BULGARIA	6.36
7	HONG KONG SAR	5.60
8	PHILIPPINES	5.56
9	ROMANIA	5.19
10	INDONESIA	5.13
11	CHILE	4.99
12	ICELAND	4.76
13	NEW ZEALAND	4.70
14	ESTONIA	4.65
15	HUNGARY	4.62
16	LATVIA	4.60
17	POLAND	4.52
18	THAILAND	4.35
19	ISRAEL	4.26
20	LUXEMBOURG	4.19
21	LITHUANIA	3.92
22	PERU	3.84
23	CYPRUS	3.72
24	COLOMBIA	3.51
25	CROATIA	3.51
26	RUSSIA	3.40
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.10
28	IRELAND	2.97
29	KOREA REP.	2.75
30	USA	2.64
31	AUSTRALIA	2.58
32	PORTUGAL	2.53
33	NETHERLANDS	2.48
34	QATAR	2.45
35	SINGAPORE	2.44
36	SPAIN	2.37
37	DENMARK	2.26
38	SLOVENIA	2.21
39	CANADA	2.09
40	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.05
41	NORWAY	2.04
42	BRAZIL	1.90
43	SOUTH AFRICA	1.82
44	SAUDI ARABIA	1.76
45	UNITED KINGDOM	1.71
46	AUSTRIA	1.65
47	FINLAND	1.41
48	KAZAKHSTAN	1.20
49	SWEDEN	1.17
50	TURKEY	1.15
51	GREECE	1.10
52	SWITZERLAND	1.05
53	FRANCE	0.97
54	GERMANY	0.97
55	BELGIUM	0.62
56	ITALY	0.57
57	MEXICO	0.54
58	JAPAN	0.41
59	UAE	-0.52
60	ARGENTINA	-2.41
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-2.59
62	VENEZUELA	-14.02
-	JORDAN	-

## GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION

## EXPENDITURE - REAL GROWTH

2018

Percentage change, based on constant prices.



Ranking		%
1	PHILIPPINES	12.84
2	CHINA	12.26
3	INDIA	8.87
4	QATAR	6.73
5	COLOMBIA	5.88
6	IRELAND	5.83
7	KOREA REP.	5.59
8	AUSTRALIA	4.79
9	INDONESIA	4.79
10	BULGARIA	4.75
11	CYPRUS	4.34
12	HONG KONG SAR	4.22
13	LATVIA	4.02
14	LUXEMBOURG	4.02
15	ROMANIA	3.83
16	ISRAEL	3.67
17	SINGAPORE	3.59
18	TURKEY	3.59
19	POLAND	3.56
20	TAIWAN, CHINA	3.51
21	CHILE	3.46
22	MALAYSIA	3.42
23	ICELAND	3.27
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.00
25	NEW ZEALAND	2.91
26	CROATIA	2.87
27	SLOVENIA	2.56
28	CANADA	2.51
29	SPAIN	2.29
30	PERU	2.02
31	KAZAKHSTAN	1.90
32	SOUTH AFRICA	1.87
33	MEXICO	1.58
34	THAILAND	1.54
35	NORWAY	1.48
36	NETHERLANDS	1.44
37	FINLAND	1.40
38	USA	1.23
39	GERMANY	1.03
40	SWITZERLAND	0.97
41	FRANCE	0.92
42	SWEDEN	0.88
43	PORTUGAL	0.83
44	BELGIUM	0.82
45	DENMARK	0.79
46	JAPAN	0.76
47	LITHUANIA	0.63
48	MONGOLIA	0.52
49	ESTONIA	0.32
50	UKRAINE	0.30
51	UNITED KINGDOM	0.23
52	ITALY	0.16
53	AUSTRIA	0.16
54	BRAZIL	0.02
55	RUSSIA	-0.88
56	UAE	-1.64
57	SAUDI ARABIA	-1.73
58	HUNGARY	-2.06
59	GREECE	-2.51
60	ARGENTINA	-3.26
61	VENEZUELA	-3.81
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-6.88
-	JORDAN	-

## GROSS FIXED CAPITAL

## FORMATION - REAL GROWTH

2018

Percentage change, based on constant prices.

Ranking		%
1	MONGOLIA	22.45
2	HUNGARY	16.45
3	LATVIA	16.39
4	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15.59
5	UKRAINE	14.30
6	PHILIPPINES	14.03
7	QATAR	12.17
8	CHINA	10.93
9	SLOVENIA	10.59
10	CZECH REPUBLIC	10.40
11	INDIA	9.99
12	IRELAND	9.75
13	POLAND	7.26
14	INDONESIA	6.67
15	BULGARIA	6.53
16	LITHUANIA	6.51
17	SPAIN	5.21
18	PERU	5.19
19	DENMARK	5.05
20	USA	4.89
21	THAILAND	4.78
22	PORTUGAL	4.37
23	NETHERLANDS	4.32
24	BRAZIL	4.13
25	CROATIA	4.10
26	RUSSIA	3.61
27	COLOMBIA	3.51
28	NEW ZEALAND	3.47
29	ITALY	3.44
30	ESTONIA	3.35
31	SWEDEN	3.29
32	AUSTRIA	3.28
33	FINLAND	3.23
34	ISRAEL	3.11
35	FRANCE	2.89
36	AUSTRALIA	2.70
37	GERMANY	2.61
38	CHILE	2.35
39	KAZAKHSTAN	2.30
40	HONG KONG SAR	2.22
41	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.10
42	ICELAND	2.06
43	BELGIUM	2.01
44	SWITZERLAND	1.78
45	UAE	1.62
46	MALAYSIA	1.45
47	JAPAN	1.16
48	NORWAY	0.91
49	CANADA	0.80
50	MEXICO	0.67
51	UNITED KINGDOM	-0.01
52	SAUDI ARABIA	-0.03
53	SOUTH AFRICA	-1.44
54	TURKEY	-1.73
55	KOREA REP.	-2.24
56	LUXEMBOURG	-2.66
57	ROMANIA	-3.23
58	SINGAPORE	-3.44
59	ARGENTINA	-5.82
60	CYPRUS	-7.06
61	GREECE	-12.22
62	VENEZUELA	-14.81
-	JORDAN	-



## RESILIENCE OF THE ECONOMY

2019

Resilience of the economy to economic cycles is

weak



strong

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.87
2	SWITZERLAND	7.55
3	CHINA	7.40
4	DENMARK	7.34
5	AUSTRALIA	7.24
6	QATAR	7.16
7	LUXEMBOURG	7.12
8	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.10
9	NORWAY	7.05
10	GERMANY	7.04
11	NETHERLANDS	6.98
12	USA	6.97
13	HONG KONG SAR	6.93
14	PHILIPPINES	6.88
15	ISRAEL	6.80
16	INDIA	6.70
17	SWEDEN	6.68
18	SINGAPORE	6.59
19	INDONESIA	6.59
20	CANADA	6.57
21	AUSTRIA	6.48
22	NEW ZEALAND	6.40
23	MALAYSIA	6.34
24	SAUDI ARABIA	6.26
25	THAILAND	6.24
26	CHILE	6.11
27	ESTONIA	5.97
28	PERU	5.90
29	UNITED KINGDOM	5.86
30	POLAND	5.67
31	ICELAND	5.65
32	BELGIUM	5.58
33	FRANCE	5.46
34	COLOMBIA	5.45
35	KAZAKHSTAN	5.38
36	IRELAND	5.31
37	FINLAND	5.22
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.19
39	LITHUANIA	5.17
40	KOREA REP.	5.13
41	MEXICO	5.13
42	SLOVENIA	5.07
43	BRAZIL	5.03
44	JORDAN	4.97
45	LATVIA	4.83
46	HUNGARY	4.71
47	CYPRUS	4.53
48	ROMANIA	4.41
49	SPAIN	4.35
50	JAPAN	4.34
51	BULGARIA	4.18
52	RUSSIA	4.16
53	SOUTH AFRICA	4.00
53	TURKEY	4.00
55	ITALY	3.98
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.64
57	ARGENTINA	3.47
58	PORTUGAL	3.28
59	UKRAINE	3.12
60	MONGOLIA	3.03
61	CROATIA	2.93
62	GREECE	2.78
63	VENEZUELA	2.68

## GDP PER CAPITA

2018

US\$ per capita

Ranking		US\$
1	LUXEMBOURG	115,428
2	SWITZERLAND	82,950
3	NORWAY	81,694
4	IRELAND	77,394
5	ICELAND	73,306
6	QATAR	69,568
7	SINGAPORE	64,043
8	USA	62,606
9	DENMARK	60,767
10	AUSTRALIA	56,674
11	SWEDEN	53,874
12	NETHERLANDS	52,755
13	AUSTRIA	51,531
14	FINLAND	49,958
15	HONG KONG SAR	48,717
16	GERMANY	48,220
17	BELGIUM	46,511
18	CANADA	46,313
19	UAE	43,274
20	UNITED KINGDOM	42,506
21	ISRAEL	41,659
22	FRANCE	41,388
23	NEW ZEALAND	41,205
24	JAPAN	39,258
25	ITALY	34,229
26	KOREA REP.	31,363
27	SPAIN	30,483
28	CYPRUS	28,159
29	SLOVENIA	26,200
30	TAIWAN, CHINA	24,985
31	SAUDI ARABIA	23,418
32	PORTUGAL	23,176
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	23,058
34	ESTONIA	22,978
35	GREECE	20,158
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	19,316
37	LITHUANIA	19,068
38	LATVIA	18,016
39	HUNGARY	15,924
40	CHILE	15,904
41	POLAND	15,256
42	CROATIA	14,869
43	ROMANIA	12,217
44	ARGENTINA	11,653
45	RUSSIA	11,327
46	MALAYSIA	10,937
47	MEXICO	9,772
48	CHINA	9,752
49	KAZAKHSTAN	9,356
50	TURKEY	9,347
51	BULGARIA	9,238
52	BRAZIL	8,933
53	THAILAND	7,614
54	PERU	7,003
55	COLOMBIA	6,797
56	SOUTH AFRICA	6,377
57	JORDAN	4,097
58	MONGOLIA	4,014
59	INDONESIA	3,945
60	UKRAINE	3,108
61	PHILIPPINES	3,104
62	VENEZUELA	3,094
63	INDIA	2,055

## GDP (PPP) PER CAPITA

2018

Estimates: US\$ per capita at purchasing power parity

Ranking		US\$
1	QATAR	128,537
2	LUXEMBOURG	106,706
3	SINGAPORE	100,345
4	IRELAND	79,442
5	UAE	75,611
6	NORWAY	74,355
7	SWITZERLAND	64,649
8	HONG KONG SAR	64,487
9	USA	62,606
10	NETHERLANDS	56,012
11	SAUDI ARABIA	55,591
12	ICELAND	55,185
13	TAIWAN, CHINA	53,054
14	SWEDEN	52,985
15	AUSTRALIA	52,743
16	GERMANY	52,558
17	AUSTRIA	52,377
18	DENMARK	52,122
19	CANADA	49,707
20	BELGIUM	48,142
21	FINLAND	46,474
22	UNITED KINGDOM	45,704
23	FRANCE	44,226
24	JAPAN	44,215
25	KOREA REP.	41,373
26	NEW ZEALAND	40,135
27	SPAIN	39,895
28	CYPRUS	39,754
29	ITALY	39,637
30	ISRAEL	37,986
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	37,249
32	SLOVENIA	36,702
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	35,156
34	LITHUANIA	34,720
35	ESTONIA	34,108
36	PORTUGAL	32,077
37	HUNGARY	31,903
38	POLAND	31,578
39	MALAYSIA	30,846
40	LATVIA	29,901
41	RUSSIA	29,267
42	GREECE	28,907
43	TURKEY	27,956
44	KAZAKHSTAN	27,906
45	ROMANIA	26,437
46	CROATIA	26,264
47	CHILE	25,692
48	BULGARIA	23,024
49	ARGENTINA	20,567
50	MEXICO	20,527
51	THAILAND	19,907
52	CHINA	18,110
53	BRAZIL	16,088
54	COLOMBIA	15,327
55	PERU	14,224
56	SOUTH AFRICA	13,675
57	MONGOLIA	13,436
58	INDONESIA	13,230
59	VENEZUELA	11,831
60	UKRAINE	9,272
61	JORDAN	9,063
62	PHILIPPINES	8,936
63	INDIA	7,748

2017

## FORECAST: REAL GDP GROWTH

2019

Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	INDIA	7.0
2	PHILIPPINES	6.7
3	CHINA	6.3
4	MONGOLIA	6.1
5	ROMANIA	5.5
6	INDONESIA	5.2
7	MALAYSIA	4.5
7	POLAND	4.5
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.3
10	IRELAND	4.1
11	PERU	4.0
12	KAZAKHSTAN	3.8
13	CHILE	3.5
13	HUNGARY	3.5
15	THAILAND	3.5
16	BULGARIA	3.4
16	ISRAEL	3.4
16	SLOVENIA	3.4
19	CYPRUS	3.3
19	ESTONIA	3.3
21	LATVIA	3.2
22	LUXEMBOURG	3.0
22	UKRAINE	3.0
24	UAE	2.8
25	MEXICO	2.8
26	COLOMBIA	2.7
26	CROATIA	2.7
28	BRAZIL	2.6
29	KOREA REP.	2.6
29	LITHUANIA	2.6
31	NEW ZEALAND	2.5
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.5
32	GREECE	2.5
32	HONG KONG SAR	2.5
32	JORDAN	2.5
32	SINGAPORE	2.5
37	QATAR	2.4
38	USA	2.3
39	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.3
40	PORTUGAL	2.1
40	SPAIN	2.1
42	AUSTRALIA	2.1
43	NORWAY	2.0
44	SAUDI ARABIA	1.8
45	AUSTRIA	1.7
45	DENMARK	1.7
45	ICELAND	1.7
48	RUSSIA	1.6
49	FRANCE	1.5
49	NETHERLANDS	1.5
49	SOUTH AFRICA	1.5
52	FINLAND	1.4
53	BELGIUM	1.3
53	JAPAN	1.3
55	CANADA	1.2
56	UNITED KINGDOM	1.2
57	SWEDEN	1.2
58	SWITZERLAND	1.1
59	TURKEY	1.0
60	GERMANY	0.8
61	ITALY	0.0
62	ARGENTINA	-1.6
63	VENEZUELA	-5.0

## FORECAST: INFLATION

2019

Percentage change

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	UAE	-0.1
2	QATAR	0.5
3	CYPRUS	0.7
4	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.7
5	SWITZERLAND	0.8
6	CROATIA	0.9
7	ITALY	0.9
7	THAILAND	1.0
7	SINGAPORE	1.0
7	SPAIN	1.0
11	JAPAN	1.1
11	MALAYSIA	1.1
11	DENMARK	1.2
14	FINLAND	1.2
15	GREECE	1.2
16	IRELAND	1.2
16	ISRAEL	1.3
18	GERMANY	1.3
18	KOREA REP.	1.4
18	PORTUGAL	1.5
21	AUSTRIA	1.6
22	BELGIUM	1.6
22	LUXEMBOURG	1.6
24	SLOVENIA	1.6
25	BULGARIA	1.8
26	UNITED KINGDOM	1.8
27	FRANCE	1.9
28	SWEDEN	1.9
29	NORWAY	1.9
29	POLAND	1.9
31	NEW ZEALAND	2.0
31	USA	2.0
33	CHILE	2.0
34	PERU	2.0
34	SAUDI ARABIA	2.0
34	AUSTRALIA	2.0
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.1
38	CANADA	2.2
39	LITHUANIA	2.2
40	JORDAN	2.3
41	NETHERLANDS	2.3
41	HONG KONG SAR	2.5
43	LATVIA	2.5
44	ESTONIA	2.7
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.7
46	ROMANIA	2.8
46	CHINA	3.0
48	COLOMBIA	3.0
49	HUNGARY	3.1
50	INDONESIA	3.3
50	MEXICO	3.4
52	BRAZIL	3.5
53	ICELAND	3.8
54	INDIA	3.9
55	PHILIPPINES	4.0
56	RUSSIA	5.0
57	KAZAKHSTAN	5.0
58	SOUTH AFRICA	5.2
59	MONGOLIA	7.0
60	UKRAINE	8.7
61	TURKEY	17.2
62	ARGENTINA	31.7
63	VENEZUELA	10,000,000.0

## FORECAST: UNEMPLOYMENT

2019

Percentage of total labor force

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.1
2	THAILAND	1.2
3	SINGAPORE	2.0
4	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.2
5	JAPAN	2.3
6	SWITZERLAND	2.8
7	HONG KONG SAR	3.1
8	ROMANIA	3.2
9	ICELAND	3.3
9	MEXICO	3.3
11	GERMANY	3.4
12	MALAYSIA	3.4
13	HUNGARY	3.5
13	INDIA	3.5
15	DENMARK	3.6
15	ISRAEL	3.6
17	TAIWAN, CHINA	3.7
18	NORWAY	3.7
19	USA	3.8
20	KOREA REP.	3.8
20	NETHERLANDS	3.8
22	PERU	3.9
23	UNITED KINGDOM	4.2
24	SLOVENIA	4.3
25	NEW ZEALAND	4.4
26	AUSTRIA	4.6
26	BULGARIA	4.6
28	AUSTRALIA	4.8
29	KAZAKHSTAN	4.8
29	RUSSIA	4.8
31	LUXEMBOURG	5.0
32	INDONESIA	5.2
33	IRELAND	5.3
34	POLAND	5.4
35	BELGIUM	5.5
35	CHINA	5.5
35	PHILIPPINES	5.5
38	LITHUANIA	5.9
38	SAUDI ARABIA	5.9
40	ESTONIA	6.0
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.1
42	CANADA	6.2
43	SWEDEN	6.3
44	CYPRUS	6.3
45	PORTUGAL	6.4
46	CHILE	6.5
47	MONGOLIA	6.6
48	FINLAND	6.7
49	LATVIA	7.0
50	CROATIA	7.2
51	FRANCE	8.5
52	UKRAINE	8.9
53	COLOMBIA	9.0
54	ARGENTINA	9.4
55	ITALY	10.7
56	BRAZIL	11.7
57	TURKEY	12.5
58	SPAIN	13.8
59	GREECE	18.2
60	SOUTH AFRICA	27.5
61	VENEZUELA	38.0
-	JORDAN	-
-	UAE	-

## FORECAST: CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

2019

Percentage of GDP/GNP

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	SINGAPORE	17.6
2	TAIWAN, CHINA	13.6
3	IRELAND	9.1
4	SWITZERLAND	9.0
5	SAUDI ARABIA	8.8
6	JORDAN	7.7
7	NORWAY	7.4
8	THAILAND	7.1
9	GERMANY	7.1
10	DENMARK	6.6
11	SLOVENIA	6.5
12	UAE	5.9
13	RUSSIA	5.7
14	KOREA REP.	4.0
15	JAPAN	3.9
16	LUXEMBOURG	3.8
17	QATAR	3.5
18	HONG KONG SAR	3.2
19	CHINA	2.8
19	ITALY	2.8
21	SWEDEN	2.4
22	CROATIA	2.0
22	ESTONIA	2.0
22	MALAYSIA	2.0
22	TURKEY	2.0
26	AUSTRIA	1.9
26	ICELAND	1.9
28	ISRAEL	1.7
29	BULGARIA	1.6
30	VENEZUELA	1.4
31	NETHERLANDS	1.2
32	SPAIN	0.8
33	HUNGARY	0.7
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.3
35	BELGIUM	-0.1
36	FINLAND	-0.4
36	PORTUGAL	-0.4
38	GREECE	-0.4
39	LITHUANIA	-0.5
40	FRANCE	-0.7
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-1.0
42	LATVIA	-1.1
43	POLAND	-1.2
44	PERU	-1.3
45	BRAZIL	-1.7
46	MEXICO	-2.0
46	PHILIPPINES	-2.0
48	AUSTRALIA	-2.1
49	USA	-2.4
50	CANADA	-2.5
50	INDIA	-2.5
52	INDONESIA	-2.7
53	CHILE	-2.9
54	COLOMBIA	-3.0
54	KAZAKHSTAN	-3.0
56	ARGENTINA	-3.2
57	ROMANIA	-3.3
58	SOUTH AFRICA	-3.5
59	UNITED KINGDOM	-4.2
60	NEW ZEALAND	-4.4
61	MONGOLIA	-8.5
62	UKRAINE	-8.8
63	CYPRUS	-9.3

## CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (\$BN)

2018

US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	GERMANY	294.3
2	JAPAN	172.9
3	UAE	139.0
4	RUSSIA	114.9
5	NETHERLANDS	89.9
6	KOREA REP.	76.4
7	SAUDI ARABIA	72.3
8	SWITZERLAND	68.8
9	TAIWAN, CHINA	68.3
10	SINGAPORE	63.9
11	ITALY	50.6
12	CHINA	49.1
13	THAILAND	37.7
14	NORWAY	35.0
15	MALAYSIA	33.5
16	IRELAND	29.0
17	DENMARK	21.5
18	QATAR	16.7
19	HONG KONG SAR	15.6
20	SPAIN	12.0
21	ISRAEL	11.0
22	SWEDEN	10.8
23	AUSTRIA	10.6
24	VENEZUELA	5.9
25	SLOVENIA	4.0
26	LUXEMBOURG	2.8
27	BELGIUM	2.2
28	BULGARIA	1.5
29	CROATIA	1.5
30	KAZAKHSTAN	0.9
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.8
32	ICELAND	0.8
33	LITHUANIA	0.7
34	HUNGARY	0.6
35	ESTONIA	0.5
36	LATVIA	-0.3
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-1.0
38	FINLAND	-1.3
39	PORTUGAL	-1.5
40	CYPRUS	-1.7
41	MONGOLIA	-1.9
42	JORDAN	-3.0
43	PERU	-3.3
44	CHILE	-4.3
45	POLAND	-4.3
46	UKRAINE	-4.7
47	GREECE	-7.3
48	PHILIPPINES	-7.9
49	NEW ZEALAND	-8.1
50	ROMANIA	-11.1
51	SOUTH AFRICA	-12.4
52	COLOMBIA	-12.7
53	BRAZIL	-14.5
54	MEXICO	-17.0
55	FRANCE	-25.6
56	TURKEY	-27.8
57	ARGENTINA	-28.0
58	AUSTRALIA	-29.9
59	INDONESIA	-31.1
60	CANADA	-45.6
61	INDIA	-68.5
62	UNITED KINGDOM	-109.1
63	USA	-468.8

## CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

2018

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		% of GDP
1	UAE	33.56
2	SINGAPORE	17.69
3	TAIWAN, CHINA	11.58
4	NETHERLANDS	9.85
5	SWITZERLAND	9.78
6	MALAYSIA	9.46
7	SAUDI ARABIA	9.24
8	QATAR	8.67
9	NORWAY	8.06
10	IRELAND	7.71
11	THAILAND	7.47
12	GERMANY	7.36
13	SLOVENIA	7.35
14	RUSSIA	7.05
15	DENMARK	6.13
16	VENEZUELA	5.99
17	KOREA REP.	4.72
18	HONG KONG SAR	4.30
19	LUXEMBOURG	4.06
20	JAPAN	3.48
21	ISRAEL	2.97
22	ICELAND	2.90
23	ITALY	2.44
24	CROATIA	2.42
25	BULGARIA	2.38
26	AUSTRIA	2.33
27	SWEDEN	1.95
28	ESTONIA	1.74
29	LITHUANIA	1.36
30	SPAIN	0.84
31	KAZAKHSTAN	0.54
32	BELGIUM	0.41
33	CHINA	0.36
34	HUNGARY	0.36
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.34
36	FINLAND	-0.47
37	PORTUGAL	-0.61
38	POLAND	-0.74
39	BRAZIL	-0.78
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-0.92
41	FRANCE	-0.92
42	LATVIA	-0.96
43	MEXICO	-1.39
44	CHILE	-1.44
45	PERU	-1.49
46	AUSTRALIA	-2.11
47	USA	-2.29
48	PHILIPPINES	-2.38
49	INDIA	-2.46
50	CANADA	-2.67
51	INDONESIA	-2.98
52	SOUTH AFRICA	-3.36
53	GREECE	-3.37
54	UKRAINE	-3.56
55	TURKEY	-3.63
56	COLOMBIA	-3.83
57	UNITED KINGDOM	-3.86
58	NEW ZEALAND	-4.00
59	ROMANIA	-4.66
60	ARGENTINA	-5.40
61	JORDAN	-7.04
62	CYPRUS	-7.05
63	MONGOLIA	-14.62

## BALANCE OF TRADE (\$BN)

2018

US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA	351.1
2	GERMANY	275.2
3	RUSSIA	195.0
4	SAUDI ARABIA	164.1
5	UAE	92.5
6	NETHERLANDS	76.6
7	KOREA REP.	69.7
8	IRELAND	58.9
9	QATAR	52.2
10	BRAZIL	51.0
11	TAIWAN, CHINA	49.6
12	ITALY	45.8
13	SINGAPORE	42.0
14	NORWAY	35.3
15	SWITZERLAND	31.5
16	MALAYSIA	29.9
17	KAZAKHSTAN	28.4
18	VENEZUELA	22.8
19	AUSTRALIA	21.2
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	18.4
21	BELGIUM	16.6
22	DENMARK	6.8
23	PERU	5.7
24	HUNGARY	4.6
25	THAILAND	2.4
26	SLOVENIA	2.0
27	CHILE	1.3
28	MONGOLIA	1.1
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.2
30	ICELAND	-2.1
31	ESTONIA	-2.1
32	FINLAND	-2.4
33	LITHUANIA	-3.1
34	LATVIA	-3.6
35	ARGENTINA	-3.8
36	NEW ZEALAND	-4.1
37	SWEDEN	-4.1
38	BULGARIA	-4.8
39	CYPRUS	-5.7
40	POLAND	-5.9
41	LUXEMBOURG	-7.7
42	INDONESIA	-8.5
43	AUSTRIA	-8.6
44	COLOMBIA	-9.4
45	UKRAINE	-9.7
46	JAPAN	-10.3
47	CROATIA	-10.7
48	JORDAN	-12.4
49	ROMANIA	-18.1
50	CANADA	-19.2
51	SOUTH AFRICA	-20.0
52	PORTUGAL	-20.2
53	GREECE	-25.7
54	MEXICO	-26.0
55	ISRAEL	-30.4
56	SPAIN	-42.9
57	PHILIPPINES	-47.3
58	TURKEY	-55.1
59	HONG KONG SAR	-58.3
60	FRANCE	-90.8
61	INDIA	-185.1
62	UNITED KINGDOM	-187.8
63	USA	-950.2

## BALANCE OF TRADE (%)

2018

Percentage of GDP

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	27.17
2	VENEZUELA	23.10
3	UAE	22.33
4	SAUDI ARABIA	20.97
5	KAZAKHSTAN	16.67
6	IRELAND	15.66
7	RUSSIA	11.96
8	SINGAPORE	11.63
9	MONGOLIA	8.74
10	MALAYSIA	8.44
11	TAIWAN, CHINA	8.41
12	NETHERLANDS	8.40
13	NORWAY	8.13
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.51
15	GERMANY	6.88
16	SWITZERLAND	4.48
17	KOREA REP.	4.30
18	SLOVENIA	3.64
19	BELGIUM	3.12
20	HUNGARY	2.95
21	BRAZIL	2.73
22	CHINA	2.58
23	PERU	2.53
24	ITALY	2.21
25	DENMARK	1.92
26	AUSTRALIA	1.50
27	THAILAND	0.48
28	CHILE	0.43
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.17
30	JAPAN	-0.21
31	ARGENTINA	-0.74
32	SWEDEN	-0.75
33	INDONESIA	-0.82
34	FINLAND	-0.88
35	POLAND	-1.01
36	CANADA	-1.12
37	AUSTRIA	-1.89
38	NEW ZEALAND	-2.01
39	MEXICO	-2.13
40	COLOMBIA	-2.85
41	SPAIN	-3.01
42	FRANCE	-3.27
43	USA	-4.64
44	SOUTH AFRICA	-5.42
45	LITHUANIA	-5.83
46	INDIA	-6.64
47	UNITED KINGDOM	-6.65
48	ESTONIA	-7.02
49	TURKEY	-7.19
50	BULGARIA	-7.29
51	UKRAINE	-7.41
52	ROMANIA	-7.59
53	ICELAND	-8.09
54	ISRAEL	-8.22
55	PORTUGAL	-8.48
56	LATVIA	-10.37
57	LUXEMBOURG	-11.11
58	GREECE	-11.77
59	PHILIPPINES	-14.28
60	HONG KONG SAR	-16.05
61	CROATIA	-17.64
62	CYPRUS	-23.43
63	JORDAN	-29.46

BALANCE OF COMMERCIAL  
SERVICES (\$BN)

2017

US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	245.71
2	UNITED KINGDOM	137.57
3	SPAIN	62.61
4	INDIA	29.98
5	THAILAND	29.79
6	HONG KONG SAR	26.53
7	LUXEMBOURG	25.46
8	POLAND	21.15
9	TURKEY	20.73
10	GREECE	19.91
11	PORTUGAL	17.93
12	SWITZERLAND	17.76
13	ISRAEL	15.48
14	AUSTRIA	11.27
15	CROATIA	10.46
16	PHILIPPINES	9.77
17	ROMANIA	8.99
18	HUNGARY	8.18
19	FRANCE	7.78
20	NETHERLANDS	5.86
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.95
22	SWEDEN	4.51
23	CYPRUS	3.94
24	LITHUANIA	3.53
25	BULGARIA	3.52
26	NEW ZEALAND	3.19
27	SLOVENIA	2.96
28	DENMARK	2.81
29	ICELAND	2.60
30	LATVIA	2.51
31	ESTONIA	2.14
32	JORDAN	1.79
33	UKRAINE	1.37
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.96
35	BELGIUM	0.10
36	SOUTH AFRICA	-0.39
37	MONGOLIA	-1.17
38	PERU	-1.44
39	FINLAND	-1.88
40	AUSTRALIA	-2.57
41	ITALY	-2.61
42	CHILE	-2.85
43	COLOMBIA	-3.44
44	KAZAKHSTAN	-4.52
45	MALAYSIA	-5.04
46	SINGAPORE	-6.18
47	VENEZUELA	-7.83
48	TAIWAN, CHINA	-8.05
49	INDONESIA	-8.49
50	JAPAN	-8.85
51	MEXICO	-9.74
52	ARGENTINA	-9.82
53	NORWAY	-11.93
54	QATAR	-12.19
55	IRELAND	-12.76
56	UAE	-14.70
57	CANADA	-19.57
58	GERMANY	-21.91
59	RUSSIA	-30.28
60	BRAZIL	-32.62
61	KOREA REP.	-33.85
62	SAUDI ARABIA	-36.17
63	CHINA	-237.74

2016

## BALANCE OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES (%)

2017

Percentage of GDP

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	LUXEMBOURG	40.86
2	CROATIA	18.96
3	CYPRUS	17.82
4	ICELAND	10.60
5	GREECE	9.80
6	LATVIA	8.24
7	PORTUGAL	8.17
8	ESTONIA	8.06
9	HONG KONG SAR	7.77
10	LITHUANIA	7.43
11	THAILAND	6.54
12	SLOVENIA	6.12
13	BULGARIA	6.05
14	HUNGARY	5.86
15	UNITED KINGDOM	5.22
16	SPAIN	4.76
17	JORDAN	4.40
18	ISRAEL	4.38
19	ROMANIA	4.25
20	POLAND	4.02
21	PHILIPPINES	3.12
22	AUSTRIA	2.70
23	SWITZERLAND	2.61
24	TURKEY	2.43
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.29
26	NEW ZEALAND	1.59
27	USA	1.26
28	UKRAINE	1.22
29	INDIA	1.14
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.01
31	DENMARK	0.85
32	SWEDEN	0.84
33	NETHERLANDS	0.71
34	FRANCE	0.30
35	BELGIUM	0.02
36	SOUTH AFRICA	-0.11
37	ITALY	-0.13
38	JAPAN	-0.18
39	AUSTRALIA	-0.19
40	GERMANY	-0.59
41	PERU	-0.67
42	FINLAND	-0.74
43	INDONESIA	-0.84
44	MEXICO	-0.84
45	CHILE	-1.03
46	COLOMBIA	-1.10
47	CANADA	-1.19
48	TAIWAN, CHINA	-1.40
49	ARGENTINA	-1.53
50	BRAZIL	-1.59
51	MALAYSIA	-1.60
52	SINGAPORE	-1.84
53	RUSSIA	-1.92
54	CHINA	-1.94
55	KOREA REP.	-2.21
56	KAZAKHSTAN	-2.77
57	NORWAY	-2.99
58	VENEZUELA	-3.23
59	IRELAND	-3.85
60	UAE	-3.89
61	SAUDI ARABIA	-5.25
62	QATAR	-7.30
63	MONGOLIA	-10.54

## WORLD EXPORTS CONTRIBUTION

2017

Percentage share of world exports (goods and commercial services)

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	CHINA	10.83
2	USA	10.04
3	GERMANY	7.60
4	JAPAN	3.82
5	NETHERLANDS	3.78
6	UNITED KINGDOM	3.43
7	FRANCE	3.41
8	KOREA REP.	2.87
9	HONG KONG SAR	2.84
10	ITALY	2.69
11	BELGIUM	2.38
12	SINGAPORE	2.34
13	CANADA	2.20
14	INDIA	2.10
15	SPAIN	1.99
16	MEXICO	1.90
17	SWITZERLAND	1.82
18	RUSSIA	1.79
19	UAE	1.67
20	TAIWAN, CHINA	1.57
21	IRELAND	1.41
22	THAILAND	1.36
23	AUSTRALIA	1.28
24	POLAND	1.28
25	MALAYSIA	1.11
26	BRAZIL	1.09
27	SAUDI ARABIA	1.04
28	AUSTRIA	1.02
29	SWEDEN	0.98
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.91
31	TURKEY	0.87
32	INDONESIA	0.84
33	DENMARK	0.73
34	NORWAY	0.61
35	HUNGARY	0.61
36	LUXEMBOURG	0.51
37	ISRAEL	0.46
38	PHILIPPINES	0.45
39	SOUTH AFRICA	0.45
40	FINLAND	0.42
41	PORTUGAL	0.42
42	ROMANIA	0.41
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.41
44	QATAR	0.37
45	CHILE	0.35
46	ARGENTINA	0.32
47	GREECE	0.28
48	UKRAINE	0.25
49	KAZAKHSTAN	0.24
50	NEW ZEALAND	0.24
51	PERU	0.23
52	SLOVENIA	0.20
53	COLOMBIA	0.20
54	BULGARIA	0.17
55	LITHUANIA	0.17
56	CROATIA	0.14
57	VENEZUELA	0.13
58	ESTONIA	0.09
59	LATVIA	0.08
60	JORDAN	0.06
61	CYPRUS	0.06
62	ICELAND	0.05
63	MONGOLIA	0.03

## EXPORTS OF GOODS (\$BN)

2018

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA	2,487.05
2	USA	1,664.09
3	GERMANY	1,560.82
4	JAPAN	738.40
5	NETHERLANDS	722.67
6	KOREA REP.	604.86
7	FRANCE	581.82
8	HONG KONG SAR	569.24
9	ITALY	546.64
10	UNITED KINGDOM	485.71
11	BELGIUM	466.72
12	MEXICO	450.57
13	CANADA	449.84
14	RUSSIA	444.01
15	SINGAPORE	412.63
16	UAE	345.50
17	SPAIN	345.17
18	TAIWAN, CHINA	335.91
19	INDIA	325.56
20	SWITZERLAND	310.81
21	SAUDI ARABIA	299.10
22	POLAND	260.61
23	AUSTRALIA	256.88
24	THAILAND	252.11
25	MALAYSIA	247.37
26	BRAZIL	239.68
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	202.20
28	AUSTRIA	184.72
29	INDONESIA	180.22
30	TURKEY	167.97
31	SWEDEN	165.97
32	IRELAND	164.64
33	HUNGARY	125.86
34	NORWAY	122.97
35	DENMARK	108.97
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	94.22
37	SOUTH AFRICA	93.98
38	QATAR	86.47
39	ROMANIA	79.67
40	FINLAND	76.07
41	CHILE	75.48
42	PORTUGAL	68.45
43	PHILIPPINES	67.49
44	ARGENTINA	61.62
45	KAZAKHSTAN	60.96
46	ISRAEL	57.39
47	PERU	48.94
48	UKRAINE	47.35
49	SLOVENIA	44.21
50	COLOMBIA	41.83
51	NEW ZEALAND	39.71
52	GREECE	39.47
53	VENEZUELA	33.66
54	LITHUANIA	33.41
55	BULGARIA	33.15
56	CROATIA	17.37
57	ESTONIA	17.01
58	LUXEMBOURG	16.21
59	LATVIA	15.64
60	JORDAN	7.77
61	MONGOLIA	7.01
62	ICELAND	5.56
63	CYPRUS	4.97

## EXPORTS OF GOODS (%)

2018

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG SAR	156.82
2	SINGAPORE	114.27
3	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	89.68
4	BELGIUM	87.75
5	UAE	83.42
6	CZECH REPUBLIC	82.51
7	SLOVENIA	81.51
8	HUNGARY	80.84
9	NETHERLANDS	79.16
10	MALAYSIA	69.81
11	LITHUANIA	62.71
12	TAIWAN, CHINA	56.99
13	ESTONIA	56.15
14	MONGOLIA	53.90
15	BULGARIA	50.90
16	THAILAND	49.92
17	QATAR	45.03
18	LATVIA	44.89
19	POLAND	44.47
20	SWITZERLAND	44.16
21	IRELAND	43.80
22	AUSTRIA	40.53
23	GERMANY	39.05
24	SAUDI ARABIA	38.22
25	KOREA REP.	37.35
26	MEXICO	36.83
27	UKRAINE	36.19
28	KAZAKHSTAN	35.74
29	VENEZUELA	34.18
30	ROMANIA	33.39
31	DENMARK	31.02
32	SWEDEN	30.11
33	PORTUGAL	28.78
34	CROATIA	28.57
35	NORWAY	28.27
36	FINLAND	27.59
37	RUSSIA	27.23
38	ITALY	26.40
39	CANADA	26.29
40	SOUTH AFRICA	25.53
41	CHILE	25.31
42	SPAIN	24.23
43	LUXEMBOURG	23.32
44	TURKEY	21.91
45	PERU	21.73
46	ICELAND	21.49
47	FRANCE	20.98
48	PHILIPPINES	20.40
49	CYPRUS	20.33
50	NEW ZEALAND	19.55
51	JORDAN	18.41
52	CHINA	18.28
53	AUSTRALIA	18.14
54	GREECE	18.10
55	INDONESIA	17.29
56	UNITED KINGDOM	17.19
57	ISRAEL	15.52
58	JAPAN	14.87
59	BRAZIL	12.83
60	COLOMBIA	12.67
61	ARGENTINA	11.88
62	INDIA	11.69
63	USA	8.12



## EXPORTS OF GOODS PER CAPITA

2018

US\$ per capita

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	HONG KONG SAR	76,398
2	SINGAPORE	73,178
3	NETHERLANDS	41,763
4	BELGIUM	40,815
5	SWITZERLAND	36,635
6	UAE	36,099
7	IRELAND	33,898
8	QATAR	31,329
9	LUXEMBOURG	26,923
10	NORWAY	23,098
11	SLOVENIA	21,357
12	AUSTRIA	20,887
13	CZECH REPUBLIC	19,026
14	DENMARK	18,850
15	GERMANY	18,831
16	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17,323
17	SWEDEN	16,224
18	ICELAND	15,752
19	TAIWAN, CHINA	14,240
20	FINLAND	13,785
21	ESTONIA	12,903
22	HUNGARY	12,872
23	CANADA	12,173
24	LITHUANIA	11,957
25	KOREA REP.	11,714
26	AUSTRALIA	10,278
27	ITALY	9,038
28	SAUDI ARABIA	8,951
29	FRANCE	8,685
30	LATVIA	8,087
31	NEW ZEALAND	8,057
32	MALAYSIA	7,635
33	SPAIN	7,386
34	UNITED KINGDOM	7,308
35	POLAND	6,785
36	PORTUGAL	6,669
37	ISRAEL	6,465
38	JAPAN	5,836
39	CYPRUS	5,724
40	USA	5,083
41	BULGARIA	4,702
42	CROATIA	4,248
43	ROMANIA	4,079
44	CHILE	4,025
45	THAILAND	3,801
46	GREECE	3,650
47	MEXICO	3,599
48	KAZAKHSTAN	3,344
49	RUSSIA	3,084
50	MONGOLIA	2,164
51	TURKEY	2,048
52	CHINA	1,782
53	SOUTH AFRICA	1,628
54	PERU	1,522
55	ARGENTINA	1,385
56	BRAZIL	1,146
57	UKRAINE	1,125
58	VENEZUELA	1,058
59	COLOMBIA	861
60	JORDAN	754
61	INDONESIA	682
62	PHILIPPINES	633
63	INDIA	240

## EXPORTS OF GOODS - GROWTH

2018

Percentage change, based on US\$ values

Ranking		%
1	CYPRUS	51.32
2	SAUDI ARABIA	34.83
3	QATAR	28.23
4	KAZAKHSTAN	25.67
5	RUSSIA	25.59
6	GREECE	20.92
7	IRELAND	19.76
8	NORWAY	18.13
9	ESTONIA	16.96
10	SLOVENIA	15.00
11	ICELAND	13.92
12	MALAYSIA	13.61
13	MONGOLIA	13.08
14	ROMANIA	12.59
15	FINLAND	11.74
16	LITHUANIA	11.73
17	LATVIA	11.63
18	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	11.54
19	POLAND	11.20
20	AUSTRALIA	11.17
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	11.01
22	NETHERLANDS	10.83
23	HUNGARY	10.59
24	SINGAPORE	10.55
25	COLOMBIA	10.43
26	PORTUGAL	10.13
27	UNITED KINGDOM	10.11
28	MEXICO	10.06
29	BRAZIL	10.03
30	UAE	10.03
31	AUSTRIA	9.94
32	CHINA	9.88
33	UKRAINE	9.44
34	CHILE	9.03
35	INDIA	8.78
36	FRANCE	8.71
37	BELGIUM	8.40
38	SWEDEN	8.40
39	CROATIA	8.11
40	PERU	8.10
41	SPAIN	8.02
42	GERMANY	7.78
43	ITALY	7.73
44	USA	7.62
45	TURKEY	6.99
46	CANADA	6.89
47	INDONESIA	6.78
48	THAILAND	6.54
49	DENMARK	6.25
50	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.88
51	SOUTH AFRICA	5.87
52	JAPAN	5.77
53	BULGARIA	5.45
54	KOREA REP.	5.43
55	ARGENTINA	5.11
56	NEW ZEALAND	4.34
57	SWITZERLAND	3.76
58	JORDAN	3.48
59	HONG KONG SAR	3.45
60	VENEZUELA	3.44
61	LUXEMBOURG	2.93
62	PHILIPPINES	-1.78
63	ISRAEL	-6.11

## EXPORTS OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES (\$BN)

2017

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	761.72
2	UNITED KINGDOM	347.34
3	GERMANY	299.83
4	FRANCE	248.24
5	CHINA	226.39
6	NETHERLANDS	216.47
7	IRELAND	186.08
8	INDIA	183.36
9	JAPAN	180.01
10	SINGAPORE	164.40
11	SPAIN	138.50
12	SWITZERLAND	119.00
13	BELGIUM	116.68
14	ITALY	110.19
15	HONG KONG SAR	103.60
16	LUXEMBOURG	101.75
17	KOREA REP.	86.47
18	CANADA	85.67
19	THAILAND	75.35
20	SWEDEN	72.55
21	UAE	69.57
22	AUSTRIA	65.98
23	DENMARK	64.60
24	AUSTRALIA	64.04
25	POLAND	59.21
26	RUSSIA	56.95
27	TAIWAN, CHINA	44.72
28	ISRAEL	44.31
29	TURKEY	43.39
30	NORWAY	37.00
31	MALAYSIA	36.66
32	PHILIPPINES	35.59
33	PORTUGAL	34.14
34	BRAZIL	33.68
35	GREECE	32.06
36	FINLAND	29.00
37	MEXICO	26.92
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	26.66
39	HUNGARY	26.07
40	INDONESIA	23.95
41	ROMANIA	23.39
42	QATAR	17.53
43	SAUDI ARABIA	17.34
44	NEW ZEALAND	16.00
45	SOUTH AFRICA	15.38
46	CROATIA	15.02
47	ARGENTINA	13.94
48	UKRAINE	13.78
49	CYPRUS	10.45
50	CHILE	10.21
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	9.67
52	LITHUANIA	9.44
53	BULGARIA	8.73
54	COLOMBIA	8.35
55	SLOVENIA	8.09
56	PERU	7.21
57	ESTONIA	6.79
58	JORDAN	6.37
59	ICELAND	6.32
60	KAZAKHSTAN	6.20
61	LATVIA	5.49
62	VENEZUELA	1.24
63	MONGOLIA	1.00

2016

## EXPORTS OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES (%)

2017

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	LUXEMBOURG	163.28
2	IRELAND	56.14
3	SINGAPORE	48.83
4	CYPRUS	47.21
5	HONG KONG SAR	30.32
6	CROATIA	27.20
7	NETHERLANDS	26.06
8	ICELAND	25.78
9	ESTONIA	25.51
10	BELGIUM	23.58
11	LITHUANIA	19.85
12	DENMARK	19.58
13	HUNGARY	18.65
14	UAE	18.42
15	LATVIA	18.01
16	SWITZERLAND	17.53
17	SLOVENIA	16.70
18	THAILAND	16.55
19	AUSTRIA	15.83
20	GREECE	15.79
21	JORDAN	15.65
22	PORTUGAL	15.57
23	BULGARIA	14.99
24	SWEDEN	13.55
25	UNITED KINGDOM	13.17
26	ISRAEL	12.54
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	12.33
28	UKRAINE	12.28
29	MALAYSIA	11.66
30	FINLAND	11.50
31	PHILIPPINES	11.35
32	POLAND	11.25
33	ROMANIA	11.06
34	SPAIN	10.54
35	QATAR	10.50
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	10.11
37	FRANCE	9.61
38	NORWAY	9.26
39	MONGOLIA	9.01
40	GERMANY	8.12
41	NEW ZEALAND	7.99
42	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.78
43	INDIA	6.98
44	ITALY	5.67
45	KOREA REP.	5.65
46	CANADA	5.19
47	TURKEY	5.10
48	AUSTRALIA	4.62
49	SOUTH AFRICA	4.41
50	USA	3.91
51	KAZAKHSTAN	3.81
52	JAPAN	3.70
53	CHILE	3.68
54	RUSSIA	3.61
55	PERU	3.37
56	COLOMBIA	2.68
57	SAUDI ARABIA	2.52
58	INDONESIA	2.36
59	MEXICO	2.32
60	ARGENTINA	2.17
61	CHINA	1.85
62	BRAZIL	1.64
63	VENEZUELA	0.51

2016

## EXPORTS OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES - GROWTH

2017

Percentage change, based on US\$ values

Ranking		%
1	LITHUANIA	25.77
2	MONGOLIA	25.74
3	QATAR	20.46
4	IRELAND	19.65
5	POLAND	18.86
6	ICELAND	18.49
7	ROMANIA	17.86
8	PORTUGAL	17.40
9	PERU	17.15
10	TURKEY	16.68
11	GREECE	16.59
12	NETHERLANDS	15.57
13	RUSSIA	14.51
14	SLOVENIA	14.38
15	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	14.33
16	PHILIPPINES	14.11
17	INDIA	13.72
18	UKRAINE	13.56
19	ESTONIA	12.53
20	AUSTRALIA	12.24
21	THAILAND	11.81
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	11.60
23	CROATIA	11.03
24	ISRAEL	10.80
25	ARGENTINA	10.55
26	ITALY	10.42
27	FINLAND	10.36
28	MEXICO	10.10
29	SOUTH AFRICA	10.04
30	SPAIN	9.69
31	HUNGARY	9.36
32	LATVIA	9.36
33	TAIWAN, CHINA	9.02
34	JORDAN	9.01
35	CHINA	8.67
36	AUSTRIA	8.65
37	GERMANY	8.50
38	COLOMBIA	8.47
39	NEW ZEALAND	8.21
40	UAE	7.53
41	DENMARK	7.51
42	CHILE	7.46
43	JAPAN	6.63
44	LUXEMBOURG	6.63
45	UNITED KINGDOM	5.94
46	FRANCE	5.80
47	CANADA	5.80
48	INDONESIA	5.74
49	HONG KONG SAR	5.25
50	BELGIUM	4.90
51	SAUDI ARABIA	4.64
52	SINGAPORE	4.28
53	MALAYSIA	4.14
54	BULGARIA	3.99
55	USA	3.84
56	CYPRUS	3.64
57	BRAZIL	3.40
58	KAZAKHSTAN	1.69
59	SWEDEN	1.53
60	SWITZERLAND	1.51
61	NORWAY	-0.88
62	KOREA REP.	-8.00
63	VENEZUELA	-18.98

2016

## EXPORTS OF GOODS & COMMERCIAL SERVICES

2017

US\$ billions

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA	2,489.74
2	USA	2,308.00
3	GERMANY	1,748.02
4	JAPAN	878.14
5	NETHERLANDS	868.54
6	UNITED KINGDOM	788.45
7	FRANCE	783.43
8	KOREA REP.	660.16
9	HONG KONG SAR	653.87
10	ITALY	617.61
11	BELGIUM	547.23
12	SINGAPORE	537.64
13	CANADA	506.50
14	INDIA	482.63
15	SPAIN	458.03
16	MEXICO	436.32
17	SWITZERLAND	418.56
18	RUSSIA	410.49
19	UAE	383.57
20	TAIWAN, CHINA	361.97
21	IRELAND	323.56
22	THAILAND	311.99
23	AUSTRALIA	295.11
24	POLAND	293.57
25	MALAYSIA	254.38
26	BRAZIL	251.50
27	SAUDI ARABIA	239.17
28	AUSTRIA	234.01
29	SWEDEN	225.66
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	208.80
31	TURKEY	200.38
32	INDONESIA	192.72
33	DENMARK	167.15
34	NORWAY	141.09
35	HUNGARY	139.87
36	LUXEMBOURG	117.50
37	ISRAEL	105.43
38	PHILIPPINES	104.30
39	SOUTH AFRICA	104.14
40	FINLAND	97.08
41	PORTUGAL	96.30
42	ROMANIA	94.15
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	94.14
44	QATAR	84.96
45	CHILE	79.44
46	ARGENTINA	72.56
47	GREECE	64.70
48	UKRAINE	57.05
49	KAZAKHSTAN	54.70
50	NEW ZEALAND	54.06
51	PERU	52.48
52	SLOVENIA	46.53
53	COLOMBIA	46.23
54	BULGARIA	40.16
55	LITHUANIA	39.34
56	CROATIA	31.08
57	VENEZUELA	27.94
58	ESTONIA	21.33
59	LATVIA	19.50
60	JORDAN	13.88
61	CYPRUS	13.74
62	ICELAND	11.20
63	MONGOLIA	7.20

2016

## EXPORTS BREAKDOWN BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

2017

Percentage of total exports



	Agriculture	Industry	Services
ARGENTINA	49.0	31.8	19.2
AUSTRALIA	14.3	64.0	21.7
AUSTRIA	7.1	64.7	28.2
BELGIUM	8.9	69.8	21.3
BRAZIL	34.9	51.7	13.4
BULGARIA	12.4	65.9	21.7
CANADA	13.2	69.9	16.9
CHILE	26.5	60.6	12.9
CHINA	3.1	87.9	9.1
COLOMBIA	15.9	66.0	18.1
CROATIA	9.7	42.0	48.3
CYPRUS	3.2	20.7	76.1
CZECH REPUBLIC	5.1	82.2	12.8
DENMARK	13.8	47.5	38.6
ESTONIA	11.4	56.7	31.8
FINLAND	7.1	63.0	29.9
FRANCE	9.3	59.1	31.7
GERMANY	5.4	77.4	17.2
GREECE	11.0	39.5	49.5
HONG KONG SAR	1.9	82.3	15.8
HUNGARY	7.4	74.0	18.6
ICELAND	18.9	24.7	56.4
INDIA	8.2	53.8	38.0
INDONESIA	25.6	62.0	12.4
IRELAND	4.7	37.8	57.5
ISRAEL	2.1	55.9	42.0
ITALY	7.8	74.3	17.8
JAPAN	1.3	78.2	20.5
JORDAN	9.0	45.2	45.9
KAZAKHSTAN	4.6	84.1	11.3
KOREA REP.	1.9	85.0	13.1
LATVIA	22.2	49.6	28.1
LITHUANIA	15.4	60.6	24.0
LUXEMBOURG	1.3	12.1	86.6
MALAYSIA	11.2	74.4	14.4
MEXICO	7.6	86.2	6.2
MONGOLIA	6.6	79.5	13.9
NETHERLANDS	12.4	62.7	24.9
NEW ZEALAND	50.8	19.6	29.6
NORWAY	9.2	64.6	26.2
PERU	17.1	69.1	13.7
PHILIPPINES	6.7	59.2	34.1
POLAND	11.3	68.5	20.2
PORTUGAL	9.3	55.2	35.5
QATAR	0.0	79.3	20.6
ROMANIA	8.7	66.5	24.8
RUSSIA	8.4	77.7	13.9
SAUDI ARABIA	1.7	91.1	7.2
SINGAPORE	2.2	67.2	30.6
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.1	85.7	10.3
SLOVENIA	6.4	76.2	17.4
SOUTH AFRICA	11.2	74.0	14.8
SPAIN	12.5	57.3	30.2
SWEDEN	7.0	60.9	32.2
SWITZERLAND	2.3	69.3	28.4
TAIWAN, CHINA	2.0	85.7	12.4
THAILAND	13.9	61.9	24.2
TURKEY	8.6	69.7	21.7
UAE	1.9	79.9	18.1
UKRAINE	32.4	43.5	24.2
UNITED KINGDOM	4.1	51.9	44.1
USA	7.4	59.6	33.0
VENEZUELA	0.1	95.5	4.4

2016

## EXPORT CONCENTRATION BY PARTNER

2017

Exports to top 5 countries, percentage of total exports

Ranking		%
1	UKRAINE	32.0
2	TURKEY	33.3
3	GREECE	35.4
4	SOUTH AFRICA	35.9
5	GERMANY	36.8
6	RUSSIA	38.0
7	CYPRUS	38.3
8	UAE	38.4
9	INDIA	38.9
10	ARGENTINA	40.1
11	SWEDEN	42.2
12	ITALY	42.6
13	THAILAND	43.3
14	UNITED KINGDOM	43.5
15	FRANCE	44.5
16	FINLAND	44.7
17	CHINA	45.1
18	LITHUANIA	45.5
19	BULGARIA	46.4
20	HUNGARY	47.2
21	SWITZERLAND	47.9
22	SPAIN	49.3
23	BRAZIL	49.5
24	ROMANIA	49.8
25	SINGAPORE	50.2
26	COLOMBIA	50.2
27	USA	50.4
28	POLAND	50.4
29	DENMARK	50.5
30	INDONESIA	50.6
31	MALAYSIA	50.7
32	LATVIA	51.3
33	SLOVENIA	51.3
34	AUSTRIA	51.8
35	SAUDI ARABIA	52.0
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	52.1
37	CROATIA	52.8
38	ESTONIA	54.3
39	ISRAEL	55.1
40	TAIWAN, CHINA	55.2
41	KAZAKHSTAN	55.5
42	KOREA REP.	56.6
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	56.8
44	PERU	56.8
45	JAPAN	56.9
46	BELGIUM	57.3
47	NETHERLANDS	57.7
48	NEW ZEALAND	58.4
49	JORDAN	58.6
50	NORWAY	59.6
51	PHILIPPINES	61.0
52	PORTUGAL	62.0
53	ICELAND	62.7
54	CHILE	62.8
55	LUXEMBOURG	63.6
56	AUSTRALIA	64.0
57	IRELAND	64.8
58	QATAR	65.1
59	HONG KONG SAR	71.1
60	VENEZUELA	81.0
61	CANADA	87.0
62	MEXICO	87.1
63	MONGOLIA	97.8

## EXPORT CONCENTRATION BY PRODUCT

2017

Top 5 products, percentage of total exports

Ranking		%
1	CROATIA	31.2
2	NETHERLANDS	31.9
3	LITHUANIA	32.9
4	PORTUGAL	33.0
5	DENMARK	34.1
6	ITALY	34.6
7	LATVIA	34.8
8	POLAND	34.9
9	ESTONIA	35.1
10	USA	35.6
11	AUSTRIA	36.5
12	FRANCE	37.3
13	SWEDEN	37.9
14	SPAIN	38.4
15	BULGARIA	38.7
16	THAILAND	39.3
17	INDONESIA	39.5
18	INDIA	39.6
19	LUXEMBOURG	40.2
20	BELGIUM	40.9
21	UNITED KINGDOM	41.0
22	FINLAND	41.2
23	CANADA	42.5
24	TURKEY	44.1
25	GERMANY	44.6
26	ROMANIA	46.1
27	SLOVENIA	46.2
28	BRAZIL	46.3
29	CHINA	48.2
30	SOUTH AFRICA	48.5
31	HUNGARY	49.2
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	51.0
33	TAIWAN, CHINA	52.4
34	GREECE	52.5
35	KOREA REP.	53.3
36	ARGENTINA	53.8
37	JORDAN	53.8
38	MALAYSIA	54.2
39	JAPAN	54.3
40	ISRAEL	54.4
41	MEXICO	57.1
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	57.7
43	SINGAPORE	59.2
44	NEW ZEALAND	59.6
45	UKRAINE	60.2
46	UAE	61.4
47	IRELAND	62.6
48	PHILIPPINES	65.5
49	AUSTRALIA	67.5
50	SWITZERLAND	68.1
51	CYPRUS	70.1
52	COLOMBIA	70.4
53	RUSSIA	71.9
54	HONG KONG SAR	74.4
55	CHILE	75.5
56	PERU	76.1
57	NORWAY	78.3
58	ICELAND	86.1
59	KAZAKHSTAN	86.3
60	SAUDI ARABIA	87.9
61	VENEZUELA	88.0
62	QATAR	93.9
63	MONGOLIA	94.1

## IMPORTS OF GOODS & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (\$BN)

2017

US\$ billions

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	MONGOLIA	6.5
2	ICELAND	10.7
3	CYPRUS	15.7
4	LATVIA	19.9
5	ESTONIA	21.3
6	VENEZUELA	24.6
7	JORDAN	25.1
8	CROATIA	29.4
9	LITHUANIA	38.2
10	BULGARIA	39.4
11	KAZAKHSTAN	40.3
12	SLOVENIA	41.2
13	PERU	48.5
14	NEW ZEALAND	52.9
15	COLOMBIA	57.9
16	QATAR	60.6
17	UKRAINE	62.0
18	GREECE	68.9
19	CHILE	78.1
20	ARGENTINA	90.7
21	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	92.0
22	PORTUGAL	94.8
23	LUXEMBOURG	99.1
24	ROMANIA	99.9
25	ISRAEL	100.7
26	FINLAND	101.5
27	SOUTH AFRICA	117.1
28	HUNGARY	125.4
29	PHILIPPINES	127.7
30	NORWAY	131.8
31	DENMARK	155.1
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	185.1
33	SAUDI ARABIA	188.0
34	INDONESIA	189.4
35	SWEDEN	222.1
36	BRAZIL	223.8
37	AUSTRIA	230.5
38	MALAYSIA	236.4
39	TURKEY	256.5
40	THAILAND	267.1
41	POLAND	271.9
42	IRELAND	287.7
43	AUSTRALIA	295.4
44	TAIWAN, CHINA	312.0
45	RUSSIA	325.3
46	UAE	352.3
47	SWITZERLAND	371.0
48	SPAIN	427.9
49	MEXICO	468.8
50	SINGAPORE	498.3
51	BELGIUM	525.5
52	CANADA	547.4
53	ITALY	565.9
54	KOREA REP.	598.8
55	INDIA	601.8
56	HONG KONG SAR	667.0
57	NETHERLANDS	785.3
58	UNITED KINGDOM	853.3
59	FRANCE	859.1
60	JAPAN	860.8
61	GERMANY	1,484.6
62	CHINA	2,307.9
63	USA	2,924.5

## IMPORTS OF GOODS & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (%)

2017

Percentage of GDP



Ranking		%
1	VENEZUELA	10.2
2	BRAZIL	10.9
3	ARGENTINA	14.1
4	USA	15.0
5	JAPAN	17.7
6	COLOMBIA	18.6
7	INDONESIA	18.7
8	CHINA	18.9
9	RUSSIA	20.6
10	AUSTRALIA	21.3
11	PERU	22.7
12	INDIA	22.9
13	KAZAKHSTAN	24.8
14	NEW ZEALAND	26.4
15	SAUDI ARABIA	27.3
16	CHILE	28.2
17	ISRAEL	28.5
18	ITALY	29.1
19	TURKEY	30.1
20	UNITED KINGDOM	32.3
21	SPAIN	32.6
22	NORWAY	33.0
23	CANADA	33.2
24	FRANCE	33.3
25	SOUTH AFRICA	33.5
26	GREECE	33.9
27	QATAR	36.3
28	KOREA REP.	39.1
29	GERMANY	40.2
30	FINLAND	40.2
31	MEXICO	40.5
32	PHILIPPINES	40.7
33	SWEDEN	41.5
34	PORTUGAL	43.2
35	ICELAND	43.6
36	DENMARK	47.0
37	ROMANIA	47.2
38	POLAND	51.7
39	CROATIA	53.2
40	TAIWAN, CHINA	54.3
41	SWITZERLAND	54.6
42	UKRAINE	55.3
43	AUSTRIA	55.3
44	MONGOLIA	58.5
45	THAILAND	58.7
46	JORDAN	61.6
47	LATVIA	65.2
48	BULGARIA	67.7
49	CYPRUS	71.1
50	MALAYSIA	75.2
51	ESTONIA	80.0
52	LITHUANIA	80.3
53	SLOVENIA	85.0
54	CZECH REPUBLIC	85.6
55	IRELAND	86.8
56	HUNGARY	89.7
57	UAE	93.3
58	NETHERLANDS	94.5
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	96.2
60	BELGIUM	106.2
61	SINGAPORE	148.0
62	LUXEMBOURG	159.1
63	HONG KONG SAR	195.2

## IMPORTS OF GOODS & COMMERCIAL SERVICES - GROWTH

2017

Percentage change, based on US\$ values



Ranking		%
1	VENEZUELA	-47.24
2	QATAR	-1.92
3	SAUDI ARABIA	-1.17
4	UAE	-0.39
5	IRELAND	0.22
6	SWITZERLAND	0.45
7	UNITED KINGDOM	1.71
8	COLOMBIA	4.18
9	JORDAN	5.44
10	LUXEMBOURG	5.51
11	ISRAEL	6.45
12	CANADA	6.92
13	FRANCE	6.99
14	USA	7.00
15	NORWAY	7.14
16	HONG KONG SAR	7.29
17	DENMARK	7.70
18	BELGIUM	7.78
19	MEXICO	8.81
20	JAPAN	8.95
21	BRAZIL	9.26
22	GERMANY	9.28
23	PERU	9.35
24	CHILE	9.39
25	SINGAPORE	9.71
26	SWEDEN	9.85
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	10.24
28	SOUTH AFRICA	10.33
29	NEW ZEALAND	10.53
30	ESTONIA	10.60
31	TAIWAN, CHINA	10.81
32	KAZAKHSTAN	11.19
33	ITALY	11.29
34	AUSTRIA	11.56
35	SPAIN	12.36
36	FINLAND	12.40
37	THAILAND	12.53
38	PHILIPPINES	12.78
39	CHINA	13.29
40	MALAYSIA	13.65
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	13.69
42	CROATIA	13.76
43	HUNGARY	13.78
44	CYPRUS	13.88
45	INDONESIA	14.09
46	NETHERLANDS	14.68
47	AUSTRALIA	14.80
48	PORTUGAL	15.10
49	KOREA REP.	15.72
50	GREECE	15.85
51	BULGARIA	16.17
52	POLAND	16.37
53	ROMANIA	16.38
54	TURKEY	16.91
55	SLOVENIA	17.25
56	LATVIA	17.32
57	LITHUANIA	18.02
58	ARGENTINA	18.36
59	MONGOLIA	18.95
60	ICELAND	20.03
61	INDIA	21.81
62	RUSSIA	23.07
63	UKRAINE	23.65

## IMPORTS BREAKDOWN BY ECONOMIC

## SECTOR

2017

Percentage of total imports

Background  
Information

	Agriculture	Industry	Services
ARGENTINA	3.7	70.1	26.2
AUSTRALIA	5.5	71.9	22.6
AUSTRIA	7.4	68.8	23.7
BELGIUM	8.3	69.5	22.2
BRAZIL	5.3	65.1	29.6
BULGARIA	9.9	76.9	13.2
CANADA	7.1	73.6	19.2
CHILE	8.9	74.4	16.7
CHINA	7.8	72.0	20.1
COLOMBIA	10.8	68.8	20.4
CROATIA	12.0	72.5	15.5
CYPRUS	8.3	50.3	41.3
CZECH REPUBLIC	6.1	82.2	11.7
DENMARK	10.3	49.8	39.8
ESTONIA	10.4	67.8	21.8
FINLAND	7.0	62.5	30.4
FRANCE	7.9	64.1	28.0
GERMANY	7.8	70.5	21.7
GREECE	12.1	70.3	17.6
HONG KONG SAR	4.3	84.1	11.6
HUNGARY	6.0	79.7	14.3
ICELAND	6.9	58.3	34.8
INDIA	5.5	69.0	25.5
INDONESIA	12.5	70.3	17.1
IRELAND	3.5	27.4	69.1
ISRAEL	6.7	64.7	28.6
ITALY	10.2	69.9	19.9
JAPAN	9.2	68.9	21.9
JORDAN	16.1	65.7	18.3
KAZAKHSTAN	8.7	64.7	26.6
KOREA REP.	5.9	74.1	20.1
LATVIA	16.9	68.1	15.0
LITHUANIA	12.8	71.7	15.5
LUXEMBOURG	3.0	20.0	77.0
MALAYSIA	8.2	74.2	17.6
MEXICO	6.2	85.9	7.8
MONGOLIA	9.4	57.2	33.4
NETHERLANDS	9.5	63.7	26.8
NEW ZEALAND	9.4	66.4	24.2
NORWAY	6.7	56.2	37.1
PERU	11.0	71.2	17.8
PHILIPPINES	9.3	70.5	20.2
POLAND	8.9	77.1	14.0
PORTUGAL	13.7	69.1	17.1
QATAR	4.7	46.3	49.0
ROMANIA	9.6	76.0	14.4
RUSSIA	9.3	63.9	26.8
SAUDI ARABIA	10.7	60.8	28.5
SINGAPORE	2.8	63.0	34.2
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.2	84.4	9.5
SLOVENIA	9.2	78.3	12.4
SOUTH AFRICA	6.3	80.3	13.5
SPAIN	10.4	71.9	17.7
SWEDEN	8.7	60.7	30.6
SWITZERLAND	3.6	69.1	27.3
TAIWAN, CHINA	5.0	78.1	16.9
THAILAND	6.7	76.2	17.1
TURKEY	7.1	84.0	8.8
UAE	5.0	71.1	23.9
UKRAINE	7.6	72.3	20.0
UNITED KINGDOM	8.2	67.3	24.6
USA	5.8	76.6	17.6
VENEZUELA	13.9	49.3	36.8

2016

## TRADE TO GDP RATIO

2017

(Exports + Imports) / (2 \* GDP)

Ranking		ratio
1	HONG KONG SAR	193.31
2	LUXEMBOURG	173.82
3	SINGAPORE	153.84
4	BELGIUM	108.41
5	NETHERLANDS	99.56
6	UAE	97.41
7	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	97.34
8	HUNGARY	94.90
9	IRELAND	92.22
10	CZECH REPUBLIC	91.09
11	SLOVENIA	90.53
12	LITHUANIA	81.50
13	ESTONIA	80.05
14	MALAYSIA	78.03
15	BULGARIA	68.32
16	CYPRUS	66.57
17	LATVIA	64.59
18	THAILAND	63.60
19	MONGOLIA	61.60
20	TAIWAN, CHINA	58.62
21	SWITZERLAND	58.14
22	AUSTRIA	55.71
23	CROATIA	54.77
24	POLAND	53.73
25	UKRAINE	53.06
26	DENMARK	48.84
27	JORDAN	47.86
28	ROMANIA	45.89
29	ICELAND	44.68
30	GERMANY	43.77
31	QATAR	43.60
32	PORTUGAL	43.56
33	SWEDEN	41.80
34	KOREA REP.	41.12
35	FINLAND	39.35
36	MEXICO	39.07
37	PHILIPPINES	36.99
38	NORWAY	34.16
39	SPAIN	33.70
40	GREECE	32.90
41	CANADA	31.93
42	FRANCE	31.80
43	SOUTH AFRICA	31.69
44	UNITED KINGDOM	31.12
45	SAUDI ARABIA	31.02
46	ITALY	30.46
47	ISRAEL	29.18
48	KAZAKHSTAN	29.17
49	CHILE	28.43
50	TURKEY	26.82
51	NEW ZEALAND	26.71
52	PERU	23.59
53	RUSSIA	23.31
54	AUSTRALIA	21.31
55	INDIA	20.66
56	CHINA	19.60
57	INDONESIA	18.81
58	JAPAN	17.89
59	COLOMBIA	16.69
60	USA	13.43
61	ARGENTINA	12.70
62	BRAZIL	11.57
63	VENEZUELA	10.86

2016

## TERMS OF TRADE INDEX

2018

Unit value of exports over unit value of imports

Ranking		index	
1	UKRAINE	136.6	
2	COLOMBIA	129.5	
3	POLAND	119.1	
4	SOUTH AFRICA	116.3	
5	ISRAEL	113.9	2015
6	KOREA REP.	109.2	
7	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	108.3	
8	BRAZIL	106.3	2017
9	ARGENTINA	106.0	2017
10	NEW ZEALAND	105.9	2016
11	HUNGARY	105.5	
12	LATVIA	105.4	
13	JAPAN	104.7	2017
14	ITALY	104.0	
15	AUSTRALIA	104.0	
16	FINLAND	103.5	
17	IRELAND	103.5	2016
18	KAZAKHSTAN	103.4	
19	SWITZERLAND	103.3	2016
20	USA	103.1	2016
21	TURKEY	103.0	
22	PORTUGAL	102.9	
23	LITHUANIA	102.9	
24	THAILAND	102.7	
25	SWEDEN	102.2	2016
26	NETHERLANDS	101.7	2017
27	SPAIN	101.2	
28	SINGAPORE	100.8	2017
29	UNITED KINGDOM	100.6	2016
30	GERMANY	100.4	2017
31	FRANCE	100.1	2017
32	BELGIUM	100.1	2016
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	99.9	
34	HONG KONG SAR	99.8	
35	SLOVENIA	99.7	
36	ROMANIA	98.7	2017
37	BULGARIA	98.6	2017
38	DENMARK	98.2	2017
39	GREECE	97.8	2016
40	ESTONIA	97.6	
41	AUSTRIA	97.6	
42	RUSSIA	97.5	2014
43	MALAYSIA	97.1	
44	PERU	96.5	
45	LUXEMBOURG	96.5	
46	CROATIA	96.0	
47	ICELAND	94.1	
48	TAIWAN, CHINA	93.1	
49	CANADA	87.4	2016
50	PHILIPPINES	84.0	
51	JORDAN	83.9	2016
52	NORWAY	79.1	2016
53	INDIA	77.7	2016
54	INDONESIA	60.8	2015
55	VENEZUELA	56.6	2017
56	MEXICO	48.4	
-	CHILE	-	
-	CHINA	-	
-	CYPRUS	-	
-	MONGOLIA	-	
-	QATAR	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	UAE	-	

## TOURISM RECEIPTS

2017

International tourism receipts as a percentage of GDP

Ranking		%	
1	CROATIA	19.79	
2	CYPRUS	14.13	
3	THAILAND	12.63	
4	ICELAND	12.35	
5	JORDAN	11.40	
6	HONG KONG SAR	9.75	
7	GREECE	8.14	
8	PORTUGAL	7.81	
9	LUXEMBOURG	7.25	
10	BULGARIA	6.95	
11	ESTONIA	6.12	
12	SINGAPORE	5.85	
13	MALAYSIA	5.83	
14	SLOVENIA	5.68	
15	UAE	5.57	
16	SPAIN	5.17	
17	NEW ZEALAND	5.14	
18	AUSTRIA	4.89	
19	HUNGARY	4.41	
20	QATAR	3.58	
21	MONGOLIA	3.56	
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.21	
23	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.06	
24	AUSTRALIA	3.01	
25	LATVIA	2.91	
26	LITHUANIA	2.73	
27	SWEDEN	2.64	
28	TURKEY	2.64	
29	SOUTH AFRICA	2.53	
30	SWITZERLAND	2.50	
31	BELGIUM	2.47	
32	POLAND	2.43	
33	FRANCE	2.35	
34	ITALY	2.28	
35	DENMARK	2.24	
36	PHILIPPINES	2.23	
37	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.15	
38	UNITED KINGDOM	1.94	
39	ISRAEL	1.93	
40	NETHERLANDS	1.91	
41	MEXICO	1.84	
42	SAUDI ARABIA	1.75	
43	PERU	1.73	
44	IRELAND	1.69	
45	COLOMBIA	1.55	
46	NORWAY	1.35	
47	CHILE	1.31	
48	CANADA	1.24	
49	INDONESIA	1.23	
50	ROMANIA	1.20	
51	FINLAND	1.18	
52	UKRAINE	1.12	
53	KAZAKHSTAN	1.09	
54	USA	1.08	
55	GERMANY	1.08	
56	INDIA	1.04	
57	KOREA REP.	0.88	
58	ARGENTINA	0.79	
59	JAPAN	0.70	
60	RUSSIA	0.57	
61	BRAZIL	0.28	
62	CHINA	0.27	
63	VENEZUELA	0.20	2016



## DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS

## ABROAD (\$BN)

2018

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions	
1	JAPAN	160.34	
2	GERMANY	159.08	
3	UNITED KINGDOM	147.08	2017
4	CHINA	129.83	
5	FRANCE	104.90	
6	IRELAND	102.13	
7	HONG KONG SAR	55.99	
8	CANADA	54.21	
9	SWITZERLAND	47.20	
10	LUXEMBOURG	41.16	2017
11	KOREA REP.	38.92	
12	SINGAPORE	37.14	
13	SWEDEN	35.04	2017
14	SPAIN	32.64	
15	RUSSIA	31.93	
16	ITALY	27.64	
17	SAUDI ARABIA	21.22	
18	THAILAND	18.13	
19	TAIWAN, CHINA	18.02	
20	UAE	15.08	
21	BRAZIL	14.06	
22	FINLAND	12.06	2017
23	INDIA	11.09	2017
24	MEXICO	9.87	
25	INDONESIA	6.33	
26	ISRAEL	6.01	
27	MALAYSIA	5.28	
28	COLOMBIA	5.12	
29	SOUTH AFRICA	4.55	
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.39	
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.02	2017
32	PHILIPPINES	3.95	
33	TURKEY	3.65	
34	QATAR	3.52	
35	CHILE	1.95	
36	ARGENTINA	1.91	
37	VENEZUELA	1.56	2016
38	AUSTRALIA	1.39	
39	AUSTRIA	1.12	
40	ROMANIA	1.00	
41	BULGARIA	0.96	
42	GREECE	0.89	
43	LITHUANIA	0.81	
44	POLAND	0.65	
45	NEW ZEALAND	0.50	
46	LATVIA	0.50	2017
47	CROATIA	0.45	
48	DENMARK	0.44	
49	PERU	0.26	2017
50	PORTUGAL	0.21	
51	SLOVENIA	0.19	
52	UKRAINE	0.12	
53	MONGOLIA	0.04	
54	JORDAN	0.01	2017
55	ICELAND	-0.01	
56	ESTONIA	-0.30	
57	NORWAY	-1.08	
58	KAZAKHSTAN	-4.71	
59	CYPRUS	-5.76	
60	USA	-50.63	
61	BELGIUM	-61.15	
62	HUNGARY	-80.15	
63	NETHERLANDS	-130.96	

## DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS

## ABROAD (% OF GDP)

2018

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%	
1	LUXEMBOURG	66.04	2017
2	IRELAND	27.17	
3	HONG KONG SAR	15.42	
4	SINGAPORE	10.29	
5	SWITZERLAND	6.71	
6	SWEDEN	6.54	2017
7	UNITED KINGDOM	5.58	2017
8	FINLAND	4.78	2017
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.20	2017
10	GERMANY	3.98	
11	FRANCE	3.78	
12	UAE	3.64	
13	THAILAND	3.59	
14	JAPAN	3.23	
15	CANADA	3.17	
16	TAIWAN, CHINA	3.06	
17	SAUDI ARABIA	2.71	
18	KOREA REP.	2.40	
19	SPAIN	2.29	
20	RUSSIA	1.96	
21	QATAR	1.83	
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.79	
23	LATVIA	1.64	2017
24	ISRAEL	1.62	
25	COLOMBIA	1.55	
26	LITHUANIA	1.53	
27	MALAYSIA	1.49	
28	BULGARIA	1.47	
29	ITALY	1.33	
30	SOUTH AFRICA	1.23	
31	PHILIPPINES	1.19	
32	CHINA	0.95	
33	MEXICO	0.81	
34	BRAZIL	0.75	
35	CROATIA	0.73	
36	CHILE	0.65	
37	VENEZUELA	0.64	2016
38	INDONESIA	0.61	
39	TURKEY	0.48	
40	INDIA	0.42	2017
41	ROMANIA	0.42	
42	GREECE	0.41	
43	ARGENTINA	0.37	
44	SLOVENIA	0.35	
45	MONGOLIA	0.28	
46	NEW ZEALAND	0.25	
47	AUSTRIA	0.25	
48	DENMARK	0.12	
49	PERU	0.12	2017
50	POLAND	0.11	
51	AUSTRALIA	0.10	
52	UKRAINE	0.09	
53	PORTUGAL	0.09	
54	JORDAN	0.02	2017
55	ICELAND	-0.03	
56	USA	-0.25	
57	NORWAY	-0.25	
58	ESTONIA	-1.00	
59	KAZAKHSTAN	-2.76	
60	BELGIUM	-11.50	
61	NETHERLANDS	-14.35	
62	CYPRUS	-23.52	
63	HUNGARY	-51.47	

## DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS

## ABROAD (\$BN)

2017

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	7,799.0
2	HONG KONG SAR	1,804.2
3	GERMANY	1,607.4
4	NETHERLANDS	1,604.9
5	UNITED KINGDOM	1,531.7
6	JAPAN	1,520.0
7	CANADA	1,487.1
8	CHINA	1,482.0
9	FRANCE	1,451.7
10	SWITZERLAND	1,271.8
11	IRELAND	899.5
12	SINGAPORE	841.4
13	BELGIUM	690.8
14	SPAIN	597.3
15	ITALY	532.9
16	AUSTRALIA	460.6
17	SWEDEN	401.0
18	RUSSIA	382.3
19	BRAZIL	358.9
20	KOREA REP.	355.8
21	TAIWAN, CHINA	321.5
22	SOUTH AFRICA	270.3
23	LUXEMBOURG	241.4
24	AUSTRIA	241.2
25	CYPRUS	216.2
26	DENMARK	205.6
27	NORWAY	199.5
28	MEXICO	180.1
29	INDIA	155.3
30	FINLAND	136.4
31	MALAYSIA	128.5
32	UAE	124.4
33	CHILE	124.3
34	THAILAND	107.3
35	ISRAEL	103.8
36	SAUDI ARABIA	79.6
37	INDONESIA	65.9
38	PORTUGAL	61.0
39	COLOMBIA	55.5
40	QATAR	52.9
41	PHILIPPINES	47.8
42	TURKEY	41.4
43	ARGENTINA	40.9
44	POLAND	31.0
45	HUNGARY	28.6
46	VENEZUELA	25.4
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	23.7
48	GREECE	22.6
49	KAZAKHSTAN	20.5
50	NEW ZEALAND	18.0
51	ESTONIA	7.7
52	UKRAINE	7.5
53	SLOVENIA	6.9
54	CROATIA	6.1
55	ICELAND	5.5
56	PERU	5.4
57	LITHUANIA	3.4
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.4
59	BULGARIA	2.8
60	LATVIA	1.8
61	ROMANIA	0.9
62	JORDAN	0.6
63	MONGOLIA	0.5

## DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS

## ABROAD (% OF GDP)

2017

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	CYPRUS	976.50
2	HONG KONG SAR	528.11
3	LUXEMBOURG	387.41
4	IRELAND	271.39
5	SINGAPORE	249.91
6	NETHERLANDS	193.23
7	SWITZERLAND	187.30
8	BELGIUM	139.63
9	CANADA	90.12
10	SOUTH AFRICA	77.44
11	SWEDEN	74.87
12	DENMARK	62.34
13	UNITED KINGDOM	58.07
14	AUSTRIA	57.85
15	FRANCE	56.21
16	TAIWAN, CHINA	55.92
17	FINLAND	54.06
18	NORWAY	49.94
19	SPAIN	45.44
20	CHILE	44.85
21	GERMANY	43.52
22	MALAYSIA	40.86
23	USA	40.03
24	AUSTRALIA	33.24
25	UAE	32.95
26	QATAR	31.68
27	JAPAN	31.28
28	ISRAEL	29.37
29	ESTONIA	28.94
30	PORTUGAL	27.80
31	ITALY	27.43
32	RUSSIA	24.22
33	THAILAND	23.57
34	KOREA REP.	23.24
35	ICELAND	22.53
36	HUNGARY	20.47
37	COLOMBIA	17.80
38	BRAZIL	17.48
39	MEXICO	15.55
40	PHILIPPINES	15.25
41	SLOVENIA	14.27
42	KAZAKHSTAN	12.56
43	CHINA	12.11
44	VENEZUELA	12.09
45	SAUDI ARABIA	11.56
46	GREECE	11.11
47	CROATIA	10.96
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	10.94
49	NEW ZEALAND	9.01
50	LITHUANIA	7.18
51	UKRAINE	6.66
52	INDONESIA	6.49
53	ARGENTINA	6.37
54	INDIA	5.92
55	POLAND	5.89
56	LATVIA	5.88
57	TURKEY	4.86
58	BULGARIA	4.84
59	MONGOLIA	4.44
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.56
61	PERU	2.54
62	JORDAN	1.52
63	ROMANIA	0.42

## DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS

## INWARD (\$BN)

2018

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	267.08
2	CHINA	203.49
3	GERMANY	105.28
4	BRAZIL	88.31
5	HONG KONG SAR	86.47
6	SINGAPORE	82.04
7	FRANCE	66.82
8	UNITED KINGDOM	64.69
9	AUSTRALIA	58.05
10	SPAIN	45.40
11	CANADA	43.57
12	INDIA	39.97
13	MEXICO	34.62
14	ITALY	30.90
15	JAPAN	25.54
16	SWEDEN	24.09
17	ISRAEL	21.80
18	IRELAND	21.34
19	INDONESIA	20.17
20	KOREA REP.	17.05
21	FINLAND	14.20
22	TURKEY	12.98
23	THAILAND	12.46
24	ARGENTINA	12.16
25	POLAND	11.32
26	AUSTRIA	11.25
27	COLOMBIA	11.01
28	UAE	10.36
29	PHILIPPINES	9.80
30	MALAYSIA	9.51
31	RUSSIA	8.82
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.49
33	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.00
34	ROMANIA	6.88
35	LUXEMBOURG	6.62
36	PERU	6.18
37	CHILE	6.08
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.92
39	SOUTH AFRICA	5.47
40	DENMARK	5.39
41	PORTUGAL	4.86
42	GREECE	4.31
43	SAUDI ARABIA	3.21
44	BULGARIA	2.58
45	UKRAINE	2.48
46	MONGOLIA	2.17
47	JORDAN	2.03
48	VENEZUELA	1.59
49	SLOVENIA	1.51
50	NEW ZEALAND	1.47
51	CROATIA	1.28
52	LATVIA	1.14
53	ESTONIA	1.03
54	LITHUANIA	0.87
55	KAZAKHSTAN	0.21
56	CYPRUS	-0.33
57	ICELAND	-0.49
58	QATAR	-2.19
59	NORWAY	-19.94
60	BELGIUM	-64.05
61	SWITZERLAND	-67.68
62	HUNGARY	-75.18
63	NETHERLANDS	-163.16

## DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS

## INWARD (% OF GDP)

2018

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG SAR	23.82
2	SINGAPORE	22.72
3	MONGOLIA	16.71
4	LUXEMBOURG	10.63
5	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.19
6	ISRAEL	5.90
7	IRELAND	5.68
8	FINLAND	5.63
9	JORDAN	4.99
10	BRAZIL	4.73
11	SWEDEN	4.50
12	AUSTRALIA	4.10
13	BULGARIA	3.96
14	LATVIA	3.73
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.47
16	ESTONIA	3.39
17	COLOMBIA	3.33
18	SPAIN	3.19
19	MALAYSIA	3.02
20	PHILIPPINES	2.96
21	ROMANIA	2.88
22	MEXICO	2.83
23	SLOVENIA	2.79
24	PERU	2.74
25	GERMANY	2.63
26	CANADA	2.55
27	UAE	2.50
28	THAILAND	2.47
29	AUSTRIA	2.47
30	UNITED KINGDOM	2.45
31	FRANCE	2.41
32	ARGENTINA	2.35
33	CROATIA	2.11
34	PORTUGAL	2.04
35	CHILE	2.04
36	GREECE	1.98
37	INDONESIA	1.94
38	POLAND	1.93
39	UKRAINE	1.89
40	TURKEY	1.69
41	LITHUANIA	1.63
42	DENMARK	1.53
43	INDIA	1.52
44	CHINA	1.50
45	ITALY	1.49
46	SOUTH AFRICA	1.49
47	USA	1.30
48	TAIWAN, CHINA	1.19
49	KOREA REP.	1.11
50	NEW ZEALAND	0.73
51	VENEZUELA	0.66
52	RUSSIA	0.54
53	JAPAN	0.51
54	SAUDI ARABIA	0.41
55	KAZAKHSTAN	0.12
56	QATAR	-1.14
57	CYPRUS	-1.36
58	ICELAND	-1.88
59	NORWAY	-4.58
60	SWITZERLAND	-9.62
61	BELGIUM	-12.04
62	NETHERLANDS	-17.87
63	HUNGARY	-48.28

## DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS

## INWARD (\$BN)

2017

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	7,807.0
2	HONG KONG SAR	1,968.6
3	UNITED KINGDOM	1,563.9
4	CHINA	1,490.9
5	SINGAPORE	1,284.9
6	CANADA	1,084.4
7	SWITZERLAND	1,059.8
8	NETHERLANDS	974.7
9	GERMANY	931.3
10	IRELAND	880.2
11	FRANCE	874.5
12	BRAZIL	778.3
13	AUSTRALIA	662.3
14	SPAIN	644.4
15	BELGIUM	566.9
16	MEXICO	489.1
17	RUSSIA	446.6
18	ITALY	413.2
19	INDIA	377.7
20	SWEDEN	335.0
21	CHILE	275.3
22	INDONESIA	248.5
23	POLAND	234.4
24	SAUDI ARABIA	232.2
25	KOREA REP.	230.6
26	CYPRUS	225.8
27	THAILAND	219.4
28	JAPAN	207.5
29	AUSTRIA	185.9
30	TURKEY	180.7
31	COLOMBIA	180.2
32	LUXEMBOURG	178.0
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	153.5
34	SOUTH AFRICA	150.0
35	NORWAY	149.3
36	KAZAKHSTAN	147.1
37	PORTUGAL	143.6
38	MALAYSIA	139.5
39	UAE	129.9
40	ISRAEL	128.8
41	DENMARK	107.8
42	PERU	98.2
43	HUNGARY	93.3
44	ROMANIA	88.2
45	TAIWAN, CHINA	86.8
46	FINLAND	86.0
47	PHILIPPINES	78.8
48	ARGENTINA	76.6
49	NEW ZEALAND	76.4
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	52.0
51	UKRAINE	51.0
52	BULGARIA	47.8
53	QATAR	34.9
54	JORDAN	33.9
55	CROATIA	33.4
56	GREECE	32.4
57	ESTONIA	23.1
58	VENEZUELA	22.2
59	MONGOLIA	18.0
60	LITHUANIA	17.6
61	LATVIA	17.2
62	SLOVENIA	16.0
63	ICELAND	10.1

## DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS

## INWARD (% OF GDP)

2017

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	CYPRUS	1,019.67
2	HONG KONG SAR	576.22
3	SINGAPORE	381.65
4	LUXEMBOURG	285.72
5	IRELAND	265.56
6	MONGOLIA	161.82
7	SWITZERLAND	156.08
8	NETHERLANDS	117.35
9	BELGIUM	114.58
10	CHILE	99.36
11	KAZAKHSTAN	90.29
12	ESTONIA	86.99
13	JORDAN	83.24
14	BULGARIA	82.16
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	70.99
16	HUNGARY	66.78
17	CANADA	65.71
18	PORTUGAL	65.50
19	SWEDEN	62.54
20	CROATIA	60.57
21	UNITED KINGDOM	59.29
22	COLOMBIA	57.81
23	LATVIA	56.57
24	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	54.42
25	SPAIN	49.03
26	THAILAND	48.19
27	AUSTRALIA	47.79
28	PERU	45.87
29	UKRAINE	45.43
30	AUSTRIA	44.61
31	POLAND	44.55
32	MALAYSIA	44.37
33	SOUTH AFRICA	42.97
34	MEXICO	42.23
35	ROMANIA	41.72
36	ICELAND	41.20
37	USA	40.07
38	NEW ZEALAND	38.16
39	BRAZIL	37.90
40	NORWAY	37.38
41	LITHUANIA	36.97
42	ISRAEL	36.46
43	UAE	34.40
44	FINLAND	34.08
45	FRANCE	33.86
46	SAUDI ARABIA	33.73
47	SLOVENIA	33.09
48	DENMARK	32.69
49	RUSSIA	28.29
50	GERMANY	25.22
51	PHILIPPINES	25.12
52	INDONESIA	24.47
53	ITALY	21.27
54	TURKEY	21.22
55	QATAR	20.92
56	GREECE	15.94
57	TAIWAN, CHINA	15.10
58	KOREA REP.	15.06
59	INDIA	14.39
60	CHINA	12.18
61	ARGENTINA	11.91
62	VENEZUELA	10.56
63	JAPAN	4.27

## BALANCE OF DIRECT INVESTMENT

## FLOWS (\$BN)

2018

US\$ billions (flows abroad minus flows inward)

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions	
1	JAPAN	134.80	
2	SWITZERLAND	114.88	
3	UNITED KINGDOM	82.39	2017
4	IRELAND	80.80	
5	GERMANY	53.80	
6	FRANCE	38.08	
7	LUXEMBOURG	34.53	2017
8	NETHERLANDS	32.21	
9	RUSSIA	23.11	
10	NORWAY	18.86	
11	SAUDI ARABIA	18.01	
12	KOREA REP.	17.02	2017
13	TAIWAN, CHINA	11.03	
14	SWEDEN	10.95	2017
15	CANADA	10.64	
16	QATAR	5.71	
17	THAILAND	5.67	
18	UAE	4.72	
19	BELGIUM	2.90	
20	ICELAND	0.48	
21	VENEZUELA	-0.03	2016
22	LITHUANIA	-0.05	
23	LATVIA	-0.64	2017
24	CROATIA	-0.84	
25	SOUTH AFRICA	-0.92	
26	NEW ZEALAND	-0.97	
27	SLOVENIA	-1.32	
28	ESTONIA	-1.33	
29	BULGARIA	-1.62	
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-1.90	2017
31	JORDAN	-2.03	2017
32	MONGOLIA	-2.14	
33	FINLAND	-2.14	2017
34	UKRAINE	-2.36	
35	ITALY	-3.26	
36	GREECE	-3.42	
37	MALAYSIA	-3.87	2017
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	-4.10	
39	CHILE	-4.13	
40	PORTUGAL	-4.65	
41	KAZAKHSTAN	-4.92	
42	DENMARK	-4.95	
43	HUNGARY	-4.97	
44	CYPRUS	-5.42	
45	PHILIPPINES	-5.85	
46	ROMANIA	-5.89	
47	COLOMBIA	-5.89	
48	PERU	-6.51	2017
49	TURKEY	-9.34	
50	AUSTRIA	-10.12	
51	ARGENTINA	-10.25	
52	POLAND	-10.67	
53	SPAIN	-12.75	
54	INDONESIA	-13.84	
55	ISRAEL	-15.79	
56	MEXICO	-24.75	
57	INDIA	-28.88	2017
58	HONG KONG SAR	-30.48	
59	SINGAPORE	-44.90	
60	AUSTRALIA	-56.66	
61	CHINA	-73.66	
62	BRAZIL	-74.25	
63	USA	-317.72	

## BALANCE OF DIRECT INVESTMENT

## FLOWS (%)

2018

Percentage of GDP (flows abroad minus flows inward)

Background  
Information

Ranking		%	
1	LUXEMBOURG	55.41	2017
2	IRELAND	21.49	
3	SWITZERLAND	16.32	
4	NORWAY	4.34	
5	NETHERLANDS	3.53	
6	UNITED KINGDOM	3.12	2017
7	QATAR	2.97	
8	JAPAN	2.71	
9	SAUDI ARABIA	2.30	
10	SWEDEN	2.05	2017
11	TAIWAN, CHINA	1.87	
12	ICELAND	1.85	
13	RUSSIA	1.42	
14	FRANCE	1.37	
15	GERMANY	1.35	
16	UAE	1.14	
17	THAILAND	1.12	
18	KOREA REP.	1.11	2017
19	CANADA	0.62	
20	BELGIUM	0.55	
21	VENEZUELA	-0.01	2016
22	LITHUANIA	-0.10	
23	ITALY	-0.16	
24	SOUTH AFRICA	-0.25	
25	NEW ZEALAND	-0.48	
26	CHINA	-0.54	
27	FINLAND	-0.85	2017
28	SPAIN	-0.90	
29	INDIA	-1.10	2017
30	TURKEY	-1.22	
31	MALAYSIA	-1.23	2017
32	INDONESIA	-1.33	
33	CROATIA	-1.37	
34	CHILE	-1.39	
35	DENMARK	-1.41	
36	USA	-1.55	
37	GREECE	-1.57	
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	-1.67	
39	PHILIPPINES	-1.77	
40	COLOMBIA	-1.78	
41	UKRAINE	-1.80	
42	POLAND	-1.82	
43	PORTUGAL	-1.95	
44	ARGENTINA	-1.98	
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-1.99	2017
46	MEXICO	-2.02	
47	LATVIA	-2.09	2017
48	AUSTRIA	-2.22	
49	SLOVENIA	-2.44	
50	ROMANIA	-2.47	
51	BULGARIA	-2.49	
52	KAZAKHSTAN	-2.88	
53	PERU	-3.04	2017
54	HUNGARY	-3.19	
55	BRAZIL	-3.97	
56	AUSTRALIA	-4.00	
57	ISRAEL	-4.27	
58	ESTONIA	-4.39	
59	JORDAN	-4.98	2017
60	HONG KONG SAR	-8.40	
61	SINGAPORE	-12.43	
62	MONGOLIA	-16.42	
63	CYPRUS	-22.16	

## NET POSITION IN DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS (\$BN)

2017

US\$ billions (stocks abroad minus stocks inward)

 Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	JAPAN	1,312.5
2	GERMANY	676.1
3	NETHERLANDS	630.2
4	FRANCE	577.1
5	CANADA	402.7
6	TAIWAN, CHINA	234.6
7	SWITZERLAND	212.0
8	KOREA REP.	125.2
9	BELGIUM	123.9
10	SOUTH AFRICA	120.3
11	ITALY	119.7
12	DENMARK	97.8
13	SWEDEN	66.0
14	LUXEMBOURG	63.4
15	AUSTRIA	55.2
16	FINLAND	50.4
17	NORWAY	50.2
18	IRELAND	19.3
19	QATAR	18.0
20	VENEZUELA	3.2
21	ICELAND	-4.6
22	UAE	-5.5
23	USA	-8.0
24	CHINA	-8.9
25	SLOVENIA	-9.1
26	CYPRUS	-9.6
27	GREECE	-9.8
28	MALAYSIA	-11.0
29	LITHUANIA	-14.2
30	LATVIA	-15.4
31	ESTONIA	-15.4
32	MONGOLIA	-17.5
33	ISRAEL	-25.0
34	CROATIA	-27.4
35	PHILIPPINES	-31.0
36	UNITED KINGDOM	-32.2
37	JORDAN	-33.3
38	ARGENTINA	-35.6
39	UKRAINE	-43.5
40	BULGARIA	-45.0
41	SPAIN	-47.2
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-48.6
43	NEW ZEALAND	-58.4
44	RUSSIA	-64.3
45	HUNGARY	-64.7
46	PORTUGAL	-82.7
47	ROMANIA	-87.3
48	PERU	-92.8
49	THAILAND	-112.1
50	COLOMBIA	-124.7
51	KAZAKHSTAN	-126.6
52	CZECH REPUBLIC	-129.8
53	TURKEY	-139.3
54	CHILE	-151.0
55	SAUDI ARABIA	-152.6
56	HONG KONG SAR	-164.4
57	INDONESIA	-182.6
58	AUSTRALIA	-201.7
59	POLAND	-203.5
60	INDIA	-222.3
61	MEXICO	-309.1
62	BRAZIL	-419.4
63	SINGAPORE	-443.5

## NET POSITION IN DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS (%)

2017

Percentage of GDP (stocks abroad minus stocks inward)

 Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	LUXEMBOURG	101.70
2	NETHERLANDS	75.87
3	TAIWAN, CHINA	40.81
4	SOUTH AFRICA	34.48
5	SWITZERLAND	31.22
6	DENMARK	29.65
7	JAPAN	27.01
8	BELGIUM	25.04
9	CANADA	24.40
10	FRANCE	22.35
11	FINLAND	19.98
12	GERMANY	18.31
13	AUSTRIA	13.25
14	NORWAY	12.56
15	SWEDEN	12.33
16	QATAR	10.76
17	KOREA REP.	8.18
18	ITALY	6.16
19	IRELAND	5.83
20	VENEZUELA	1.53
21	USA	-0.04
22	CHINA	-0.07
23	UNITED KINGDOM	-1.22
24	UAE	-1.45
25	MALAYSIA	-3.51
26	SPAIN	-3.59
27	RUSSIA	-4.07
28	GREECE	-4.83
29	ARGENTINA	-5.54
30	ISRAEL	-7.09
31	INDIA	-8.47
32	PHILIPPINES	-9.87
33	AUSTRALIA	-14.55
34	TURKEY	-16.36
35	INDONESIA	-17.98
36	ICELAND	-18.67
37	SLOVENIA	-18.82
38	BRAZIL	-20.42
39	SAUDI ARABIA	-22.17
40	THAILAND	-24.62
41	MEXICO	-26.68
42	NEW ZEALAND	-29.15
43	LITHUANIA	-29.79
44	PORTUGAL	-37.69
45	POLAND	-38.66
46	UKRAINE	-38.77
47	COLOMBIA	-40.00
48	ROMANIA	-41.30
49	CYPRUS	-43.18
50	PERU	-43.33
51	HUNGARY	-46.31
52	HONG KONG SAR	-48.12
53	CROATIA	-49.61
54	LATVIA	-50.69
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-50.85
56	CHILE	-54.50
57	ESTONIA	-58.05
58	CZECH REPUBLIC	-60.04
59	BULGARIA	-77.33
60	KAZAKHSTAN	-77.73
61	JORDAN	-81.72
62	SINGAPORE	-131.74
63	MONGOLIA	-157.38

## RELOCATION THREATS OF BUSINESS

2019

Relocation of business

is a threat to the future of your  
economyis not a threat to the  
future of your economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.43
2	NETHERLANDS	6.63
3	NORWAY	6.43
4	QATAR	6.29
5	NEW ZEALAND	6.22
6	USA	6.13
7	SAUDI ARABIA	6.11
8	SINGAPORE	6.00
9	MALAYSIA	5.98
10	INDIA	5.98
11	SWEDEN	5.92
12	CROATIA	5.86
13	CHINA	5.85
14	PERU	5.76
15	DENMARK	5.76
16	FINLAND	5.70
17	KAZAKHSTAN	5.65
18	IRELAND	5.63
19	INDONESIA	5.58
20	POLAND	5.55
21	AUSTRIA	5.45
22	THAILAND	5.45
23	ISRAEL	5.42
24	AUSTRALIA	5.42
25	CYPRUS	5.40
26	LUXEMBOURG	5.40
27	CHILE	5.34
28	SLOVENIA	5.32
29	JORDAN	5.32
30	CANADA	5.30
31	RUSSIA	5.22
32	SPAIN	5.19
33	SWITZERLAND	5.19
34	LITHUANIA	5.17
35	PORTUGAL	5.17
36	PHILIPPINES	5.09
37	HONG KONG SAR	5.05
38	ICELAND	5.03
39	COLOMBIA	5.01
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.00
40	LATVIA	5.00
42	ROMANIA	4.96
43	GERMANY	4.93
44	JAPAN	4.83
45	TAIWAN, CHINA	4.79
46	MEXICO	4.77
47	MONGOLIA	4.76
48	TURKEY	4.74
49	BULGARIA	4.60
50	BRAZIL	4.48
51	ARGENTINA	4.40
52	SOUTH AFRICA	4.39
53	ESTONIA	4.33
54	HUNGARY	4.29
55	ITALY	4.14
56	UKRAINE	4.00
57	FRANCE	3.93
58	BELGIUM	3.85
59	GREECE	3.81
60	UNITED KINGDOM	3.75
61	VENEZUELA	3.58
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.34
63	KOREA REP.	3.34

## PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT ASSETS

2018

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	210.33
2	JAPAN	187.05
3	IRELAND	153.32
4	UNITED KINGDOM	112.85 <sup>2017</sup>
5	LUXEMBOURG	93.31
6	HONG KONG SAR	83.90
7	GERMANY	82.43
8	TAIWAN, CHINA	68.80
9	SPAIN	68.45
10	KOREA REP.	64.99
11	AUSTRALIA	60.97
12	ITALY	55.81
13	CHINA	53.51
14	CANADA	44.97
15	FRANCE	39.46
16	NORWAY	35.16
17	FINLAND	30.34 <sup>2017</sup>
18	SWEDEN	29.69 <sup>2017</sup>
19	SINGAPORE	20.57
20	SAUDI ARABIA	19.97
21	DENMARK	18.62
22	QATAR	18.49
23	THAILAND	11.55 <sup>2017</sup>
24	PORTUGAL	9.22
25	NETHERLANDS	8.18
26	ISRAEL	7.19
27	ARGENTINA	6.09
28	INDONESIA	5.17
29	NEW ZEALAND	4.36
30	SOUTH AFRICA	4.28
31	PHILIPPINES	4.22
32	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.09 <sup>2017</sup>
33	CYPRUS	4.05
34	CHILE	3.90
35	MALAYSIA	3.73 <sup>2017</sup>
36	BRAZIL	3.30
37	TURKEY	3.12
38	LATVIA	2.65 <sup>2017</sup>
39	PERU	1.67 <sup>2017</sup>
40	COLOMBIA	1.57
41	LITHUANIA	1.30
42	ESTONIA	1.07
43	BULGARIA	1.04
44	ICELAND	1.01
45	GREECE	0.58
46	SLOVENIA	0.53
47	POLAND	0.50
48	ROMANIA	0.50
49	CROATIA	0.20
50	MONGOLIA	0.05
51	UKRAINE	0.03
52	JORDAN	0.02 <sup>2017</sup>
53	HUNGARY	-0.15
54	CZECH REPUBLIC	-0.47
55	VENEZUELA	-0.65 <sup>2016</sup>
56	KAZAKHSTAN	-1.00
57	AUSTRIA	-1.34
58	RUSSIA	-1.83
59	MEXICO	-5.73
60	BELGIUM	-6.89
61	SWITZERLAND	-12.03
62	INDIA	-22.12 <sup>2017</sup>
-	UAE	-

## PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT

## LIABILITIES

2018

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions	
1	USA	320.01	
2	UNITED KINGDOM	197.17	2017
3	LUXEMBOURG	192.06	
4	IRELAND	166.70	
5	CHINA	160.21	
6	JAPAN	94.84	
7	SPAIN	56.34	
8	CANADA	54.08	
9	AUSTRALIA	49.87	
10	INDIA	30.92	2017
11	SWEDEN	25.87	2017
12	FINLAND	25.25	2017
13	FRANCE	22.23	
14	KOREA REP.	21.11	
15	INDONESIA	14.51	
16	SAUDI ARABIA	13.36	
17	QATAR	13.16	
18	ARGENTINA	12.74	
19	MEXICO	9.50	
20	THAILAND	9.40	2017
21	HONG KONG SAR	8.91	
22	PERU	8.50	2017
23	SOUTH AFRICA	7.69	
24	CHILE	5.45	
25	NORWAY	4.39	
26	ROMANIA	4.11	
27	NEW ZEALAND	3.44	
28	PHILIPPINES	3.37	
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.10	2017
30	UKRAINE	2.09	
31	GREECE	1.81	
32	MALAYSIA	1.16	2017
33	CYPRUS	1.15	
34	JORDAN	0.97	2017
35	COLOMBIA	0.35	
36	TURKEY	0.26	
37	ICELAND	0.17	
38	MONGOLIA	0.11	
39	ESTONIA	0.05	
40	LATVIA	0.03	2017
41	HUNGARY	0.01	
42	SLOVENIA	-0.26	
43	CROATIA	-0.60	
44	LITHUANIA	-0.64	
45	BULGARIA	-0.65	
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	-1.48	
47	VENEZUELA	-1.83	2016
48	BELGIUM	-1.91	
49	PORTUGAL	-2.01	
50	ISRAEL	-2.01	
51	SINGAPORE	-3.32	
52	KAZAKHSTAN	-3.63	
53	POLAND	-3.87	
54	AUSTRIA	-6.64	
55	BRAZIL	-8.40	
56	RUSSIA	-9.42	
57	TAIWAN, CHINA	-11.90	
58	SWITZERLAND	-22.89	
59	NETHERLANDS	-23.66	
60	DENMARK	-31.60	
61	GERMANY	-51.38	
62	ITALY	-87.55	
-	UAE	-	

## EMPLOYMENT

2018

Total employment in millions

Ranking		millions	
1	CHINA	775.86	
2	INDIA	546.58	
3	USA	155.76	
4	INDONESIA	124.00	
5	BRAZIL	90.58	
6	RUSSIA	72.53	
7	JAPAN	66.64	
8	MEXICO	54.15	
9	GERMANY	41.91	
10	PHILIPPINES	41.16	
11	THAILAND	37.87	
12	UNITED KINGDOM	32.35	
13	TURKEY	28.74	
14	FRANCE	27.12	
15	KOREA REP.	26.82	
16	ITALY	23.21	
17	COLOMBIA	22.84	
18	SPAIN	19.33	
19	CANADA	18.81	
20	ARGENTINA	18.43	
21	PERU	16.78	
22	SOUTH AFRICA	16.53	
23	POLAND	16.48	
24	UKRAINE	16.36	
25	MALAYSIA	14.78	
26	SAUDI ARABIA	13.37	
27	AUSTRALIA	12.70	
28	VENEZUELA	11.80	2017
29	TAIWAN, CHINA	11.43	
30	NETHERLANDS	9.33	
31	ROMANIA	8.86	
32	KAZAKHSTAN	8.71	
33	CHILE	8.39	
34	UAE	7.24	2017
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.29	
36	SWEDEN	5.11	
37	PORTUGAL	4.87	
38	BELGIUM	4.78	
39	SWITZERLAND	4.68	
40	HUNGARY	4.47	
41	AUSTRIA	4.32	
42	ISRAEL	3.91	
43	HONG KONG SAR	3.87	
44	GREECE	3.75	
45	SINGAPORE	3.71	
46	BULGARIA	3.52	
47	DENMARK	2.79	
48	NORWAY	2.69	
49	NEW ZEALAND	2.64	
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.58	
51	FINLAND	2.54	
52	IRELAND	2.28	
53	QATAR	2.10	
54	CROATIA	1.66	
55	JORDAN	1.41	
56	LITHUANIA	1.37	
57	MONGOLIA	1.26	
58	SLOVENIA	0.98	
59	LATVIA	0.91	
60	ESTONIA	0.67	
61	LUXEMBOURG	0.46	
62	CYPRUS	0.40	
63	ICELAND	0.20	



## EMPLOYMENT (%)

2018

Percentage of population

Ranking		%
1	UAE	77.82
2	QATAR	75.91
3	LUXEMBOURG	75.73
4	SINGAPORE	65.88
5	THAILAND	57.09
6	ICELAND	56.19
7	CHINA	55.60
8	SWITZERLAND	55.11
9	NETHERLANDS	53.91
10	NEW ZEALAND	53.47
11	JAPAN	52.66
12	PERU	52.16
13	HONG KONG SAR	51.98
14	KOREA REP.	51.95
15	CANADA	50.90
16	AUSTRALIA	50.81
17	GERMANY	50.57
18	ESTONIA	50.46
19	NORWAY	50.45
20	RUSSIA	50.38
21	SWEDEN	49.98
22	BULGARIA	49.95
23	CZECH REPUBLIC	49.81
24	LITHUANIA	49.20
25	AUSTRIA	48.84
26	UNITED KINGDOM	48.68
27	TAIWAN, CHINA	48.47
28	DENMARK	48.20
29	KAZAKHSTAN	47.78
30	USA	47.58
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	47.42
32	PORTUGAL	47.42
33	SLOVENIA	47.37
34	LATVIA	47.01
35	COLOMBIA	47.01
36	IRELAND	46.96
37	INDONESIA	46.94
38	CYPRUS	46.13
39	FINLAND	46.01
40	HUNGARY	45.68
41	MALAYSIA	45.60
42	ROMANIA	45.35
43	CHILE	44.74
44	ISRAEL	43.99
45	BRAZIL	43.30
46	MEXICO	43.25
47	POLAND	42.91
48	BELGIUM	41.82
49	ARGENTINA	41.42
50	SPAIN	41.36
51	FRANCE	40.48
52	CROATIA	40.47
53	INDIA	40.31
54	SAUDI ARABIA	40.03
55	UKRAINE	38.86
56	MONGOLIA	38.77
57	PHILIPPINES	38.61
58	ITALY	38.38
59	VENEZUELA	37.58
60	TURKEY	35.04
61	GREECE	34.68
62	SOUTH AFRICA	28.63
63	JORDAN	13.69

## EMPLOYMENT - GROWTH

2018

Estimates: percentage change

Ranking		%
1	CYPRUS	5.60
2	SAUDI ARABIA	4.89
3	LUXEMBOURG	3.69
4	MEXICO	3.04
5	FINLAND	2.67
6	SPAIN	2.67
7	NEW ZEALAND	2.63
8	NETHERLANDS	2.53
9	INDONESIA	2.46
10	PORTUGAL	2.31
11	ICELAND	2.27
12	SLOVENIA	2.24
13	IRELAND	2.24
14	AUSTRALIA	2.22
15	SOUTH AFRICA	2.21
16	ROMANIA	2.15
17	CANADA	2.13
18	ISRAEL	2.10
19	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.10
20	MALAYSIA	2.07
21	PHILIPPINES	2.05
22	JAPAN	2.04
23	TURKEY	1.95
24	QATAR	1.95
25	DENMARK	1.86
26	GREECE	1.85
27	CROATIA	1.85
28	INDIA	1.82
29	SWEDEN	1.81
30	LATVIA	1.63
31	PERU	1.61
32	NORWAY	1.59
33	USA	1.58
34	ARGENTINA	1.47
35	LITHUANIA	1.47
36	KAZAKHSTAN	1.44
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.38
38	AUSTRIA	1.38
39	CHILE	1.38
40	HONG KONG SAR	1.28
41	UKRAINE	1.27
42	SINGAPORE	1.24
43	BELGIUM	1.24
44	UNITED KINGDOM	1.22
45	THAILAND	1.09
46	HUNGARY	1.06
47	ESTONIA	0.97
48	FRANCE	0.90
49	ITALY	0.83
50	SWITZERLAND	0.83
51	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.72
52	GERMANY	0.60
53	RUSSIA	0.54
54	POLAND	0.37
55	KOREA REP.	0.36
56	CHINA	-0.07
57	BULGARIA	-0.11
58	COLOMBIA	-0.13
59	MONGOLIA	-0.84
60	BRAZIL	-1.66
61	UAE	-2.78
62	JORDAN	-3.75
63	VENEZUELA	-7.09

## EMPLOYMENT - LONG-TERM

## GROWTH

2018

Estimates: % of population, percentage change in 4 years

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	UAE	26.28
2	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15.59
3	MONGOLIA	11.57
4	SPAIN	10.91
5	NETHERLANDS	10.38
6	HUNGARY	10.05
7	SAUDI ARABIA	9.73
8	CROATIA	9.54
9	GREECE	9.54
10	PORTUGAL	9.46
11	LITHUANIA	9.36
12	CYPRUS	8.40
13	IRELAND	7.73
14	SLOVENIA	6.49
15	LATVIA	6.34
16	ESTONIA	6.27
17	NEW ZEALAND	5.65
18	BULGARIA	5.39
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.39
20	LUXEMBOURG	5.15
21	JAPAN	5.04
22	TURKEY	4.99
23	ROMANIA	4.86
24	ITALY	4.72
25	MEXICO	4.36
26	POLAND	4.11
27	USA	3.62
28	AUSTRALIA	3.56
29	ICELAND	3.36
30	INDONESIA	3.27
31	BELGIUM	2.81
32	GERMANY	2.71
33	FINLAND	2.69
34	DENMARK	2.67
35	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.53
36	UNITED KINGDOM	2.52
37	SWEDEN	2.08
38	KOREA REP.	1.79
39	PERU	1.75
40	ISRAEL	1.54
41	CANADA	1.47
42	AUSTRIA	1.46
43	FRANCE	1.43
44	RUSSIA	1.24
45	MALAYSIA	1.07
46	SOUTH AFRICA	0.93
47	CHILE	0.88
48	INDIA	0.72
49	HONG KONG SAR	0.38
50	SWITZERLAND	0.37
51	PHILIPPINES	-0.22
52	QATAR	-0.29
53	SINGAPORE	-0.56
54	COLOMBIA	-0.87
55	NORWAY	-0.97
56	ARGENTINA	-1.04
57	CHINA	-1.55
58	KAZAKHSTAN	-2.30
59	THAILAND	-2.36
60	BRAZIL	-6.48
61	UKRAINE	-7.69
62	JORDAN	-10.09
63	VENEZUELA	-15.03

## EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

2018

Percentage of total employment

Background  
Information

	Agriculture	Industry	Services
ARGENTINA	-	-	-
AUSTRALIA	2.6	19.5	77.9
AUSTRIA	3.7	25.4	70.9
BELGIUM	1.2	17.5	81.3
BRAZIL	9.7	22.2	68.1
BULGARIA	17.7	25.5	56.8
CANADA	1.5	19.6	78.9
CHILE	10.1	22.3	67.6
CHINA	27.0	28.1	44.9
COLOMBIA	17.3	20.5	62.2
CROATIA	6.2	27.4	66.3
CYPRUS	2.2	16.7	81.2
CZECH REPUBLIC	2.8	38.2	59.0
DENMARK	2.1	18.6	79.3
ESTONIA	3.3	29.6	67.1
FINLAND	4.1	22.8	73.1
FRANCE	2.5	20.0	77.5
GERMANY	1.2	27.3	71.4
GREECE	11.7	15.4	72.9
HONG KONG SAR	0.1	11.6	88.3
HUNGARY	4.8	32.3	62.9
ICELAND	4.0	15.8	80.2
INDIA	48.9	24.3	26.8
INDONESIA	30.5	21.4	48.2
IRELAND	4.6	18.7	76.7
ISRAEL	1.0	16.8	82.2
ITALY	3.8	26.1	70.1
JAPAN	3.4	23.9	72.7
JORDAN	-	-	-
KAZAKHSTAN	14.1	20.0	65.9
KOREA REP.	5.0	25.2	69.8
LATVIA	7.0	23.6	69.4
LITHUANIA	7.2	25.8	67.0
LUXEMBOURG	0.8	18.3	80.9
MALAYSIA	10.6	27.1	62.3
MEXICO	12.8	25.7	61.5
MONGOLIA	29.2	20.1	50.7
NETHERLANDS	2.2	14.0	83.8
NEW ZEALAND	5.8	19.8	74.4
NORWAY	2.1	19.4	78.4
PERU	24.6	26.2	49.1
PHILIPPINES	24.3	19.1	56.6
POLAND	9.6	31.7	58.8
PORTUGAL	6.0	24.8	69.1
QATAR	1.3	55.2	43.4
ROMANIA	23.0	29.9	47.1
RUSSIA	5.8	27.0	67.2
SAUDI ARABIA	2.8	26.2	71.0
SINGAPORE	0.0	25.8	74.2
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.3	36.7	61.0
SLOVENIA	5.4	33.4	61.2
SOUTH AFRICA	5.1	23.1	71.8
SPAIN	4.3	20.7	75.0
SWEDEN	1.7	18.1	80.2
SWITZERLAND	3.0	20.0	77.0
TAIWAN, CHINA	4.9	35.7	59.4
THAILAND	32.1	22.8	45.1
TURKEY	18.4	26.7	54.9
UAE	0.9	34.5	64.6
UKRAINE	17.7	19.1	63.2
UNITED KINGDOM	1.1	18.0	80.9
USA	1.6	17.7	80.8
VENEZUELA	7.4	21.3	71.2

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC

## SECTOR

2017

Percentage of total employment

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	COLOMBIA	4.00
1	INDIA	4.00
1	INDONESIA	4.00
1	SINGAPORE	4.00
5	MEXICO	4.21
6	HONG KONG SAR	7.50
7	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.50
8	PHILIPPINES	8.70
9	KOREA REP.	9.00
9	TAIWAN, CHINA	9.00
11	PERU	9.42
12	CHINA	9.80
13	QATAR	10.00
13	THAILAND	10.00
15	JAPAN	10.08
16	LUXEMBOURG	10.12
17	CHILE	10.50
18	UAE	10.60
19	NETHERLANDS	11.00
20	MALAYSIA	11.40
21	BRAZIL	12.45
22	TURKEY	12.70
23	ITALY	13.87
24	PORTUGAL	13.90
25	USA	14.50
26	GERMANY	15.03
27	MONGOLIA	15.19
28	AUSTRALIA	16.00
28	ROMANIA	16.00
30	SPAIN	16.09
31	SWITZERLAND	16.55
32	UNITED KINGDOM	17.02
33	SLOVENIA	17.15
34	IRELAND	17.75
35	CYPRUS	18.00
36	BELGIUM	18.20
37	AUSTRIA	19.00
37	FRANCE	19.00
37	SOUTH AFRICA	19.00
40	ICELAND	19.59
41	VENEZUELA	19.90
42	CANADA	20.16
43	POLAND	20.79
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	20.97
45	BULGARIA	21.38
46	GREECE	21.43
47	ESTONIA	23.60
48	HUNGARY	24.00
49	UKRAINE	24.22
50	ARGENTINA	26.00
51	FINLAND	27.25
52	DENMARK	28.03
53	SWEDEN	28.20
54	LITHUANIA	28.33
55	SAUDI ARABIA	29.70
56	LATVIA	30.91
57	CROATIA	31.00
58	KAZAKHSTAN	31.90
59	ISRAEL	33.51
60	NORWAY	33.80
61	JORDAN	59.00
-	NEW ZEALAND	-
-	RUSSIA	-

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

2018

Percentage of labor force

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.10
2	THAILAND	1.05
3	SINGAPORE	2.10
4	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.23
5	JAPAN	2.40
6	UAE	2.54
7	HONG KONG SAR	2.80
7	ICELAND	2.80
9	MALAYSIA	3.30
10	MEXICO	3.32
11	GERMANY	3.38
12	HUNGARY	3.70
13	TAIWAN, CHINA	3.71
14	NORWAY	3.80
15	CHINA	3.80
16	NETHERLANDS	3.83
17	POLAND	3.85
18	KOREA REP.	3.90
18	ROMANIA	3.90
18	USA	3.90
21	UNITED KINGDOM	4.00
22	ISRAEL	4.00
23	NEW ZEALAND	4.30
24	SWITZERLAND	4.71
25	KAZAKHSTAN	4.80
26	RUSSIA	4.80
27	AUSTRIA	4.90
28	AUSTRALIA	5.00
29	DENMARK	5.08
30	SLOVENIA	5.10
31	BULGARIA	5.20
32	PHILIPPINES	5.30
33	LUXEMBOURG	5.30
34	INDONESIA	5.34
35	ESTONIA	5.40
36	CANADA	5.60
37	IRELAND	5.70
38	BELGIUM	5.90
39	SAUDI ARABIA	5.99
40	LITHUANIA	6.10
41	SWEDEN	6.35
42	INDIA	6.37
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.40
44	CHILE	6.70
44	PERU	6.70
46	PORTUGAL	7.00
47	FINLAND	7.38
48	LATVIA	7.60
49	MONGOLIA	7.80
50	CYPRUS	8.56
51	CROATIA	8.58
52	UKRAINE	8.80
53	FRANCE	9.10
54	ARGENTINA	9.20
55	COLOMBIA	9.70
56	ITALY	10.61
57	TURKEY	10.96
58	BRAZIL	14.05
59	SPAIN	15.30
60	JORDAN	18.60
61	VENEZUELA	19.00
62	GREECE	19.30
63	SOUTH AFRICA	27.10

## LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

2018

Percentage of labor force

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.01
2	MEXICO	0.03
3	KOREA REP.	0.05
4	PHILIPPINES	0.08
5	THAILAND	0.16
6	MALAYSIA	0.20
7	HONG KONG SAR	0.30
8	ICELAND	0.34
9	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.51
10	USA	0.66
11	NEW ZEALAND	0.69
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.70
13	CANADA	0.73
14	SINGAPORE	0.80
15	JAPAN	0.98
16	NORWAY	1.00
16	POLAND	1.00
18	CHILE	1.07
19	DENMARK	1.10
19	UNITED KINGDOM	1.10
21	SWEDEN	1.20
22	AUSTRALIA	1.21
23	COLOMBIA	1.22
24	ESTONIA	1.34
25	ISRAEL	1.36
26	AUSTRIA	1.40
26	GERMANY	1.40
26	HUNGARY	1.40
26	LUXEMBOURG	1.40
26	NETHERLANDS	1.40
31	RUSSIA	1.59
32	FINLAND	1.60
33	SWITZERLAND	1.70
34	ROMANIA	1.80
35	LITHUANIA	2.00
36	IRELAND	2.10
37	KAZAKHSTAN	2.20
38	SLOVENIA	2.30
39	TURKEY	2.45
40	UKRAINE	2.49
41	CYPRUS	2.65
42	BELGIUM	2.90
43	ARGENTINA	3.00
43	BULGARIA	3.00
45	LATVIA	3.10
46	SAUDI ARABIA	3.13
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.14
48	CROATIA	3.40
49	PORTUGAL	3.60
50	FRANCE	3.80
51	MONGOLIA	4.80
52	ITALY	6.16
53	SPAIN	7.48
54	GREECE	13.80
55	SOUTH AFRICA	19.20
-	BRAZIL	-
-	CHINA	-
-	INDIA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	PERU	-
-	UAE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

2018

Percentage of youth labor force (under the age of 25)

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.31
2	KAZAKHSTAN	3.60
3	JAPAN	4.62
4	THAILAND	5.30
5	ICELAND	6.10
6	GERMANY	6.20
7	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.73
8	MEXICO	6.90
9	ISRAEL	7.12
10	NETHERLANDS	7.15
11	UAE	7.70
12	SWITZERLAND	7.93
13	USA	8.60
14	PERU	8.62
15	HONG KONG SAR	8.70
16	SLOVENIA	8.90
17	DENMARK	9.37
18	AUSTRIA	9.40
18	SINGAPORE	9.40
20	NORWAY	9.70
21	HUNGARY	10.18
22	INDIA	10.50
22	KOREA REP.	10.50
24	CHINA	10.80
24	MALAYSIA	10.80
26	CANADA	11.08
27	LITHUANIA	11.10
28	AUSTRALIA	11.30
28	UNITED KINGDOM	11.30
30	NEW ZEALAND	11.48
31	TAIWAN, CHINA	11.54
32	POLAND	11.78
33	IRELAND	12.00
34	LATVIA	12.20
35	BULGARIA	12.70
36	LUXEMBOURG	13.50
37	PHILIPPINES	14.15
38	INDONESIA	15.80
39	ROMANIA	16.40
40	BELGIUM	16.60
41	SWEDEN	16.73
42	FINLAND	17.00
43	COLOMBIA	17.20
44	CHILE	17.60
44	VENEZUELA	17.60
46	UKRAINE	17.90
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	18.07
48	MONGOLIA	18.90
49	RUSSIA	19.90
50	ESTONIA	19.93
51	CYPRUS	20.17
52	PORTUGAL	20.30
52	TURKEY	20.30
54	FRANCE	20.80
55	CROATIA	23.75
56	ARGENTINA	24.70
57	SAUDI ARABIA	28.60
58	BRAZIL	30.50
59	ITALY	32.19
60	SPAIN	34.34
61	JORDAN	39.20
62	GREECE	39.80
63	SOUTH AFRICA	67.90

## YOUTH EXCLUSION

2017

Share of youth population (15-24) not in education, employment or training

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	2.3
2	JAPAN	3.3
3	ICELAND	3.9
4	NETHERLANDS	4.0
5	SINGAPORE	4.3
6	NORWAY	4.6
7	LUXEMBOURG	5.9
8	HONG KONG SAR	6.1
9	SWEDEN	6.2
10	GERMANY	6.3
11	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.3
12	SWITZERLAND	6.5
13	SLOVENIA	6.5
14	AUSTRIA	6.5
15	DENMARK	7.0
16	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.4
17	AUSTRALIA	8.7
18	LITHUANIA	9.1
19	BELGIUM	9.3
20	PORTUGAL	9.3
21	FINLAND	9.4
22	ESTONIA	9.4
23	POLAND	9.5
24	KAZAKHSTAN	9.5
25	LATVIA	10.3
26	UNITED KINGDOM	10.3
27	IRELAND	10.9
28	HUNGARY	11.0
29	UAE	11.3
30	FRANCE	11.5
31	MALAYSIA	11.7
32	NEW ZEALAND	11.8
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	12.1
34	RUSSIA	12.4
35	CANADA	12.6
36	SPAIN	13.3
37	USA	13.8
38	ISRAEL	14.9
39	THAILAND	15.0
40	ROMANIA	15.1
41	GREECE	15.3
42	BULGARIA	15.3
43	CROATIA	15.4
44	CYPRUS	16.1
45	SAUDI ARABIA	16.1
46	UKRAINE	16.5
47	PERU	17.7
48	CHILE	17.8
49	MEXICO	18.7
50	ARGENTINA	19.2
51	MONGOLIA	19.8
52	ITALY	20.0
53	INDONESIA	21.4
54	PHILIPPINES	21.7
55	COLOMBIA	21.8
56	TURKEY	24.2
57	BRAZIL	24.3
58	SOUTH AFRICA	31.2
-	CHINA	-
-	INDIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	KOREA REP.	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION

2018

Average annual rate

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.22
2	SINGAPORE	0.44
3	DENMARK	0.71
4	IRELAND	0.72
5	GREECE	0.77
6	CYPRUS	0.78
7	ISRAEL	0.82
7	SWITZERLAND	0.93
7	MALAYSIA	0.97
7	JAPAN	0.98
11	THAILAND	1.06
11	PORTUGAL	1.17
11	FINLAND	1.17
14	ITALY	1.24
15	PERU	1.32
16	TAIWAN, CHINA	1.46
16	KOREA REP.	1.48
18	CROATIA	1.50
18	POLAND	1.60
18	NETHERLANDS	1.60
21	NEW ZEALAND	1.65
22	SPAIN	1.68
22	SLOVENIA	1.74
24	GERMANY	1.93
25	AUSTRALIA	1.98
26	LUXEMBOURG	2.02
27	SWEDEN	2.04
28	CHINA	2.10
29	FRANCE	2.10
29	AUSTRIA	2.12
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.16
31	CANADA	2.24
33	BELGIUM	2.31
34	CHILE	2.32
34	HONG KONG SAR	2.41
34	USA	2.44
37	UNITED KINGDOM	2.48
38	SAUDI ARABIA	2.48
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.53
40	LITHUANIA	2.53
41	LATVIA	2.55
41	BULGARIA	2.63
43	ICELAND	2.68
44	NORWAY	2.77
45	HUNGARY	2.85
46	RUSSIA	2.88
46	UAE	3.08
48	INDONESIA	3.20
49	COLOMBIA	3.24
50	ESTONIA	3.41
50	INDIA	3.48
52	BRAZIL	3.67
53	JORDAN	4.46
54	SOUTH AFRICA	4.62
55	ROMANIA	4.63
56	MEXICO	4.90
57	PHILIPPINES	5.21
58	KAZAKHSTAN	6.03
59	MONGOLIA	7.65
60	UKRAINE	10.95
61	TURKEY	16.33
62	ARGENTINA	34.28
63	VENEZUELA	929,789.50

## COST-OF-LIVING INDEX

2018

Index of a basket of goods &amp; services in the main city, including housing (New York City = 100)

Ranking		index
1	KAZAKHSTAN	57.40
2	SOUTH AFRICA	61.30
3	ROMANIA	61.90
4	BULGARIA	62.10
5	UKRAINE	62.30
6	COLOMBIA	63.70
7	TURKEY	64.50
8	MEXICO	65.30
9	POLAND	66.30
10	CYPRUS	66.40
11	HUNGARY	67.00
12	LITHUANIA	68.20
13	MALAYSIA	68.50
14	ESTONIA	69.40
15	CROATIA	69.70
15	PHILIPPINES	69.70
17	PERU	70.00
17	SLOVENIA	70.00
19	INDONESIA	71.90
20	QATAR	72.30
21	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	72.70
22	GREECE	72.80
23	CANADA	73.30
24	JORDAN	75.80
25	PORTUGAL	75.90
26	LATVIA	76.20
27	SWEDEN	76.90
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	78.10
29	NEW ZEALAND	78.30
30	ARGENTINA	78.80
31	LUXEMBOURG	80.30
32	CHILE	80.60
33	BELGIUM	80.80
34	SPAIN	81.30
35	BRAZIL	82.40
36	GERMANY	82.70
37	INDIA	82.90
38	FINLAND	83.50
39	THAILAND	83.60
40	NETHERLANDS	84.30
41	NORWAY	84.70
42	SAUDI ARABIA	85.90
43	AUSTRIA	87.20
44	FRANCE	88.50
45	ITALY	88.70
46	IRELAND	88.90
47	AUSTRALIA	89.20
48	TAIWAN, CHINA	89.70
49	UAE	90.30
50	UNITED KINGDOM	94.20
51	RUSSIA	96.20
52	ISRAEL	96.50
53	DENMARK	97.30
54	USA	100.00
55	CHINA	108.60
56	KOREA REP.	109.40
57	SINGAPORE	110.10
58	SWITZERLAND	111.60
59	JAPAN	114.70
60	HONG KONG SAR	125.20
-	ICELAND	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## APARTMENT RENT

2018

3-room apartment monthly rent in major cities, US\$

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$
1	MONGOLIA	420 <sup>2016</sup>
2	KAZAKHSTAN	423 <sup>2016</sup>
3	BULGARIA	441
4	ROMANIA	444
5	MALAYSIA	447
6	COLOMBIA	584
7	SAUDI ARABIA	676
8	TURKEY	699
9	PHILIPPINES	730
10	PERU	733
11	ARGENTINA	762
12	CROATIA	785
13	HUNGARY	792
14	UKRAINE	807
15	INDIA	835
16	CHILE	835
17	LITHUANIA	860
18	ESTONIA	913
19	CYPRUS	941
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	948
21	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	950
22	POLAND	974
23	LATVIA	1,076
24	MEXICO	1,110
25	CANADA	1,127
26	THAILAND	1,145
27	BRAZIL	1,235
28	CHINA	1,247
29	SLOVENIA	1,372
30	SOUTH AFRICA	1,389
31	PORTUGAL	1,419
32	SPAIN	1,445
33	INDONESIA	1,448
34	AUSTRIA	1,526
35	NEW ZEALAND	1,540
36	RUSSIA	1,585
37	KOREA REP.	1,677
38	NETHERLANDS	1,679
39	GREECE	1,681
40	GERMANY	1,751
41	BELGIUM	1,755
42	TAIWAN, CHINA	1,770
43	ITALY	1,804
44	SWEDEN	1,912
45	ISRAEL	1,969
46	FRANCE	2,006
47	FINLAND	2,059
48	SINGAPORE	2,069
49	NORWAY	2,070
50	SWITZERLAND	2,337
51	JAPAN	2,352
52	DENMARK	2,567
53	QATAR	2,595
54	LUXEMBOURG	2,629
55	IRELAND	2,729
56	AUSTRALIA	2,788
57	UNITED KINGDOM	2,855
58	UAE	2,893
59	USA	2,915
60	HONG KONG SAR	5,971
-	ICELAND	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## OFFICE RENT

2017

Total occupation cost in the main city (US\$/Sq.M. per year)

Ranking		US\$
1	MONGOLIA	145
2	SOUTH AFRICA	225
3	JORDAN	238
4	CYPRUS	260
4	LITHUANIA	260
6	MALAYSIA	267
7	CROATIA	269
8	BULGARIA	270
9	ESTONIA	274
10	PHILIPPINES	278
11	LATVIA	280
12	SLOVENIA	287
13	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	287
14	PERU	312
15	ROMANIA	314
16	GREECE	321
17	PORTUGAL	342
18	TAIWAN, CHINA	346
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	356
20	DENMARK	367
21	UKRAINE	384
22	NEW ZEALAND	396
23	HUNGARY	397
23	POLAND	397
25	AUSTRIA	403
26	THAILAND	419
27	BELGIUM	424
28	CHILE	447
29	TURKEY	480
30	INDONESIA	492
31	KOREA REP.	499
32	MEXICO	501
33	SPAIN	554
34	FINLAND	571
35	NETHERLANDS	587
36	ISRAEL	601
37	NORWAY	615
38	SAUDI ARABIA	624
39	CANADA	626
40	ARGENTINA	660
41	INDIA	679
42	ITALY	695
43	COLOMBIA	733
44	CHINA	756
45	UAE	762
46	GERMANY	776
47	LUXEMBOURG	783
48	RUSSIA	800
49	VENEZUELA	804
50	SWEDEN	850
51	SWITZERLAND	866
52	AUSTRALIA	871
53	QATAR	906
54	IRELAND	913
55	BRAZIL	976
56	FRANCE	1,065
57	SINGAPORE	1,305
58	JAPAN	1,369
59	HONG KONG SAR	1,417
60	USA	1,490
61	UNITED KINGDOM	2,184
-	ICELAND	-
-	KAZAKHSTAN	-

## FOOD COSTS

2017

Percentage of household final consumption expenditures

Ranking		%
1	USA	5.95
2	SINGAPORE	6.90
3	UNITED KINGDOM	7.62
4	IRELAND	8.60
5	CANADA	8.76
6	SWITZERLAND	8.86
7	AUSTRALIA	9.46
8	AUSTRIA	9.85
9	GERMANY	10.10
10	NORWAY	10.57
11	FINLAND	11.00
12	DENMARK	11.18
13	NETHERLANDS	11.55
14	QATAR	11.74
15	SWEDEN	11.92
16	KOREA REP.	12.81
17	BELGIUM	12.83
18	FRANCE	12.84
19	UAE	12.90
20	SPAIN	13.21
21	TAIWAN, CHINA	13.85
22	NEW ZEALAND	14.17
23	ITALY	14.37
24	HONG KONG SAR	14.87
25	BRAZIL	15.19
26	JAPAN	15.53
27	SLOVENIA	15.70
28	ISRAEL	15.73
29	CHILE	15.92
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	16.54
31	POLAND	16.96
32	PORTUGAL	17.58
33	LATVIA	17.67
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17.71
35	HUNGARY	18.13
36	GREECE	18.29
37	VENEZUELA	18.93
38	COLOMBIA	18.99
39	SAUDI ARABIA	19.15
40	ESTONIA	20.31
41	BULGARIA	20.52
42	SOUTH AFRICA	21.41
43	LITHUANIA	21.77
44	CHINA	21.90
45	TURKEY	22.06
46	MALAYSIA	22.52
47	MEXICO	23.67
48	PERU	26.65
49	RUSSIA	27.05
50	ROMANIA	27.15
51	ARGENTINA	28.21
52	THAILAND	28.46
53	INDIA	29.97
54	CROATIA	30.07
55	JORDAN	31.16
56	INDONESIA	31.44
57	UKRAINE	40.34
58	PHILIPPINES	41.74
59	KAZAKHSTAN	43.86
-	CYPRUS	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	MONGOLIA	-

## GASOLINE PRICES

2018

Premium unleaded gasoline (95 Ron) US\$ per litre

Ranking		US\$	
1	VENEZUELA	0.01	2016
2	QATAR	0.42	
3	INDONESIA	0.46	
3	KAZAKHSTAN	0.46	
5	RUSSIA	0.48	2015
6	SAUDI ARABIA	0.54	
7	MALAYSIA	0.55	
8	UAE	0.64	
9	MONGOLIA	0.72	
10	PERU	0.79	
11	COLOMBIA	0.79	
12	USA	0.81	
13	THAILAND	0.87	2017
14	SOUTH AFRICA	0.90	2016
15	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.98	
16	CHINA	0.98	2016
17	MEXICO	1.01	
18	ARGENTINA	1.02	
19	PHILIPPINES	1.03	
20	BULGARIA	1.06	2016
21	INDIA	1.07	2017
22	JAPAN	1.08	2016
23	CANADA	1.10	
24	UKRAINE	1.11	
25	AUSTRALIA	1.16	
26	BRAZIL	1.18	2017
27	ROMANIA	1.24	
28	LITHUANIA	1.25	
29	CHILE	1.26	
30	TURKEY	1.30	
31	POLAND	1.37	
32	HUNGARY	1.42	
33	SINGAPORE	1.42	2016
34	LUXEMBOURG	1.44	
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.48	
36	AUSTRIA	1.49	
37	LATVIA	1.50	
38	CYPRUS	1.51	
39	SPAIN	1.52	
40	NEW ZEALAND	1.55	
41	SLOVENIA	1.56	
42	ESTONIA	1.57	
43	CROATIA	1.58	
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.62	
45	SWITZERLAND	1.67	
46	UNITED KINGDOM	1.67	
47	IRELAND	1.70	
48	HONG KONG SAR	1.70	
48	JORDAN	1.70	
50	KOREA REP.	1.71	
51	GERMANY	1.73	
52	BELGIUM	1.75	
53	SWEDEN	1.77	
54	FINLAND	1.78	
55	FRANCE	1.78	
56	ISRAEL	1.82	
56	PORTUGAL	1.82	
58	GREECE	1.87	
59	DENMARK	1.87	
60	ITALY	1.89	
61	NETHERLANDS	1.91	
62	NORWAY	1.91	
63	ICELAND	2.04	







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# **STATISTICAL TABLES**

## **FACTOR II:**

### **GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY**

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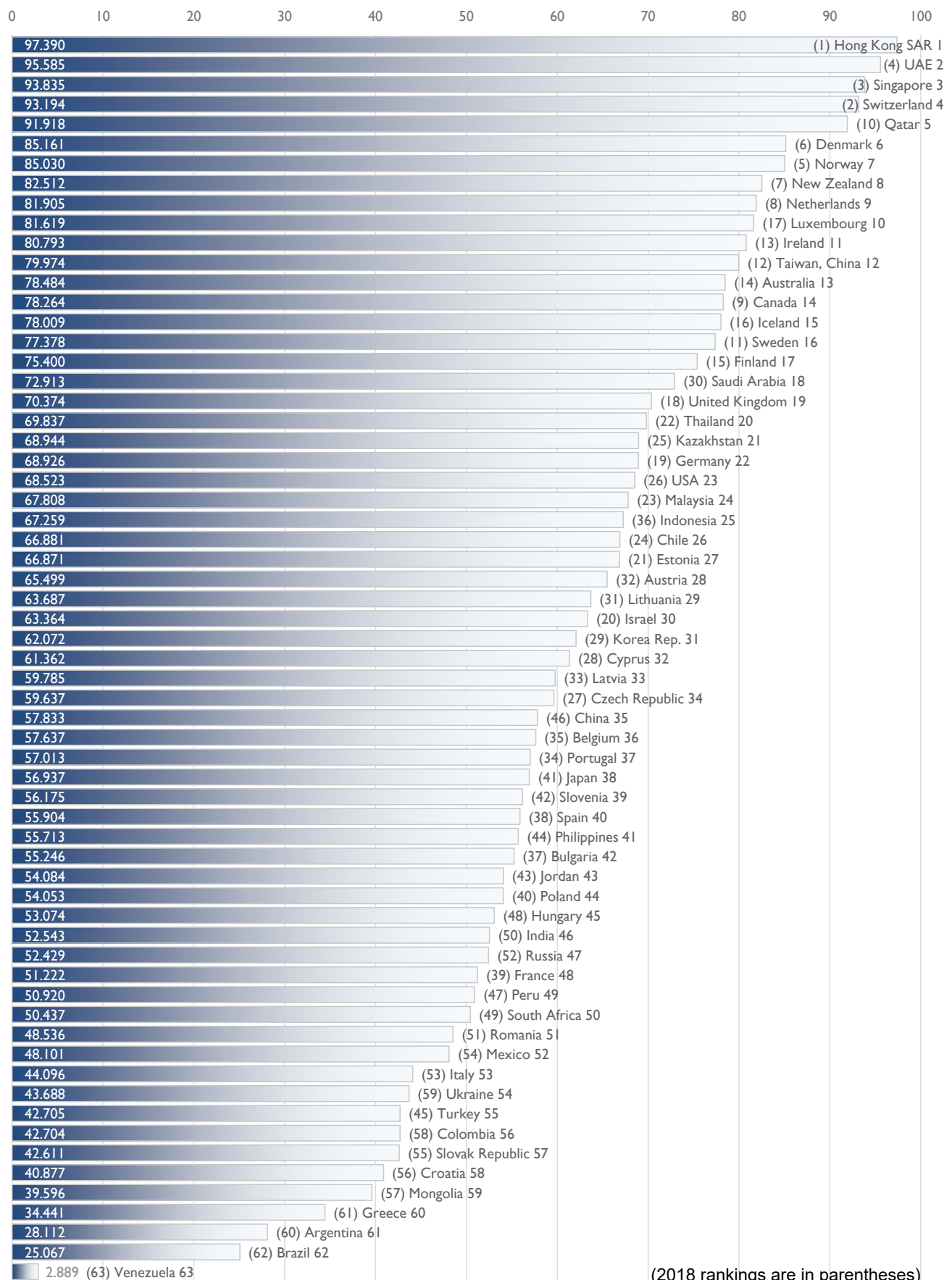
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## Government Efficiency

Extent to which government policies are conducive to competitiveness



(2018 rankings are in parentheses)

## GOVERNMENT BUDGET

## SURPLUS/DEFICIT (\$BN)

2018

US\$ billions

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	GERMANY	68.48
2	RUSSIA	46.00
3	KOREA REP.	44.60
4	NORWAY	31.35
5	NETHERLANDS	13.39
6	HONG KONG SAR	8.67
7	SWEDEN	4.97
8	GREECE	2.35
9	SWITZERLAND	2.32
10	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.18
11	DENMARK	1.80
12	LUXEMBOURG	1.67
13	SINGAPORE	1.57
14	BULGARIA	1.30
15	NEW ZEALAND	0.71
16	AUSTRIA	0.50
17	SLOVENIA	0.40
18	LITHUANIA	0.35
19	ICELAND	0.28
20	QATAR	0.08
21	IRELAND	0.05
22	ESTONIA	-0.17
23	CROATIA	-0.30
24	LATVIA	-0.35
25	MONGOLIA	-0.44
26	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-0.74
27	JORDAN	-1.03
28	PORTUGAL	-1.08
29	CYPRUS	-1.17
30	THAILAND	-1.26
31	FINLAND	-1.83
32	POLAND	-2.21
33	KAZAKHSTAN	-2.42
34	UKRAINE	-2.81
35	PHILIPPINES	-3.27
36	HUNGARY	-3.46
37	BELGIUM	-3.65
38	CHILE	-4.54
39	PERU	-4.80
40	ROMANIA	-7.23
41	COLOMBIA	-7.32
42	CANADA	-7.40
43	UAE	-7.53
44	AUSTRALIA	-7.55
45	TAIWAN, CHINA	-7.77
46	ISRAEL	-10.83
47	MALAYSIA	-13.22
48	SOUTH AFRICA	-16.34
49	INDONESIA	-22.89
50	ARGENTINA	-26.72
51	TURKEY	-27.81
52	MEXICO	-28.46
53	SPAIN	-35.39
54	SAUDI ARABIA	-36.27
55	UNITED KINGDOM	-40.20
56	ITALY	-44.27
57	VENEZUELA	-66.91
58	FRANCE	-70.31
59	BRAZIL	-133.41
60	JAPAN	-159.44
61	INDIA	-160.81
62	CHINA	-644.44
63	USA	-873.09

2017

## GOVERNMENT BUDGET

## SURPLUS/DEFICIT (%)

2018

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	NORWAY	7.21
2	RUSSIA	2.82
3	KOREA REP.	2.75
4	LUXEMBOURG	2.41
5	HONG KONG SAR	2.39
6	BULGARIA	1.99
7	GERMANY	1.71
8	NETHERLANDS	1.47
9	ICELAND	1.10
10	GREECE	1.08
11	SWEDEN	0.90
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.89
13	SLOVENIA	0.73
14	LITHUANIA	0.66
15	DENMARK	0.51
16	SINGAPORE	0.43
17	NEW ZEALAND	0.35
18	SWITZERLAND	0.33
19	AUSTRIA	0.11
20	QATAR	0.04
21	IRELAND	0.01
22	THAILAND	-0.25
23	POLAND	-0.38
24	CANADA	-0.43
25	PORTUGAL	-0.45
26	CROATIA	-0.50
27	AUSTRALIA	-0.53
28	ESTONIA	-0.55
29	FINLAND	-0.67
30	BELGIUM	-0.69
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-0.71
32	PHILIPPINES	-0.99
33	LATVIA	-1.00
34	TAIWAN, CHINA	-1.32
35	KAZAKHSTAN	-1.42
36	UNITED KINGDOM	-1.42
37	CHILE	-1.52
38	UAE	-1.82
39	PERU	-2.13
40	ITALY	-2.14
41	UKRAINE	-2.15
42	INDONESIA	-2.20
43	COLOMBIA	-2.22
44	HUNGARY	-2.22
45	MEXICO	-2.33
46	JORDAN	-2.43
47	SPAIN	-2.48
48	FRANCE	-2.54
49	ISRAEL	-2.93
50	ROMANIA	-3.03
51	JAPAN	-3.21
52	MONGOLIA	-3.37
53	TURKEY	-3.63
54	MALAYSIA	-3.73
55	USA	-4.26
56	SOUTH AFRICA	-4.44
57	SAUDI ARABIA	-4.63
58	CHINA	-4.74
59	CYPRUS	-4.77
60	ARGENTINA	-5.15
61	INDIA	-5.77
62	BRAZIL	-7.14
63	VENEZUELA	-31.85

2017

## TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT

## DEBT (\$BN)

2018

US\$ billions

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.19
2	ESTONIA	2.44
3	ICELAND	9.17
4	LATVIA	13.10
5	BULGARIA	13.32
6	LUXEMBOURG	14.98
7	LITHUANIA	19.13
8	CYPRUS	25.09
9	SLOVENIA	37.12
10	KAZAKHSTAN	37.31
11	JORDAN	39.87
12	CROATIA	44.82
13	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	52.02
14	NEW ZEALAND	59.69
15	PERU	60.26
16	VENEZUELA	73.25
17	CHILE	76.21
18	UAE	79.28
19	UKRAINE	79.55
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	79.78
21	ROMANIA	87.79
22	QATAR	93.05
23	HUNGARY	108.05
24	DENMARK	120.24
25	PHILIPPINES	131.02
26	SAUDI ARABIA	149.28
27	NORWAY	159.84
28	FINLAND	166.47
29	COLOMBIA	168.19
30	MALAYSIA	199.28
31	TAIWAN, CHINA	206.25
32	SOUTH AFRICA	208.75
33	THAILAND	209.87
34	SWEDEN	215.00
35	ISRAEL	220.38
36	TURKEY	222.69
37	RUSSIA	227.52
38	IRELAND	242.79
39	POLAND	283.40
40	SWITZERLAND	285.08
41	PORTUGAL	289.37
42	INDONESIA	304.04
43	AUSTRIA	339.46
44	SINGAPORE	393.08
45	GREECE	401.17
46	ARGENTINA	447.39
47	NETHERLANDS	496.51
48	BELGIUM	540.06
49	AUSTRALIA	576.08
50	MEXICO	655.30
51	KOREA REP.	659.28
52	SPAIN	1,382.07
53	CANADA	1,551.04
54	BRAZIL	1,641.70
55	INDIA	1,946.32
56	GERMANY	2,388.22
57	UNITED KINGDOM	2,453.89
58	FRANCE	2,733.76
59	ITALY	2,734.58
60	CHINA	6,765.79
61	JAPAN	11,789.21
62	USA	21,677.24
-	MONGOLIA	-

## TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT

## DEBT (%)

2018

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.05
2	ESTONIA	8.05
3	RUSSIA	13.95
4	SAUDI ARABIA	19.08
5	UAE	19.14
6	BULGARIA	20.45
7	LUXEMBOURG	21.56
8	KAZAKHSTAN	21.88
9	CHILE	25.55
10	PERU	26.76
11	TURKEY	29.05
12	INDONESIA	29.17
13	NEW ZEALAND	29.39
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	32.55
15	DENMARK	34.23
16	VENEZUELA	34.87
17	TAIWAN, CHINA	34.99
18	ICELAND	35.43
19	LITHUANIA	35.91
20	NORWAY	36.75
21	ROMANIA	36.79
22	LATVIA	37.58
23	SWEDEN	39.01
24	PHILIPPINES	39.60
25	SWITZERLAND	40.51
26	AUSTRALIA	40.67
27	KOREA REP.	40.71
28	THAILAND	41.56
29	POLAND	48.36
30	QATAR	48.46
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	49.51
32	CHINA	49.72
33	COLOMBIA	50.93
34	MEXICO	53.57
35	NETHERLANDS	54.39
36	MALAYSIA	56.24
37	SOUTH AFRICA	56.71
38	ISRAEL	59.59
39	GERMANY	59.75
40	FINLAND	60.38
41	UKRAINE	60.80
42	IRELAND	64.59
43	SLOVENIA	68.44
44	HUNGARY	69.39
45	INDIA	69.86
46	CROATIA	73.72
47	AUSTRIA	74.49
48	ARGENTINA	86.29
49	UNITED KINGDOM	86.86
50	BRAZIL	87.86
51	CANADA	90.63
52	JORDAN	94.41
53	SPAIN	97.02
54	FRANCE	98.60
55	BELGIUM	101.54
56	CYPRUS	102.54
57	USA	105.77
58	SINGAPORE	108.85
59	PORTUGAL	121.65
60	ITALY	132.08
61	GREECE	184.00
62	JAPAN	237.34
-	MONGOLIA	-



## TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT

## DEBT-REAL GROWTH

2018

Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices

Ranking		%
1	ICELAND	-14.22
2	UKRAINE	-9.09
3	BULGARIA	-8.64
4	GERMANY	-5.15
5	LITHUANIA	-4.96
6	NEW ZEALAND	-4.72
7	ESTONIA	-3.30
8	RUSSIA	-3.04
9	CZECH REPUBLIC	-3.01
10	AUSTRIA	-3.00
11	SLOVENIA	-2.99
12	HONG KONG SAR	-2.35
13	CROATIA	-2.35
14	SWEDEN	-2.03
15	LUXEMBOURG	-1.99
16	BELGIUM	-1.50
17	NETHERLANDS	-1.38
18	TAIWAN, CHINA	-1.34
19	SWITZERLAND	-1.20
20	JORDAN	-0.62
21	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-0.57
22	DENMARK	-0.46
23	PORTUGAL	-0.20
24	LATVIA	0.11
25	POLAND	0.18
26	FRANCE	0.49
27	UNITED KINGDOM	0.50
28	SPAIN	0.62
29	JAPAN	0.65
30	HUNGARY	1.04
31	ITALY	1.09
32	IRELAND	1.46
33	MEXICO	1.57
34	FINLAND	1.58
35	UAE	1.81
36	CANADA	1.88
37	ISRAEL	2.19
38	USA	2.24
39	AUSTRALIA	2.82
40	KOREA REP.	3.93
41	PHILIPPINES	3.94
42	NORWAY	4.16
43	GREECE	4.39
44	ROMANIA	4.72
45	BRAZIL	5.06
46	COLOMBIA	5.13
47	SINGAPORE	5.15
48	TURKEY	5.28
49	THAILAND	5.34
50	INDONESIA	6.68
51	MALAYSIA	6.69
52	SOUTH AFRICA	7.07
53	INDIA	7.75
54	PERU	10.16
55	QATAR	11.79
56	CYPRUS	12.11
57	KAZAKHSTAN	12.27
58	CHILE	12.62
59	CHINA	14.94
60	SAUDI ARABIA	23.28
61	ARGENTINA	53.98
62	VENEZUELA	93.71
-	MONGOLIA	-

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

## DOMESTIC DEBT

2018

Percentage of GDP

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	SAUDI ARABIA	0.01
2	HONG KONG SAR	0.05
3	ESTONIA	4.88
4	BULGARIA	5.05
5	LATVIA	5.23
6	MONGOLIA	7.37
7	LITHUANIA	8.47
8	RUSSIA	9.44
9	KAZAKHSTAN	10.26
10	LUXEMBOURG	10.87
11	TURKEY	15.84
12	CHINA	16.13
13	PERU	16.88
14	INDONESIA	17.65
15	CHILE	20.26
16	ARGENTINA	21.21
17	UKRAINE	21.68
18	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	21.72
19	CANADA	22.97
20	CYPRUS	23.38
21	SINGAPORE	25.64
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	26.04
23	QATAR	26.33
24	MEXICO	26.35
25	PHILIPPINES	27.42
26	AUSTRALIA	28.06
27	SWEDEN	29.12
28	DENMARK	29.91
29	COLOMBIA	30.60
30	TAIWAN, CHINA	31.07
31	POLAND	31.87
32	THAILAND	33.50
33	FRANCE	35.36
34	INDIA	36.07
35	KOREA REP.	36.12
36	FINLAND	44.95
37	CROATIA	45.92
38	SOUTH AFRICA	48.33
39	BELGIUM	49.87
40	ISRAEL	50.09
41	MALAYSIA	50.32
42	SPAIN	53.33
43	JORDAN	54.10
44	HUNGARY	54.18
45	AUSTRIA	54.82
46	SLOVENIA	56.97
47	ICELAND	63.78
48	IRELAND	67.90
49	BRAZIL	73.27
50	PORTUGAL	85.05
51	ITALY	89.22
52	JAPAN	177.56
53	GREECE	192.49
-	GERMANY	-
-	NETHERLANDS	-
-	NEW ZEALAND	-
-	NORWAY	-
-	ROMANIA	-
-	SWITZERLAND	-
-	UAE	-
-	UNITED KINGDOM	-
-	USA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOREIGN

## DEBT

2018

Percentage of GDP

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	AUSTRIA	0.00
1	FINLAND	0.00
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.00
1	SINGAPORE	0.00 <sup>2015</sup>
1	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.00
6	AUSTRALIA	0.00 <sup>2016</sup>
7	SAUDI ARABIA	0.01
8	DENMARK	0.07
9	CHINA	0.16 <sup>2017</sup>
10	MEXICO	0.41
11	KOREA REP.	0.45
12	THAILAND	0.52
13	MALAYSIA	1.50
14	GREECE	1.84
15	INDIA	2.83 <sup>2017</sup>
16	SOUTH AFRICA	3.42
17	BRAZIL	3.95
18	ESTONIA	4.20
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.42
20	ICELAND	4.47
21	INDONESIA	5.24
22	CHILE	5.29
23	RUSSIA	5.75 <sup>2017</sup>
24	SWEDEN	5.92 <sup>2014</sup>
25	SLOVENIA	6.53
26	ISRAEL	7.47
27	PERU	8.85
28	LUXEMBOURG	9.15
29	CANADA	9.55
30	KAZAKHSTAN	9.60
31	TURKEY	13.00
32	POLAND	13.22
33	HUNGARY	13.61
34	PHILIPPINES	14.44
35	BULGARIA	15.50
36	COLOMBIA	17.03
37	QATAR	23.32
38	LITHUANIA	24.60
39	CROATIA	26.86
40	LATVIA	29.31
41	ITALY	38.59
42	UKRAINE	39.26
43	FRANCE	39.32
44	JORDAN	40.31
45	SPAIN	44.09
46	GERMANY	45.89 <sup>2014</sup>
47	BELGIUM	53.53 <sup>2017</sup>
48	MONGOLIA	58.63
49	PORTUGAL	62.69
50	ARGENTINA	68.44
51	CYPRUS	78.25
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	126.85
-	IRELAND	-
-	JAPAN	-
-	NETHERLANDS	-
-	NEW ZEALAND	-
-	NORWAY	-
-	ROMANIA	-
-	SWITZERLAND	-
-	UAE	-
-	UNITED KINGDOM	-
-	USA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## INTEREST PAYMENT (%)

2018

Percentage of current revenue

Ranking		%
1	SINGAPORE	0.00 <sup>2017</sup>
2	HONG KONG SAR	0.02
3	ESTONIA	0.10
4	UAE	0.44 <sup>2016</sup>
5	LUXEMBOURG	0.72
6	NORWAY	0.81
7	SWEDEN	0.98
8	SWITZERLAND	1.22 <sup>2017</sup>
9	QATAR	1.30
10	SAUDI ARABIA	1.30 <sup>2017</sup>
11	FINLAND	1.67
12	KAZAKHSTAN	1.67
13	BULGARIA	1.80
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.81
15	LATVIA	1.89
16	GERMANY	2.01
17	NETHERLANDS	2.06
18	DENMARK	2.10
19	CANADA	2.46
20	LITHUANIA	2.55
21	RUSSIA	2.74 <sup>2017</sup>
22	FRANCE	3.18
23	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.26
24	AUSTRIA	3.42
25	POLAND	3.48
26	AUSTRALIA	3.71
27	ROMANIA	3.74
28	CHILE	3.74
29	NEW ZEALAND	4.04 <sup>2017</sup>
30	TAIWAN, CHINA	4.19
31	BELGIUM	4.36
32	SLOVENIA	4.61
33	KOREA REP.	4.65 <sup>2017</sup>
34	THAILAND	5.25
35	CROATIA	5.29
36	CYPRUS	5.64
37	HUNGARY	5.73
38	UNITED KINGDOM	6.29
39	SPAIN	6.34
40	IRELAND	6.38
41	GREECE	6.97
42	ICELAND	7.21
43	PERU	7.70
44	PORTUGAL	7.93
45	ITALY	7.96
46	MEXICO	8.39
47	CHINA	8.60
48	COLOMBIA	9.61 <sup>2017</sup>
49	TURKEY	9.76
50	UKRAINE	9.80
51	MONGOLIA	10.40
52	ISRAEL	11.65
53	PHILIPPINES	12.25
54	SOUTH AFRICA	12.41 <sup>2017</sup>
55	USA	12.78 <sup>2017</sup>
56	JORDAN	12.81
57	MALAYSIA	13.06
58	INDONESIA	13.30
59	JAPAN	15.28
60	INDIA	16.23 <sup>2017</sup>
61	ARGENTINA	16.57
62	BRAZIL	17.57
-	VENEZUELA	-

## PUBLIC FINANCES

2019

Public finances

are not being efficiently managed



are being efficiently managed

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.35
2	UAE	8.02
3	SWITZERLAND	7.92
4	QATAR	7.66
5	LUXEMBOURG	7.40
6	NETHERLANDS	7.37
7	NORWAY	7.32
8	DENMARK	7.18
9	SAUDI ARABIA	6.74
10	HONG KONG SAR	6.72
11	CHILE	6.59
12	THAILAND	6.38
13	NEW ZEALAND	6.35
14	SWEDEN	6.27
15	CHINA	6.15
16	INDONESIA	6.07
17	MALAYSIA	5.93
18	FINLAND	5.90
19	AUSTRALIA	5.90
20	ICELAND	5.77
21	GERMANY	5.68
22	IRELAND	5.63
23	CANADA	5.35
24	KAZAKHSTAN	5.20
25	UNITED KINGDOM	5.01
26	AUSTRIA	5.01
27	TAIWAN, CHINA	4.99
28	INDIA	4.67
29	JORDAN	4.66
30	PHILIPPINES	4.58
31	PERU	4.53
32	ESTONIA	4.50
33	ISRAEL	4.49
34	USA	4.22
35	LATVIA	4.21
36	CYPRUS	4.20
37	PORTUGAL	4.19
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.13
39	CROATIA	4.12
40	LITHUANIA	4.09
41	HUNGARY	3.95
41	SLOVENIA	3.95
43	JAPAN	3.92
44	KOREA REP.	3.88
45	POLAND	3.67
46	MEXICO	3.64
47	TURKEY	3.48
48	FRANCE	3.43
49	UKRAINE	3.39
50	RUSSIA	3.32
51	BULGARIA	3.23
52	COLOMBIA	3.14
53	SPAIN	2.89
54	BELGIUM	2.81
55	ROMANIA	2.75
56	SOUTH AFRICA	2.35
57	MONGOLIA	2.26
58	BRAZIL	2.25
59	GREECE	2.06
60	ITALY	2.04
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.85
62	ARGENTINA	1.70
63	VENEZUELA	0.56

## TAX EVASION

2019

Tax evasion

is a threat to your economy



is not a threat to your economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	8.19
2	SINGAPORE	7.51
3	IRELAND	7.47
4	SWITZERLAND	7.44
5	HONG KONG SAR	7.31
6	LUXEMBOURG	7.22
7	NORWAY	7.19
8	NETHERLANDS	6.76
9	NEW ZEALAND	6.73
10	SWEDEN	6.57
11	AUSTRIA	6.53
12	FINLAND	6.26
13	GERMANY	6.24
14	USA	6.20
15	CANADA	6.18
16	DENMARK	6.14
17	JAPAN	5.97
18	QATAR	5.92
19	AUSTRALIA	5.88
20	CHILE	5.77
21	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.61
22	SAUDI ARABIA	5.59
23	ICELAND	5.52
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.45
25	UNITED KINGDOM	5.32
26	MALAYSIA	5.19
27	ISRAEL	5.11
28	CHINA	5.07
29	THAILAND	5.05
30	ESTONIA	4.90
31	INDONESIA	4.74
32	POLAND	4.51
33	BELGIUM	4.45
34	SPAIN	4.42
35	HUNGARY	4.17
36	PORTUGAL	4.17
37	SLOVENIA	4.12
38	KOREA REP.	4.09
39	RUSSIA	4.05
40	BRAZIL	3.97
41	SOUTH AFRICA	3.77
42	LITHUANIA	3.77
43	JORDAN	3.69
44	FRANCE	3.68
45	CROATIA	3.62
46	CYPRUS	3.60
47	INDIA	3.51
48	LATVIA	3.38
49	TURKEY	3.26
50	ROMANIA	3.25
51	PHILIPPINES	3.23
52	MEXICO	3.19
53	VENEZUELA	2.81
54	PERU	2.67
55	COLOMBIA	2.61
56	BULGARIA	2.60
57	KAZAKHSTAN	2.59
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.50
59	MONGOLIA	2.44
60	UKRAINE	2.39
61	ARGENTINA	2.37
62	ITALY	2.13
63	GREECE	1.97

## PENSION FUNDING

2019

Pension funding

is not adequately addressed for  
the futureis adequately addressed  
for the future

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NETHERLANDS	7.76
2	NORWAY	7.64
3	DENMARK	7.53
4	ICELAND	7.39
5	UAE	7.04
6	SINGAPORE	6.73
7	SWITZERLAND	6.51
8	AUSTRALIA	6.35
9	MALAYSIA	6.27
10	SAUDI ARABIA	6.09
11	SWEDEN	6.08
12	QATAR	5.98
13	LUXEMBOURG	5.95
14	CANADA	5.87
15	FINLAND	5.70
16	JORDAN	5.58
17	INDONESIA	5.58
18	NEW ZEALAND	5.41
19	KAZAKHSTAN	5.30
20	GERMANY	5.10
21	THAILAND	4.89
22	TAIWAN, CHINA	4.84
23	ISRAEL	4.77
24	HONG KONG SAR	4.77
25	CHINA	4.75
26	UNITED KINGDOM	4.46
27	AUSTRIA	4.29
28	FRANCE	4.17
29	IRELAND	4.13
30	INDIA	4.09
31	SOUTH AFRICA	4.03
32	LATVIA	4.00
33	COLOMBIA	3.86
34	PHILIPPINES	3.81
35	CHILE	3.77
36	PERU	3.73
37	SLOVENIA	3.64
38	KOREA REP.	3.62
39	HUNGARY	3.59
40	USA	3.59
41	TURKEY	3.55
42	ITALY	3.53
43	CYPRUS	3.50
44	ESTONIA	3.33
45	JAPAN	3.22
46	BELGIUM	3.10
47	MEXICO	3.07
48	LITHUANIA	2.97
49	PORTUGAL	2.89
50	ROMANIA	2.79
51	BULGARIA	2.70
52	SPAIN	2.61
53	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.52
54	POLAND	2.39
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.26
56	RUSSIA	2.08
57	GREECE	2.03
58	UKRAINE	2.03
59	MONGOLIA	1.76
60	CROATIA	1.74
61	BRAZIL	1.47
62	ARGENTINA	1.37
63	VENEZUELA	0.56

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

## EXPENDITURE

2018

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	INDONESIA	15.0
2	SINGAPORE	16.2
3	TAIWAN, CHINA	16.7
4	PERU	17.1
5	HONG KONG SAR	18.7
6	PHILIPPINES	19.6
7	CHILE	19.9
8	KAZAKHSTAN	20.0
9	MALAYSIA	20.3
10	THAILAND	21.2
11	ARGENTINA	21.4
12	INDIA	21.4
13	TURKEY	22.4
14	KOREA REP.	22.8
15	MEXICO	23.8
16	CHINA	24.5
17	IRELAND	25.7
18	VENEZUELA	25.8
19	UAE	27.8
20	ISRAEL	28.4
21	JORDAN	28.6
22	MONGOLIA	28.7
23	QATAR	29.1
24	COLOMBIA	29.7
25	SOUTH AFRICA	30.3
26	RUSSIA	33.1
27	LITHUANIA	34.0
28	SWITZERLAND	34.1
29	BULGARIA	34.8
30	SAUDI ARABIA	35.1
31	USA	35.1
32	UKRAINE	35.1
33	ROMANIA	35.2
34	AUSTRALIA	35.2
35	NEW ZEALAND	37.0
36	UNITED KINGDOM	38.3
37	LATVIA	38.5
38	JAPAN	38.8
39	ESTONIA	39.5
40	CANADA	40.6
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	40.6
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	41.2
43	SPAIN	41.4
44	POLAND	41.5
45	ICELAND	41.7
46	NETHERLANDS	42.2
47	SLOVENIA	42.3
48	CYPRUS	43.0
49	LUXEMBOURG	43.1
50	GERMANY	43.9
51	PORTUGAL	44.0
52	CROATIA	46.4
53	HUNGARY	46.5
54	GREECE	46.7
55	AUSTRIA	48.5
56	ITALY	48.7
57	NORWAY	48.7
58	SWEDEN	49.9
59	DENMARK	51.4
60	BELGIUM	52.4
61	FINLAND	53.1
62	FRANCE	56.1
63	BRAZIL	77.2

## COLLECTED TOTAL TAX

## REVENUES

2017

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	2.30
2	SAUDI ARABIA	3.37
3	UAE	10.45
4	INDONESIA	10.84
5	TAIWAN, CHINA	12.86
6	PERU	12.99
7	MALAYSIA	13.14
8	VENEZUELA	13.51
9	SINGAPORE	14.27
10	HONG KONG SAR	14.33
11	JORDAN	15.03
12	MEXICO	15.51
13	INDIA	15.83
14	PHILIPPINES	15.87
15	THAILAND	15.89
16	ROMANIA	16.37
17	KAZAKHSTAN	16.59
18	CHINA	17.45
19	COLOMBIA	18.63
20	RUSSIA	18.83
21	CHILE	20.16
22	BRAZIL	20.49
23	IRELAND	22.84
24	MONGOLIA	23.20
25	ARGENTINA	24.22
26	TURKEY	24.88
27	SOUTH AFRICA	25.67
28	KOREA REP.	26.90
29	USA	27.01
30	AUSTRALIA	27.02
31	UKRAINE	27.75
32	SWITZERLAND	28.45
33	BULGARIA	29.52
34	LITHUANIA	29.61
35	LATVIA	30.20
36	JAPAN	30.78
37	CANADA	32.30
38	ISRAEL	32.51
39	NEW ZEALAND	32.83
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	32.95
41	ESTONIA	32.97
42	UNITED KINGDOM	33.11
43	SPAIN	33.58
44	CYPRUS	33.59
45	POLAND	33.79
46	PORTUGAL	34.43
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	34.83
48	SLOVENIA	36.25
49	CROATIA	36.32
50	ICELAND	36.79
51	HUNGARY	37.54
52	GERMANY	37.54
53	NORWAY	38.23
54	LUXEMBOURG	38.71
55	NETHERLANDS	38.75
56	GREECE	38.84
57	AUSTRIA	41.75
58	ITALY	42.21
59	FINLAND	43.33
60	SWEDEN	44.16
61	BELGIUM	44.41
62	DENMARK	45.38
63	FRANCE	46.23

## COLLECTED PERSONAL INCOME

## TAX

2017

On profits, income and capital gains, as a percentage of GDP

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.00
1	SAUDI ARABIA	0.00
1	UAE	0.00
4	JORDAN	0.68
5	COLOMBIA	1.29
6	PERU	1.34
7	KAZAKHSTAN	1.41
8	CHINA	1.45
9	THAILAND	1.79
10	CHILE	1.95
11	MALAYSIA	2.14
12	SINGAPORE	2.31
13	MONGOLIA	2.38
14	INDIA	2.46
15	PHILIPPINES	2.47
16	HONG KONG SAR	2.49
17	ARGENTINA	2.58
18	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.76
19	INDONESIA	2.79
20	CYPRUS	3.08
21	CROATIA	3.28
22	BULGARIA	3.28
23	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.39
24	MEXICO	3.44
25	ROMANIA	3.52
26	RUSSIA	3.53
27	TURKEY	3.62
28	BRAZIL	3.65
29	LITHUANIA	3.86
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.04
31	KOREA REP.	4.80
32	POLAND	4.97
33	HUNGARY	5.01
34	SLOVENIA	5.15
35	ESTONIA	5.69
36	JAPAN	5.71
37	UKRAINE	6.22
38	GREECE	6.23
39	PORTUGAL	6.49
40	LATVIA	6.57
41	ISRAEL	6.72
42	IRELAND	7.16
43	SPAIN	7.34
44	NETHERLANDS	8.37
45	FRANCE	8.56
46	SWITZERLAND	8.74
47	AUSTRIA	9.06
48	UNITED KINGDOM	9.07
49	LUXEMBOURG	9.15
50	NORWAY	10.04
51	GERMANY	10.21
52	USA	10.43
53	SOUTH AFRICA	10.69
54	ITALY	10.85
55	AUSTRALIA	11.00
56	CANADA	11.60
57	BELGIUM	12.09
58	NEW ZEALAND	12.37
59	FINLAND	12.63
60	SWEDEN	13.20
61	ICELAND	14.16
62	DENMARK	24.24
-	VENEZUELA	-

## COLLECTED CORPORATE TAXES

2017

On profits, income and capital gains, as a percentage of GDP

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	SAUDI ARABIA	0.54
2	UAE	0.89
3	LITHUANIA	1.50
4	ESTONIA	1.55
5	LATVIA	1.58
6	TURKEY	1.70
7	SLOVENIA	1.78
8	BRAZIL	1.83
9	HUNGARY	1.85
10	USA	1.91
11	POLAND	1.94
12	GREECE	1.95
13	ROMANIA	1.96
14	GERMANY	2.01
15	QATAR	2.06
16	ITALY	2.09
17	CROATIA	2.26
18	BULGARIA	2.27
19	SPAIN	2.31
20	FRANCE	2.35
21	PERU	2.43
22	UKRAINE	2.46
23	AUSTRIA	2.47
24	JORDAN	2.57
25	SWEDEN	2.64
26	INDONESIA	2.67
27	ARGENTINA	2.68
28	ICELAND	2.73
29	FINLAND	2.74
30	IRELAND	2.79
31	UNITED KINGDOM	2.82
32	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.88
33	DENMARK	3.00
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.21
35	SINGAPORE	3.21
36	PORTUGAL	3.22
37	SWITZERLAND	3.26
38	NETHERLANDS	3.28
39	ISRAEL	3.30
40	INDIA	3.34
41	CANADA	3.42
42	MEXICO	3.51
43	MONGOLIA	3.54
44	RUSSIA	3.57
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.70
46	PHILIPPINES	3.72
47	KOREA REP.	3.83
48	CHINA	3.88
49	THAILAND	3.99
50	JAPAN	4.06
51	BELGIUM	4.12
52	CHILE	4.26
53	KAZAKHSTAN	4.37
54	AUSTRALIA	4.44
55	NORWAY	4.61
56	SOUTH AFRICA	4.69
57	MALAYSIA	4.77
58	NEW ZEALAND	4.84
59	COLOMBIA	5.20
60	HONG KONG SAR	5.22
61	LUXEMBOURG	5.25
62	CYPRUS	5.65
-	VENEZUELA	-

## COLLECTED INDIRECT TAX

REVENUES

2017

Taxes on goods and services as a percentage of GDP

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	UAE	0.00
2	QATAR	0.25
3	SAUDI ARABIA	1.43
4	SINGAPORE	2.36
5	INDONESIA	3.50
6	KAZAKHSTAN	3.62
7	PHILIPPINES	4.12
8	USA	4.28
9	MALAYSIA	4.56
10	TAIWAN, CHINA	4.81
11	INDIA	5.35
12	JAPAN	6.14
13	SWITZERLAND	6.35
14	HONG KONG SAR	6.49
15	MONGOLIA	6.70
16	IRELAND	7.43
17	KOREA REP.	7.46
18	CANADA	7.74
19	AUSTRALIA	7.80
20	COLOMBIA	8.89
21	ARGENTINA	8.89
22	CHINA	9.36
23	LUXEMBOURG	9.42
24	RUSSIA	9.47
25	THAILAND	9.55
26	SPAIN	9.76
27	GERMANY	9.86
28	SOUTH AFRICA	9.89
29	ROMANIA	10.06
30	PERU	10.19
31	JORDAN	10.36
32	UNITED KINGDOM	10.45
33	BELGIUM	10.79
34	TURKEY	10.81
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	11.02
36	CHILE	11.05
37	ISRAEL	11.27
38	NETHERLANDS	11.28
39	FRANCE	11.29
40	LITHUANIA	11.39
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	11.46
42	POLAND	11.62
43	AUSTRIA	11.75
44	NORWAY	11.90
45	ITALY	12.00
46	ICELAND	12.26
47	MEXICO	12.31
48	SWEDEN	12.36
49	LATVIA	12.50
50	NEW ZEALAND	12.61
51	BRAZIL	13.44
52	PORTUGAL	13.69
53	SLOVENIA	13.99
54	ESTONIA	14.16
55	FINLAND	14.22
56	DENMARK	14.45
57	BULGARIA	14.63
58	GREECE	15.19
59	CYPRUS	15.55
60	HUNGARY	15.94
61	UKRAINE	17.03
62	CROATIA	18.08
-	VENEZUELA	-

## COLLECTED CAPITAL AND PROPERTY TAXES

2017

Percentage of GDP



Ranking		%	
1	QATAR	0.00	
1	SAUDI ARABIA	0.00	2013
1	UAE	0.00	
4	UKRAINE	0.04	
5	INDIA	0.05	2015
6	CYPRUS	0.07	
7	INDONESIA	0.11	
8	MALAYSIA	0.13	
9	HONG KONG SAR	0.13	
10	ESTONIA	0.24	
11	MEXICO	0.31	2016
12	SOUTH AFRICA	0.36	
13	THAILAND	0.36	
14	JORDAN	0.37	
15	LITHUANIA	0.38	
16	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.43	
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.47	
18	MONGOLIA	0.48	
19	AUSTRIA	0.52	
20	BULGARIA	0.58	
21	PHILIPPINES	0.59	
22	KAZAKHSTAN	0.59	
23	ROMANIA	0.63	
24	SLOVENIA	0.64	
25	CROATIA	0.94	
26	SINGAPORE	0.95	
27	SWEDEN	0.99	
28	LATVIA	1.01	
29	GERMANY	1.03	
30	HUNGARY	1.07	
31	CHILE	1.08	
32	TURKEY	1.12	
33	POLAND	1.20	
34	NORWAY	1.27	
35	IRELAND	1.28	
36	RUSSIA	1.36	
37	PORTUGAL	1.39	
38	PERU	1.48	
39	BRAZIL	1.49	
40	COLOMBIA	1.51	
41	FINLAND	1.54	
42	NETHERLANDS	1.55	
43	AUSTRALIA	1.61	
44	CHINA	1.63	
45	DENMARK	1.80	
46	ARGENTINA	1.88	
47	NEW ZEALAND	1.97	
48	ICELAND	1.98	
49	SWITZERLAND	2.03	
50	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.42	
51	SPAIN	2.52	
52	JAPAN	2.55	
53	ITALY	2.55	
54	KOREA REP.	3.14	
55	GREECE	3.15	
56	ISRAEL	3.24	
57	BELGIUM	3.50	
58	LUXEMBOURG	3.72	
59	CANADA	3.84	
60	USA	4.16	
61	UNITED KINGDOM	4.17	
62	FRANCE	4.40	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## COLLECTED SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION

2017

Compulsory contribution of employees and employers as a percentage of GDP



Ranking		%	
1	AUSTRALIA	0.00	
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.00	2016
1	NEW ZEALAND	0.00	
1	QATAR	0.00	2016
5	JORDAN	0.04	
6	DENMARK	0.05	
7	UAE	0.36	2016
8	INDONESIA	0.42	
9	KAZAKHSTAN	0.53	
10	SAUDI ARABIA	0.79	
11	INDIA	0.89	2015
12	THAILAND	0.99	
13	CHILE	1.46	
14	PHILIPPINES	1.63	
15	PERU	1.96	
16	MEXICO	2.13	
17	CHINA	2.98	
18	COLOMBIA	3.28	
19	ICELAND	3.41	
20	IRELAND	3.88	
21	SOUTH AFRICA	4.07	2015
22	CANADA	4.62	
23	MONGOLIA	4.84	
24	MALAYSIA	4.84	
25	ISRAEL	5.25	
26	USA	6.23	
27	UNITED KINGDOM	6.35	
28	SWITZERLAND	6.70	
29	ARGENTINA	6.80	
30	UKRAINE	6.83	
31	KOREA REP.	6.92	
32	RUSSIA	7.02	
33	TURKEY	7.30	
34	TAIWAN, CHINA	8.05	
35	LATVIA	8.36	
36	BULGARIA	8.37	
37	ROMANIA	8.37	
38	CYPRUS	8.70	
39	PORTUGAL	9.22	
40	SWEDEN	9.70	
41	NORWAY	10.36	
42	LUXEMBOURG	11.07	
43	ESTONIA	11.16	
44	SPAIN	11.48	
45	GREECE	11.50	
46	CROATIA	11.58	
47	BRAZIL	11.61	
48	FINLAND	12.09	
49	LITHUANIA	12.25	
50	JAPAN	12.43	2016
51	HUNGARY	12.72	
52	POLAND	12.82	
53	ITALY	12.84	
54	BELGIUM	13.52	
55	NETHERLANDS	13.83	
56	GERMANY	14.23	
57	SLOVENIA	14.51	
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	14.54	
59	AUSTRIA	14.54	
60	CZECH REPUBLIC	14.98	
61	FRANCE	16.83	
-	SINGAPORE	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## EFFECTIVE PERSONAL INCOME TAX RATE

2018

Percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.00
2	VENEZUELA	0.98
3	SOUTH AFRICA	1.68
4	INDONESIA	1.85
5	THAILAND	4.09
6	UAE	4.64
7	HONG KONG SAR	4.71
8	PHILIPPINES	5.35
9	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.77
10	CYPRUS	7.31
11	JORDAN	7.39
12	COLOMBIA	8.29
13	KOREA REP.	8.43
14	BRAZIL	9.02
15	MALAYSIA	10.53
16	INDIA	11.14
17	RUSSIA	11.33
18	SAUDI ARABIA	12.12
19	ARGENTINA	12.45
20	PERU	12.45
21	SWITZERLAND	12.71
22	ESTONIA	12.95
23	UKRAINE	13.28
24	USA	13.34
25	MEXICO	14.10
26	JAPAN	14.33
27	CANADA	14.44
28	SPAIN	14.63
29	KAZAKHSTAN	15.96
30	ISRAEL	16.13
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	16.95
32	CHILE	16.97
33	PORTUGAL	18.51
34	SINGAPORE	18.79
35	CROATIA	19.45
36	BULGARIA	19.89
37	UNITED KINGDOM	20.07
38	CHINA	20.14
39	TURKEY	20.43
40	LITHUANIA	20.72
41	ICELAND	21.32
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	22.04
43	AUSTRALIA	22.12
44	GREECE	22.15
45	BELGIUM	22.28
46	NEW ZEALAND	22.76
47	LATVIA	22.84
48	FRANCE	23.27
49	IRELAND	23.61
50	ITALY	23.85
51	SWEDEN	24.35
52	LUXEMBOURG	24.50
53	NORWAY	25.26
54	POLAND	25.75
55	GERMANY	25.85
56	ROMANIA	26.31
57	NETHERLANDS	26.42
58	SLOVENIA	26.78
59	HUNGARY	27.56
60	FINLAND	27.74
61	DENMARK	29.43
62	AUSTRIA	29.67
63	MONGOLIA	30.00

## CORPORATE TAX RATE ON PROFIT

2018

Maximum tax rate, calculated on profit before tax

Ranking		%
1	HUNGARY	9.00
2	BULGARIA	10.00
2	QATAR	10.00
4	CYPRUS	12.50
4	IRELAND	12.50
6	LITHUANIA	15.00
7	ROMANIA	16.00
8	HONG KONG SAR	16.50
9	SINGAPORE	17.00
10	CROATIA	18.00
10	UKRAINE	18.00
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	19.00
12	POLAND	19.00
12	SLOVENIA	19.00
12	UNITED KINGDOM	19.00
16	ESTONIA	20.00
16	FINLAND	20.00
16	ICELAND	20.00
16	KAZAKHSTAN	20.00
16	LATVIA	20.00
16	RUSSIA	20.00
16	SAUDI ARABIA	20.00
16	TAIWAN, CHINA	20.00
16	THAILAND	20.00
25	PORTUGAL	21.00
25	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	21.00
25	USA	21.00
28	SWITZERLAND	21.15
29	DENMARK	22.00
29	KOREA REP.	22.00
29	SWEDEN	22.00
29	TURKEY	22.00
33	ISRAEL	23.00
33	NORWAY	23.00
35	ITALY	24.00
35	MALAYSIA	24.00
37	AUSTRIA	25.00
37	BRAZIL	25.00
37	CHILE	25.00
37	CHINA	25.00
37	INDONESIA	25.00
37	MONGOLIA	25.00
37	NETHERLANDS	25.00
37	SPAIN	25.00
45	LUXEMBOURG	26.01
46	CANADA	26.50
47	NEW ZEALAND	28.00
47	SOUTH AFRICA	28.00
49	GREECE	29.00
50	PERU	29.50
51	ARGENTINA	30.00
51	AUSTRALIA	30.00
51	MEXICO	30.00
51	PHILIPPINES	30.00
55	GERMANY	30.20
56	COLOMBIA	33.00
57	FRANCE	33.33
58	BELGIUM	33.99
59	VENEZUELA	34.00
60	JAPAN	34.60
61	INDIA	34.61
62	JORDAN	35.00
-	UAE	-



## CONSUMPTION TAX RATE

2018

Standard rate of VAT/GST

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.00
1	QATAR	0.00
3	CANADA	5.00
3	SAUDI ARABIA	5.00
3	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.00
3	UAE	5.00
7	MALAYSIA	6.00
8	SINGAPORE	7.00
8	THAILAND	7.00
10	SWITZERLAND	7.70
11	JAPAN	8.00
12	AUSTRALIA	10.00
12	INDONESIA	10.00
12	KOREA REP.	10.00
12	MONGOLIA	10.00
16	KAZAKHSTAN	12.00
16	PHILIPPINES	12.00
18	GREECE	13.00
19	BRAZIL	14.43
20	INDIA	15.00
20	NEW ZEALAND	15.00
20	SOUTH AFRICA	15.00
23	CHINA	16.00
23	JORDAN	16.00
23	MEXICO	16.00
23	VENEZUELA	16.00
27	ISRAEL	17.00
27	LUXEMBOURG	17.00
29	PERU	18.00
29	POLAND	18.00
29	RUSSIA	18.00
29	TURKEY	18.00
33	CHILE	19.00
33	COLOMBIA	19.00
33	CYPRUS	19.00
33	GERMANY	19.00
33	ROMANIA	19.00
38	AUSTRIA	20.00
38	BULGARIA	20.00
38	ESTONIA	20.00
38	FRANCE	20.00
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	20.00
38	UKRAINE	20.00
38	UNITED KINGDOM	20.00
45	ARGENTINA	21.00
45	BELGIUM	21.00
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	21.00
45	LATVIA	21.00
45	LITHUANIA	21.00
45	NETHERLANDS	21.00
45	SPAIN	21.00
52	ITALY	22.00
52	SLOVENIA	22.00
54	IRELAND	23.00
54	PORTUGAL	23.00
56	FINLAND	24.00
56	ICELAND	24.00
58	CROATIA	25.00
58	DENMARK	25.00
58	NORWAY	25.00
58	SWEDEN	25.00
62	HUNGARY	27.00
-	USA	-

## EMPLOYEE'S SOCIAL SECURITY

## CONTRIBUTION RATE

2018

Compulsory contribution as a percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.00
1	RUSSIA	0.00
3	DENMARK	0.30
4	ICELAND	0.36
5	VENEZUELA	0.41
6	SOUTH AFRICA	0.97
7	ESTONIA	1.44
8	INDONESIA	1.85
9	AUSTRALIA	1.93
10	MEXICO	2.41
11	UKRAINE	2.84
12	IRELAND	3.77
13	THAILAND	4.09
14	NEW ZEALAND	4.40
15	UAE	4.64
16	HONG KONG SAR	4.71
17	PHILIPPINES	5.35
18	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.53
19	CANADA	6.01
20	SWITZERLAND	6.10
21	SPAIN	6.15
22	SWEDEN	6.81
23	USA	7.26
24	ISRAEL	7.29
25	CYPRUS	7.31
26	JORDAN	7.39
27	NORWAY	7.59
28	KAZAKHSTAN	7.70
29	LITHUANIA	8.22
30	COLOMBIA	8.29
31	KOREA REP.	8.43
32	UNITED KINGDOM	8.44
33	MONGOLIA	8.61
34	BRAZIL	8.71
35	ITALY	9.24
36	FINLAND	9.36
37	LATVIA	9.93
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	10.49
39	PORTUGAL	10.52
40	MALAYSIA	10.53
41	INDIA	11.14
42	LUXEMBOURG	11.85
43	SAUDI ARABIA	12.12
44	BULGARIA	12.14
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	12.44
46	ARGENTINA	12.45
47	PERU	12.45
48	BELGIUM	12.66
49	TURKEY	12.77
50	NETHERLANDS	14.13
51	JAPAN	14.33
52	ROMANIA	14.53
53	GREECE	15.46
54	SINGAPORE	16.67
55	HUNGARY	16.76
56	CHILE	16.88
57	AUSTRIA	17.28
58	GERMANY	19.08
59	CROATIA	19.27
60	POLAND	20.11
61	CHINA	20.14
62	SLOVENIA	20.85
63	FRANCE	23.27

## EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY

## CONTRIBUTION RATE

2018

Compulsory contribution as a percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.00
2	DENMARK	0.59
3	VENEZUELA	1.22
4	SOUTH AFRICA	1.95
5	INDONESIA	3.92
6	THAILAND	4.09
7	NEW ZEALAND	4.27
8	HONG KONG SAR	4.71
9	ISRAEL	5.28
10	SWITZERLAND	6.10
11	CHILE	6.48
12	CANADA	6.59
13	USA	7.93
14	PERU	8.62
15	TAIWAN, CHINA	9.30
16	MONGOLIA	9.47
17	KOREA REP.	9.50
18	UNITED KINGDOM	9.70
19	IRELAND	10.32
20	CYPRUS	10.78
21	PHILIPPINES	10.84
22	INDIA	11.14
23	UAE	11.61
24	MALAYSIA	12.45
25	NORWAY	13.04
26	LUXEMBOURG	13.15
27	JORDAN	14.03
28	KAZAKHSTAN	14.05
29	SINGAPORE	14.17
30	SAUDI ARABIA	14.55
31	ICELAND	14.55
32	AUSTRALIA	14.84
33	JAPAN	15.16
34	SLOVENIA	15.19
35	COLOMBIA	15.23
36	CROATIA	16.57
37	BULGARIA	16.79
38	TURKEY	18.30
39	GERMANY	18.65
40	NETHERLANDS	18.69
41	HUNGARY	19.02
42	POLAND	19.17
43	ARGENTINA	19.55
44	ROMANIA	20.04
45	MEXICO	20.87
46	FINLAND	21.14
47	UKRAINE	21.35
48	LATVIA	21.73
49	PORTUGAL	22.71
50	GREECE	24.22
51	BELGIUM	25.00
52	RUSSIA	26.69
53	LITHUANIA	28.31
54	SPAIN	28.94
55	ITALY	29.09
56	AUSTRIA	29.31
57	ESTONIA	30.35
58	SWEDEN	30.54
59	CZECH REPUBLIC	32.44
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	32.69
61	BRAZIL	38.52
62	CHINA	38.71
63	FRANCE	49.08

## REAL PERSONAL TAXES

2019

Real personal taxes

discourage people from working  
or seeking advancementdo not discourage people  
from working or seeking  
advancement

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.55
2	UAE	8.43
3	HONG KONG SAR	8.28
4	SWITZERLAND	7.67
5	USA	7.55
6	LUXEMBOURG	7.04
7	NORWAY	6.84
8	KAZAKHSTAN	6.80
9	RUSSIA	6.73
10	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.45
11	INDIA	6.40
12	NEW ZEALAND	6.33
13	QATAR	6.32
14	CYPRUS	6.31
15	MALAYSIA	6.31
16	AUSTRALIA	6.13
17	ISRAEL	6.09
18	UNITED KINGDOM	6.06
19	INDONESIA	6.02
20	PHILIPPINES	5.98
21	BULGARIA	5.96
22	NETHERLANDS	5.94
23	GERMANY	5.92
24	HUNGARY	5.79
25	SAUDI ARABIA	5.75
26	ICELAND	5.74
27	THAILAND	5.60
28	CANADA	5.40
29	CHINA	5.36
30	LATVIA	5.29
31	POLAND	5.19
32	LITHUANIA	5.17
33	TURKEY	5.13
34	CHILE	5.13
35	UKRAINE	5.06
36	AUSTRIA	5.01
37	KOREA REP.	4.99
38	SOUTH AFRICA	4.90
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.87
40	JAPAN	4.75
41	VENEZUELA	4.63
42	IRELAND	4.63
43	ESTONIA	4.50
44	MONGOLIA	4.47
45	DENMARK	4.39
46	FINLAND	4.18
47	ROMANIA	4.17
48	JORDAN	4.16
49	SWEDEN	4.11
50	SPAIN	3.96
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.94
52	ITALY	3.91
53	SLOVENIA	3.80
54	MEXICO	3.78
55	BRAZIL	3.78
56	PERU	3.49
57	FRANCE	2.94
58	PORTUGAL	2.76
59	CROATIA	2.70
60	COLOMBIA	2.68
61	BELGIUM	2.42
62	ARGENTINA	2.03
63	GREECE	1.25

## REAL SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE

2018

Real discount / bank rate

Background  
Information

Ranking		rate
1	VENEZUELA	-99.99
2	LITHUANIA	-3.34
3	ESTONIA	-3.28
4	LATVIA	-2.88
5	BULGARIA	-2.56
6	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-2.46
7	SWEDEN	-2.32
8	UNITED KINGDOM	-2.27
9	BELGIUM	-2.26
10	SPAIN	-2.24
11	AUSTRIA	-2.08
12	ROMANIA	-2.04
13	GERMANY	-2.01
14	HUNGARY	-1.90
15	LUXEMBOURG	-1.82
16	UAE	-1.73
17	ITALY	-1.63
18	NETHERLANDS	-1.61
19	FINLAND	-1.51
20	FRANCE	-1.48
21	GREECE	-1.45
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	-1.38
23	PHILIPPINES	-1.36
24	PORTUGAL	-1.29
25	SWITZERLAND	-1.26
26	SLOVENIA	-1.17
27	CANADA	-1.09
28	NORWAY	-0.97
29	KOREA REP.	-0.96
30	DENMARK	-0.70
31	USA	-0.62
32	IRELAND	-0.60
33	ISRAEL	-0.56
34	AUSTRALIA	-0.46
35	CYPRUS	-0.43
36	JAPAN	-0.39
37	HONG KONG SAR	-0.25
38	TAIWAN, CHINA	-0.07
39	POLAND	-0.07
40	NEW ZEALAND	-0.05
41	CHILE	0.22
42	CHINA	0.78
43	THAILAND	1.17
44	SINGAPORE	1.32
45	JORDAN	1.38
46	CROATIA	1.48
47	KAZAKHSTAN	1.67
48	TURKEY	1.86
49	SOUTH AFRICA	1.87
50	QATAR	1.92
51	PERU	1.94
52	MALAYSIA	2.26
53	INDIA	2.56
54	ARGENTINA	2.68
55	INDONESIA	2.72
56	SAUDI ARABIA	2.75
57	COLOMBIA	2.92
58	MEXICO	3.05
59	MONGOLIA	3.11
60	ICELAND	3.47
61	RUSSIA	5.23
62	UKRAINE	5.25
63	BRAZIL	8.80

## COST OF CAPITAL

2019

Cost of capital

deters business development

Survey

encourages business  
development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	7.84
2	UAE	7.83
3	USA	7.74
4	NETHERLANDS	7.66
5	SWEDEN	7.57
6	FINLAND	7.31
7	DENMARK	7.25
8	AUSTRIA	7.13
9	NORWAY	7.03
10	SINGAPORE	7.01
11	GERMANY	6.99
12	HONG KONG SAR	6.88
13	UNITED KINGDOM	6.87
14	LUXEMBOURG	6.85
15	IRELAND	6.73
16	CHILE	6.73
17	THAILAND	6.63
18	SPAIN	6.60
19	SAUDI ARABIA	6.60
20	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.56
21	AUSTRALIA	6.46
22	NEW ZEALAND	6.42
23	FRANCE	6.40
24	QATAR	6.40
25	JAPAN	6.39
26	MALAYSIA	6.37
27	CANADA	6.29
28	BELGIUM	6.21
29	LITHUANIA	6.03
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.87
31	KAZAKHSTAN	5.86
32	POLAND	5.82
33	ESTONIA	5.73
33	ISRAEL	5.73
35	HUNGARY	5.59
36	INDONESIA	5.56
37	PORTUGAL	5.53
38	BULGARIA	5.51
39	LATVIA	5.38
40	CYPRUS	5.35
41	INDIA	5.23
42	SLOVENIA	5.20
43	ITALY	5.19
44	PHILIPPINES	5.05
45	KOREA REP.	4.99
46	PERU	4.84
47	JORDAN	4.67
48	SOUTH AFRICA	4.39
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.33
50	MEXICO	4.00
51	CHINA	3.98
52	ROMANIA	3.94
53	CROATIA	3.62
54	VENEZUELA	3.56
55	RUSSIA	3.49
56	COLOMBIA	3.33
57	UKRAINE	2.86
58	ICELAND	2.71
59	MONGOLIA	2.47
60	TURKEY	2.00
61	BRAZIL	1.94
62	GREECE	1.88
63	ARGENTINA	1.23

## INTEREST RATE SPREAD

2018

Lending rate minus deposit rate

Ranking		%
1	FRANCE	0.20
2	INDIA	0.50
3	BELGIUM	0.65
3	NETHERLANDS	0.65
5	LUXEMBOURG	0.82
6	NORWAY	1.00
7	JAPAN	1.28
8	FINLAND	1.34
9	HUNGARY	1.41
10	ITALY	1.43
11	CHILE	1.48
12	GERMANY	1.50
13	QATAR	1.53
14	AUSTRIA	1.59
14	TAIWAN, CHINA	1.59
16	KOREA REP.	1.64
17	NEW ZEALAND	1.80
18	SWEDEN	1.86
19	SPAIN	1.91
20	SLOVENIA	1.93
21	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.21
22	PORTUGAL	2.29
23	LATVIA	2.29
24	CANADA	2.60
25	DENMARK	2.63
26	USA	2.80
27	CHINA	2.85
28	THAILAND	2.86
29	LITHUANIA	2.87
30	ISRAEL	2.92
31	ICELAND	2.92
32	CYPRUS	2.94
33	SWITZERLAND	2.94
34	PHILIPPINES	3.00
35	SOUTH AFRICA	3.08
36	AUSTRALIA	3.23
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.27
38	POLAND	3.30
39	UAE	3.40
40	UNITED KINGDOM	3.50
41	IRELAND	3.52
42	GREECE	3.80
43	ESTONIA	3.84
44	MALAYSIA	3.89
45	JORDAN	4.29
46	INDONESIA	4.41
47	CROATIA	4.62
48	MEXICO	4.81
49	BULGARIA	4.92
50	HONG KONG SAR	4.99
51	SINGAPORE	5.16
52	RUSSIA	5.17
53	ROMANIA	5.50
54	TURKEY	6.00
55	SAUDI ARABIA	6.13
56	VENEZUELA	6.99
57	MONGOLIA	7.05
58	UKRAINE	7.23
59	COLOMBIA	7.41
60	KAZAKHSTAN	7.50
61	ARGENTINA	9.69
62	PERU	11.94
63	BRAZIL	32.21

## COUNTRY CREDIT RATING

2018

Index (0-60) of three country credit ratings: Fitch, Moody's and S&amp;P

Ranking		Index
1	AUSTRALIA	60.0
1	CANADA	60.0
1	DENMARK	60.0
1	GERMANY	60.0
1	LUXEMBOURG	60.0
1	NETHERLANDS	60.0
1	NORWAY	60.0
1	SINGAPORE	60.0
1	SWEDEN	60.0
1	SWITZERLAND	60.0
11	USA	59.0
12	AUSTRIA	57.0
12	FINLAND	57.0
14	HONG KONG SAR	56.0
14	NEW ZEALAND	56.0
16	FRANCE	54.0
16	UAE	54.0
18	UNITED KINGDOM	53.3
19	BELGIUM	53.0
19	KOREA REP.	53.0
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	50.3
22	ESTONIA	50.0
22	TAIWAN, CHINA	50.0
24	ISRAEL	49.3
25	CHILE	48.7
26	CHINA	48.0
26	SAUDI ARABIA	48.0
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	47.3
29	IRELAND	47.0
30	JAPAN	46.7
31	ICELAND	44.0
32	LITHUANIA	43.3
33	POLAND	43.0
33	SLOVENIA	43.0
35	LATVIA	42.0
35	MALAYSIA	42.0
37	SPAIN	41.3
38	PERU	40.0
39	MEXICO	39.3
40	THAILAND	39.0
41	INDONESIA	36.3
42	PHILIPPINES	36.0
43	COLOMBIA	35.7
44	BULGARIA	35.3
45	ITALY	34.7
46	INDIA	34.0
46	KAZAKHSTAN	34.0
48	QATAR	33.3
49	HUNGARY	33.3
49	PORTUGAL	33.3
51	ROMANIA	33.0
52	RUSSIA	32.3
53	SOUTH AFRICA	30.7
54	CROATIA	29.7
54	CYPRUS	29.7
56	BRAZIL	25.3
57	TURKEY	23.3
58	GREECE	20.7
59	ARGENTINA	17.3
60	JORDAN	14.7
61	MONGOLIA	12.0
62	UKRAINE	10.0
63	VENEZUELA	0.0

## CENTRAL BANK POLICY

2019

Central bank policy has a  
negative impact on the economy



positive impact on the  
economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	CHILE	8.20
2	SINGAPORE	8.00
3	PERU	7.88
4	UAE	7.74
5	QATAR	7.60
6	PHILIPPINES	7.51
7	NETHERLANDS	7.50
8	DENMARK	7.50
9	AUSTRALIA	7.46
10	NORWAY	7.43
11	INDONESIA	7.43
12	IRELAND	7.35
13	MALAYSIA	7.23
14	SAUDI ARABIA	7.22
15	SWITZERLAND	7.21
16	FINLAND	7.13
17	THAILAND	7.12
18	ISRAEL	7.09
19	HONG KONG SAR	7.06
20	MEXICO	7.05
21	NEW ZEALAND	7.01
22	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.95
23	USA	6.92
24	UNITED KINGDOM	6.90
25	SPAIN	6.85
26	SOUTH AFRICA	6.77
27	LUXEMBOURG	6.75
28	AUSTRIA	6.73
29	LITHUANIA	6.71
30	GERMANY	6.70
31	CANADA	6.68
32	INDIA	6.67
33	BRAZIL	6.61
34	ESTONIA	6.47
35	KOREA REP.	6.45
36	CHINA	6.42
37	FRANCE	6.38
38	ITALY	6.32
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.26
40	HUNGARY	6.24
41	BELGIUM	6.21
42	PORTUGAL	6.11
43	SWEDEN	5.97
44	POLAND	5.97
45	LATVIA	5.96
46	KAZAKHSTAN	5.93
47	BULGARIA	5.86
48	COLOMBIA	5.81
49	SLOVENIA	5.75
50	JAPAN	5.72
51	JORDAN	5.56
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.42
53	ROMANIA	5.39
54	CROATIA	5.16
55	RUSSIA	5.14
56	CYPRUS	4.80
57	GREECE	4.76
58	UKRAINE	4.62
59	ICELAND	4.19
60	TURKEY	4.04
61	MONGOLIA	3.56
62	ARGENTINA	3.19
63	VENEZUELA	0.46

## FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES

2018

US\$ billions



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA	3,168.21
2	JAPAN	1,270.47
3	SWITZERLAND	786.97
4	SAUDI ARABIA	496.59
5	RUSSIA	468.48
6	TAIWAN, CHINA	466.79
7	HONG KONG SAR	424.62
8	KOREA REP.	403.58
9	INDIA	396.12
10	BRAZIL	374.71
11	SINGAPORE	287.68
12	THAILAND	205.64
13	GERMANY	198.23
14	MEXICO	176.38
15	UNITED KINGDOM	172.68
16	FRANCE	166.63
17	ITALY	152.51
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	142.51
19	USA	125.80
20	INDONESIA	120.65
21	POLAND	116.96
22	ISRAEL	115.27
23	MALAYSIA	101.44
24	UAE	99.50
25	TURKEY	93.00
26	CANADA	83.93
27	PHILIPPINES	79.19
28	DENMARK	70.94
29	SPAIN	70.65
30	ARGENTINA	66.22
31	NORWAY	63.15
32	SWEDEN	60.57
33	PERU	60.33
34	AUSTRALIA	53.88
35	SOUTH AFRICA	51.65
36	COLOMBIA	47.89
37	ROMANIA	42.13
38	CHILE	39.86
39	NETHERLANDS	38.47
40	HUNGARY	31.36
41	KAZAKHSTAN	30.93
42	QATAR	30.35
43	BULGARIA	28.71
44	BELGIUM	26.87
45	PORTUGAL	24.94
46	AUSTRIA	23.21
47	UKRAINE	20.82
48	CROATIA	19.99
49	NEW ZEALAND	17.66
50	JORDAN	15.54 <sup>2016</sup>
51	FINLAND	10.31
52	VENEZUELA	9.66 <sup>2017</sup>
53	GREECE	7.59
54	ICELAND	6.32
55	LITHUANIA	5.77
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.23
57	IRELAND	5.22
58	LATVIA	4.37
59	MONGOLIA	3.55
60	LUXEMBOURG	0.94
61	SLOVENIA	0.93
62	CYPRUS	0.93
63	ESTONIA	0.76

## FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES

## PER CAPITA

2018

US\$ per capita

Ranking		US\$
1	SWITZERLAND	92,759
2	HONG KONG SAR	56,988
3	SINGAPORE	51,019
4	TAIWAN, CHINA	19,789
5	ICELAND	17,905
6	SAUDI ARABIA	14,862
7	CZECH REPUBLIC	13,410
8	ISRAEL	12,984
9	DENMARK	12,271
10	NORWAY	11,861
11	QATAR	10,998
12	UAE	10,396
13	JAPAN	10,041
14	KOREA REP.	7,816
15	SWEDEN	5,921
16	CROATIA	4,889
17	BULGARIA	4,073
18	NEW ZEALAND	3,582
19	RUSSIA	3,254
20	HUNGARY	3,207
21	MALAYSIA	3,131
22	THAILAND	3,100
23	POLAND	3,045
24	AUSTRIA	2,624
25	UNITED KINGDOM	2,598
26	ITALY	2,521
27	FRANCE	2,487
28	PORTUGAL	2,430
29	GERMANY	2,392
30	BELGIUM	2,350
31	CANADA	2,271
32	CHINA	2,271
33	LATVIA	2,260
34	NETHERLANDS	2,223
35	ROMANIA	2,157
36	AUSTRALIA	2,156
37	CHILE	2,126
38	LITHUANIA	2,066
39	PERU	1,876
40	FINLAND	1,869
41	BRAZIL	1,791
42	KAZAKHSTAN	1,697
43	JORDAN	1,606
44	LUXEMBOURG	1,560
45	SPAIN	1,512
46	ARGENTINA	1,488
47	MEXICO	1,409
48	TURKEY	1,134
49	MONGOLIA	1,095
50	IRELAND	1,075
51	CYPRUS	1,064
52	COLOMBIA	986
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	962
54	SOUTH AFRICA	895
55	PHILIPPINES	743
56	GREECE	701
57	ESTONIA	573
58	UKRAINE	495
59	INDONESIA	457
60	SLOVENIA	451
61	USA	384
62	VENEZUELA	308
63	INDIA	292

## EXCHANGE RATE STABILITY

2018

Parity change from national currency to SDR, 2018 / 2016

Ranking		parity change
1	CANADA	0.004
2	SINGAPORE	0.006
3	MALAYSIA	0.009
4	SWITZERLAND	0.011
5	ROMANIA	0.011
6	AUSTRALIA	0.013
7	NORWAY	0.014
8	CHINA	0.014
9	COLOMBIA	0.014
10	PERU	0.015
11	UAE	0.019
12	QATAR	0.019
13	USA	0.019
14	JORDAN	0.019
15	SAUDI ARABIA	0.019
16	HUNGARY	0.022
17	NEW ZEALAND	0.025
18	KAZAKHSTAN	0.026
19	HONG KONG SAR	0.029
20	UNITED KINGDOM	0.031
21	JAPAN	0.034
22	SWEDEN	0.034
23	KOREA REP.	0.034
24	CHILE	0.035
25	INDIA	0.037
26	DENMARK	0.045
27	BULGARIA	0.045
28	AUSTRIA	0.046
28	BELGIUM	0.046
28	CYPRUS	0.046
28	ESTONIA	0.046
28	FINLAND	0.046
28	FRANCE	0.046
28	GERMANY	0.046
28	GREECE	0.046
28	IRELAND	0.046
28	ITALY	0.046
28	LATVIA	0.046
28	LITHUANIA	0.046
28	LUXEMBOURG	0.046
28	NETHERLANDS	0.046
28	PORTUGAL	0.046
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.046
28	SLOVENIA	0.046
28	SPAIN	0.046
46	ISRAEL	0.048
47	RUSSIA	0.048
48	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.050
49	MEXICO	0.050
50	CROATIA	0.060
51	BRAZIL	0.066
52	POLAND	0.067
53	THAILAND	0.068
54	SOUTH AFRICA	0.083
55	UKRAINE	0.084
56	ICELAND	0.087
57	INDONESIA	0.090
58	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.094
59	PHILIPPINES	0.129
60	MONGOLIA	0.177
61	VENEZUELA	0.573
62	TURKEY	0.628
63	ARGENTINA	0.939

## LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2019

The legal and regulatory framework

restricts the competitiveness of  
enterprisesencourages the  
competitiveness of  
enterprises

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.27
2	HONG KONG SAR	7.90
3	UAE	7.83
4	NETHERLANDS	7.39
5	SWITZERLAND	7.21
6	DENMARK	7.16
7	LUXEMBOURG	7.15
8	NEW ZEALAND	7.12
9	IRELAND	7.02
10	MALAYSIA	6.92
11	UNITED KINGDOM	6.90
12	NORWAY	6.86
13	QATAR	6.79
14	SWEDEN	6.78
15	AUSTRALIA	6.60
16	USA	6.58
17	CANADA	6.55
18	FINLAND	6.53
19	KAZAKHSTAN	6.07
20	ICELAND	6.06
21	INDONESIA	6.02
22	CHILE	6.00
22	SAUDI ARABIA	6.00
24	CHINA	5.71
25	LITHUANIA	5.63
26	JORDAN	5.49
27	ESTONIA	5.43
28	SOUTH AFRICA	5.38
29	THAILAND	5.35
30	GERMANY	5.29
31	INDIA	5.26
32	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.08
33	CYPRUS	5.00
34	HUNGARY	4.92
35	LATVIA	4.92
36	AUSTRIA	4.84
37	PHILIPPINES	4.55
38	BULGARIA	4.53
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.46
40	MEXICO	4.42
41	ISRAEL	4.40
42	BELGIUM	4.33
42	POLAND	4.33
44	SPAIN	4.30
45	SLOVENIA	4.27
46	PORTUGAL	4.17
47	PERU	4.14
48	FRANCE	4.10
49	JAPAN	4.02
50	COLOMBIA	3.69
51	ROMANIA	3.45
52	MONGOLIA	3.41
53	ITALY	3.41
54	UKRAINE	3.26
55	RUSSIA	3.00
56	KOREA REP.	2.81
57	BRAZIL	2.80
58	TURKEY	2.78
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.76
60	ARGENTINA	2.57
61	GREECE	2.34
62	CROATIA	2.03
63	VENEZUELA	0.48

## ADAPTABILITY OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

2019

Adaptability of government policy to changes in the economy is

low



high

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.19
2	UAE	8.11
3	LUXEMBOURG	7.58
4	CHINA	7.09
5	QATAR	6.97
6	NORWAY	6.84
7	DENMARK	6.64
8	SAUDI ARABIA	6.55
9	MALAYSIA	6.54
10	INDONESIA	6.45
11	IRELAND	6.29
12	SWITZERLAND	6.01
13	NETHERLANDS	5.92
14	NEW ZEALAND	5.58
15	KAZAKHSTAN	5.56
16	HONG KONG SAR	5.41
17	THAILAND	5.35
18	CHILE	5.29
19	USA	5.28
20	CANADA	5.25
21	INDIA	5.23
22	AUSTRIA	5.10
23	SWEDEN	5.08
24	HUNGARY	4.92
25	AUSTRALIA	4.85
26	FINLAND	4.78
27	ICELAND	4.74
28	TAIWAN, CHINA	4.46
29	PHILIPPINES	4.35
30	LITHUANIA	4.23
31	UNITED KINGDOM	4.17
32	LATVIA	4.17
33	JORDAN	4.11
34	FRANCE	4.10
35	JAPAN	3.98
36	PERU	3.95
37	GERMANY	3.92
38	PORTUGAL	3.83
39	CYPRUS	3.80
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.77
41	COLOMBIA	3.75
42	SLOVENIA	3.75
43	ISRAEL	3.69
44	RUSSIA	3.59
45	TURKEY	3.59
46	POLAND	3.52
47	ESTONIA	3.47
48	BELGIUM	3.31
49	SOUTH AFRICA	3.29
50	BULGARIA	3.12
51	MEXICO	2.95
52	KOREA REP.	2.84
53	SPAIN	2.81
54	BRAZIL	2.76
55	UKRAINE	2.72
56	ARGENTINA	2.70
57	ROMANIA	2.29
58	ITALY	2.20
59	MONGOLIA	2.12
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.73
61	CROATIA	1.71
62	GREECE	1.56
63	VENEZUELA	0.81

## TRANSPARENCY

2019

Transparency of government policy is

poor

satisfactory



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	7.84
2	DENMARK	7.76
3	NORWAY	7.73
4	UAE	7.71
5	SWITZERLAND	7.69
6	SINGAPORE	7.59
7	SWEDEN	7.49
8	QATAR	7.37
9	NETHERLANDS	7.33
10	IRELAND	7.06
11	LUXEMBOURG	6.74
12	NEW ZEALAND	6.64
13	HONG KONG SAR	6.33
14	MALAYSIA	6.22
15	SAUDI ARABIA	6.16
16	CANADA	6.16
17	GERMANY	6.00
18	AUSTRIA	5.98
19	CHILE	5.97
20	ICELAND	5.84
21	AUSTRALIA	5.79
22	INDONESIA	5.78
23	KAZAKHSTAN	5.48
24	CHINA	5.24
25	INDIA	5.15
26	USA	5.10
27	FRANCE	4.96
28	LITHUANIA	4.94
29	UNITED KINGDOM	4.82
30	TAIWAN, CHINA	4.60
31	ARGENTINA	4.60
32	LATVIA	4.60
33	THAILAND	4.59
34	BELGIUM	4.48
35	JAPAN	4.28
36	ISRAEL	4.22
37	SLOVENIA	4.19
38	JORDAN	4.11
39	SOUTH AFRICA	4.10
40	ESTONIA	4.00
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.87
42	KOREA REP.	3.74
43	HUNGARY	3.71
44	PORTUGAL	3.60
45	PHILIPPINES	3.58
46	RUSSIA	3.18
47	PERU	3.16
48	SPAIN	3.14
49	CYPRUS	3.05
50	POLAND	2.93
51	BRAZIL	2.84
52	ITALY	2.76
53	CROATIA	2.68
54	COLOMBIA	2.60
55	BULGARIA	2.60
56	MEXICO	2.50
57	ROMANIA	2.38
58	TURKEY	2.22
59	UKRAINE	2.22
60	GREECE	2.13
61	MONGOLIA	1.88
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.15
63	VENEZUELA	0.26

## BUREAUCRACY

2019

Bureaucracy

hinders business activity

does not hinder business

activity



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.70
2	SINGAPORE	7.15
3	DENMARK	6.67
4	NORWAY	6.22
5	IRELAND	6.17
6	SWITZERLAND	6.03
7	FINLAND	6.00
8	NETHERLANDS	5.86
9	SWEDEN	5.77
10	HONG KONG SAR	5.49
11	NEW ZEALAND	5.47
12	QATAR	5.42
13	CANADA	5.27
14	LUXEMBOURG	5.25
15	MALAYSIA	5.03
16	AUSTRALIA	5.02
17	ICELAND	4.98
18	USA	4.80
19	UNITED KINGDOM	4.51
20	JAPAN	4.42
21	TAIWAN, CHINA	4.33
22	INDONESIA	4.32
23	SAUDI ARABIA	4.09
24	ESTONIA	4.07
25	THAILAND	3.98
26	CHINA	3.74
27	INDIA	3.69
28	LATVIA	3.63
29	LITHUANIA	3.60
30	CHILE	3.57
31	GERMANY	3.53
32	AUSTRIA	3.49
33	JORDAN	3.38
34	KAZAKHSTAN	3.24
35	TURKEY	3.19
36	BELGIUM	3.00
37	PORTUGAL	2.90
38	POLAND	2.75
39	SLOVENIA	2.69
40	FRANCE	2.64
41	HUNGARY	2.64
42	CYPRUS	2.55
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.52
44	PHILIPPINES	2.51
45	RUSSIA	2.43
46	ARGENTINA	2.40
47	SOUTH AFRICA	2.35
48	SPAIN	2.35
49	UKRAINE	2.31
50	KOREA REP.	2.19
51	ISRAEL	2.19
52	MEXICO	1.96
53	ROMANIA	1.91
54	COLOMBIA	1.81
55	ITALY	1.62
56	BULGARIA	1.51
57	PERU	1.49
58	MONGOLIA	1.41
59	GREECE	1.25
60	CROATIA	1.24
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.12
62	BRAZIL	0.79
63	VENEZUELA	0.41



## BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

2019

Bribery and corruption

exist



do not exist

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	8.83
2	DENMARK	8.82
3	SINGAPORE	8.48
4	GERMANY	8.44
5	UAE	8.30
6	NETHERLANDS	8.28
7	SWITZERLAND	8.14
8	ICELAND	8.00
9	AUSTRIA	7.74
10	IRELAND	7.71
11	SWEDEN	7.62
12	NEW ZEALAND	7.60
13	QATAR	7.50
14	HONG KONG SAR	7.39
15	NORWAY	7.35
16	AUSTRALIA	7.33
17	LUXEMBOURG	7.27
18	UNITED KINGDOM	7.07
19	FRANCE	6.99
20	BELGIUM	6.52
21	CANADA	6.49
22	USA	6.46
23	JAPAN	6.42
24	ESTONIA	5.90
25	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.67
26	SAUDI ARABIA	5.54
27	POLAND	4.87
28	MALAYSIA	4.46
29	KAZAKHSTAN	4.28
30	KOREA REP.	4.28
31	CHILE	4.14
32	ISRAEL	4.13
33	JORDAN	4.09
34	LITHUANIA	4.06
35	CHINA	3.84
36	CYPRUS	3.80
37	PORTUGAL	3.78
37	SLOVENIA	3.78
39	LATVIA	3.63
40	SPAIN	3.59
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.52
42	INDONESIA	3.48
43	THAILAND	3.12
44	TURKEY	3.09
45	GREECE	3.05
46	INDIA	2.95
46	ITALY	2.95
48	HUNGARY	2.36
49	ARGENTINA	2.27
50	CROATIA	2.23
50	ROMANIA	2.23
52	RUSSIA	2.19
53	BULGARIA	1.58
54	UKRAINE	1.52
55	PHILIPPINES	1.29
56	MONGOLIA	1.18
57	MEXICO	1.10
58	BRAZIL	1.08
59	SOUTH AFRICA	1.00
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.91
61	COLOMBIA	0.86
62	PERU	0.65
63	VENEZUELA	0.59

## RULE OF LAW

2018

Rule of Law Index

Ranking		index
1	DENMARK	0.90
2	NORWAY	0.89
3	FINLAND	0.87
4	SWEDEN	0.85
5	GERMANY	0.84
5	NETHERLANDS	0.84
7	AUSTRIA	0.82
7	NEW ZEALAND	0.82
9	CANADA	0.81
9	ESTONIA	0.81
11	AUSTRALIA	0.80
11	SINGAPORE	0.80
11	UNITED KINGDOM	0.80
14	BELGIUM	0.79
15	JAPAN	0.78
16	HONG KONG SAR	0.77
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.73
17	FRANCE	0.73
17	KOREA REP.	0.73
20	PORTUGAL	0.71
20	SPAIN	0.71
20	USA	0.71
23	CHILE	0.68
24	SLOVENIA	0.67
25	POLAND	0.66
26	ITALY	0.65
27	ROMANIA	0.64
27	UAE	0.64
29	GREECE	0.62
30	CROATIA	0.61
31	ARGENTINA	0.58
31	SOUTH AFRICA	0.58
33	JORDAN	0.57
34	MALAYSIA	0.55
34	MONGOLIA	0.55
36	BULGARIA	0.54
37	BRAZIL	0.53
37	HUNGARY	0.53
39	INDONESIA	0.52
39	KAZAKHSTAN	0.52
41	INDIA	0.51
41	PERU	0.51
43	COLOMBIA	0.50
43	THAILAND	0.50
43	UKRAINE	0.50
46	CHINA	0.49
47	PHILIPPINES	0.47
47	RUSSIA	0.47
49	MEXICO	0.45
50	TURKEY	0.42
51	VENEZUELA	0.28
-	CYPRUS	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	IRELAND	-
-	ISRAEL	-
-	LATVIA	-
-	LITHUANIA	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	QATAR	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-
-	SWITZERLAND	-
-	TAIWAN, CHINA	-

## TARIFF BARRIERS

2017

Tariffs on imports: Most favored nation simple average rate

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.00
2	SINGAPORE	0.02
3	NEW ZEALAND	2.01
4	PERU	2.39
5	AUSTRALIA	2.50
6	USA	3.44
7	ISRAEL	3.85
8	JAPAN	3.98
9	CANADA	3.99
9	ICELAND	3.99
11	UKRAINE	4.51
12	QATAR	4.80
13	UAE	4.84
14	AUSTRIA	5.08
14	BELGIUM	5.08
14	BULGARIA	5.08
14	CROATIA	5.08
14	CYPRUS	5.08
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.08
14	DENMARK	5.08
14	ESTONIA	5.08
14	FINLAND	5.08
14	FRANCE	5.08
14	GERMANY	5.08
14	GREECE	5.08
14	HUNGARY	5.08
14	IRELAND	5.08
14	ITALY	5.08
14	LATVIA	5.08
14	LITHUANIA	5.08
14	LUXEMBOURG	5.08
14	NETHERLANDS	5.08
14	POLAND	5.08
14	PORTUGAL	5.08
14	ROMANIA	5.08
14	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.08
14	SLOVENIA	5.08
14	SPAIN	5.08
14	SWEDEN	5.08
14	UNITED KINGDOM	5.08
41	MONGOLIA	5.18
42	MALAYSIA	5.68
43	COLOMBIA	5.71
44	SAUDI ARABIA	5.85
45	CHILE	5.96
46	NORWAY	6.24
47	PHILIPPINES	6.31
48	SWITZERLAND	6.41
49	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.42
50	KAZAKHSTAN	6.54
51	RUSSIA	6.74
52	MEXICO	6.91
53	SOUTH AFRICA	7.64
54	INDONESIA	8.06
55	THAILAND	9.52
56	CHINA	9.78
57	JORDAN	9.93
58	TURKEY	10.91
59	BRAZIL	13.41
60	ARGENTINA	13.69
61	KOREA REP.	13.72
62	INDIA	13.79
62	VENEZUELA	13.79

## PROTECTIONISM

2019

Protectionism of your government

impairs the conduct of your business



does not impair the conduct of your business

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	8.47
2	FINLAND	8.35
3	IRELAND	8.33
4	NETHERLANDS	8.17
5	UAE	8.00
6	SWEDEN	7.92
7	HONG KONG SAR	7.69
8	AUSTRALIA	7.60
9	LUXEMBOURG	7.52
10	SINGAPORE	7.45
11	SWITZERLAND	7.43
12	GERMANY	7.34
13	NEW ZEALAND	7.30
14	BELGIUM	7.25
15	QATAR	7.18
16	NORWAY	7.14
17	CHILE	6.97
18	FRANCE	6.94
19	SAUDI ARABIA	6.80
20	LATVIA	6.79
21	CANADA	6.78
22	UNITED KINGDOM	6.71
23	ESTONIA	6.67
24	AUSTRIA	6.64
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.39
26	PORTUGAL	6.17
27	ICELAND	6.13
28	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.09
29	SPAIN	6.09
30	CYPRUS	5.95
31	THAILAND	5.90
32	MALAYSIA	5.86
33	KAZAKHSTAN	5.86
34	INDIA	5.86
35	JORDAN	5.85
36	ITALY	5.83
37	CHINA	5.74
38	SLOVENIA	5.71
39	LITHUANIA	5.57
40	JAPAN	5.53
41	ISRAEL	5.47
42	PERU	5.40
43	USA	5.18
44	INDONESIA	5.04
45	PHILIPPINES	5.04
46	POLAND	4.87
47	RUSSIA	4.70
48	HUNGARY	4.70
49	ARGENTINA	4.47
50	UKRAINE	4.43
51	TURKEY	4.26
52	COLOMBIA	4.21
53	CROATIA	4.20
54	KOREA REP.	4.16
55	SOUTH AFRICA	4.13
56	GREECE	3.94
57	ROMANIA	3.77
58	MEXICO	3.66
59	BULGARIA	3.61
60	BRAZIL	2.99
61	MONGOLIA	2.87
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.65
63	VENEZUELA	1.30

## PUBLIC SECTOR CONTRACTS

2019

Public sector contracts

are not sufficiently open to  
foreign biddersare sufficiently open to  
foreign bidders

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	8.33
2	NETHERLANDS	8.29
3	DENMARK	8.25
4	FINLAND	8.06
5	AUSTRALIA	7.83
6	HONG KONG SAR	7.82
7	AUSTRIA	7.73
8	SINGAPORE	7.67
9	GERMANY	7.58
10	ESTONIA	7.53
11	UAE	7.51
12	NORWAY	7.46
13	UNITED KINGDOM	7.46
14	SWEDEN	7.45
15	CHILE	7.35
16	BELGIUM	7.29
17	QATAR	7.22
18	SWITZERLAND	7.20
19	PORTUGAL	7.08
20	NEW ZEALAND	7.03
21	CYPRUS	6.90
22	ICELAND	6.84
23	LUXEMBOURG	6.82
24	FRANCE	6.52
25	CANADA	6.49
26	SAUDI ARABIA	6.37
27	THAILAND	6.36
28	POLAND	6.24
29	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.23
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.23
31	KAZAKHSTAN	6.21
32	INDONESIA	6.17
33	SPAIN	6.00
34	INDIA	5.98
35	JORDAN	5.98
36	PERU	5.81
37	ISRAEL	5.69
38	MALAYSIA	5.67
39	LITHUANIA	5.65
40	USA	5.57
41	KOREA REP.	5.52
42	COLOMBIA	5.52
43	ARGENTINA	5.43
44	SLOVENIA	5.42
45	LATVIA	5.38
46	PHILIPPINES	5.36
47	CHINA	5.22
48	ITALY	5.09
49	HUNGARY	5.05
50	SOUTH AFRICA	4.89
51	TURKEY	4.79
52	CROATIA	4.72
53	MONGOLIA	4.65
54	GREECE	4.54
55	MEXICO	4.40
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.38
57	UKRAINE	4.28
58	JAPAN	4.26
59	ROMANIA	4.06
60	BULGARIA	4.00
61	RUSSIA	3.97
62	BRAZIL	3.69
63	VENEZUELA	1.21

## FOREIGN INVESTORS

2019

Foreign investors

are not free to acquire control in  
domestic companiesare free to acquire control  
in domestic companies

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	AUSTRIA	9.08
2	HONG KONG SAR	9.06
3	FINLAND	9.01
4	SWEDEN	8.89
5	DENMARK	8.72
6	CHILE	8.68
7	IRELAND	8.65
8	UNITED KINGDOM	8.54
9	PORTUGAL	8.50
10	GERMANY	8.48
11	NETHERLANDS	8.46
12	CYPRUS	8.36
13	BELGIUM	8.33
14	TURKEY	8.30
15	SWITZERLAND	8.24
16	SPAIN	8.23
17	SINGAPORE	8.11
18	LUXEMBOURG	8.08
19	ESTONIA	8.03
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.00
21	PERU	7.83
22	ISRAEL	7.82
23	LITHUANIA	7.77
24	LATVIA	7.71
25	USA	7.66
26	NORWAY	7.46
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.38
28	ARGENTINA	7.23
29	FRANCE	7.16
30	ITALY	7.14
31	AUSTRALIA	7.10
32	SLOVENIA	6.97
33	GREECE	6.83
34	UAE	6.81
35	HUNGARY	6.77
36	KAZAKHSTAN	6.57
37	COLOMBIA	6.47
38	CANADA	6.45
39	JORDAN	6.40
40	POLAND	6.39
41	SOUTH AFRICA	6.23
42	BULGARIA	6.14
43	MEXICO	6.14
44	KOREA REP.	6.09
45	JAPAN	6.00
46	ICELAND	5.94
47	INDIA	5.93
48	CROATIA	5.86
49	ROMANIA	5.82
50	NEW ZEALAND	5.82
51	MALAYSIA	5.79
52	SAUDI ARABIA	5.61
53	THAILAND	5.60
54	MONGOLIA	5.53
55	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.52
56	BRAZIL	5.46
57	INDONESIA	5.46
58	QATAR	5.31
59	CHINA	5.27
60	UKRAINE	5.00
61	RUSSIA	4.59
62	PHILIPPINES	3.81
63	VENEZUELA	1.89

## CAPITAL MARKETS

2019

Capital markets (foreign and domestic)

are not easily accessible

are easily accessible



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	9.06
2	NETHERLANDS	8.79
3	SINGAPORE	8.62
4	SWEDEN	8.57
5	DENMARK	8.49
6	GERMANY	8.47
7	USA	8.43
8	SWITZERLAND	8.37
9	FINLAND	8.26
10	IRELAND	8.24
11	UNITED KINGDOM	8.06
12	UAE	7.87
13	NORWAY	7.84
14	LUXEMBOURG	7.83
15	AUSTRIA	7.80
16	AUSTRALIA	7.73
17	TURKEY	7.56
18	BELGIUM	7.42
19	FRANCE	7.38
20	THAILAND	7.38
21	SPAIN	7.36
22	CHILE	7.35
23	ISRAEL	7.33
24	CANADA	7.14
25	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.14
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.10
27	PORTUGAL	6.99
28	KOREA REP.	6.96
29	POLAND	6.87
30	NEW ZEALAND	6.86
31	INDONESIA	6.84
32	QATAR	6.81
33	SAUDI ARABIA	6.78
34	JAPAN	6.78
35	LITHUANIA	6.71
36	INDIA	6.63
37	PERU	6.39
38	ESTONIA	6.33
39	SLOVENIA	6.17
40	MALAYSIA	6.14
41	JORDAN	6.13
42	ICELAND	6.10
43	LATVIA	5.92
44	SOUTH AFRICA	5.80
45	CYPRUS	5.75
46	ITALY	5.51
47	PHILIPPINES	5.51
48	HUNGARY	5.41
49	BULGARIA	5.40
50	KAZAKHSTAN	5.18
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.15
52	BRAZIL	5.14
53	CROATIA	5.12
54	MEXICO	5.09
55	MONGOLIA	5.03
56	ROMANIA	4.88
57	COLOMBIA	4.68
58	CHINA	4.68
59	GREECE	4.06
60	ARGENTINA	3.73
61	RUSSIA	3.46
62	UKRAINE	2.85
63	VENEZUELA	1.48

## INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

2019

Investment incentives

are not attractive to foreign investors

are attractive to foreign investors



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	8.61
2	SINGAPORE	8.16
3	UAE	7.89
4	LUXEMBOURG	7.62
5	NETHERLANDS	7.59
6	SWITZERLAND	7.49
7	USA	7.38
8	HONG KONG SAR	7.36
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.35
10	THAILAND	7.10
11	PORTUGAL	7.00
12	HUNGARY	6.97
13	KAZAKHSTAN	6.91
14	LITHUANIA	6.90
15	DENMARK	6.83
16	SWEDEN	6.76
17	CYPRUS	6.75
18	NORWAY	6.62
19	CANADA	6.57
20	QATAR	6.57
21	BELGIUM	6.57
22	UNITED KINGDOM	6.54
23	TURKEY	6.52
24	MALAYSIA	6.47
25	FRANCE	6.47
26	AUSTRIA	6.44
27	FINLAND	6.43
28	CHILE	6.40
29	INDONESIA	6.40
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.35
31	AUSTRALIA	6.35
32	GERMANY	6.34
33	CHINA	6.33
34	SAUDI ARABIA	6.19
35	ISRAEL	6.18
36	POLAND	6.12
37	LATVIA	6.04
38	INDIA	6.04
39	SLOVENIA	5.73
40	KOREA REP.	5.67
41	PERU	5.63
42	SPAIN	5.52
43	ESTONIA	5.43
44	NEW ZEALAND	5.36
45	PHILIPPINES	5.35
46	BULGARIA	5.35
47	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.25
48	JORDAN	5.19
49	SOUTH AFRICA	5.02
50	ICELAND	4.77
51	MEXICO	4.74
52	COLOMBIA	4.69
53	RUSSIA	4.65
54	BRAZIL	4.60
55	JAPAN	4.44
56	MONGOLIA	4.44
57	ROMANIA	4.21
58	ITALY	4.14
59	CROATIA	3.82
60	GREECE	3.56
61	UKRAINE	3.18
62	ARGENTINA	2.90
63	VENEZUELA	0.89

## GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES

2018

To private and public companies as a percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.08
2	BRAZIL	0.15
3	CYPRUS	0.29
4	USA	0.31
5	NEW ZEALAND	0.33
6	ROMANIA	0.36
7	ESTONIA	0.38
8	PORTUGAL	0.40
9	COLOMBIA	0.40
10	LITHUANIA	0.41
11	POLAND	0.43
12	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.45
13	IRELAND	0.53
14	JAPAN	0.55
15	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.63
16	MONGOLIA	0.71
17	SLOVENIA	0.76
18	PHILIPPINES	0.78
19	KAZAKHSTAN	0.78
20	GREECE	0.84
21	ISRAEL	0.85
22	GERMANY	0.85
23	UNITED KINGDOM	0.86
24	THAILAND	0.88
25	CANADA	0.88
26	SOUTH AFRICA	0.94
27	SPAIN	1.00
28	LATVIA	1.02
29	SAUDI ARABIA	1.09
30	NETHERLANDS	1.15
31	KOREA REP.	1.20
32	INDONESIA	1.23
33	CHILE	1.24
34	HUNGARY	1.25
35	LUXEMBOURG	1.26
36	FINLAND	1.27
37	AUSTRALIA	1.29
38	JORDAN	1.30
39	ICELAND	1.31
40	BULGARIA	1.38
41	INDIA	1.39
42	UKRAINE	1.47
43	ITALY	1.49
44	CROATIA	1.51
45	AUSTRIA	1.51
46	SWEDEN	1.62
47	MEXICO	1.70
48	TURKEY	1.71
49	DENMARK	1.73
50	MALAYSIA	1.97
51	NORWAY	2.06
52	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.27
53	UAE	2.54
54	FRANCE	2.68
55	SWITZERLAND	3.09
56	BELGIUM	3.31
57	RUSSIA	3.38
58	QATAR	9.15
59	ARGENTINA	15.38
-	CHINA	-
-	PERU	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## SUBSIDIES

2019

Subsidies

distort fair competition and  
economic developmentdo not distort fair  
competition and economic  
development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	7.95
2	DENMARK	7.77
3	SINGAPORE	7.54
4	UAE	7.53
5	NETHERLANDS	7.46
6	IRELAND	7.14
7	NEW ZEALAND	7.03
8	SWEDEN	6.81
9	FINLAND	6.79
10	SAUDI ARABIA	6.69
11	NORWAY	6.62
12	QATAR	6.62
13	SWITZERLAND	6.58
14	LUXEMBOURG	6.49
15	KAZAKHSTAN	6.39
16	UNITED KINGDOM	6.28
17	CHILE	6.26
18	CYPRUS	6.15
19	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.14
20	JORDAN	6.07
21	AUSTRALIA	6.02
22	LATVIA	6.00
23	THAILAND	5.94
24	ICELAND	5.84
25	AUSTRIA	5.82
26	SOUTH AFRICA	5.81
27	MALAYSIA	5.79
28	LITHUANIA	5.74
29	FRANCE	5.68
29	INDONESIA	5.68
31	SLOVENIA	5.64
32	CANADA	5.64
33	TURKEY	5.56
34	CHINA	5.54
35	PORTUGAL	5.46
36	USA	5.46
37	POLAND	5.43
38	GERMANY	5.36
39	INDIA	5.26
40	ITALY	5.16
41	HUNGARY	5.12
42	GREECE	5.09
43	JAPAN	5.09
44	ESTONIA	5.07
44	ISRAEL	5.07
46	PHILIPPINES	5.06
47	SPAIN	5.05
48	PERU	4.88
49	BULGARIA	4.88
50	BELGIUM	4.84
51	ROMANIA	4.64
52	RUSSIA	4.52
53	KOREA REP.	4.45
54	MEXICO	4.00
55	COLOMBIA	3.84
56	CROATIA	3.83
57	UKRAINE	3.57
58	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.45
59	BRAZIL	3.19
60	MONGOLIA	3.13
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.36
62	ARGENTINA	2.30
63	VENEZUELA	0.59

## STATE OWNERSHIP OF ENTERPRISES

2019

State ownership of enterprises

is a threat to business activities



is not a threat to business activities

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NETHERLANDS	8.44
2	DENMARK	8.32
3	IRELAND	8.29
4	AUSTRALIA	7.92
5	SWEDEN	7.73
6	SWITZERLAND	7.69
7	FINLAND	7.66
8	USA	7.66
9	CHILE	7.58
10	NEW ZEALAND	7.36
11	AUSTRIA	7.33
11	PERU	7.33
13	UAE	7.30
14	JAPAN	7.27
15	HONG KONG SAR	7.24
16	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.21
17	UNITED KINGDOM	7.21
18	SPAIN	7.18
19	CANADA	7.16
20	GERMANY	7.14
21	NORWAY	6.89
22	LATVIA	6.75
23	FRANCE	6.72
24	INDONESIA	6.69
25	LUXEMBOURG	6.66
26	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.59
27	SINGAPORE	6.54
28	QATAR	6.46
29	INDIA	6.45
30	PORTUGAL	6.44
31	LITHUANIA	6.37
32	BELGIUM	6.21
33	TURKEY	6.15
34	MALAYSIA	6.09
35	COLOMBIA	5.95
36	THAILAND	5.94
37	ITALY	5.93
38	PHILIPPINES	5.88
39	ROMANIA	5.68
40	ARGENTINA	5.67
41	BULGARIA	5.65
42	JORDAN	5.65
43	SAUDI ARABIA	5.63
44	KAZAKHSTAN	5.51
45	ESTONIA	5.20
46	POLAND	5.16
47	CHINA	5.11
48	ISRAEL	5.05
49	KOREA REP.	5.04
50	MEXICO	4.82
51	CYPRUS	4.70
52	ICELAND	4.66
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.65
54	HUNGARY	4.43
55	BRAZIL	4.39
56	SLOVENIA	4.24
57	GREECE	4.13
58	SOUTH AFRICA	4.10
59	RUSSIA	3.95
60	UKRAINE	3.94
61	CROATIA	3.48
62	MONGOLIA	2.48
63	VENEZUELA	1.81

## COMPETITION LEGISLATION

2019

Competition legislation

is not efficient in preventing unfair competition



is efficient in preventing unfair competition

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	8.19
2	NETHERLANDS	8.06
3	FINLAND	7.86
4	NORWAY	7.57
5	SWEDEN	7.45
6	IRELAND	7.39
7	UAE	7.36
8	AUSTRALIA	7.33
9	SWITZERLAND	7.21
10	SINGAPORE	7.19
11	CANADA	7.08
12	JAPAN	6.95
13	NEW ZEALAND	6.89
14	GERMANY	6.81
15	HONG KONG SAR	6.78
16	UNITED KINGDOM	6.73
17	LUXEMBOURG	6.66
18	QATAR	6.65
19	FRANCE	6.62
20	USA	6.52
21	SOUTH AFRICA	6.48
22	AUSTRIA	6.37
23	LITHUANIA	6.35
24	LATVIA	6.33
25	BELGIUM	6.30
26	CHILE	6.28
27	SPAIN	6.25
28	MALAYSIA	6.22
29	SAUDI ARABIA	6.14
30	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.13
31	INDONESIA	6.05
32	POLAND	5.97
33	CYPRUS	5.95
34	ESTONIA	5.93
35	INDIA	5.89
36	KAZAKHSTAN	5.80
37	CHINA	5.60
38	ITALY	5.51
39	THAILAND	5.31
40	TURKEY	5.30
41	SLOVENIA	5.28
42	ICELAND	5.21
43	JORDAN	5.19
44	ISRAEL	5.11
45	PHILIPPINES	5.09
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.06
47	ROMANIA	4.99
48	KOREA REP.	4.93
49	BRAZIL	4.84
50	GREECE	4.81
51	MEXICO	4.71
52	ARGENTINA	4.64
53	PERU	4.61
54	PORTUGAL	4.53
55	HUNGARY	4.32
56	COLOMBIA	4.27
57	BULGARIA	4.18
58	CROATIA	4.14
59	RUSSIA	3.95
60	UKRAINE	3.42
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.94
62	MONGOLIA	2.76
63	VENEZUELA	1.32

## PARALLEL ECONOMY

2019

Parallel (black-market, unrecorded) economy

impairs economic development



does not impair economic development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	8.48
2	SWITZERLAND	8.12
3	NETHERLANDS	7.89
4	UAE	7.89
5	DENMARK	7.77
6	SWEDEN	7.76
7	IRELAND	7.55
8	NORWAY	7.41
9	SINGAPORE	7.39
10	HONG KONG SAR	7.34
11	AUSTRALIA	7.09
12	AUSTRIA	6.97
13	UNITED KINGDOM	6.94
14	LUXEMBOURG	6.93
15	NEW ZEALAND	6.86
16	USA	6.80
17	GERMANY	6.74
18	CANADA	6.70
19	JAPAN	6.44
20	ICELAND	6.42
21	FRANCE	6.10
22	CHILE	6.03
23	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.84
24	THAILAND	5.16
25	QATAR	5.15
26	BELGIUM	5.10
27	PORTUGAL	5.03
28	MALAYSIA	5.00
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.97
30	SLOVENIA	4.89
31	POLAND	4.87
32	ESTONIA	4.70
33	KOREA REP.	4.69
34	CYPRUS	4.62
35	SAUDI ARABIA	4.60
36	PHILIPPINES	4.53
37	ISRAEL	4.49
38	JORDAN	4.42
39	INDONESIA	4.30
40	INDIA	4.21
41	CHINA	4.06
42	RUSSIA	3.92
43	LITHUANIA	3.88
44	SPAIN	3.82
45	SOUTH AFRICA	3.64
46	TURKEY	3.55
47	ROMANIA	3.50
48	LATVIA	3.42
49	CROATIA	3.26
50	KAZAKHSTAN	3.12
51	BRAZIL	2.97
52	ITALY	2.92
53	HUNGARY	2.91
54	BULGARIA	2.81
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.76
56	MONGOLIA	2.56
57	GREECE	2.50
58	ARGENTINA	2.40
59	UKRAINE	2.37
60	MEXICO	2.32
61	COLOMBIA	1.92
62	PERU	1.42
63	VENEZUELA	0.78

## NEW BUSINESS DENSITY

2016

Registered new businesses per 1'000 people aged 15-64



Ranking		number
1	UAE	29.7
2	HONG KONG SAR	27.3
3	ESTONIA	20.8
4	CYPRUS	16.6
5	UNITED KINGDOM	15.7
6	AUSTRALIA	15.5
7	LUXEMBOURG	15.3
8	NEW ZEALAND	14.5
9	ICELAND	12.1
10	BULGARIA	10.9
11	SOUTH AFRICA	10.2
12	DENMARK	9.9
13	CHILE	8.9
14	SINGAPORE	8.6
15	NORWAY	8.2
16	SWEDEN	8.1
17	LATVIA	8.0
18	IRELAND	6.7
19	MONGOLIA	6.3
20	NETHERLANDS	6.1
21	ROMANIA	5.6
22	PORTUGAL	5.0
23	CROATIA	5.0
24	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.7
25	RUSSIA	4.3
26	SWITZERLAND	4.3
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.0
28	FINLAND	3.9
29	BELGIUM	3.7
30	PERU	3.6
31	ISRAEL	3.4
32	HUNGARY	3.4
33	LITHUANIA	3.3
34	SPAIN	3.2
35	SLOVENIA	3.1
36	ITALY	2.6
37	KOREA REP.	2.6
38	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.5
39	COLOMBIA	2.3
40	MALAYSIA	2.3
41	KAZAKHSTAN	2.2
42	FRANCE	1.8
43	QATAR	1.7
44	POLAND	1.7
45	UKRAINE	1.5
46	GERMANY	1.3
47	TURKEY	1.2
48	THAILAND	1.0
49	JORDAN	0.6
50	AUSTRIA	0.6
51	MEXICO	0.5
52	SAUDI ARABIA	0.4
53	ARGENTINA	0.4
54	INDONESIA	0.3
55	PHILIPPINES	0.3
56	JAPAN	0.2
57	BRAZIL	0.1
58	INDIA	0.1
59	CANADA	0.1
-	CHINA	-
-	GREECE	-
-	USA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## CREATION OF FIRMS

2019

Creation of firms is

hindered by legislation



Survey

supported by legislation

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.79
2	DENMARK	8.60
3	ESTONIA	8.58
4	SWEDEN	8.49
5	NETHERLANDS	8.48
6	UAE	8.38
7	IRELAND	8.29
8	HONG KONG SAR	8.26
9	FINLAND	8.24
10	USA	7.98
11	SWITZERLAND	7.90
12	KAZAKHSTAN	7.89
13	SAUDI ARABIA	7.86
14	LUXEMBOURG	7.84
15	PORTUGAL	7.80
16	AUSTRALIA	7.71
17	NORWAY	7.70
18	ICELAND	7.52
19	NEW ZEALAND	7.45
20	QATAR	7.41
21	UNITED KINGDOM	7.35
22	MALAYSIA	7.28
23	CANADA	7.27
24	CHILE	7.19
25	LITHUANIA	7.06
26	LATVIA	6.96
27	HUNGARY	6.94
28	INDONESIA	6.91
29	CYPRUS	6.90
30	TURKEY	6.85
31	JAPAN	6.73
32	CHINA	6.73
33	THAILAND	6.69
34	INDIA	6.65
35	AUSTRIA	6.29
35	BULGARIA	6.29
35	JORDAN	6.29
38	FRANCE	6.25
39	SLOVENIA	6.19
40	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.17
41	MONGOLIA	6.15
42	SOUTH AFRICA	6.13
43	BELGIUM	6.03
44	GERMANY	5.88
45	UKRAINE	5.85
46	PHILIPPINES	5.79
47	RUSSIA	5.78
48	POLAND	5.55
49	KOREA REP.	5.36
50	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.06
51	ROMANIA	5.04
52	ISRAEL	4.93
53	PERU	4.90
54	MEXICO	4.76
55	ARGENTINA	4.68
56	SPAIN	4.42
57	COLOMBIA	4.33
58	CROATIA	4.21
59	GREECE	4.09
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.09
61	ITALY	3.91
62	BRAZIL	2.49
63	VENEZUELA	1.63

## START-UP DAYS

2018

Number of days to start a business

Ranking		days
1	NEW ZEALAND	0.5
2	CANADA	1.5
2	HONG KONG SAR	1.5
2	SINGAPORE	1.5
5	AUSTRALIA	2.5
6	DENMARK	3.5
6	ESTONIA	3.5
6	FRANCE	3.5
6	NETHERLANDS	3.5
10	BELGIUM	4.0
10	KOREA REP.	4.0
10	NORWAY	4.0
10	UAE	4.0
14	THAILAND	4.5
14	UNITED KINGDOM	4.5
16	IRELAND	5.0
16	KAZAKHSTAN	5.0
18	LATVIA	5.5
18	LITHUANIA	5.5
20	USA	5.6
21	CHILE	6.0
21	CYPRUS	6.0
21	ITALY	6.0
24	PORTUGAL	6.5
24	UKRAINE	6.5
26	HUNGARY	7.0
26	SWEDEN	7.0
26	TURKEY	7.0
29	GERMANY	8.0
29	QATAR	8.0
29	SLOVENIA	8.0
32	MEXICO	8.4
33	CHINA	8.6
34	SWITZERLAND	10.0
34	TAIWAN, CHINA	10.0
36	RUSSIA	10.1
37	ARGENTINA	11.0
37	COLOMBIA	11.0
37	MONGOLIA	11.0
40	JAPAN	11.2
41	ICELAND	11.5
42	ISRAEL	12.0
43	GREECE	12.5
43	JORDAN	12.5
43	SPAIN	12.5
46	MALAYSIA	13.5
47	INDIA	16.0
48	LUXEMBOURG	16.5
49	FINLAND	17.0
50	SAUDI ARABIA	18.0
51	INDONESIA	19.6
52	BRAZIL	20.5
53	AUSTRIA	21.0
54	CROATIA	22.5
55	BULGARIA	23.0
56	CZECH REPUBLIC	24.5
56	PERU	24.5
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	26.5
59	PHILIPPINES	31.0
60	ROMANIA	35.0
61	POLAND	37.0
62	SOUTH AFRICA	40.0
63	VENEZUELA	230.0



## START-UP PROCEDURES

2018

Number of procedures to start a business

Ranking		number
1	NEW ZEALAND	1.0
2	CANADA	2.0
2	HONG KONG SAR	2.0
2	KOREA REP.	2.0
2	SINGAPORE	2.0
6	UAE	2.5
7	AUSTRALIA	3.0
7	ESTONIA	3.0
7	FINLAND	3.0
7	IRELAND	3.0
7	SLOVENIA	3.0
7	SWEDEN	3.0
7	TAIWAN, CHINA	3.0
14	BELGIUM	4.0
14	CHINA	4.0
14	GREECE	4.0
14	ISRAEL	4.0
14	LATVIA	4.0
14	LITHUANIA	4.0
14	NETHERLANDS	4.0
14	NORWAY	4.0
14	RUSSIA	4.0
14	UNITED KINGDOM	4.0
24	CYPRUS	5.0
24	DENMARK	5.0
24	FRANCE	5.0
24	ICELAND	5.0
24	KAZAKHSTAN	5.0
24	LUXEMBOURG	5.0
24	POLAND	5.0
24	THAILAND	5.0
32	HUNGARY	6.0
32	ITALY	6.0
32	PORTUGAL	6.0
32	ROMANIA	6.0
32	SWITZERLAND	6.0
32	UKRAINE	6.0
32	USA	6.0
39	BULGARIA	7.0
39	CHILE	7.0
39	SOUTH AFRICA	7.0
39	SPAIN	7.0
39	TURKEY	7.0
44	JORDAN	7.5
44	QATAR	7.5
46	MEXICO	7.8
47	AUSTRIA	8.0
47	COLOMBIA	8.0
47	CROATIA	8.0
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.0
47	JAPAN	8.0
47	MONGOLIA	8.0
47	PERU	8.0
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8.0
55	GERMANY	9.0
56	MALAYSIA	9.5
57	INDIA	10.0
57	INDONESIA	10.0
59	BRAZIL	10.6
60	ARGENTINA	11.0
60	SAUDI ARABIA	11.0
62	PHILIPPINES	13.0
63	VENEZUELA	20.0

## LABOR REGULATIONS

2019

Labor regulations (hiring/firing practices, minimum wages, etc.)

hinder business activities

do not hinder business activities



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	8.37
2	SWITZERLAND	8.10
3	UAE	7.89
4	HONG KONG SAR	7.38
5	SINGAPORE	7.29
6	LUXEMBOURG	6.94
7	ICELAND	6.90
8	USA	6.88
9	IRELAND	6.86
10	ESTONIA	6.77
11	KAZAKHSTAN	6.73
12	UNITED KINGDOM	6.66
13	NORWAY	6.57
14	QATAR	6.50
15	MALAYSIA	6.39
16	HUNGARY	6.22
17	CANADA	6.16
18	LATVIA	6.13
19	AUSTRALIA	6.08
20	NETHERLANDS	6.06
21	THAILAND	6.06
22	NEW ZEALAND	6.00
23	LITHUANIA	5.97
24	AUSTRIA	5.85
25	SWEDEN	5.78
26	INDONESIA	5.70
27	JORDAN	5.69
28	INDIA	5.57
29	CHINA	5.41
30	RUSSIA	5.41
31	ROMANIA	5.36
32	CYPRUS	5.35
33	JAPAN	5.32
34	TURKEY	5.31
35	BULGARIA	5.30
36	MONGOLIA	5.12
37	UKRAINE	5.09
38	SAUDI ARABIA	4.95
39	GERMANY	4.92
40	PORTUGAL	4.89
41	POLAND	4.84
42	TAIWAN, CHINA	4.73
43	FINLAND	4.73
44	PHILIPPINES	4.70
45	CHILE	4.59
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.46
47	SPAIN	4.46
48	MEXICO	4.34
49	ISRAEL	4.27
50	GREECE	4.25
51	COLOMBIA	4.17
52	BELGIUM	3.70
53	SLOVENIA	3.55
54	ITALY	3.55
55	FRANCE	3.51
56	PERU	3.37
57	SOUTH AFRICA	3.31
58	CROATIA	3.16
59	KOREA REP.	2.64
60	BRAZIL	2.52
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.48
62	ARGENTINA	2.10
63	VENEZUELA	1.07

## UNEMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION

2019

## Unemployment legislation

does not provide an incentive to  
look for workprovides an incentive to  
look for work

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	7.89
2	SWITZERLAND	7.39
3	UAE	7.34
4	HONG KONG SAR	6.80
5	USA	6.65
6	LUXEMBOURG	6.44
7	AUSTRALIA	6.42
8	CHILE	6.23
9	DENMARK	6.14
10	SAUDI ARABIA	6.14
11	QATAR	6.11
12	HUNGARY	6.10
13	THAILAND	6.04
14	UNITED KINGDOM	6.03
15	NETHERLANDS	5.97
16	ICELAND	5.97
17	LATVIA	5.92
18	MALAYSIA	5.90
19	ESTONIA	5.80
20	KAZAKHSTAN	5.76
21	NORWAY	5.70
22	CANADA	5.66
23	CHINA	5.61
24	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.46
25	RUSSIA	5.45
26	ISRAEL	5.29
27	JAPAN	5.21
28	IRELAND	5.21
29	TURKEY	5.21
30	INDIA	5.14
30	NEW ZEALAND	5.14
32	GERMANY	5.12
33	SWEDEN	5.11
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.06
35	JORDAN	4.94
36	CYPRUS	4.85
37	POLAND	4.84
38	INDONESIA	4.81
39	LITHUANIA	4.74
40	KOREA REP.	4.69
41	AUSTRIA	4.46
42	PORTUGAL	4.44
43	FINLAND	4.38
44	BULGARIA	4.35
45	SOUTH AFRICA	4.10
46	GREECE	4.09
47	ROMANIA	4.06
48	COLOMBIA	4.03
49	PHILIPPINES	4.00
50	SPAIN	3.93
51	UKRAINE	3.85
52	BRAZIL	3.81
53	MEXICO	3.80
54	MONGOLIA	3.76
55	SLOVENIA	3.74
56	FRANCE	3.30
57	ITALY	3.30
58	ARGENTINA	3.20
59	CROATIA	3.15
60	BELGIUM	3.13
61	PERU	3.08
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.06
63	VENEZUELA	2.22

## IMMIGRATION LAWS

2019

## Immigration laws

prevent your company from  
employing foreign labordo not prevent your  
company from employing  
foreign labor

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	8.21
2	LUXEMBOURG	7.67
3	NETHERLANDS	7.63
4	ARGENTINA	7.63
5	PORTUGAL	7.41
6	PERU	7.16
7	IRELAND	7.14
8	NORWAY	7.03
9	ICELAND	6.97
10	BELGIUM	6.94
11	CANADA	6.88
12	FRANCE	6.67
13	CHILE	6.66
14	SWEDEN	6.57
15	QATAR	6.53
16	HONG KONG SAR	6.36
17	KAZAKHSTAN	6.31
18	SPAIN	6.25
19	MALAYSIA	6.19
20	PHILIPPINES	6.14
21	HUNGARY	6.12
22	NEW ZEALAND	6.11
23	AUSTRALIA	6.08
24	TURKEY	6.07
25	GERMANY	5.97
26	SWITZERLAND	5.96
27	THAILAND	5.94
28	FINLAND	5.92
29	SLOVENIA	5.92
30	ITALY	5.91
31	GREECE	5.91
32	INDIA	5.88
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.87
34	INDONESIA	5.73
35	MEXICO	5.72
36	CHINA	5.67
37	SAUDI ARABIA	5.59
38	RUSSIA	5.54
39	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.53
40	UNITED KINGDOM	5.51
41	UKRAINE	5.48
42	DENMARK	5.46
43	COLOMBIA	5.39
44	BULGARIA	5.37
45	ROMANIA	5.25
46	BRAZIL	5.24
47	JORDAN	5.16
48	SINGAPORE	5.14
49	LATVIA	5.13
50	POLAND	5.10
51	AUSTRIA	5.02
52	VENEZUELA	4.85
53	LITHUANIA	4.80
54	MONGOLIA	4.76
55	CYPRUS	4.60
56	JAPAN	4.52
57	SOUTH AFRICA	4.52
58	ISRAEL	4.51
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.47
60	USA	4.41
61	KOREA REP.	4.40
62	ESTONIA	4.33
63	CROATIA	3.91

## REDUNDANCY COSTS

2018

Number of weeks of salary

Ranking	weeks
1 AUSTRIA	0.0
1 BELGIUM	0.0
1 CYPRUS	0.0
1 DENMARK	0.0
1 FINLAND	0.0
1 ICELAND	0.0
1 ITALY	0.0
1 JAPAN	0.0
1 JORDAN	0.0
1 NEW ZEALAND	0.0
1 NORWAY	0.0
1 ROMANIA	0.0
1 SINGAPORE	0.0
1 SWEDEN	0.0
1 SWITZERLAND	0.0
1 UAE	0.0
1 USA	0.0
18 HONG KONG SAR	1.4
19 UNITED KINGDOM	4.0
20 BULGARIA	4.3
20 ESTONIA	4.3
20 KAZAKHSTAN	4.3
20 LUXEMBOURG	4.3
20 MONGOLIA	4.3
20 UKRAINE	4.3
26 CANADA	5.0
27 SLOVENIA	5.3
27 SOUTH AFRICA	5.3
29 FRANCE	5.8
30 CROATIA	7.2
30 HUNGARY	7.2
30 NETHERLANDS	7.2
30 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.2
34 AUSTRALIA	8.7
34 LATVIA	8.7
34 LITHUANIA	8.7
34 POLAND	8.7
34 RUSSIA	8.7
39 BRAZIL	8.9
40 PORTUGAL	9.1
41 IRELAND	10.7
42 INDIA	11.4
42 PERU	11.4
44 CZECH REPUBLIC	11.6
44 GERMANY	11.6
44 TAIWAN, CHINA	11.6
47 SAUDI ARABIA	15.2
47 SPAIN	15.2
49 GREECE	15.9
50 QATAR	16.0
51 COLOMBIA	16.7
52 MALAYSIA	17.2
53 MEXICO	22.0
54 ARGENTINA	23.1
54 CHILE	23.1
54 CHINA	23.1
54 ISRAEL	23.1
54 KOREA REP.	23.1
54 PHILIPPINES	23.1
54 TURKEY	23.1
61 THAILAND	31.7
62 INDONESIA	57.8
- VENEZUELA	-

## JUSTICE

2019

Justice

is not fairly administered

is fairly administered

 Survey

Ranking	Survey [0..10]
1 DENMARK	9.17
2 NETHERLANDS	8.90
3 FINLAND	8.89
4 SWEDEN	8.76
5 GERMANY	8.70
6 SWITZERLAND	8.58
7 AUSTRALIA	8.38
8 HONG KONG SAR	8.33
9 UAE	8.21
10 SINGAPORE	8.16
11 NORWAY	8.14
12 NEW ZEALAND	8.02
13 QATAR	8.00
14 AUSTRIA	7.91
15 ICELAND	7.90
16 IRELAND	7.88
17 LUXEMBOURG	7.75
18 UNITED KINGDOM	7.75
19 CANADA	7.74
20 JAPAN	7.34
21 SAUDI ARABIA	7.33
22 FRANCE	7.19
23 USA	6.88
24 ESTONIA	6.77
25 MALAYSIA	6.63
26 ISRAEL	6.53
27 BELGIUM	6.27
28 THAILAND	6.00
29 LITHUANIA	5.97
30 CHINA	5.88
31 INDIA	5.82
32 KAZAKHSTAN	5.76
33 CHILE	5.74
34 SPAIN	5.64
35 INDONESIA	5.53
36 TAIWAN, CHINA	5.52
37 SOUTH AFRICA	5.48
38 CZECH REPUBLIC	5.39
39 JORDAN	5.24
40 LATVIA	5.08
41 HUNGARY	5.00
42 SLOVENIA	4.93
43 CYPRUS	4.41
44 ITALY	4.25
45 POLAND	4.12
46 GREECE	4.03
47 ROMANIA	4.00
48 PHILIPPINES	3.95
49 KOREA REP.	3.71
50 PORTUGAL	3.56
51 BRAZIL	2.98
52 RUSSIA	2.97
53 BULGARIA	2.77
54 CROATIA	2.76
55 MEXICO	2.71
56 UKRAINE	2.58
57 TURKEY	2.53
58 ARGENTINA	2.47
59 MONGOLIA	2.41
60 COLOMBIA	2.16
61 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.91
62 PERU	1.81
63 VENEZUELA	0.42

## HOMICIDE

2016

Intentional homicide, rate per 100'000 population

Ranking	rate
1 JAPAN	0.3
2 ICELAND	0.3
3 SINGAPORE	0.3
4 QATAR	0.4 <sup>2014</sup>
5 HONG KONG SAR	0.4
6 SLOVENIA	0.5
7 INDONESIA	0.5
8 NORWAY	0.5
9 SWITZERLAND	0.5
10 NETHERLANDS	0.6
11 CZECH REPUBLIC	0.6
12 CHINA	0.6
13 SPAIN	0.6
14 PORTUGAL	0.6
15 AUSTRIA	0.7
16 POLAND	0.7
17 ITALY	0.7
18 LUXEMBOURG	0.7 <sup>2014</sup>
19 KOREA REP.	0.7
20 GREECE	0.8
21 IRELAND	0.8
22 UAE	0.9
23 AUSTRALIA	0.9
24 DENMARK	1.0
25 NEW ZEALAND	1.0 <sup>2014</sup>
26 CROATIA	1.0
27 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.0
28 SWEDEN	1.1
29 CYPRUS	1.1
30 BULGARIA	1.1
31 GERMANY	1.2
32 UNITED KINGDOM	1.2
33 ROMANIA	1.2
34 FRANCE	1.4
35 ISRAEL	1.4 <sup>2015</sup>
36 FINLAND	1.4
37 SAUDI ARABIA	1.5 <sup>2015</sup>
38 JORDAN	1.5
39 CANADA	1.7
40 TAIWAN, CHINA	1.7
41 BELGIUM	1.9 <sup>2015</sup>
42 HUNGARY	2.1
43 MALAYSIA	2.1 <sup>2013</sup>
44 ESTONIA	3.2 <sup>2015</sup>
45 INDIA	3.2
46 THAILAND	3.2
47 CHILE	3.5
48 LATVIA	4.1 <sup>2015</sup>
49 TURKEY	4.3 <sup>2012</sup>
50 KAZAKHSTAN	4.8 <sup>2015</sup>
51 LITHUANIA	5.2
52 USA	5.4
53 MONGOLIA	5.7
54 ARGENTINA	5.9
55 UKRAINE	6.3 <sup>2014</sup>
56 PERU	7.7
57 RUSSIA	10.8
58 PHILIPPINES	11.0
59 MEXICO	19.3
60 COLOMBIA	25.5
61 BRAZIL	29.5
62 SOUTH AFRICA	34.0
63 VENEZUELA	56.3

## AGEING OF POPULATION

2018

Population over 65, percentage of total population

Ranking	%
1 UAE	1.1
2 QATAR	1.4
3 SAUDI ARABIA	3.4
4 JORDAN	3.8
5 MONGOLIA	4.1
6 PHILIPPINES	4.9
7 INDONESIA	5.4
8 SOUTH AFRICA	5.5
9 INDIA	6.2
10 MALAYSIA	6.5
11 VENEZUELA	6.8
12 KAZAKHSTAN	7.2
13 MEXICO	7.2
14 PERU	7.3
15 COLOMBIA	8.0
16 TURKEY	8.5
17 BRAZIL	8.9
18 ARGENTINA	11.3
19 CHINA	11.4
20 CHILE	11.4
21 ISRAEL	11.7
22 THAILAND	11.8
23 SINGAPORE	13.7
24 CYPRUS	13.7
25 IRELAND	13.8
26 TAIWAN, CHINA	13.9
27 KOREA REP.	14.3
28 RUSSIA	14.4
29 LUXEMBOURG	14.5
30 ICELAND	14.8
31 NEW ZEALAND	15.2
32 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15.5
33 AUSTRALIA	15.7
34 USA	16.0
35 UKRAINE	16.5
36 NORWAY	16.9
37 POLAND	17.0
38 HONG KONG SAR	17.1
39 CANADA	17.8
40 ROMANIA	18.2
41 UNITED KINGDOM	18.3
42 SWITZERLAND	18.3
43 AUSTRIA	18.7
44 BELGIUM	18.7
45 NETHERLANDS	18.9
46 HUNGARY	18.9
47 CZECH REPUBLIC	19.3
48 SPAIN	19.3
49 DENMARK	19.3
50 SLOVENIA	19.4
51 ESTONIA	19.6
52 LITHUANIA	19.6
53 FRANCE	19.8
54 SWEDEN	19.8
55 CROATIA	20.0
56 LATVIA	20.1
57 BULGARIA	21.1
58 FINLAND	21.4
59 GERMANY	21.4
60 PORTUGAL	21.5
61 GREECE	21.9
62 ITALY	22.5
63 JAPAN	28.2

## RISK OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY

2019

The risk of political instability is very

high

low



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	9.49
2	DENMARK	9.27
3	LUXEMBOURG	9.21
4	SINGAPORE	9.10
5	FINLAND	8.69
6	IRELAND	8.65
7	GERMANY	8.65
8	UAE	8.58
9	AUSTRIA	8.57
10	NETHERLANDS	8.49
11	CHINA	8.34
12	NORWAY	8.30
12	SWEDEN	8.30
14	CANADA	8.00
15	HONG KONG SAR	7.93
16	SAUDI ARABIA	7.84
17	NEW ZEALAND	7.76
18	CHILE	7.75
19	QATAR	7.74
20	JAPAN	7.74
21	FRANCE	6.96
22	PORTUGAL	6.87
23	AUSTRALIA	6.78
24	CYPRUS	6.35
25	USA	6.34
26	HUNGARY	6.25
27	SLOVENIA	6.24
28	LITHUANIA	6.11
29	LATVIA	6.04
30	ISRAEL	5.96
31	KAZAKHSTAN	5.87
32	INDIA	5.82
33	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.71
34	JORDAN	5.64
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.64
36	MALAYSIA	5.63
37	BELGIUM	5.35
38	ICELAND	5.32
39	ESTONIA	5.27
40	RUSSIA	5.11
41	INDONESIA	5.01
42	CROATIA	4.70
43	BULGARIA	4.42
44	PHILIPPINES	4.33
45	THAILAND	4.00
46	COLOMBIA	3.91
47	POLAND	3.88
48	SPAIN	3.88
49	SOUTH AFRICA	3.74
50	KOREA REP.	3.69
51	GREECE	3.63
52	PERU	3.59
53	BRAZIL	3.56
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.50
55	TURKEY	3.48
56	ITALY	3.39
57	UNITED KINGDOM	3.32
58	MEXICO	3.09
59	ROMANIA	2.93
60	ARGENTINA	2.54
61	MONGOLIA	1.16
62	UKRAINE	1.09
63	VENEZUELA	0.33

## SOCIAL COHESION

2019

Social cohesion

is low

is high



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	8.39
2	UAE	7.98
3	IRELAND	7.96
4	SWITZERLAND	7.94
5	SAUDI ARABIA	7.75
6	NORWAY	7.73
7	FINLAND	7.62
8	LUXEMBOURG	7.56
9	SINGAPORE	7.54
10	QATAR	7.48
11	AUSTRIA	7.43
12	JAPAN	7.38
13	CANADA	7.32
14	NETHERLANDS	7.28
15	AUSTRALIA	7.15
16	CHINA	7.13
17	NEW ZEALAND	7.07
18	ICELAND	6.90
19	SWEDEN	6.81
20	INDONESIA	6.62
21	GERMANY	6.56
22	JORDAN	6.56
23	SLOVENIA	6.46
24	MALAYSIA	6.10
25	CYPRUS	6.10
26	PORTUGAL	5.94
27	BELGIUM	5.91
28	INDIA	5.75
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.52
30	KAZAKHSTAN	5.48
31	THAILAND	5.46
32	HONG KONG SAR	5.32
33	LITHUANIA	5.30
34	SPAIN	5.26
35	PHILIPPINES	5.20
36	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.19
37	ISRAEL	5.07
38	ESTONIA	4.80
39	USA	4.80
40	LATVIA	4.50
41	CHILE	4.28
42	RUSSIA	4.27
43	UNITED KINGDOM	4.25
44	GREECE	4.25
45	ITALY	4.23
46	POLAND	4.03
47	FRANCE	3.83
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.79
49	BULGARIA	3.79
50	HUNGARY	3.78
51	SOUTH AFRICA	3.74
52	MEXICO	3.72
53	TURKEY	3.67
54	KOREA REP.	3.60
55	MONGOLIA	3.59
56	COLOMBIA	3.57
57	CROATIA	3.57
58	UKRAINE	3.39
59	ARGENTINA	3.37
60	BRAZIL	3.26
61	ROMANIA	3.16
62	PERU	2.83
63	VENEZUELA	1.67

## GINI COEFFICIENT

2017

Equal distribution of income scale: 0 (absolute equality) to 100 (absolute inequality)

Ranking		coefficient
1	UKRAINE	25.00
2	SLOVENIA	25.40
3	ICELAND	25.60
4	CZECH REPUBLIC	25.90
5	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	26.50
6	KAZAKHSTAN	26.90
7	FINLAND	27.10
8	NORWAY	27.50
9	BELGIUM	27.70
9	TAIWAN, CHINA	27.70
11	DENMARK	28.20
12	ROMANIA	28.30
13	SWEDEN	29.20
14	NETHERLANDS	29.30
15	HUNGARY	30.40
16	AUSTRIA	30.50
17	CROATIA	30.80
18	LUXEMBOURG	31.20
19	KOREA REP.	31.60
20	GERMANY	31.70
21	POLAND	31.80
22	IRELAND	31.90
23	JAPAN	32.10
24	MONGOLIA	32.30
25	SWITZERLAND	32.50
26	ESTONIA	32.70
26	FRANCE	32.70
28	UNITED KINGDOM	33.20
29	JORDAN	33.70
30	CANADA	34.00
30	CYPRUS	34.00
32	LATVIA	34.20
33	AUSTRALIA	34.70
33	ITALY	34.70
35	INDIA	35.10
36	PORTUGAL	35.50
37	GREECE	36.00
38	SPAIN	36.20
39	BULGARIA	37.40
39	LITHUANIA	37.40
41	RUSSIA	37.70
42	THAILAND	37.80
43	INDONESIA	39.50
44	PHILIPPINES	40.10
45	ISRAEL	41.40
46	USA	41.50
47	TURKEY	41.90
48	CHINA	42.20
49	ARGENTINA	42.40
50	MEXICO	43.40
51	PERU	43.80
52	SINGAPORE	45.90
53	MALAYSIA	46.30
54	VENEZUELA	46.90
55	CHILE	47.70
56	COLOMBIA	50.80
57	BRAZIL	51.30
58	SOUTH AFRICA	63.00
-	HONG KONG SAR	-
-	NEW ZEALAND	-
-	QATAR	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	UAE	-

## INCOME DISTRIBUTION - LOWEST

10%

2016

Percentage of household incomes going to lowest 10% of households

Background  
Information

	%
ARGENTINA	1.90
AUSTRALIA	3.10 <sup>2014</sup>
AUSTRIA	3.30
BELGIUM	3.70
BRAZIL	1.20 <sup>2015</sup>
BULGARIA	3.60 <sup>2014</sup>
CANADA	2.40 <sup>2013</sup>
CHILE	1.70 <sup>2015</sup>
CHINA	1.20 <sup>2015</sup>
COLOMBIA	1.10 <sup>2014</sup>
CROATIA	2.60 <sup>2015</sup>
CYPRUS	3.90 <sup>2014</sup>
CZECH REPUBLIC	4.10
DENMARK	2.87
ESTONIA	2.70 <sup>2015</sup>
FINLAND	4.20
FRANCE	3.60
GERMANY	-
GREECE	1.74 <sup>2012</sup>
HONG KONG SAR	0.80
HUNGARY	2.47
ICELAND	3.90 <sup>2014</sup>
INDIA	3.10 <sup>2013</sup>
INDONESIA	3.14 <sup>2013</sup>
IRELAND	3.40
ISRAEL	2.00 <sup>2014</sup>
ITALY	1.80 <sup>2015</sup>
JAPAN	-
JORDAN	4.30 <sup>2015</sup>
KAZAKHSTAN	4.15 <sup>2015</sup>
KOREA REP.	2.20
LATVIA	2.30 <sup>2014</sup>
LITHUANIA	2.00
LUXEMBOURG	3.50 <sup>2015</sup>
MALAYSIA	2.20
MEXICO	1.76
MONGOLIA	3.30
NETHERLANDS	2.50
NEW ZEALAND	1.90 <sup>2014</sup>
NORWAY	3.60 <sup>2012</sup>
PERU	1.60
PHILIPPINES	3.20 <sup>2015</sup>
POLAND	3.30 <sup>2014</sup>
PORTUGAL	2.60
QATAR	2.90 <sup>2013</sup>
ROMANIA	2.80 <sup>2015</sup>
RUSSIA	2.28 <sup>2012</sup>
SAUDI ARABIA	-
SINGAPORE	-
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.30
SLOVENIA	3.80
SOUTH AFRICA	1.70 <sup>2012</sup>
SPAIN	3.17 <sup>2012</sup>
SWEDEN	3.00 <sup>2015</sup>
SWITZERLAND	3.20 <sup>2015</sup>
TAIWAN, CHINA	-
THAILAND	1.41 <sup>2015</sup>
TURKEY	2.41
UAE	2.90 <sup>2014</sup>
UKRAINE	4.30
UNITED KINGDOM	2.90 <sup>2015</sup>
USA	1.70
VENEZUELA	2.70 <sup>2014</sup>

## INCOME DISTRIBUTION - HIGHEST

10%

2016

Percentage of household incomes going to highest 10% of households

Background  
Information

	%
ARGENTINA	29.10
AUSTRALIA	-
AUSTRIA	22.00
BELGIUM	20.70
BRAZIL	40.50 2015
BULGARIA	28.80 2014
CANADA	25.30 2013
CHILE	38.00 2015
CHINA	31.43 2012
COLOMBIA	40.00
CROATIA	22.80 2015
CYPRUS	28.80 2014
CZECH REPUBLIC	21.60
DENMARK	23.40
ESTONIA	26.20 2014
FINLAND	21.50
FRANCE	24.70
GERMANY	24.90 2013
GREECE	26.10 2014
HONG KONG SAR	36.20
HUNGARY	24.30
ICELAND	21.30 2014
INDIA	-
INDONESIA	31.91 2013
IRELAND	24.10
ISRAEL	29.60 2012
ITALY	25.50 2014
JAPAN	-
JORDAN	-
KAZAKHSTAN	23.33 2015
KOREA REP.	22.60
LATVIA	26.60 2014
LITHUANIA	27.70
LUXEMBOURG	22.70 2015
MALAYSIA	30.20
MEXICO	36.30
MONGOLIA	25.60
NETHERLANDS	23.92
NEW ZEALAND	-
NORWAY	21.60 2014
PERU	32.70
PHILIPPINES	29.50 2015
POLAND	25.18 2014
PORTUGAL	25.90
QATAR	24.40 2013
ROMANIA	21.61 2013
RUSSIA	29.70 2015
SAUDI ARABIA	-
SINGAPORE	-
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	19.90
SLOVENIA	20.10
SOUTH AFRICA	25.90 2012
SPAIN	26.00 2014
SWEDEN	21.50 2014
SWITZERLAND	29.23 2013
TAIWAN, CHINA	-
THAILAND	35.02 2015
TURKEY	32.10
UAE	-
UKRAINE	21.20
UNITED KINGDOM	25.40 2015
USA	30.60
VENEZUELA	-

## INCOME SHARE HELD BY LOWEST

60% - GROWTH

2016

Percentage change of household incomes going to lowest 60% of households

Background  
Information

Ranking	%
1 MEXICO	4.43 2015
2 ESTONIA	3.29 2015
3 RUSSIA	3.07 2015
4 CYPRUS	2.69 2015
5 SOUTH AFRICA	2.27 2014
6 TURKEY	2.20
7 ISRAEL	2.09 2012
8 LATVIA	1.54 2015
9 MALAYSIA	0.95 2015
10 THAILAND	0.90 2015
11 UNITED KINGDOM	0.85 2015
12 CROATIA	0.83 2015
13 UKRAINE	0.80
14 TAIWAN, CHINA	0.66
15 CANADA	0.64 2013
16 SWITZERLAND	0.64 2015
17 BELGIUM	0.61 2015
18 SLOVENIA	0.60 2015
19 CHILE	0.54 2015
20 HUNGARY	0.42 2015
21 AUSTRIA	0.41 2015
22 NETHERLANDS	0.41 2015
23 BRAZIL	0.28 2015
24 COLOMBIA	0.28
25 PORTUGAL	0.22 2015
26 GREECE	0.22 2015
27 ROMANIA	0.21 2015
28 KAZAKHSTAN	0.20 2015
29 CZECH REPUBLIC	0.00 2015
30 DENMARK	0.00 2015
30 LITHUANIA	0.00 2015
30 PERU	0.00
33 MONGOLIA	-0.21 2015
34 ITALY	-0.21 2015
35 SPAIN	-0.22 2015
36 KOREA REP.	-0.28 2015
37 FINLAND	-0.40 2015
38 GERMANY	-0.42 2015
39 IRELAND	-0.42 2015
40 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-0.79 2015
41 FRANCE	-0.86 2015
42 USA	-0.92 2015
43 NORWAY	-1.00 2015
44 SWEDEN	-1.02 2015
45 BULGARIA	-1.56 2014
46 ARGENTINA	-1.83
47 LUXEMBOURG	-2.29 2015
48 ICELAND	-2.78 2014
49 HONG KONG SAR	-3.19
- AUSTRALIA	-
- CHINA	-
- INDIA	-
- INDONESIA	-
- JAPAN	-
- JORDAN	-
- NEW ZEALAND	-
- PHILIPPINES	-
- POLAND	-
- QATAR	-
- SAUDI ARABIA	-
- SINGAPORE	-
- UAE	-
- VENEZUELA	-

## EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

2019

Equal opportunity legislation in your economy

hinders economic development



Survey

encourages economic development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	8.37
2	FINLAND	8.20
3	ICELAND	8.06
4	SWEDEN	8.03
5	UAE	7.89
6	IRELAND	7.84
7	NETHERLANDS	7.80
8	NORWAY	7.76
9	SINGAPORE	7.68
10	LUXEMBOURG	7.67
11	AUSTRALIA	7.60
12	CANADA	7.56
13	NEW ZEALAND	7.47
14	SWITZERLAND	7.30
15	QATAR	7.24
16	HONG KONG SAR	7.18
17	SAUDI ARABIA	6.87
18	CYPRUS	6.87
19	JAPAN	6.85
20	LITHUANIA	6.84
21	UNITED KINGDOM	6.70
22	INDONESIA	6.69
23	CHINA	6.69
24	USA	6.60
25	KAZAKHSTAN	6.56
26	AUSTRIA	6.42
27	MALAYSIA	6.41
28	BELGIUM	6.39
29	INDIA	6.38
30	ESTONIA	6.27
31	GERMANY	6.23
32	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.16
33	JORDAN	6.09
34	CHILE	6.08
35	SLOVENIA	6.07
36	SPAIN	6.05
37	ISRAEL	6.04
38	LATVIA	6.00
39	FRANCE	5.95
40	PHILIPPINES	5.88
41	THAILAND	5.84
42	PORTUGAL	5.72
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.68
44	KOREA REP.	5.39
45	HUNGARY	5.14
46	MONGOLIA	4.82
47	ITALY	4.82
48	POLAND	4.75
49	TURKEY	4.68
50	PERU	4.67
51	BULGARIA	4.63
52	CROATIA	4.61
53	GREECE	4.59
54	ARGENTINA	4.57
55	ROMANIA	4.52
56	RUSSIA	4.51
57	SOUTH AFRICA	4.20
58	UKRAINE	4.15
59	MEXICO	4.14
60	COLOMBIA	4.11
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.85
62	BRAZIL	3.85
63	VENEZUELA	1.81

## FEMALES IN PARLIAMENT

2017

Percentage of total seats in Parliament

Ranking		%
1	SWEDEN	43.60
2	FINLAND	42.00
3	BELGIUM	41.40
3	MEXICO	41.40
3	NORWAY	41.40
6	SOUTH AFRICA	41.00
7	ARGENTINA	38.90
8	SPAIN	38.60
9	NEW ZEALAND	38.30
10	ICELAND	38.10
11	TAIWAN, CHINA	38.00
12	DENMARK	37.40
13	NETHERLANDS	35.60
14	FRANCE	35.40
15	PORTUGAL	34.80
16	AUSTRIA	33.60
17	AUSTRALIA	32.70
18	GERMANY	31.50
19	CANADA	30.10
19	ITALY	30.10
21	SWITZERLAND	29.30
22	PHILIPPINES	29.10
23	SLOVENIA	28.70
24	UNITED KINGDOM	28.50
25	LUXEMBOURG	28.30
26	PERU	27.70
27	ISRAEL	27.50
28	ESTONIA	26.70
29	POLAND	25.50
30	IRELAND	24.30
31	CHINA	24.20
32	BULGARIA	23.80
33	SINGAPORE	23.00
34	UAE	22.50
35	VENEZUELA	22.20
36	KAZAKHSTAN	22.10
37	LITHUANIA	21.30
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	21.10
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	20.00
40	SAUDI ARABIA	19.90
41	COLOMBIA	19.80
41	INDONESIA	19.80
43	USA	19.70
44	ROMANIA	18.70
45	CROATIA	18.50
46	GREECE	18.30
47	HONG KONG SAR	18.00
48	CYPRUS	17.90
49	MONGOLIA	17.10
50	KOREA REP.	17.00
51	RUSSIA	16.10
52	LATVIA	16.00
53	CHILE	15.80
54	JORDAN	15.40
55	TURKEY	14.60
56	JAPAN	13.70
57	MALAYSIA	13.10
58	UKRAINE	12.30
59	INDIA	11.60
60	BRAZIL	11.30
61	HUNGARY	10.10
62	QATAR	9.80
63	THAILAND	4.80



## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - GENDER

## RATIO

2018

Difference between the female and male unemployment rates

Background  
Information

Ranking		Ratio
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.75
2	GERMANY	0.77
3	ROMANIA	0.77
4	LATVIA	0.78
5	LITHUANIA	0.78
6	BULGARIA	0.82
7	JAPAN	0.85
8	MONGOLIA	0.86
9	ICELAND	0.87
10	BELGIUM	0.87
11	NORWAY	0.88
12	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.89
13	CANADA	0.90
14	AUSTRIA	0.94
15	IRELAND	0.95
16	KOREA REP.	0.95
17	RUSSIA	0.96
18	USA	0.97
19	FINLAND	0.97
20	UNITED KINGDOM	0.97
21	AUSTRALIA	0.98
22	ESTONIA	0.98
23	SWEDEN	0.98
24	ISRAEL	1.00
25	POLAND	1.00
26	FRANCE	1.01
27	PHILIPPINES	1.03
28	DENMARK	1.05
29	MEXICO	1.06
30	CYPRUS	1.06
31	NETHERLANDS	1.06
32	NEW ZEALAND	1.07
33	SINGAPORE	1.11
34	PORTUGAL	1.12
35	LUXEMBOURG	1.14
36	HUNGARY	1.14
37	PERU	1.15
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.15
39	MALAYSIA	1.16
40	SWITZERLAND	1.17
41	CHILE	1.19
42	KAZAKHSTAN	1.20
43	ITALY	1.21
44	CROATIA	1.22
45	SOUTH AFRICA	1.24
46	SLOVENIA	1.24
47	SPAIN	1.24
48	ARGENTINA	1.27
49	BRAZIL	1.34
50	TURKEY	1.46
51	GREECE	1.56
52	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.56
53	JORDAN	1.62
54	COLOMBIA	1.85
55	INDIA	2.18
56	UAE	4.86
57	SAUDI ARABIA	6.05
58	QATAR	8.80
-	CHINA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	THAILAND	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## GENDER INEQUALITY

2017

Gender Inequality Index (UNDP)

Ranking		index
1	SWITZERLAND	0.039
2	DENMARK	0.040
3	NETHERLANDS	0.044
3	SWEDEN	0.044
5	BELGIUM	0.048
5	NORWAY	0.048
7	SLOVENIA	0.054
8	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.056
9	FINLAND	0.058
10	ICELAND	0.062
11	KOREA REP.	0.063
12	LUXEMBOURG	0.066
13	SINGAPORE	0.067
14	HONG KONG SAR	0.068
15	AUSTRIA	0.071
16	GERMANY	0.072
17	SPAIN	0.080
18	FRANCE	0.083
19	CYPRUS	0.085
20	ITALY	0.087
21	PORTUGAL	0.088
22	CANADA	0.092
23	ISRAEL	0.098
24	JAPAN	0.103
25	AUSTRALIA	0.109
25	IRELAND	0.109
27	UNITED KINGDOM	0.116
28	GREECE	0.120
29	ESTONIA	0.122
30	LITHUANIA	0.123
31	CROATIA	0.124
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.124
33	POLAND	0.132
34	NEW ZEALAND	0.136
35	CHINA	0.152
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.180
37	USA	0.189
38	LATVIA	0.196
39	KAZAKHSTAN	0.197
40	QATAR	0.206
41	BULGARIA	0.217
42	UAE	0.232
43	SAUDI ARABIA	0.234
44	RUSSIA	0.257
45	HUNGARY	0.259
46	UKRAINE	0.285
47	MALAYSIA	0.287
48	MONGOLIA	0.301
49	ROMANIA	0.311
50	TURKEY	0.317
51	CHILE	0.320
52	MEXICO	0.343
53	ARGENTINA	0.358
54	PERU	0.368
55	COLOMBIA	0.383
56	SOUTH AFRICA	0.389
57	THAILAND	0.393
58	BRAZIL	0.407
59	PHILIPPINES	0.427
60	INDONESIA	0.453
61	VENEZUELA	0.454
62	JORDAN	0.460
63	INDIA	0.524

## DISPOSABLE INCOME

2018

Female / male ratio

Ranking		ratio
1	LUXEMBOURG	96.9 <sup>2017</sup>
2	BELGIUM	94.7
3	SWEDEN	88.8
4	SWITZERLAND	88.5
5	NORWAY	86.7
6	LITHUANIA	85.6
7	LATVIA	84.8
8	HUNGARY	84.3
9	GERMANY	84.1
10	FINLAND	83.7
11	UNITED KINGDOM	83.6
12	DENMARK	82.5
13	FRANCE	82.3
14	MONGOLIA	82.3 <sup>2017</sup>
15	THAILAND	81.6
16	COLOMBIA	81.3
17	ICELAND	81.2 <sup>2017</sup>
18	QATAR	80.2
19	ARGENTINA	80.0
20	BULGARIA	79.5
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	79.4
22	NETHERLANDS	78.9
23	PORTUGAL	78.9
24	ESTONIA	78.9
25	CANADA	78.3
26	BRAZIL	78.2
27	TAIWAN, CHINA	78.0
28	SPAIN	77.1
29	HONG KONG SAR	77.1
30	SINGAPORE	75.8
31	MEXICO	73.8
32	UKRAINE	73.8
33	USA	73.8
34	MALAYSIA	73.4
35	CROATIA	72.9
36	NEW ZEALAND	72.1
37	CHILE	72.0
38	ISRAEL	71.3
39	PHILIPPINES	70.7
40	ROMANIA	70.5
41	AUSTRIA	70.3
42	CYPRUS	70.0 <sup>2017</sup>
43	IRELAND	70.0
44	SOUTH AFRICA	67.5
45	PERU	67.4
46	AUSTRALIA	67.1
47	JAPAN	66.6
48	KAZAKHSTAN	65.3
49	SLOVENIA	64.5
50	POLAND	63.6
51	VENEZUELA	62.9
52	GREECE	62.4
53	KOREA REP.	62.4
54	CHINA	62.2
55	RUSSIA	60.7
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	59.8
57	ITALY	54.6
58	INDONESIA	49.6
59	TURKEY	44.8
60	UAE	30.2
61	INDIA	25.0
62	SAUDI ARABIA	19.2
63	JORDAN	16.1





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### **BUSINESS EFFICIENCY**

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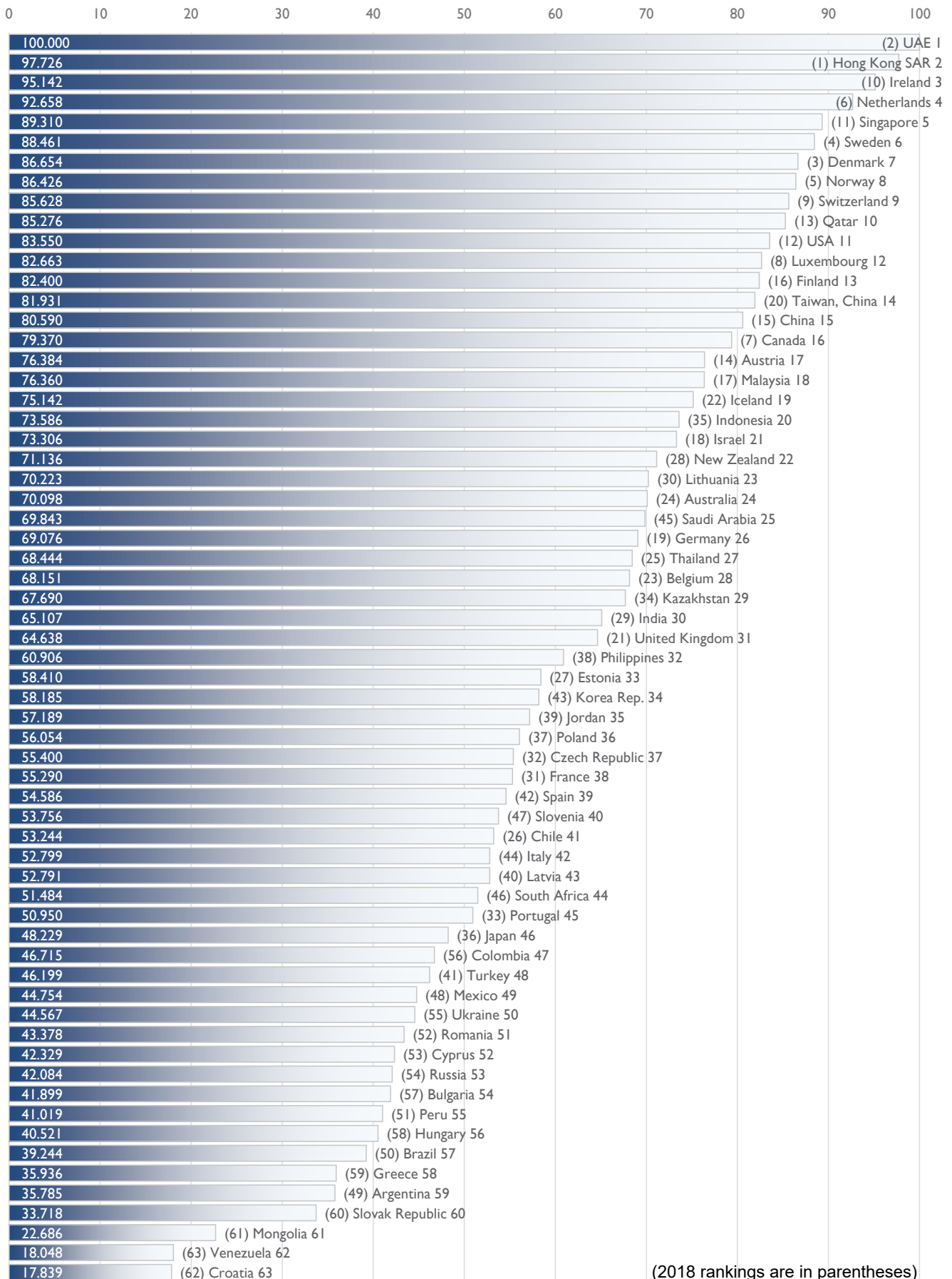
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[S] = Survey data | [B] = Background data

## Business Efficiency

Extent to which enterprises are performing in an innovative, profitable and responsible manner



(2018 rankings are in parentheses)



## OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY (PPP)

2018

Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed, US\$

Ranking		US\$
1	UAE	186,901
2	QATAR	165,372
3	IRELAND	149,707
4	SINGAPORE	145,864
5	LUXEMBOURG	142,967
6	SAUDI ARABIA	142,126
7	NORWAY	136,315
8	USA	126,979
9	HONG KONG SAR	121,457
10	BELGIUM	111,235
11	SWEDEN	104,569
12	SWITZERLAND	103,630
13	TAIWAN, CHINA	103,310
14	FRANCE	102,188
15	NETHERLANDS	101,950
16	AUSTRALIA	101,875
17	AUSTRIA	99,888
18	DENMARK	97,714
19	FINLAND	96,094
20	GERMANY	94,634
21	CANADA	94,283
22	ICELAND	94,034
23	ITALY	91,589
24	SPAIN	90,652
25	UNITED KINGDOM	90,454
26	CYPRUS	81,134
27	JAPAN	80,571
28	ISRAEL	77,386
29	KOREA REP.	76,850
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	76,663
31	TURKEY	76,609
32	NEW ZEALAND	73,499
33	SLOVENIA	72,911
34	POLAND	71,218
35	GREECE	71,096
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	71,003
37	LITHUANIA	69,218
38	MALAYSIA	68,321
39	ESTONIA	66,790
40	HUNGARY	65,736
41	PORTUGAL	65,233
42	CROATIA	62,515
43	LATVIA	62,102
44	RUSSIA	58,409
45	KAZAKHSTAN	57,357
46	ROMANIA	57,002
47	CHILE	55,506
48	MEXICO	46,849
49	BULGARIA	44,353
50	ARGENTINA	43,717
51	SOUTH AFRICA	42,743
52	JORDAN	42,254
53	THAILAND	33,839
54	CHINA	32,848
55	COLOMBIA	32,190
56	BRAZIL	32,009
57	INDONESIA	28,057
58	PERU	26,560
59	UKRAINE	23,600
60	VENEZUELA	22,693
61	PHILIPPINES	21,300
62	INDIA	18,529
-	MONGOLIA	-

## OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY (PPP) -

## REAL GROWTH

2018

Estimates: Percentage change of GDP (PPP) per person employed

Ranking		%
1	CHINA	7.47
2	INDIA	5.70
3	IRELAND	5.28
4	THAILAND	4.50
5	KAZAKHSTAN	3.95
6	UKRAINE	3.84
7	POLAND	3.79
8	INDONESIA	3.78
9	PHILIPPINES	3.69
10	HUNGARY	3.65
11	ROMANIA	3.27
12	LITHUANIA	3.25
13	LATVIA	2.95
14	MALAYSIA	2.78
15	BULGARIA	2.70
16	CHILE	2.68
17	HONG KONG SAR	2.65
18	ICELAND	2.46
19	SLOVENIA	2.32
20	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.30
21	COLOMBIA	2.29
22	ESTONIA	2.26
23	SWEDEN	2.20
24	SINGAPORE	2.18
25	UAE	2.05
26	PERU	2.03
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.01
28	KOREA REP.	1.96
29	ISRAEL	1.62
30	USA	1.52
31	NETHERLANDS	1.37
32	SWITZERLAND	1.24
33	CANADA	1.14
34	GERMANY	1.11
35	AUSTRALIA	1.07
36	TAIWAN, CHINA	1.06
37	RUSSIA	1.06
38	AUSTRIA	1.01
39	CROATIA	0.93
40	FINLAND	0.91
41	CYPRUS	0.89
42	FRANCE	0.85
43	MEXICO	0.73
44	NORWAY	0.71
45	QATAR	0.65
46	LUXEMBOURG	0.59
47	SPAIN	0.48
48	PORTUGAL	0.33
49	BELGIUM	0.30
50	DENMARK	0.18
51	GREECE	0.08
52	UNITED KINGDOM	0.07
53	NEW ZEALAND	0.01
54	ITALY	-0.02
55	TURKEY	-0.18
56	JORDAN	-0.19
57	SOUTH AFRICA	-0.29
58	JAPAN	-0.38
59	BRAZIL	-0.38
60	SAUDI ARABIA	-1.00
61	ARGENTINA	-4.31
62	VENEZUELA	-19.14
-	MONGOLIA	-

## LABOR PRODUCTIVITY (PPP)

2018

Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed per hour, US\$

Ranking		US\$
1	NORWAY	96.35
2	LUXEMBOURG	94.16
3	IRELAND	85.73
4	UAE	80.46
5	QATAR	73.51
6	USA	72.23
7	BELGIUM	71.96
8	NETHERLANDS	70.85
9	SAUDI ARABIA	70.61
10	DENMARK	69.60
11	GERMANY	69.52
12	FRANCE	67.14
13	SWITZERLAND	65.19
14	SINGAPORE	65.18
15	SWEDEN	64.87
16	ICELAND	63.23
17	AUSTRIA	61.66
18	FINLAND	58.93
19	AUSTRALIA	58.63
20	CANADA	55.62
21	HONG KONG SAR	55.57
22	UNITED KINGDOM	54.05
23	SPAIN	53.53
24	ITALY	53.19
25	TAIWAN, CHINA	51.91
26	JAPAN	46.73
27	CYPRUS	45.22
28	SLOVENIA	44.74
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	44.60
30	NEW ZEALAND	41.93
31	TURKEY	41.82
32	ISRAEL	40.29
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	39.71
34	HUNGARY	37.75
35	LITHUANIA	37.50
36	KOREA REP.	37.21
37	ESTONIA	35.94
38	GREECE	35.23
39	POLAND	34.93
40	PORTUGAL	34.65
41	CROATIA	34.28
42	LATVIA	32.59
43	ROMANIA	31.86
44	MALAYSIA	30.52
45	RUSSIA	29.50
46	KAZAKHSTAN	28.97
47	CHILE	28.41
48	BULGARIA	26.99
49	ARGENTINA	26.52
50	SOUTH AFRICA	22.63
51	MEXICO	20.75
52	BRAZIL	18.18
53	COLOMBIA	16.20
54	THAILAND	15.48
55	CHINA	15.11
56	VENEZUELA	14.94
57	PERU	13.94
58	INDONESIA	13.86
59	UKRAINE	12.50
60	PHILIPPINES	9.91
61	INDIA	8.75
-	JORDAN	-
-	MONGOLIA	-

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

(PPP)

2018

Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in agriculture, US\$

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$
1	NORWAY	167,152
2	CANADA	132,917
3	ISRAEL	115,673
4	SAUDI ARABIA	115,051
5	HONG KONG SAR	114,030
6	ICELAND	110,122
7	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	105,979
8	AUSTRALIA	103,930
9	SWEDEN	91,963
10	UAE	81,834
11	UNITED KINGDOM	79,551
12	USA	79,397
13	NETHERLANDS	74,005
14	BELGIUM	72,533
15	FINLAND	69,840
16	FRANCE	69,511
17	CYPRUS	68,455
18	ITALY	66,942
19	SPAIN	65,912
20	GERMANY	58,229
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	57,043
22	DENMARK	55,761
23	LUXEMBOURG	53,499
24	ESTONIA	52,516
25	HUNGARY	51,019
26	MALAYSIA	49,642
27	NEW ZEALAND	47,035
28	RUSSIA	42,537
29	AUSTRIA	38,311
30	CROATIA	37,227
31	SWITZERLAND	37,182
32	IRELAND	36,748
33	TAIWAN, CHINA	35,693
34	KOREA REP.	34,909
35	LATVIA	34,722
36	SLOVENIA	31,537
37	GREECE	30,500
38	LITHUANIA	29,485
39	JAPAN	29,223
40	SOUTH AFRICA	28,918
41	TURKEY	27,872
42	PORTUGAL	25,292
43	CHILE	23,748
44	QATAR	21,539
45	BRAZIL	20,225
46	VENEZUELA	19,956
47	KAZAKHSTAN	17,415
48	POLAND	13,838
49	MEXICO	13,126
50	COLOMBIA	13,023
51	UKRAINE	13,018
52	MONGOLIA	12,961
53	INDONESIA	11,853
54	ROMANIA	11,660
55	PHILIPPINES	8,829
56	THAILAND	8,808
57	CHINA	8,747
58	BULGARIA	8,662
59	INDIA	6,288
60	PERU	5,999
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	SINGAPORE	-

## PRODUCTIVITY IN INDUSTRY (PPP)

2018

Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in industry, US\$

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$	
1	IRELAND	343,380	
2	SAUDI ARABIA	304,536	
3	NORWAY	227,516	2016
4	QATAR	187,469	
5	SWEDEN	185,030	2016
6	SINGAPORE	153,926	
7	ICELAND	151,478	
8	SWITZERLAND	146,508	2017
9	BELGIUM	144,300	
10	CANADA	139,156	
11	DENMARK	138,577	
12	USA	137,893	2017
13	AUSTRALIA	134,672	
14	NETHERLANDS	133,687	
15	FINLAND	127,273	
16	KOREA REP.	122,433	
17	AUSTRIA	120,085	
18	GERMANY	118,230	
19	UAE	117,448	2017
20	SPAIN	114,823	
21	JORDAN	111,627	
22	ISRAEL	110,544	
23	TAIWAN, CHINA	107,892	
24	FRANCE	102,305	2017
25	JAPAN	99,966	2017
26	KAZAKHSTAN	99,682	
27	TURKEY	98,331	
28	MALAYSIA	97,916	
29	UNITED KINGDOM	96,047	2017
30	ITALY	96,042	
31	GREECE	95,052	
32	LUXEMBOURG	94,155	
33	NEW ZEALAND	92,852	2017
34	CHILE	88,079	
35	LITHUANIA	79,675	
36	SLOVENIA	77,612	
37	HONG KONG SAR	76,530	2017
38	POLAND	71,815	
39	ROMANIA	70,896	
40	RUSSIA	68,853	2017
41	SOUTH AFRICA	68,669	
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	68,369	
43	MONGOLIA	65,694	
44	ESTONIA	65,059	
45	CYPRUS	62,886	
46	LATVIA	62,202	
47	PORTUGAL	61,454	
48	CROATIA	61,077	
49	MEXICO	60,567	
50	CZECH REPUBLIC	59,880	
51	VENEZUELA	59,598	2017
52	HUNGARY	56,776	
53	THAILAND	53,479	
54	INDONESIA	52,412	
55	COLOMBIA	46,645	
56	CHINA	43,035	2017
57	BULGARIA	42,675	2017
58	BRAZIL	40,011	
59	PHILIPPINES	37,398	
60	PERU	33,784	2017
61	UKRAINE	28,023	2017
62	INDIA	21,290	2017
-	ARGENTINA	-	

## PRODUCTIVITY IN SERVICES (PPP)

2018

Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in services, US\$

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$	
1	LUXEMBOURG	152,841	
2	SINGAPORE	151,756	
3	QATAR	150,832	
4	IRELAND	134,662	
5	USA	125,677	2017
6	HONG KONG SAR	124,949	2017
7	NORWAY	116,712	2016
8	TAIWAN, CHINA	116,486	
9	BELGIUM	109,480	
10	FRANCE	108,427	2017
11	ITALY	107,906	
12	SWITZERLAND	107,045	2017
13	AUSTRIA	106,249	
14	DENMARK	102,380	
15	GERMANY	99,261	
16	NETHERLANDS	98,472	
17	AUSTRALIA	96,083	
18	SPAIN	95,547	
19	FINLAND	94,577	
20	CYPRUS	91,427	
21	UNITED KINGDOM	90,851	2017
22	GREECE	89,381	
23	TURKEY	88,165	
24	ICELAND	87,097	
25	CANADA	86,660	
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	85,404	
27	UAE	84,909	2017
28	POLAND	84,264	
29	SWEDEN	82,715	2016
30	SLOVENIA	82,350	
31	ISRAEL	81,065	
32	JAPAN	79,977	2017
33	SAUDI ARABIA	78,574	
34	HUNGARY	77,986	
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	76,377	
36	PORTUGAL	73,586	
37	ROMANIA	73,055	
38	LITHUANIA	71,463	
39	NEW ZEALAND	69,862	2017
40	ESTONIA	69,469	
41	CROATIA	69,255	
42	KOREA REP.	67,414	
43	LATVIA	66,975	
44	MALAYSIA	57,544	
45	BULGARIA	55,820	2017
46	KAZAKHSTAN	54,646	
47	JORDAN	54,034	
48	RUSSIA	51,726	2017
49	CHILE	51,655	
50	MEXICO	49,030	
51	THAILAND	44,039	
52	SOUTH AFRICA	42,370	
53	BRAZIL	36,848	2016
54	INDIA	35,702	2017
55	MONGOLIA	34,869	
56	CHINA	34,314	2017
57	COLOMBIA	33,435	
58	PERU	31,992	2017
59	INDONESIA	27,761	
60	PHILIPPINES	24,487	
61	VENEZUELA	24,262	2017
62	UKRAINE	24,080	2017
-	ARGENTINA	-	

## WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY

2019

Workforce productivity

is not competitive by  
international standardsis competitive by  
international standards

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.32
2	NETHERLANDS	8.26
3	IRELAND	8.20
4	AUSTRIA	8.13
5	HONG KONG SAR	8.07
6	GERMANY	8.03
7	DENMARK	8.00
8	UAE	7.83
9	USA	7.74
10	SWEDEN	7.59
11	BELGIUM	7.52
12	FINLAND	7.52
13	NORWAY	7.38
13	SINGAPORE	7.38
15	LUXEMBOURG	7.10
16	CHINA	7.07
17	QATAR	7.02
18	POLAND	6.96
19	CANADA	6.94
20	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.84
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.81
22	MALAYSIA	6.73
23	PHILIPPINES	6.56
24	MEXICO	6.50
25	FRANCE	6.44
26	ISRAEL	6.40
27	ICELAND	6.32
28	LITHUANIA	6.26
29	TURKEY	6.22
30	AUSTRALIA	6.17
31	GREECE	6.13
32	THAILAND	6.10
33	KAZAKHSTAN	6.04
34	SPAIN	6.04
35	SAUDI ARABIA	6.02
36	INDIA	6.02
37	ROMANIA	6.00
38	JORDAN	5.98
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.97
40	SLOVENIA	5.90
41	INDONESIA	5.88
42	NEW ZEALAND	5.78
43	PORTUGAL	5.75
44	ITALY	5.73
45	UNITED KINGDOM	5.66
46	CYPRUS	5.65
47	LATVIA	5.46
48	ESTONIA	5.20
49	BULGARIA	5.16
50	UKRAINE	5.12
51	HUNGARY	5.03
52	KOREA REP.	4.94
53	COLOMBIA	4.82
54	JAPAN	4.49
55	RUSSIA	4.41
56	CROATIA	4.35
57	SOUTH AFRICA	4.29
58	ARGENTINA	4.27
59	PERU	4.19
60	CHILE	3.97
61	MONGOLIA	3.88
62	BRAZIL	3.23
63	VENEZUELA	2.93

## LARGE CORPORATIONS

2019

Large corporations

are not efficient by international  
standardsare efficient by  
international standards

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	8.98
2	DENMARK	8.30
3	HONG KONG SAR	8.23
4	SWEDEN	8.11
5	SWITZERLAND	8.09
6	NETHERLANDS	8.00
7	SINGAPORE	7.92
8	FINLAND	7.74
9	USA	7.72
10	UAE	7.70
11	AUSTRIA	7.67
12	NORWAY	7.65
13	GERMANY	7.50
14	MEXICO	7.45
15	QATAR	7.40
16	THAILAND	7.29
17	FRANCE	7.23
18	BELGIUM	7.19
19	SPAIN	7.16
20	TURKEY	7.15
21	SAUDI ARABIA	7.08
22	HUNGARY	7.01
23	LITHUANIA	6.97
24	MALAYSIA	6.95
25	LUXEMBOURG	6.94
26	PHILIPPINES	6.93
27	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.82
28	INDIA	6.73
29	PORTUGAL	6.72
30	ISRAEL	6.67
31	POLAND	6.66
32	ITALY	6.65
33	CANADA	6.62
34	LATVIA	6.58
35	UNITED KINGDOM	6.56
36	KAZAKHSTAN	6.53
37	JORDAN	6.46
38	KOREA REP.	6.45
39	ROMANIA	6.43
40	CHINA	6.42
41	INDONESIA	6.42
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.42
42	SOUTH AFRICA	6.42
44	PERU	6.41
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.39
46	AUSTRALIA	6.38
47	ESTONIA	6.37
48	ICELAND	6.35
49	UKRAINE	6.18
50	CHILE	6.17
51	COLOMBIA	6.14
52	NEW ZEALAND	5.93
53	BULGARIA	5.82
54	SLOVENIA	5.75
55	GREECE	5.71
56	ARGENTINA	5.67
57	RUSSIA	5.57
58	CROATIA	5.51
59	BRAZIL	5.46
60	CYPRUS	5.40
61	JAPAN	4.41
62	MONGOLIA	4.21
63	VENEZUELA	3.81

## SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZE

## ENTERPRISES

2019

Small and medium-size enterprises

are not efficient by international standards



are efficient by international standards

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	GERMANY	8.45
2	SWITZERLAND	8.35
3	NETHERLANDS	8.32
4	AUSTRIA	8.24
5	DENMARK	8.16
6	USA	7.96
7	HONG KONG SAR	7.93
8	SWEDEN	7.78
9	UAE	7.60
10	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.53
11	BELGIUM	7.40
12	IRELAND	7.31
13	NORWAY	7.30
14	FINLAND	7.25
15	CHINA	6.94
16	SLOVENIA	6.90
17	LUXEMBOURG	6.85
18	ITALY	6.83
19	SINGAPORE	6.81
20	CANADA	6.78
21	NEW ZEALAND	6.68
22	UNITED KINGDOM	6.65
23	ICELAND	6.65
24	ISRAEL	6.58
25	QATAR	6.56
26	AUSTRALIA	6.52
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.45
28	LITHUANIA	6.40
29	FRANCE	6.15
30	SPAIN	6.02
31	MALAYSIA	6.02
32	CYPRUS	5.90
33	POLAND	5.85
34	BULGARIA	5.82
35	KAZAKHSTAN	5.79
36	INDIA	5.79
37	ESTONIA	5.73
37	JORDAN	5.73
39	PORTUGAL	5.69
40	ROMANIA	5.62
41	SOUTH AFRICA	5.52
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.44
43	SAUDI ARABIA	5.40
44	MEXICO	5.33
45	GREECE	5.28
46	INDONESIA	5.26
47	TURKEY	5.07
48	LATVIA	5.04
49	CROATIA	4.99
50	THAILAND	4.95
51	PHILIPPINES	4.86
52	CHILE	4.66
53	ARGENTINA	4.63
54	RUSSIA	4.62
55	UKRAINE	4.58
56	JAPAN	4.49
57	COLOMBIA	4.24
58	HUNGARY	4.17
59	KOREA REP.	4.14
60	BRAZIL	3.73
61	PERU	3.66
62	MONGOLIA	3.24
63	VENEZUELA	3.17

## USE OF DIGITAL TOOLS AND

## TECHNOLOGIES

2019

Companies are

not good at using digital tools and technologies to improve their performance



very good at using digital tools and technologies to improve performance

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	ISRAEL	8.28
2	UAE	7.75
3	SWEDEN	7.73
4	DENMARK	7.69
5	NORWAY	7.62
6	NETHERLANDS	7.59
7	ICELAND	7.35
8	FINLAND	7.33
9	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.24
10	USA	7.23
11	IRELAND	7.14
12	SINGAPORE	6.90
13	HONG KONG SAR	6.85
14	LITHUANIA	6.84
15	KOREA REP.	6.78
16	MALAYSIA	6.76
17	CANADA	6.75
18	SWITZERLAND	6.61
19	INDONESIA	6.60
20	CHINA	6.57
21	ROMANIA	6.56
22	INDIA	6.47
23	NEW ZEALAND	6.42
24	LUXEMBOURG	6.38
25	SLOVENIA	6.36
26	QATAR	6.34
27	AUSTRIA	6.24
28	ESTONIA	6.20
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.19
30	AUSTRALIA	6.13
31	POLAND	6.12
32	KAZAKHSTAN	5.92
33	LATVIA	5.88
34	UNITED KINGDOM	5.83
35	PORTUGAL	5.81
36	PHILIPPINES	5.79
37	SOUTH AFRICA	5.77
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.74
39	BELGIUM	5.73
40	THAILAND	5.52
41	JORDAN	5.52
42	RUSSIA	5.49
43	ITALY	5.48
44	ARGENTINA	5.47
45	UKRAINE	5.39
46	FRANCE	5.36
47	GERMANY	5.35
48	GREECE	5.34
49	BULGARIA	5.29
50	BRAZIL	5.26
51	COLOMBIA	5.20
52	JAPAN	5.17
53	SPAIN	5.12
54	MEXICO	5.09
55	CHILE	5.01
56	CYPRUS	5.00
57	SAUDI ARABIA	4.94
58	MONGOLIA	4.88
59	TURKEY	4.87
60	VENEZUELA	4.85
61	HUNGARY	4.75
62	PERU	4.43
63	CROATIA	4.32

## COMPENSATION LEVELS

2018

Total hourly compensation in manufacturing (wages + supplementary benefits), US\$

Ranking	US\$	
1	INDONESIA	0.96
2	PHILIPPINES	1.23
3	INDIA	1.78
4	MONGOLIA	1.97
5	COLOMBIA	2.00
6	UKRAINE	2.03
7	JORDAN	2.11
8	PERU	2.13
9	THAILAND	2.32
10	MEXICO	2.34
11	TURKEY	3.07
12	KAZAKHSTAN	3.07
13	BULGARIA	3.44
14	SOUTH AFRICA	3.69
15	BRAZIL	3.94
16	RUSSIA	4.00
17	CHINA	4.08
18	ARGENTINA	4.12
19	MALAYSIA	5.15
20	PORTUGAL	5.55
21	GREECE	5.78
22	ROMANIA	5.84
23	CHILE	5.84
24	UAE	5.94
25	LATVIA	6.73
25	LITHUANIA	6.73
27	CROATIA	7.01
28	SAUDI ARABIA	7.04
29	POLAND	7.31
30	HUNGARY	7.42
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.55
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.38
33	ESTONIA	8.73
34	TAIWAN, CHINA	9.14
35	HONG KONG SAR	10.77
36	CYPRUS	10.98
37	SLOVENIA	11.45
38	QATAR	12.06
39	ITALY	15.46
40	SPAIN	19.36
41	JAPAN	19.58
42	CANADA	20.30
43	NEW ZEALAND	20.55
44	KOREA REP.	20.75
45	ISRAEL	20.97
46	SWEDEN	21.12
47	UNITED KINGDOM	22.01
48	SINGAPORE	22.09
49	AUSTRIA	22.19
50	LUXEMBOURG	22.88
51	FINLAND	25.85
51	FRANCE	25.85
53	BELGIUM	25.97
54	AUSTRALIA	26.30
55	IRELAND	26.79
56	USA	27.00
57	NETHERLANDS	31.52
58	GERMANY	32.58
59	NORWAY	37.66
60	ICELAND	38.45
61	SWITZERLAND	45.51
62	DENMARK	51.52
-	VENEZUELA	-

## UNIT LABOR COSTS FOR TOTAL ECONOMY

2018

Percentage change

Background  
Information

Ranking	%	
1	ARGENTINA	-23.00
2	CHINA	-2.87
3	TAIWAN, CHINA	-1.07
4	SWITZERLAND	-0.57
5	CYPRUS	0.30
6	UAE	0.32
7	MALAYSIA	0.34
8	KAZAKHSTAN	0.41
9	SINGAPORE	0.44
10	SPAIN	0.54
11	CANADA	0.68
12	AUSTRALIA	0.86
13	PHILIPPINES	1.06
14	AUSTRIA	1.06
15	FRANCE	1.10
16	GREECE	1.22
17	CROATIA	1.25
18	USA	1.27
19	JAPAN	1.50
20	ISRAEL	1.63
21	BELGIUM	1.74
22	THAILAND	1.80
23	ITALY	1.83
24	NETHERLANDS	1.88
25	KOREA REP.	1.91
26	FINLAND	1.95
27	HONG KONG SAR	2.04
28	SLOVENIA	2.21
29	UNITED KINGDOM	2.30
30	DENMARK	2.47
31	IRELAND	2.51
32	GERMANY	2.54
33	PORTUGAL	2.63
34	POLAND	2.68
35	SWEDEN	2.84
36	NORWAY	3.24
37	LUXEMBOURG	3.47
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.69
39	LATVIA	4.22
40	CHILE	4.75
41	ICELAND	4.86
42	TURKEY	4.91
43	LITHUANIA	5.29
44	SOUTH AFRICA	5.62
45	NEW ZEALAND	5.93
46	ESTONIA	6.18
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.26
48	HUNGARY	6.48
49	INDIA	6.60
50	BULGARIA	9.50
51	ROMANIA	13.10
-	BRAZIL	-
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	MEXICO	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	PERU	-
-	QATAR	-
-	RUSSIA	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## REMUNERATION IN SERVICES PROFESSIONS

2018

Gross annual income including supplements such as bonuses, US\$

	Product Manager	Primary school teacher	Secretary / Personal assistant	Call center agent	Nurse	Sales Assistant	Average	
1 UKRAINE	3,004	1,594	3,615	3,780	5,263	2,607	3,311	2016
2 INDONESIA	12,501	7,854	4,228	2,868	3,052	4,228	5,788	
3 KAZAKHSTAN	16,482	3,823	6,088	3,837	2,701	3,251	6,030	
4 INDIA	13,589	5,268	6,231	3,033	4,052	6,874	6,508	
5 MEXICO	13,093	6,097	8,956	3,939	3,915	8,571	7,429	
6 TURKEY	12,688	9,467	7,224	4,888	6,386	9,557	8,368	
7 RUSSIA	16,394	7,745	8,420	8,795	6,013	6,555	8,987	
8 BULGARIA	17,461	5,739	10,594	9,873	6,820	5,622	9,351	
9 LATVIA	21,162	9,245	10,609	10,456	7,374	9,741	11,431	
10 ROMANIA	26,716	6,548	7,380	6,748	9,638	12,896	11,654	
11 LITHUANIA	23,209	10,778	10,218	8,493	7,491	9,805	11,666	2017
12 CHINA	26,358	11,017	8,205	5,571	6,460	12,496	11,684	
13 COLOMBIA	36,078	11,775	7,071	4,840	4,652	9,027	12,241	
14 HUNGARY	22,204	12,296	10,379	12,521	8,021	8,508	12,322	
15 ARGENTINA	25,178	7,438	10,859	9,921	12,241	9,598	12,539	
16 THAILAND	21,452	9,458	12,795	5,752	7,011	19,618	12,681	
17 PHILIPPINES	50,045	5,571	4,370	5,749	2,552	8,456	12,791	
18 PERU	42,835	9,271	8,849	4,917	5,284	8,998	13,359	
19 MALAYSIA	30,650	10,938	9,103	8,324	12,444	9,927	13,564	
20 CROATIA	22,545	16,476	12,240	10,350	10,845	13,642	14,350	
21 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	25,049	15,268	12,006	15,779	8,696	10,551	14,558	2018
22 ESTONIA	23,930	16,545	11,973	10,927	14,522	15,295	15,532	
23 CZECH REPUBLIC	25,298	14,454	15,042	13,790	11,036	13,755	15,563	
24 BRAZIL	40,046	12,115	12,942	5,048	8,141	17,205	15,916	
25 SOUTH AFRICA	40,549	16,307	15,204	8,571	8,014	17,895	17,757	
26 POLAND	60,160	13,212	10,085	9,698	8,394	11,839	18,898	
27 GREECE	33,592	29,748	11,357	10,746	11,196	24,315	20,159	
28 PORTUGAL	40,678	31,669	13,873	11,532	11,434	19,816	21,500	
29 QATAR	33,755	31,691	16,574	15,663	14,534	23,222	22,573	
30 SLOVENIA	32,724	27,968	19,134	18,419	17,725	24,685	23,443	
31 CHILE	60,615	17,860	11,388	12,318	8,544	32,337	23,844	2019
32 KOREA REP.	29,190	33,935	23,122	16,800	17,247	29,485	24,963	
33 TAIWAN, CHINA	56,966	29,010	17,404	15,926	13,197	26,494	26,500	
34 CYPRUS	50,143	25,741	20,513	20,003	24,146	23,696	27,374	
35 SAUDI ARABIA	38,390	42,301	25,594	22,394	15,513	26,133	28,388	
36 UAE	86,871	31,550	18,088	13,313	13,235	31,636	32,449	
37 ITALY	55,511	30,069	28,078	18,982	27,698	37,252	32,932	
38 HONG KONG SAR	55,605	34,061	24,524	21,714	25,716	36,275	32,983	
39 ISRAEL	72,985	31,001	26,202	21,164	16,848	46,501	35,783	
40 SPAIN	70,070	37,852	28,849	25,486	23,012	35,548	36,803	2020
41 FRANCE	62,288	36,579	30,594	27,794	29,487	40,331	37,845	
42 BELGIUM	53,537	41,321	32,865	30,529	33,952	36,445	38,108	
43 UNITED KINGDOM	80,580	34,757	32,211	23,305	30,135	37,657	39,774	
44 FINLAND	60,366	44,574	36,111	28,898	35,262	37,957	40,528	
45 NEW ZEALAND	48,310	48,465	37,097	30,894	24,608	54,143	40,586	
46 JAPAN	61,928	58,544	38,772	33,172	35,976	46,441	45,806	
47 NETHERLANDS	66,862	48,339	38,132	42,031	32,381	48,718	46,077	
48 AUSTRIA	78,279	51,543	36,890	34,153	31,812	45,154	46,305	
49 CANADA	79,247	54,201	39,541	30,377	25,496	50,074	46,489	
50 AUSTRALIA	67,116	55,553	30,889	35,702	35,030	54,672	46,494	2021
51 GERMANY	77,899	65,674	36,932	28,532	29,234	41,561	46,639	
52 IRELAND	83,102	46,939	40,897	29,555	31,043	49,213	46,792	
53 SWEDEN	91,597	50,189	42,613	38,167	40,985	48,208	51,960	
54 NORWAY	76,635	59,018	44,355	43,951	42,218	54,804	53,497	
55 DENMARK	93,669	61,820	61,172	41,434	36,332	58,951	58,896	
56 USA	104,685	62,579	61,098	30,794	39,770	78,770	59,616	
57 LUXEMBOURG	58,941	109,276	45,146	37,622	34,612	103,003	64,767	
58 ICELAND	110,245	65,743	60,236	53,493	54,392	87,657	71,961	
59 SWITZERLAND	127,896	101,031	71,837	51,362	54,960	82,597	81,614	
- JORDAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2022
- MONGOLIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- SINGAPORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- VENEZUELA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

## REMUNERATION OF MANAGEMENT

2018

Total base salary plus bonuses and long-term incentives, US\$

	CEO	Engineer	Director manufacturing	Human resources director	Average	
1 MONGOLIA	2,816	4,305	12,296	4,918	6,084	2017
2 KAZAKHSTAN	27,793	5,235	8,508	27,793	17,332	
3 VENEZUELA	52,667	8,068	13,197	20,510	23,610	2015
4 UKRAINE	46,151	8,540	26,804	30,789	28,071	
5 SOUTH AFRICA	81,462	22,522	42,407	39,518	46,477	
6 BULGARIA	87,366	22,566	38,257	51,438	49,907	
7 JORDAN	86,507	25,732	42,792	54,216	52,311	
8 ARGENTINA	116,150	29,101	54,957	52,918	63,282	
9 RUSSIA	150,500	25,254	46,791	52,366	68,728	
10 INDONESIA	148,605	34,349	79,142	66,459	82,139	
11 HUNGARY	149,646	45,336	68,562	78,469	85,503	
12 CYPRUS	164,541	45,169	79,593	65,905	88,802	
13 CROATIA	142,522	28,662	92,817	102,669	91,668	
14 ROMANIA	172,561	36,094	83,237	89,287	95,295	
15 ICELAND	143,172	79,914	80,852	86,864	97,700	
16 BRAZIL	193,548	44,823	84,812	77,244	100,107	
17 ESTONIA	194,225	34,336	104,176	73,250	101,497	
18 LATVIA	250,115	25,058	56,236	80,471	102,970	
19 INDIA	198,511	49,413	85,588	84,035	104,387	
20 CZECH REPUBLIC	213,155	41,690	92,946	94,876	110,667	
21 LITHUANIA	283,013	28,354	63,633	91,055	116,514	
22 MALAYSIA	195,837	52,065	118,576	110,399	119,219	
23 SLOVENIA	183,307	119,590	139,576	89,445	132,980	
24 COLOMBIA	241,921	73,879	112,110	135,219	140,782	
25 SAUDI ARABIA	359,949	31,574	89,987	94,723	144,059	
26 NORWAY	225,839	100,526	129,626	128,371	146,090	
27 TURKEY	327,418	41,105	98,052	122,660	147,309	
28 POLAND	278,542	63,724	127,190	140,606	152,515	
29 PHILIPPINES	218,560	64,457	186,284	142,591	152,973	
30 CHINA	236,119	81,221	137,130	168,229	155,675	
31 QATAR	183,242	110,165	176,923	164,286	158,654	2017
32 PERU	242,918	105,559	149,921	159,423	164,455	
33 PORTUGAL	310,827	87,938	140,634	121,079	165,119	
34 AUSTRALIA	304,811	77,180	157,747	126,899	166,659	
35 NEW ZEALAND	343,138	49,644	104,768	169,302	166,713	
36 ISRAEL	294,171	108,461	172,109	138,439	178,295	
37 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	312,250	79,842	183,185	155,207	182,621	
38 THAILAND	339,113	67,438	161,438	168,369	184,089	
39 TAIWAN, CHINA	325,904	90,101	169,655	158,098	185,939	
40 FINLAND	319,945	117,662	157,661	150,640	186,477	
41 GREECE	347,228	95,320	167,965	139,078	187,398	
42 CHILE	323,658	115,796	158,709	182,039	195,050	
43 MEXICO	343,777	65,056	208,336	177,251	198,605	
44 CANADA	358,713	97,135	180,825	180,444	204,279	
45 SPAIN	386,538	88,419	208,806	167,109	212,718	
46 IRELAND	348,467	118,111	218,465	184,798	217,460	
47 SWEDEN	325,043	110,933	300,277	161,690	224,486	
48 DENMARK	379,369	141,068	184,640	206,002	227,770	
49 UAE	361,292	152,854	216,775	236,229	241,787	
50 KOREA REP.	485,690	115,676	200,349	196,577	249,573	
51 UNITED KINGDOM	550,434	94,285	178,183	180,730	250,908	
52 NETHERLANDS	469,137	137,647	211,321	203,809	255,478	
53 JAPAN	464,308	143,056	212,233	240,614	265,052	
54 BELGIUM	482,129	136,230	226,991	218,429	265,945	
55 ITALY	513,367	121,237	227,864	213,504	268,993	
56 FRANCE	545,588	113,225	222,042	196,682	269,384	
57 LUXEMBOURG	449,988	150,183	279,226	218,538	274,484	
58 HONG KONG SAR	516,462	112,996	264,042	239,814	283,328	
59 AUSTRIA	541,565	136,993	254,307	218,214	287,770	
60 SINGAPORE	529,149	111,967	286,669	272,187	299,993	
61 GERMANY	583,823	159,935	266,311	262,141	318,053	
62 USA	814,247	120,513	344,905	287,482	391,787	
63 SWITZERLAND	899,070	207,419	377,929	359,577	460,999	



## REMUNERATION SPREAD

2018

Ratio of CEO to personal assistant remuneration

Background  
Information

Ranking		ratio
1	MONGOLIA	0.78 <sup>2015</sup>
2	ICELAND	2.30 <sup>2017</sup>
3	NORWAY	5.09
4	SOUTH AFRICA	5.36
5	KAZAKHSTAN	5.39 <sup>2016</sup>
6	DENMARK	6.20
7	SWEDEN	7.63
8	QATAR	7.72 <sup>2015</sup>
9	CYPRUS	8.02
10	BULGARIA	8.25
11	IRELAND	8.52
12	FINLAND	8.86
13	CANADA	9.07
14	NEW ZEALAND	9.25
15	SLOVENIA	9.58
16	AUSTRALIA	9.87
17	LUXEMBOURG	9.97
18	ARGENTINA	10.70
19	ISRAEL	11.23
20	CROATIA	11.64
21	JAPAN	11.98
22	NETHERLANDS	12.30
23	SWITZERLAND	12.52
24	UKRAINE	12.77
25	SPAIN	13.40
26	SAUDI ARABIA	14.06
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	14.17
28	HUNGARY	14.42
29	BELGIUM	14.67
30	AUSTRIA	14.68
31	BRAZIL	14.96
32	GERMANY	15.81
33	ESTONIA	16.22
34	UNITED KINGDOM	17.09
35	FRANCE	17.83
36	RUSSIA	17.87
37	ITALY	18.28
38	TAIWAN, CHINA	18.73
39	USA	19.81
40	UAE	19.97
41	KOREA REP.	21.01
42	HONG KONG SAR	21.06
43	MALAYSIA	21.51
44	PORTUGAL	22.41
45	ROMANIA	23.38
46	LATVIA	23.58
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	26.01
48	THAILAND	26.50
49	PERU	27.45
50	POLAND	27.62
51	LITHUANIA	27.70
52	CHILE	28.42
53	CHINA	28.78
54	GREECE	30.57
55	INDIA	31.86
56	COLOMBIA	34.21
57	INDONESIA	35.15
58	MEXICO	38.38
59	TURKEY	45.32
60	PHILIPPINES	50.01
-	JORDAN	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## WORKING HOURS

2018

Average number of working hours per year

Ranking		hours
1	UAE	2,323
2	MEXICO	2,257
3	QATAR	2,250
4	MALAYSIA	2,238
5	SINGAPORE	2,238
6	HONG KONG SAR	2,186
7	THAILAND	2,185
8	CHINA	2,174
9	PHILIPPINES	2,149
10	INDIA	2,117
11	KOREA REP.	2,065
12	POLAND	2,039
13	INDONESIA	2,024
14	GREECE	2,018
15	SAUDI ARABIA	2,013
16	TAIWAN, CHINA	1,990
17	COLOMBIA	1,987
18	KAZAKHSTAN	1,980
18	RUSSIA	1,980
20	MONGOLIA	1,968 <sup>2017</sup>
21	CHILE	1,954
22	ISRAEL	1,921
23	PERU	1,906
24	LATVIA	1,905
25	SOUTH AFRICA	1,889
26	UKRAINE	1,888
27	PORTUGAL	1,883
28	VENEZUELA	1,879 <sup>2017</sup>
29	ESTONIA	1,859
30	LITHUANIA	1,846
31	TURKEY	1,832
32	CROATIA	1,824
33	CYPRUS	1,794
34	ROMANIA	1,789
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,788
36	BRAZIL	1,761
37	USA	1,758
38	NEW ZEALAND	1,753
39	IRELAND	1,746
40	HUNGARY	1,741
41	AUSTRALIA	1,738
42	JAPAN	1,724
43	ITALY	1,722
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1,719
45	CANADA	1,695
46	SPAIN	1,694
47	UNITED KINGDOM	1,674
48	ARGENTINA	1,648
49	BULGARIA	1,643
50	FINLAND	1,631
51	SLOVENIA	1,630
52	AUSTRIA	1,620
53	SWEDEN	1,612
54	SWITZERLAND	1,590
55	BELGIUM	1,546
56	FRANCE	1,522
57	LUXEMBOURG	1,518
58	ICELAND	1,487
59	NETHERLANDS	1,439
60	NORWAY	1,415
61	DENMARK	1,404
62	GERMANY	1,361
-	JORDAN	-

## WORKER MOTIVATION

2019

Worker motivation in companies is

low

high



Ranking	Survey [0..10]
1 DENMARK	7.86
2 AUSTRIA	7.82
3 IRELAND	7.55
4 SWITZERLAND	7.47
5 NETHERLANDS	7.44
6 UAE	7.41
7 FINLAND	7.31
8 SWEDEN	7.30
9 NORWAY	7.27
10 GERMANY	7.07
11 ICELAND	7.06
12 TAIWAN, CHINA	7.01
13 ISRAEL	6.98
14 HONG KONG SAR	6.97
15 INDONESIA	6.96
16 CHINA	6.88
17 QATAR	6.74
18 USA	6.67
19 NEW ZEALAND	6.55
20 SINGAPORE	6.49
21 CANADA	6.39
22 LUXEMBOURG	6.36
23 AUSTRALIA	6.32
24 MALAYSIA	6.29
25 BELGIUM	6.09
26 THAILAND	6.06
27 JAPAN	6.03
28 LITHUANIA	6.03
29 PHILIPPINES	5.93
30 KAZAKHSTAN	5.87
31 ESTONIA	5.86
32 SAUDI ARABIA	5.82
33 POLAND	5.76
34 ITALY	5.67
35 INDIA	5.57
36 LATVIA	5.54
37 JORDAN	5.47
38 UNITED KINGDOM	5.46
39 CZECH REPUBLIC	5.45
40 SLOVENIA	5.44
41 KOREA REP.	5.32
42 MEXICO	5.31
43 RUSSIA	5.26
44 COLOMBIA	5.21
45 SPAIN	5.19
46 FRANCE	5.08
47 PORTUGAL	5.06
48 BRAZIL	4.99
49 ROMANIA	4.93
50 ARGENTINA	4.87
51 TURKEY	4.85
52 CHILE	4.82
53 CYPRUS	4.70
54 PERU	4.70
55 GREECE	4.60
56 HUNGARY	4.47
57 BULGARIA	4.32
58 UKRAINE	4.30
59 SOUTH AFRICA	4.29
60 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.27
61 MONGOLIA	4.24
62 CROATIA	3.88
63 VENEZUELA	3.59

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

2017

Working days lost per 1,000 inhabitants per year (average 2015-2017)



Ranking	days
1 AUSTRIA	0.00
1 CZECH REPUBLIC	0.00 <sup>2013</sup>
1 ESTONIA	0.00 <sup>2016</sup>
1 LUXEMBOURG	0.00 <sup>2016</sup>
1 MALAYSIA	0.00
1 SINGAPORE	0.00
1 UAE	0.00
8 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.00
9 MONGOLIA	0.01
10 HONG KONG SAR	0.02
11 RUSSIA	0.02
12 JAPAN	0.04 <sup>2013</sup>
13 MEXICO	0.04
14 CHILE	0.13
15 SWEDEN	0.25
16 UKRAINE	0.37
17 PHILIPPINES	0.47
18 INDONESIA	0.54 <sup>2013</sup>
19 SWITZERLAND	0.72
20 THAILAND	0.91
21 USA	1.28 <sup>2015</sup>
22 POLAND	1.34
23 TURKEY	1.53
24 PORTUGAL	1.97
25 DENMARK	3.08
26 UNITED KINGDOM	3.40
27 HUNGARY	3.44 <sup>2016</sup>
28 INDIA	3.84 <sup>2016</sup>
29 AUSTRALIA	4.89
30 LATVIA	5.57
31 GERMANY	5.82
32 LITHUANIA	6.31
33 FINLAND	8.42
34 NETHERLANDS	9.50
35 SPAIN	10.62
36 IRELAND	10.87
37 NORWAY	12.71
38 FRANCE	13.73 <sup>2014</sup>
39 SOUTH AFRICA	16.79
40 CYPRUS	20.75
41 KOREA REP.	21.74
42 BELGIUM	25.46
43 CANADA	33.93
44 ISRAEL	37.84
45 PERU	84.74
46 ARGENTINA	166.19 <sup>2016</sup>
- BRAZIL	-
- BULGARIA	-
- CHINA	-
- COLOMBIA	-
- CROATIA	-
- GREECE	-
- ICELAND	-
- ITALY	-
- JORDAN	-
- KAZAKHSTAN	-
- NEW ZEALAND	-
- QATAR	-
- ROMANIA	-
- SAUDI ARABIA	-
- SLOVENIA	-
- TAIWAN, CHINA	-
- VENEZUELA	-

## APPRENTICESHIPS

2019

Apprenticeships

are not sufficiently implemented



are sufficiently implemented

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.81
2	GERMANY	8.47
3	AUSTRIA	8.07
4	UAE	7.03
5	NORWAY	6.97
6	DENMARK	6.84
7	NETHERLANDS	6.64
8	QATAR	6.27
9	INDONESIA	6.25
10	LITHUANIA	6.20
11	JAPAN	6.15
12	KAZAKHSTAN	6.07
13	MALAYSIA	5.95
14	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.83
15	CANADA	5.79
16	LUXEMBOURG	5.75
17	HONG KONG SAR	5.56
18	KOREA REP.	5.52
19	THAILAND	5.50
20	JORDAN	5.43
21	COLOMBIA	5.34
22	SAUDI ARABIA	5.29
23	CHINA	5.28
24	INDIA	5.21
25	POLAND	5.10
26	LATVIA	5.04
27	NEW ZEALAND	5.03
28	SINGAPORE	5.03
29	ISRAEL	5.02
30	SWEDEN	5.00
31	RUSSIA	4.84
32	ITALY	4.81
33	ICELAND	4.81
34	FINLAND	4.78
35	SPAIN	4.74
36	UKRAINE	4.70
37	UNITED KINGDOM	4.66
38	ARGENTINA	4.63
39	PHILIPPINES	4.63
40	ESTONIA	4.47
41	PORTUGAL	4.46
42	MEXICO	4.42
43	VENEZUELA	4.41
44	AUSTRALIA	4.31
45	CYPRUS	4.25
46	BELGIUM	4.24
47	IRELAND	4.21
48	USA	4.17
49	PERU	4.10
50	MONGOLIA	4.09
51	BRAZIL	4.08
52	TURKEY	4.04
53	BULGARIA	4.00
53	CHILE	4.00
55	FRANCE	3.95
56	GREECE	3.94
57	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.80
58	HUNGARY	3.47
59	SOUTH AFRICA	3.42
60	SLOVENIA	3.36
61	ROMANIA	2.96
62	CROATIA	2.93
63	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.53

## EMPLOYEE TRAINING

2019

Employee training

is not a high priority in companies



is a high priority in companies

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	AUSTRIA	7.96
2	DENMARK	7.63
3	GERMANY	7.61
4	UAE	7.49
5	SWITZERLAND	7.31
6	NORWAY	7.16
7	KAZAKHSTAN	7.13
8	NETHERLANDS	7.02
9	FINLAND	6.94
10	SWEDEN	6.92
11	ESTONIA	6.90
12	LUXEMBOURG	6.82
13	CHINA	6.81
14	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.79
15	JAPAN	6.78
16	QATAR	6.69
17	INDONESIA	6.67
18	MALAYSIA	6.64
19	IRELAND	6.61
20	HONG KONG SAR	6.61
21	LITHUANIA	6.54
22	CANADA	6.44
23	POLAND	6.39
24	MONGOLIA	6.30
25	THAILAND	6.26
26	SLOVENIA	6.22
27	PHILIPPINES	6.21
28	SINGAPORE	6.19
29	BELGIUM	6.18
30	SOUTH AFRICA	6.16
31	JORDAN	6.13
32	SAUDI ARABIA	6.05
33	KOREA REP.	5.98
34	ICELAND	5.84
35	FRANCE	5.70
36	NEW ZEALAND	5.64
37	UNITED KINGDOM	5.61
38	USA	5.59
39	INDIA	5.59
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.57
41	COLOMBIA	5.53
42	LATVIA	5.50
43	ROMANIA	5.39
44	AUSTRALIA	5.39
45	RUSSIA	5.38
46	ISRAEL	5.27
47	SPAIN	5.19
48	HUNGARY	5.16
49	MEXICO	5.15
50	ITALY	5.08
51	UKRAINE	5.08
52	VENEZUELA	5.07
53	BRAZIL	5.06
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.03
55	BULGARIA	4.84
56	ARGENTINA	4.70
57	CYPRUS	4.65
58	PORTUGAL	4.64
59	TURKEY	4.48
60	GREECE	4.47
61	PERU	4.37
62	CHILE	3.97
63	CROATIA	3.83

## LABOR FORCE

2018

Employed and registered unemployed (millions)

Ranking		millions	
1	CHINA	806.51	
2	INDIA	563.11	2017
3	USA	162.08	
4	INDONESIA	131.01	
5	BRAZIL	105.39	
6	RUSSIA	76.19	
7	JAPAN	68.30	
8	MEXICO	56.02	
9	PHILIPPINES	43.46	
10	GERMANY	43.38	
11	THAILAND	38.43	
12	UNITED KINGDOM	33.70	
13	TURKEY	32.27	
14	FRANCE	29.79	
15	KOREA REP.	27.90	
16	ITALY	25.97	
17	COLOMBIA	25.42	
18	SPAIN	22.81	
19	SOUTH AFRICA	22.67	
20	ARGENTINA	20.10	
21	CANADA	19.81	
22	UKRAINE	17.94	
23	PERU	17.22	2017
24	POLAND	17.14	
25	MALAYSIA	15.28	
26	SAUDI ARABIA	14.23	
27	VENEZUELA	14.20	2017
28	AUSTRALIA	13.39	
29	TAIWAN, CHINA	11.87	
30	ROMANIA	9.21	
31	KAZAKHSTAN	9.15	
32	NETHERLANDS	9.15	
33	CHILE	9.02	
34	UAE	7.42	2017
35	SWEDEN	5.46	
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.42	
37	PORTUGAL	5.23	
38	BELGIUM	4.98	
39	SWITZERLAND	4.91	
40	GREECE	4.71	
41	HUNGARY	4.64	
42	AUSTRIA	4.54	
43	ISRAEL	4.07	
44	HONG KONG SAR	3.98	
45	SINGAPORE	3.68	
46	BULGARIA	3.36	2017
47	DENMARK	2.94	
48	NORWAY	2.79	
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.75	
50	NEW ZEALAND	2.75	
51	FINLAND	2.74	
52	IRELAND	2.41	
53	QATAR	2.10	
54	CROATIA	1.81	
55	JORDAN	1.73	
56	LITHUANIA	1.46	
57	MONGOLIA	1.35	
58	SLOVENIA	1.03	
59	LATVIA	0.98	
60	ESTONIA	0.70	
61	LUXEMBOURG	0.47	
62	CYPRUS	0.44	
63	ICELAND	0.20	

## LABOR FORCE (%)

2018

Percentage of population

Ranking		%	
1	UAE	79.79	2017
2	LUXEMBOURG	78.10	
3	QATAR	75.98	
4	SINGAPORE	65.19	
5	THAILAND	57.95	
6	SWITZERLAND	57.83	
7	CHINA	57.80	
8	ICELAND	57.78	
9	NEW ZEALAND	55.87	
10	PERU	54.09	2017
11	KOREA REP.	54.02	
12	JAPAN	53.98	
13	CANADA	53.62	
14	AUSTRALIA	53.56	
15	HONG KONG SAR	53.40	
16	SWEDEN	53.36	
17	ESTONIA	53.26	
18	RUSSIA	52.92	
19	NETHERLANDS	52.87	
20	NORWAY	52.44	
21	LITHUANIA	52.43	
22	GERMANY	52.34	
23	COLOMBIA	52.33	
24	AUSTRIA	51.36	
25	PORTUGAL	50.98	
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	50.96	
27	LATVIA	50.78	
28	DENMARK	50.77	
29	UNITED KINGDOM	50.70	
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	50.63	
31	BRAZIL	50.38	
32	TAIWAN, CHINA	50.34	
33	CYPRUS	50.29	
34	KAZAKHSTAN	50.21	
35	SLOVENIA	49.94	
36	FINLAND	49.68	
37	IRELAND	49.62	
38	INDONESIA	49.59	
39	USA	49.51	
40	SPAIN	48.80	
41	CHILE	48.09	
42	HUNGARY	47.46	
43	BULGARIA	47.27	2017
44	ROMANIA	47.18	
45	MALAYSIA	47.16	
46	ISRAEL	45.82	
47	VENEZUELA	45.22	2017
48	ARGENTINA	45.18	
49	MEXICO	44.75	
50	POLAND	44.63	
51	FRANCE	44.47	
52	CROATIA	44.21	
53	GREECE	43.58	
54	BELGIUM	43.58	
55	ITALY	42.94	
56	UKRAINE	42.61	
57	SAUDI ARABIA	42.58	
58	INDIA	42.21	2017
59	MONGOLIA	41.51	
60	PHILIPPINES	40.77	
61	TURKEY	39.36	
62	SOUTH AFRICA	39.27	
63	JORDAN	16.82	

## LABOR FORCE GROWTH

2018

Percentage change

Ranking		%
1	SAUDI ARABIA	5.09
2	LUXEMBOURG	3.19
3	BULGARIA	2.86
4	SOUTH AFRICA	2.80
5	COLOMBIA	2.57
6	MEXICO	2.43
7	CYPRUS	2.34
8	INDONESIA	2.30
9	ICELAND	2.24
10	NEW ZEALAND	2.20
11	MALAYSIA	2.00
12	TURKEY	1.99
13	QATAR	1.94
14	ISRAEL	1.87
15	PERU	1.85
16	INDIA	1.82
17	CHILE	1.70
18	JAPAN	1.64
19	PHILIPPINES	1.60
20	AUSTRALIA	1.55
21	IRELAND	1.47
22	SWEDEN	1.41
23	KAZAKHSTAN	1.38
24	FINLAND	1.27
25	NORWAY	1.21
26	NETHERLANDS	1.17
27	USA	1.09
28	ROMANIA	1.03
29	ARGENTINA	1.00
30	DENMARK	1.00
31	BRAZIL	0.93
32	THAILAND	0.88
33	UNITED KINGDOM	0.86
34	BELGIUM	0.86
35	HONG KONG SAR	0.82
36	CANADA	0.76
37	AUSTRIA	0.75
38	SWITZERLAND	0.74
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.72
40	SLOVENIA	0.71
41	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.67
42	HUNGARY	0.61
43	KOREA REP.	0.53
44	FRANCE	0.51
45	SINGAPORE	0.51
46	UKRAINE	0.48
47	LITHUANIA	0.47
48	ESTONIA	0.46
49	SPAIN	0.29
50	PORTUGAL	0.25
51	GERMANY	0.23
52	LATVIA	0.19
53	ITALY	0.16
54	RUSSIA	0.11
55	VENEZUELA	0.00
56	CHINA	-0.04
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-0.15
58	GREECE	-0.61
59	POLAND	-0.71
60	CROATIA	-1.20
61	MONGOLIA	-1.61
62	UAE	-1.97
63	JORDAN	-3.40

LABOR FORCE LONG-TERM  
GROWTH

2018

Estimates: % of population, percentage change in 4 years

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	UAE	24.04
2	MONGOLIA	10.28
3	SAUDI ARABIA	10.04
4	BRAZIL	7.29
5	TURKEY	6.23
6	HUNGARY	5.11
7	SOUTH AFRICA	4.83
8	NEW ZEALAND	4.46
9	LITHUANIA	4.06
10	ESTONIA	3.93
11	JAPAN	3.79
12	LUXEMBOURG	3.69
13	MEXICO	3.23
14	COLOMBIA	2.81
15	INDONESIA	2.61
16	LATVIA	2.39
17	ITALY	2.29
18	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.26
19	AUSTRALIA	2.24
20	KOREA REP.	2.16
21	IRELAND	1.97
22	ROMANIA	1.66
23	BULGARIA	1.61
24	MALAYSIA	1.51
25	CHILE	1.50
26	SLOVENIA	1.43
27	PORTUGAL	1.34
28	FINLAND	1.27
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.24
30	USA	1.17
31	ICELAND	1.05
32	GERMANY	1.01
33	SINGAPORE	0.98
34	PERU	0.97
35	DENMARK	0.88
36	RUSSIA	0.87
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.84
38	INDIA	0.72
39	AUSTRIA	0.70
40	ARGENTINA	0.36
41	SWEDEN	0.33
42	UNITED KINGDOM	0.26
43	SWITZERLAND	0.26
44	NETHERLANDS	0.23
45	FRANCE	-0.01
46	HONG KONG SAR	-0.26
47	QATAR	-0.37
48	GREECE	-0.42
49	ISRAEL	-0.46
50	CANADA	-0.50
51	NORWAY	-0.64
52	CYPRUS	-0.71
53	BELGIUM	-0.73
54	CHINA	-0.79
55	CROATIA	-1.02
56	SPAIN	-1.11
57	POLAND	-1.46
58	PHILIPPINES	-1.59
59	THAILAND	-2.18
60	KAZAKHSTAN	-2.52
61	JORDAN	-2.65
62	VENEZUELA	-6.27
63	UKRAINE	-8.17

## PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

2017

Percentage of total employment

Ranking		%
1	NETHERLANDS	37.37
2	PHILIPPINES	33.80
3	INDONESIA	29.79
4	SWITZERLAND	26.70
5	AUSTRALIA	25.73
6	UNITED KINGDOM	23.50
7	IRELAND	22.80
7	JAPAN	22.80
9	GERMANY	22.16
10	NEW ZEALAND	21.10
11	AUSTRIA	20.94
12	DENMARK	20.43
13	USA	19.19
14	CANADA	19.14
15	NORWAY	18.84
16	ITALY	18.60
17	BRAZIL	17.90
18	CHILE	17.58
19	MEXICO	17.20
20	ICELAND	17.12
21	COLOMBIA	16.52
22	BELGIUM	16.39
23	ISRAEL	15.50
24	FRANCE	14.29
25	LUXEMBOURG	14.22
26	FINLAND	14.03
27	SWEDEN	13.81
28	SPAIN	13.77
29	HONG KONG SAR	13.60
30	ARGENTINA	13.10
31	CYPRUS	13.00
32	KOREA REP.	11.39
33	THAILAND	11.31
34	GREECE	10.98
35	ESTONIA	10.80
36	SINGAPORE	10.60
37	TURKEY	9.60
38	SOUTH AFRICA	8.96
39	SLOVENIA	8.75
40	PORTUGAL	8.53
41	LITHUANIA	7.04
42	LATVIA	6.48
43	POLAND	6.09
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.82
45	KAZAKHSTAN	5.80
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.36
47	PERU	4.12
48	ROMANIA	3.75
49	CROATIA	3.73
50	HUNGARY	3.63
51	RUSSIA	3.51
52	TAIWAN, CHINA	3.30
53	MALAYSIA	2.90
54	BULGARIA	1.66
-	CHINA	-
-	INDIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	QATAR	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	UAE	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## FEMALE LABOR FORCE

2018

Percentage of total labor force

Ranking		%
1	LITHUANIA	50.20
2	LATVIA	50.13
3	HONG KONG SAR	49.57
4	PORTUGAL	49.16
5	KAZAKHSTAN	48.98
6	RUSSIA	48.58
7	ESTONIA	48.49
8	FRANCE	48.29
9	FINLAND	48.11
10	CYPRUS	47.82
11	ISRAEL	47.77
12	DENMARK	47.77
13	UKRAINE	47.64
14	SWEDEN	47.56
15	CANADA	47.53
16	NEW ZEALAND	47.45
17	NORWAY	46.98
18	UNITED KINGDOM	46.98
19	AUSTRALIA	46.97
20	USA	46.88
21	AUSTRIA	46.72
22	SWITZERLAND	46.68
23	BELGIUM	46.65
24	NETHERLANDS	46.59
25	BULGARIA	46.48
26	SPAIN	46.48
27	CROATIA	46.40
28	GERMANY	46.34
29	SLOVENIA	46.24
30	ICELAND	46.08
31	IRELAND	46.03
32	SINGAPORE	45.76
33	MONGOLIA	45.54
34	THAILAND	45.49
35	HUNGARY	45.40
36	SOUTH AFRICA	45.33
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	44.99
38	POLAND	44.93
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	44.69
40	TAIWAN, CHINA	44.40
41	PERU	44.36
42	JAPAN	44.13
43	GREECE	44.04
44	BRAZIL	44.02
45	ROMANIA	42.73
46	KOREA REP.	42.64
47	ITALY	42.63
48	COLOMBIA	42.61
49	CHILE	41.76
50	ARGENTINA	40.86
51	LUXEMBOURG	40.71
52	MALAYSIA	38.94
53	VENEZUELA	38.85
54	MEXICO	38.65
55	PHILIPPINES	37.91
56	INDONESIA	37.58
57	TURKEY	32.45
58	INDIA	23.19
59	JORDAN	20.91
60	UAE	19.49
61	SAUDI ARABIA	14.47
62	QATAR	13.63
-	CHINA	-

## FOREIGN LABOR FORCE

2017

Percentage of total labor force

Background  
Information

Ranking		%	
1	UAE	95.15	
2	QATAR	94.93	
3	LUXEMBOURG	69.45	
4	SAUDI ARABIA	57.06	
5	SINGAPORE	37.41	
6	AUSTRALIA	30.25	
7	CANADA	26.41	
8	SWITZERLAND	23.81	2014
9	CYPRUS	19.49	
10	PERU	19.38	
11	JORDAN	19.00	
12	USA	16.51	2014
13	AUSTRIA	16.20	
14	IRELAND	15.79	
15	ICELAND	12.21	
16	SPAIN	12.00	
17	MALAYSIA	12.00	
18	BELGIUM	11.64	
19	ITALY	10.91	
20	SLOVENIA	10.62	
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	10.41	
22	LATVIA	9.57	
23	NETHERLANDS	9.46	
24	GERMANY	9.27	2013
25	UNITED KINGDOM	8.64	2013
26	ARGENTINA	7.70	
27	DENMARK	6.90	
28	FRANCE	6.61	
29	GREECE	6.10	
30	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.56	
31	THAILAND	5.41	
32	FINLAND	4.60	
33	CROATIA	3.83	
34	KOREA REP.	3.13	
35	LITHUANIA	2.75	
36	PORTUGAL	2.38	
37	JAPAN	1.90	
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.79	
39	HUNGARY	1.52	
40	MONGOLIA	0.84	
41	ESTONIA	0.66	
42	KAZAKHSTAN	0.30	
43	RUSSIA	0.28	2015
44	TURKEY	0.28	
45	BULGARIA	0.17	2016
46	PHILIPPINES	0.11	
47	BRAZIL	0.11	
48	INDIA	0.07	
49	INDONESIA	0.07	
-	CHILE	-	
-	CHINA	-	
-	COLOMBIA	-	
-	HONG KONG SAR	-	
-	ISRAEL	-	
-	MEXICO	-	
-	NEW ZEALAND	-	
-	NORWAY	-	
-	POLAND	-	
-	ROMANIA	-	
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-	
-	SWEDEN	-	
-	UKRAINE	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## SKILLED LABOR

2019

Skilled labor

is not readily available

Survey

is readily available

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.92
2	NORWAY	7.08
3	PHILIPPINES	7.01
4	CANADA	6.91
5	MALAYSIA	6.88
6	ICELAND	6.87
7	DENMARK	6.85
8	ISRAEL	6.71
9	NETHERLANDS	6.66
10	AUSTRALIA	6.62
11	SWITZERLAND	6.53
12	IRELAND	6.41
13	PORTUGAL	6.39
14	GREECE	6.38
15	INDONESIA	6.30
16	SINGAPORE	6.27
17	INDIA	6.25
18	JORDAN	6.24
19	QATAR	6.19
20	FINLAND	6.18
21	RUSSIA	6.16
22	ITALY	6.13
23	SWEDEN	6.08
24	HONG KONG SAR	6.03
25	USA	6.02
26	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.92
27	CHINA	5.91
28	KAZAKHSTAN	5.90
29	THAILAND	5.86
30	ARGENTINA	5.80
31	SPAIN	5.77
32	BELGIUM	5.67
33	SLOVENIA	5.54
34	KOREA REP.	5.52
35	UNITED KINGDOM	5.52
36	LITHUANIA	5.49
37	FRANCE	5.38
38	MEXICO	5.38
39	COLOMBIA	5.26
40	TURKEY	5.19
41	LATVIA	5.13
42	UKRAINE	5.12
43	SAUDI ARABIA	5.07
44	JAPAN	4.99
45	CHILE	4.96
46	POLAND	4.90
47	NEW ZEALAND	4.84
48	CYPRUS	4.80
49	GERMANY	4.47
50	LUXEMBOURG	4.39
51	BULGARIA	4.35
52	ROMANIA	4.23
53	AUSTRIA	4.13
54	PERU	3.83
55	SOUTH AFRICA	3.77
56	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.58
57	BRAZIL	3.50
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.47
59	VENEZUELA	3.22
60	CROATIA	3.16
61	HUNGARY	2.58
62	MONGOLIA	2.57
63	ESTONIA	2.50

## FINANCE SKILLS

2019

Finance skills

are not readily available



are readily available

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	8.06
2	SWITZERLAND	7.91
3	NETHERLANDS	7.89
4	DENMARK	7.86
5	HONG KONG SAR	7.72
6	ICELAND	7.52
7	IRELAND	7.51
8	ISRAEL	7.47
9	NORWAY	7.43
10	USA	7.39
11	SWEDEN	7.38
12	AUSTRALIA	7.33
13	SINGAPORE	7.22
14	FINLAND	7.16
15	UNITED KINGDOM	7.14
16	QATAR	7.06
17	CANADA	7.01
18	GERMANY	6.97
19	CYPRUS	6.95
20	BELGIUM	6.94
21	MALAYSIA	6.86
22	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.85
23	LUXEMBOURG	6.85
24	AUSTRIA	6.84
25	RUSSIA	6.76
26	FRANCE	6.72
27	KAZAKHSTAN	6.70
28	CHINA	6.52
29	INDIA	6.50
30	NEW ZEALAND	6.47
31	INDONESIA	6.37
32	JORDAN	6.33
33	PHILIPPINES	6.33
34	KOREA REP.	6.24
35	SAUDI ARABIA	6.21
36	ARGENTINA	6.20
37	GREECE	6.16
38	THAILAND	6.02
39	JAPAN	5.98
40	PORTUGAL	5.97
41	SLOVENIA	5.97
42	CHILE	5.94
43	SPAIN	5.84
44	LATVIA	5.83
45	COLOMBIA	5.83
46	POLAND	5.73
47	ITALY	5.73
48	TURKEY	5.67
49	UKRAINE	5.64
50	LITHUANIA	5.54
51	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.29
51	SOUTH AFRICA	5.29
53	MEXICO	5.21
54	HUNGARY	5.21
55	PERU	5.20
56	ROMANIA	4.78
57	BULGARIA	4.60
58	ESTONIA	4.51
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.51
60	BRAZIL	4.34
61	VENEZUELA	4.15
62	CROATIA	3.83
63	MONGOLIA	3.47

## ATTRACTING AND RETAINING

## TALENTS

2019

Attracting and retaining talents

is not a priority in companies



is a priority in companies

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	8.25
2	AUSTRIA	8.15
3	DENMARK	8.14
4	JAPAN	8.03
5	SWEDEN	8.00
6	NETHERLANDS	7.97
7	USA	7.85
8	LUXEMBOURG	7.83
9	ISRAEL	7.73
10	UAE	7.71
11	ICELAND	7.68
12	HONG KONG SAR	7.64
13	ESTONIA	7.63
14	KOREA REP.	7.61
15	BELGIUM	7.61
16	UNITED KINGDOM	7.60
17	SWITZERLAND	7.52
18	NORWAY	7.51
19	SINGAPORE	7.46
20	GERMANY	7.43
21	FINLAND	7.41
22	AUSTRALIA	7.35
23	CHINA	7.34
24	CANADA	7.30
25	NEW ZEALAND	7.20
26	VENEZUELA	7.15
27	QATAR	7.15
28	LITHUANIA	7.09
29	INDONESIA	7.06
30	PHILIPPINES	7.05
31	MONGOLIA	7.03
32	FRANCE	6.96
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.84
34	KAZAKHSTAN	6.78
35	THAILAND	6.69
36	SAUDI ARABIA	6.69
37	MALAYSIA	6.61
38	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.61
39	SLOVENIA	6.54
40	HUNGARY	6.31
41	INDIA	6.27
42	SOUTH AFRICA	6.19
43	JORDAN	6.18
44	POLAND	6.06
45	LATVIA	5.96
46	ROMANIA	5.94
47	TURKEY	5.93
48	PORTUGAL	5.86
49	BRAZIL	5.83
50	ITALY	5.82
51	CYPRUS	5.80
52	COLOMBIA	5.78
53	SPAIN	5.73
54	MEXICO	5.72
55	RUSSIA	5.70
56	ARGENTINA	5.70
57	CHILE	5.66
58	GREECE	5.56
59	UKRAINE	5.52
60	BULGARIA	5.26
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.09
62	PERU	5.04
63	CROATIA	4.41



## BRAIN DRAIN

2019

Brain drain (well-educated and skilled people)

hinders competitiveness in your economy



does not hinder competitiveness in your economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	8.15
2	NORWAY	7.92
3	SWITZERLAND	7.69
4	NETHERLANDS	7.40
5	DENMARK	7.37
6	IRELAND	7.04
7	SWEDEN	6.89
8	USA	6.86
9	SINGAPORE	6.84
10	ICELAND	6.68
11	LUXEMBOURG	6.58
12	AUSTRALIA	6.50
13	INDONESIA	6.38
14	ISRAEL	6.22
15	HONG KONG SAR	6.22
16	AUSTRIA	6.13
17	GERMANY	6.06
18	QATAR	6.05
19	CHILE	6.00
20	UNITED KINGDOM	5.89
21	FINLAND	5.88
22	CANADA	5.87
23	THAILAND	5.60
24	MALAYSIA	5.56
25	SAUDI ARABIA	5.52
26	BELGIUM	5.48
27	NEW ZEALAND	5.14
28	JORDAN	5.09
29	FRANCE	5.01
30	KOREA REP.	4.81
31	INDIA	4.75
32	CHINA	4.71
33	ARGENTINA	4.67
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.58
35	PORTUGAL	4.56
36	SPAIN	4.48
37	PERU	4.44
38	ITALY	4.40
39	COLOMBIA	4.35
40	CYPRUS	4.35
41	ESTONIA	4.33
42	POLAND	4.27
43	MEXICO	4.24
44	JAPAN	4.13
45	SLOVENIA	3.97
46	TAIWAN, CHINA	3.74
47	PHILIPPINES	3.72
48	MONGOLIA	3.70
49	LITHUANIA	3.63
50	LATVIA	3.63
51	SOUTH AFRICA	3.42
52	BRAZIL	3.35
53	KAZAKHSTAN	3.17
54	ROMANIA	3.04
55	TURKEY	2.93
56	BULGARIA	2.67
57	RUSSIA	2.65
58	UKRAINE	2.39
59	HUNGARY	2.36
60	GREECE	2.22
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.18
62	CROATIA	1.74
63	VENEZUELA	1.62

## FOREIGN HIGHLY-SKILLED

## PERSONNEL

2019

Foreign highly-skilled personnel

are not attracted to your country's business environment



are attracted to your country's business environment

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.84
2	SINGAPORE	8.19
3	IRELAND	8.08
4	NETHERLANDS	8.06
5	UAE	8.06
6	LUXEMBOURG	8.05
7	USA	7.94
8	CHILE	7.69
9	QATAR	7.53
10	AUSTRALIA	7.29
11	HONG KONG SAR	7.16
12	NORWAY	7.16
13	CANADA	7.14
14	SAUDI ARABIA	6.81
15	NEW ZEALAND	6.62
16	MALAYSIA	6.56
17	AUSTRIA	6.53
18	GERMANY	6.45
19	INDONESIA	6.30
20	DENMARK	6.12
21	SWEDEN	5.97
22	UNITED KINGDOM	5.97
23	KAZAKHSTAN	5.96
24	SPAIN	5.95
25	PORTUGAL	5.89
26	PERU	5.83
27	CHINA	5.79
28	BELGIUM	5.79
29	THAILAND	5.66
30	FRANCE	5.51
31	MEXICO	5.32
32	PHILIPPINES	5.21
33	SOUTH AFRICA	5.19
34	COLOMBIA	5.19
35	ISRAEL	5.14
36	JORDAN	5.04
37	ESTONIA	5.03
38	FINLAND	4.93
39	LITHUANIA	4.89
40	INDIA	4.88
41	LATVIA	4.83
42	CYPRUS	4.65
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.61
44	ICELAND	4.49
45	POLAND	4.42
46	ROMANIA	4.33
47	ARGENTINA	4.20
48	TAIWAN, CHINA	4.14
49	KOREA REP.	4.05
50	BULGARIA	3.89
51	JAPAN	3.77
52	HUNGARY	3.75
53	SLOVENIA	3.63
54	RUSSIA	3.62
55	ITALY	3.60
56	MONGOLIA	3.44
57	TURKEY	3.19
58	BRAZIL	3.06
59	UKRAINE	2.55
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.38
61	GREECE	2.25
62	CROATIA	2.12
63	VENEZUELA	0.93

## INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

2019

International experience of senior managers is generally

low

significant



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.91
2	SWITZERLAND	7.73
3	NETHERLANDS	7.55
4	QATAR	7.53
5	SWEDEN	7.47
6	IRELAND	7.47
7	HONG KONG SAR	7.45
8	LUXEMBOURG	7.32
9	SINGAPORE	7.29
10	BELGIUM	6.75
11	SAUDI ARABIA	6.68
12	MALAYSIA	6.51
13	AUSTRIA	6.40
14	DENMARK	6.40
15	LITHUANIA	6.34
16	JORDAN	6.31
17	ISRAEL	6.22
18	NORWAY	6.14
19	INDONESIA	6.08
20	THAILAND	6.04
21	GERMANY	6.03
22	MEXICO	5.94
23	FINLAND	5.92
24	NEW ZEALAND	5.85
25	POLAND	5.82
26	KAZAKHSTAN	5.68
27	CHILE	5.66
28	UNITED KINGDOM	5.61
29	USA	5.57
30	ARGENTINA	5.53
31	PHILIPPINES	5.49
32	LATVIA	5.42
33	HUNGARY	5.38
34	INDIA	5.29
35	AUSTRALIA	5.28
36	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.22
37	GREECE	5.19
38	TURKEY	5.19
39	SPAIN	5.13
40	CANADA	5.13
41	COLOMBIA	5.13
42	ROMANIA	5.12
43	ITALY	5.12
44	PERU	5.08
45	CHINA	5.07
46	ESTONIA	5.07
47	CYPRUS	5.00
48	FRANCE	4.94
49	SLOVENIA	4.92
50	ICELAND	4.87
51	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.81
52	KOREA REP.	4.76
53	SOUTH AFRICA	4.71
54	PORTUGAL	4.69
55	BULGARIA	4.60
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.42
57	UKRAINE	4.36
58	BRAZIL	4.28
59	RUSSIA	4.27
60	VENEZUELA	4.23
61	MONGOLIA	4.06
62	CROATIA	3.50
63	JAPAN	2.49

## COMPETENT SENIOR MANAGERS

2019

Competent senior managers

are not readily available

are readily available



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.72
2	NETHERLANDS	7.20
3	IRELAND	7.02
4	HONG KONG SAR	6.92
5	DENMARK	6.80
6	SWITZERLAND	6.80
7	NORWAY	6.76
7	SINGAPORE	6.76
9	MALAYSIA	6.67
10	USA	6.67
11	SWEDEN	6.65
12	QATAR	6.65
13	CANADA	6.55
14	INDONESIA	6.54
15	ISRAEL	6.44
16	JORDAN	6.38
17	FINLAND	6.30
18	ICELAND	6.26
19	AUSTRALIA	6.21
20	BELGIUM	6.18
21	PHILIPPINES	6.12
22	SAUDI ARABIA	6.11
23	KAZAKHSTAN	6.10
24	THAILAND	6.06
25	CHILE	5.94
26	CHINA	5.93
27	INDIA	5.91
28	NEW ZEALAND	5.87
29	LITHUANIA	5.86
30	UNITED KINGDOM	5.83
31	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.64
32	ITALY	5.59
33	SPAIN	5.56
34	LUXEMBOURG	5.53
35	FRANCE	5.48
36	RUSSIA	5.43
37	GREECE	5.41
38	TURKEY	5.37
39	POLAND	5.25
40	LATVIA	5.25
41	AUSTRIA	5.10
42	ARGENTINA	5.10
43	SOUTH AFRICA	5.00
44	MEXICO	4.96
45	PORTUGAL	4.92
46	SLOVENIA	4.92
47	GERMANY	4.91
48	KOREA REP.	4.67
49	COLOMBIA	4.66
50	CYPRUS	4.65
51	BULGARIA	4.60
52	PERU	4.55
53	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.42
54	UKRAINE	4.39
55	ROMANIA	4.12
56	BRAZIL	4.03
57	ESTONIA	3.43
58	HUNGARY	3.13
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.12
60	JAPAN	3.11
61	CROATIA	3.04
62	MONGOLIA	2.82
63	VENEZUELA	2.81

## BANKING SECTOR ASSETS

2018

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%	
1	LUXEMBOURG	765.99	
2	HONG KONG SAR	461.92	2017
3	JAPAN	290.01	2016
4	TAIWAN, CHINA	286.03	
5	SWITZERLAND	255.97	2016
6	CHINA	245.78	2017
7	CYPRUS	244.06	
8	DENMARK	229.58	
9	NETHERLANDS	204.93	
10	SINGAPORE	201.50	
11	KOREA REP.	200.33	
12	UNITED KINGDOM	186.27	2017
13	GERMANY	177.01	
14	FRANCE	175.93	
15	FINLAND	170.65	
16	SWEDEN	169.75	
17	MALAYSIA	164.53	
18	THAILAND	164.51	2017
19	BELGIUM	163.32	
20	SPAIN	157.07	
21	AUSTRALIA	154.10	2017
22	AUSTRIA	152.25	
23	ITALY	150.66	
24	JORDAN	140.77	2016
25	PORTUGAL	133.61	
26	BRAZIL	130.85	
27	NEW ZEALAND	126.37	2016
28	IRELAND	124.73	
29	QATAR	119.78	
30	UAE	118.77	
31	GREECE	116.80	
32	SAUDI ARABIA	116.17	2017
33	ISRAEL	115.09	2017
34	ICELAND	111.76	
35	CROATIA	109.09	
36	BULGARIA	106.49	
37	NORWAY	105.36	2017
38	USA	105.21	2016
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	100.86	
40	CHILE	95.18	
41	PHILIPPINES	94.68	
42	SOUTH AFRICA	94.66	
43	SLOVENIA	92.22	
44	RUSSIA	90.93	2017
45	INDIA	89.95	2016
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	87.25	
47	ESTONIA	86.77	
48	POLAND	86.55	
49	HUNGARY	80.52	
50	TURKEY	75.52	
51	COLOMBIA	70.30	2017
52	MONGOLIA	66.23	
53	LITHUANIA	63.33	
54	UKRAINE	59.66	
55	LATVIA	58.36	
56	KAZAKHSTAN	54.59	
57	PERU	53.29	2016
58	INDONESIA	52.52	
59	MEXICO	52.50	
60	ROMANIA	49.69	
61	ARGENTINA	47.40	2017
-	CANADA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## FINANCIAL CARDS IN

## CIRCULATION

2018

Number of cards per capita

Background  
Information

Ranking		per capita	
1	USA	14.18	
2	CHINA	12.50	
3	TAIWAN, CHINA	10.79	
4	HONG KONG SAR	10.42	
5	JAPAN	10.31	
6	SINGAPORE	9.15	
7	UNITED KINGDOM	6.63	
8	KOREA REP.	6.53	
9	AUSTRALIA	5.93	
10	CANADA	5.34	
11	NORWAY	4.46	
12	LUXEMBOURG	4.36	2017
13	NETHERLANDS	3.90	
14	TURKEY	3.81	
15	NEW ZEALAND	3.75	
16	PORTUGAL	3.64	
17	UAE	3.23	
18	FRANCE	3.21	
19	CHILE	3.20	
20	SWITZERLAND	3.14	
21	MALAYSIA	3.12	
22	BRAZIL	3.01	
23	SWEDEN	2.97	
24	ARGENTINA	2.96	
25	GERMANY	2.91	
26	DENMARK	2.88	
27	SOUTH AFRICA	2.69	
28	CROATIA	2.53	
29	FINLAND	2.50	
30	AUSTRIA	2.47	
31	COLOMBIA	2.47	
32	SLOVENIA	2.44	
33	MEXICO	2.40	
34	RUSSIA	2.35	
35	BELGIUM	2.28	
36	SPAIN	2.23	
37	ICELAND	2.23	
38	IRELAND	2.12	
39	ISRAEL	1.94	
40	ITALY	1.90	
41	BULGARIA	1.77	
42	LITHUANIA	1.77	
43	GREECE	1.76	
44	ESTONIA	1.71	
45	THAILAND	1.69	
46	HUNGARY	1.61	
47	CYPRUS	1.51	2017
48	PHILIPPINES	1.42	
49	LATVIA	1.39	
50	PERU	1.34	
51	MONGOLIA	1.26	
52	POLAND	1.26	
53	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.23	
54	KAZAKHSTAN	1.22	
55	VENEZUELA	1.21	
56	ROMANIA	1.16	
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.10	
58	INDIA	1.07	
59	INDONESIA	1.03	
60	UKRAINE	0.88	
61	SAUDI ARABIA	0.83	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	QATAR	-	

## FINANCIAL CARD TRANSACTIONS

2018

US\$ per capita

Ranking		US\$	
1	SWITZERLAND	37,530	2017
2	FINLAND	27,647	
3	ICELAND	26,309	
4	AUSTRALIA	24,751	
5	USA	23,222	
6	TAIWAN, CHINA	20,064	
7	DENMARK	19,494	
8	UNITED KINGDOM	19,393	
9	HONG KONG SAR	18,983	
10	BELGIUM	18,935	2017
11	NORWAY	18,782	
12	LUXEMBOURG	18,226	2017
13	IRELAND	17,757	2017
14	CANADA	17,690	
15	UAE	16,258	
16	NEW ZEALAND	15,716	
17	KOREA REP.	15,348	
18	SINGAPORE	14,942	
19	SWEDEN	14,638	
20	ISRAEL	13,942	
21	NETHERLANDS	13,719	
22	KAZAKHSTAN	13,499	2017
23	AUSTRIA	13,133	
24	FRANCE	12,751	
25	CHINA	11,859	
26	PORTUGAL	10,069	
27	GERMANY	9,805	
28	JAPAN	9,171	
29	ITALY	8,789	
30	SPAIN	8,102	
31	SAUDI ARABIA	7,883	
32	GREECE	7,597	
33	CYPRUS	7,469	2017
34	ESTONIA	7,030	
35	LATVIA	6,534	
36	CHILE	6,479	
37	LITHUANIA	6,013	
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	5,776	
39	SLOVENIA	5,514	
40	HUNGARY	5,289	
41	THAILAND	5,019	
42	POLAND	4,913	
43	RUSSIA	4,869	
44	MALAYSIA	4,770	
45	ARGENTINA	4,412	
46	TURKEY	4,196	
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4,021	
48	BRAZIL	3,904	2017
49	ROMANIA	3,816	
50	BULGARIA	3,293	
51	PERU	2,897	2017
52	COLOMBIA	2,648	
53	MEXICO	2,511	
54	CROATIA	2,394	
55	UKRAINE	2,145	
56	VENEZUELA	2,062	
57	SOUTH AFRICA	1,518	2017
58	PHILIPPINES	1,476	
59	MONGOLIA	1,008	
60	INDONESIA	947	
61	INDIA	470	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	QATAR	-	

## ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES

2017

Proportion of adults with a bank account or mobile-money-service provider

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	DENMARK	99.92
2	FINLAND	99.79
3	NORWAY	99.75
4	SWEDEN	99.74
5	CANADA	99.73
6	NETHERLANDS	99.64
7	AUSTRALIA	99.52
8	NEW ZEALAND	99.18
9	GERMANY	99.14
10	LUXEMBOURG	98.77
11	BELGIUM	98.64
12	SWITZERLAND	98.43
13	JAPAN	98.24
14	AUSTRIA	98.16
15	ESTONIA	97.99
16	SINGAPORE	97.93
17	SLOVENIA	97.53
18	UNITED KINGDOM	96.37
19	IRELAND	95.34
20	HONG KONG SAR	95.28
21	KOREA REP.	94.85
22	FRANCE	94.00
23	TAIWAN, CHINA	94.00
24	ITALY	93.79
25	SPAIN	93.76
26	LATVIA	93.22
27	USA	93.12
28	MONGOLIA	92.97
29	ISRAEL	92.81
30	PORTUGAL	92.34
31	CYPRUS	88.72
32	UAE	88.21
33	POLAND	86.73
34	CROATIA	86.14
35	GREECE	85.47
36	MALAYSIA	85.34
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	84.18
38	LITHUANIA	82.88
39	THAILAND	81.59
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	80.99
41	CHINA	80.23
42	INDIA	79.88
43	RUSSIA	75.76
44	HUNGARY	74.94
45	CHILE	74.35
46	VENEZUELA	73.49
47	BULGARIA	72.20
48	SAUDI ARABIA	71.70
49	BRAZIL	70.04
50	SOUTH AFRICA	69.22
51	TURKEY	68.59
52	UKRAINE	62.90
53	KAZAKHSTAN	58.70
54	ROMANIA	57.75
55	INDONESIA	48.86
56	ARGENTINA	48.71
57	COLOMBIA	45.76
58	PERU	42.60
59	JORDAN	42.49
60	MEXICO	36.93
61	PHILIPPINES	34.50
-	ICELAND	-
-	QATAR	-

## ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES - GENDER RATIO

2017

Difference between the female and male access to a bank account or mobile-money-service provider



Ranking		Ratio
1	PHILIPPINES	1.29
2	INDONESIA	1.11
3	ARGENTINA	1.09
4	KAZAKHSTAN	1.06
5	MONGOLIA	1.05
6	BULGARIA	1.04
7	CYPRUS	1.03
8	POLAND	1.03
9	SOUTH AFRICA	1.02
10	ISRAEL	1.02
11	RUSSIA	1.01
12	SWITZERLAND	1.01
13	ESTONIA	1.01
14	SWEDEN	1.01
15	NORWAY	1.01
16	AUSTRIA	1.00
17	NETHERLANDS	1.00
18	BELGIUM	1.00
19	NEW ZEALAND	1.00
20	CANADA	1.00
21	DENMARK	1.00
22	GERMANY	1.00
23	IRELAND	1.00
24	KOREA REP.	1.00
25	JAPAN	1.00
26	FINLAND	1.00
27	UNITED KINGDOM	0.99
28	AUSTRALIA	0.99
29	USA	0.99
30	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.99
31	LUXEMBOURG	0.99
32	SLOVENIA	0.99
33	HONG KONG SAR	0.99
34	LATVIA	0.98
35	GREECE	0.98
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.97
37	SINGAPORE	0.97
38	PORTUGAL	0.96
39	SPAIN	0.96
40	THAILAND	0.95
41	ITALY	0.95
42	LITHUANIA	0.95
43	UKRAINE	0.94
44	FRANCE	0.94
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.94
46	MALAYSIA	0.94
47	BRAZIL	0.93
48	INDIA	0.92
49	HUNGARY	0.92
50	CROATIA	0.92
51	CHILE	0.92
52	CHINA	0.91
53	VENEZUELA	0.91
54	COLOMBIA	0.86
55	ROMANIA	0.86
56	UAE	0.82
57	MEXICO	0.81
58	SAUDI ARABIA	0.72
59	PERU	0.68
60	TURKEY	0.65
61	JORDAN	0.47
-	ICELAND	-
-	QATAR	-

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

2019

Banking and financial services

do not support business activities  
efficientlydo support business  
activities efficiently

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	USA	8.20
2	SINGAPORE	7.89
3	UAE	7.66
4	FINLAND	7.62
5	NETHERLANDS	7.53
6	INDONESIA	7.46
7	THAILAND	7.45
8	SWEDEN	7.43
9	HONG KONG SAR	7.43
10	NORWAY	7.37
11	SWITZERLAND	7.34
12	NEW ZEALAND	7.27
13	DENMARK	7.27
14	UNITED KINGDOM	7.15
15	AUSTRIA	7.14
16	CANADA	7.14
17	QATAR	7.11
18	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.02
19	MALAYSIA	6.93
20	SAUDI ARABIA	6.90
21	LUXEMBOURG	6.77
22	POLAND	6.72
23	IRELAND	6.65
24	BELGIUM	6.64
25	GERMANY	6.64
26	ESTONIA	6.55
27	INDIA	6.52
28	AUSTRALIA	6.52
29	PHILIPPINES	6.51
30	JORDAN	6.51
31	CHILE	6.43
32	SPAIN	6.30
33	ICELAND	6.30
34	ISRAEL	6.27
35	SLOVENIA	6.07
36	SOUTH AFRICA	6.06
37	KAZAKHSTAN	5.93
38	LITHUANIA	5.91
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.90
40	FRANCE	5.90
41	BULGARIA	5.75
42	CHINA	5.56
43	LATVIA	5.54
44	PERU	5.49
45	JAPAN	5.45
46	HUNGARY	5.42
47	TURKEY	5.36
48	COLOMBIA	5.23
49	PORTUGAL	5.22
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.21
51	ITALY	5.15
52	MEXICO	5.10
53	CYPRUS	5.03
54	KOREA REP.	4.90
55	CROATIA	4.81
56	ROMANIA	4.81
57	RUSSIA	4.62
58	BRAZIL	4.44
59	UKRAINE	3.91
60	MONGOLIA	3.85
61	GREECE	3.41
62	ARGENTINA	2.80
63	VENEZUELA	2.49

## REGULATORY COMPLIANCE (BANKING LAWS)

2019

Regulatory compliance

is not sufficiently developed



is sufficiently developed

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.62
2	CHILE	8.28
3	NETHERLANDS	8.27
4	FINLAND	8.26
5	SWITZERLAND	8.21
6	HONG KONG SAR	8.07
7	LUXEMBOURG	8.03
8	UAE	8.02
9	IRELAND	7.88
10	AUSTRIA	7.80
11	UNITED KINGDOM	7.80
12	USA	7.78
13	CANADA	7.77
14	NORWAY	7.76
15	SOUTH AFRICA	7.74
16	FRANCE	7.68
17	BELGIUM	7.64
18	NEW ZEALAND	7.56
19	SWEDEN	7.54
20	SAUDI ARABIA	7.54
21	QATAR	7.50
22	GERMANY	7.37
23	MALAYSIA	7.32
24	INDONESIA	7.28
25	THAILAND	7.25
26	JAPAN	7.23
27	LITHUANIA	7.19
28	DENMARK	7.17
29	TURKEY	7.08
30	JORDAN	7.04
31	ESTONIA	7.03
32	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.01
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.00
34	ICELAND	7.00
35	SPAIN	6.96
36	LATVIA	6.75
37	INDIA	6.68
38	PHILIPPINES	6.63
39	POLAND	6.55
40	SLOVENIA	6.54
41	BRAZIL	6.47
42	CHINA	6.30
43	KOREA REP.	6.28
44	ITALY	6.18
45	PERU	6.17
46	KAZAKHSTAN	6.11
47	ISRAEL	6.04
48	CYPRUS	6.00
49	AUSTRALIA	5.96
50	PORTUGAL	5.92
51	COLOMBIA	5.87
52	HUNGARY	5.86
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.85
54	ARGENTINA	5.70
55	MEXICO	5.66
56	CROATIA	5.33
57	RUSSIA	5.22
58	ROMANIA	5.03
59	BULGARIA	4.91
60	GREECE	4.79
61	MONGOLIA	4.56
62	UKRAINE	4.40
63	VENEZUELA	3.52

## STOCK MARKETS

2019

Stock markets

do not provide adequate financing  
to companiesprovide adequate financing  
to companies

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	USA	8.43
2	NETHERLANDS	8.15
3	HONG KONG SAR	8.11
4	SWEDEN	7.76
5	SWITZERLAND	7.65
6	UNITED KINGDOM	7.40
7	AUSTRALIA	7.31
8	THAILAND	7.30
9	NORWAY	7.27
10	FINLAND	7.21
11	GERMANY	7.20
12	FRANCE	7.11
13	UAE	7.09
14	SINGAPORE	6.99
15	DENMARK	6.88
16	CANADA	6.84
17	INDONESIA	6.77
18	JAPAN	6.71
19	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.68
20	IRELAND	6.63
21	SOUTH AFRICA	6.48
22	MALAYSIA	6.46
23	CHILE	6.46
24	SPAIN	6.40
25	SAUDI ARABIA	6.40
26	INDIA	6.39
27	QATAR	6.34
28	BELGIUM	6.27
29	LUXEMBOURG	6.11
30	POLAND	5.85
31	NEW ZEALAND	5.74
32	PHILIPPINES	5.65
33	AUSTRIA	5.64
34	KOREA REP.	5.60
35	JORDAN	5.21
36	KAZAKHSTAN	5.10
37	LITHUANIA	5.01
38	ESTONIA	4.93
39	ITALY	4.93
40	CHINA	4.91
41	MEXICO	4.88
42	PERU	4.88
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.84
44	ISRAEL	4.80
45	HUNGARY	4.67
46	LATVIA	4.60
47	BULGARIA	4.56
48	BRAZIL	4.47
49	COLOMBIA	4.44
50	ICELAND	4.42
51	TURKEY	4.33
52	ROMANIA	4.17
53	SLOVENIA	4.03
54	PORTUGAL	3.92
55	RUSSIA	3.65
56	MONGOLIA	3.62
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.40
58	CROATIA	3.16
59	ARGENTINA	2.47
60	CYPRUS	2.20
61	UKRAINE	2.15
62	GREECE	2.06
63	VENEZUELA	1.74

## STOCK MARKET CAPITALIZATION

(\$BN)

2018

US\$ billions

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	23,646.4
2	JAPAN	5,276.7
3	CHINA	4,279.0
4	HONG KONG SAR	4,076.9
5	UNITED KINGDOM	3,041.1
6	FRANCE	2,451.6
7	CANADA	2,233.3
8	INDIA	2,112.2
9	GERMANY	2,056.0
10	SWITZERLAND	1,559.2
11	KOREA REP.	1,542.7
12	AUSTRALIA	1,337.6
13	NETHERLANDS	989.7
14	SOUTH AFRICA	989.5
15	TAIWAN, CHINA	972.0
16	BRAZIL	962.2
17	SPAIN	799.8
18	ITALY	697.6
19	SINGAPORE	692.1
20	RUSSIA	689.7
21	SWEDEN	683.8
22	THAILAND	540.1
23	SAUDI ARABIA	484.9
24	INDONESIA	478.5
25	MALAYSIA	422.8
26	MEXICO	418.6
27	DENMARK	371.4
28	BELGIUM	331.7
29	NORWAY	322.3
30	FINLAND	278.6
31	CHILE	274.9
32	PHILIPPINES	249.7
33	ISRAEL	218.3
34	POLAND	162.4
35	QATAR	161.7
36	TURKEY	159.7
37	AUSTRIA	139.6
38	COLOMBIA	135.3
39	IRELAND	128.8
40	UAE	127.4
41	PERU	96.6
42	NEW ZEALAND	92.4
43	PORTUGAL	63.9
44	ARGENTINA	63.8
45	LUXEMBOURG	59.9
46	VENEZUELA	48.8
47	GREECE	42.0
48	KAZAKHSTAN	41.8
49	HUNGARY	28.2
50	CZECH REPUBLIC	28.0
51	ROMANIA	23.1
52	JORDAN	22.4
53	CROATIA	21.1
54	BULGARIA	16.2
55	ICELAND	9.2
56	SLOVENIA	7.5
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.7
58	UKRAINE	5.1
59	LITHUANIA	4.2
60	CYPRUS	3.5
61	ESTONIA	2.8
62	LATVIA	1.0
63	MONGOLIA	0.9

2014

## STOCK MARKET CAPITALIZATION

(%)

2018

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG SAR	1,123.13
2	SOUTH AFRICA	268.83
3	SWITZERLAND	221.55
4	SINGAPORE	191.66
5	TAIWAN, CHINA	164.92
6	CANADA	130.49
7	SWEDEN	124.07
8	MALAYSIA	119.31
9	USA	115.38
10	NETHERLANDS	108.42
11	UNITED KINGDOM	107.64
12	THAILAND	106.95
13	JAPAN	106.23
14	DENMARK	105.71
15	FINLAND	101.05
16	KOREA REP.	95.26
17	AUSTRALIA	94.43
18	CHILE	92.17
19	FRANCE	88.42
20	LUXEMBOURG	86.26
21	QATAR	84.23
22	INDIA	75.81
23	PHILIPPINES	75.48
24	NORWAY	74.09
25	BELGIUM	62.36
26	SAUDI ARABIA	61.97
27	ISRAEL	59.03
28	SPAIN	56.14
29	JORDAN	53.04
30	BRAZIL	51.49
31	GERMANY	51.44
32	INDONESIA	45.91
33	NEW ZEALAND	45.47
34	PERU	42.87
35	RUSSIA	42.30
36	COLOMBIA	40.97
37	ICELAND	35.73
38	CROATIA	34.77
39	IRELAND	34.25
40	MEXICO	34.21
41	ITALY	33.69
42	CHINA	31.44
43	UAE	30.75
44	AUSTRIA	30.63
45	POLAND	27.72
46	PORTUGAL	26.87
47	BULGARIA	24.91
48	KAZAKHSTAN	24.49
49	VENEZUELA	22.65
50	TURKEY	20.83
51	GREECE	19.26
52	HUNGARY	18.14
53	CYPRUS	14.39
54	SLOVENIA	13.82
55	ARGENTINA	12.31
56	CZECH REPUBLIC	11.41
57	ROMANIA	9.67
58	ESTONIA	9.20
59	LITHUANIA	7.97
60	MONGOLIA	6.82
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.40
62	UKRAINE	3.91
63	LATVIA	2.86

2014

## VALUE TRADED ON STOCK

## MARKETS

2018

US\$ per capita

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$
1	HONG KONG SAR	304,223
2	SWITZERLAND	110,602
3	USA	100,892
4	JAPAN	49,823
5	KOREA REP.	47,560
6	TAIWAN, CHINA	43,561
7	SINGAPORE	38,932
8	CANADA	37,173
9	UNITED KINGDOM	31,367
10	AUSTRALIA	30,971
11	ITALY	24,973
12	NETHERLANDS	24,350
13	NORWAY	22,383
14	GERMANY	19,498
15	FRANCE	14,853
16	SPAIN	13,346
17	CHINA	9,367
18	BELGIUM	8,512
19	ISRAEL	7,033
20	QATAR	6,877
21	SAUDI ARABIA	6,871
22	IRELAND	6,606
23	THAILAND	5,828
24	SOUTH AFRICA	5,111
25	PORTUGAL	4,771
26	UAE	4,625 <sup>2017</sup>
27	TURKEY	4,510
28	AUSTRIA	4,459
29	MALAYSIA	4,177
30	BRAZIL	3,677
31	NEW ZEALAND	2,472
32	CHILE	2,323
33	POLAND	1,425
34	GREECE	1,099
35	RUSSIA	1,022
36	HUNGARY	1,011
37	INDIA	929
38	MEXICO	749
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	550
40	INDONESIA	396
41	COLOMBIA	281
42	PHILIPPINES	274
43	JORDAN	229
44	SLOVENIA	181
45	ESTONIA	175
46	LUXEMBOURG	132
47	ARGENTINA	103
48	BULGARIA	72
49	PERU	71
50	KAZAKHSTAN	70
51	CYPRUS	64
52	CROATIA	60
53	ROMANIA	54
54	LITHUANIA	32
55	LATVIA	31 <sup>2017</sup>
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17 <sup>2017</sup>
57	UKRAINE	3 <sup>2014</sup>
-	DENMARK	-
-	FINLAND	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	SWEDEN	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## LISTED DOMESTIC COMPANIES

2017

Number of listed domestic companies

Ranking		number
1	INDIA	5,615
2	USA	4,336
3	JAPAN	3,598
4	CHINA	3,485
5	CANADA	3,278
6	SPAIN	3,110
7	KOREA REP.	2,114
8	AUSTRALIA	2,013
9	HONG KONG SAR	1,987
10	TAIWAN, CHINA	1,908
11	UNITED KINGDOM	1,428
12	MALAYSIA	890
13	POLAND	861
14	THAILAND	688
15	SWEDEN	630
16	INDONESIA	566
17	SINGAPORE	483
18	FRANCE	465
19	GERMANY	450
20	ISRAEL	431
21	TURKEY	374
22	BRAZIL	335
23	ITALY	294
23	SOUTH AFRICA	294
25	PHILIPPINES	264
26	RUSSIA	230
27	SWITZERLAND	228
28	PERU	218
29	CHILE	212
30	BULGARIA	210
31	GREECE	196
32	JORDAN	194
33	SAUDI ARABIA	188
34	NORWAY	180
35	NEW ZEALAND	164
36	CROATIA	155
37	FINLAND	150
38	DENMARK	146
39	MEXICO	141
40	UAE	127
41	BELGIUM	116
42	NETHERLANDS	102
43	ARGENTINA	96
44	UKRAINE	94
45	KAZAKHSTAN	90
46	ROMANIA	86
47	CYPRUS	74
48	AUSTRIA	67
48	COLOMBIA	67
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	67 <sup>2013</sup>
51	QATAR	45
52	PORTUGAL	43
53	HUNGARY	41
53	IRELAND	41
55	SLOVENIA	35
56	LITHUANIA	30
57	LUXEMBOURG	28
58	ICELAND	25
59	LATVIA	20
60	VENEZUELA	19
61	ESTONIA	17
62	CZECH REPUBLIC	15 <sup>2015</sup>
-	MONGOLIA	-



## STOCK MARKET INDEX

2018

Percentage change on index in national currency

Ranking		%
1	UKRAINE	63.31
2	ARGENTINA	34.03
3	KAZAKHSTAN	32.37
4	BRAZIL	19.94
5	PERU	17.38
6	NORWAY	17.37
7	RUSSIA	13.28
8	LITHUANIA	12.31
9	INDIA	12.12
10	USA	12.10
11	LATVIA	11.57
12	SAUDI ARABIA	11.40
13	NEW ZEALAND	11.23
14	CHILE	11.19
15	JAPAN	10.62
16	PORTUGAL	9.67
17	ISRAEL	8.55
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.01
19	SLOVENIA	7.59
20	AUSTRIA	7.35
21	ESTONIA	6.32
22	HONG KONG SAR	6.15
23	INDONESIA	6.08
24	THAILAND	5.81
25	HUNGARY	5.61
26	UAE	5.44
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.19
28	COLOMBIA	4.84
29	ROMANIA	4.65
30	TAIWAN, CHINA	4.44
31	NETHERLANDS	4.04
32	FINLAND	3.50
33	SOUTH AFRICA	3.50
34	AUSTRALIA	3.44
35	TURKEY	3.00
36	DENMARK	2.67
37	SINGAPORE	2.66
38	MALAYSIA	2.58
39	ITALY	2.10
40	FRANCE	2.10
41	CANADA	1.24
42	GREECE	0.92
43	LUXEMBOURG	0.81
44	QATAR	0.71
45	UNITED KINGDOM	0.21
46	CYPRUS	0.00
47	SWITZERLAND	-0.15
48	ICELAND	-0.68
49	KOREA REP.	-0.68
50	PHILIPPINES	-1.31
51	GERMANY	-1.59
52	POLAND	-1.71
53	SWEDEN	-1.95
54	IRELAND	-2.46
55	BELGIUM	-2.64
56	BULGARIA	-3.68
57	MEXICO	-3.80
58	JORDAN	-4.02
59	SPAIN	-6.51
60	CROATIA	-6.58
61	CHINA	-9.32
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

2019

Shareholders' rights

are not sufficiently implemented



are sufficiently implemented

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	8.71
2	NETHERLANDS	8.60
3	DENMARK	8.44
4	SWEDEN	8.24
5	SWITZERLAND	8.04
6	NORWAY	8.03
7	HONG KONG SAR	7.95
8	GERMANY	7.89
9	USA	7.89
10	SINGAPORE	7.83
11	IRELAND	7.83
12	AUSTRALIA	7.81
13	ICELAND	7.77
14	AUSTRIA	7.73
15	UNITED KINGDOM	7.63
16	CANADA	7.55
17	UAE	7.53
18	SOUTH AFRICA	7.52
19	QATAR	7.51
20	LUXEMBOURG	7.50
21	FRANCE	7.48
21	INDONESIA	7.48
23	NEW ZEALAND	7.43
24	SAUDI ARABIA	7.40
25	THAILAND	7.36
26	BELGIUM	7.25
27	SPAIN	7.11
28	LITHUANIA	7.10
29	CHILE	7.03
30	JORDAN	7.02
31	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.99
32	MALAYSIA	6.93
33	INDIA	6.61
34	PORTUGAL	6.56
35	ESTONIA	6.54
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.42
37	BRAZIL	6.42
38	ISRAEL	6.41
39	PHILIPPINES	6.40
40	SLOVENIA	6.36
41	KAZAKHSTAN	6.35
42	POLAND	6.27
43	ITALY	6.26
44	COLOMBIA	6.19
45	PERU	6.14
46	HUNGARY	6.12
47	LATVIA	6.08
48	TURKEY	6.07
49	MEXICO	5.98
50	CYPRUS	5.90
51	CHINA	5.87
52	ARGENTINA	5.86
53	BULGARIA	5.86
54	JAPAN	5.66
55	ROMANIA	5.56
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.32
57	GREECE	5.16
58	KOREA REP.	5.14
59	CROATIA	4.81
60	RUSSIA	4.70
61	MONGOLIA	4.48
62	UKRAINE	4.28
63	VENEZUELA	3.85

## INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS

2018

By acquiror nation (average 2016-2018) US\$ millions

Ranking		US\$ millions
1	CHINA	48,443.7
2	USA	26,475.0
3	JAPAN	15,220.1
4	UNITED KINGDOM	8,841.9
5	GERMANY	7,252.4
6	INDIA	6,474.2
7	AUSTRALIA	4,836.4
8	KOREA REP.	4,753.4
9	BRAZIL	3,901.6
10	SWITZERLAND	3,076.7
11	HONG KONG SAR	2,896.3
12	SINGAPORE	2,666.8
13	THAILAND	2,502.7
14	NETHERLANDS	2,474.3
15	SPAIN	2,442.9
16	MEXICO	2,293.7
17	DENMARK	2,287.4
18	ITALY	2,215.6
19	SWEDEN	2,006.4
20	CANADA	1,883.4
21	UAE	1,398.8
22	FRANCE	1,346.4
23	LUXEMBOURG	1,302.8
24	FINLAND	1,158.1
25	AUSTRIA	1,041.3
26	INDONESIA	1,006.0
27	NORWAY	1,002.2
28	SOUTH AFRICA	979.2
29	RUSSIA	920.8
30	TAIWAN, CHINA	781.2
31	SLOVENIA	758.8
32	ARGENTINA	734.4
33	MALAYSIA	697.8
34	TURKEY	578.4
35	PHILIPPINES	539.7
36	SAUDI ARABIA	523.2
37	QATAR	448.4
38	IRELAND	395.8
39	BELGIUM	380.7
40	POLAND	331.7
41	CHILE	326.7
42	ICELAND	314.0
43	ISRAEL	304.7
44	CZECH REPUBLIC	297.3
45	KAZAKHSTAN	225.6
46	NEW ZEALAND	202.0
47	GREECE	153.3
48	ESTONIA	76.6
49	ROMANIA	62.6
50	CYPRUS	49.0
51	HUNGARY	45.9
52	BULGARIA	27.4
53	LITHUANIA	15.3
54	JORDAN	10.0
55	PERU	7.7
56	CROATIA	4.2
57	LATVIA	4.0
58	PORTUGAL	1.8
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## CREDIT

2019

Credit

is not easily available for business



is easily available for business

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	USA	8.15
2	UAE	7.77
3	SWEDEN	7.70
4	NETHERLANDS	7.48
5	GERMANY	7.41
6	FINLAND	7.31
7	SINGAPORE	7.30
8	AUSTRIA	7.30
9	SWITZERLAND	7.24
10	NORWAY	7.23
11	HONG KONG SAR	7.17
12	DENMARK	7.07
13	THAILAND	6.99
14	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.98
15	NEW ZEALAND	6.97
16	UNITED KINGDOM	6.96
17	CANADA	6.94
18	BELGIUM	6.93
19	INDONESIA	6.84
20	MALAYSIA	6.80
21	CHILE	6.76
22	FRANCE	6.64
23	SPAIN	6.62
24	AUSTRALIA	6.61
25	IRELAND	6.58
26	QATAR	6.56
27	JAPAN	6.54
28	SLOVENIA	6.53
29	BULGARIA	6.49
30	SAUDI ARABIA	6.46
31	POLAND	6.42
32	ISRAEL	6.40
33	ESTONIA	6.37
34	LUXEMBOURG	6.28
35	HUNGARY	6.21
36	JORDAN	6.18
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.03
38	ICELAND	6.00
39	INDIA	5.87
40	PHILIPPINES	5.66
41	LITHUANIA	5.57
42	PERU	5.54
43	LATVIA	5.54
44	PORTUGAL	5.39
45	KAZAKHSTAN	5.37
46	COLOMBIA	5.37
47	CROATIA	5.28
48	SOUTH AFRICA	5.26
49	KOREA REP.	5.15
50	CHINA	4.97
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.96
52	ITALY	4.75
53	CYPRUS	4.70
54	MEXICO	4.44
55	ROMANIA	4.41
56	RUSSIA	3.84
57	TURKEY	3.63
58	BRAZIL	3.50
59	MONGOLIA	2.99
60	GREECE	2.56
61	UKRAINE	2.49
62	VENEZUELA	1.70
63	ARGENTINA	1.43

## VENTURE CAPITAL

2019

Venture capital

is not easily available for business



is easily available for business

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	USA	8.30
2	ISRAEL	7.60
3	UAE	7.44
4	NETHERLANDS	7.27
5	SINGAPORE	7.08
6	SWEDEN	7.01
7	UNITED KINGDOM	7.00
8	FINLAND	6.81
9	DENMARK	6.66
10	NORWAY	6.65
11	HONG KONG SAR	6.57
12	IRELAND	6.42
13	INDONESIA	6.33
14	CANADA	6.29
15	SWITZERLAND	6.12
16	QATAR	6.10
17	BELGIUM	6.03
18	FRANCE	6.02
19	ESTONIA	5.97
20	MALAYSIA	5.97
21	LITHUANIA	5.86
22	THAILAND	5.76
23	POLAND	5.76
24	JORDAN	5.73
25	SAUDI ARABIA	5.72
26	GERMANY	5.71
27	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.66
28	SPAIN	5.66
29	LUXEMBOURG	5.61
30	INDIA	5.36
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.32
32	BULGARIA	5.32
33	LATVIA	5.29
34	AUSTRALIA	5.21
35	NEW ZEALAND	5.10
36	JAPAN	5.04
37	AUSTRIA	4.99
38	CHINA	4.96
39	ICELAND	4.72
40	HUNGARY	4.63
41	KAZAKHSTAN	4.55
42	PERU	4.43
43	PHILIPPINES	4.42
44	PORTUGAL	4.42
45	SOUTH AFRICA	4.42
46	SLOVENIA	4.41
47	CHILE	4.40
48	KOREA REP.	4.35
49	COLOMBIA	4.29
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.91
51	ROMANIA	3.85
52	ITALY	3.80
53	MEXICO	3.80
54	TURKEY	3.48
55	BRAZIL	3.34
56	RUSSIA	3.24
57	CROATIA	3.16
58	GREECE	2.81
59	CYPRUS	2.80
60	MONGOLIA	2.41
61	UKRAINE	2.41
62	ARGENTINA	2.10
63	VENEZUELA	1.43

## M&amp;A ACTIVITY

2017

Deals per listed company (average 2015-2017)

Ranking		number
1	LUXEMBOURG	7.237
2	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.138 <sup>2015</sup>
3	NETHERLANDS	5.648
4	RUSSIA	5.407
5	FRANCE	5.098
6	IRELAND	4.684
7	USA	2.480
8	GERMANY	2.467
9	BELGIUM	2.232
10	AUSTRIA	1.999
11	CYPRUS	1.991
12	SWITZERLAND	1.897
13	PORTUGAL	1.681
14	NORWAY	1.405
15	HUNGARY	1.217
16	CHINA	1.202
17	ESTONIA	1.147
18	BRAZIL	1.112
19	SINGAPORE	1.004
20	UAE	0.987
21	ITALY	0.803
22	MEXICO	0.777
23	SOUTH AFRICA	0.720
24	NEW ZEALAND	0.685
25	UKRAINE	0.649
26	UNITED KINGDOM	0.641
27	JAPAN	0.600
28	ARGENTINA	0.585
29	LATVIA	0.583
30	QATAR	0.579
31	COLOMBIA	0.557
32	KOREA REP.	0.532
33	AUSTRALIA	0.479
34	SLOVENIA	0.465
35	POLAND	0.436
36	DENMARK	0.436
37	ROMANIA	0.434
38	CANADA	0.399
39	HONG KONG SAR	0.388
40	FINLAND	0.382
41	TURKEY	0.355
42	CHILE	0.353
43	MALAYSIA	0.345
44	SWEDEN	0.326
45	SAUDI ARABIA	0.270
46	PHILIPPINES	0.262
47	KAZAKHSTAN	0.259
48	LITHUANIA	0.256
49	SPAIN	0.198
50	ISRAEL	0.188
51	PERU	0.152
52	THAILAND	0.151
53	CROATIA	0.143
54	INDIA	0.130
55	ICELAND	0.120
56	GREECE	0.119
57	INDONESIA	0.091
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.053 <sup>2013</sup>
59	VENEZUELA	0.053
60	JORDAN	0.050
61	BULGARIA	0.046
62	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.019
-	MONGOLIA	-

## CORPORATE DEBT

2019

Corporate debt

restrains the ability of enterprises  
to competedoes not restrain the  
ability of enterprises to  
compete

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	7.91
2	SWEDEN	7.84
3	NETHERLANDS	7.80
4	SWITZERLAND	7.72
5	FINLAND	7.57
6	UAE	7.49
7	IRELAND	7.46
8	CANADA	7.43
9	CHILE	7.37
10	HONG KONG SAR	7.34
11	SINGAPORE	7.29
12	USA	7.18
13	AUSTRALIA	7.18
14	GERMANY	7.04
15	NORWAY	6.97
16	LUXEMBOURG	6.96
17	UNITED KINGDOM	6.93
18	AUSTRIA	6.88
19	ICELAND	6.87
20	THAILAND	6.82
21	INDONESIA	6.70
22	NEW ZEALAND	6.62
23	FRANCE	6.52
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.52
25	BELGIUM	6.42
26	MALAYSIA	6.29
27	JAPAN	6.25
28	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.14
29	ISRAEL	6.09
30	SOUTH AFRICA	6.00
31	PHILIPPINES	5.95
32	QATAR	5.94
33	SAUDI ARABIA	5.93
34	LATVIA	5.88
35	PERU	5.86
36	SPAIN	5.82
37	POLAND	5.76
38	LITHUANIA	5.74
39	ESTONIA	5.57
40	ITALY	5.42
41	SLOVENIA	5.37
42	INDIA	5.33
43	MEXICO	5.28
44	KAZAKHSTAN	5.25
45	RUSSIA	5.19
46	CHINA	5.08
47	BULGARIA	5.00
48	HUNGARY	4.79
49	ARGENTINA	4.57
50	ROMANIA	4.52
51	JORDAN	4.49
52	PORTUGAL	4.37
53	VENEZUELA	4.30
54	KOREA REP.	4.26
55	UKRAINE	4.22
56	COLOMBIA	4.17
57	BRAZIL	3.80
58	CROATIA	3.80
59	TURKEY	3.59
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.58
61	CYPRUS	3.54
62	GREECE	3.28
63	MONGOLIA	3.03

## AGILITY OF COMPANIES

2019

Companies are

not agile



agile

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.73
2	IRELAND	7.67
3	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.58
4	LITHUANIA	7.45
5	HONG KONG SAR	7.36
6	DENMARK	7.30
7	SINGAPORE	6.88
8	QATAR	6.86
9	SWITZERLAND	6.80
10	NETHERLANDS	6.78
11	NORWAY	6.73
12	SWEDEN	6.71
13	ICELAND	6.71
14	LUXEMBOURG	6.69
15	AUSTRIA	6.64
16	ISRAEL	6.60
17	POLAND	6.58
18	USA	6.57
19	MALAYSIA	6.46
20	KAZAKHSTAN	6.34
21	CANADA	6.29
22	SLOVENIA	6.26
23	VENEZUELA	6.22
24	INDONESIA	6.20
25	CHINA	6.15
26	ESTONIA	6.13
27	SAUDI ARABIA	6.12
28	KOREA REP.	6.10
29	NEW ZEALAND	6.09
30	FINLAND	6.06
31	JORDAN	6.02
32	INDIA	6.02
33	LATVIA	5.88
34	PHILIPPINES	5.86
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.80
36	GERMANY	5.79
37	SOUTH AFRICA	5.73
38	SPAIN	5.72
39	BELGIUM	5.67
40	TURKEY	5.67
41	THAILAND	5.64
42	UNITED KINGDOM	5.63
43	ROMANIA	5.61
44	CHILE	5.61
45	AUSTRALIA	5.60
46	ITALY	5.51
47	UKRAINE	5.47
48	COLOMBIA	5.37
49	PERU	5.23
50	HUNGARY	5.21
51	ARGENTINA	5.20
52	CYPRUS	5.18
53	MEXICO	5.17
54	PORTUGAL	5.11
55	FRANCE	5.09
56	BULGARIA	5.02
57	BRAZIL	4.97
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.91
59	GREECE	4.73
60	RUSSIA	4.47
61	MONGOLIA	4.39
62	CROATIA	4.38
63	JAPAN	3.31

## CHANGING MARKET CONDITIONS

2019

Companies are generally  
unaware of changing market  
conditions



extremely aware of  
changing market  
conditions

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	8.04
2	HONG KONG SAR	7.82
3	CHINA	7.76
4	UAE	7.74
5	SINGAPORE	7.54
6	VENEZUELA	7.52
7	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.52
8	DENMARK	7.47
9	SWITZERLAND	7.38
10	ARGENTINA	7.37
11	AUSTRIA	7.25
12	QATAR	7.19
13	NETHERLANDS	7.11
14	SWEDEN	7.11
15	MALAYSIA	7.10
16	KAZAKHSTAN	7.10
17	USA	7.09
18	ICELAND	7.05
19	GERMANY	7.04
20	INDONESIA	6.99
21	LITHUANIA	6.94
22	THAILAND	6.86
23	PHILIPPINES	6.84
24	SLOVENIA	6.83
25	NEW ZEALAND	6.80
26	FINLAND	6.78
27	UNITED KINGDOM	6.77
28	INDIA	6.77
29	JORDAN	6.76
30	LUXEMBOURG	6.74
31	NORWAY	6.73
32	ESTONIA	6.71
33	CANADA	6.70
34	SAUDI ARABIA	6.64
35	BELGIUM	6.63
36	ISRAEL	6.58
37	AUSTRALIA	6.56
38	TURKEY	6.56
39	KOREA REP.	6.52
40	SOUTH AFRICA	6.52
41	CHILE	6.51
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.49
43	RUSSIA	6.38
44	ITALY	6.33
45	FRANCE	6.33
46	SPAIN	6.32
47	POLAND	6.30
48	UKRAINE	6.18
49	LATVIA	5.92
50	MEXICO	5.90
51	BULGARIA	5.79
52	PERU	5.73
53	COLOMBIA	5.71
54	CYPRUS	5.69
55	BRAZIL	5.69
56	PORTUGAL	5.58
57	ROMANIA	5.57
58	GREECE	5.48
59	HUNGARY	5.42
60	CROATIA	5.36
61	JAPAN	5.16
62	MONGOLIA	4.88
63	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.43

## OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

2019

Companies are  
not good at responding quickly to  
opportunities and threats



very good at responding  
quickly to opportunities  
and threats

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.89
2	HONG KONG SAR	7.74
3	IRELAND	7.27
4	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.26
5	ICELAND	7.16
6	QATAR	7.05
7	LITHUANIA	7.04
8	DENMARK	6.94
9	SINGAPORE	6.93
10	NETHERLANDS	6.79
11	SWITZERLAND	6.69
12	SWEDEN	6.68
13	INDONESIA	6.68
14	MALAYSIA	6.64
15	VENEZUELA	6.56
16	USA	6.54
17	NORWAY	6.51
18	ARGENTINA	6.50
19	CHINA	6.47
20	AUSTRIA	6.44
21	LUXEMBOURG	6.41
22	KAZAKHSTAN	6.39
23	CANADA	6.32
24	SLOVENIA	6.26
25	INDIA	6.25
26	NEW ZEALAND	6.20
27	POLAND	6.18
28	PHILIPPINES	6.14
29	ISRAEL	6.14
30	UKRAINE	6.09
31	TURKEY	6.07
32	JORDAN	6.07
33	THAILAND	6.02
34	ESTONIA	5.97
35	LATVIA	5.96
36	UNITED KINGDOM	5.94
37	ITALY	5.91
38	AUSTRALIA	5.90
39	FINLAND	5.88
40	CHILE	5.86
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.77
42	SAUDI ARABIA	5.74
43	KOREA REP.	5.69
44	SPAIN	5.60
45	SOUTH AFRICA	5.58
46	RUSSIA	5.56
47	CYPRUS	5.54
48	BELGIUM	5.52
49	ROMANIA	5.48
50	BRAZIL	5.37
51	PERU	5.35
52	PORTUGAL	5.32
53	FRANCE	5.25
54	GREECE	5.19
55	BULGARIA	5.16
56	GERMANY	5.14
57	COLOMBIA	5.08
58	MEXICO	5.01
59	HUNGARY	4.85
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.39
61	MONGOLIA	4.29
62	CROATIA	4.23
63	JAPAN	4.16

## CREDIBILITY OF MANAGERS

2019

Credibility of managers in society is

weak

strong



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	8.08
2	SINGAPORE	7.68
3	HONG KONG SAR	7.64
4	IRELAND	7.51
5	FINLAND	7.51
6	QATAR	7.45
7	DENMARK	7.32
8	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.24
9	CHINA	7.10
10	NORWAY	6.99
11	SWEDEN	6.95
12	INDONESIA	6.91
13	LUXEMBOURG	6.86
14	MALAYSIA	6.85
15	SWITZERLAND	6.81
16	USA	6.77
17	THAILAND	6.53
18	VENEZUELA	6.52
19	NETHERLANDS	6.46
20	PHILIPPINES	6.42
20	SAUDI ARABIA	6.42
22	CANADA	6.42
23	KAZAKHSTAN	6.36
24	INDIA	6.36
25	AUSTRIA	6.35
26	JORDAN	6.31
27	COLOMBIA	6.30
28	JAPAN	6.23
29	MEXICO	6.18
30	LITHUANIA	6.09
31	BELGIUM	6.06
32	ISRAEL	6.04
33	NEW ZEALAND	6.04
34	ESTONIA	6.03
35	LATVIA	5.96
36	POLAND	5.91
37	TURKEY	5.85
38	UNITED KINGDOM	5.77
39	ICELAND	5.77
40	CYPRUS	5.75
41	ITALY	5.75
42	FRANCE	5.68
43	BRAZIL	5.57
44	CHILE	5.54
45	SOUTH AFRICA	5.48
46	ROMANIA	5.39
47	GREECE	5.31
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.29
49	SPAIN	5.23
50	GERMANY	5.22
51	AUSTRALIA	5.19
52	ARGENTINA	5.17
53	PERU	5.06
54	BULGARIA	5.02
55	PORTUGAL	4.94
56	SLOVENIA	4.94
57	HUNGARY	4.93
58	MONGOLIA	4.91
59	KOREA REP.	4.85
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.45
61	UKRAINE	4.42
62	RUSSIA	4.32
63	CROATIA	3.62

## CORPORATE BOARDS

2019

Corporate boards

do not supervise the management  
of companies effectivelydo supervise the  
management of companies  
effectively

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	QATAR	7.58
2	UAE	7.50
3	AUSTRIA	7.36
4	INDONESIA	7.36
5	CHINA	7.15
6	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.15
7	HONG KONG SAR	7.13
8	FINLAND	7.09
9	LUXEMBOURG	7.07
10	IRELAND	7.06
11	MALAYSIA	7.00
11	NORWAY	7.00
13	NETHERLANDS	6.82
14	CANADA	6.75
15	DENMARK	6.74
16	JORDAN	6.73
17	SINGAPORE	6.73
18	BELGIUM	6.72
19	SWITZERLAND	6.67
20	THAILAND	6.63
21	KAZAKHSTAN	6.62
22	NEW ZEALAND	6.59
23	SAUDI ARABIA	6.51
24	SWEDEN	6.46
25	LITHUANIA	6.40
26	PHILIPPINES	6.33
27	GERMANY	6.27
28	USA	6.26
29	UNITED KINGDOM	6.20
30	INDIA	6.16
31	VENEZUELA	6.15
32	SOUTH AFRICA	6.13
33	HUNGARY	6.03
34	MEXICO	6.00
35	ITALY	5.87
36	COLOMBIA	5.81
37	ICELAND	5.81
38	POLAND	5.73
39	BULGARIA	5.68
40	ESTONIA	5.63
41	SPAIN	5.59
42	BRAZIL	5.53
43	PERU	5.52
44	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.52
45	FRANCE	5.51
46	LATVIA	5.46
47	CHILE	5.42
48	TURKEY	5.37
49	PORTUGAL	5.26
50	AUSTRALIA	5.25
51	ISRAEL	5.24
52	UKRAINE	5.23
53	ROMANIA	5.16
54	JAPAN	5.14
55	GREECE	5.06
56	ARGENTINA	4.97
57	RUSSIA	4.90
58	MONGOLIA	4.85
59	SLOVENIA	4.73
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.71
61	CYPRUS	4.60
62	KOREA REP.	4.43
63	CROATIA	3.57

## AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

2019

Auditing and accounting practices

are not adequately implemented  
in businessare adequately  
implemented in business

Ranking	Survey [0..10]
1 FINLAND	8.94
2 DENMARK	8.49
3 HONG KONG SAR	8.33
4 NETHERLANDS	8.24
5 AUSTRIA	8.18
6 SWITZERLAND	8.13
7 TAIWAN, CHINA	8.09
8 QATAR	8.07
9 SINGAPORE	8.05
10 SWEDEN	8.03
11 ESTONIA	8.00
12 ICELAND	7.97
13 NEW ZEALAND	7.93
14 BELGIUM	7.88
15 LITHUANIA	7.86
16 NORWAY	7.84
17 UAE	7.81
18 IRELAND	7.80
19 INDONESIA	7.78
20 GERMANY	7.74
21 CANADA	7.74
22 USA	7.72
23 LUXEMBOURG	7.67
24 FRANCE	7.60
25 SAUDI ARABIA	7.56
26 CHINA	7.54
27 MALAYSIA	7.52
28 KAZAKHSTAN	7.44
29 THAILAND	7.39
30 AUSTRALIA	7.33
31 CYPRUS	7.23
32 JORDAN	7.20
33 CZECH REPUBLIC	7.13
34 UNITED KINGDOM	7.10
35 HUNGARY	7.00
35 SPAIN	7.00
37 CHILE	6.90
38 PHILIPPINES	6.88
39 SOUTH AFRICA	6.87
40 COLOMBIA	6.83
41 SLOVENIA	6.80
42 ISRAEL	6.80
43 RUSSIA	6.78
44 POLAND	6.78
45 LATVIA	6.75
46 UKRAINE	6.67
47 ITALY	6.62
48 JAPAN	6.57
49 VENEZUELA	6.56
50 INDIA	6.55
51 ARGENTINA	6.50
52 BRAZIL	6.36
53 MEXICO	6.18
54 PORTUGAL	6.06
55 TURKEY	6.04
56 PERU	6.00
57 BULGARIA	5.93
58 MONGOLIA	5.91
59 ROMANIA	5.88
60 GREECE	5.88
61 KOREA REP.	5.73
62 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.64
63 CROATIA	5.09

## USE OF BIG DATA AND ANALYTICS

2019

Companies are

not good at using big data and  
analytics to support decision-  
makingvery good at using big data  
and analytics to support  
decision-making

Ranking	Survey [0..10]
1 UAE	7.25
2 QATAR	6.91
3 ISRAEL	6.50
4 KAZAKHSTAN	6.35
5 JORDAN	6.31
6 USA	6.19
7 SWEDEN	6.19
8 INDONESIA	6.10
9 MALAYSIA	6.08
10 NETHERLANDS	5.95
11 LITHUANIA	5.94
12 CHINA	5.94
13 CANADA	5.87
14 TAIWAN, CHINA	5.86
15 NORWAY	5.84
15 SINGAPORE	5.84
17 DENMARK	5.83
18 IRELAND	5.76
19 HONG KONG SAR	5.64
20 SOUTH AFRICA	5.52
21 NEW ZEALAND	5.49
22 SAUDI ARABIA	5.49
23 UKRAINE	5.39
24 FINLAND	5.37
25 UNITED KINGDOM	5.35
26 ICELAND	5.33
27 POLAND	5.31
28 AUSTRALIA	5.31
29 SWITZERLAND	5.27
30 INDIA	5.24
31 RUSSIA	5.22
32 LUXEMBOURG	5.19
33 SLOVENIA	5.13
34 ROMANIA	5.10
35 BELGIUM	5.01
36 CZECH REPUBLIC	4.90
37 THAILAND	4.89
38 BULGARIA	4.81
39 PHILIPPINES	4.78
40 KOREA REP.	4.71
41 AUSTRIA	4.70
42 LATVIA	4.58
43 ESTONIA	4.57
44 VENEZUELA	4.57
45 PORTUGAL	4.37
46 GERMANY	4.33
47 ARGENTINA	4.31
48 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.31
49 COLOMBIA	4.27
50 HUNGARY	4.24
51 ITALY	4.14
52 CHILE	4.08
53 FRANCE	4.07
54 GREECE	4.00
55 SPAIN	3.96
56 MEXICO	3.92
57 MONGOLIA	3.85
58 TURKEY	3.77
59 PERU	3.76
60 BRAZIL	3.69
61 CROATIA	3.54
62 CYPRUS	3.50
63 JAPAN	3.46

## CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

2019

Customer satisfaction

is not emphasized in companies



is emphasized in companies

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	8.08
2	AUSTRIA	7.89
3	IRELAND	7.88
4	JAPAN	7.84
5	LITHUANIA	7.80
6	QATAR	7.77
7	USA	7.76
8	HONG KONG SAR	7.74
9	NETHERLANDS	7.66
10	KOREA REP.	7.66
11	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.66
12	ESTONIA	7.60
13	SWEDEN	7.59
14	CANADA	7.56
15	INDONESIA	7.51
16	DENMARK	7.48
17	ICELAND	7.45
18	KAZAKHSTAN	7.45
19	CHINA	7.39
20	NORWAY	7.38
21	THAILAND	7.34
22	FINLAND	7.33
23	NEW ZEALAND	7.32
24	MALAYSIA	7.19
25	SLOVENIA	7.10
26	BELGIUM	7.07
27	SINGAPORE	7.05
28	LUXEMBOURG	7.04
29	SWITZERLAND	7.04
30	GERMANY	7.00
31	SOUTH AFRICA	6.98
32	JORDAN	6.92
33	PHILIPPINES	6.92
34	LATVIA	6.79
35	UNITED KINGDOM	6.79
36	UKRAINE	6.79
37	HUNGARY	6.74
38	AUSTRALIA	6.74
39	PORTUGAL	6.66
40	POLAND	6.66
41	SAUDI ARABIA	6.65
42	BRAZIL	6.63
43	TURKEY	6.63
44	GREECE	6.63
45	COLOMBIA	6.58
46	ITALY	6.44
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.39
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.33
49	INDIA	6.27
50	ISRAEL	6.22
51	SPAIN	6.22
52	BULGARIA	6.21
53	FRANCE	6.17
54	MEXICO	6.14
55	ROMANIA	6.09
56	CHILE	6.00
56	PERU	6.00
58	RUSSIA	5.97
59	CYPRUS	5.80
60	ARGENTINA	5.77
61	MONGOLIA	5.55
62	VENEZUELA	5.15
63	CROATIA	4.99

## ENTREPRENEURSHIP

2019

Entrepreneurship of managers

is not widespread in business



is widespread in business

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.72
2	LITHUANIA	7.40
3	HONG KONG SAR	7.30
4	AUSTRIA	7.21
5	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.20
6	QATAR	7.09
7	CHINA	6.91
8	ESTONIA	6.83
9	LUXEMBOURG	6.60
10	NETHERLANDS	6.58
11	SWEDEN	6.54
12	ISRAEL	6.53
13	NORWAY	6.51
14	MALAYSIA	6.51
15	SWITZERLAND	6.46
16	POLAND	6.39
17	IRELAND	6.37
18	JORDAN	6.35
19	COLOMBIA	6.33
20	INDONESIA	6.33
21	SAUDI ARABIA	6.30
22	USA	6.24
23	KAZAKHSTAN	6.21
24	SLOVENIA	6.20
25	CANADA	6.18
26	NEW ZEALAND	6.18
27	ICELAND	6.16
28	DENMARK	6.12
29	HUNGARY	6.12
30	BELGIUM	6.09
31	FINLAND	6.04
32	ITALY	5.87
33	SINGAPORE	5.86
34	THAILAND	5.82
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.82
36	LATVIA	5.75
37	INDIA	5.75
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.74
39	VENEZUELA	5.70
40	MONGOLIA	5.68
41	GERMANY	5.67
41	PORTUGAL	5.67
43	GREECE	5.56
44	BRAZIL	5.52
45	KOREA REP.	5.50
46	PHILIPPINES	5.49
47	BULGARIA	5.47
48	ARGENTINA	5.47
49	PERU	5.40
50	UKRAINE	5.39
51	UNITED KINGDOM	5.32
52	ROMANIA	5.28
53	MEXICO	5.25
54	SOUTH AFRICA	5.23
55	FRANCE	5.23
56	CYPRUS	5.16
57	AUSTRALIA	5.15
58	TURKEY	5.06
59	SPAIN	4.96
60	RUSSIA	4.88
61	CHILE	4.79
62	CROATIA	4.38
63	JAPAN	3.54



## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

2019

Social responsibility of business leaders is

low

high



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.60
2	SWEDEN	7.59
3	DENMARK	7.50
4	AUSTRIA	7.45
5	JAPAN	7.39
6	FINLAND	7.33
7	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.27
8	NORWAY	7.27
9	INDONESIA	7.14
10	QATAR	7.09
11	IRELAND	6.82
12	CHINA	6.79
13	THAILAND	6.75
14	NETHERLANDS	6.70
15	ICELAND	6.65
16	VENEZUELA	6.64
17	MALAYSIA	6.63
18	HONG KONG SAR	6.62
19	NEW ZEALAND	6.59
20	KAZAKHSTAN	6.59
21	LUXEMBOURG	6.47
22	CANADA	6.47
23	SWITZERLAND	6.40
24	LITHUANIA	6.37
25	GERMANY	6.36
26	SINGAPORE	6.22
27	BELGIUM	6.15
28	JORDAN	6.09
29	ESTONIA	6.07
30	SLOVENIA	5.92
31	PHILIPPINES	5.84
32	COLOMBIA	5.72
33	AUSTRALIA	5.71
34	SAUDI ARABIA	5.70
35	KOREA REP.	5.64
36	ISRAEL	5.51
37	USA	5.46
38	FRANCE	5.45
39	SOUTH AFRICA	5.42
40	INDIA	5.41
41	UNITED KINGDOM	5.35
42	SPAIN	5.33
43	GREECE	5.30
44	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.19
45	ITALY	5.15
46	MEXICO	5.15
47	TURKEY	5.15
48	POLAND	5.13
49	PERU	4.94
50	HUNGARY	4.83
51	BRAZIL	4.76
52	PORTUGAL	4.75
53	UKRAINE	4.74
54	ARGENTINA	4.70
55	ROMANIA	4.67
56	BULGARIA	4.63
57	CHILE	4.62
58	CYPRUS	4.60
59	LATVIA	4.50
60	MONGOLIA	4.32
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.27
62	CROATIA	3.51
63	RUSSIA	3.46

## WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT

2017

Female share of senior and middle management (% of management)



Ranking		%
1	PHILIPPINES	51.50
2	LATVIA	46.26
3	MONGOLIA	42.45
4	RUSSIA	41.31
5	POLAND	41.25
6	SLOVENIA	41.18
7	UKRAINE	41.06
8	USA	40.51
9	BRAZIL	39.89
10	HUNGARY	39.36
11	LITHUANIA	39.31
12	BULGARIA	39.19
13	SWEDEN	38.93
14	ESTONIA	38.51
15	NORWAY	38.31
16	KAZAKHSTAN	37.06
17	PERU	36.75
18	MEXICO	36.68
19	AUSTRALIA	36.63
20	UNITED KINGDOM	36.17
21	IRELAND	35.91
22	CANADA	35.52
23	HONG KONG SAR	35.20
24	ISRAEL	34.54
25	SINGAPORE	34.49
26	PORTUGAL	34.30
27	SWITZERLAND	33.93
28	BELGIUM	33.55
29	FRANCE	33.37
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	32.76
31	THAILAND	32.72
32	ICELAND	32.38
33	SOUTH AFRICA	32.06
34	AUSTRIA	31.80
35	FINLAND	31.29
36	ARGENTINA	30.85
37	SPAIN	30.59
38	ROMANIA	30.37
39	GREECE	29.80
40	GERMANY	29.21
41	CROATIA	29.05
42	TAIWAN, CHINA	27.74
43	ITALY	27.49
44	INDONESIA	27.46
45	DENMARK	26.95
46	NETHERLANDS	26.59
47	CHILE	26.45
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	24.64
49	CYPRUS	20.69
50	MALAYSIA	20.41
51	LUXEMBOURG	18.81
52	QATAR	15.09
53	TURKEY	15.01
54	JAPAN	13.19
55	UAE	12.47
56	KOREA REP.	12.32
57	SAUDI ARABIA	5.82
-	CHINA	-
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	INDIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	NEW ZEALAND	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## WOMEN ON BOARDS

2018

Boardmembers of all companies analyzed by MSCI

Ranking		%	
1	ICELAND	44.00	2016
2	FRANCE	41.20	
3	NORWAY	39.60	
4	SWEDEN	36.90	
5	ITALY	35.00	
6	FINLAND	34.50	
7	AUSTRALIA	31.50	
8	BELGIUM	31.10	
9	NEW ZEALAND	30.20	
10	UNITED KINGDOM	29.10	
11	LATVIA	28.00	2016
12	CANADA	27.00	
13	NETHERLANDS	24.90	
14	SOUTH AFRICA	24.60	
15	ISRAEL	24.50	
16	IRELAND	24.00	
17	DENMARK	23.70	
18	SPAIN	23.60	
19	USA	23.40	
20	GERMANY	22.50	
21	SWITZERLAND	22.30	
22	MALAYSIA	21.90	
23	AUSTRIA	21.20	
24	CROATIA	19.00	2014
25	LUXEMBOURG	14.90	
26	TURKEY	14.70	
27	GREECE	14.60	
28	PERU	14.30	
29	INDIA	14.00	
30	SINGAPORE	13.70	
31	COLOMBIA	13.20	
32	THAILAND	12.70	
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	12.00	2014
34	ARGENTINA	11.10	
34	CHINA	11.10	
36	HONG KONG SAR	11.00	
36	ROMANIA	11.00	2014
38	TAIWAN, CHINA	10.90	
39	PHILIPPINES	10.70	
40	PORTUGAL	10.50	
41	POLAND	10.00	
42	RUSSIA	9.20	
43	HUNGARY	9.10	
44	CHILE	8.40	
45	BRAZIL	8.00	
45	ESTONIA	8.00	2016
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.70	
48	MEXICO	7.30	
49	JAPAN	6.40	
50	INDONESIA	3.30	
51	UAE	3.20	
52	KOREA REP.	2.30	
53	QATAR	0.00	
-	BULGARIA	-	
-	CYPRUS	-	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	KAZAKHSTAN	-	
-	LITHUANIA	-	
-	MONGOLIA	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	SLOVENIA	-	
-	UKRAINE	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

ATTITUDES TOWARD  
GLOBALIZATION

2019

Attitudes toward globalization are generally  
negative in your society

positive in your society



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	8.45
2	SINGAPORE	8.16
3	UAE	8.15
4	SWEDEN	8.05
5	ISRAEL	7.82
6	NETHERLANDS	7.82
7	FINLAND	7.82
8	HONG KONG SAR	7.80
9	DENMARK	7.72
10	CHINA	7.61
11	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.61
12	CANADA	7.48
13	CHILE	7.46
14	ICELAND	7.42
15	QATAR	7.38
16	MALAYSIA	7.36
17	INDONESIA	7.23
18	THAILAND	7.01
19	KOREA REP.	6.99
20	PERU	6.96
21	NEW ZEALAND	6.92
22	INDIA	6.83
23	NORWAY	6.76
24	PORTUGAL	6.71
25	PHILIPPINES	6.68
26	LUXEMBOURG	6.66
27	SWITZERLAND	6.65
28	LITHUANIA	6.60
29	SAUDI ARABIA	6.56
30	TURKEY	6.56
31	KAZAKHSTAN	6.55
32	AUSTRALIA	6.44
33	GERMANY	6.44
34	COLOMBIA	6.41
35	MEXICO	6.30
36	AUSTRIA	6.11
37	JORDAN	6.07
38	LATVIA	6.04
39	BELGIUM	6.00
40	SPAIN	5.98
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.90
42	UNITED KINGDOM	5.89
43	SOUTH AFRICA	5.87
44	JAPAN	5.87
45	ESTONIA	5.83
46	USA	5.83
47	BRAZIL	5.73
48	SLOVENIA	5.71
49	ROMANIA	5.65
50	UKRAINE	5.52
51	POLAND	5.46
52	ITALY	5.46
53	VENEZUELA	5.37
54	CYPRUS	5.35
55	BULGARIA	5.30
56	MONGOLIA	5.26
57	GREECE	4.97
58	ARGENTINA	4.73
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.34
60	RUSSIA	3.97
61	HUNGARY	3.95
62	CROATIA	3.80
63	FRANCE	3.70

## IMAGE ABROAD OR BRANDING

2019

The image abroad of your country

discourages business  
developmentencourages business  
development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	9.08
2	SWITZERLAND	8.89
3	SINGAPORE	8.86
4	NETHERLANDS	8.58
5	HONG KONG SAR	8.50
6	GERMANY	8.44
7	UAE	8.42
8	SWEDEN	8.30
9	FINLAND	8.16
10	DENMARK	8.11
11	QATAR	8.08
12	KOREA REP.	7.95
13	CHILE	7.92
14	AUSTRIA	7.87
15	NEW ZEALAND	7.78
16	CANADA	7.71
17	LUXEMBOURG	7.58
18	AUSTRALIA	7.56
19	NORWAY	7.43
20	ICELAND	7.42
21	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.38
22	INDONESIA	7.28
23	CHINA	7.24
24	KAZAKHSTAN	7.12
25	MALAYSIA	7.05
26	THAILAND	7.03
27	LITHUANIA	6.97
28	ESTONIA	6.90
29	JAPAN	6.70
30	INDIA	6.68
31	PERU	6.55
32	ISRAEL	6.45
33	PORTUGAL	6.44
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.32
35	SAUDI ARABIA	6.30
36	JORDAN	6.16
37	LATVIA	6.08
38	BELGIUM	6.06
39	USA	6.04
40	SPAIN	6.04
41	SLOVENIA	6.00
42	COLOMBIA	5.24
43	POLAND	5.19
44	CYPRUS	5.15
45	PHILIPPINES	5.08
46	FRANCE	4.98
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.90
48	UNITED KINGDOM	4.80
49	MEXICO	4.75
50	HUNGARY	4.56
51	BULGARIA	4.42
52	CROATIA	4.38
52	ROMANIA	4.38
54	ITALY	4.23
55	MONGOLIA	3.94
56	SOUTH AFRICA	3.87
57	UKRAINE	3.79
58	BRAZIL	3.55
59	GREECE	3.38
60	ARGENTINA	3.00
61	TURKEY	2.93
62	RUSSIA	2.90
63	VENEZUELA	1.13

## NATIONAL CULTURE

2019

The national culture is

closed to foreign ideas



open to foreign ideas

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	9.02
2	HONG KONG SAR	8.57
3	NETHERLANDS	8.55
4	UAE	8.34
5	PORTUGAL	8.25
6	SINGAPORE	8.24
7	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.92
8	SWEDEN	7.86
9	LUXEMBOURG	7.86
10	CHINA	7.75
11	CANADA	7.64
12	NEW ZEALAND	7.56
13	ISRAEL	7.47
14	PHILIPPINES	7.47
15	ICELAND	7.45
16	QATAR	7.41
17	THAILAND	7.41
18	INDONESIA	7.28
19	BELGIUM	7.27
20	MALAYSIA	7.20
21	AUSTRALIA	7.19
22	JORDAN	7.12
23	INDIA	7.11
24	LITHUANIA	7.09
25	DENMARK	7.08
26	SAUDI ARABIA	6.98
27	NORWAY	6.97
28	FINLAND	6.94
29	SWITZERLAND	6.89
30	CHILE	6.87
31	KAZAKHSTAN	6.83
32	AUSTRIA	6.77
33	PERU	6.75
34	SPAIN	6.65
35	MONGOLIA	6.59
36	ESTONIA	6.50
37	UKRAINE	6.42
38	GERMANY	6.36
39	BRAZIL	6.35
40	CYPRUS	6.30
41	KOREA REP.	6.29
42	COLOMBIA	6.28
43	LATVIA	6.21
44	USA	6.15
45	TURKEY	6.15
46	ITALY	6.15
47	SLOVENIA	5.98
48	BULGARIA	5.89
49	MEXICO	5.86
50	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.84
51	GREECE	5.75
52	ARGENTINA	5.73
53	ROMANIA	5.68
54	HUNGARY	5.68
55	RUSSIA	5.43
56	UNITED KINGDOM	5.21
57	FRANCE	5.21
58	SOUTH AFRICA	5.19
59	POLAND	5.10
60	VENEZUELA	5.07
61	JAPAN	4.70
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.55
63	CROATIA	4.35

## FLEXIBILITY AND ADAPTABILITY

2019

Flexibility and adaptability of people are

low when faced with new challenges



high when faced with new challenges

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	8.65
2	ICELAND	8.19
3	HONG KONG SAR	8.05
4	UAE	7.91
5	ISRAEL	7.82
6	PHILIPPINES	7.63
7	QATAR	7.54
8	LITHUANIA	7.48
9	NETHERLANDS	7.42
10	PORTUGAL	7.42
11	DENMARK	7.39
12	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.34
13	NEW ZEALAND	7.27
14	USA	7.23
15	NORWAY	7.22
15	SWEDEN	7.22
17	CHINA	7.16
18	INDIA	7.14
19	TURKEY	7.04
20	SINGAPORE	7.03
21	MALAYSIA	7.00
22	AUSTRALIA	6.96
23	VENEZUELA	6.89
24	CANADA	6.88
25	LATVIA	6.88
26	INDONESIA	6.85
27	UKRAINE	6.82
28	FINLAND	6.79
29	ITALY	6.79
30	SAUDI ARABIA	6.78
31	ARGENTINA	6.75
32	LUXEMBOURG	6.74
33	SWITZERLAND	6.63
34	THAILAND	6.53
35	BRAZIL	6.47
36	KAZAKHSTAN	6.41
37	ESTONIA	6.41
38	JORDAN	6.37
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.35
40	MONGOLIA	6.35
41	KOREA REP.	6.33
42	BELGIUM	6.24
43	UNITED KINGDOM	6.17
44	RUSSIA	6.16
45	POLAND	6.09
46	AUSTRIA	6.07
47	PERU	6.02
48	SPAIN	6.00
49	ROMANIA	5.88
50	SLOVENIA	5.80
51	BULGARIA	5.79
52	MEXICO	5.68
53	COLOMBIA	5.67
54	CYPRUS	5.65
55	SOUTH AFRICA	5.65
56	CHILE	5.55
57	GREECE	5.49
58	GERMANY	5.43
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.24
60	JAPAN	5.15
61	HUNGARY	4.84
62	CROATIA	4.20
63	FRANCE	4.00

## NEED FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REFORMS

2019

The need for economic and social reforms

is not generally well understood



is generally well understood

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.94
2	CHINA	7.67
3	SINGAPORE	7.41
4	IRELAND	7.33
5	QATAR	7.32
6	SAUDI ARABIA	7.26
7	INDONESIA	7.21
8	HONG KONG SAR	7.06
9	NETHERLANDS	6.90
10	SWITZERLAND	6.89
11	SWEDEN	6.86
12	LUXEMBOURG	6.79
13	DENMARK	6.79
14	JORDAN	6.78
15	MALAYSIA	6.73
16	CANADA	6.66
17	ICELAND	6.66
18	NORWAY	6.65
19	UKRAINE	6.65
20	KOREA REP.	6.58
21	FINLAND	6.57
22	NEW ZEALAND	6.53
23	KAZAKHSTAN	6.52
24	INDIA	6.50
25	LITHUANIA	6.41
26	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.36
27	THAILAND	6.26
28	LATVIA	6.25
29	ISRAEL	6.23
30	ESTONIA	6.07
31	PHILIPPINES	6.05
32	BULGARIA	5.89
33	JAPAN	5.84
34	MONGOLIA	5.79
35	AUSTRALIA	5.71
36	SOUTH AFRICA	5.63
37	HUNGARY	5.48
38	UNITED KINGDOM	5.46
39	RUSSIA	5.39
40	USA	5.25
41	AUSTRIA	5.19
42	GREECE	5.16
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.10
44	ROMANIA	5.07
45	CHILE	4.99
46	GERMANY	4.87
47	SLOVENIA	4.81
48	ITALY	4.81
49	PORTUGAL	4.78
50	SPAIN	4.76
51	CYPRUS	4.70
52	POLAND	4.69
53	PERU	4.60
54	BELGIUM	4.54
55	TURKEY	4.52
56	COLOMBIA	4.38
57	MEXICO	4.24
58	VENEZUELA	4.23
59	BRAZIL	4.19
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.03
61	CROATIA	3.74
62	FRANCE	3.63
63	ARGENTINA	3.36

## DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN COMPANIES

2019

Digital transformation in companies

is not generally well understood



is generally well understood

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.58
2	ISRAEL	7.42
3	QATAR	7.35
4	CHINA	6.96
5	SWEDEN	6.85
6	NORWAY	6.79
7	KOREA REP.	6.73
8	SINGAPORE	6.68
9	LITHUANIA	6.64
10	DENMARK	6.62
11	NETHERLANDS	6.60
12	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.59
13	ICELAND	6.58
14	CANADA	6.57
15	INDONESIA	6.52
16	MALAYSIA	6.43
17	JORDAN	6.42
18	SAUDI ARABIA	6.39
19	IRELAND	6.33
20	FINLAND	6.28
21	KAZAKHSTAN	6.27
22	HONG KONG SAR	6.21
23	INDIA	6.20
24	NEW ZEALAND	6.04
25	USA	6.04
26	UKRAINE	5.94
27	LUXEMBOURG	5.92
28	SLOVENIA	5.80
29	POLAND	5.76
30	THAILAND	5.74
31	ROMANIA	5.74
32	ESTONIA	5.70
33	SWITZERLAND	5.63
34	LATVIA	5.63
35	RUSSIA	5.49
36	PHILIPPINES	5.48
37	AUSTRIA	5.41
38	AUSTRALIA	5.40
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.32
40	PORTUGAL	5.25
41	BELGIUM	5.22
42	SOUTH AFRICA	5.19
43	UNITED KINGDOM	5.13
44	COLOMBIA	5.10
45	BULGARIA	5.02
46	ARGENTINA	4.97
47	HUNGARY	4.83
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.79
49	CHILE	4.79
50	MONGOLIA	4.78
51	JAPAN	4.75
52	FRANCE	4.68
53	BRAZIL	4.65
54	PERU	4.60
55	VENEZUELA	4.59
56	ITALY	4.58
57	SPAIN	4.53
58	GREECE	4.50
59	TURKEY	4.33
60	GERMANY	4.33
61	MEXICO	4.14
62	CYPRUS	4.10
63	CROATIA	3.77

## VALUE SYSTEM

2019

The value system in your society

does not support competitiveness



supports competitiveness

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	8.07
2	USA	8.06
3	UAE	8.06
4	SINGAPORE	7.86
5	IRELAND	7.84
6	SWITZERLAND	7.70
7	QATAR	7.50
8	NETHERLANDS	7.45
9	ISRAEL	7.29
10	ICELAND	7.23
11	CHINA	7.22
12	LUXEMBOURG	7.15
13	MALAYSIA	7.12
14	SWEDEN	7.11
15	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.09
16	DENMARK	7.06
17	AUSTRALIA	7.02
18	CANADA	6.94
19	LITHUANIA	6.91
20	FINLAND	6.91
21	NEW ZEALAND	6.90
22	ESTONIA	6.90
23	SAUDI ARABIA	6.90
24	INDONESIA	6.84
25	KAZAKHSTAN	6.82
26	NORWAY	6.76
27	GERMANY	6.75
28	INDIA	6.59
29	JORDAN	6.51
30	AUSTRIA	6.47
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.42
32	LATVIA	6.42
33	BELGIUM	6.36
34	THAILAND	6.22
35	UNITED KINGDOM	6.14
36	CHILE	6.11
37	PHILIPPINES	6.07
38	KOREA REP.	5.81
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.79
40	FRANCE	5.70
41	SLOVENIA	5.66
42	ROMANIA	5.65
43	BULGARIA	5.65
44	POLAND	5.49
45	UKRAINE	5.48
46	TURKEY	5.26
47	JAPAN	5.25
48	PORTUGAL	5.25
49	SPAIN	5.23
50	CYPRUS	5.15
51	SOUTH AFRICA	5.10
52	COLOMBIA	5.09
53	ITALY	4.97
54	MONGOLIA	4.97
55	RUSSIA	4.86
56	HUNGARY	4.63
57	PERU	4.55
58	MEXICO	4.51
59	BRAZIL	4.49
60	GREECE	4.09
61	ARGENTINA	3.63
62	CROATIA	3.54
63	VENEZUELA	3.44



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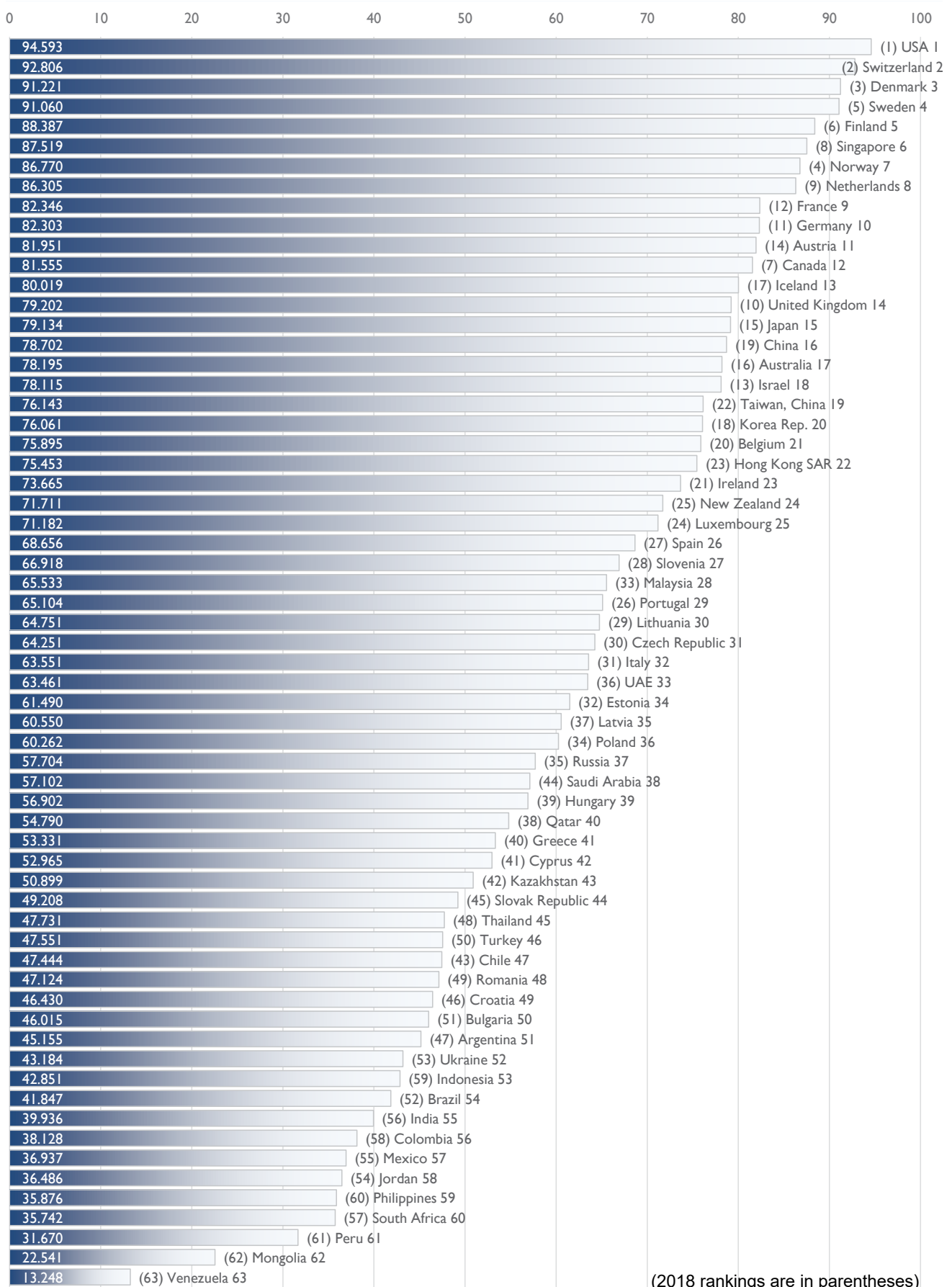
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[S] = Survey data | [B] = Background data

## Infrastructure

Extent to which basic, technological, scientific and human resources meet the needs of business



(2018 rankings are in parentheses)

## LAND AREA

2018

Square kilometers ('000)

Background  
Information

Ranking		square km '000
1	RUSSIA	17,098
2	CANADA	9,985
3	USA	9,832
4	CHINA	9,563
5	BRAZIL	8,516
6	AUSTRALIA	7,741
7	INDIA	3,287
8	ARGENTINA	2,780
9	KAZAKHSTAN	2,725
10	SAUDI ARABIA	2,150
11	MEXICO	1,964
12	INDONESIA	1,914
13	MONGOLIA	1,564
14	PERU	1,285
15	SOUTH AFRICA	1,219
16	COLOMBIA	1,142
17	VENEZUELA	912
18	TURKEY	785
19	CHILE	757
20	NORWAY	625
21	UKRAINE	604
22	FRANCE	549
23	THAILAND	513
24	SPAIN	506
25	SWEDEN	447
26	JAPAN	378
27	GERMANY	358
28	FINLAND	338
29	MALAYSIA	330
30	POLAND	313
31	ITALY	301
32	PHILIPPINES	300
33	NEW ZEALAND	268
34	UNITED KINGDOM	244
35	ROMANIA	238
36	GREECE	132
37	BULGARIA	111
38	ICELAND	103
39	KOREA REP.	100
40	HUNGARY	93
41	PORTUGAL	92
42	JORDAN	89
43	AUSTRIA	84
44	CZECH REPUBLIC	79
45	UAE	71
46	IRELAND	70
47	LITHUANIA	65
48	LATVIA	64
49	CROATIA	57
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	49
51	ESTONIA	45
52	DENMARK	43
53	NETHERLANDS	42
54	SWITZERLAND	41
55	TAIWAN, CHINA	36
56	BELGIUM	31
57	ISRAEL	22
58	SLOVENIA	21
59	QATAR	12
60	CYPRUS	9
61	LUXEMBOURG	3
62	HONG KONG SAR	1
63	SINGAPORE	1

## ARABLE AREA

2016

Square meters per capita

Ranking		square meters
1	AUSTRALIA	19,222
2	KAZAKHSTAN	16,673
3	CANADA	13,372
4	ARGENTINA	9,222
5	RUSSIA	8,663
6	UKRAINE	7,891
7	LITHUANIA	7,585
8	LATVIA	6,582
9	ESTONIA	5,312
10	BULGARIA	5,084
11	USA	4,791
12	HUNGARY	4,578
13	ROMANIA	4,567
14	BRAZIL	4,248
15	DENMARK	4,167
16	FINLAND	4,093
17	SPAIN	3,666
18	ICELAND	3,601
19	THAILAND	3,232
20	GREECE	3,009
21	TURKEY	2,971
22	POLAND	2,914
23	FRANCE	2,901
24	MALAYSIA	2,632
25	SWEDEN	2,581
26	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2,516
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	2,404
28	SOUTH AFRICA	2,310
29	CROATIA	2,262
30	MEXICO	2,052
31	MONGOLIA	1,834
32	INDONESIA	1,778
33	PORTUGAL	1,687
34	AUSTRIA	1,615
35	PERU	1,552
36	NORWAY	1,539
37	ITALY	1,492
38	GERMANY	1,453
39	NEW ZEALAND	1,359
40	CYPRUS	1,302
41	INDIA	1,291
42	SLOVENIA	1,152
43	SAUDI ARABIA	1,138
44	LUXEMBOURG	1,101
45	VENEZUELA	1,097
46	PHILIPPINES	1,060
47	CHINA	976
48	CHILE	949
49	IRELAND	943
50	UNITED KINGDOM	925
51	BELGIUM	771
52	COLOMBIA	755
53	NETHERLANDS	626
54	SWITZERLAND	509
55	ISRAEL	459
56	JAPAN	352
57	TAIWAN, CHINA	337
58	JORDAN	335
59	KOREA REP.	321
60	UAE	90
61	QATAR	65
62	HONG KONG SAR	5
63	SINGAPORE	1

## WATER RESOURCES

2014

Total internal renewable per capita in cubic meters

Ranking		m <sup>3</sup>
1	ICELAND	516,090
2	CANADA	79,299
3	NORWAY	73,306
4	NEW ZEALAND	72,201
5	PERU	52,299
6	CHILE	49,309
7	COLOMBIA	44,475
8	RUSSIA	30,058
9	BRAZIL	27,236
10	VENEZUELA	25,878
11	AUSTRALIA	20,527
12	FINLAND	19,444
13	MALAYSIA	19,122
14	SWEDEN	17,486
15	MONGOLIA	11,761
16	IRELAND	10,452
17	ESTONIA	9,680
18	SLOVENIA	9,028
19	CROATIA	8,892
20	USA	8,758
21	LATVIA	8,599
22	INDONESIA	7,839
23	ARGENTINA	6,725
24	AUSTRIA	6,437
25	LITHUANIA	5,372
26	GREECE	5,294
27	SWITZERLAND	4,868
28	PHILIPPINES	4,757
29	PORTUGAL	3,671
30	KAZAKHSTAN	3,651
31	JAPAN	3,397
32	THAILAND	3,303
33	MEXICO	3,220
34	FRANCE	3,106
35	ITALY	3,052
36	BULGARIA	2,937
37	TURKEY	2,886
38	SPAIN	2,411
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2,322
40	UNITED KINGDOM	2,241
41	TAIWAN, CHINA	2,183
42	ROMANIA	2,172
43	CHINA	1,999
44	LUXEMBOURG	1,763
45	POLAND	1,388
46	GERMANY	1,326
47	KOREA REP.	1,289
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,247
49	UKRAINE	1,229
50	INDIA	1,103
51	BELGIUM	1,062
52	DENMARK	1,058
53	SOUTH AFRICA	822
54	CYPRUS	670
55	NETHERLANDS	650
56	HUNGARY	609
57	HONG KONG SAR	150
58	SINGAPORE	107
59	ISRAEL	93
60	JORDAN	90
61	SAUDI ARABIA	76
62	QATAR	25
63	UAE	16

## ACCESS TO WATER

2019

Access to water

is not adequately ensured and managed



is adequately ensured and managed

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	ICELAND	9.97
2	FINLAND	9.88
3	NETHERLANDS	9.83
4	FRANCE	9.78
5	GERMANY	9.74
6	SWITZERLAND	9.73
7	DENMARK	9.72
8	LATVIA	9.62
9	SWEDEN	9.51
10	LITHUANIA	9.51
11	AUSTRIA	9.43
12	LUXEMBOURG	9.42
13	JAPAN	9.40
14	HONG KONG SAR	9.28
15	ISRAEL	9.24
16	ESTONIA	9.20
17	UNITED KINGDOM	9.13
18	BELGIUM	9.01
19	SINGAPORE	9.00
19	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	9.00
21	PORTUGAL	8.97
22	KOREA REP.	8.92
23	HUNGARY	8.83
24	UAE	8.82
25	QATAR	8.81
26	USA	8.80
27	NORWAY	8.77
28	SLOVENIA	8.73
29	GREECE	8.69
30	CANADA	8.60
31	SPAIN	8.58
32	CYPRUS	8.45
33	CHINA	8.38
34	ITALY	8.32
35	POLAND	8.21
36	SAUDI ARABIA	7.98
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.97
38	MALAYSIA	7.93
39	RUSSIA	7.92
40	NEW ZEALAND	7.91
41	THAILAND	7.86
42	TURKEY	7.85
43	CHILE	7.75
44	CROATIA	7.74
45	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.56
46	IRELAND	7.55
47	KAZAKHSTAN	7.48
48	BULGARIA	7.43
49	AUSTRALIA	7.38
50	INDONESIA	7.09
51	ARGENTINA	6.90
52	UKRAINE	6.82
53	COLOMBIA	6.77
54	JORDAN	6.68
55	ROMANIA	6.03
56	BRAZIL	5.61
57	MEXICO	5.55
58	INDIA	5.34
59	SOUTH AFRICA	5.29
60	PHILIPPINES	5.28
61	PERU	4.22
62	MONGOLIA	3.64
63	VENEZUELA	1.11

## MANAGEMENT OF CITIES

2019

Management of cities

does not support business  
developmentsupports business  
development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	9.32
2	UAE	8.80
3	DENMARK	8.66
4	NETHERLANDS	8.56
5	SWITZERLAND	8.54
6	FINLAND	8.53
7	HONG KONG SAR	8.51
8	QATAR	8.46
9	FRANCE	8.15
10	NORWAY	8.14
11	JAPAN	8.13
12	LUXEMBOURG	8.08
13	CHINA	8.01
14	SWEDEN	7.89
15	AUSTRIA	7.80
16	ICELAND	7.71
17	KOREA REP.	7.65
18	USA	7.61
19	UNITED KINGDOM	7.58
20	MALAYSIA	7.41
21	PORTUGAL	7.36
22	CANADA	7.32
23	GERMANY	7.25
24	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.24
25	POLAND	7.22
26	AUSTRALIA	7.19
27	LITHUANIA	7.09
28	KAZAKHSTAN	7.04
29	SAUDI ARABIA	6.94
30	SLOVENIA	6.92
31	SPAIN	6.91
32	CHILE	6.79
33	NEW ZEALAND	6.73
34	LATVIA	6.67
35	THAILAND	6.57
36	IRELAND	6.57
37	INDONESIA	6.44
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.39
39	BULGARIA	6.25
40	BELGIUM	6.24
41	HUNGARY	6.22
42	ISRAEL	6.18
43	ESTONIA	6.14
44	JORDAN	5.93
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.74
46	CYPRUS	5.65
47	ITALY	5.64
48	TURKEY	5.63
49	ARGENTINA	5.43
50	COLOMBIA	5.43
51	INDIA	5.39
52	RUSSIA	5.32
53	PHILIPPINES	5.23
54	GREECE	5.19
55	MEXICO	4.97
56	SOUTH AFRICA	4.97
57	UKRAINE	4.76
58	CROATIA	4.62
59	ROMANIA	4.58
60	BRAZIL	4.01
61	PERU	3.49
62	MONGOLIA	3.00
63	VENEZUELA	1.44

## POPULATION - MARKET SIZE

2018

Estimates in millions



Ranking		millions
1	CHINA	1,395.38
2	INDIA	1,355.94
3	USA	327.35
4	INDONESIA	264.16
5	BRAZIL	209.18
6	RUSSIA	143.97
7	JAPAN	126.53
8	MEXICO	125.19
9	PHILIPPINES	106.60
10	GERMANY	82.89
11	TURKEY	82.00
12	FRANCE	66.99
13	UNITED KINGDOM	66.47
14	THAILAND	66.33
15	ITALY	60.48
16	SOUTH AFRICA	57.73
17	KOREA REP.	51.64
18	COLOMBIA	48.59
19	SPAIN	46.73
20	ARGENTINA	44.49
21	UKRAINE	42.10
22	POLAND	38.41
23	CANADA	36.95
24	SAUDI ARABIA	33.41
25	MALAYSIA	32.40
26	PERU	32.16
27	VENEZUELA	31.83
28	AUSTRALIA	24.99
29	TAIWAN, CHINA	23.59
30	ROMANIA	19.53
31	CHILE	18.75
32	KAZAKHSTAN	18.23
33	NETHERLANDS	17.30
34	BELGIUM	11.44
35	GREECE	10.82
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	10.63
37	JORDAN	10.31
38	PORTUGAL	10.26
39	SWEDEN	10.23
40	HUNGARY	9.78
41	UAE	9.57
42	ISRAEL	8.88
43	AUSTRIA	8.84
44	SWITZERLAND	8.48
45	HONG KONG SAR	7.45
46	BULGARIA	7.05
47	DENMARK	5.78
48	SINGAPORE	5.64
49	FINLAND	5.52
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.44
51	NORWAY	5.32
52	NEW ZEALAND	4.93
53	IRELAND	4.86
54	CROATIA	4.09
55	MONGOLIA	3.24
56	LITHUANIA	2.79
57	QATAR	2.76
58	SLOVENIA	2.07
59	LATVIA	1.93
60	ESTONIA	1.32
61	CYPRUS	0.87
62	LUXEMBOURG	0.60
63	ICELAND	0.35

## POPULATION - GROWTH

2018

Percentage change

Ranking		%
1	JORDAN	3.87
2	UAE	2.87
3	ICELAND	2.65
4	SAUDI ARABIA	2.46
5	SOUTH AFRICA	2.13
6	CHILE	2.05
7	ISRAEL	1.97
8	MONGOLIA	1.94
9	LUXEMBOURG	1.92
10	NEW ZEALAND	1.75
11	INDIA	1.64
12	PHILIPPINES	1.60
13	AUSTRALIA	1.60
14	TURKEY	1.48
15	VENEZUELA	1.35
16	IRELAND	1.35
17	QATAR	1.28
18	MALAYSIA	1.25
19	SWEDEN	1.09
20	COLOMBIA	1.09
21	CANADA	1.07
22	PERU	1.06
23	KAZAKHSTAN	1.05
24	CYPRUS	1.05
25	ARGENTINA	1.02
26	NETHERLANDS	0.99
27	MEXICO	0.98
28	INDONESIA	0.94
29	HONG KONG SAR	0.80
30	SWITZERLAND	0.76
31	BRAZIL	0.73
32	UNITED KINGDOM	0.65
33	NORWAY	0.64
34	USA	0.62
35	AUSTRIA	0.56
36	DENMARK	0.56
37	BELGIUM	0.52
38	SINGAPORE	0.47
39	GREECE	0.45
40	SPAIN	0.40
41	CHINA	0.38
42	KOREA REP.	0.37
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.36
44	GERMANY	0.28
45	THAILAND	0.21
46	SLOVENIA	0.19
47	FINLAND	0.18
48	ESTONIA	0.15
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.15
50	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.08
51	FRANCE	0.06
52	RUSSIA	-0.02
53	POLAND	-0.06
54	ITALY	-0.17
55	HUNGARY	-0.19
56	JAPAN	-0.20
57	PORTUGAL	-0.21
58	ROMANIA	-0.31
59	UKRAINE	-0.51
60	BULGARIA	-0.73
61	LATVIA	-0.81
62	CROATIA	-0.85
63	LITHUANIA	-0.98

## POPULATION UNDER 15 YEARS

2018

Percentage of total population

Background  
Information

	%
ARGENTINA	24.7
AUSTRALIA	18.8
AUSTRIA	14.4
BELGIUM	16.9
BRAZIL	21.3
BULGARIA	14.2
CANADA	16.1
CHILE	20.1
CHINA	17.4
COLOMBIA	23.1
CROATIA	14.5
CYPRUS	16.7
CZECH REPUBLIC	15.8
DENMARK	16.6
ESTONIA	16.3
FINLAND	16.2
FRANCE	18.0
GERMANY	13.5
GREECE	14.3
HONG KONG SAR	11.5
HUNGARY	14.5
ICELAND	20.1
INDIA	27.4
INDONESIA	27.0
IRELAND	21.0
ISRAEL	28.2
ITALY	13.4
JAPAN	12.2
JORDAN	35.1
KAZAKHSTAN	29.0
KOREA REP.	12.8
LATVIA	15.8
LITHUANIA	15.0
LUXEMBOURG	16.3
MALAYSIA	23.9
MEXICO	26.8
MONGOLIA	29.9
NETHERLANDS	16.1
NEW ZEALAND	19.4
NORWAY	17.7
PERU	27.1
PHILIPPINES	31.5
POLAND	15.1
PORTUGAL	13.8
QATAR	13.8
ROMANIA	15.5
RUSSIA	17.6
SAUDI ARABIA	24.7
SINGAPORE	14.8
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15.6
SLOVENIA	15.0
SOUTH AFRICA	28.7
SPAIN	14.9
SWEDEN	17.7
SWITZERLAND	15.0
TAIWAN, CHINA	13.1
THAILAND	17.0
TURKEY	23.6
UAE	13.9
UKRAINE	15.5
UNITED KINGDOM	17.9
USA	18.6
VENEZUELA	27.3

## POPULATION OVER 65 YEARS

2018

Percentage of total population



	%
ARGENTINA	11.3
AUSTRALIA	15.7
AUSTRIA	18.7
BELGIUM	18.7
BRAZIL	8.9
BULGARIA	21.1
CANADA	17.8
CHILE	11.4
CHINA	11.4
COLOMBIA	8.0
CROATIA	20.0
CYPRUS	13.7
CZECH REPUBLIC	19.3
DENMARK	19.3
ESTONIA	19.6
FINLAND	21.4
FRANCE	19.8
GERMANY	21.4
GREECE	21.9
HONG KONG SAR	17.1
HUNGARY	18.9
ICELAND	14.8
INDIA	6.2
INDONESIA	5.4
IRELAND	13.8
ISRAEL	11.7
ITALY	22.5
JAPAN	28.2
JORDAN	3.8
KAZAKHSTAN	7.2
KOREA REP.	14.3
LATVIA	20.1
LITHUANIA	19.6
LUXEMBOURG	14.5
MALAYSIA	6.5
MEXICO	7.2
MONGOLIA	4.1
NETHERLANDS	18.9
NEW ZEALAND	15.2
NORWAY	16.9
PERU	7.3
PHILIPPINES	4.9
POLAND	17.0
PORTUGAL	21.5
QATAR	1.4
ROMANIA	18.2
RUSSIA	14.4
SAUDI ARABIA	3.4
SINGAPORE	13.7
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15.5
SLOVENIA	19.4
SOUTH AFRICA	5.5
SPAIN	19.3
SWEDEN	19.8
SWITZERLAND	18.3
TAIWAN, CHINA	13.9
THAILAND	11.8
TURKEY	8.5
UAE	1.1
UKRAINE	16.5
UNITED KINGDOM	18.3
USA	16.0
VENEZUELA	6.8

## DEPENDENCY RATIO

2018

Population under 15 and over 64 years old, divided by active population (15 to 64 years)

Ranking		ratio
1	UAE	17.7
2	QATAR	17.9
3	TAIWAN, CHINA	37.0
4	KOREA REP.	37.2
5	SAUDI ARABIA	39.1
6	SINGAPORE	39.9
7	HONG KONG SAR	40.0
8	CHINA	40.5
9	THAILAND	40.6
10	BRAZIL	43.3
11	MALAYSIA	43.7
12	CYPRUS	43.9
13	LUXEMBOURG	44.5
14	COLOMBIA	45.0
15	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	45.2
16	CHILE	46.1
17	RUSSIA	47.0
18	UKRAINE	47.0
19	POLAND	47.3
20	TURKEY	47.4
21	INDONESIA	48.0
22	AUSTRIA	49.5
23	SWITZERLAND	49.8
24	HUNGARY	50.3
25	INDIA	50.5
26	ROMANIA	50.9
27	CANADA	51.1
28	MONGOLIA	51.6
29	MEXICO	51.7
30	VENEZUELA	51.7
31	SOUTH AFRICA	52.0
32	SPAIN	52.0
33	PERU	52.5
34	SLOVENIA	52.6
35	CROATIA	52.8
36	AUSTRALIA	52.8
37	NEW ZEALAND	52.9
38	USA	52.9
39	LITHUANIA	53.0
40	NORWAY	53.0
41	IRELAND	53.4
42	GERMANY	53.5
43	ICELAND	53.6
44	NETHERLANDS	53.8
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	53.9
46	BULGARIA	54.5
47	PORTUGAL	54.7
48	BELGIUM	55.5
49	ESTONIA	56.0
50	ITALY	56.0
51	DENMARK	56.1
52	LATVIA	56.1
53	ARGENTINA	56.3
54	UNITED KINGDOM	56.6
55	KAZAKHSTAN	56.8
56	GREECE	56.8
57	PHILIPPINES	57.2
58	FINLAND	60.1
59	SWEDEN	60.1
60	FRANCE	60.8
61	JORDAN	63.8
62	ISRAEL	66.3
63	JAPAN	67.6

## ROADS

2016

Density of the network, km roads/square km land area

Ranking		km per square km
1	SINGAPORE	12.94
2	HONG KONG SAR	9.07
3	JAPAN	3.37
4	NETHERLANDS	3.35
5	CYPRUS	2.18
6	HUNGARY	2.10
7	FRANCE	1.98
8	SLOVENIA	1.92
9	GERMANY	1.80
10	DENMARK	1.74
11	SWITZERLAND	1.73
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.66
13	AUSTRIA	1.65
14	UNITED KINGDOM	1.63
15	ITALY	1.62
16	INDIA	1.59
17	IRELAND	1.37
18	SPAIN	1.35
19	POLAND	1.34
20	SWEDEN	1.30
21	LITHUANIA	1.29
22	ESTONIA	1.29
23	TAIWAN, CHINA	1.20
24	LUXEMBOURG	1.12
25	LATVIA	1.08
26	KOREA REP.	1.08
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.90
28	THAILAND	0.89
29	GREECE	0.89
30	ISRAEL	0.84
31	MALAYSIA	0.72
32	UAE	0.72
33	PHILIPPINES	0.72
34	USA	0.68
35	QATAR	0.67
36	NORWAY	0.62
37	SOUTH AFRICA	0.62
38	CROATIA	0.52
39	CHINA	0.49
40	ROMANIA	0.35
41	NEW ZEALAND	0.35
42	TURKEY	0.31
43	UKRAINE	0.28
44	INDONESIA	0.28
45	BRAZIL	0.25
46	FINLAND	0.23
47	MEXICO	0.20
48	COLOMBIA	0.18
49	BULGARIA	0.18
50	PORTUGAL	0.16
51	PERU	0.16
52	ICELAND	0.12
53	AUSTRALIA	0.12
54	CHILE	0.11
55	VENEZUELA	0.11
56	CANADA	0.10
56	SAUDI ARABIA	0.10
58	ARGENTINA	0.09
59	JORDAN	0.08
60	RUSSIA	0.05
61	KAZAKHSTAN	0.04
62	MONGOLIA	0.01
-	BELGIUM	-

## RAILROADS

2017

Density of the network, km per square km

Ranking		km per square km
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.647
2	SINGAPORE	0.318
3	SWITZERLAND	0.120
4	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.119
5	BELGIUM	0.118
6	LUXEMBOURG	0.106
7	GERMANY	0.094
8	HUNGARY	0.083
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.074
10	NETHERLANDS	0.068
11	UNITED KINGDOM	0.067
12	ISRAEL	0.061
13	POLAND	0.059
14	AUSTRIA	0.059
15	SLOVENIA	0.058
16	ITALY	0.057
17	FRANCE	0.052
18	JAPAN	0.051
19	DENMARK	0.050
20	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.049
21	CROATIA	0.046
22	ROMANIA	0.045
23	KOREA REP.	0.041
24	BULGARIA	0.036
25	UKRAINE	0.036
26	SPAIN	0.031
27	LITHUANIA	0.029
28	LATVIA	0.029
29	PORTUGAL	0.028
30	IRELAND	0.027
31	USA	0.023
32	ESTONIA	0.023
33	SWEDEN	0.022
34	INDIA	0.020
35	SOUTH AFRICA	0.018
36	FINLAND	0.018
37	GREECE	0.017
38	NEW ZEALAND	0.015
39	MEXICO	0.014
40	TURKEY	0.013
41	THAILAND	0.011
42	ARGENTINA	0.011
43	CHILE	0.007
44	CHINA	0.007
45	MALAYSIA	0.007
46	NORWAY	0.007
47	CANADA	0.006
48	KAZAKHSTAN	0.006
49	JORDAN	0.006
50	UAE	0.005
51	RUSSIA	0.005
52	BRAZIL	0.004
53	COLOMBIA	0.003
54	INDONESIA	0.003
55	PERU	0.002
56	MONGOLIA	0.001
57	AUSTRALIA	0.001
58	SAUDI ARABIA	0.001
59	VENEZUELA	0.000
60	PHILIPPINES	0.000
61	CYPRUS	0.000
61	ICELAND	0.000
61	QATAR	0.000



## AIR TRANSPORTATION

2017

Number of passengers carried by main companies, thousands

Background  
Information

Ranking		thousands
1	USA	849,403
2	CHINA	551,235
3	IRELAND	153,538
4	UNITED KINGDOM	151,867
5	INDIA	139,822
6	JAPAN	123,898
7	GERMANY	116,847
8	INDONESIA	110,253
9	TURKEY	107,917
10	BRAZIL	96,396
11	UAE	95,306
12	CANADA	91,404
13	RUSSIA	89,374
14	KOREA REP.	84,045
15	AUSTRALIA	74,257
16	SPAIN	71,909
17	THAILAND	71,192
18	FRANCE	68,316
19	TAIWAN, CHINA	65,979
20	MEXICO	58,537
21	MALAYSIA	58,189
22	HONG KONG SAR	45,580
23	PHILIPPINES	44,087
24	NETHERLANDS	42,771
25	NORWAY	38,740
26	SWEDEN	38,456
27	SINGAPORE	37,680
28	SAUDI ARABIA	37,503
29	DENMARK	33,244
30	COLOMBIA	32,507
31	QATAR	29,949
32	ITALY	27,836
33	SWITZERLAND	26,738
34	HUNGARY	26,066
35	SOUTH AFRICA	20,821
36	ARGENTINA	18,308
37	CHILE	17,641
38	NEW ZEALAND	16,272
39	AUSTRIA	16,172
40	PORTUGAL	15,943
41	PERU	15,728
42	FINLAND	14,831
43	GREECE	13,862
44	BELGIUM	13,677
45	POLAND	7,377
46	ICELAND	7,243
47	ISRAEL	7,065
48	UKRAINE	6,821
49	KAZAKHSTAN	5,653
50	CZECH REPUBLIC	5,451
51	ROMANIA	4,426
52	VENEZUELA	4,156
53	LATVIA	3,441
54	JORDAN	3,382
55	CROATIA	2,058
56	LUXEMBOURG	1,901
57	BULGARIA	1,111
58	SLOVENIA	1,087
59	LITHUANIA	1,069
60	CYPRUS	673
61	MONGOLIA	603
62	ESTONIA	13
63	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8

QUALITY OF AIR  
TRANSPORTATION

2019

Quality of air transportation

deters business development

Survey

encourages business  
development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	9.59
2	NETHERLANDS	9.26
3	UAE	9.20
4	DENMARK	9.06
5	SWITZERLAND	9.04
6	HONG KONG SAR	8.88
7	FINLAND	8.71
8	USA	8.60
9	JAPAN	8.60
10	FRANCE	8.59
11	KOREA REP.	8.56
12	LATVIA	8.54
13	QATAR	8.53
14	SWEDEN	8.36
15	GERMANY	8.35
16	AUSTRALIA	8.31
17	SPAIN	8.30
18	ICELAND	8.23
19	CHINA	8.22
20	TURKEY	8.19
21	NORWAY	8.08
22	IRELAND	8.00
23	CHILE	7.94
24	AUSTRIA	7.87
25	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.78
26	NEW ZEALAND	7.74
27	CANADA	7.66
28	SAUDI ARABIA	7.66
29	MALAYSIA	7.59
30	LUXEMBOURG	7.59
31	UNITED KINGDOM	7.58
32	PORTUGAL	7.44
33	BELGIUM	7.31
34	JORDAN	7.27
35	THAILAND	7.13
36	ISRAEL	7.11
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.10
38	SOUTH AFRICA	7.03
39	POLAND	6.99
40	HUNGARY	6.81
41	INDONESIA	6.74
42	GREECE	6.72
43	LITHUANIA	6.66
44	BULGARIA	6.63
45	KAZAKHSTAN	6.30
46	COLOMBIA	6.27
47	ITALY	6.18
48	INDIA	6.02
49	RUSSIA	5.95
50	ROMANIA	5.94
51	ARGENTINA	5.93
52	CYPRUS	5.80
53	SLOVENIA	5.75
54	CROATIA	5.71
55	PHILIPPINES	5.56
56	BRAZIL	5.27
57	PERU	4.96
58	MEXICO	4.87
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.82
60	UKRAINE	4.55
61	ESTONIA	4.53
62	MONGOLIA	3.24
63	VENEZUELA	1.07

## DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE

2019

The distribution infrastructure of goods and services is generally inefficient

efficient



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NETHERLANDS	9.28
2	DENMARK	9.27
3	SWITZERLAND	9.26
4	SINGAPORE	9.16
5	HONG KONG SAR	9.12
6	FRANCE	9.01
7	FINLAND	8.75
8	JAPAN	8.74
9	UAE	8.72
10	GERMANY	8.63
11	USA	8.60
12	AUSTRIA	8.59
13	LITHUANIA	8.51
14	LUXEMBOURG	8.49
15	SWEDEN	8.49
16	KOREA REP.	8.47
17	SPAIN	8.33
18	ICELAND	8.26
19	PORTUGAL	8.25
20	CHINA	8.21
21	QATAR	8.03
22	TAIWAN, CHINA	8.03
23	LATVIA	7.92
24	BELGIUM	7.79
25	CANADA	7.74
26	MALAYSIA	7.61
27	NORWAY	7.56
28	SLOVENIA	7.56
29	UNITED KINGDOM	7.52
30	CHILE	7.49
31	POLAND	7.43
32	IRELAND	7.43
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.39
34	AUSTRALIA	7.38
35	CYPRUS	7.30
36	TURKEY	7.22
37	NEW ZEALAND	7.12
38	THAILAND	7.09
39	SAUDI ARABIA	7.01
40	GREECE	7.00
41	ESTONIA	6.97
42	HUNGARY	6.96
43	SOUTH AFRICA	6.68
44	KAZAKHSTAN	6.45
45	ISRAEL	6.40
46	CROATIA	6.32
47	JORDAN	6.13
48	BULGARIA	5.86
49	INDIA	5.86
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.82
51	INDONESIA	5.78
52	ITALY	5.68
53	UKRAINE	5.58
54	RUSSIA	5.51
55	MEXICO	5.01
56	ARGENTINA	4.67
57	COLOMBIA	4.65
58	ROMANIA	4.61
59	PHILIPPINES	4.38
60	PERU	3.73
61	BRAZIL	3.65
62	MONGOLIA	3.53
63	VENEZUELA	1.37

## ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

2019

Energy infrastructure is not adequate and efficient

is adequate and efficient



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	9.60
2	FRANCE	9.41
3	NETHERLANDS	9.40
4	FINLAND	9.37
5	SINGAPORE	9.32
6	SWITZERLAND	9.27
7	ICELAND	9.23
8	HONG KONG SAR	9.13
9	UAE	8.85
10	AUSTRIA	8.84
11	LUXEMBOURG	8.83
12	QATAR	8.66
13	NORWAY	8.49
14	CHINA	8.45
15	LITHUANIA	8.40
16	PORTUGAL	8.39
17	SWEDEN	8.38
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.26
19	GERMANY	8.17
20	USA	8.09
21	SLOVENIA	7.97
22	CANADA	7.92
23	UNITED KINGDOM	7.86
24	SAUDI ARABIA	7.77
25	THAILAND	7.76
26	SPAIN	7.74
27	KOREA REP.	7.72
28	LATVIA	7.63
29	JAPAN	7.62
30	ESTONIA	7.60
31	MALAYSIA	7.59
32	NEW ZEALAND	7.56
33	IRELAND	7.22
34	ISRAEL	7.18
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.15
36	CHILE	7.03
37	GREECE	7.00
38	TURKEY	6.94
39	HUNGARY	6.88
40	CROATIA	6.61
41	ITALY	6.53
42	JORDAN	6.40
43	POLAND	6.36
44	COLOMBIA	6.30
45	BELGIUM	6.27
46	CYPRUS	6.21
47	INDONESIA	6.15
48	BULGARIA	6.14
49	KAZAKHSTAN	6.13
50	ROMANIA	5.94
51	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.94
52	INDIA	5.86
53	RUSSIA	5.73
54	PERU	5.52
55	AUSTRALIA	5.46
56	BRAZIL	5.10
57	PHILIPPINES	5.02
58	MEXICO	4.83
59	UKRAINE	4.64
60	ARGENTINA	3.97
61	MONGOLIA	3.12
62	SOUTH AFRICA	2.81
63	VENEZUELA	0.89

## TOTAL INDIGENOUS ENERGY PRODUCTION

2016

Millions MTOE



Ranking		millions
1	CHINA	2,360.49
2	USA	1,915.69
3	RUSSIA	1,373.68
4	SAUDI ARABIA	670.56
5	INDIA	557.48
6	CANADA	475.71
7	INDONESIA	434.33
8	AUSTRALIA	390.49
9	BRAZIL	283.33
10	UAE	236.65
11	QATAR	228.39
12	NORWAY	208.00
13	MEXICO	180.46
14	VENEZUELA	168.42
15	SOUTH AFRICA	162.88
16	KAZAKHSTAN	162.69
17	FRANCE	131.56
18	COLOMBIA	124.54
19	UNITED KINGDOM	120.07
20	GERMANY	115.92
21	MALAYSIA	97.67
22	THAILAND	78.80
23	ARGENTINA	75.76
24	POLAND	66.67
25	UKRAINE	66.32
26	KOREA REP.	51.43
27	NETHERLANDS	46.14
28	TURKEY	36.10
29	JAPAN	35.42
30	SWEDEN	34.89
31	SPAIN	34.13
32	ITALY	33.77
33	PHILIPPINES	28.46
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	27.38
35	PERU	25.38
36	ROMANIA	24.87
37	MONGOLIA	20.82
38	FINLAND	17.81
39	NEW ZEALAND	16.45
40	BELGIUM	15.34
41	DENMARK	15.04
42	CHILE	12.54
43	AUSTRIA	12.37
44	SWITZERLAND	11.60
45	HUNGARY	11.47
46	BULGARIA	11.32
47	TAIWAN, CHINA	10.86
48	ISRAEL	8.27
49	GREECE	6.71
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.45
51	PORTUGAL	6.00
52	ESTONIA	4.68
53	ICELAND	4.59
54	CROATIA	4.42
55	IRELAND	4.20
56	SLOVENIA	3.59
57	LATVIA	2.45
58	LITHUANIA	1.85
59	SINGAPORE	0.67
60	JORDAN	0.35
61	LUXEMBOURG	0.16
62	CYPRUS	0.13
63	HONG KONG SAR	0.10

## TOTAL INDIGENOUS ENERGY PRODUCTION (%)

2016

Percentage of total requirements in tons of oil equivalent

Ranking		%
1	NORWAY	763.7
2	QATAR	540.0
3	MONGOLIA	419.7
4	SAUDI ARABIA	318.7
5	UAE	318.6
6	COLOMBIA	311.0
7	AUSTRALIA	301.0
8	VENEZUELA	299.8
9	KAZAKHSTAN	199.3
10	INDONESIA	188.7
11	RUSSIA	187.6
12	CANADA	169.8
13	SOUTH AFRICA	116.0
14	MALAYSIA	109.8
15	PERU	105.2
16	BRAZIL	99.6
17	MEXICO	97.5
18	DENMARK	90.9
19	USA	88.4
20	ARGENTINA	87.8
21	ICELAND	86.9
22	ESTONIA	84.7
23	CHINA	79.8
24	ROMANIA	78.4
25	NEW ZEALAND	78.3
26	SWEDEN	70.9
27	UKRAINE	70.3
28	POLAND	67.1
29	UNITED KINGDOM	67.1
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	65.9
31	INDIA	64.6
32	BULGARIA	62.3
33	NETHERLANDS	61.9
34	LATVIA	57.6
35	THAILAND	56.9
36	FRANCE	53.9
37	SLOVENIA	52.8
38	FINLAND	52.4
39	CROATIA	52.2
40	PHILIPPINES	51.9
41	SWITZERLAND	48.5
42	HUNGARY	44.8
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	39.1
44	GERMANY	37.4
45	AUSTRIA	37.1
46	ISRAEL	36.1
47	CHILE	33.2
48	IRELAND	30.2
49	GREECE	29.6
50	SPAIN	28.5
51	BELGIUM	27.1
52	PORTUGAL	27.1
53	TURKEY	26.4
54	LITHUANIA	25.5
55	ITALY	22.4
56	KOREA REP.	18.2
57	TAIWAN, CHINA	9.9
58	JAPAN	8.3
59	CYPRUS	6.0
60	LUXEMBOURG	4.3
61	JORDAN	4.0
62	SINGAPORE	2.4
63	HONG KONG SAR	0.7

## TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

2016

Millions MTOE



Ranking		millions
1	CYPRUS	1.51
2	ESTONIA	2.89
3	ICELAND	2.99
4	MONGOLIA	3.32
5	LUXEMBOURG	3.57
6	LATVIA	3.79
7	SLOVENIA	4.99
8	LITHUANIA	6.04
9	JORDAN	6.08
10	CROATIA	7.05
11	HONG KONG SAR	9.11
12	BULGARIA	9.96
13	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	10.25
14	IRELAND	10.91
15	DENMARK	13.75
16	NEW ZEALAND	14.62
17	ISRAEL	15.16
18	PORTUGAL	16.06
19	GREECE	16.41
20	QATAR	18.00
21	PERU	18.23
22	SINGAPORE	18.42
23	SWITZERLAND	19.20
24	HUNGARY	19.39
25	NORWAY	20.56
26	ROMANIA	22.88
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	25.40
28	FINLAND	25.99
29	CHILE	26.49
30	AUSTRIA	27.84
31	COLOMBIA	29.74
32	PHILIPPINES	31.64
33	VENEZUELA	32.73
34	SWEDEN	33.35
35	KAZAKHSTAN	37.66
36	BELGIUM	42.25
37	UKRAINE	51.65
38	UAE	52.57
39	MALAYSIA	55.95
40	NETHERLANDS	57.86
41	ARGENTINA	62.00
42	SOUTH AFRICA	70.00
43	TAIWAN, CHINA	70.28
44	POLAND	70.66
45	AUSTRALIA	81.25
46	SPAIN	82.28
47	THAILAND	97.50
48	TURKEY	97.85
49	ITALY	117.90
50	MEXICO	121.76
51	UNITED KINGDOM	128.23
52	SAUDI ARABIA	139.59
53	FRANCE	152.16
54	INDONESIA	164.73
55	KOREA REP.	178.71
56	CANADA	191.40
57	GERMANY	223.93
58	BRAZIL	224.27
59	JAPAN	294.05
60	RUSSIA	469.77
61	INDIA	572.29
62	USA	1,515.04
63	CHINA	1,969.37

## TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

2016

MTOE per capita



Ranking		MTOE
1	PHILIPPINES	0.31
2	INDIA	0.44
3	PERU	0.58
4	COLOMBIA	0.62
5	JORDAN	0.63
6	INDONESIA	0.64
7	MEXICO	0.99
8	VENEZUELA	1.06
9	MONGOLIA	1.07
10	BRAZIL	1.09
11	ROMANIA	1.16
12	UKRAINE	1.21
13	TURKEY	1.23
14	HONG KONG SAR	1.24
15	SOUTH AFRICA	1.25
16	BULGARIA	1.39
17	ARGENTINA	1.42
18	CHINA	1.42
19	CHILE	1.46
20	THAILAND	1.48
21	GREECE	1.52
22	PORTUGAL	1.56
23	CROATIA	1.69
24	MALAYSIA	1.76
25	SPAIN	1.77
26	CYPRUS	1.77
27	ISRAEL	1.78
28	POLAND	1.84
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.89
30	LATVIA	1.93
31	ITALY	1.94
32	UNITED KINGDOM	1.95
33	HUNGARY	1.97
34	LITHUANIA	2.10
35	KAZAKHSTAN	2.13
36	ESTONIA	2.20
37	FRANCE	2.28
38	IRELAND	2.30
39	SWITZERLAND	2.31
40	JAPAN	2.32
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.40
42	DENMARK	2.41
43	SLOVENIA	2.42
44	GERMANY	2.72
45	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.99
46	NEW ZEALAND	3.08
47	AUSTRIA	3.19
48	RUSSIA	3.26
49	SINGAPORE	3.29
50	SWEDEN	3.34
51	AUSTRALIA	3.37
52	NETHERLANDS	3.40
53	KOREA REP.	3.49
54	BELGIUM	3.73
55	NORWAY	3.92
56	SAUDI ARABIA	4.39
57	USA	4.69
58	FINLAND	4.73
59	CANADA	5.29
60	UAE	5.67
61	LUXEMBOURG	6.20
62	QATAR	6.87
63	ICELAND	8.90

## ELECTRICITY COSTS FOR INDUSTRIAL CLIENTS

2018

US\$ per kwh

Ranking		US\$	
1	ICELAND	0.028	
2	KAZAKHSTAN	0.030	
2	QATAR	0.030	2017
4	ARGENTINA	0.050	2017
4	SAUDI ARABIA	0.050	
6	MONGOLIA	0.056	
7	SWEDEN	0.063	2017
8	PERU	0.064	2016
9	NORWAY	0.068	
10	INDONESIA	0.069	
11	USA	0.069	
12	LUXEMBOURG	0.077	2017
13	FINLAND	0.079	
14	TURKEY	0.084	
15	CANADA	0.084	
16	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.084	
17	ISRAEL	0.086	2016
18	NETHERLANDS	0.086	2017
19	NEW ZEALAND	0.087	2017
20	MEXICO	0.090	
21	BULGARIA	0.090	
21	MALAYSIA	0.090	
21	UAE	0.090	
24	DENMARK	0.092	2017
25	ESTONIA	0.094	2017
26	HUNGARY	0.094	
27	POLAND	0.096	
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.096	
29	RUSSIA	0.097	2016
30	KOREA REP.	0.100	
31	LITHUANIA	0.101	
32	GREECE	0.107	2017
33	AUSTRIA	0.109	
34	FRANCE	0.109	2017
35	SLOVENIA	0.114	
36	SPAIN	0.116	2017
37	SWITZERLAND	0.122	
38	BRAZIL	0.125	
39	UNITED KINGDOM	0.126	2017
40	COLOMBIA	0.127	
41	IRELAND	0.129	
42	PORTUGAL	0.133	
43	BELGIUM	0.136	2017
44	HONG KONG SAR	0.140	
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.141	
46	GERMANY	0.143	2017
47	PHILIPPINES	0.144	
48	CROATIA	0.150	
48	LATVIA	0.150	
50	JAPAN	0.150	2017
51	CHILE	0.159	
52	ITALY	0.177	2017
53	SINGAPORE	0.181	
54	CYPRUS	0.189	
-	AUSTRALIA	-	
-	CHINA	-	
-	INDIA	-	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	ROMANIA	-	
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-	
-	THAILAND	-	
-	UKRAINE	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## INVESTMENT IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

2018

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	INDIA	1.85
2	ARGENTINA	1.41
3	MONGOLIA	0.98
4	CROATIA	0.85
5	GREECE	0.76
6	MALAYSIA	0.75
7	SOUTH AFRICA	0.70
8	COLOMBIA	0.68
9	SLOVENIA	0.65
10	SAUDI ARABIA	0.65
11	UKRAINE	0.61
12	NEW ZEALAND	0.60
13	CANADA	0.59
14	AUSTRALIA	0.59
15	PHILIPPINES	0.59
16	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.58
17	CHINA	0.58
18	UAE	0.57
19	THAILAND	0.57
20	PERU	0.55
21	CHILE	0.50
22	USA	0.50
23	SWITZERLAND	0.48
24	BULGARIA	0.45
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.45
26	ESTONIA	0.44
27	JORDAN	0.43
28	SPAIN	0.43
29	ITALY	0.42
30	FRANCE	0.42
31	NORWAY	0.42
32	LATVIA	0.42
33	RUSSIA	0.40
34	SWEDEN	0.40
35	INDONESIA	0.40
36	MEXICO	0.40
37	HUNGARY	0.39
38	BELGIUM	0.39
39	BRAZIL	0.38
40	SINGAPORE	0.36
41	HONG KONG SAR	0.35
42	POLAND	0.33
43	DENMARK	0.32
44	NETHERLANDS	0.31
45	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.31
46	KOREA REP.	0.30
47	ICELAND	0.29
48	LITHUANIA	0.29
49	PORTUGAL	0.29
50	ROMANIA	0.29
51	GERMANY	0.27
52	FINLAND	0.27
53	TURKEY	0.26
54	LUXEMBOURG	0.26
55	CYPRUS	0.24
56	QATAR	0.24
57	JAPAN	0.24
58	UNITED KINGDOM	0.23
59	ISRAEL	0.21
60	AUSTRIA	0.17
61	IRELAND	0.16
62	KAZAKHSTAN	0.08
63	VENEZUELA	0.02

## MOBILE BROADBAND

## SUBSCRIBERS

2017

3G &amp; 4G market, % of mobile market

Ranking		%
1	JAPAN	100.0
1	SINGAPORE	100.0
1	TAIWAN, CHINA	100.0
4	THAILAND	99.3
5	AUSTRALIA	99.1
6	HUNGARY	98.0
7	NORWAY	97.9
8	COLOMBIA	97.0
9	TURKEY	96.2
10	KOREA REP.	95.9
11	FINLAND	95.6
12	SLOVENIA	95.3
13	DENMARK	95.2
14	SPAIN	94.2
15	NETHERLANDS	93.6
15	UAE	93.6
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	92.8
18	HONG KONG SAR	92.1
19	ICELAND	91.7
20	AUSTRIA	90.9
21	BELGIUM	90.7
22	SWITZERLAND	90.4
23	UNITED KINGDOM	89.1
24	LATVIA	88.9
25	CROATIA	86.7
26	USA	86.4
27	BRAZIL	86.3
28	IRELAND	86.2
29	MALAYSIA	82.5
30	JORDAN	82.1
31	NEW ZEALAND	81.8
32	SWEDEN	81.6
33	RUSSIA	80.9
34	LITHUANIA	80.8
35	CHINA	79.8
35	QATAR	79.8
37	KAZAKHSTAN	78.5
38	CANADA	76.3
39	MEXICO	70.4
40	POLAND	68.7
41	ESTONIA	68.0
42	BULGARIA	67.5
43	CHILE	66.0
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	64.5
45	ISRAEL	63.4
46	ITALY	62.2
47	ROMANIA	60.1
48	SOUTH AFRICA	58.7
49	INDONESIA	57.3
50	FRANCE	56.1
51	PHILIPPINES	53.6
52	PERU	53.4
53	ARGENTINA	52.8
54	GERMANY	50.1
55	LUXEMBOURG	47.4
56	SAUDI ARABIA	46.8
57	GREECE	42.8
58	MONGOLIA	42.5
59	PORTUGAL	40.8
60	UKRAINE	35.9
61	CYPRUS	35.2
62	INDIA	29.5
63	VENEZUELA	27.0

## MOBILE TELEPHONE COSTS

2017

Monthly Blended Average Revenue per User

Ranking		US\$
1	INDIA	1.3
2	UKRAINE	1.6
3	INDONESIA	2.4
4	PHILIPPINES	2.7
5	KAZAKHSTAN	3.3
6	LITHUANIA	3.8
7	RUSSIA	5.1
8	COLOMBIA	5.9
9	MALAYSIA	6.1
10	MEXICO	6.2
11	BRAZIL	6.6
11	ROMANIA	6.6
13	THAILAND	6.9
14	SOUTH AFRICA	7.0
15	PERU	7.5
16	JORDAN	8.0
16	TURKEY	8.0
18	POLAND	8.2
19	CHINA	8.3
20	LATVIA	9.0
21	PORTUGAL	9.6
22	ARGENTINA	10.3
22	GREECE	10.3
24	ESTONIA	10.7
25	CROATIA	11.1
26	CHILE	11.8
26	ISRAEL	11.8
28	FINLAND	12.4
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	12.6
30	SPAIN	13.0
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	13.1
32	MONGOLIA	13.8
33	ITALY	14.6
34	GERMANY	14.7
35	VENEZUELA	15.2
36	BULGARIA	16.7
37	SAUDI ARABIA	17.3
38	AUSTRIA	17.8
39	CYPRUS	18.2
40	DENMARK	18.7
41	SLOVENIA	19.0
42	BELGIUM	20.0
42	TAIWAN, CHINA	20.0
44	SWEDEN	20.6
45	UNITED KINGDOM	21.4
46	NETHERLANDS	21.6
47	IRELAND	23.1
48	NEW ZEALAND	23.3
49	HUNGARY	24.6
50	FRANCE	25.2
51	UAE	25.3
52	HONG KONG SAR	27.3
53	LUXEMBOURG	28.2
54	AUSTRALIA	29.5
55	QATAR	29.6
56	SINGAPORE	30.7
57	KOREA REP.	30.9
58	JAPAN	34.0
59	NORWAY	34.9
59	SWITZERLAND	34.9
61	ICELAND	38.9
62	USA	42.7
63	CANADA	50.9

## COMMUNICATIONS

## TECHNOLOGY

2019

Communications technology (voice and data)

does not meet business  
requirementsmeets business  
requirements

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	9.68
2	ICELAND	9.52
3	NETHERLANDS	9.39
4	LITHUANIA	9.34
5	SINGAPORE	9.27
6	DENMARK	9.27
7	HONG KONG SAR	9.26
8	SWEDEN	9.26
9	SWITZERLAND	9.07
10	LATVIA	9.02
11	PORTUGAL	8.96
12	KOREA REP.	8.92
13	FRANCE	8.67
13	QATAR	8.67
15	CHINA	8.62
16	LUXEMBOURG	8.60
17	USA	8.60
18	SLOVENIA	8.53
19	NORWAY	8.41
20	TURKEY	8.19
21	UAE	8.17
22	SPAIN	8.16
23	THAILAND	8.12
24	TAIWAN, CHINA	8.09
25	CHILE	8.09
26	ESTONIA	8.03
27	NEW ZEALAND	8.00
28	BELGIUM	7.94
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.91
30	AUSTRIA	7.89
31	SAUDI ARABIA	7.89
32	ROMANIA	7.88
33	ISRAEL	7.87
34	UNITED KINGDOM	7.86
35	CANADA	7.84
36	JAPAN	7.80
37	BULGARIA	7.75
38	MALAYSIA	7.73
39	POLAND	7.70
40	INDIA	7.61
41	CYPRUS	7.60
42	JORDAN	7.58
43	RUSSIA	7.57
44	INDONESIA	7.43
45	GREECE	7.34
46	KAZAKHSTAN	7.30
47	HUNGARY	7.26
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.26
49	CROATIA	6.84
50	UKRAINE	6.79
51	IRELAND	6.69
52	ITALY	6.68
53	COLOMBIA	6.62
54	AUSTRALIA	6.59
55	GERMANY	6.58
56	MONGOLIA	6.56
57	SOUTH AFRICA	6.48
58	MEXICO	6.06
59	PERU	5.54
60	ARGENTINA	5.36
61	BRAZIL	5.34
62	PHILIPPINES	4.67
63	VENEZUELA	1.89

## COMPUTERS IN USE

2017

Worldwide share/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac

Ranking		%
1	CHINA	18.05
2	USA	14.45
3	INDIA	5.97
4	JAPAN	4.63
5	RUSSIA	3.80
6	GERMANY	3.25
7	BRAZIL	2.91
8	UNITED KINGDOM	2.55
9	FRANCE	2.53
10	ITALY	2.24
11	KOREA REP.	1.92
12	MEXICO	1.91
13	SPAIN	1.54
14	CANADA	1.41
15	INDONESIA	1.21
16	POLAND	1.02
17	AUSTRALIA	0.92
18	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.85
19	SAUDI ARABIA	0.81
20	PHILIPPINES	0.81
21	TURKEY	0.75
22	NETHERLANDS	0.67
23	ARGENTINA	0.66
24	MALAYSIA	0.63
25	THAILAND	0.62
26	UKRAINE	0.54
27	COLOMBIA	0.50
28	ROMANIA	0.50
29	SOUTH AFRICA	0.49
30	BELGIUM	0.42
31	VENEZUELA	0.40
32	SWEDEN	0.40
33	CHILE	0.38
34	PORTUGAL	0.36
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.35
36	PERU	0.33
37	AUSTRIA	0.33
37	HUNGARY	0.33
39	SWITZERLAND	0.32
40	ISRAEL	0.32
41	HONG KONG SAR	0.28
42	GREECE	0.27
43	DENMARK	0.23
44	NORWAY	0.21
45	SINGAPORE	0.21
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.21
47	FINLAND	0.21
48	IRELAND	0.18
49	NEW ZEALAND	0.18
50	UAE	0.16
51	BULGARIA	0.15
52	KAZAKHSTAN	0.14
53	LITHUANIA	0.10
54	CROATIA	0.08
55	LATVIA	0.07
56	JORDAN	0.06
57	SLOVENIA	0.06
58	ESTONIA	0.05
59	QATAR	0.04
60	MONGOLIA	0.03
61	LUXEMBOURG	0.02
62	CYPRUS	0.01
63	ICELAND	0.01

## COMPUTERS PER CAPITA

2017

Number of computers per 1000 people/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac

Ranking		number
1	USA	1,183
2	NORWAY	1,070
3	SWEDEN	1,058
4	DENMARK	1,053
5	GERMANY	1,052
6	NETHERLANDS	1,045
7	UNITED KINGDOM	1,036
8	HONG KONG SAR	1,029
9	CANADA	1,027
10	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1,018
11	SWITZERLAND	1,017
12	FRANCE	1,010
13	AUSTRALIA	1,005
14	SINGAPORE	1,003
15	NEW ZEALAND	1,003
16	ICELAND	1,002
17	KOREA REP.	1,000
18	IRELAND	996
19	FINLAND	994
20	AUSTRIA	991
21	ITALY	987
22	BELGIUM	980
23	JAPAN	976
24	LATVIA	974
25	ISRAEL	969
26	TAIWAN, CHINA	963
27	PORTUGAL	946
28	LITHUANIA	925
29	ESTONIA	916
30	LUXEMBOURG	897
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	891
32	HUNGARY	890
33	SPAIN	882
34	SLOVENIA	786
35	POLAND	706
36	RUSSIA	693
37	ROMANIA	674
38	SAUDI ARABIA	670
39	GREECE	659
40	BULGARIA	569
41	CHILE	558
42	CROATIA	540
43	MALAYSIA	530
44	UAE	454
45	QATAR	415
46	MEXICO	411
47	ARGENTINA	398
48	BRAZIL	374
49	CHINA	347
50	VENEZUELA	343
51	UKRAINE	342
52	CYPRUS	299
53	PERU	277
54	COLOMBIA	270
55	THAILAND	250
56	MONGOLIA	250
57	TURKEY	246
58	SOUTH AFRICA	231
59	PHILIPPINES	207
60	KAZAKHSTAN	203
61	JORDAN	166
62	INDONESIA	124
63	INDIA	120

## INTERNET USERS

2017

Number of internet users per 1000 people/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac

Ranking		number
1	SINGAPORE	905
2	NORWAY	899
3	USA	896
4	NETHERLANDS	888
5	JAPAN	886
6	FINLAND	886
7	SWEDEN	882
8	DENMARK	882
9	LUXEMBOURG	880
10	ICELAND	879
11	ESTONIA	878
12	PORTUGAL	876
13	HONG KONG SAR	869
14	LATVIA	861
15	UNITED KINGDOM	860
16	KOREA REP.	860
17	CANADA	860
18	GERMANY	860
19	BELGIUM	858
20	IRELAND	858
21	TAIWAN, CHINA	857
22	SWITZERLAND	854
23	NEW ZEALAND	853
24	FRANCE	853
25	ITALY	846
26	SPAIN	842
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	841
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	841
29	AUSTRALIA	840
30	AUSTRIA	812
31	HUNGARY	811
32	LITHUANIA	808
33	SLOVENIA	801
34	ISRAEL	798
35	UAE	797
36	QATAR	793
37	CROATIA	783
38	POLAND	782
39	CHILE	765
40	GREECE	753
41	MALAYSIA	751
42	CYPRUS	749
43	ROMANIA	740
44	BULGARIA	715
45	RUSSIA	667
46	BRAZIL	647
47	SAUDI ARABIA	621
48	VENEZUELA	604
49	TURKEY	589
50	UKRAINE	576
51	COLOMBIA	569
52	KAZAKHSTAN	563
53	ARGENTINA	541
54	THAILAND	528
55	PERU	522
56	CHINA	504
57	MEXICO	445
58	PHILIPPINES	436
59	SOUTH AFRICA	422
60	JORDAN	362
61	INDONESIA	345
62	MONGOLIA	318
63	INDIA	284



## BROADBAND SUBSCRIBERS

2017

Number of subscriptions per 1000 inhabitants

Ranking		number
1	SINGAPORE	807
2	JAPAN	742
3	AUSTRIA	735
4	NETHERLANDS	718
5	DENMARK	668
6	GERMANY	614
7	FRANCE	596
8	SWEDEN	577
9	AUSTRALIA	576
10	FINLAND	560
11	ICELAND	552
11	SWITZERLAND	552
13	RUSSIA	530
14	UNITED KINGDOM	509
15	ESTONIA	504
16	NORWAY	487
17	LATVIA	469
18	LUXEMBOURG	443
19	BELGIUM	435
20	BULGARIA	424
21	KOREA REP.	423
22	ROMANIA	414
23	ISRAEL	408
24	SAUDI ARABIA	407
25	LITHUANIA	405
26	MONGOLIA	404
27	PORTUGAL	400
28	CANADA	399
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	386
30	CYPRUS	385
30	GREECE	385
32	POLAND	380
33	NEW ZEALAND	375
34	SLOVENIA	361
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	360
36	HONG KONG SAR	359
37	IRELAND	355
38	SPAIN	349
39	USA	345
40	HUNGARY	333
41	CROATIA	329
42	TAIWAN, CHINA	283
43	ITALY	278
44	JORDAN	276
45	UAE	269
46	QATAR	256
47	CHINA	247
48	ARGENTINA	212
48	KAZAKHSTAN	212
50	CHILE	211
51	MALAYSIA	182
52	UKRAINE	177
53	SOUTH AFRICA	165
54	TURKEY	158
55	BRAZIL	149
56	COLOMBIA	136
57	MEXICO	133
58	THAILAND	118
59	VENEZUELA	100
60	PERU	77
61	PHILIPPINES	61
62	INDONESIA	37
63	INDIA	35

## INTERNET BANDWIDTH SPEED

2018

Average speed

Ranking		Mbps
1	SINGAPORE	60.4
2	SWEDEN	46.0
3	DENMARK	44.0
4	NORWAY	40.1
5	ROMANIA	38.6
6	BELGIUM	36.7
7	NETHERLANDS	36.0
8	LUXEMBOURG	35.1
9	HUNGARY	34.0
10	SWITZERLAND	29.9
11	JAPAN	28.9
12	LATVIA	28.6
13	TAIWAN, CHINA	28.1
14	ESTONIA	27.9
15	SPAIN	27.2
16	LITHUANIA	27.2
17	HONG KONG SAR	26.5
18	USA	25.9
19	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	25.3
20	FRANCE	24.2
21	FINLAND	24.0
22	GERMANY	24.0
23	NEW ZEALAND	23.8
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	23.7
25	SLOVENIA	21.4
26	PORTUGAL	21.3
27	KOREA REP.	20.6
28	BULGARIA	20.2
29	POLAND	19.7
30	CANADA	19.5
31	ICELAND	18.9
32	UNITED KINGDOM	18.6
33	IRELAND	18.2
34	AUSTRIA	17.5
35	THAILAND	17.1
36	CROATIA	15.6
37	ITALY	15.1
38	RUSSIA	13.5
39	MALAYSIA	13.3
40	AUSTRALIA	11.7
41	GREECE	11.3
42	UKRAINE	11.3
43	CYPRUS	11.1
44	ISRAEL	7.6
45	SOUTH AFRICA	6.4
46	INDONESIA	5.8
47	MEXICO	5.7
48	INDIA	5.2
49	PHILIPPINES	5.2
50	TURKEY	4.9
51	CHILE	4.7
52	KAZAKHSTAN	4.4
53	UAE	4.4
54	JORDAN	4.1
55	SAUDI ARABIA	4.1
56	QATAR	3.8
57	PERU	3.3
58	COLOMBIA	3.3
59	ARGENTINA	3.2
60	BRAZIL	2.6
61	CHINA	2.4
62	MONGOLIA	1.6
63	VENEZUELA	1.2

## DIGITAL/TECHNOLOGICAL SKILLS

2019

Digital/Technological skills

are not readily available



are readily available

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	LITHUANIA	8.86
2	FINLAND	8.71
3	ICELAND	8.55
4	ISRAEL	8.49
5	NETHERLANDS	8.41
6	QATAR	8.21
7	UAE	8.17
8	SINGAPORE	8.11
9	USA	8.04
10	SWEDEN	8.03
11	DENMARK	7.95
12	NORWAY	7.95
13	PORTUGAL	7.92
14	HONG KONG SAR	7.88
15	CHINA	7.85
16	SLOVENIA	7.81
17	SWITZERLAND	7.77
18	LATVIA	7.67
19	CANADA	7.66
20	SAUDI ARABIA	7.53
21	MALAYSIA	7.50
22	INDIA	7.50
23	ROMANIA	7.47
24	IRELAND	7.35
25	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.32
26	KOREA REP.	7.24
27	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.15
28	JORDAN	7.11
29	FRANCE	7.10
30	UNITED KINGDOM	7.09
31	SPAIN	7.08
32	BULGARIA	7.02
33	CHILE	6.96
34	GREECE	6.91
35	NEW ZEALAND	6.88
36	BELGIUM	6.87
37	LUXEMBOURG	6.77
38	TURKEY	6.74
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.71
40	UKRAINE	6.70
41	INDONESIA	6.62
42	RUSSIA	6.51
43	CYPRUS	6.51
44	AUSTRALIA	6.50
45	AUSTRIA	6.46
46	POLAND	6.42
47	COLOMBIA	6.28
48	PHILIPPINES	6.16
49	THAILAND	6.16
50	ESTONIA	6.10
51	KAZAKHSTAN	6.10
52	ARGENTINA	5.97
53	SOUTH AFRICA	5.93
54	ITALY	5.91
55	GERMANY	5.64
56	MONGOLIA	5.59
57	CROATIA	5.35
58	MEXICO	5.29
59	PERU	5.11
60	JAPAN	4.99
61	HUNGARY	4.99
62	BRAZIL	4.91
63	VENEZUELA	3.02

## QUALIFIED ENGINEERS

2019

Qualified engineers

are not available in your labor market



are available in your labor market

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	ICELAND	8.45
2	UAE	8.09
3	FINLAND	8.06
4	PORTUGAL	8.03
5	ISRAEL	7.91
6	GREECE	7.75
7	FRANCE	7.73
8	CHILE	7.72
9	SPAIN	7.61
10	HONG KONG SAR	7.59
11	NORWAY	7.51
12	INDIA	7.50
13	CANADA	7.45
14	SWEDEN	7.43
15	JORDAN	7.41
16	SWITZERLAND	7.38
17	QATAR	7.31
18	USA	7.28
19	MALAYSIA	7.26
20	AUSTRALIA	7.25
21	SINGAPORE	7.19
22	DENMARK	7.17
23	TURKEY	7.15
24	NETHERLANDS	7.15
25	ITALY	7.10
26	CHINA	7.05
27	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.01
28	INDONESIA	7.00
29	SAUDI ARABIA	7.00
30	IRELAND	6.86
31	KOREA REP.	6.77
32	LITHUANIA	6.66
33	PHILIPPINES	6.60
34	THAILAND	6.58
35	POLAND	6.57
36	NEW ZEALAND	6.51
37	RUSSIA	6.46
38	MEXICO	6.42
39	SLOVENIA	6.25
40	COLOMBIA	6.17
41	BELGIUM	6.15
42	UNITED KINGDOM	6.03
43	ARGENTINA	5.97
44	GERMANY	5.94
45	ROMANIA	5.91
46	JAPAN	5.74
47	KAZAKHSTAN	5.72
48	CYPRUS	5.69
49	SOUTH AFRICA	5.65
50	PERU	5.54
51	BULGARIA	5.51
52	AUSTRIA	5.41
53	BRAZIL	5.41
54	LUXEMBOURG	5.40
55	UKRAINE	5.36
56	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.26
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.15
58	LATVIA	5.00
59	HUNGARY	4.65
60	CROATIA	4.43
61	ESTONIA	3.73
62	VENEZUELA	3.56
63	MONGOLIA	3.44

## PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

2019

Public and private sector ventures

are not supporting technological development



are supporting technological development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.85
2	SINGAPORE	7.75
3	NETHERLANDS	7.54
4	HONG KONG SAR	7.31
5	SWITZERLAND	7.25
6	DENMARK	7.24
7	QATAR	7.23
8	CANADA	7.22
9	MALAYSIA	7.22
10	NORWAY	7.22
11	FINLAND	7.21
12	USA	7.18
13	LUXEMBOURG	7.11
14	SAUDI ARABIA	7.10
15	CHINA	7.09
16	IRELAND	6.88
17	INDONESIA	6.84
18	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.79
19	FRANCE	6.74
20	THAILAND	6.65
21	KAZAKHSTAN	6.65
22	SWEDEN	6.53
23	CHILE	6.48
24	ISRAEL	6.44
25	LITHUANIA	6.34
26	AUSTRALIA	6.31
27	INDIA	6.27
28	SPAIN	6.23
29	BELGIUM	6.12
30	JORDAN	6.04
31	COLOMBIA	6.02
32	NEW ZEALAND	6.00
33	PORTUGAL	5.97
34	UNITED KINGDOM	5.94
35	PHILIPPINES	5.86
36	ICELAND	5.84
37	JAPAN	5.77
38	AUSTRIA	5.73
39	TURKEY	5.66
40	GERMANY	5.61
41	KOREA REP.	5.60
42	HUNGARY	5.45
43	ARGENTINA	5.43
44	BULGARIA	5.40
45	SLOVENIA	5.38
46	RUSSIA	5.19
47	MEXICO	5.15
48	POLAND	5.13
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.10
50	PERU	5.09
51	ITALY	5.07
52	LATVIA	5.00
53	ESTONIA	4.97
54	SOUTH AFRICA	4.81
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.81
56	CYPRUS	4.67
57	GREECE	4.47
58	BRAZIL	4.44
59	UKRAINE	4.42
60	ROMANIA	4.35
61	CROATIA	3.71
62	MONGOLIA	3.46
63	VENEZUELA	2.85

## DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY

2019

Development and application of technology are

hindered by the legal environment



supported by the legal environment

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.38
2	FINLAND	8.28
3	UAE	8.10
4	SWEDEN	8.03
5	NETHERLANDS	8.02
6	DENMARK	7.96
7	SWITZERLAND	7.81
8	USA	7.78
9	QATAR	7.63
10	IRELAND	7.58
11	HONG KONG SAR	7.55
12	CANADA	7.53
13	NORWAY	7.51
14	NEW ZEALAND	7.45
15	ICELAND	7.29
16	LUXEMBOURG	7.26
17	ISRAEL	7.24
18	SAUDI ARABIA	7.24
19	PORTUGAL	7.21
20	MALAYSIA	7.19
21	UNITED KINGDOM	7.13
22	AUSTRALIA	7.09
23	LATVIA	6.89
24	CHINA	6.83
25	KAZAKHSTAN	6.80
26	INDONESIA	6.79
27	AUSTRIA	6.72
28	INDIA	6.72
29	FRANCE	6.69
30	LITHUANIA	6.63
31	JORDAN	6.56
32	ESTONIA	6.41
33	BELGIUM	6.39
34	THAILAND	6.30
35	SPAIN	6.29
36	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.28
37	JAPAN	6.20
38	SOUTH AFRICA	6.13
39	CHILE	6.11
40	SLOVENIA	6.05
41	GERMANY	6.05
42	POLAND	6.00
43	COLOMBIA	5.95
44	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.94
45	TURKEY	5.93
46	PHILIPPINES	5.91
47	HUNGARY	5.88
48	ROMANIA	5.79
49	ITALY	5.71
50	KOREA REP.	5.54
51	RUSSIA	5.49
52	BULGARIA	5.40
53	CYPRUS	5.33
54	ARGENTINA	5.30
55	GREECE	5.26
56	MEXICO	5.05
57	UKRAINE	4.83
58	PERU	4.72
59	BRAZIL	4.59
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.30
61	MONGOLIA	4.12
62	CROATIA	3.50
63	VENEZUELA	2.89

## FUNDING FOR TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

2019

Funding for technological development

is not readily available



is readily available

Ranking	Survey [0..10]
1 SINGAPORE	8.05
2 USA	8.00
3 ISRAEL	7.73
4 UAE	7.70
5 FINLAND	7.64
6 NETHERLANDS	7.57
7 SWEDEN	7.56
8 QATAR	7.40
9 DENMARK	7.39
10 SWITZERLAND	7.33
11 FRANCE	7.31
12 NORWAY	7.30
13 HONG KONG SAR	7.26
14 LUXEMBOURG	7.08
15 IRELAND	6.94
16 CANADA	6.94
17 BELGIUM	6.90
18 MALAYSIA	6.85
19 UNITED KINGDOM	6.85
20 INDONESIA	6.63
21 AUSTRIA	6.56
22 SAUDI ARABIA	6.53
23 TAIWAN, CHINA	6.53
24 CHINA	6.48
25 LATVIA	6.46
26 KAZAKHSTAN	6.39
27 ICELAND	6.35
28 LITHUANIA	6.34
29 THAILAND	6.24
30 PORTUGAL	6.20
31 SLOVENIA	6.17
32 JAPAN	6.17
33 GERMANY	6.12
34 NEW ZEALAND	6.11
35 INDIA	6.11
36 AUSTRALIA	6.04
37 ESTONIA	6.00
38 JORDAN	5.96
39 HUNGARY	5.78
40 POLAND	5.67
41 CZECH REPUBLIC	5.55
42 KOREA REP.	5.53
43 BULGARIA	5.37
44 SPAIN	5.28
45 ROMANIA	5.28
46 TURKEY	5.19
47 CHILE	5.15
48 ITALY	4.80
49 COLOMBIA	4.75
50 SOUTH AFRICA	4.74
51 RUSSIA	4.59
52 UKRAINE	4.55
53 PHILIPPINES	4.47
54 CYPRUS	4.35
55 GREECE	4.19
56 MEXICO	4.04
57 CROATIA	3.77
58 PERU	3.76
59 BRAZIL	3.64
60 ARGENTINA	3.63
61 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.25
62 MONGOLIA	2.75
63 VENEZUELA	1.26

## HIGH-TECH EXPORTS (\$)

2017

US\$ millions

Ranking	US\$ millions
1 CHINA	504,381
2 GERMANY	167,746
3 TAIWAN, CHINA	146,633
4 SINGAPORE	136,161
5 USA	110,120
6 FRANCE	98,689
7 JAPAN	83,661
8 KOREA REP.	72,700
9 UNITED KINGDOM	68,625
10 NETHERLANDS	63,617
11 SWITZERLAND	54,887
12 MEXICO	50,435
13 MALAYSIA	41,173
14 THAILAND	34,721
15 PHILIPPINES	32,114
16 BELGIUM	30,704
17 ITALY	27,787
18 IRELAND	25,728
19 CANADA	24,220
20 CZECH REPUBLIC	21,070
21 SPAIN	15,567
22 SWEDEN	14,973
23 INDIA	14,456
24 POLAND	13,678
25 HUNGARY	13,479
26 AUSTRIA	12,943
27 BRAZIL	9,925
28 RUSSIA	9,174
29 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8,179
30 DENMARK	7,467
31 ISRAEL	7,359
32 ROMANIA	5,099
33 AUSTRALIA	4,323
34 INDONESIA	3,957
35 NORWAY	3,591
36 FINLAND	3,572
37 TURKEY	3,052
38 BULGARIA	2,562
39 PORTUGAL	2,351
40 LITHUANIA	2,161
41 SOUTH AFRICA	1,817
42 KAZAKHSTAN	1,772
43 ESTONIA	1,676
44 SLOVENIA	1,519
45 ARGENTINA	1,448
46 LATVIA	1,334
47 GREECE	1,196
48 UKRAINE	1,009
49 CROATIA	782
50 LUXEMBOURG	740
51 COLOMBIA	672
52 CHILE	590
53 NEW ZEALAND	530
54 UAE	429
55 HONG KONG SAR	422
56 SAUDI ARABIA	276
57 PERU	197
58 QATAR	137
59 ICELAND	88
60 JORDAN	83
61 CYPRUS	60
62 MONGOLIA	35
63 VENEZUELA	18

## HIGH-TECH EXPORTS (%)

2017

Percentage of manufactured exports

Ranking		%	
1	PHILIPPINES	57.68	
2	SINGAPORE	49.17	
3	TAIWAN, CHINA	47.12	
4	MALAYSIA	28.15	
5	SWITZERLAND	27.08	2016
6	CHINA	23.81	
7	FRANCE	23.55	
8	KAZAKHSTAN	22.70	
9	THAILAND	21.51	2016
10	IRELAND	21.45	
11	UNITED KINGDOM	21.07	
12	NETHERLANDS	18.58	
13	NORWAY	18.43	
14	LATVIA	16.63	
15	MONGOLIA	16.32	2016
16	ESTONIA	16.06	
17	MEXICO	15.17	
18	CYPRUS	14.62	
19	KOREA REP.	14.18	
20	USA	13.82	
21	JAPAN	13.81	
22	HUNGARY	13.80	
23	ICELAND	13.78	
24	GERMANY	13.67	
25	SWEDEN	13.22	
26	ISRAEL	13.04	
27	CANADA	12.85	
28	AUSTRALIA	12.79	
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	12.77	
30	BRAZIL	12.28	
31	HONG KONG SAR	12.12	2016
32	LITHUANIA	11.71	
33	DENMARK	11.56	
34	RUSSIA	11.52	
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	10.91	
36	GREECE	10.36	
37	AUSTRIA	9.78	
38	BELGIUM	9.49	
39	ROMANIA	9.01	
40	ARGENTINA	8.95	
41	COLOMBIA	8.69	
42	NEW ZEALAND	8.58	
43	UAE	8.46	2014
44	FINLAND	7.75	
45	POLAND	7.74	
46	CROATIA	7.45	
47	BULGARIA	7.44	
48	SPAIN	7.05	
49	INDIA	7.01	
50	ITALY	6.84	
51	LUXEMBOURG	6.71	
52	SLOVENIA	6.24	
53	CHILE	6.08	
54	INDONESIA	5.43	
55	UKRAINE	4.98	
56	PORTUGAL	4.98	
57	PERU	4.66	
58	SOUTH AFRICA	4.64	
59	SAUDI ARABIA	2.93	2016
60	TURKEY	2.53	
61	QATAR	2.20	2016
62	JORDAN	1.80	
63	VENEZUELA	1.13	2013

## ICT SERVICE EXPORTS

2017

Percentage of service exports

Ranking		%	
1	ISRAEL	69.6	
2	IRELAND	67.3	
3	PHILIPPINES	63.6	
4	INDIA	61.9	
5	BRAZIL	55.9	
6	BELGIUM	47.6	
7	FINLAND	46.3	
8	SWEDEN	44.9	
9	ARGENTINA	43.3	
10	CHINA	41.5	
11	GERMANY	40.6	
12	CANADA	39.8	
13	ROMANIA	39.4	
14	UNITED KINGDOM	38.5	
15	FRANCE	38.3	
16	NETHERLANDS	35.0	
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	33.5	
18	UKRAINE	33.5	
19	POLAND	33.2	
20	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	32.7	
21	AUSTRIA	32.2	
22	SINGAPORE	31.8	
23	NORWAY	31.4	
24	ITALY	31.0	
25	RUSSIA	30.0	
26	ESTONIA	29.9	
27	HUNGARY	29.6	
28	KOREA REP.	28.9	
29	SWITZERLAND	27.1	
30	SPAIN	26.6	
31	CHILE	26.5	
32	LATVIA	26.0	
33	INDONESIA	24.8	
34	USA	24.8	
35	JAPAN	24.7	
36	SLOVENIA	24.4	
37	BULGARIA	23.6	
38	MALAYSIA	23.4	
39	LUXEMBOURG	21.8	
40	MONGOLIA	19.8	
41	PORTUGAL	19.3	
42	CYPRUS	19.3	2016
43	DENMARK	18.5	
44	SOUTH AFRICA	17.4	
45	COLOMBIA	16.3	
46	AUSTRALIA	15.7	
47	HONG KONG SAR	15.7	2015
48	LITHUANIA	15.0	
49	CROATIA	13.5	
50	THAILAND	12.8	
51	NEW ZEALAND	12.6	
52	VENEZUELA	11.9	2016
53	PERU	10.7	
54	GREECE	10.5	
55	ICELAND	8.8	
56	KAZAKHSTAN	8.3	
57	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.4	
58	JORDAN	3.9	
59	QATAR	3.6	2015
60	TURKEY	2.8	
61	SAUDI ARABIA	1.7	2016
62	MEXICO	0.4	
-	UAE	-	

## CYBER SECURITY

2019

Cyber security

is not being adequately addressed  
by corporationsis being adequately  
addressed by corporations

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	ISRAEL	8.44
2	UAE	8.00
3	QATAR	7.89
4	FINLAND	7.67
5	AUSTRIA	7.52
6	SINGAPORE	7.24
7	SAUDI ARABIA	7.24
8	NETHERLANDS	7.16
9	LUXEMBOURG	7.14
10	HONG KONG SAR	7.00
11	SWITZERLAND	6.85
12	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.79
13	SLOVENIA	6.72
14	ESTONIA	6.70
15	LITHUANIA	6.66
16	CHINA	6.65
17	DENMARK	6.61
18	CANADA	6.60
19	JORDAN	6.56
20	MALAYSIA	6.54
21	IRELAND	6.41
22	FRANCE	6.32
23	KOREA REP.	6.28
24	NORWAY	6.27
25	NEW ZEALAND	6.26
26	GERMANY	6.18
27	INDONESIA	6.15
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.13
29	UNITED KINGDOM	6.00
30	THAILAND	5.92
31	LATVIA	5.92
32	ROMANIA	5.91
33	BELGIUM	5.91
34	ICELAND	5.87
35	USA	5.87
36	SWEDEN	5.81
37	INDIA	5.75
38	SPAIN	5.65
39	AUSTRALIA	5.56
40	POLAND	5.48
41	JAPAN	5.39
42	KAZAKHSTAN	5.32
43	PORTUGAL	5.27
44	RUSSIA	5.24
45	ITALY	5.07
46	BULGARIA	5.02
47	SOUTH AFRICA	5.00
48	ARGENTINA	4.95
49	PHILIPPINES	4.84
50	TURKEY	4.74
51	HUNGARY	4.72
52	CHILE	4.70
53	GREECE	4.66
54	COLOMBIA	4.65
55	CYPRUS	4.40
56	CROATIA	4.38
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.29
58	BRAZIL	4.21
59	MEXICO	4.04
60	UKRAINE	3.85
61	PERU	3.66
62	VENEZUELA	2.63
63	MONGOLIA	2.53

## TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON R&amp;D (\$)

2017

US\$ millions

Ranking		US\$ millions
1	USA	543,249
2	CHINA	260,494
3	JAPAN	156,128
4	GERMANY	111,621
5	KOREA REP.	69,699
6	FRANCE	56,523
7	UNITED KINGDOM	43,889
8	ITALY	26,319
9	CANADA	26,206
10	AUSTRALIA	23,424
11	SWITZERLAND	22,921
12	BRAZIL	22,693
13	TAIWAN, CHINA	18,944
14	SWEDEN	17,820
15	NETHERLANDS	16,538
16	ISRAEL	16,055
17	SPAIN	15,835
18	RUSSIA	14,075
19	INDIA	13,301
20	AUSTRIA	13,161
21	BELGIUM	12,840
22	DENMARK	10,080
23	NORWAY	8,428
24	TURKEY	8,184
25	FINLAND	6,957
26	SINGAPORE	6,580
27	SAUDI ARABIA	6,086
28	POLAND	5,445
29	MEXICO	5,239
30	THAILAND	4,571
31	MALAYSIA	4,263
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	3,867
33	IRELAND	3,484
34	UAE	3,441
35	ARGENTINA	2,956
36	PORTUGAL	2,888
37	HONG KONG SAR	2,731
38	SOUTH AFRICA	2,534
39	GREECE	2,291
40	NEW ZEALAND	2,243
41	HUNGARY	1,885
42	INDONESIA	1,864
43	ROMANIA	1,065
44	CHILE	906
45	SLOVENIA	903
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	844
47	QATAR	839
48	LUXEMBOURG	783
49	COLOMBIA	736
50	ICELAND	521
51	PHILIPPINES	515
52	UKRAINE	503
53	CROATIA	477
54	BULGARIA	438
55	LITHUANIA	419
56	ESTONIA	343
57	VENEZUELA	287
58	PERU	255
59	KAZAKHSTAN	211
60	LATVIA	155
61	JORDAN	128
62	CYPRUS	101
63	MONGOLIA	15

## TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON R&amp;D (%)

2017

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%	
1	KOREA REP.	4.55	
2	ISRAEL	4.54	
3	SWITZERLAND	3.37	2015
4	SWEDEN	3.33	
5	TAIWAN, CHINA	3.30	
6	JAPAN	3.21	
7	AUSTRIA	3.16	
8	DENMARK	3.06	
9	GERMANY	3.02	
10	USA	2.79	
11	FINLAND	2.76	
12	BELGIUM	2.60	
13	FRANCE	2.19	
14	CHINA	2.13	
15	ICELAND	2.13	
16	NORWAY	2.11	
17	NETHERLANDS	1.99	
18	SINGAPORE	1.95	
19	AUSTRALIA	1.91	2015
20	SLOVENIA	1.86	
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.79	
22	UNITED KINGDOM	1.66	
23	CANADA	1.59	
24	MALAYSIA	1.44	2016
25	ITALY	1.35	
26	HUNGARY	1.35	
27	PORTUGAL	1.32	
28	ESTONIA	1.29	
29	NEW ZEALAND	1.28	2015
30	BRAZIL	1.26	2016
31	LUXEMBOURG	1.26	
32	SPAIN	1.20	
33	GREECE	1.13	
34	RUSSIA	1.10	2016
35	IRELAND	1.05	
36	POLAND	1.03	
37	THAILAND	1.00	
38	UAE	0.96	2016
39	TURKEY	0.96	
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.88	
41	LITHUANIA	0.88	
42	CROATIA	0.86	
43	SAUDI ARABIA	0.82	2013
44	HONG KONG SAR	0.80	
45	SOUTH AFRICA	0.80	2015
46	BULGARIA	0.75	
47	INDIA	0.62	2015
48	ARGENTINA	0.53	2016
49	QATAR	0.52	2015
50	LATVIA	0.51	
51	ROMANIA	0.50	
52	CYPRUS	0.49	2016
53	MEXICO	0.49	2016
54	UKRAINE	0.45	
55	CHILE	0.36	2016
56	JORDAN	0.33	2016
57	COLOMBIA	0.24	
58	INDONESIA	0.20	2016
59	PHILIPPINES	0.16	
60	MONGOLIA	0.14	
61	KAZAKHSTAN	0.13	
62	PERU	0.12	
63	VENEZUELA	0.12	2016

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON R&D PER  
CAPITA (\$)

2017

US\$ per capita

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$	
1	SWITZERLAND	2,782.4	2015
2	ISRAEL	1,844.1	
3	SWEDEN	1,760.9	
4	DENMARK	1,753.4	
5	USA	1,669.9	
6	NORWAY	1,593.2	
7	ICELAND	1,514.6	
8	AUSTRIA	1,496.5	
9	KOREA REP.	1,354.8	
10	GERMANY	1,350.4	
11	LUXEMBOURG	1,325.2	
12	FINLAND	1,262.9	
13	JAPAN	1,231.4	
14	SINGAPORE	1,172.4	
15	BELGIUM	1,128.7	
16	AUSTRALIA	980.1	2015
17	NETHERLANDS	965.1	
18	FRANCE	844.2	
19	TAIWAN, CHINA	803.7	
20	IRELAND	726.9	
21	CANADA	716.7	
22	UNITED KINGDOM	664.6	
23	NEW ZEALAND	482.6	2015
24	SLOVENIA	436.9	
25	ITALY	434.4	
26	UAE	371.3	2016
27	HONG KONG SAR	369.4	
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	365.1	
29	QATAR	344.8	2015
30	SPAIN	340.2	
31	PORTUGAL	280.8	
32	ESTONIA	260.6	
33	GREECE	212.8	
34	SAUDI ARABIA	207.6	2013
35	HUNGARY	192.4	
36	CHINA	187.4	
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	155.4	
38	LITHUANIA	148.5	
39	POLAND	141.7	
40	MALAYSIA	134.5	2016
41	CYPRUS	118.7	2016
42	CROATIA	115.7	
43	BRAZIL	110.1	2016
44	TURKEY	101.3	
45	RUSSIA	97.8	2016
46	LATVIA	79.7	
47	THAILAND	69.1	
48	ARGENTINA	67.8	2016
49	BULGARIA	61.7	
50	ROMANIA	54.4	
51	CHILE	49.8	2016
52	SOUTH AFRICA	46.1	2015
53	MEXICO	42.7	2016
54	COLOMBIA	15.3	
55	JORDAN	13.3	2016
56	UKRAINE	11.9	
57	KAZAKHSTAN	11.7	
58	INDIA	10.3	2015
59	VENEZUELA	9.3	2016
60	PERU	8.0	
61	INDONESIA	7.2	2016
62	PHILIPPINES	4.9	
63	MONGOLIA	4.8	

## BUSINESS EXPENDITURE ON R&amp;D

(\$)

2017

US\$ millions

Ranking		US\$ millions	
1	USA	397,064	
2	CHINA	202,112	
3	JAPAN	123,022	
4	GERMANY	77,354	
5	KOREA REP.	55,345	
6	FRANCE	36,713	
7	UNITED KINGDOM	29,659	
8	SWITZERLAND	16,272	2015
9	ITALY	16,168	
10	TAIWAN, CHINA	14,917	
11	ISRAEL	13,822	
12	CANADA	13,564	
13	SWEDEN	12,578	
14	AUSTRALIA	12,516	2015
15	BRAZIL	10,122	2016
16	NETHERLANDS	9,721	
17	AUSTRIA	9,240	
18	SPAIN	8,696	
19	BELGIUM	8,689	
20	RUSSIA	8,263	2016
21	DENMARK	6,496	
22	INDIA	5,797	2015
23	TURKEY	4,655	
24	FINLAND	4,539	
25	NORWAY	4,472	
26	SINGAPORE	3,927	
27	THAILAND	3,657	
28	POLAND	3,512	
29	UAE	2,636	2016
30	IRELAND	2,462	
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	2,430	
32	MALAYSIA	2,412	2016
33	MEXICO	1,601	2016
34	PORTUGAL	1,460	
35	INDONESIA	1,398	2016
36	HUNGARY	1,378	
37	HONG KONG SAR	1,208	
38	NEW ZEALAND	1,117	2015
39	GREECE	1,117	
40	SOUTH AFRICA	1,083	2015
41	ARGENTINA	847	2015
42	SLOVENIA	674	
43	ROMANIA	604	
44	COLOMBIA	565	
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	457	
46	LUXEMBOURG	422	
47	CHILE	349	2016
48	ICELAND	337	
49	UKRAINE	319	
50	BULGARIA	308	
51	CROATIA	231	
52	PERU	177	2016
53	ESTONIA	162	
54	PHILIPPINES	157	
55	LITHUANIA	149	
56	QATAR	145	2015
57	KAZAKHSTAN	88	
58	LATVIA	42	
59	CYPRUS	33	2016
60	MONGOLIA	1	2016
-	JORDAN	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## BUSINESS EXPENDITURE ON R&amp;D

(% )

2017

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%	
1	ISRAEL	3.91	
2	KOREA REP.	3.62	
3	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.59	
4	JAPAN	2.53	
5	SWITZERLAND	2.39	2015
6	SWEDEN	2.35	
7	AUSTRIA	2.22	
8	GERMANY	2.09	
9	USA	2.04	
10	DENMARK	1.97	
11	FINLAND	1.80	
12	BELGIUM	1.76	
13	CHINA	1.65	
14	FRANCE	1.42	
15	SLOVENIA	1.39	
16	ICELAND	1.38	
17	NETHERLANDS	1.17	
18	SINGAPORE	1.17	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	1.12	
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.12	
21	NORWAY	1.12	
22	AUSTRALIA	1.02	2015
23	HUNGARY	0.99	
24	ITALY	0.83	
25	CANADA	0.82	
26	MALAYSIA	0.81	2016
27	THAILAND	0.80	
28	IRELAND	0.74	
29	UAE	0.74	2016
30	LUXEMBOURG	0.68	
31	POLAND	0.67	
32	PORTUGAL	0.67	
33	SPAIN	0.66	
34	RUSSIA	0.64	2016
35	NEW ZEALAND	0.64	2015
36	ESTONIA	0.61	
37	BRAZIL	0.56	2016
38	GREECE	0.55	
39	TURKEY	0.55	
40	BULGARIA	0.53	
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.48	
42	CROATIA	0.42	
43	HONG KONG SAR	0.35	
44	SOUTH AFRICA	0.34	2015
45	LITHUANIA	0.31	
46	ROMANIA	0.29	
47	UKRAINE	0.28	
48	INDIA	0.27	2015
49	COLOMBIA	0.18	
50	CYPRUS	0.16	2016
51	INDONESIA	0.15	2016
52	MEXICO	0.15	2016
53	CHILE	0.14	2016
54	LATVIA	0.14	
55	ARGENTINA	0.13	2015
56	PERU	0.09	2016
57	QATAR	0.09	2015
58	KAZAKHSTAN	0.05	
59	PHILIPPINES	0.05	
60	MONGOLIA	0.01	2016
-	JORDAN	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	



## TOTAL R&amp;D PERSONNEL

2017

Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)

Ranking		FTE (1,000s)	
1	CHINA	4,033.6	
2	JAPAN	890.7	
3	RUSSIA	802.3	2016
4	GERMANY	681.6	
5	INDIA	528.2	2015
6	KOREA REP.	471.2	
7	FRANCE	434.7	
8	UNITED KINGDOM	424.5	
9	BRAZIL	347.7	2014
10	ITALY	291.5	
11	TAIWAN, CHINA	255.9	
12	INDONESIA	251.0	2015
13	CANADA	223.1	2016
14	SPAIN	215.7	
15	TURKEY	153.6	
16	THAILAND	138.6	
17	NETHERLANDS	138.3	
18	POLAND	121.4	
19	SWEDEN	89.3	
20	MALAYSIA	89.2	2016
21	BELGIUM	84.0	
22	SWITZERLAND	81.5	2015
23	ARGENTINA	78.7	2015
24	AUSTRIA	77.9	
25	UKRAINE	74.8	
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	69.7	
27	DENMARK	62.9	
28	MEXICO	59.1	2013
29	PORTUGAL	54.1	
30	FINLAND	49.0	
31	GREECE	48.2	
32	NORWAY	47.0	
33	SINGAPORE	44.5	
34	SOUTH AFRICA	41.1	2015
35	COLOMBIA	41.0	
36	HUNGARY	40.4	
37	ROMANIA	32.6	
38	BULGARIA	31.2	
39	HONG KONG SAR	29.8	
40	IRELAND	29.4	
41	PHILIPPINES	27.8	
42	NEW ZEALAND	26.4	2015
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	19.0	
44	UAE	17.9	2014
45	KAZAKHSTAN	16.7	2016
46	CHILE	16.6	2016
47	SLOVENIA	14.7	
48	LITHUANIA	11.5	
49	CROATIA	10.8	
50	ESTONIA	6.0	
51	PERU	5.4	2015
52	LATVIA	5.4	
53	LUXEMBOURG	5.3	
54	MONGOLIA	4.5	
55	JORDAN	3.3	2015
56	ICELAND	3.2	2016
57	QATAR	3.0	2015
58	CYPRUS	1.3	2016
-	AUSTRALIA	-	
-	ISRAEL	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	USA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

TOTAL R&D PERSONNEL PER  
CAPITA

2017

Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people

Ranking		FTE	
1	DENMARK	10.94	
2	TAIWAN, CHINA	10.86	
3	SWITZERLAND	9.89	2015
4	ICELAND	9.66	2016
5	KOREA REP.	9.16	
6	LUXEMBOURG	9.01	
7	FINLAND	8.90	
8	NORWAY	8.88	
9	AUSTRIA	8.86	
10	SWEDEN	8.82	
11	GERMANY	8.25	
12	NETHERLANDS	8.07	
13	SINGAPORE	7.93	
14	BELGIUM	7.39	
15	SLOVENIA	7.12	
16	JAPAN	7.03	
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.59	
18	FRANCE	6.49	
19	UNITED KINGDOM	6.43	
20	CANADA	6.16	2016
21	IRELAND	6.14	
22	NEW ZEALAND	5.68	2015
23	RUSSIA	5.57	2016
24	PORTUGAL	5.26	
25	ITALY	4.81	
26	SPAIN	4.63	
27	ESTONIA	4.60	
28	GREECE	4.48	
29	BULGARIA	4.40	
30	HUNGARY	4.13	
31	LITHUANIA	4.07	
32	HONG KONG SAR	4.04	
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.50	
34	POLAND	3.16	
35	CHINA	2.90	
36	MALAYSIA	2.81	2016
37	LATVIA	2.76	
38	CROATIA	2.62	
39	THAILAND	2.09	
40	UAE	1.97	2014
41	TURKEY	1.90	
42	ARGENTINA	1.82	2015
43	UKRAINE	1.77	
44	BRAZIL	1.71	2014
45	ROMANIA	1.66	
46	CYPRUS	1.48	2016
47	MONGOLIA	1.43	
48	QATAR	1.24	2015
49	INDONESIA	0.98	2015
50	KAZAKHSTAN	0.94	2016
51	CHILE	0.91	2016
52	COLOMBIA	0.85	
53	SOUTH AFRICA	0.75	2015
54	MEXICO	0.50	2013
55	INDIA	0.41	2015
56	JORDAN	0.36	2015
57	PHILIPPINES	0.26	
58	PERU	0.17	2015
-	AUSTRALIA	-	
-	ISRAEL	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	USA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## TOTAL R&D PERSONNEL IN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

2017

Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)



Ranking		FTE (1,000s)	
1	CHINA	3,119.8	
2	USA	1,399.0	2015
3	JAPAN	603.4	
4	GERMANY	432.4	
5	RUSSIA	402.1	2016
6	KOREA REP.	355.6	
7	FRANCE	258.7	
8	UNITED KINGDOM	215.7	
9	TAIWAN, CHINA	197.0	
10	ITALY	166.1	
11	CANADA	134.7	2016
12	INDIA	127.3	2015
13	SPAIN	95.6	
14	NETHERLANDS	90.0	
15	TURKEY	87.9	
16	THAILAND	86.3	
17	ISRAEL	79.7	2016
18	BRAZIL	75.2	2014
19	AUSTRALIA	70.5	2015
20	POLAND	67.1	
21	SWEDEN	61.2	
22	AUSTRIA	54.0	
23	SWITZERLAND	50.8	2015
24	BELGIUM	48.6	
25	COLOMBIA	40.5	2016
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	40.0	
27	DENMARK	39.0	
28	FINLAND	28.1	
29	UKRAINE	27.8	
30	HUNGARY	24.7	
31	NORWAY	23.9	
32	SINGAPORE	22.3	
33	PORTUGAL	21.2	
34	MALAYSIA	20.2	2016
35	MEXICO	19.2	2013
36	IRELAND	17.7	
37	GREECE	14.8	
38	BULGARIA	13.1	
39	HONG KONG SAR	12.8	
40	SOUTH AFRICA	12.5	2015
41	UAE	12.1	2014
42	ARGENTINA	11.9	2016
43	ROMANIA	11.5	
44	NEW ZEALAND	11.0	2015
45	SLOVENIA	9.9	
46	PHILIPPINES	9.7	
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.7	
48	CHILE	5.0	2016
49	KAZAKHSTAN	3.9	
50	LITHUANIA	3.7	
51	CROATIA	3.2	
52	LUXEMBOURG	3.1	
53	ESTONIA	2.1	
54	MONGOLIA	1.6	2014
55	ICELAND	1.6	2016
56	LATVIA	1.0	
57	QATAR	0.6	2015
58	CYPRUS	0.3	2016
-	INDONESIA	-	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## TOTAL R&D PERSONNEL IN BUSINESS PER CAPITA

2017

Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people



Ranking		FTE	
1	ISRAEL	9.34	2016
2	TAIWAN, CHINA	8.36	
3	KOREA REP.	6.91	
4	DENMARK	6.78	
5	SWITZERLAND	6.17	2015
6	AUSTRIA	6.14	
7	SWEDEN	6.05	
8	LUXEMBOURG	5.31	
9	NETHERLANDS	5.25	
10	GERMANY	5.23	
11	FINLAND	5.11	
12	SLOVENIA	4.81	
13	ICELAND	4.77	2016
14	JAPAN	4.76	
15	NORWAY	4.52	
16	USA	4.36	2015
17	BELGIUM	4.27	
18	SINGAPORE	3.97	
19	FRANCE	3.86	
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.77	
21	CANADA	3.72	2016
22	IRELAND	3.69	
23	UNITED KINGDOM	3.27	
24	AUSTRALIA	2.95	2015
25	RUSSIA	2.79	2016
26	ITALY	2.74	
27	HUNGARY	2.52	
28	NEW ZEALAND	2.37	2015
29	CHINA	2.24	
30	PORTUGAL	2.06	
31	SPAIN	2.05	
32	BULGARIA	1.85	
33	POLAND	1.75	
34	HONG KONG SAR	1.73	
35	ESTONIA	1.59	
36	GREECE	1.37	
37	UAE	1.34	2014
38	LITHUANIA	1.31	
39	THAILAND	1.30	
40	TURKEY	1.09	
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.04	
42	COLOMBIA	0.85	2016
43	CROATIA	0.77	
44	UKRAINE	0.66	
45	MALAYSIA	0.64	2016
46	ROMANIA	0.59	
47	MONGOLIA	0.55	2014
48	LATVIA	0.49	
49	BRAZIL	0.37	2014
50	CYPRUS	0.36	2016
51	CHILE	0.27	2016
52	ARGENTINA	0.27	2016
53	QATAR	0.23	2015
54	SOUTH AFRICA	0.23	2015
55	KAZAKHSTAN	0.22	
56	MEXICO	0.16	2013
57	INDIA	0.10	2015
58	PHILIPPINES	0.09	
-	INDONESIA	-	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## RESEARCHERS IN R&amp;D PER CAPITA

2017

Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people

Ranking		number
1	DENMARK	7.9
2	KOREA REP.	7.4
3	SWEDEN	7.4
4	SINGAPORE	7.0 <sup>2016</sup>
5	FINLAND	6.7
6	ICELAND	6.6 <sup>2016</sup>
7	NORWAY	6.5
8	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.4
9	JAPAN	5.3
10	SWITZERLAND	5.3 <sup>2015</sup>
11	AUSTRIA	5.1 <sup>2016</sup>
12	GERMANY	5.0
13	NETHERLANDS	5.0
14	BELGIUM	5.0
15	LUXEMBOURG	4.6
16	SLOVENIA	4.5
17	UNITED KINGDOM	4.4
18	FRANCE	4.3
19	PORTUGAL	4.3
20	CANADA	4.3 <sup>2016</sup>
21	USA	4.2 <sup>2016</sup>
22	IRELAND	4.1
23	NEW ZEALAND	4.0 <sup>2015</sup>
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.7
25	ESTONIA	3.6
26	HONG KONG SAR	3.4
27	GREECE	3.3
28	LITHUANIA	3.1
29	RUSSIA	3.0 <sup>2016</sup>
30	BULGARIA	3.0
31	HUNGARY	2.9
32	SPAIN	2.9
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.8
34	POLAND	2.5
35	UAE	2.4 <sup>2016</sup>
36	ITALY	2.2
37	MALAYSIA	2.2 <sup>2015</sup>
38	CROATIA	1.8 <sup>2016</sup>
39	LATVIA	1.8
40	THAILAND	1.4
41	TURKEY	1.4
42	CHINA	1.3
43	ARGENTINA	1.2 <sup>2016</sup>
44	UKRAINE	1.1
45	CYPRUS	1.0 <sup>2016</sup>
46	BRAZIL	0.9 <sup>2014</sup>
47	ROMANIA	0.9
48	KAZAKHSTAN	0.7 <sup>2016</sup>
49	QATAR	0.6 <sup>2015</sup>
50	JORDAN	0.6
51	CHILE	0.5 <sup>2016</sup>
52	SOUTH AFRICA	0.5 <sup>2015</sup>
53	VENEZUELA	0.3 <sup>2016</sup>
54	MEXICO	0.3 <sup>2013</sup>
55	INDIA	0.2 <sup>2015</sup>
56	PHILIPPINES	0.2 <sup>2015</sup>
57	COLOMBIA	0.1 <sup>2015</sup>
58	PERU	0.1 <sup>2015</sup>
-	AUSTRALIA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	ISRAEL	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-

## SCIENCE DEGREES

2014

Percentage of total first university degrees in science and engineering

Ranking		%
1	SINGAPORE	57.60
2	HONG KONG SAR	56.56
3	JAPAN	55.80
4	MALAYSIA	53.01
5	CHINA	48.40
6	ISRAEL	46.80
7	ROMANIA	45.20
8	GERMANY	41.80
9	SLOVENIA	41.20
10	PORTUGAL	41.10
11	KOREA REP.	40.90
12	UNITED KINGDOM	40.60
13	MEXICO	40.10 <sup>2013</sup>
14	CANADA	39.80 <sup>2013</sup>
15	BULGARIA	39.60
16	USA	39.20
17	AUSTRIA	38.30
18	UKRAINE	38.10 <sup>2011</sup>
19	GREECE	38.00 <sup>2012</sup>
19	ITALY	38.00
19	SOUTH AFRICA	38.00
22	LITHUANIA	37.10
23	PERU	36.66
24	TAIWAN, CHINA	36.50
25	HUNGARY	36.30
26	POLAND	36.20
27	INDONESIA	35.20 <sup>2011</sup>
28	FRANCE	35.10
28	SPAIN	35.10
30	THAILAND	34.91
31	UAE	34.89
32	KAZAKHSTAN	33.90
33	CYPRUS	33.50
34	PHILIPPINES	33.41
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	33.40
36	FINLAND	33.30
36	SAUDI ARABIA	33.30 <sup>2012</sup>
38	LUXEMBOURG	33.20
39	ESTONIA	33.10
40	ICELAND	32.70 <sup>2012</sup>
41	NEW ZEALAND	32.30
42	CHILE	32.20
42	TURKEY	32.20
44	CROATIA	31.90
45	LATVIA	31.60
45	RUSSIA	31.60 <sup>2012</sup>
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	31.30
48	SWITZERLAND	30.40
49	INDIA	29.80
50	BELGIUM	29.50
51	SWEDEN	29.30 <sup>2012</sup>
52	AUSTRALIA	27.50
53	NETHERLANDS	27.40
54	DENMARK	25.30
55	NORWAY	25.10
56	IRELAND	24.60 <sup>2012</sup>
56	VENEZUELA	24.60 <sup>2010</sup>
58	COLOMBIA	24.40
59	QATAR	23.73
60	BRAZIL	19.20
61	JORDAN	17.40 <sup>2011</sup>
62	MONGOLIA	16.50
63	ARGENTINA	10.40

## SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

2016

Scientific articles published by origin of author

Ranking		number
1	CHINA	426,165
2	USA	408,985
3	INDIA	110,320
4	GERMANY	103,122
5	UNITED KINGDOM	97,527
6	JAPAN	96,536
7	FRANCE	69,431
8	ITALY	69,125
9	KOREA REP.	63,063
10	RUSSIA	59,134
11	CANADA	57,356
12	BRAZIL	53,607
13	SPAIN	52,821
14	AUSTRALIA	51,068
15	TURKEY	33,902
16	POLAND	32,978
17	NETHERLANDS	29,949
18	TAIWAN, CHINA	27,385
19	SWITZERLAND	21,128
20	MALAYSIA	20,332
21	SWEDEN	19,937
22	HONG KONG SAR	18,583
23	BELGIUM	16,394
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	15,963
25	MEXICO	14,529
26	PORTUGAL	13,773
27	DENMARK	13,471
28	AUSTRIA	12,366
29	ISRAEL	11,893
30	SOUTH AFRICA	11,881
31	SINGAPORE	11,254
32	NORWAY	10,726
33	GREECE	10,725
34	FINLAND	10,545
35	ROMANIA	10,194
36	THAILAND	9,582
37	SAUDI ARABIA	9,232
38	ARGENTINA	8,648
39	INDONESIA	7,729
40	NEW ZEALAND	7,465
41	UKRAINE	7,375
42	IRELAND	6,834
43	CHILE	6,746
44	HUNGARY	6,208
45	COLOMBIA	6,121
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5,359
47	CROATIA	4,056
48	SLOVENIA	3,407
49	BULGARIA	2,559
50	LITHUANIA	2,181
51	UAE	2,181
52	JORDAN	1,652
53	PHILIPPINES	1,569
54	KAZAKHSTAN	1,564
55	ESTONIA	1,482
56	QATAR	1,311
57	LATVIA	1,257
58	PERU	1,008
59	CYPRUS	973
60	VENEZUELA	855
61	LUXEMBOURG	818
62	ICELAND	652
63	MONGOLIA	112

## NOBEL PRIZES

2018

Awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950

Background  
Information

Ranking		number
1	USA	297
2	UNITED KINGDOM	69
3	GERMANY	34
4	FRANCE	22
5	JAPAN	19
6	SWITZERLAND	13
7	RUSSIA	10
7	SWEDEN	10
9	CANADA	9
9	NETHERLANDS	9
11	AUSTRALIA	8
11	ISRAEL	8
11	NORWAY	8
14	ITALY	5
15	AUSTRIA	4
15	BELGIUM	4
15	DENMARK	4
18	CHINA	3
19	IRELAND	2
19	TAIWAN, CHINA	2
21	ARGENTINA	1
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	1
21	FINLAND	1
21	HONG KONG SAR	1
21	INDIA	1
21	LITHUANIA	1
21	SOUTH AFRICA	1
21	TURKEY	1
29	BRAZIL	0
29	BULGARIA	0
29	CHILE	0
29	COLOMBIA	0
29	CROATIA	0
29	CYPRUS	0
29	ESTONIA	0
29	GREECE	0
29	HUNGARY	0
29	ICELAND	0
29	INDONESIA	0
29	JORDAN	0
29	KAZAKHSTAN	0
29	KOREA REP.	0
29	LATVIA	0
29	LUXEMBOURG	0
29	MALAYSIA	0
29	MEXICO	0
29	MONGOLIA	0
29	NEW ZEALAND	0
29	PERU	0
29	PHILIPPINES	0
29	POLAND	0
29	PORTUGAL	0
29	QATAR	0
29	ROMANIA	0
29	SAUDI ARABIA	0
29	SINGAPORE	0
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0
29	SLOVENIA	0
29	SPAIN	0
29	THAILAND	0
29	UAE	0
29	UKRAINE	0
29	VENEZUELA	0

## NOBEL PRIZES PER CAPITA

2018

Awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950 per million people

Ranking		per million
1	SWITZERLAND	1.53
2	NORWAY	1.50
3	UNITED KINGDOM	1.04
4	SWEDEN	0.98
5	USA	0.91
6	ISRAEL	0.90
7	DENMARK	0.69
8	NETHERLANDS	0.52
9	AUSTRIA	0.45
10	IRELAND	0.41
11	GERMANY	0.41
12	LITHUANIA	0.36
13	BELGIUM	0.35
14	FRANCE	0.33
15	AUSTRALIA	0.32
16	CANADA	0.24
17	FINLAND	0.18
18	JAPAN	0.15
19	HONG KONG SAR	0.13
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.09
21	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.08
22	ITALY	0.08
23	RUSSIA	0.07
24	ARGENTINA	0.02
25	SOUTH AFRICA	0.02
26	TURKEY	0.01
27	CHINA	0.00
28	INDIA	0.00
29	BRAZIL	0.00
29	BULGARIA	0.00
29	CHILE	0.00
29	COLOMBIA	0.00
29	CROATIA	0.00
29	CYPRUS	0.00
29	ESTONIA	0.00
29	GREECE	0.00
29	HUNGARY	0.00
29	ICELAND	0.00
29	INDONESIA	0.00
29	JORDAN	0.00
29	KAZAKHSTAN	0.00
29	KOREA REP.	0.00
29	LATVIA	0.00
29	LUXEMBOURG	0.00
29	MALAYSIA	0.00
29	MEXICO	0.00
29	MONGOLIA	0.00
29	NEW ZEALAND	0.00
29	PERU	0.00
29	PHILIPPINES	0.00
29	POLAND	0.00
29	PORTUGAL	0.00
29	QATAR	0.00
29	ROMANIA	0.00
29	SAUDI ARABIA	0.00
29	SINGAPORE	0.00
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.00
29	SLOVENIA	0.00
29	SPAIN	0.00
29	THAILAND	0.00
29	UAE	0.00
29	UKRAINE	0.00
29	VENEZUELA	0.00

## PATENT APPLICATIONS

2017

Number of applications filed by applicant's origin

Ranking		number
1	CHINA	1,306,019
2	USA	524,835
3	JAPAN	460,660
4	KOREA REP.	226,568
5	GERMANY	176,235
6	FRANCE	70,939
7	UNITED KINGDOM	53,746
8	TAIWAN, CHINA	53,333
9	SWITZERLAND	44,424
10	NETHERLANDS	37,606
11	ITALY	31,346
12	INDIA	27,985
13	RUSSIA	27,782
14	CANADA	23,914
15	SWEDEN	23,395
16	ISRAEL	15,513
17	AUSTRIA	13,785
18	BELGIUM	13,737
19	DENMARK	12,861
20	FINLAND	12,624
21	AUSTRALIA	11,656
22	TURKEY	11,144
23	SPAIN	10,788
24	BRAZIL	7,505
25	SINGAPORE	6,950
26	POLAND	6,120
27	NORWAY	5,946
28	IRELAND	5,328
29	SAUDI ARABIA	4,405
30	LUXEMBOURG	3,454
31	NEW ZEALAND	3,182
32	UKRAINE	2,791
33	MEXICO	2,522
34	HONG KONG SAR	2,343
35	INDONESIA	2,320
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	2,185
37	SOUTH AFRICA	2,178
38	MALAYSIA	2,148
39	KAZAKHSTAN	1,771
40	THAILAND	1,611
41	PORTUGAL	1,508
42	ROMANIA	1,451
43	HUNGARY	1,257
44	GREECE	1,225
45	CHILE	876
46	COLOMBIA	784
47	ARGENTINA	766
48	UAE	717
49	PHILIPPINES	508
50	SLOVENIA	462
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	440
52	BULGARIA	425
53	CYPRUS	399
54	ICELAND	332
55	ESTONIA	285
56	CROATIA	280
57	LITHUANIA	214
58	LATVIA	168
59	PERU	167
60	QATAR	133
61	MONGOLIA	128
62	VENEZUELA	112
63	JORDAN	89

## PATENT APPLICATIONS PER CAPITA

2017

Number of applications filed by applicant's origin, per 100,000 inhabitants

Ranking		number
1	LUXEMBOURG	584.76
2	SWITZERLAND	527.60
3	KOREA REP.	440.40
4	JAPAN	363.34
5	SWEDEN	231.18
6	FINLAND	229.19
7	TAIWAN, CHINA	226.27
8	DENMARK	223.71
9	NETHERLANDS	219.47
10	GERMANY	213.21
11	ISRAEL	178.18
12	USA	161.33
13	AUSTRIA	156.74
14	SINGAPORE	123.84
15	BELGIUM	120.75
16	NORWAY	112.40
17	IRELAND	111.17
18	FRANCE	105.95
19	ICELAND	96.52
20	CHINA	93.95
21	UNITED KINGDOM	81.38
22	NEW ZEALAND	65.69
23	CANADA	65.40
24	ITALY	51.74
25	AUSTRALIA	47.38
26	CYPRUS	46.40
27	HONG KONG SAR	31.70
28	SPAIN	23.18
29	SLOVENIA	22.39
30	ESTONIA	21.66
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	20.63
32	RUSSIA	19.29
33	POLAND	15.92
34	PORTUGAL	14.66
35	TURKEY	13.79
36	SAUDI ARABIA	13.51
37	HUNGARY	12.83
38	GREECE	11.38
39	KAZAKHSTAN	9.82
40	LATVIA	8.61
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8.10
42	UAE	7.71
43	LITHUANIA	7.58
44	ROMANIA	7.41
45	CROATIA	6.79
46	MALAYSIA	6.71
47	UKRAINE	6.60
48	BULGARIA	5.98
49	QATAR	4.88
50	CHILE	4.77
51	MONGOLIA	4.03
52	SOUTH AFRICA	3.85
53	BRAZIL	3.61
54	THAILAND	2.43
55	INDIA	2.10
56	MEXICO	2.03
57	ARGENTINA	1.74
58	COLOMBIA	1.63
59	JORDAN	0.90
60	INDONESIA	0.89
61	PERU	0.52
62	PHILIPPINES	0.48
63	VENEZUELA	0.36

## PATENT GRANTS

2017

Number of patents granted by applicant's origin (average 2014-2016)

Ranking		number
1	CHINA	318,204
2	JAPAN	282,081
3	USA	273,165
4	KOREA REP.	120,406
5	GERMANY	95,126
6	FRANCE	46,358
7	TAIWAN, CHINA	41,093
8	SWITZERLAND	24,725
9	RUSSIA	24,677
10	UNITED KINGDOM	23,469
11	NETHERLANDS	20,482
12	ITALY	19,632
13	SWEDEN	14,369
14	CANADA	13,882
15	AUSTRIA	8,059
16	FINLAND	7,776
17	BELGIUM	7,488
18	INDIA	6,669
19	ISRAEL	6,410
20	AUSTRALIA	6,095
21	DENMARK	6,071
22	SPAIN	6,028
23	POLAND	3,770
24	NORWAY	3,402
25	SINGAPORE	2,979
26	IRELAND	2,764
27	TURKEY	2,660
28	LUXEMBOURG	1,847
29	SAUDI ARABIA	1,791
30	UKRAINE	1,675
31	BRAZIL	1,490
32	KAZAKHSTAN	1,313
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,284
34	SOUTH AFRICA	1,240
35	NEW ZEALAND	1,194
36	HONG KONG SAR	1,050
37	MEXICO	980
38	MALAYSIA	933
39	HUNGARY	649
40	GREECE	498
41	ROMANIA	483
42	CHILE	404
43	PORTUGAL	395
44	ARGENTINA	369
45	SLOVENIA	266
46	THAILAND	231
47	COLOMBIA	183
48	INDONESIA	183
49	LATVIA	183
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	180
51	CYPRUS	174
52	LITHUANIA	160
53	ICELAND	150
54	BULGARIA	149
55	PHILIPPINES	142
56	ESTONIA	127
57	UAE	100
58	MONGOLIA	69
59	CROATIA	65
60	QATAR	51
61	PERU	48
62	VENEZUELA	45
63	JORDAN	44

## NUMBER OF PATENTS IN FORCE

2017

by applicant's origin, per 100,000 inhabitants

Ranking		number
1	SWITZERLAND	2,378.8
2	JAPAN	2,224.3
3	LUXEMBOURG	2,040.2
4	KOREA REP.	1,920.7
5	TAIWAN, CHINA	1,298.2
6	FINLAND	1,128.3
7	SWEDEN	1,091.8
8	GERMANY	805.5
9	NETHERLANDS	797.4
10	DENMARK	792.9
11	USA	726.2
12	AUSTRIA	697.3
13	ISRAEL	604.6
14	FRANCE	567.3
15	NORWAY	477.1
16	BELGIUM	472.8
17	IRELAND	371.2
18	SINGAPORE	369.7
19	CANADA	346.9
20	ICELAND	310.5
21	UNITED KINGDOM	242.1
22	NEW ZEALAND	218.6
23	AUSTRALIA	204.1
24	CYPRUS	200.3
25	ITALY	192.1
26	RUSSIA	116.0
27	CHINA	109.1
28	HONG KONG SAR	105.8
29	SLOVENIA	87.1
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	68.0
31	SPAIN	60.7
32	ESTONIA	55.3
33	GREECE	46.9
34	LATVIA	44.4
35	HUNGARY	38.6
36	PORTUGAL	30.3
37	UKRAINE	28.4
38	SAUDI ARABIA	26.6
39	SOUTH AFRICA	23.0
40	MALAYSIA	20.1
41	LITHUANIA	20.0
42	TURKEY	15.0
43	CHILE	14.7
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	12.3
45	POLAND	12.2
46	CROATIA	11.5
47	UAE	10.5
48	BULGARIA	9.9
49	ROMANIA	9.5
50	ARGENTINA	6.8
51	MEXICO	6.4
52	QATAR	4.8
53	BRAZIL	4.6
54	THAILAND	3.1
55	INDIA	3.1
56	COLOMBIA	2.2
57	JORDAN	1.5
58	KAZAKHSTAN	1.1
59	VENEZUELA	1.0
60	PERU	0.6
61	PHILIPPINES	0.6
62	MONGOLIA	0.3
63	INDONESIA	0.1

2016

MEDIUM- AND HIGH-TECH VALUE  
ADDED

2015

Proportion of total manufacturing value added, expressed as a percentage

Ranking		%
1	SINGAPORE	80.38
2	TAIWAN, CHINA	71.86
3	QATAR	66.87
4	KOREA REP.	63.65
5	SWITZERLAND	63.04
6	GERMANY	61.40
7	IRELAND	61.02
8	HUNGARY	58.78
9	JAPAN	55.34
10	DENMARK	53.38
11	CZECH REPUBLIC	50.51
12	BELGIUM	49.47
13	FRANCE	49.38
14	SWEDEN	48.92
15	SLOVENIA	48.65
16	NETHERLANDS	48.19
17	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	48.19
18	UNITED KINGDOM	47.37
19	NORWAY	46.06
20	PHILIPPINES	45.95
21	AUSTRIA	45.93
22	FINLAND	44.53
23	ISRAEL	42.81
24	ITALY	42.73
25	MALAYSIA	42.56
26	CHINA	41.38
27	USA	41.17
28	THAILAND	40.71
29	SPAIN	40.24
30	MEXICO	39.76
31	INDIA	37.91
32	ROMANIA	37.85
33	HONG KONG SAR	36.06
34	POLAND	35.45
35	SAUDI ARABIA	35.41
36	BRAZIL	35.16
37	INDONESIA	35.08
38	VENEZUELA	34.28
39	CANADA	30.57
40	UKRAINE	30.36
41	BULGARIA	29.97
42	CROATIA	29.94
43	TURKEY	29.86
44	ESTONIA	28.81
45	AUSTRALIA	28.17
46	JORDAN	27.37
47	ARGENTINA	26.00
48	PORTUGAL	25.74
49	RUSSIA	25.60
50	SOUTH AFRICA	24.43
51	LITHUANIA	23.14
52	CYPRUS	22.71
53	LATVIA	21.52
54	LUXEMBOURG	21.26
55	COLOMBIA	20.94
56	GREECE	20.93
57	NEW ZEALAND	17.25
58	KAZAKHSTAN	16.60
59	ICELAND	16.57
60	PERU	14.72
61	CHILE	13.67
62	UAE	12.61
63	MONGOLIA	6.66

## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

## LEGISLATION

2019

Laws relating to scientific research

do not encourage innovation

do encourage innovation



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.27
2	SWITZERLAND	8.03
3	FINLAND	7.92
4	LUXEMBOURG	7.83
5	USA	7.83
6	DENMARK	7.79
7	UAE	7.77
8	IRELAND	7.75
9	NETHERLANDS	7.66
10	SWEDEN	7.59
11	FRANCE	7.48
12	NORWAY	7.46
13	QATAR	7.24
14	UNITED KINGDOM	7.18
15	ISRAEL	7.16
16	AUSTRIA	7.13
17	CANADA	6.96
18	BELGIUM	6.84
19	CHINA	6.76
20	AUSTRALIA	6.76
21	NEW ZEALAND	6.64
22	HONG KONG SAR	6.59
23	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.54
24	GERMANY	6.53
25	MALAYSIA	6.53
26	ICELAND	6.48
27	LITHUANIA	6.29
28	SLOVENIA	6.15
29	SAUDI ARABIA	6.11
30	KAZAKHSTAN	6.09
31	SOUTH AFRICA	5.93
32	INDIA	5.93
33	INDONESIA	5.83
34	KOREA REP.	5.79
35	PORTUGAL	5.72
36	JORDAN	5.51
37	THAILAND	5.50
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.42
39	ESTONIA	5.40
40	POLAND	5.34
41	JAPAN	5.31
42	TURKEY	5.15
43	LATVIA	5.08
44	CYPRUS	5.08
45	ITALY	4.87
46	PHILIPPINES	4.82
47	ROMANIA	4.75
48	SPAIN	4.75
49	HUNGARY	4.75
50	BULGARIA	4.70
51	RUSSIA	4.62
52	GREECE	4.38
53	COLOMBIA	4.24
54	CHILE	4.17
55	MEXICO	4.16
56	ARGENTINA	4.14
57	PERU	3.95
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.91
59	CROATIA	3.77
60	BRAZIL	3.70
61	UKRAINE	3.55
62	MONGOLIA	2.82
63	VENEZUELA	1.96

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

2019

Intellectual property rights

are not adequately enforced

are adequately enforced



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	9.11
2	SWITZERLAND	8.75
3	GERMANY	8.59
4	DENMARK	8.57
5	NETHERLANDS	8.53
6	SINGAPORE	8.46
7	SWEDEN	8.38
8	FRANCE	8.35
9	IRELAND	8.34
10	AUSTRIA	8.20
11	HONG KONG SAR	8.13
12	UNITED KINGDOM	7.97
13	USA	7.96
14	AUSTRALIA	7.92
15	NORWAY	7.89
16	LUXEMBOURG	7.75
17	UAE	7.74
18	CANADA	7.66
19	ICELAND	7.65
20	NEW ZEALAND	7.63
21	ISRAEL	7.60
22	QATAR	7.34
23	BELGIUM	7.28
24	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.95
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.90
26	SLOVENIA	6.90
27	LITHUANIA	6.78
28	MALAYSIA	6.71
29	SPAIN	6.68
30	SOUTH AFRICA	6.68
31	JAPAN	6.56
32	ITALY	6.53
33	PORTUGAL	6.50
34	SAUDI ARABIA	6.44
35	LATVIA	6.42
36	ESTONIA	6.40
37	KOREA REP.	6.36
38	POLAND	6.33
39	CHILE	6.21
40	KAZAKHSTAN	6.18
41	JORDAN	6.09
42	INDONESIA	5.98
43	HUNGARY	5.93
44	CYPRUS	5.85
45	ROMANIA	5.77
46	INDIA	5.70
47	THAILAND	5.68
48	CHINA	5.60
49	BULGARIA	5.33
50	GREECE	5.31
51	COLOMBIA	5.31
52	RUSSIA	4.95
53	MEXICO	4.93
54	PERU	4.87
55	ARGENTINA	4.87
56	PHILIPPINES	4.81
57	BRAZIL	4.72
58	TURKEY	4.59
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.52
60	CROATIA	4.49
61	UKRAINE	4.24
62	MONGOLIA	2.88
63	VENEZUELA	1.40



## KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

2019

Knowledge transfer is

lacking between companies and universities



Survey

highly developed between companies and universities

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.00
2	NETHERLANDS	7.74
3	UAE	7.40
4	USA	7.39
5	SINGAPORE	7.34
6	ISRAEL	7.29
7	FINLAND	7.20
8	DENMARK	7.14
9	IRELAND	7.06
10	GERMANY	7.04
11	CANADA	6.91
12	AUSTRIA	6.79
13	QATAR	6.73
14	SWEDEN	6.65
15	HONG KONG SAR	6.61
16	BELGIUM	6.61
17	UNITED KINGDOM	6.57
18	NORWAY	6.49
19	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.40
20	MALAYSIA	6.36
21	LUXEMBOURG	6.23
22	ICELAND	6.10
23	NEW ZEALAND	6.09
24	INDONESIA	5.80
25	LITHUANIA	5.66
26	FRANCE	5.63
27	KAZAKHSTAN	5.58
28	SAUDI ARABIA	5.52
29	JORDAN	5.49
30	AUSTRALIA	5.45
31	CHINA	5.27
32	THAILAND	5.24
33	PORTUGAL	5.16
34	SLOVENIA	5.05
35	KOREA REP.	5.01
36	CHILE	4.99
37	ITALY	4.85
38	POLAND	4.84
39	HUNGARY	4.69
40	COLOMBIA	4.67
41	PHILIPPINES	4.65
42	INDIA	4.63
43	TURKEY	4.59
44	SPAIN	4.57
45	JAPAN	4.56
46	ESTONIA	4.51
47	SOUTH AFRICA	4.39
48	ARGENTINA	4.33
48	LATVIA	4.33
50	ROMANIA	4.32
51	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.29
52	CYPRUS	4.25
53	MEXICO	4.24
54	PERU	3.73
55	BULGARIA	3.68
56	UKRAINE	3.67
57	RUSSIA	3.51
58	GREECE	3.50
59	BRAZIL	3.23
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.85
61	CROATIA	2.84
62	VENEZUELA	2.52
63	MONGOLIA	2.50

## TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE

2016

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	USA	17.1
2	SWITZERLAND	12.2
3	BRAZIL	11.8
4	FRANCE	11.5
5	GERMANY	11.1
6	SWEDEN	10.9
7	JAPAN	10.9
8	CANADA	10.5
9	NORWAY	10.5
10	AUSTRIA	10.4
11	NETHERLANDS	10.4
12	DENMARK	10.4
13	BELGIUM	10.0
14	UNITED KINGDOM	9.8
15	FINLAND	9.5
16	AUSTRALIA	9.3
17	NEW ZEALAND	9.2
18	PORTUGAL	9.1
19	SPAIN	9.0
20	ITALY	8.9
21	CHILE	8.5
22	SLOVENIA	8.5
23	GREECE	8.5
24	ICELAND	8.3
25	BULGARIA	8.2
26	SOUTH AFRICA	8.1
27	ARGENTINA	7.5
28	IRELAND	7.4
29	HUNGARY	7.4
30	KOREA REP.	7.3
31	ISRAEL	7.3
32	CROATIA	7.2
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.1
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.1
35	CYPRUS	6.9
36	UKRAINE	6.7
37	ESTONIA	6.7
38	LITHUANIA	6.7
39	POLAND	6.5
40	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.3
41	LATVIA	6.2
42	HONG KONG SAR	6.2
43	LUXEMBOURG	6.2
44	COLOMBIA	5.9
45	SAUDI ARABIA	5.7
46	MEXICO	5.5
47	JORDAN	5.5
48	RUSSIA	5.3
49	PERU	5.1
50	ROMANIA	5.0
51	CHINA	5.0
52	SINGAPORE	4.5
53	PHILIPPINES	4.4
54	TURKEY	4.3
55	MONGOLIA	3.8
56	MALAYSIA	3.8
57	THAILAND	3.7
58	INDIA	3.7
59	KAZAKHSTAN	3.5
60	UAE	3.5
61	VENEZUELA	3.2
62	INDONESIA	3.1
63	QATAR	3.1

## TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA

2016

US\$ per capita

Background  
Information

Ranking		US\$
1	USA	9,882
2	SWITZERLAND	9,858
3	NORWAY	7,425
4	LUXEMBOURG	6,309
5	DENMARK	5,658
6	SWEDEN	5,604
7	ICELAND	5,087
8	AUSTRALIA	4,858
9	NETHERLANDS	4,766
10	GERMANY	4,728
11	AUSTRIA	4,706
12	IRELAND	4,705
13	CANADA	4,453
14	FRANCE	4,265
15	JAPAN	4,241
16	BELGIUM	4,165
17	FINLAND	4,129
18	UNITED KINGDOM	3,954
19	NEW ZEALAND	3,591
20	ITALY	2,753
21	ISRAEL	2,735
22	HONG KONG SAR	2,711
23	SINGAPORE	2,523
24	SPAIN	2,389
25	KOREA REP.	2,026
26	SLOVENIA	1,831
27	PORTUGAL	1,817
28	QATAR	1,785
29	CYPRUS	1,652
30	GREECE	1,526
31	TAIWAN, CHINA	1,429
32	UAE	1,355
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,320
34	ESTONIA	1,218
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1,180
36	CHILE	1,172
37	SAUDI ARABIA	1,165
38	BRAZIL	1,025
39	LITHUANIA	999
40	ARGENTINA	965
41	HUNGARY	944
42	CROATIA	888
43	LATVIA	878
44	POLAND	800
45	BULGARIA	612
46	MEXICO	480
47	RUSSIA	470
48	TURKEY	467
49	ROMANIA	449
50	SOUTH AFRICA	430
51	CHINA	403
52	MALAYSIA	356
53	COLOMBIA	351
54	PERU	318
55	KAZAKHSTAN	273
56	VENEZUELA	251
57	THAILAND	232
58	JORDAN	218
59	UKRAINE	147
60	MONGOLIA	136
61	PHILIPPINES	130
62	INDONESIA	113
63	INDIA	64

2015

## PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH (%)

2016

Percentage of total health expenditure

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	NORWAY	85.13
2	GERMANY	84.67
3	DENMARK	84.12
4	BELGIUM	84.11
5	JAPAN	83.59
6	SWEDEN	83.51
7	FRANCE	82.90
8	CZECH REPUBLIC	81.88
9	USA	81.85
10	QATAR	81.63
11	ICELAND	81.51
12	LUXEMBOURG	81.22
13	NETHERLANDS	80.98
14	UNITED KINGDOM	80.23
15	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	79.84
16	NEW ZEALAND	78.65
17	TURKEY	78.44
18	CROATIA	78.25
19	ROMANIA	78.19
20	THAILAND	78.14
21	FINLAND	77.36
22	ESTONIA	75.44
23	ITALY	74.46
24	ARGENTINA	74.43
25	CANADA	73.44
26	AUSTRIA	72.51
27	UAE	72.48
28	SLOVENIA	72.29
29	IRELAND	72.07
30	SPAIN	71.24
31	POLAND	69.70
32	AUSTRALIA	68.31
33	SAUDI ARABIA	67.80
34	PORTUGAL	66.35
35	HUNGARY	65.86
36	LITHUANIA	65.59
37	PERU	64.07
38	JORDAN	63.23
39	SWITZERLAND	62.78
40	ISRAEL	62.50
41	COLOMBIA	62.25
42	GREECE	60.74
43	TAIWAN, CHINA	59.52
44	KOREA REP.	59.15
45	KAZAKHSTAN	58.79
46	CHILE	58.47
47	CHINA	58.02
48	RUSSIA	56.95
49	MONGOLIA	56.68
50	LATVIA	54.63
51	SINGAPORE	54.53
52	SOUTH AFRICA	53.73
53	MEXICO	52.15
54	HONG KONG SAR	51.60
55	BULGARIA	50.56
56	MALAYSIA	50.47
57	INDONESIA	44.73
58	UKRAINE	42.41
59	CYPRUS	42.20
60	BRAZIL	33.22
61	PHILIPPINES	31.54
62	INDIA	25.43
63	VENEZUELA	24.06

## HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

2019

Health infrastructure

does not meet the needs of  
society

meets the needs of society

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.91
2	BELGIUM	8.63
3	NETHERLANDS	8.52
4	SINGAPORE	8.46
5	FRANCE	8.42
6	TAIWAN, CHINA	8.42
7	AUSTRIA	8.40
8	UAE	8.30
9	DENMARK	8.23
10	GERMANY	8.20
11	SPAIN	8.16
12	FINLAND	8.00
12	QATAR	8.00
14	LUXEMBOURG	7.97
15	NORWAY	7.86
16	AUSTRALIA	7.53
17	MALAYSIA	7.42
18	KOREA REP.	7.39
19	CANADA	7.32
20	ICELAND	7.26
21	JAPAN	7.24
22	TURKEY	6.93
23	SWEDEN	6.92
24	ITALY	6.85
25	PORTUGAL	6.69
26	NEW ZEALAND	6.55
27	HONG KONG SAR	6.52
28	THAILAND	6.48
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.42
30	UNITED KINGDOM	6.37
31	SAUDI ARABIA	6.05
32	CHINA	5.94
33	JORDAN	5.93
34	LITHUANIA	5.91
35	ISRAEL	5.91
36	INDONESIA	5.85
37	SLOVENIA	5.56
38	USA	5.43
39	ESTONIA	5.30
40	KAZAKHSTAN	4.88
41	ARGENTINA	4.64
42	INDIA	4.55
43	CHILE	4.23
44	CROATIA	4.09
45	PHILIPPINES	4.02
46	LATVIA	3.96
47	CYPRUS	3.95
48	GREECE	3.91
49	IRELAND	3.88
50	RUSSIA	3.57
51	HUNGARY	3.38
52	MEXICO	3.33
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.15
54	COLOMBIA	3.10
55	ROMANIA	3.10
56	SOUTH AFRICA	3.06
57	POLAND	2.97
58	BULGARIA	2.84
59	UKRAINE	2.73
60	MONGOLIA	2.15
61	BRAZIL	2.14
62	PERU	1.78
63	VENEZUELA	0.63

UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE  
COVERAGE INDEX

2015

Index (0-80) measuring coverage of essential health services



Ranking		Index
1	AUSTRALIA	80
1	AUSTRIA	80
1	BELGIUM	80
1	CANADA	80
1	DENMARK	80
1	FRANCE	80
1	ICELAND	80
1	ISRAEL	80
1	ITALY	80
1	JAPAN	80
1	KOREA REP.	80
1	LUXEMBOURG	80
1	NETHERLANDS	80
1	NEW ZEALAND	80
1	NORWAY	80
1	PORTUGAL	80
1	SINGAPORE	80
1	SWEDEN	80
1	SWITZERLAND	80
1	UNITED KINGDOM	80
1	USA	80
22	FINLAND	79
22	GERMANY	79
24	IRELAND	78
24	PERU	78
24	SLOVENIA	78
27	BRAZIL	77
27	QATAR	77
27	SPAIN	77
30	ARGENTINA	76
30	CHINA	76
30	COLOMBIA	76
30	ESTONIA	76
30	MEXICO	76
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	76
36	POLAND	75
36	THAILAND	75
38	CYPRUS	73
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	73
38	VENEZUELA	73
41	ROMANIA	72
42	KAZAKHSTAN	71
42	TURKEY	71
44	CHILE	70
44	GREECE	70
44	HUNGARY	70
44	JORDAN	70
44	MALAYSIA	70
49	CROATIA	69
50	SAUDI ARABIA	68
51	LITHUANIA	67
51	SOUTH AFRICA	67
53	BULGARIA	64
53	LATVIA	64
55	MONGOLIA	63
55	RUSSIA	63
55	UAE	63
55	UKRAINE	63
59	PHILIPPINES	58
60	INDIA	56
61	INDONESIA	49
-	HONG KONG SAR	-
-	TAIWAN, CHINA	-

## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

2017

Average estimate

Ranking		age
1	HONG KONG SAR	84.1
2	JAPAN	83.9
3	SWITZERLAND	83.5
4	SPAIN	83.3
5	ITALY	83.2
5	SINGAPORE	83.2
7	AUSTRALIA	83.1
8	ICELAND	82.9
9	FRANCE	82.7
9	ISRAEL	82.7
11	SWEDEN	82.6
12	CANADA	82.5
13	KOREA REP.	82.4
14	NORWAY	82.3
15	LUXEMBOURG	82.0
15	NETHERLANDS	82.0
15	NEW ZEALAND	82.0
18	AUSTRIA	81.8
19	UNITED KINGDOM	81.7
20	IRELAND	81.6
21	FINLAND	81.5
22	GREECE	81.4
22	PORTUGAL	81.4
24	BELGIUM	81.3
25	GERMANY	81.2
26	SLOVENIA	81.1
27	DENMARK	80.9
28	CYPRUS	80.7
29	TAIWAN, CHINA	80.4
30	CHILE	79.7
31	USA	79.5
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	78.9
33	QATAR	78.3
34	CROATIA	77.8
34	POLAND	77.8
36	ESTONIA	77.7
37	UAE	77.4
38	MEXICO	77.3
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	77.0
40	ARGENTINA	76.7
41	CHINA	76.4
42	HUNGARY	76.1
43	TURKEY	76.0
44	BRAZIL	75.7
45	ROMANIA	75.6
46	MALAYSIA	75.5
46	THAILAND	75.5
48	PERU	75.2
49	BULGARIA	74.9
50	LITHUANIA	74.8
51	LATVIA	74.7
51	SAUDI ARABIA	74.7
51	VENEZUELA	74.7
54	COLOMBIA	74.6
55	JORDAN	74.5
56	UKRAINE	72.1
57	RUSSIA	71.2
58	KAZAKHSTAN	70.0
59	MONGOLIA	69.5
60	INDONESIA	69.4
61	PHILIPPINES	69.2
62	INDIA	68.8
63	SOUTH AFRICA	63.4

## HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

2018

Average estimate

Background  
Information

Ranking		age
1	SINGAPORE	76.5
2	HONG KONG SAR	75.8
3	CYPRUS	75.5
4	JAPAN	74.9
5	SPAIN	74.6
6	SWITZERLAND	74.3
7	ITALY	74.0
8	FRANCE	73.4
8	ISRAEL	73.4
8	NORWAY	73.4
11	ICELAND	73.2
12	CANADA	73.0
12	LUXEMBOURG	73.0
14	AUSTRALIA	72.9
15	KOREA REP.	72.8
16	GREECE	72.7
16	IRELAND	72.7
16	SWEDEN	72.7
19	TAIWAN, CHINA	72.6
20	NEW ZEALAND	72.5
21	AUSTRIA	72.4
21	NETHERLANDS	72.4
23	BELGIUM	72.2
23	PORTUGAL	72.2
25	FINLAND	72.0
26	GERMANY	71.9
26	UNITED KINGDOM	71.9
28	DENMARK	71.7
29	SLOVENIA	71.1
30	CHILE	70.1
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	69.5
32	CROATIA	69.3
33	POLAND	69.1
33	QATAR	69.1
35	USA	69.0
36	CHINA	68.8
37	ESTONIA	68.6
38	MEXICO	68.5
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	68.4
40	ARGENTINA	68.3
41	TURKEY	68.0
42	HUNGARY	67.3
43	PERU	67.2
44	THAILAND	67.1
45	JORDAN	66.9
45	MALAYSIA	66.9
45	ROMANIA	66.9
45	UAE	66.9
45	VENEZUELA	66.9
50	BRAZIL	66.8
51	COLOMBIA	66.7
52	BULGARIA	66.5
53	LITHUANIA	66.1
54	LATVIA	66.0
55	SAUDI ARABIA	65.8
56	KAZAKHSTAN	64.7
57	RUSSIA	64.1
58	UKRAINE	63.4
59	INDONESIA	61.9
59	PHILIPPINES	61.9
61	MONGOLIA	61.8
62	INDIA	59.5
63	SOUTH AFRICA	56.1

## INFANT MORTALITY

2017

Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births

Background  
Information

Ranking		rate
1	ICELAND	2.1
1	SLOVENIA	2.1
3	HONG KONG SAR	2.1
4	FINLAND	2.3
5	JAPAN	2.6
5	LUXEMBOURG	2.6
5	NORWAY	2.6
8	CYPRUS	2.7
8	ESTONIA	2.7
10	SINGAPORE	2.8
10	SWEDEN	2.8
12	SPAIN	3.1
13	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.3
13	KOREA REP.	3.3
15	ITALY	3.4
16	AUSTRALIA	3.5
16	IRELAND	3.5
18	AUSTRIA	3.6
18	ISRAEL	3.6
20	GERMANY	3.7
20	PORTUGAL	3.7
22	BELGIUM	3.8
23	NETHERLANDS	3.9
24	FRANCE	4.2
24	LATVIA	4.2
24	SWITZERLAND	4.2
27	DENMARK	4.3
27	LITHUANIA	4.3
27	UNITED KINGDOM	4.3
30	HUNGARY	4.5
31	CROATIA	4.6
32	POLAND	4.7
33	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.0
34	CANADA	5.1
35	GREECE	5.3
35	NEW ZEALAND	5.3
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.6
38	USA	6.6
39	CHILE	7.4
39	SAUDI ARABIA	7.4
41	BULGARIA	7.5
42	QATAR	7.6
42	RUSSIA	7.6
44	ROMANIA	7.8
45	MALAYSIA	7.9
46	UKRAINE	8.8
47	UAE	9.1
48	CHINA	9.3
49	THAILAND	9.5
50	KAZAKHSTAN	10.0
51	ARGENTINA	10.4
52	TURKEY	11.6
53	MEXICO	13.4
54	COLOMBIA	14.7
55	BRAZIL	14.8
56	PERU	15.0
57	JORDAN	17.0
58	MONGOLIA	17.2
59	INDONESIA	25.4
60	PHILIPPINES	28.1
61	VENEZUELA	30.9
62	SOUTH AFRICA	37.1
63	INDIA	39.4

## MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

2016

Number of inhabitants per physician and per nurse

		Per physician	Per nurse	Average
1	NORWAY	227.15	57.67	142.41
2	SWITZERLAND	233.96	55.14	144.55
3	GERMANY	241.19	74.89	158.04
4	AUSTRIA	195.02	124.81	159.91
5	ICELAND	262.34	66.74	164.54
6	SWEDEN	240.22	91.70	165.96
7	DENMARK	273.40	59.58	166.49
8	LITHUANIA	227.03	129.28	178.15
9	PORTUGAL	211.60	152.84	182.22
10	AUSTRALIA	283.52	85.63	184.58
11	RUSSIA	256.82	113.69	185.26
12	FINLAND	306.57	67.42	187.00
13	NETHERLANDS	284.69	94.47	189.58
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	265.23	118.43	191.83
15	FRANCE	318.56	94.36	206.46
16	BELGIUM	330.66	89.79	210.22
17	NEW ZEALAND	329.22	93.27	211.24
18	ITALY	252.27	171.36	211.81
19	IRELAND	339.54	86.17	212.85
20	LUXEMBOURG	342.25	84.26	213.25
21	BULGARIA	248.03	193.42	220.72
22	SPAIN	259.66	188.82	224.24
23	KAZAKHSTAN	331.95	120.33	226.14
24	ESTONIA	291.15	166.98	229.07
25	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	288.66	172.25	230.46
26	SLOVENIA	348.98	113.07	231.02
27	CYPRUS	275.46	190.05	232.76
28	CROATIA	308.20	158.12	233.16
29	GREECE	157.88	308.86	233.37
30	HUNGARY	320.55	151.73	236.14
31	USA	387.19	86.13	236.66
32	UNITED KINGDOM	356.90	119.73	238.32
33	CANADA	392.19	101.33	246.76
34	ARGENTINA	263.69	235.54	249.62
35	ISRAEL	293.30	206.29	249.79
36	JAPAN	411.25	89.45	250.35
37	UKRAINE	351.69	153.84	252.76
38	ROMANIA	356.94	153.43	255.19
39	LATVIA	312.29	215.47	263.88
40	QATAR	366.05	193.18	279.62
41	SINGAPORE	432.43	138.24	285.34
42	KOREA REP.	436.32	147.09	291.71
43	MONGOLIA	316.13	281.63	298.88
44	POLAND	432.02	175.72	303.87
45	TAIWAN, CHINA	458.96	153.19	306.08
46	JORDAN	358.43	257.61	308.02
47	SAUDI ARABIA	419.70	205.79	312.74
48	UAE	436.01	190.71	313.36
49	HONG KONG SAR	523.59	128.88	326.23
50	MEXICO	424.43	358.87	391.65
51	PERU	444.72	381.92	413.32
52	CHINA	433.31	394.25	413.78
53	PHILIPPINES	763.55	116.91	440.23
54	MALAYSIA	671.10	249.40	460.25
55	TURKEY	562.80	381.36	472.08
56	BRAZIL	531.18	574.14	552.66
57	COLOMBIA	505.84	864.08	684.96
58	SOUTH AFRICA	1,243.85	194.50	719.18
59	INDIA	1,305.70	472.45	889.07
60	THAILAND	2,026.73	412.62	1,219.67
61	CHILE	1,409.83	1,079.91	1,244.87
62	INDONESIA	4,219.16	578.39	2,398.78
-	VENEZUELA	-	-	-

## URBAN POPULATION

2018

Percentage of total population

Background  
Information

	%
ARGENTINA	92
AUSTRALIA	90
AUSTRIA	66
BELGIUM	98
BRAZIL	86
BULGARIA	73
CANADA	84
CHILE	90
CHINA	59
COLOMBIA	77
CROATIA	60
CYPRUS	67
CZECH REPUBLIC	73
DENMARK	88
ESTONIA	69
FINLAND	85
FRANCE	80
GERMANY	76
GREECE	79
HONG KONG SAR	100
HUNGARY	71
ICELAND	94
INDIA	34
INDONESIA	56
IRELAND	64
ISRAEL	92
ITALY	69
JAPAN	95
JORDAN	84
KAZAKHSTAN	57
KOREA REP.	83
LATVIA	68
LITHUANIA	67
LUXEMBOURG	91
MALAYSIA	77
MEXICO	80
MONGOLIA	74
NETHERLANDS	95
NEW ZEALAND	86
NORWAY	81
PERU	80
PHILIPPINES	52
POLAND	60
PORTUGAL	65
QATAR	99
ROMANIA	54
RUSSIA	75
SAUDI ARABIA	84
SINGAPORE	100
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	54
SLOVENIA	50
SOUTH AFRICA	66
SPAIN	80
SWEDEN	86
SWITZERLAND	74
TAIWAN, CHINA	88
THAILAND	50
TURKEY	75
UAE	87
UKRAINE	69
UNITED KINGDOM	83
USA	82
VENEZUELA	89

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

2017

Combines economic - social - educational indicators/ Source: Human Development Report

Ranking		index
1	NORWAY	0.953
2	SWITZERLAND	0.944
3	AUSTRALIA	0.939
4	IRELAND	0.938
5	GERMANY	0.936
6	ICELAND	0.935
7	HONG KONG SAR	0.933
7	SWEDEN	0.933
9	SINGAPORE	0.932
10	NETHERLANDS	0.931
11	DENMARK	0.929
12	CANADA	0.926
13	USA	0.924
14	UNITED KINGDOM	0.922
15	FINLAND	0.920
16	NEW ZEALAND	0.917
17	BELGIUM	0.916
18	JAPAN	0.909
19	AUSTRIA	0.908
20	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.907
21	LUXEMBOURG	0.904
22	ISRAEL	0.903
22	KOREA REP.	0.903
24	FRANCE	0.901
25	SLOVENIA	0.896
26	SPAIN	0.891
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.888
28	ITALY	0.880
29	ESTONIA	0.871
30	GREECE	0.870
31	CYPRUS	0.869
32	POLAND	0.865
33	UAE	0.863
34	LITHUANIA	0.858
35	QATAR	0.856
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.855
37	SAUDI ARABIA	0.853
38	LATVIA	0.847
38	PORTUGAL	0.847
40	CHILE	0.843
41	HUNGARY	0.838
42	CROATIA	0.831
43	ARGENTINA	0.825
44	RUSSIA	0.816
45	BULGARIA	0.813
46	ROMANIA	0.811
47	MALAYSIA	0.802
48	KAZAKHSTAN	0.800
49	TURKEY	0.791
50	MEXICO	0.774
51	VENEZUELA	0.761
52	BRAZIL	0.759
53	THAILAND	0.755
54	CHINA	0.752
55	UKRAINE	0.751
56	PERU	0.750
57	COLOMBIA	0.747
58	MONGOLIA	0.741
59	JORDAN	0.735
60	PHILIPPINES	0.699
60	SOUTH AFRICA	0.699
62	INDONESIA	0.694
63	INDIA	0.640

## ENERGY INTENSITY

2016

Total energy consumed for each 1000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE

Ranking		MTOE
1	HONG KONG SAR	28
2	SWITZERLAND	29
3	IRELAND	36
4	DENMARK	44
5	ISRAEL	47
6	UNITED KINGDOM	48
7	NORWAY	55
8	SINGAPORE	58
9	JAPAN	60
10	LUXEMBOURG	61
11	FRANCE	62
12	ITALY	63
13	GERMANY	64
14	AUSTRALIA	64
15	SWEDEN	65
16	SPAIN	66
17	AUSTRIA	71
18	NETHERLANDS	74
19	CYPRUS	74
20	PORTUGAL	78
21	NEW ZEALAND	79
22	USA	81
23	GREECE	84
24	BELGIUM	90
25	PERU	94
26	PHILIPPINES	104
27	COLOMBIA	105
28	CHILE	106
29	FINLAND	109
30	ARGENTINA	111
31	SLOVENIA	112
32	MEXICO	113
33	TURKEY	113
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	114
35	QATAR	119
36	ESTONIA	121
37	ROMANIA	121
38	BRAZIL	125
39	CANADA	125
40	KOREA REP.	126
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	130
42	TAIWAN, CHINA	132
43	VENEZUELA	135
44	CROATIA	136
45	LATVIA	137
46	LITHUANIA	140
47	ICELAND	145
48	UAE	147
49	POLAND	150
50	HUNGARY	154
51	JORDAN	157
52	CHINA	176
53	INDONESIA	177
54	BULGARIA	187
55	MALAYSIA	189
56	SAUDI ARABIA	216
57	SOUTH AFRICA	236
58	THAILAND	237
59	INDIA	250
60	KAZAKHSTAN	274
61	MONGOLIA	298
62	RUSSIA	366
63	UKRAINE	553

## WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS

2017

Percentage of population served

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	LUXEMBOURG	100.0
2	CHILE	99.9
3	NETHERLANDS	99.4
4	ISRAEL	99.0
4	QATAR	99.0
6	SWITZERLAND	98.0
7	LITHUANIA	98.0
8	SPAIN	97.2
9	GERMANY	96.8
10	BELGIUM	95.6
11	AUSTRIA	95.0
12	UAE	93.9
13	HONG KONG SAR	93.0
14	KOREA REP.	92.9
15	GREECE	92.8
16	SLOVENIA	92.8
17	PERU	92.1
18	AUSTRALIA	92.0
19	DENMARK	91.8
20	TURKEY	87.0
21	CANADA	87.0
21	SWEDEN	87.0
23	BULGARIA	86.8
24	NORWAY	86.2
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	85.2
26	FINLAND	83.0
27	ESTONIA	82.8
28	FRANCE	82.1
29	NEW ZEALAND	82.0
30	HUNGARY	80.6
31	MALAYSIA	78.8
32	JAPAN	78.3
33	LATVIA	77.3
34	POLAND	72.6
35	KAZAKHSTAN	68.4
36	IRELAND	67.3
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	65.8
38	JORDAN	65.0
39	TAIWAN, CHINA	55.9
40	COLOMBIA	54.6
41	SAUDI ARABIA	54.0
42	ROMANIA	49.3
43	BRAZIL	48.1
44	CROATIA	46.0
45	MONGOLIA	26.0
46	INDONESIA	11.5
47	THAILAND	8.3
48	PHILIPPINES	5.0
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	CHINA	-
-	CYPRUS	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	INDIA	-
-	ITALY	-
-	MEXICO	-
-	PORTUGAL	-
-	RUSSIA	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	UNITED KINGDOM	-
-	USA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## WATER CONSUMPTION

## INTENSITY

2016

Water withdrawal for each 1000 US\$ of GDP in cubic meters

Ranking		m3
1	LUXEMBOURG	0.75
2	DENMARK	2.17
3	UNITED KINGDOM	2.40
4	SWITZERLAND	3.00
5	HONG KONG SAR	3.08
6	ISRAEL	3.81
7	UAE	4.78
8	QATAR	6.01
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.17
10	GERMANY	6.75
11	LITHUANIA	7.91
12	LATVIA	8.10
13	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.58
14	BELGIUM	9.27
15	FRANCE	9.90
16	NETHERLANDS	10.64
17	CYPRUS	11.78
18	CROATIA	13.18
19	MALAYSIA	13.25
20	AUSTRALIA	13.27
21	JAPAN	16.51
22	KOREA REP.	17.78
23	CANADA	19.46
24	SLOVENIA	19.81
25	POLAND	23.63
26	SPAIN	23.86
27	JORDAN	26.81
28	TAIWAN, CHINA	31.14
29	BRAZIL	36.28
30	ROMANIA	36.30
31	SAUDI ARABIA	37.11
32	HUNGARY	39.72
33	SOUTH AFRICA	42.34
34	RUSSIA	49.12
35	NEW ZEALAND	49.51
36	GREECE	50.40
37	CHINA	54.95
38	TURKEY	55.63
39	ESTONIA	73.22
40	MEXICO	80.33
41	ICELAND	81.14
42	COLOMBIA	94.43
43	BULGARIA	112.13
44	KAZAKHSTAN	147.24
45	THAILAND	250.75
46	PHILIPPINES	276.73
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	AUSTRIA	-
-	CHILE	-
-	FINLAND	-
-	INDIA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	IRELAND	-
-	ITALY	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	NORWAY	-
-	PERU	-
-	PORTUGAL	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	SWEDEN	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	USA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## CO2 EMISSIONS

2016

Metric tons of carbon dioxide from fuel combustion

Background  
Information

Ranking		tons
1	ICELAND	2.1
2	CYPRUS	6.3
3	LATVIA	6.8
4	LUXEMBOURG	8.5
5	LITHUANIA	10.8
6	SLOVENIA	13.6
7	CROATIA	15.9
8	ESTONIA	16.4
9	MONGOLIA	18.0
10	JORDAN	23.9
11	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	30.2
12	NEW ZEALAND	30.5
13	DENMARK	33.5
14	NORWAY	35.5
15	IRELAND	36.9
16	SWITZERLAND	37.9
17	SWEDEN	38.0
18	BULGARIA	40.5
19	HUNGARY	43.9
20	HONG KONG SAR	44.7
21	SINGAPORE	45.3
22	FINLAND	45.5
23	PORTUGAL	47.4
24	PERU	51.3
25	AUSTRIA	62.9
26	GREECE	63.1
27	ISRAEL	63.7
28	ROMANIA	67.9
29	QATAR	79.1
30	CHILE	85.3
31	COLOMBIA	85.9
32	BELGIUM	91.6
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	101.4
34	PHILIPPINES	114.8
35	VENEZUELA	127.4
36	NETHERLANDS	157.1
37	ARGENTINA	190.6
38	UAE	191.8
39	UKRAINE	197.7
40	MALAYSIA	216.2
41	KAZAKHSTAN	230.0
42	SPAIN	238.6
43	THAILAND	244.6
44	TAIWAN, CHINA	257.8
45	FRANCE	292.9
46	POLAND	293.1
47	ITALY	325.7
48	TURKEY	338.8
49	UNITED KINGDOM	371.1
50	AUSTRALIA	392.4
51	SOUTH AFRICA	414.4
52	BRAZIL	416.7
53	MEXICO	445.5
54	INDONESIA	454.9
55	SAUDI ARABIA	527.2
56	CANADA	540.8
57	KOREA REP.	589.2
58	GERMANY	731.6
59	JAPAN	1,147.1
60	RUSSIA	1,438.6
61	INDIA	2,076.8
62	USA	4,833.1
63	CHINA	9,056.8



## CO2 EMISSIONS INTENSITY

2016

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion in metric tons per one million US\$ of GDP

Ranking		tons
1	SWITZERLAND	56.5
2	SWEDEN	74.2
3	NORWAY	95.6
4	ICELAND	101.9
5	DENMARK	107.4
6	FRANCE	118.8
7	IRELAND	122.1
8	HONG KONG SAR	139.3
9	UNITED KINGDOM	139.6
10	SINGAPORE	143.1
11	LUXEMBOURG	144.2
12	AUSTRIA	159.6
13	NEW ZEALAND	165.0
14	ITALY	174.2
15	FINLAND	190.4
16	SPAIN	192.8
17	BELGIUM	195.0
18	ISRAEL	199.5
19	NETHERLANDS	200.5
20	GERMANY	209.3
21	PORTUGAL	229.8
22	BRAZIL	232.1
23	JAPAN	232.8
24	LATVIA	245.5
25	LITHUANIA	251.3
26	USA	258.4
27	PERU	263.8
28	COLOMBIA	303.7
29	SLOVENIA	304.7
30	CROATIA	308.0
31	CYPRUS	308.0
32	AUSTRALIA	309.7
33	GREECE	323.2
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	336.1
35	CHILE	341.2
36	ARGENTINA	341.9
37	HUNGARY	348.4
38	CANADA	353.4
39	ROMANIA	360.2
40	PHILIPPINES	376.5
41	TURKEY	392.3
42	MEXICO	413.3
43	KOREA REP.	416.5
44	TAIWAN, CHINA	485.2
45	INDONESIA	488.0
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	520.0
47	QATAR	521.3
48	VENEZUELA	526.6
49	UAE	537.2
50	THAILAND	594.0
51	JORDAN	618.3
52	POLAND	620.9
53	ESTONIA	683.8
54	MALAYSIA	729.1
55	BULGARIA	760.7
56	CHINA	809.3
57	SAUDI ARABIA	817.4
58	INDIA	908.4
59	RUSSIA	1,121.6
60	SOUTH AFRICA	1,398.4
61	MONGOLIA	1,612.9
62	KAZAKHSTAN	1,675.4
63	UKRAINE	2,117.7

## EXPOSURE TO PARTICLE

## POLLUTION

2016

Mean population exposure to PM2.5, Micrograms per cubic metre

Ranking		micrograms
1	FINLAND	5.94
2	NEW ZEALAND	6.03
3	SWEDEN	6.11
4	CANADA	6.48
5	ICELAND	6.81
6	ESTONIA	6.89
7	NORWAY	7.06
8	USA	7.38
9	PORTUGAL	8.08
10	IRELAND	8.28
11	AUSTRALIA	8.54
12	SPAIN	9.90
13	LUXEMBOURG	10.16
14	DENMARK	10.35
15	SWITZERLAND	10.45
16	UNITED KINGDOM	10.49
17	JAPAN	11.79
18	LITHUANIA	11.94
19	FRANCE	11.98
20	NETHERLANDS	12.07
21	GERMANY	12.09
22	AUSTRIA	12.66
23	BRAZIL	12.79
24	BELGIUM	13.06
25	KAZAKHSTAN	13.97
26	LATVIA	14.24
27	ARGENTINA	14.27
28	ROMANIA	14.64
29	MALAYSIA	15.96
30	HUNGARY	16.07
31	SLOVENIA	16.14
32	RUSSIA	16.19
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	16.22
34	ITALY	16.34
35	GREECE	16.36
36	INDONESIA	16.63
37	COLOMBIA	17.00
38	VENEZUELA	17.46
39	CYPRUS	17.55
40	CROATIA	17.66
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17.90
42	PHILIPPINES	18.19
43	SINGAPORE	19.43
44	TAIWAN, CHINA	20.00
45	BULGARIA	20.18
46	ISRAEL	20.63
47	UKRAINE	20.68
48	POLAND	20.94
49	MEXICO	21.26
50	TURKEY	21.82
51	CHILE	22.17
52	SOUTH AFRICA	24.99
53	KOREA REP.	25.00
54	PERU	26.11
55	THAILAND	26.27
56	JORDAN	32.61
57	UAE	40.26
58	MONGOLIA	42.84
59	CHINA	53.14
60	QATAR	88.49
61	INDIA	89.88
62	SAUDI ARABIA	90.00
-	HONG KONG SAR	-

## RENEWABLE ENERGIES (%)

2016

Share of renewables in total energy requirements, %

Ranking		%
1	ICELAND	87.2
2	NORWAY	51.2
3	BRAZIL	42.8
4	NEW ZEALAND	41.5
5	LATVIA	38.2
6	SWEDEN	37.1
7	PHILIPPINES	34.1
8	INDONESIA	33.7
9	FINLAND	31.2
10	DENMARK	30.3
11	AUSTRIA	30.2
12	CHILE	27.1
13	PORTUGAL	25.4
14	INDIA	24.2
15	COLOMBIA	24.1
16	CROATIA	23.6
17	SWITZERLAND	22.3
18	PERU	21.0
19	THAILAND	21.0
20	LITHUANIA	20.2
21	ROMANIA	19.5
22	ESTONIA	17.5
23	CANADA	17.4
24	ITALY	17.2
25	SLOVENIA	16.6
26	SPAIN	14.5
27	GERMANY	12.5
28	TURKEY	12.5
29	HUNGARY	11.7
30	VENEZUELA	11.7
31	GREECE	11.6
32	BULGARIA	10.7
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	10.4
34	FRANCE	10.1
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	9.6
36	SOUTH AFRICA	9.3
37	CHINA	9.0
38	POLAND	8.8
39	UNITED KINGDOM	8.6
40	MEXICO	8.4
41	IRELAND	7.9
42	ARGENTINA	7.7
43	USA	7.2
44	CYPRUS	7.1
45	BELGIUM	6.9
46	AUSTRALIA	6.4
47	LUXEMBOURG	6.0
48	JAPAN	5.2
49	NETHERLANDS	5.1
50	MALAYSIA	4.2
51	UKRAINE	3.8
52	MONGOLIA	3.3
53	JORDAN	3.0
54	RUSSIA	2.6
55	ISRAEL	2.4
56	TAIWAN, CHINA	1.6
57	KOREA REP.	1.5
58	SINGAPORE	1.5
59	KAZAKHSTAN	1.4
60	HONG KONG SAR	0.7
61	UAE	0.2
62	SAUDI ARABIA	0.0
63	QATAR	0.0

## FOREST AREA GROWTH

2015

Five year percentage change of hectares

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	PHILIPPINES	17.5
2	ICELAND	15.2
3	CHILE	9.3
4	ISRAEL	7.1
5	ROMANIA	5.3
6	TURKEY	4.6
7	TAIWAN, CHINA	4.5
8	DENMARK	4.3
9	IRELAND	3.9
10	GREECE	3.9
11	CHINA	3.8
12	FRANCE	3.4
13	ITALY	3.0
14	UNITED KINGDOM	2.8
15	BULGARIA	2.3
16	UKRAINE	1.7
17	SWITZERLAND	1.5
18	INDIA	1.3
19	AUSTRALIA	1.2
20	UAE	1.1
21	POLAND	1.1
22	HUNGARY	1.1
23	SPAIN	0.9
24	THAILAND	0.9
25	NETHERLANDS	0.8
26	LITHUANIA	0.5
27	USA	0.4
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.4
29	BELGIUM	0.3
30	MALAYSIA	0.3
31	AUSTRIA	0.2
32	CROATIA	0.1
33	GERMANY	0.1
34	NORWAY	0.1
35	SLOVENIA	0.1
36	LATVIA	0.1
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.1
38	NEW ZEALAND	0.0
39	FINLAND	0.0
39	JORDAN	0.0
39	KAZAKHSTAN	0.0
39	LUXEMBOURG	0.0
39	SAUDI ARABIA	0.0
39	SINGAPORE	0.0
39	SOUTH AFRICA	0.0
39	SWEDEN	0.0
47	RUSSIA	0.0
48	JAPAN	0.0
49	CANADA	-0.1
50	CYPRUS	-0.1
51	ESTONIA	-0.1
52	COLOMBIA	-0.2
53	KOREA REP.	-0.6
54	MEXICO	-0.7
55	BRAZIL	-1.0
56	PERU	-1.1
57	VENEZUELA	-1.7
58	PORTUGAL	-1.8
59	INDONESIA	-3.6
60	MONGOLIA	-3.7
61	ARGENTINA	-5.2
-	HONG KONG SAR	-
-	QATAR	-

## TOTAL BIOCAPACITY

2015

Global hectares per capita of biologically productive space

Background  
Information

Ranking		hectares
1	ICELAND	29.55 <sup>2011</sup>
2	CANADA	15.16
3	MONGOLIA	14.42
4	FINLAND	12.71
5	AUSTRALIA	12.41
6	ESTONIA	10.06
7	SWEDEN	9.72
8	NEW ZEALAND	9.47
9	BRAZIL	8.88
10	LATVIA	8.57
11	NORWAY	7.35
12	ARGENTINA	6.86
13	RUSSIA	6.83
14	LITHUANIA	5.49
15	DENMARK	4.44
16	PERU	3.75
17	COLOMBIA	3.69
18	USA	3.57
19	CHILE	3.51
20	IRELAND	3.46
21	KAZAKHSTAN	3.46
22	BULGARIA	3.13
23	CROATIA	3.01
24	AUSTRIA	2.84
25	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.80
26	FRANCE	2.72
27	ROMANIA	2.72
28	UKRAINE	2.65
29	VENEZUELA	2.61
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.56
31	HUNGARY	2.54
32	MALAYSIA	2.34
33	SLOVENIA	2.24
34	POLAND	1.95
35	GERMANY	1.68
36	TURKEY	1.50
37	GREECE	1.43
38	LUXEMBOURG	1.35
39	SPAIN	1.32
40	PORTUGAL	1.28
41	INDONESIA	1.27
42	THAILAND	1.21
43	UNITED KINGDOM	1.18
44	MEXICO	1.17
45	SWITZERLAND	1.05
46	QATAR	1.03
47	SOUTH AFRICA	1.00
48	CHINA	0.96
49	ITALY	0.94
50	BELGIUM	0.92
51	NETHERLANDS	0.85
52	KOREA REP.	0.67
53	JAPAN	0.60
54	PHILIPPINES	0.57
55	UAE	0.56
56	INDIA	0.42
57	SAUDI ARABIA	0.42
58	CYPRUS	0.31
59	ISRAEL	0.26
60	JORDAN	0.19
61	SINGAPORE	0.06
-	HONG KONG SAR	-
-	TAIWAN, CHINA	-

## ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

2015

Global hectares per person

Background  
Information

Ranking		hectares
1	PHILIPPINES	1.2
2	INDIA	1.2
3	INDONESIA	1.6
4	JORDAN	2.0
5	COLOMBIA	2.0
6	UKRAINE	2.3
7	PERU	2.4
8	THAILAND	2.5
9	MEXICO	2.6
10	VENEZUELA	2.8
11	BRAZIL	2.9
12	ROMANIA	3.0
13	SOUTH AFRICA	3.2
14	TURKEY	3.3
15	BULGARIA	3.4
16	CYPRUS	3.5
17	HUNGARY	3.6
18	CHINA	3.7
19	ARGENTINA	3.7
20	CROATIA	3.8
21	MALAYSIA	3.9
22	SPAIN	4.0
23	PORTUGAL	4.0
24	GREECE	4.1
25	POLAND	4.2
26	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.2
27	CHILE	4.3
28	ITALY	4.4
29	JAPAN	4.5
30	UNITED KINGDOM	4.6
31	FRANCE	4.7
32	SWITZERLAND	4.7
33	SLOVENIA	4.9
34	GERMANY	4.9
35	RUSSIA	5.1
36	NEW ZEALAND	5.2
37	IRELAND	5.2
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.6
39	LITHUANIA	5.6
40	KAZAKHSTAN	5.6
41	NETHERLANDS	5.7
42	ISRAEL	5.7
43	FINLAND	5.8
44	KOREA REP.	5.9
45	NORWAY	5.9
46	AUSTRIA	6.0
47	SAUDI ARABIA	6.0
48	SINGAPORE	6.1
49	SWEDEN	6.2
50	LATVIA	6.3
51	BELGIUM	6.4
52	AUSTRALIA	6.4
53	ESTONIA	7.1
54	DENMARK	7.2
55	MONGOLIA	7.3
56	CANADA	7.8
57	USA	8.2
58	UAE	9.7
59	LUXEMBOURG	12.8
60	QATAR	14.6
61	ICELAND	33.8 <sup>2011</sup>
-	HONG KONG SAR	-
-	TAIWAN, CHINA	-

## ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

(RESERVE/DEFICIT)

2015

Total biocapacity minus total footprint in global hectares per capita

Ranking		hectares
1	CANADA	7.41
2	MONGOLIA	7.08
3	FINLAND	6.86
4	AUSTRALIA	6.01
5	BRAZIL	5.97
6	NEW ZEALAND	4.27
7	SWEDEN	3.57
8	ARGENTINA	3.18
9	ESTONIA	2.96
10	LATVIA	2.30
11	RUSSIA	1.71
12	COLOMBIA	1.68
13	NORWAY	1.49
14	PERU	1.35
15	UKRAINE	0.32
16	LITHUANIA	-0.12
17	VENEZUELA	-0.23
18	ROMANIA	-0.27
19	BULGARIA	-0.31
20	INDONESIA	-0.37
21	PHILIPPINES	-0.58
22	INDIA	-0.73
23	CROATIA	-0.78
24	CHILE	-0.78
25	HUNGARY	-1.01
26	THAILAND	-1.25
27	MEXICO	-1.40
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-1.43
29	MALAYSIA	-1.60
30	JORDAN	-1.76
31	IRELAND	-1.77
32	TURKEY	-1.84
33	FRANCE	-1.98
34	KAZAKHSTAN	-2.17
35	SOUTH AFRICA	-2.21
36	POLAND	-2.22
37	SPAIN	-2.66
38	SLOVENIA	-2.68
39	GREECE	-2.70
40	PORTUGAL	-2.70
41	CHINA	-2.71
42	DENMARK	-2.78
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	-2.99
44	AUSTRIA	-3.13
45	CYPRUS	-3.17
46	GERMANY	-3.26
47	UNITED KINGDOM	-3.42
48	ITALY	-3.50
49	SWITZERLAND	-3.70
50	JAPAN	-3.86
51	ICELAND	-4.26
52	USA	-4.60
53	NETHERLANDS	-4.86
54	KOREA REP.	-5.19
55	BELGIUM	-5.47
56	ISRAEL	-5.49
57	SAUDI ARABIA	-5.62
58	SINGAPORE	-6.08
59	UAE	-9.14
60	LUXEMBOURG	-11.45
61	QATAR	-13.54
-	HONG KONG SAR	-
-	TAIWAN, CHINA	-

## ENVIRONMENT-RELATED

TECHNOLOGIES

2015

Development of environment-related technologies, % inventions worldwide

Ranking		%
1	USA	24.47
2	JAPAN	20.58
3	GERMANY	11.89
4	KOREA REP.	9.15
5	CHINA	6.39
6	FRANCE	4.57
7	UNITED KINGDOM	3.36
8	TAIWAN, CHINA	2.49
9	ITALY	1.91
10	CANADA	1.78
11	NETHERLANDS	1.35
12	INDIA	1.22
13	SWEDEN	1.06
14	DENMARK	1.01
15	AUSTRIA	0.94
16	AUSTRALIA	0.81
16	SPAIN	0.81
16	SWITZERLAND	0.81
19	BELGIUM	0.62
20	FINLAND	0.54
20	ISRAEL	0.54
22	POLAND	0.36
23	SAUDI ARABIA	0.32
24	RUSSIA	0.30
25	NORWAY	0.29
25	TURKEY	0.29
27	BRAZIL	0.28
28	SINGAPORE	0.25
29	SOUTH AFRICA	0.19
30	NEW ZEALAND	0.14
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.13
31	IRELAND	0.13
33	HONG KONG SAR	0.12
33	MEXICO	0.12
35	HUNGARY	0.11
35	PORTUGAL	0.11
37	CHILE	0.09
38	UKRAINE	0.08
39	MALAYSIA	0.07
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.07
41	BULGARIA	0.06
41	THAILAND	0.06
43	GREECE	0.05
43	SLOVENIA	0.05
45	LUXEMBOURG	0.04
45	UAE	0.04
47	COLOMBIA	0.03
47	INDONESIA	0.03
47	PHILIPPINES	0.03
50	ARGENTINA	0.02
50	CROATIA	0.02
50	ESTONIA	0.02
50	KAZAKHSTAN	0.02
50	LITHUANIA	0.02
50	QATAR	0.02
50	ROMANIA	0.02
57	ICELAND	0.01
57	LATVIA	0.01
57	PERU	0.01
60	CYPRUS	0.00
60	JORDAN	0.00
60	MONGOLIA	0.00
60	VENEZUELA	0.00

## ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

2015

Multilateral agreements on hazardous waste, proportion fulfilled

Background  
Information

Ranking		%
1	AUSTRALIA	100.00
1	BELGIUM	100.00
1	BULGARIA	100.00
1	FINLAND	100.00
1	GERMANY	100.00
1	POLAND	100.00
1	SLOVENIA	100.00
1	SWEDEN	100.00
1	UNITED KINGDOM	100.00
10	NORWAY	98.53
11	AUSTRIA	95.83
11	CANADA	95.83
11	CYPRUS	95.83
11	DENMARK	95.83
11	ESTONIA	95.83
11	JAPAN	95.83
17	CROATIA	91.67
17	IRELAND	91.67
17	LATVIA	91.67
17	LITHUANIA	91.67
17	MALAYSIA	91.67
17	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	91.67
17	SPAIN	91.67
17	SWITZERLAND	91.67
25	COLOMBIA	89.71
26	NEW ZEALAND	89.22
27	VENEZUELA	88.73
28	THAILAND	87.75
29	FRANCE	87.50
29	ITALY	87.50
29	PORTUGAL	87.50
29	ROMANIA	87.50
33	CHINA	87.01
34	ARGENTINA	86.76
35	MEXICO	85.54
35	SINGAPORE	85.54
35	UAE	85.54
38	QATAR	84.07
39	SOUTH AFRICA	83.58
40	BRAZIL	83.33
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	83.33
40	HUNGARY	83.33
40	NETHERLANDS	83.33
44	LUXEMBOURG	79.17
45	PHILIPPINES	78.19
46	PERU	77.21
47	ISRAEL	76.72
48	GREECE	75.00
49	INDIA	73.53
50	CHILE	73.04
51	INDONESIA	60.78
51	UKRAINE	60.78
53	RUSSIA	59.07
54	JORDAN	58.58
55	MONGOLIA	57.84
56	KOREA REP.	55.64
57	ICELAND	55.56
58	TURKEY	52.45
59	KAZAKHSTAN	51.96
60	SAUDI ARABIA	49.51
61	USA	48.28
-	HONG KONG SAR	-
-	TAIWAN, CHINA	-

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

2019

Sustainable development

is not a priority in companies

Survey

is a priority in companies

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	JAPAN	8.11
2	FINLAND	7.94
3	SWEDEN	7.89
4	AUSTRIA	7.85
5	UAE	7.83
6	DENMARK	7.81
7	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.58
8	QATAR	7.53
9	NORWAY	7.32
10	NETHERLANDS	7.31
11	SWITZERLAND	7.22
12	KAZAKHSTAN	7.18
13	ESTONIA	7.17
14	GERMANY	7.16
15	ICELAND	7.13
16	SINGAPORE	7.00
17	KOREA REP.	6.96
18	MALAYSIA	6.83
19	HONG KONG SAR	6.79
20	LUXEMBOURG	6.78
21	BELGIUM	6.69
22	CANADA	6.68
23	NEW ZEALAND	6.66
24	INDONESIA	6.62
25	CHINA	6.55
26	FRANCE	6.49
27	THAILAND	6.48
28	IRELAND	6.37
29	ISRAEL	6.36
30	SAUDI ARABIA	6.33
31	LITHUANIA	6.23
32	SLOVENIA	6.15
33	UNITED KINGDOM	6.11
34	AUSTRALIA	6.10
35	SPAIN	6.09
36	JORDAN	6.04
37	POLAND	5.79
38	PHILIPPINES	5.58
39	PORTUGAL	5.52
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.48
41	INDIA	5.45
42	USA	5.42
43	ITALY	5.42
44	LATVIA	5.38
45	UKRAINE	5.36
46	CHILE	5.35
47	SOUTH AFRICA	5.32
48	TURKEY	5.28
49	COLOMBIA	5.20
50	HUNGARY	5.03
51	BULGARIA	4.98
52	ROMANIA	4.96
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.93
54	GREECE	4.91
55	RUSSIA	4.86
56	ARGENTINA	4.67
57	MONGOLIA	4.59
58	MEXICO	4.58
59	CYPRUS	4.30
60	PERU	4.17
61	BRAZIL	4.09
62	CROATIA	3.71
63	VENEZUELA	3.70

## POLLUTION PROBLEMS

2019

Pollution problems

do seriously affect your economy

do not seriously affect  
your economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	8.71
2	DENMARK	8.28
3	AUSTRIA	8.26
4	SWEDEN	8.22
5	ICELAND	8.19
6	UAE	8.06
7	SWITZERLAND	7.97
8	IRELAND	7.76
9	JAPAN	7.72
10	NORWAY	7.54
11	SINGAPORE	7.43
12	GERMANY	7.19
13	LUXEMBOURG	7.15
14	AUSTRALIA	7.06
15	NETHERLANDS	6.95
16	CANADA	6.91
17	LATVIA	6.89
18	PORTUGAL	6.89
19	QATAR	6.79
20	ISRAEL	6.76
21	SLOVENIA	6.56
22	CYPRUS	6.50
23	USA	6.39
24	FRANCE	6.38
25	LITHUANIA	6.38
26	NEW ZEALAND	6.35
27	UNITED KINGDOM	6.20
28	BELGIUM	6.09
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.03
30	ESTONIA	5.93
31	HUNGARY	5.88
32	MALAYSIA	5.83
33	HONG KONG SAR	5.82
34	SAUDI ARABIA	5.72
35	TURKEY	5.67
36	SPAIN	5.65
37	GREECE	5.63
38	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.57
39	JORDAN	5.54
40	INDONESIA	5.38
41	ITALY	5.25
42	CROATIA	5.15
43	RUSSIA	5.07
44	KAZAKHSTAN	4.96
45	ARGENTINA	4.93
46	SOUTH AFRICA	4.74
47	UKRAINE	4.74
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.68
49	THAILAND	4.55
50	ROMANIA	4.43
51	CHILE	4.14
52	BULGARIA	4.00
53	BRAZIL	3.86
54	KOREA REP.	3.81
55	POLAND	3.79
56	CHINA	3.74
57	INDIA	3.57
58	MEXICO	3.45
59	VENEZUELA	3.30
60	PHILIPPINES	3.29
61	PERU	2.92
62	COLOMBIA	2.60
63	MONGOLIA	2.06

## ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

2019

Environmental laws and compliance

hinder the competitiveness of  
businessesdo not hinder the  
competitiveness of  
businesses

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.27
2	FINLAND	8.22
3	UAE	8.17
4	DENMARK	8.00
5	SWITZERLAND	7.94
6	QATAR	7.56
7	ICELAND	7.45
8	IRELAND	7.39
9	NORWAY	7.35
10	SWEDEN	7.34
11	JAPAN	7.33
12	NETHERLANDS	7.01
13	UNITED KINGDOM	6.99
14	AUSTRALIA	6.96
15	HONG KONG SAR	6.89
16	SAUDI ARABIA	6.88
17	MALAYSIA	6.81
18	USA	6.80
19	LUXEMBOURG	6.79
20	LITHUANIA	6.71
21	PORTUGAL	6.65
22	GERMANY	6.63
23	JORDAN	6.60
24	FRANCE	6.55
25	CANADA	6.55
26	ESTONIA	6.50
27	AUSTRIA	6.44
27	NEW ZEALAND	6.44
29	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.39
30	LATVIA	6.33
31	KAZAKHSTAN	6.28
32	SPAIN	6.23
33	CHINA	6.16
34	TURKEY	6.11
35	HUNGARY	6.10
36	INDONESIA	6.07
37	SOUTH AFRICA	6.06
38	CYPRUS	5.95
39	RUSSIA	5.92
40	THAILAND	5.90
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.81
42	KOREA REP.	5.72
43	ITALY	5.67
44	ARGENTINA	5.63
45	SLOVENIA	5.62
46	BELGIUM	5.61
47	ISRAEL	5.51
48	BULGARIA	5.50
49	POLAND	5.34
50	ROMANIA	5.33
51	COLOMBIA	5.28
52	INDIA	5.27
53	MEXICO	5.19
54	CROATIA	5.18
55	PERU	5.16
56	UKRAINE	5.11
57	CHILE	5.07
58	PHILIPPINES	5.02
59	GREECE	4.97
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.69
61	MONGOLIA	4.45
62	BRAZIL	4.08
63	VENEZUELA	3.70

## QUALITY OF LIFE

2019

Quality of life is

low

high



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	9.69
2	AUSTRIA	9.63
3	FINLAND	9.54
4	DENMARK	9.51
5	NETHERLANDS	9.50
6	GERMANY	9.25
7	ICELAND	9.23
8	SWEDEN	9.14
9	AUSTRALIA	9.12
10	LUXEMBOURG	8.99
11	IRELAND	8.69
12	SINGAPORE	8.68
13	UAE	8.53
14	NORWAY	8.49
15	SLOVENIA	8.47
16	SPAIN	8.44
17	BELGIUM	8.33
18	QATAR	8.27
19	CANADA	8.26
20	NEW ZEALAND	8.24
21	FRANCE	8.12
22	ISRAEL	7.91
23	USA	7.87
24	JAPAN	7.70
25	CYPRUS	7.60
26	PORTUGAL	7.53
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.45
28	ITALY	7.41
29	UNITED KINGDOM	7.38
30	TAIWAN, CHINA	7.15
31	LITHUANIA	6.91
32	SAUDI ARABIA	6.87
33	MALAYSIA	6.85
34	ESTONIA	6.70
35	CHILE	6.59
36	THAILAND	6.42
37	CHINA	6.26
38	HONG KONG SAR	6.18
39	INDONESIA	6.10
40	LATVIA	6.08
41	POLAND	5.79
42	GREECE	5.75
43	KOREA REP.	5.41
44	CROATIA	5.33
45	MEXICO	5.25
46	JORDAN	5.16
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.07
48	KAZAKHSTAN	5.02
49	PHILIPPINES	4.99
50	SOUTH AFRICA	4.97
51	INDIA	4.95
52	ARGENTINA	4.90
53	TURKEY	4.81
54	HUNGARY	4.62
55	COLOMBIA	4.51
56	PERU	4.19
57	ROMANIA	4.14
58	BRAZIL	3.97
59	BULGARIA	3.96
60	RUSSIA	3.59
61	UKRAINE	3.12
62	MONGOLIA	2.54
63	VENEZUELA	0.67

TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON  
EDUCATION

2017

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	SAUDI ARABIA	8.8
2	ICELAND	7.5
3	SOUTH AFRICA	7.0
4	ISRAEL	7.0
5	SWEDEN	6.8
6	DENMARK	6.5
7	BELGIUM	6.3
8	BRAZIL	6.2
9	USA	6.0
10	UKRAINE	6.0
11	ESTONIA	5.8
12	LATVIA	5.8
13	CYPRUS	5.7
14	FINLAND	5.7
15	NORWAY	5.6
16	NEW ZEALAND	5.6
17	FRANCE	5.4
18	NETHERLANDS	5.1
19	CHILE	5.1
20	HUNGARY	5.1
21	AUSTRALIA	5.0
22	KOREA REP.	5.0
23	PORTUGAL	5.0
24	SWITZERLAND	4.9
25	POLAND	4.9
26	LITHUANIA	4.9
27	AUSTRIA	4.8
28	SLOVENIA	4.8
29	CROATIA	4.7
30	LUXEMBOURG	4.7
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.6
32	UNITED KINGDOM	4.6
33	MALAYSIA	4.5
34	MONGOLIA	4.4
35	CANADA	4.4
36	INDIA	4.4
37	TURKEY	4.2
38	GERMANY	4.1
39	SPAIN	4.0
40	COLOMBIA	3.9
41	GREECE	3.9
42	PERU	3.8
43	ITALY	3.8
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.8
45	TAIWAN, CHINA	3.8
46	CHINA	3.6
47	BULGARIA	3.6
48	RUSSIA	3.5
49	PHILIPPINES	3.5
50	JORDAN	3.5
51	THAILAND	3.5
52	KAZAKHSTAN	3.5
53	HONG KONG SAR	3.3
54	IRELAND	3.2
55	JAPAN	3.2
56	MEXICO	3.1
57	INDONESIA	3.1
58	QATAR	2.9
59	ROMANIA	2.8
60	SINGAPORE	2.7
61	UAE	1.7
62	ARGENTINA	1.2
-	VENEZUELA	-

## TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION PER CAPITA

2017

US\$ per capita



Ranking		US\$
1	ICELAND	5,359
2	LUXEMBOURG	4,940
3	NORWAY	4,227
4	SWITZERLAND	3,957
5	DENMARK	3,724
6	USA	3,597
7	SWEDEN	3,582
8	AUSTRALIA	2,844
9	ISRAEL	2,843
10	BELGIUM	2,752
11	FINLAND	2,601
12	NETHERLANDS	2,485
13	NEW ZEALAND	2,310
14	AUSTRIA	2,297
15	IRELAND	2,234
16	FRANCE	2,089
17	CANADA	1,982
18	SAUDI ARABIA	1,864
19	UNITED KINGDOM	1,839
20	GERMANY	1,835
21	QATAR	1,776
22	SINGAPORE	1,638
23	HONG KONG SAR	1,536
24	CYPRUS	1,468
25	KOREA REP.	1,353
26	ITALY	1,229
27	JAPAN	1,211
28	ESTONIA	1,174
29	SLOVENIA	1,121
30	SPAIN	1,119
31	PORTUGAL	1,058
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	943
33	TAIWAN, CHINA	923
34	LATVIA	899
35	LITHUANIA	825
36	CHILE	769
37	GREECE	731
38	HUNGARY	721
39	UAE	679
40	POLAND	671
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	668
42	CROATIA	631
43	BRAZIL	540
44	TURKEY	446
45	MALAYSIA	440
46	RUSSIA	389
47	SOUTH AFRICA	373
48	CHINA	321
49	KAZAKHSTAN	314
50	ROMANIA	307
51	BULGARIA	293
52	MEXICO	293
53	PERU	258
54	COLOMBIA	254
55	THAILAND	239
56	ARGENTINA	180
57	UKRAINE	158
58	MONGOLIA	155
59	JORDAN	145
60	INDONESIA	119
61	PHILIPPINES	106
62	INDIA	76
-	VENEZUELA	-

## GOV. EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION PER STUDENT

2016

Percentage of GDP per capita (secondary education)

Ranking		%
1	CYPRUS	39.4
2	DENMARK	31.1
3	KOREA REP.	28.5
4	PORTUGAL	27.7
5	AUSTRIA	27.3
6	FRANCE	26.5
7	NORWAY	26.4
8	FINLAND	25.8
9	BELGIUM	25.7
10	UKRAINE	25.7
11	SLOVENIA	25.5
12	LATVIA	24.8
13	SWITZERLAND	24.5
14	JAPAN	23.9
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	23.7
16	SWEDEN	23.6
17	TAIWAN, CHINA	23.2
18	GERMANY	23.0
19	NETHERLANDS	22.9
20	ITALY	22.9
21	GREECE	22.6
22	CROATIA	22.6
23	USA	22.5
24	POLAND	22.1
25	ARGENTINA	21.8
26	BULGARIA	21.7
27	BRAZIL	21.7
28	MALAYSIA	21.5
29	HONG KONG SAR	21.3
30	KAZAKHSTAN	21.2
31	HUNGARY	21.2
32	NEW ZEALAND	20.8
33	LUXEMBOURG	19.2
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	19.2
35	SOUTH AFRICA	19.1
36	UNITED KINGDOM	19.0
37	ISRAEL	18.7
38	ICELAND	18.6
39	SPAIN	18.5
40	CANADA	18.3
41	CHILE	18.2
42	ESTONIA	18.1
43	THAILAND	18.0
44	AUSTRALIA	17.2
45	LITHUANIA	17.1
46	INDIA	16.8
47	IRELAND	16.5
48	ROMANIA	16.2
49	COLOMBIA	15.9
50	MEXICO	15.6
51	VENEZUELA	15.3
52	MONGOLIA	14.4
53	PERU	14.3
54	TURKEY	11.5
55	INDONESIA	10.5
56	PHILIPPINES	10.1
-	CHINA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	QATAR	-
-	RUSSIA	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	UAE	-



## TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION PER STUDENT

2017

Spending per enrolled pupil/student, all levels



Ranking		US\$	
1	LUXEMBOURG	24,592	2016
2	SWITZERLAND	20,957	2016
3	ICELAND	17,422	
4	USA	16,281	2016
5	NORWAY	15,255	
6	QATAR	14,351	
7	DENMARK	13,197	2016
8	SINGAPORE	12,515	2016
9	SWEDEN	12,464	2016
10	AUSTRIA	11,348	
11	CANADA	10,252	2016
12	NETHERLANDS	9,843	2016
13	FINLAND	9,834	2016
14	BELGIUM	9,738	2016
15	HONG KONG SAR	9,295	
16	AUSTRALIA	8,829	
17	FRANCE	8,756	2016
18	GERMANY	8,558	2016
19	ISRAEL	8,352	
20	NEW ZEALAND	8,122	
21	IRELAND	7,815	2016
22	JAPAN	7,685	2016
23	UNITED KINGDOM	7,512	2016
24	ITALY	6,631	2016
25	CYPRUS	6,624	2015
26	SAUDI ARABIA	6,230	2014
27	KOREA REP.	6,070	2015
28	TAIWAN, CHINA	4,942	
29	SLOVENIA	4,933	2016
30	SPAIN	4,899	2016
31	PORTUGAL	4,889	2016
32	ESTONIA	4,754	2016
33	LATVIA	4,163	
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	4,099	2016
35	UAE	3,751	2016
36	LITHUANIA	3,448	2016
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3,408	2016
38	GREECE	3,386	2016
39	HUNGARY	3,254	2016
40	CROATIA	3,066	2016
41	POLAND	2,954	2016
42	CHILE	2,791	
43	BRAZIL	2,052	2015
44	MALAYSIA	1,745	
45	ROMANIA	1,709	2016
46	TURKEY	1,657	2016
47	CHINA	1,631	
48	RUSSIA	1,587	2016
49	SOUTH AFRICA	1,473	2016
50	BULGARIA	1,464	2016
51	KAZAKHSTAN	1,141	
52	COLOMBIA	1,052	
53	UKRAINE	963	
54	MEXICO	959	
55	THAILAND	930	2016
56	PERU	715	2016
57	MONGOLIA	708	
58	JORDAN	630	
59	ARGENTINA	464	2016
60	INDONESIA	411	
61	INDIA	310	2016
62	PHILIPPINES	268	2014
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO (PRIMARY EDUCATION)

2016

Ratio of students to teaching staff

Ranking		ratio	
1	GREECE	9.45	2014
2	NORWAY	10.15	
3	LITHUANIA	10.47	
4	CROATIA	10.50	
5	LUXEMBOURG	10.52	
6	ICELAND	10.85	
7	HUNGARY	11.02	
8	POLAND	11.36	
9	LATVIA	11.42	
10	ITALY	11.43	
11	MALAYSIA	11.59	
12	QATAR	11.63	
13	AUSTRIA	11.63	
14	SAUDI ARABIA	11.68	
15	CYPRUS	11.92	2015
16	DENMARK	11.96	
17	TAIWAN, CHINA	12.30	
18	UKRAINE	12.76	
19	BELGIUM	12.83	
20	ARGENTINA	13.00	2014
21	SWEDEN	13.06	
22	PORTUGAL	13.12	
23	ESTONIA	13.19	
24	FINLAND	13.32	
25	SPAIN	13.56	
26	HONG KONG SAR	13.70	
27	INDONESIA	13.98	
28	SLOVENIA	14.28	
29	SINGAPORE	15.06	
30	AUSTRALIA	15.17	
31	USA	15.22	
32	GERMANY	15.32	
33	ISRAEL	15.42	
34	SWITZERLAND	15.54	
35	IRELAND	16.01	
36	KOREA REP.	16.47	
37	CHINA	16.55	
38	NEW ZEALAND	16.57	
39	JAPAN	16.64	
40	JORDAN	16.70	
40	THAILAND	16.70	
42	NETHERLANDS	16.77	
43	CANADA	16.86	
44	UNITED KINGDOM	16.95	
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17.07	
46	BULGARIA	17.61	
47	TURKEY	17.69	
48	PERU	18.32	
49	KAZAKHSTAN	18.55	
50	CZECH REPUBLIC	19.15	
51	ROMANIA	19.33	
52	FRANCE	19.44	
53	CHILE	20.29	
54	RUSSIA	21.04	
55	COLOMBIA	24.23	
56	BRAZIL	24.44	
57	UAE	24.52	
58	MEXICO	26.74	
59	PHILIPPINES	29.30	
60	MONGOLIA	29.69	
61	SOUTH AFRICA	30.33	
62	INDIA	35.22	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO (SECONDARY EDUCATION)

2016

Ratio of students to teaching staff

Ranking		ratio
1	KAZAKHSTAN	6.79
2	UKRAINE	7.04
3	LITHUANIA	7.41
4	VENEZUELA	7.90
5	LATVIA	8.73
6	CROATIA	8.80
7	AUSTRIA	9.23
8	SLOVENIA	9.38
9	BELGIUM	9.51
10	UAE	9.55
11	LUXEMBOURG	9.69
12	PORTUGAL	9.70
13	NORWAY	9.71
14	POLAND	9.89
15	QATAR	10.10
16	ICELAND	10.16
17	CYPRUS	10.35
18	ITALY	10.59
19	RUSSIA	10.64
20	SAUDI ARABIA	10.70
21	HUNGARY	10.71
22	SPAIN	11.19
23	ISRAEL	11.26
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	11.48
25	SINGAPORE	11.68
26	MALAYSIA	11.97
27	CANADA	12.00
28	SWITZERLAND	12.02
29	DENMARK	12.10
30	ROMANIA	12.12
31	AUSTRALIA	12.12
32	HONG KONG SAR	12.37
33	JAPAN	12.55
34	ESTONIA	12.56
35	BULGARIA	12.64
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	12.82
37	FRANCE	13.08
38	SWEDEN	13.08
39	GERMANY	13.10
40	FINLAND	13.24
41	CHINA	13.50
42	IRELAND	13.75
43	TURKEY	13.87
44	TAIWAN, CHINA	13.90
45	INDONESIA	14.12
46	KOREA REP.	14.16
47	PERU	14.34
48	NEW ZEALAND	14.39
49	JORDAN	14.59
50	USA	15.39
51	UNITED KINGDOM	15.78
52	GREECE	16.50
53	NETHERLANDS	16.92
54	MONGOLIA	19.10
55	ARGENTINA	21.54
56	CHILE	21.74
57	BRAZIL	24.54
58	PHILIPPINES	24.70
59	COLOMBIA	26.03
60	THAILAND	26.63
61	MEXICO	27.04
62	SOUTH AFRICA	27.78
63	INDIA	28.49

## SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

2017

Percentage of relevant age group receiving full-time education

Ranking		%
1	KAZAKHSTAN	99.8
2	CANADA	99.7
3	SINGAPORE	99.5
4	JAPAN	99.4
5	FRANCE	99.3
6	SWEDEN	99.1
7	ISRAEL	98.6
8	IRELAND	98.1
9	HONG KONG SAR	97.9
10	UNITED KINGDOM	97.8
11	KOREA REP.	97.4
12	NEW ZEALAND	96.8
13	SPAIN	96.3
14	ITALY	96.2
15	FINLAND	95.9
16	TAIWAN, CHINA	95.8
17	NORWAY	95.6
18	SLOVENIA	95.0
19	RUSSIA	94.9
20	CYPRUS	94.6
21	CHINA	94.3
22	ESTONIA	94.2
23	BELGIUM	94.1
24	SAUDI ARABIA	94.0
25	LATVIA	93.8
26	LITHUANIA	93.7
27	PORTUGAL	93.5
28	NETHERLANDS	93.2
29	AUSTRALIA	92.7
30	MONGOLIA	92.3
31	USA	92.2
32	POLAND	92.1
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	91.0
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	91.0
35	CROATIA	90.8
36	BULGARIA	90.3
37	MALAYSIA	90.2
38	GREECE	90.0
39	ICELAND	90.0
40	DENMARK	89.9
41	ARGENTINA	89.5
42	HUNGARY	89.0
43	AUSTRIA	88.2
44	UAE	87.5
45	CHILE	86.8
46	UKRAINE	86.4
47	SWITZERLAND	85.6
48	TURKEY	85.5
49	LUXEMBOURG	84.6
50	BRAZIL	82.3
51	ROMANIA	80.8
52	PERU	80.5
53	INDIA	80.0
54	COLOMBIA	78.8
55	MEXICO	77.7
56	THAILAND	77.3
57	INDONESIA	76.8
58	QATAR	75.8
59	VENEZUELA	69.8
60	PHILIPPINES	65.9
61	SOUTH AFRICA	65.2
62	JORDAN	64.1
-	GERMANY	-

## HIGHER EDUCATION

## ACHIEVEMENT

2017

Percentage of population that has attained at least tertiary education for persons 25-34

Ranking		%	
1	KAZAKHSTAN	81.1	2016
2	SINGAPORE	78.5	
3	KOREA REP.	69.8	
4	TAIWAN, CHINA	69.0	
5	CANADA	60.9	
6	JAPAN	60.4	
7	PERU	60.3	
8	HONG KONG SAR	57.7	
9	RUSSIA	57.6	2016
10	CYPRUS	57.0	
11	LITHUANIA	55.6	
12	IRELAND	53.5	
13	AUSTRALIA	52.0	
14	UNITED KINGDOM	51.6	
15	LUXEMBOURG	51.4	
16	SWITZERLAND	50.1	
17	NORWAY	48.3	
18	ISRAEL	48.0	
19	USA	47.8	
20	ICELAND	47.4	
21	SWEDEN	47.4	
22	NETHERLANDS	46.6	
23	DENMARK	46.6	
24	BELGIUM	45.7	
25	CHINA	45.7	
26	SLOVENIA	44.6	
27	FRANCE	44.3	
28	NEW ZEALAND	44.2	
29	POLAND	43.5	
30	ESTONIA	43.0	
31	SPAIN	42.6	
32	GREECE	42.5	
33	LATVIA	41.6	
34	FINLAND	41.3	
35	UAE	40.7	2016
36	AUSTRIA	40.3	
37	MALAYSIA	35.7	
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	35.1	
39	PORTUGAL	34.0	
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	33.8	
41	THAILAND	33.6	
42	BULGARIA	33.1	
43	CROATIA	32.8	2016
44	MONGOLIA	32.0	2016
45	TURKEY	31.6	
46	GERMANY	31.3	
47	HUNGARY	30.2	
48	CHILE	29.9	2015
49	COLOMBIA	28.1	
50	ROMANIA	27.0	
50	SAUDI ARABIA	27.0	
52	ITALY	26.8	
53	MEXICO	22.6	
54	PHILIPPINES	20.8	2015
55	ARGENTINA	18.4	
56	QATAR	18.0	
57	BRAZIL	16.6	
58	INDONESIA	16.1	
59	INDIA	13.9	2015
60	SOUTH AFRICA	6.0	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	UKRAINE	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## WOMEN WITH DEGREES

2017

Share of women who have a degree in the population 25-65

Ranking		%	
1	KAZAKHSTAN	69.9	2016
2	CANADA	63.0	
3	RUSSIA	60.2	2015
4	MALAYSIA	58.5	
5	CROATIA	56.5	
6	ISRAEL	55.3	
7	FINLAND	52.2	
8	JAPAN	52.2	
9	ICELAND	50.5	
10	AUSTRALIA	50.1	
11	USA	49.5	
12	ESTONIA	49.2	
13	IRELAND	49.0	
14	SWEDEN	48.6	
15	NORWAY	47.9	
16	LITHUANIA	47.3	
17	UNITED KINGDOM	46.9	
18	CYPRUS	45.7	2016
19	DENMARK	44.7	
20	KOREA REP.	44.4	
21	BELGIUM	43.7	
22	LATVIA	42.1	
23	UAE	42.1	2016
24	LUXEMBOURG	41.4	
25	BULGARIA	41.1	
26	NEW ZEALAND	40.4	
27	SLOVENIA	39.4	
28	SPAIN	38.9	
29	SWITZERLAND	37.9	
30	NETHERLANDS	37.6	
31	FRANCE	37.5	
32	MONGOLIA	35.9	
33	POLAND	35.3	
34	GREECE	32.7	
35	TAIWAN, CHINA	32.0	
36	AUSTRIA	31.9	
37	PERU	29.0	
38	PORTUGAL	28.5	
39	HUNGARY	27.0	
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	26.5	
41	GERMANY	25.7	
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	25.5	
43	ARGENTINA	25.0	
44	COLOMBIA	24.3	
45	THAILAND	23.6	
46	SAUDI ARABIA	22.6	2014
47	CHILE	22.5	2015
48	ITALY	21.5	
49	PHILIPPINES	20.0	2015
50	TURKEY	18.7	
51	BRAZIL	16.8	2015
52	MEXICO	16.4	
53	INDONESIA	12.0	
54	SOUTH AFRICA	7.7	
-	CHINA	-	
-	HONG KONG SAR	-	
-	INDIA	-	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	QATAR	-	
-	ROMANIA	-	
-	SINGAPORE	-	
-	UKRAINE	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## STUDENT MOBILITY INBOUND

2017

Foreign tertiary-level students per 1000 inhabitants

Ranking		number
1	AUSTRALIA	15.50
2	NEW ZEALAND	10.87
3	SINGAPORE	9.47 <sup>2016</sup>
4	AUSTRIA	8.41
5	UAE	8.36 <sup>2016</sup>
6	CYPRUS	7.68 <sup>2015</sup>
7	UNITED KINGDOM	6.58 <sup>2016</sup>
8	SWITZERLAND	6.23 <sup>2016</sup>
9	DENMARK	5.96 <sup>2016</sup>
10	LUXEMBOURG	5.67 <sup>2016</sup>
11	BELGIUM	5.40 <sup>2016</sup>
12	NETHERLANDS	5.28 <sup>2016</sup>
13	CANADA	5.24 <sup>2016</sup>
14	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.15
15	HONG KONG SAR	4.65
16	FINLAND	4.22 <sup>2016</sup>
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.05 <sup>2016</sup>
18	QATAR	4.05
19	JORDAN	3.99
20	IRELAND	3.77 <sup>2016</sup>
21	ICELAND	3.75 <sup>2016</sup>
22	FRANCE	3.68 <sup>2016</sup>
23	MALAYSIA	3.15
24	LATVIA	3.14
25	USA	3.01 <sup>2016</sup>
26	GERMANY	2.97 <sup>2016</sup>
27	SWEDEN	2.80 <sup>2016</sup>
28	HUNGARY	2.66 <sup>2016</sup>
29	ESTONIA	2.64 <sup>2016</sup>
30	SAUDI ARABIA	2.40
31	GREECE	2.19 <sup>2016</sup>
32	LITHUANIA	1.92 <sup>2016</sup>
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.86 <sup>2016</sup>
34	ARGENTINA	1.74 <sup>2016</sup>
35	BULGARIA	1.71 <sup>2016</sup>
36	RUSSIA	1.69 <sup>2016</sup>
37	NORWAY	1.69
38	PORTUGAL	1.63 <sup>2015</sup>
39	ITALY	1.53 <sup>2016</sup>
40	POLAND	1.42 <sup>2016</sup>
41	ROMANIA	1.31 <sup>2016</sup>
42	SLOVENIA	1.30 <sup>2016</sup>
43	ISRAEL	1.28 <sup>2014</sup>
44	UKRAINE	1.25
45	KOREA REP.	1.21 <sup>2016</sup>
46	SPAIN	1.15 <sup>2016</sup>
47	JAPAN	1.13 <sup>2016</sup>
48	TURKEY	1.10 <sup>2016</sup>
49	SOUTH AFRICA	0.81 <sup>2016</sup>
50	KAZAKHSTAN	0.77
51	THAILAND	0.48 <sup>2016</sup>
52	MONGOLIA	0.48
53	CHILE	0.26
54	MEXICO	0.20
55	CROATIA	0.17 <sup>2016</sup>
56	PHILIPPINES	0.14 <sup>2016</sup>
57	CHINA	0.11
58	BRAZIL	0.10 <sup>2016</sup>
59	COLOMBIA	0.09
60	INDIA	0.04
61	INDONESIA	0.02
-	PERU	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## STUDENT MOBILITY OUTBOUND

2017

National tertiary-level students studying abroad per 1000 inhabitants

Background  
Information

Ranking		number
1	CYPRUS	29.25
2	LUXEMBOURG	17.08
3	ICELAND	7.80
4	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.97
5	HONG KONG SAR	5.01
6	KAZAKHSTAN	4.97
7	SINGAPORE	4.46
8	LITHUANIA	3.94
9	NORWAY	3.60
10	GREECE	3.48
11	BULGARIA	3.48
12	IRELAND	3.18
13	ESTONIA	3.13
14	MONGOLIA	3.11
15	LATVIA	2.94
16	SAUDI ARABIA	2.61
17	JORDAN	2.44
18	CROATIA	2.17
19	KOREA REP.	2.11
20	QATAR	2.06
21	MALAYSIA	2.02
22	AUSTRIA	1.99
23	UKRAINE	1.80
24	FINLAND	1.75
25	SWEDEN	1.74
26	ROMANIA	1.70
27	ISRAEL	1.64
28	TAIWAN, CHINA	1.58
29	SWITZERLAND	1.54
30	GERMANY	1.43
31	CANADA	1.38
32	SLOVENIA	1.36
33	FRANCE	1.35
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.26
35	UAE	1.21
36	PORTUGAL	1.20
37	BELGIUM	1.19
38	HUNGARY	1.14
39	NEW ZEALAND	1.11
40	ITALY	1.03
41	NETHERLANDS	0.91
42	DENMARK	0.91
43	SPAIN	0.76
44	POLAND	0.63
45	CHINA	0.61
46	COLOMBIA	0.60
47	TURKEY	0.56
48	CHILE	0.51
49	VENEZUELA	0.51
50	UNITED KINGDOM	0.50
51	AUSTRALIA	0.50
52	PERU	0.49
53	THAILAND	0.45
54	RUSSIA	0.40
55	MEXICO	0.25
56	JAPAN	0.24
57	USA	0.21
58	BRAZIL	0.21
59	INDIA	0.21
60	ARGENTINA	0.18
61	INDONESIA	0.18
62	PHILIPPINES	0.16
63	SOUTH AFRICA	0.13

## EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT - PISA

2015

PISA survey of 15-year olds

	Mathematics	Sciences	Average
1 SINGAPORE	564	556	560
2 TAIWAN, CHINA	542	532	537
3 HONG KONG SAR	548	523	536
4 JAPAN	532	538	535
5 ESTONIA	520	534	527
6 CHINA	531	518	525
7 CANADA	516	528	522
8 FINLAND	511	531	521
9 KOREA REP.	524	516	520
10 SWITZERLAND	521	506	513
11 SLOVENIA	510	513	511
12 NETHERLANDS	512	509	510
13 GERMANY	506	509	508
14 DENMARK	511	502	507
15 BELGIUM	507	502	504
16 NEW ZEALAND	495	513	504
17 IRELAND	504	503	503
18 POLAND	504	501	503
19 AUSTRALIA	494	510	502
20 UNITED KINGDOM	492	509	501
21 NORWAY	502	498	500
22 PORTUGAL	492	501	496
23 AUSTRIA	497	495	496
24 FRANCE	493	495	494
25 SWEDEN	494	493	494
26 CZECH REPUBLIC	492	493	493
27 RUSSIA	494	487	490
28 SPAIN	486	493	489
29 LATVIA	482	490	486
30 ITALY	490	481	485
31 LUXEMBOURG	486	483	484
32 USA	470	496	483
33 ICELAND	488	473	481
34 LITHUANIA	478	475	477
35 HUNGARY	477	477	477
36 CROATIA	464	475	470
37 ISRAEL	470	467	468
38 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	475	461	468
39 KAZAKHSTAN	460	456	458
40 GREECE	454	455	454
41 MALAYSIA	446	443	445
42 BULGARIA	441	446	443
43 ROMANIA	444	435	439
44 CYPRUS	437	433	435
45 CHILE	423	447	435
46 UAE	427	437	432
47 TURKEY	420	425	423
48 ARGENTINA	409	432	421
49 THAILAND	415	421	418
50 MEXICO	408	416	412
51 QATAR	402	418	410
52 COLOMBIA	390	416	403
53 INDONESIA	386	403	395
54 JORDAN	380	409	394
55 PERU	387	397	392
56 BRAZIL	377	401	389
- INDIA	-	-	-
- MONGOLIA	-	-	-
- PHILIPPINES	-	-	-
- SAUDI ARABIA	-	-	-
- SOUTH AFRICA	-	-	-
- UKRAINE	-	-	-
- VENEZUELA	-	-	-

## ENGLISH PROFICIENCY - TOEFL

2017

TOEFL scores

Background  
Information

Ranking	mean scores
1 IRELAND	101
2 AUSTRIA	100
2 NETHERLANDS	100
4 BELGIUM	99
4 SWITZERLAND	99
6 DENMARK	98
6 GERMANY	98
6 SOUTH AFRICA	98
9 SINGAPORE	97
10 LUXEMBOURG	96
10 UNITED KINGDOM	96
12 CANADA	95
12 ESTONIA	95
12 FINLAND	95
12 NEW ZEALAND	95
16 ICELAND	94
16 INDIA	94
16 PORTUGAL	94
19 GREECE	93
19 HUNGARY	93
19 NORWAY	93
19 SLOVENIA	93
19 SWEDEN	93
24 AUSTRALIA	92
25 BULGARIA	91
25 ISRAEL	91
25 ITALY	91
25 MALAYSIA	91
25 ROMANIA	91
30 ARGENTINA	90
30 CROATIA	90
30 LITHUANIA	90
30 POLAND	90
30 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	90
35 CZECH REPUBLIC	89
35 PHILIPPINES	89
35 SPAIN	89
35 USA	89
39 FRANCE	88
39 HONG KONG SAR	88
39 LATVIA	88
42 BRAZIL	87
42 RUSSIA	87
44 CYPRUS	86
44 MEXICO	86
46 INDONESIA	85
47 KAZAKHSTAN	84
47 PERU	84
47 UAE	84
47 UKRAINE	84
51 KOREA REP.	83
51 VENEZUELA	83
53 COLOMBIA	82
53 QATAR	82
53 TAIWAN, CHINA	82
56 CHILE	81
57 JORDAN	80
58 CHINA	79
59 THAILAND	78
59 TURKEY	78
61 MONGOLIA	77
62 JAPAN	71
63 SAUDI ARABIA	69

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

2019

Primary and secondary education

does not meet the needs of a  
competitive economymeets the needs of a  
competitive economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	9.07
2	SWITZERLAND	8.85
3	SINGAPORE	8.71
4	NETHERLANDS	8.69
5	DENMARK	8.61
6	QATAR	8.00
6	UAE	8.00
8	IRELAND	7.96
9	ICELAND	7.84
10	GERMANY	7.82
11	CHINA	7.76
12	AUSTRALIA	7.71
13	CANADA	7.61
14	NORWAY	7.57
15	ISRAEL	7.42
16	BELGIUM	7.34
17	SWEDEN	7.34
18	LUXEMBOURG	7.28
19	AUSTRIA	7.13
20	SLOVENIA	7.10
21	FRANCE	7.09
22	NEW ZEALAND	6.97
23	ESTONIA	6.97
24	HONG KONG SAR	6.76
25	MALAYSIA	6.61
26	PORTUGAL	6.56
27	UNITED KINGDOM	6.54
28	ITALY	6.52
29	USA	6.52
30	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.46
31	SPAIN	6.32
32	JAPAN	6.31
33	INDONESIA	6.12
34	LITHUANIA	6.11
35	LATVIA	6.00
36	CYPRUS	5.95
37	SAUDI ARABIA	5.84
38	RUSSIA	5.84
39	KAZAKHSTAN	5.64
40	POLAND	5.55
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.45
42	INDIA	5.45
43	PHILIPPINES	5.42
44	JORDAN	5.38
45	THAILAND	5.25
46	UKRAINE	4.76
47	KOREA REP.	4.74
48	GREECE	4.50
49	CHILE	4.40
50	COLOMBIA	4.05
51	BULGARIA	4.04
52	ROMANIA	3.97
53	HUNGARY	3.95
54	TURKEY	3.93
55	ARGENTINA	3.83
56	MEXICO	3.76
57	CROATIA	3.71
58	MONGOLIA	3.65
59	SOUTH AFRICA	3.42
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.19
61	PERU	2.67
62	BRAZIL	2.13
63	VENEZUELA	2.11

## UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

2019

University education

does not meet the needs of a  
competitive economymeets the needs of a  
competitive economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	9.02
2	NETHERLANDS	8.82
3	DENMARK	8.71
4	FINLAND	8.71
5	SINGAPORE	8.49
6	SWEDEN	8.11
7	GERMANY	8.03
8	ISRAEL	7.91
9	BELGIUM	7.88
10	ICELAND	7.87
11	QATAR	7.82
12	AUSTRIA	7.78
13	UAE	7.77
14	NORWAY	7.76
15	USA	7.68
16	CANADA	7.66
17	AUSTRALIA	7.54
18	PORTUGAL	7.50
19	CHINA	7.34
20	IRELAND	7.33
21	UNITED KINGDOM	7.13
22	HONG KONG SAR	7.10
23	NEW ZEALAND	7.05
24	ITALY	7.05
25	FRANCE	6.96
26	CYPRUS	6.75
27	SLOVENIA	6.75
28	LUXEMBOURG	6.69
29	MALAYSIA	6.56
30	ESTONIA	6.43
31	INDONESIA	6.40
32	CHILE	6.34
32	LITHUANIA	6.34
34	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.23
35	PHILIPPINES	6.16
36	ARGENTINA	6.10
37	SAUDI ARABIA	6.09
38	POLAND	6.09
39	SPAIN	6.09
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.06
41	LATVIA	5.83
42	INDIA	5.68
43	JORDAN	5.60
44	THAILAND	5.52
45	MEXICO	5.36
46	RUSSIA	5.35
47	KAZAKHSTAN	5.30
48	COLOMBIA	5.08
49	SOUTH AFRICA	5.06
50	HUNGARY	5.02
51	JAPAN	4.88
52	GREECE	4.78
53	ROMANIA	4.56
54	UKRAINE	4.48
55	KOREA REP.	4.38
56	CROATIA	4.32
57	TURKEY	3.96
58	PERU	3.73
59	BULGARIA	3.65
60	VENEZUELA	3.63
61	BRAZIL	3.59
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.26
63	MONGOLIA	2.97

## MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

2019

Management education

does not meet the needs of the  
business communitymeets the needs of the  
business community

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.58
2	NETHERLANDS	8.23
3	DENMARK	8.16
4	SINGAPORE	8.00
5	FINLAND	7.92
6	ICELAND	7.68
7	QATAR	7.67
8	USA	7.63
9	IRELAND	7.55
10	UAE	7.55
11	SWEDEN	7.49
12	CANADA	7.43
13	ISRAEL	7.42
14	NORWAY	7.41
15	PORTUGAL	7.39
16	BELGIUM	7.37
17	AUSTRIA	7.27
18	HONG KONG SAR	7.26
19	FRANCE	7.23
20	GERMANY	7.22
21	AUSTRALIA	7.13
22	LUXEMBOURG	6.99
23	CHILE	6.96
24	SLOVENIA	6.92
25	SPAIN	6.84
26	CHINA	6.83
27	TAIWAN, CHINA	6.78
28	MALAYSIA	6.61
29	PHILIPPINES	6.58
30	UNITED KINGDOM	6.56
31	INDONESIA	6.54
32	NEW ZEALAND	6.53
33	ITALY	6.49
34	LITHUANIA	6.43
35	INDIA	6.41
36	ESTONIA	6.37
37	LATVIA	6.33
38	SAUDI ARABIA	6.25
39	POLAND	6.03
40	THAILAND	5.94
41	JORDAN	5.91
42	UKRAINE	5.91
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.90
44	CYPRUS	5.85
45	ARGENTINA	5.77
46	SOUTH AFRICA	5.68
47	KAZAKHSTAN	5.60
48	MEXICO	5.37
49	HUNGARY	5.26
50	COLOMBIA	5.05
51	KOREA REP.	5.04
52	GREECE	5.03
53	JAPAN	4.73
54	PERU	4.67
55	TURKEY	4.52
56	VENEZUELA	4.52
57	RUSSIA	4.49
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.39
59	ROMANIA	4.06
60	CROATIA	4.00
61	BRAZIL	3.97
62	MONGOLIA	3.94
63	BULGARIA	3.86

## UNIVERSITY EDUCATION INDEX

2018

Country score calculated from Times Higher Education university ranking



Ranking		Score
1	USA	211.41
2	UNITED KINGDOM	143.79
3	ICELAND	142.36
4	AUSTRALIA	82.09
5	GERMANY	77.49
6	CHINA	59.00
7	CYPRUS	57.07
8	ITALY	57.02
9	IRELAND	56.63
10	SWITZERLAND	53.75
11	CANADA	52.03
12	NEW ZEALAND	51.56
13	LUXEMBOURG	49.99
14	FINLAND	48.22
15	FRANCE	48.08
16	JAPAN	45.57
17	NETHERLANDS	45.35
18	SWEDEN	45.26
19	SPAIN	44.98
20	DENMARK	42.78
21	AUSTRIA	36.24
22	HONG KONG SAR	36.18
23	TAIWAN, CHINA	35.29
24	KOREA REP.	35.12
25	PORTUGAL	32.90
26	BELGIUM	31.89
27	ESTONIA	31.50
28	NORWAY	28.29
29	INDIA	24.43
30	ISRAEL	20.93
31	RUSSIA	18.72
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	18.13
33	SINGAPORE	17.84
34	GREECE	17.15
35	SLOVENIA	16.11
36	LATVIA	15.45
37	HUNGARY	14.81
38	UAE	14.35
39	CHILE	13.62
40	TURKEY	13.13
41	MALAYSIA	12.91
42	BRAZIL	11.95
43	SOUTH AFRICA	11.74
44	QATAR	10.59
45	SAUDI ARABIA	10.02
46	CROATIA	8.38
47	LITHUANIA	6.26
48	JORDAN	5.45
49	POLAND	5.10
50	THAILAND	5.10
51	ROMANIA	4.36
52	MEXICO	3.59
53	COLOMBIA	3.30
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.28
55	PERU	2.66
56	INDONESIA	2.00
57	ARGENTINA	1.82
58	PHILIPPINES	1.75
59	KAZAKHSTAN	1.55
60	BULGARIA	0.00
60	MONGOLIA	0.00
60	UKRAINE	0.00
60	VENEZUELA	0.00

## ILLITERACY

2016

Adult (over 15 years) illiteracy rate as a percentage of population

Ranking		%
1	AUSTRALIA	1.0
1	AUSTRIA	1.0
1	BELGIUM	1.0
1	CANADA	1.0
1	CROATIA	1.0
1	CYPRUS	1.0
1	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.0
1	DENMARK	1.0
1	ESTONIA	1.0
1	FINLAND	1.0
1	FRANCE	1.0
1	GERMANY	1.0
1	HONG KONG SAR	1.0
1	HUNGARY	1.0
1	ICELAND	1.0
1	IRELAND	1.0
1	ITALY	1.0
1	JAPAN	1.0
1	KAZAKHSTAN	1.0
1	LATVIA	1.0
1	LITHUANIA	1.0
1	LUXEMBOURG	1.0
1	NETHERLANDS	1.0
1	NEW ZEALAND	1.0
1	NORWAY	1.0
1	POLAND	1.0
1	RUSSIA	1.0
1	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.0
1	SLOVENIA	1.0
1	SWEDEN	1.0
1	SWITZERLAND	1.0
1	UKRAINE	1.0
1	UNITED KINGDOM	1.0
1	USA	1.0
35	ROMANIA	1.2
36	TAIWAN, CHINA	1.3
37	BULGARIA	1.6
38	MONGOLIA	1.6
39	SPAIN	1.7
40	ARGENTINA	1.9
41	QATAR	2.2
42	GREECE	2.3
43	CHILE	2.7
44	VENEZUELA	2.9
45	SINGAPORE	3.0
46	JORDAN	3.3
47	CHINA	3.6
48	PHILIPPINES	3.7
49	PORTUGAL	4.3
50	TURKEY	4.4
51	INDONESIA	4.6
52	SAUDI ARABIA	5.3
53	MALAYSIA	5.4
54	MEXICO	5.5
55	SOUTH AFRICA	5.6
56	COLOMBIA	5.8
57	PERU	5.8
58	UAE	6.2
59	THAILAND	7.1
60	BRAZIL	7.4
61	INDIA	27.9
-	ISRAEL	-
-	KOREA REP.	-

## LANGUAGE SKILLS

2019

Language skills

are not meeting the needs of enterprises



are meeting the needs of enterprises

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NETHERLANDS	9.22
2	DENMARK	8.96
3	ICELAND	8.74
4	LUXEMBOURG	8.71
5	SWITZERLAND	8.62
6	UAE	8.62
7	PORTUGAL	8.58
8	SWEDEN	8.57
9	SINGAPORE	8.51
10	FINLAND	8.48
11	SLOVENIA	8.20
12	LITHUANIA	8.09
13	CYPRUS	7.95
14	BELGIUM	7.94
15	NORWAY	7.89
16	PHILIPPINES	7.79
17	GREECE	7.75
18	QATAR	7.71
19	ISRAEL	7.56
20	LATVIA	7.50
21	CANADA	7.43
22	GERMANY	7.14
23	INDIA	7.11
24	AUSTRIA	7.03
25	MALAYSIA	6.93
26	HONG KONG SAR	6.89
27	ESTONIA	6.80
28	ROMANIA	6.72
29	POLAND	6.54
30	NEW ZEALAND	6.51
31	AUSTRALIA	6.50
32	JORDAN	6.48
33	INDONESIA	6.32
34	SOUTH AFRICA	6.29
35	CROATIA	6.29
36	SAUDI ARABIA	6.11
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.10
38	IRELAND	5.92
39	BULGARIA	5.82
40	TAIWAN, CHINA	5.77
41	ARGENTINA	5.77
42	CHINA	5.73
43	USA	5.68
44	KOREA REP.	5.65
45	KAZAKHSTAN	5.29
46	THAILAND	4.95
47	ITALY	4.85
48	MONGOLIA	4.56
49	RUSSIA	4.54
50	TURKEY	4.52
51	MEXICO	4.51
52	UNITED KINGDOM	4.48
53	FRANCE	4.47
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.38
55	UKRAINE	4.36
56	SPAIN	4.32
57	HUNGARY	3.75
58	COLOMBIA	3.57
59	PERU	3.52
60	VENEZUELA	3.41
61	CHILE	3.24
62	JAPAN	3.12
63	BRAZIL	2.88







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# APPENDICES

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# Criteria Excluded From Profiles

1.1.01	Gross domestic product (GDP)	4.1.02	Arable area
1.1.02	GDP (PPP)	4.1.03	Water resources
1.2.11	Exports of goods - growth	4.1.11	Roads
1.2.14	Exports of commercial services - growth	4.1.12	Railroads
1.2.24	Terms of trade index	4.1.18	Total indigenous energy production (%)
1.3.14	Portfolio investment assets (\$bn)	4.2.05	Computers in use
1.3.15	Portfolio investment liabilities (\$bn)	4.2.15	High-tech exports (\$m)
1.4.01	Employment	4.3.01	Total expenditure on R&D (\$m)
1.4.03	Employment - growth	4.3.04	Business expenditure on R&D (\$m)
		4.3.06	Total R&D personnel nationwide
2.1.05	Total general government debt - real growth	4.3.11	Science degrees
2.1.08	Interest payment	4.3.12	Scientific articles
2.1.12	General government expenditure	4.3.14	Nobel prizes per capita
2.5.11	Females in parliament	4.3.15	Patent applications
2.5.13	Gender inequality	4.3.17	Patent grants
		4.4.14	Water consumption intensity
3.1.02	Overall productivity (PPP) - real growth	4.4.16	CO2 emissions intensity
3.2.11	Labor force (millions)	4.4.22	Ecological balance (reserve/deficit)
3.2.13	Labor force growth	4.5.12	Educational assessment
3.2.15	Part-time employment	4.5.18	Illiteracy
3.3.03	Financial card transactions		
3.3.12	Listed domestic companies		
3.3.13	Stock market index (%)		
3.3.15	Initial Public Offerings (\$m)		
3.3.18	M&A activity		
3.4.12	Women on boards		

The above criteria represent all ranked data that are excluded from the analysis of an economy's evolution, strengths and weaknesses highlighted in the National Competitiveness Profiles. These criteria were excluded because the economy has little control to influence them, for example, due to a size factor such as arable land, or when there is a very limited impact on competitiveness. The background data are not taken into consideration nor do they appear in any of the profile pages, as they are not used in any calculations to determine the rankings.

The following organizations have supplied their most currently available statistical data for the World Competitiveness Yearbook. This has enabled us to provide the most up-to-date and accurate data for this edition. We would like to thank them for their generous cooperation and their kind permission to reproduce their statistical material.

# International and Regional Organizations

Eurostat, Luxembourg:  
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>  
© European Communities

Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, Rome, Italy:  
[www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Montreal, Canada:  
Traffic (Commercial Air Carriers)

International Energy Agency (IEA), Paris, France:  
IEA Statistics Online: World Energy Balances © OECD/IEA  
Renewable Statistics

International Labour Office (ILO), Geneva, Switzerland:  
<http://laborsta.ilo.org>

International Monetary Fund (IMF), Washington, USA:  
Government Finance Statistics Yearbook  
International Financial Statistics, IMF eLIBRARY-DATA  
World Economic Outlook Database

International Road Federation (IRF), Geneva, Switzerland:  
[www.irfnet.org](http://www.irfnet.org)  
World Road Statistics

International Union of Railways, Paris, France:  
International Railways Statistics

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Paris, France:  
OECD, Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
Consumption Tax Trends  
Education at a Glance  
Energy Prices and Taxes (International Energy Agency)  
Environmental Data  
Unit labor costs database  
Main Science and Technology Indicators  
PISA  
Revenue Statistics

United Nations, New York, USA and Geneva, Switzerland:  
UNCTAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
Energy Statistics Yearbook  
Human Development Report (UNDP)  
UN Demographic Database  
World Investment Database UNCTADSTAT  
UNEP Sustainable Development Goals  
UNIDO

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Montreal, Canada:  
Global Education Digest  
[www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)

World Bank, Washington DC, USA:  
Global Database of Shared Prosperity (GDSP)  
Global Financial Inclusion Database  
World Development Indicators Database  
Development Data Group – <http://databank.worldbank.org>  
Doing Business  
Entrepreneurship Survey and Database

World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland:  
World Health Statistics  
[www.who.org](http://www.who.org)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Geneva, Switzerland:  
WIPO Statistics Database  
[www.wipo.int/ipstats](http://www.wipo.int/ipstats)

World Tourism Organization, Madrid, Spain:  
Tourism Highlights

World Trade Organization, Geneva, Switzerland:  
World Trade Organization Statistics Database  
World Tariff Profiles  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

# National Sources

The information has been collected by our Partner Institutes in their respective countries, from the following sources:

**Argentina:** Research Program on Economic Development and Institutions, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Catholic University of Argentina, Buenos Aires  
Central Bank of the Argentine Republic, Ministry of Economy, Statistics and Census National Institute (INDEC).

**Australia:** CEDA - Committee for Economic Development of Australia  
ABS Quarterly and Annual National Accounts, RBA Bulletin, ABS Labour Force Statistics, ABS employee earnings, ABS Demographic Statistics, AIHW Health Expenditure Australia, Reserve Bank of Australia.

**Austria:** Federation of Austrian Industries, Vienna; Austrian Institute of Economic Research, Vienna  
Statistics Austria, Economic Bulletin, Austrian National Bank, WIFO, Ministry of Finance, BMF, Austrian Institute of Economic Research.

**Belgium:** FEB - Federation of Enterprises in Belgium, Brussels  
National Bank of Belgium (NBB), Institute for National Accounts (INA), Ministry of Economic Affairs, Federal Planning Bureau, Statbel.

**Brazil:** Fundação Dom Cabral, Innovation and Entrepreneurship Center  
Brazilian Central Bank, Brazilian Geographic and Statistics Institute (IBGE), National Treasury, IPEA, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Labour and Employment, National Department for Infrastructure and Transport, Focus, PNAD, IBGE.

**Bulgaria:** Center for the Study of Democracy, Sofia  
National Bank of Bulgaria (BNB), NSI Statistical Institute, Ministry of Finance, National Budget, European Commission.

**Canada:** Information and Communications Technology Council (ICTC)  
Statistics Canada, Agriculture Canada, Bank of Canada, Department of Finance - Fiscal Reference Tables & Annual Financial Report, Canada Fact and Figures: Immigration Overview.

**Chile:** Universidad de Chile, Facultad de Economía y Negocios (FEN)  
Central Bank of Chile, National Statistical Institute (INE), Dipres, National Science and Technology Commission (CONICYT), IPSA Santiago.

**China:** China Institute for Development Planning, Tsinghua University  
China Statistical Yearbook, National Debt Association of China, State Administration of Foreign Exchange, National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Shanghai Stock Exchange, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Education, ADO, WEO.

**Colombia:** National Planning Department  
Direction of Economic Studies (DNP), DANE, National Central Bank, National Planning Department, National Statistics Department, Ministry of Education, Ministry for Economic Development, OCYT.

**Croatia:** National Competitiveness Council  
Croatian National Bank, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Croatian Employment Service, Zagreb Stock Exchange, Ministry of Health and Social Service, Croatia Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Science, Education and Sport, Institute of Economics, NCC.

**Cyprus:** Economics Research Centre, University of Cyprus  
Statistical Services of Cyprus, Ministry of Finance, Public Debt Management Office, Tax Department, Labour Force Survey, Transport Statistics.

**Czech Republic:** Consumer Forum (Spotřebitelské fórum)  
Czech National Bank, Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance, Prague Stock Exchange, ARAD, Ministry of Transport.

**Denmark:** Confederation of Danish Industries  
Statistics Denmark, National Bank, Central Bank of Denmark, Danish Ministry of Children and Education, Danish National Labour Market Authority.

**Estonia:** Estonian Institute of Economic Research (EKI)

Statistic Estonia (SE), Estonian Bank (EB), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education Research, Labor Inspectorate, Citizenship and Migration Board, Ministry of Social Affairs, Estonian Energy, Tallinn Stock Exchange, Estonian Environment Centre, Ober Haus.

**Finland:** ETLA, The Research Institute of the Finnish Economy

Bank of Finland, Statistics Finland, National Accounts, Customs Foreign Trade,

**France:** Business France, Paris

INSEE-DGTPE, OECD Economic Perspectives, Bank of France, Customs Authorities, Agence France Trésor.

**Greece:** Federation of Industries of Greece (SBE), Thessaloniki; Foundation for Economic and Industrial Research (FEIR/IOBE), Athens

Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), Bank of Greece, Ministry of Economy, Labor Force Survey, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Athens Stock Exchange.

**Hong Kong SAR:** Hong Kong Trade Development Council

Census and Statistics Department, Economic Analysis Division, EABFU, Financial Secretary's Office, The Treasury Branch, Hong Kong Monetary Authority, Labour Department, Planning Department, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Ltd, Highways Department, Transport Department, Food and Health Bureau, Hong Kong Medical Council, Department of Health, Environmental Protection Department, Education Bureau.

**Hungary:** ICEG European Center, Budapest

Central Statistical Office, Hungarian National Bank, Government Debt Management Agency, National Tax and Customs Agency, Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority, Budapest Stock Exchange.

**Iceland:** Icelandic Chamber of Commerce, Reykjavik

Statistics Iceland, Central Bank of Iceland, Ministry of Finance, Leigulistinn, Landsvirkjun.

**India:** National Productivity Council, New Delhi

Central Statistical Office, Economic Survey of India, Economic Census of India, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Monthly Review, Reserve Bank of India, Annual Survey of Industries, NSSO, Ministries of Finance, Power, Human Resource Development, and Labour & Employment, Departments of Education, Industrial Policy & Promotion, Science & Technology, Delhi Electricity Regulation Commission, MOSPL.

**Indonesia:** Lembaga Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, NuPMK Consulting, Jakarta

Bank of Indonesia, Central Board of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, National Budget, Department of Manpower, Indonesian Financial Statistics.

**Ireland:** IDA Ireland, Investment and Development Agency, Dublin

Central Bank of Ireland, Central Statistics Office, ESRI Quarterly Bulletin, National Treasury Management Agency, CSI Quarterly National Household Survey, Department of Finance, Irish Stock Exchange, Department of Education.

**Israel:** The Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce, Tel-Aviv

Bank of Israel, Ministry of Finance, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health.

**Italy:** CONFINDUSTRIA, Economic Research Department, Rome

Bank of Italy, ISTAT National Accounts and Labour Force Survey, Ministry of Education.

**Japan:** Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc., Tokyo

Statistical Bureau Japanese Government, Bank of Japan, Economic and Social Research Institute, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Management, Nikkei Stock Exchange, Research Center for Policy and Economy.

**Jordan:** Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

Central Bank of Jordan, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Tourism, Higher Council for Science and Technology, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Health, National Center for Human Resources Development, Social Security Corporation.

**Kazakhstan:** Economic Research Institute, JSC of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan

National Bank, Agency of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Committee of Intellectual Property Rights of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of economic Development and Trade.

**Korea Rep.:** Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP)

Bank of Korea, Statistics Korea, Ministry of Strategy and Finance, National Tax Service, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.



**Latvia:** University of Latvia Centre for European and Transition Studies, LU CETS  
CBS Lavia, 2016 Prognosis MoE, Bank of Latvia, Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, The Treasury, State Revenue Service, State Social Insurance Agency, Ministry of Finance.

**Lithuania:** Enterprise Lithuania  
Bank of Lithuania, Lithuanian Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Lithuanian Health Information Centre, Ministry of Environment.

**Luxembourg:** Chamber of Commerce of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg  
Central Bank, "Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques" (STATEC), "Comité de Prévision" IGSS, Luxembourg State Budget, Luxembourg Stock Exchange, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment.

**Malaysia:** Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC), Petaling Jaya, Selangor  
Central Bank of Malaysia, Department of Statistics, Employees Provident Funds, Inland Revenue Board, Ministries of Education, of Finance, of Science Technology & Innovation, of Human Resources, of Health, of Energy, Green Technology and Water, Solid Waste And Public Cleansing Management Corporation, Malaysian Science & Technology Information Centre, Department of Immigration, Malaysian Stock Exchange, Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operative and Consumerism, MPC, JPPH, LHDN, MOHE, KPDNKK.

**Mexico:** Strategic Studies Center for Competitiveness  
Bank of Mexico, Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e informática (INEGI), Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (SHCP).

**Mongolia:** Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center  
NRSO Bulletin, NRSO Labor Force Survey, National Employment Service, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Finance, Bank of Mongolia, Mongolian Tax Administration, Information, Communications Technology and Post Authority, Center for Health Development, Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism, Population and Housing Census.

**Netherlands:** Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW), The Hague  
CBS Quarterly National Accounts, CPB Economic Outlook, Ministry of Finance, CBS Population and Population Dynamics.

**New Zealand:** Kerridge & Partners, Auckland  
Census, Kiwirails, Education Stats of NZ, NZ GDP Report, NZ treasury department, CJ CTS/National police, nat. road Statistics

**Norway:**  
Central Bank of Norway, Statistics Norway Economic Survey, National Accounts, Ministry of Finance, Statbank.

**Peru:** CENTRUM PUCP  
Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP), Ministry of Labour (MINTRA), National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI), National Superintendency of Tax Administration (SUNAT), Peruvian Congress, Peruvian Banking Association (Asbanc), Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds (SBS), Lima Stock Exchange (BVL), Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), National Sanitation Services Supervisory (SUNASS), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF).

**Philippines:** Asian Institute of Management, Rizalino S. Navarro Policy Center for Competitiveness  
National Statistical Coordination Board, Central Bank, National Economic and Development Authority, National Statistics Office, Bureau of Treasury, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of Finance, Bureau of Labor and Employment, Department of Transportation and Communications, Department of Energy, Professional Regulation Commission, Department of Science and Technology, ADO.

**Poland:** Warsaw School of Economics, Warsaw  
Central Statistical Office of Poland, Central Bank of Poland, CSO Statistical Bulletin, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Infrastructure.

**Portugal:** Porto Business School, University of Porto, Porto  
Quarterly National Accounts INE, Statistical Yearbook, State Budget, Labor Force Survey, Ministry of the Economy, Ministry of Finance, Bank of Portugal,

**Qatar:** Planning and Statistics Authority, Department of Strategic Planning  
Qatar Central Bank (QCB), Qatar Statistical Authority (QSA), Labour Force Sample Survey, Ministry of Economy and Finance, General Secretariat of Development Planning, Household Expenditure and Income Survey, Annual Statistical Abstract, Council of Ministries, The Planning Council.

**Romania:** CIT-IRECSON Center of Technological Information, Bucharest  
Center of Technological Information National Institute of Statistics, National Forecast Commission, Central Budget, Central Bank.

**Russia:**

Central Bank of Russia, Federal State Statistical Service, Ministry of Finance, SDDS, Roskazna, RSY.

**Saudi Arabia:** NCC, National Competitiveness Center

Saudi Arabia Monetary Authority, CDSI, Labour Force Survey, Bank Saudi Fransi, Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mining, Department of Zakat and Income, Ministry of Finance, GOSI, MODON, National Water Company.

**Singapore:** Economics Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore

Monetary Authority of Singapore, Singapore Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore Exchange, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Manpower, Public Services Division, Land Transport Authority.

**Slovak Republic:** The F.A Hayek Foundation, Bratislava

National Bank of Slovakia, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Trend Analyses from ref. Banks, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, UPSVAR.

**Slovenia:** Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana

Bank of Slovenia, IMAD, ERBD forecasts, Statistical Yearbook, Ministry of Finance, Management Research, Ljubljana Stock Exchange, Institute of Public Health, Statistical Office of the Slovenia Republic.

**South Africa:** Productivity SA

South African Reserve Bank Bulletin, Statistics South Africa, South Africa Treasury, Budget Ministry of Finance, Department of Labor, Labour Force Survey, Human Sciences Research Council, QLF survey.

**Spain:** Spanish Confederation of Employers, Madrid

National Statistics Institute (INE), Ministry of Economy, Bank of Spain, Balance of Payments, CEOE; Ministry of Education.

**Taiwan, China:** National Development Council, Taipei

Central Bank of the Republic of China, DGBAS Quarterly National Economic Trends, DGBAS Monthly Bulletin of Manpower Statistics, National Treasury Agency, Council of Labor Affairs, Intellectual Property Office, Ministries of Finance, Education, Transportation and Communications and Interior, Manpower Planning Department, Department of Health, National Science Council, Bureau of Energy, Statistics of Taiwan Paper Industry, Construction and Planning Administration.

**Thailand:** Thailand Management Association (TMA), Bangkok

The National Economic and Social Board, National Statistical Office, Bank of Thailand, Ministry of Finance, Fiscal Policy Office, Labour Force Statistics, Labor Stand. Dev. Bureau, Department of Employment, Ministry of Transport, Alien Occupation Control Division, NSTDA, Securities and Exchange Commission.

**Turkey:** TUSIAD, Turkish Industry and Business Association, Economic Research Department

Central Bank of Republic of Turkey, State Institute of Statistics, Turkish Statistical Institute - TURKSTAT, State Planning Organization, Undersecretariat of Treasury, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, The Bank Association of Turkey.

**United Arab Emirates:** Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Authority (FCSA), Dubai

Central Bureau of Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, National Foundation on R&D.

**Ukraine:** International Management Institute (MIM-Kyiv)

National Bank of Ukraine, National Accounts, Ministry of Economy, Balance of Payments, Statistical Yearbook, Ukrainian State Committee on Statistics, Ministry of Finance.

**Venezuela:** Venezuelan Council for Investment Promotion (CONAPRI)

Central Bank of Venezuela, National Statistics Institute, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Science, Technology and Intermediate Industries.

# Other Institutions

BMI Research:  
A Fitch Group Company

Computer Industry Almanac Inc., Arlington Heights, USA:

The Conference Board, New York, USA:

Cushman & Wakefield:  
Office Space Across the World Report

Educational Testing Service (The TOEFL® Test), Princeton, USA:

Euromonitor International, London, UK:  
Passport GMID

Fitch

Global Footprint Network, Oakland, USA:  
[www.footprintnetwork.org](http://www.footprintnetwork.org)

GMI Ratings, New York, USA:  
[www.gmiratings.com](http://www.gmiratings.com)

HCM International Ltd, Geneva, Switzerland:  
CCT-ProSurveyTM

MERCER HR Consulting, Geneva, Switzerland:  
[www.mercerHR.com](http://www.mercerHR.com)

M-Labs and [cable.co.uk](http://cable.co.uk):  
Worldwide broadband speed league

MIT Media Lab:  
The Observatory of Economic Complexity

Moody's

MSCI, New York, USA:

National Science Foundation, Arlington, USA:  
Science and Engineering Indicators  
[www.nsf.gov](http://www.nsf.gov)

PriceWaterhouseCoopers SA, Lausanne and Basel, Switzerland:  
Resource Tax Manager

Standard and Poor's

The Nobel Foundation, Stockholm, Sweden:

Thomson Reuters, London, England:  
Thomson One Banker

Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich, Switzerland:  
Prices and Earnings

US Department of Agriculture, Washington DC, USA

The World Justice Project:  
Rule of Law Index

Times Higher Education:  
World University Ranking

# Notes and Sources by Criteria

## Standard notes used in the data tables

When statistical data is not available or is too out-dated to be relevant for a particular economy, the name appears at the bottom of the statistical table and a dash is shown. When the data is older than the reference year, the year of the data is shown next to the criterion value.

Exchange Rate	As most data are expressed in U.S. dollars, you will find the exchange rates used at the beginning of the Statistical Tables. The sources for the Exchange Rates are International Financial Statistics Online March 2019 (IMF) and national sources.
Per capita	For all information presented “per capita” the sources for the population are Passport GMID (Euromonitor) and national sources.
% of GDP	For all information presented as a “percentage of GDP” the sources for GDP are the OECD Main Economic Indicators April 2019 and national sources.
Economic sectors	
Agriculture:	including agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.
Industry:	including manufacturing, mining, electricity, construction, gas and water.
Services:	including trade, restaurants and hotels, transport storage, communications, financial and business services, social and personal services.

## Factor 1: Economic Performance

### 1.1 Domestic Economy

#### 1.1.00 [B] Exchange Rate

International Financial Statistics Online March 2019 (IMF)  
National sources

Period average.

#### 1.1.01 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

#### 1.1.02 GDP (PPP)

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019  
Conference Board - Total Economy Database 2018

The 2018 data for GDP PPP are estimates.

Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) are the currency exchange rates that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies. This means that a given sum of money, when converted into different currencies, at the PPP rates, will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. PPPs are the rates of currency conversion, which eliminate the differences in price levels among countries.

#### 1.1.03 [B] World GDP contribution

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019

Based on GDP, current prices, U.S. dollars.

#### 1.1.04 [B] Household consumption expenditure (\$bn)

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Including not for profit institutions serving households.

**1.1.05 [B] Household consumption expenditure (%)**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Including not for profit institutions serving households.

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**1.1.06 [B] Government consumption expenditure (\$bn)**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

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**1.1.07 [B] Government consumption expenditure (%)**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

---

**1.1.08 [B] Gross fixed capital formation (\$bn)**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Saudi Arabia: Domestic aggregate for non-oil sector supply and demand.

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**1.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Saudi Arabia: Domestic aggregate for non-oil sector supply and demand.

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**1.1.10 [B] Gross domestic savings (\$bn)**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

GDP minus Household Consumption minus Government Consumption. Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

---

**1.1.11 [B] Gross domestic savings (%)**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

GDP minus Household Consumption minus Government Consumption. Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

---

**1.1.12 [B] Economic sectors**

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019  
ILOSTAT  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Bulgaria: break in series in 2012, new classification has been used (NACE A10), industry includes categories B-E. Hong Kong: Agriculture Includes mining and quarrying; Industry includes manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, waste management and construction. Malaysia: industry includes import duty. Ireland break in series 2010 (new classification)

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**1.1.13 [B] Economic complexity index**

The Observatory of Economic Complexity, MIT Media Lab  
<https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/>

The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a holistic measure of the productive capabilities of large economic systems, usually cities, regions, or countries. In particular, the ECI looks to explain the knowledge accumulated in a population and that is expressed in the economic activities present in a city, country, or region. To achieve this goal, the ECI defines the knowledge available in a location, as the average knowledge of the activities present in it, and the knowledge of a an activity as the average knowledge of the places where that economic activity is conducted.

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**1.1.14 Real GDP growth**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

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**1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
IMD World Economic Outlook April 2019  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

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**1.1.16 [B] Household consumption expenditure - real growth**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Including not for profit institutions serving households.

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**1.1.17 [B] Government consumption expenditure - real growth**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

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**1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Saudi Arabia: Domestic aggregate for non-oil sector supply and demand.

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**1.1.20 GDP per capita**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

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**1.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita**

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019  
Conference Board - Total Economy Database 2018

The 2018 data for GDP PPP are estimates.

Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) are the currency exchange rates that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies. This means that a given sum of money, when converted into different currencies, at the PPP rates, will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. PPPs are the rates of currency conversion, which eliminate the differences in price levels among countries.

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**1.1.22 [B] Forecast: Real GDP growth**

National sources  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019

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**1.1.23 [B] Forecast: Inflation**

National sources  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019

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**1.1.24 [B] Forecast: Unemployment**

National sources  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019

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**1.1.25 [B] Forecast: Current account balance**

National sources  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019

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**1.2 International Trade****1.2.01 [B] Current account balance (\$bn)**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019  
National sources

Current account equals the trade balance plus the balance of other goods, services, and income, private unrequited transfers, and official unrequited transfers not included elsewhere. Hong Kong: In mid-2013, a technical revision exercise to review the estimation method of cross-boundary movements of goods and services in the GDP compilation framework was conducted. As a result of the exercise, estimates of exports of goods as well as imports and exports of services in the current account of BoP were revised back to 2009.

---

**1.2.02 Current account balance**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019  
National sources

Current account equals the trade balance plus the balance of other goods, services, and income, private unrequited transfers, and official unrequited transfers not included elsewhere. Hong Kong SAR: In mid-2013, a technical revision exercise to review the estimation method of cross-boundary movements of goods and services in the GDP compilation framework was conducted. As a

result of the exercise, estimates of exports of goods as well as imports and exports of services in the current account of BoP were revised back to 2009.

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**1.2.03 [B] Balance of trade (\$bn)**

World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Hong Kong SAR, Singapore: including re-exports. Saudi Arabia: Defense imports are excluded.

---

**1.2.04 [B] Balance of trade (%)**

World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Hong Kong SAR, Singapore: including re-exports. Saudi Arabia: Defense imports are excluded.

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**1.2.05 [B] Balance of commercial services (\$bn)**

World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

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**1.2.06 [B] Balance of commercial services (%)**

World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

---

**1.2.07 [B] World exports contribution**

World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Hong Kong SAR, Singapore: including re-exports. Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income.

---

**1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)**

World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Hong Kong SAR, Singapore: including re-exports.

---

**1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)**

World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Hong Kong SAR, Singapore: including re-exports.

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**1.2.10 [B] Exports of goods per capita**

World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for latest year. Hong Kong SAR, Singapore: including re-exports.

---

**1.2.11 Exports of goods - growth**

World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Hong Kong SAR, Singapore: including re-exports.

---

**1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)**

World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

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### **1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)**

World Trade Organization Statistics database

[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

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### **1.2.14 Exports of commercial services - growth**

World Trade Organization Statistics database

[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

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### **1.2.15 [B] Exports of goods & commercial services**

World Trade Organization Statistics database

[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Estimates based on preliminary data for latest year. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

---

### **1.2.16 [B] Exports breakdown by economic sector**

World Trade Organization Statistics database

[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Hong Kong SAR, Singapore: including re-exports.

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### **1.2.17 Export concentration by partner**

UNCTAD

Top five named export countries as a percentage of total exports.

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### **1.2.18 Export concentration by product**

UNCTAD

Top five named export products, as a percentage of total exports.

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### **1.2.19 [B] Imports of goods & commercial services (\$bn)**

World Trade Organization Statistics database

[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series. Saudi Arabia: Defense imports are excluded.

---

### **1.2.20 [B] Imports of goods & commercial services (%)**

World Trade Organization Statistics database

[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series. Saudi Arabia: Defense imports are excluded.

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### **1.2.21 [B] Imports of goods & commercial services - growth**

World Trade Organization Statistics database

[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series. Saudi Arabia: Defense imports are excluded.

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### **1.2.22 [B] Imports breakdown by economic sector**

World Trade Organization Statistics database

[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year.

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### **1.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio**

World Trade Organization Statistics database

[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Hong Kong SAR, Singapore: including re-exports.

---



### 1.2.24 Terms of trade index

International Financial Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)

National sources

Base year 2010. Hong Kong base year 2017, Taiwan base year 2016. Belgium, Canada, Greece, Israel, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Kingdom, USA: Index in US\$. Slovenia uses: "Producer Price Indices of Manufactured Goods - Output price indices of the non-domestic market"

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### 1.2.25 Tourism receipts

World Tourism Organization

Tourism Highlights 2018, <http://mkt.unwto.org/publication/unwto-tourism-highlights>

Provisional data for the most recent year.

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## 1.3 International Investment

### 1.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)

UNCTADSTAT 2018 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

International Financial Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)

National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2018, provisional data for 2017.

---

### 1.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)

UNCTADSTAT 2018 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

International Financial Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)

National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2017, provisional data for 2016.

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### 1.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)

UNCTADSTAT 2018 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.

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### 1.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)

UNCTADSTAT 2018 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.

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### 1.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)

UNCTADSTAT 2018 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

International Financial Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)

National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2018, provisional data for 2017.

---

### 1.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)

UNCTADSTAT 2018 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

International Financial Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)

National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2017, provisional data for 2016. Jordan: as of September 2017.

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### 1.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)

UNCTADSTAT 2018 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.

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### 1.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)

UNCTADSTAT 2018 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.

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### 1.3.09 [B] Balance of direct investment flows (\$bn)

UNCTADSTAT 2018 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

International Financial Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)

National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2017, provisional data for 2016.

---

**1.3.10 [B] Balance of direct investment flows (%)**  
UNCTADSTAT 2018 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
International Financial Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)  
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.  
Preliminary estimates for 2017, provisional data for 2016.

---

**1.3.11 [B] Net position in direct investment stocks (\$bn)**  
UNCTADSTAT 2018 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.

---

**1.3.12 [B] Net position in direct investment stocks (%)**  
UNCTADSTAT 2018 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.

---

**1.3.14 Portfolio investment assets**  
International Financial Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)  
National sources

Portfolio investment includes, in addition to equity securities in the form of bonds and notes, money market instruments and financial derivatives such as options. Excluded are any of the aforementioned instruments included in the categories of direct investment and reserve assets.

2013-2005 IFS uses BPM6; Break in series: Up to 2004 IFS uses BPM5.

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**1.3.15 Portfolio investment liabilities**  
International Financial Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)  
National sources

Portfolio investment includes, in addition to equity securities in the form of bonds and notes, money market instruments and financial derivatives such as options. Excluded are any of the aforementioned instruments included in the categories of direct investment and reserve assets.

2013-2005 IFS uses BPM6; Break in series: Up to 2004 IFS uses BPM5.

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## **1.4 Employment**

**1.4.01 Employment**  
OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
ILOSTAT  
National sources

Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year. Australia: In November. Austria: break in series in 2004 and 2008. Brazil: Break in series in 2011. Hong Kong SAR: Figures before 2012 have been revised based on the up-to-date benchmark population data and the revised employment figures compiled from the GHS, taking into account the results of the 2011 Population Census. Mexico: without non-specific employment. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Romania: 3rd quarter for 2018; break in series in 2002. Spain: break in series in 2005. UAE: break in series in 2016.

---

**1.4.02 Employment (%)**  
OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
ILOSTAT  
National sources

Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year. Australia: In November. Austria: break in series in 2004 and 2008. Brazil: Break in series in 2011. Hong Kong SAR: Figures before 2012 have been revised based on the up-to-date benchmark population data and the revised employment figures compiled from the GHS, taking into account the results of the 2011 Population Census. Mexico: without non-specific employment. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Romania: 3rd quarter for 2018; break in series in 2002. Spain: break in series in 2005. UAE: break in series in 2016.

---

**1.4.03 Employment - growth**  
OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
ILOSTAT  
National sources

Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year. Australia: In November. Austria: break in series in 2004 and 2008. Brazil: Break in series in 2011. Hong Kong SAR: Figures before 2012 have been revised based on the up-to-date benchmark population data and the revised employment figures compiled from the GHS, taking into account the results of the 2011 Population Census. Mexico: without non-specific employment. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Romania: 3rd quarter for 2018; break in series in 2002. Spain: break in series in 2005. UAE: break in series in 2016.

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#### **1.4.04 [B] Employment - long-term growth**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database

ILOSTAT

National sources

Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year. Australia: In November. Austria: break in series in 2004 and 2008. Brazil: Break in series in 2011. Hong Kong: Figures before 2012 have been revised based on the up-to-date benchmark population data and the revised employment figures compiled from the GHS, taking into account the results of the 2011 Population Census. Mexico: without non-specific employment. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Romania: 3rd quarter for 2018; break in series in 2002. Spain: break in series in 2005. UAE: break in series in 2016.

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#### **1.4.05 [B] Employment by sector**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database

ILOSTAT

National sources

It is difficult to gather data on employment by sector. Estimates or provisional data for the most recent year. Years and sources are not always comparable. Australia: In November. Austria: break in series in 2004 and 2008. Hong Kong SAR: Figures before 2012 have been revised based on the up-to-date benchmark population data and the revised employment figures compiled from the GHS, taking into account the results of the 2011 Population Census. Portugal: break in series (methodological change) in 2008 and 2011. Romania: third quarter for 2018.

---

#### **1.4.06 [B] Employment in the public sector**

ILO LABORSTA

<http://laborsta.ilo.org>

National sources

Public sector employment covers employment in the government sector plus employment in publicly-owned resident enterprises and companies, operating at central, state (or regional) and local levels of government. It covers all persons employed directly by those institutions, regardless of the particular type of employment contract. Argentina: in urban areas only. Australia: In June. Bulgaria: break in series in 2012, new classification has been used (NACE A10), industry includes categories F-U. China: estimates. Indonesia: total number of public servants. Romania: 3rd quarter for 2018.

---

#### **1.4.07 Unemployment rate**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database

National sources

China: registered unemployment rate in urban areas. Hong Kong SAR: Labour force refers to the land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over who satisfy the criteria for being classified as employed persons or unemployed persons; unemployment rate refers to the proportion of unemployed persons aged 15 or over in the labour force. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: third quarter for 2018.

---

#### **1.4.08 Long-term unemployment**

Eurostat 2019

OECD Labor Market Statistics April 2019

National sources

Long-term unemployment is defined as that involving people out of work and looking for work for 12 months or more. Provisional data or estimates for the most recent year. Philippines: Based on number of people who are out of work and looking for work for 20 or more weeks; data from LFS July 2018. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: data for 2007-2013 were revised based on the resident population re-estimated in accordance with the Population and Housing Census in 2011; third quarter for 2018. Singapore: unemployed residents for 25 weeks or more.

---

#### **1.4.09 Youth unemployment**

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database

National sources

Unemployment of population under 25 years as a percentage of labor force of the same age category. Provisional data or estimates for the most recent year. Hong Kong SAR: Youth unemployment refers to those unemployed persons aged 15-24. Philippines: from the July 2018 Labor Force Survey. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: third quarter for 2018. Singapore: Resident youth unemployment rate.

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#### **1.4.10 [B] Youth exclusion**

International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database

Share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the proportion of young people who are not in education, employment, or training to the population of the corresponding age group: youth (ages 15 to 24)

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## 1.5 Prices

### 1.5.01 Consumer price inflation

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019

Harmonized inflation rates, year average.

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### 1.5.02 Cost-of-living index

MERCER Cost of Living survey 2018

[www.mercer.com](http://www.mercer.com)

Break in series in 2015: In the main city as of 2015, average of main cities in large countries (made by IMD WCC) or in the capital in smaller ones up to 2014. The Mercer survey covers 214 cities across five continents and measures the comparative cost of over 200 items in each location, including housing, transport, food, clothing, household goods and entertainment. It is the world's most comprehensive cost of living survey and is used to help multinational companies and governments determine compensation allowance for their expatriate employees. New York is used as the base city (=100) for the index and all cities are compared against New York. Currency movements are measured against the US dollar. The cost of housing - often the biggest expense for expats - plays an important part in determining where cities are ranked.

Data is not always comparable over years (money fluctuations in 2010 and 2011).

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### 1.5.03 [B] Apartment rent

UBS Prices and Earnings 2018

National sources

Average cost of housing per month, in a medium price range in major cities, which an apartment seeker would expect to pay on the free market at the time of the survey. We standardized requirements to Western preferences, with an unfurnished three-room apartment. We only looked at newly built apartments with a bathroom and a kitchen. Prices included utilities (energy and water taxes), but not the use of a garage.

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### 1.5.04 Office rent

Cushman & Wakefield's Office Space Across the World 2018

CB Richard Ellis Prime Office Occupancy Costs, 2014

National Sources

Office total occupation costs in the most expensive city - Cushman & Wakefield. Break in series in 2015: average of main cities in large countries (made by IMD WCC) or in the capital in smaller ones up to 2014 CBRE. Including rent, management costs, property taxes and basic ongoing building maintenance.

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### 1.5.05 Food costs

US Dept Agr. 2019

Total consumer expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages as a percentage of total household final consumption expenditures.

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### 1.5.06 Gasoline prices

OECD Energy Prices and Taxes 1/2019 (International Energy Agency)

National sources

Prices refer to the simple average of the domestic monthly reference prices with tax for premium gasoline. Hong Kong SAR: Since 95 Ron unleaded gasoline are no longer on sale in Hong Kong, the price series are estimated based on the average retail price of 98 Ron unleaded petrol in Hong Kong and the average price difference between 95 and 97/98 Ron unleaded gasoline in neighbouring economies.

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## Government Efficiency

### 2.1 Public Finance

#### 2.1.01 [B] Government budget surplus/deficit (\$bn)

© European Communities, 1995-2018

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

World Economic Outlook April 2018 (IMF)

National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2017.

The government deficit/surplus is the net borrowing/net lending (B.9) of general government as defined in the ESA 2010. It is the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of the general government. Europe: According to the Maastricht Treaty (Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure, government deficit or surplus) means the net borrowing (net lending) of the whole general government sector (central government, state government, local government and social security funds). It is calculated according to national accounts concepts (European System of Accounts, ESA95). Kazakhstan: Government budget for 2017.

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### **2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)**

© European Communities, 1995-2018

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

World Economic Outlook April 2018 (IMF)

National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2017.

The government deficit/surplus is the net borrowing/net lending (B.9) of general government as defined in the ESA 2010. It is the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of the general government. Europe: According to the Maastricht Treaty (Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure, government deficit or surplus) means the net borrowing (net lending) of the whole general government sector (central government, state government, local government and social security funds). It is calculated according to national accounts concepts (European System of Accounts, ESA95). Kazakhstan: Government budget for 2017.

### **2.1.03 [B] Total general government debt (\$bn)**

World Economic Outlook April 2019 (IMF)

Government debt is the consolidated gross debt of the whole general government sector outstanding at the end of the year.

### **2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)**

World Economic Outlook April 2019 (IMF)

Government debt is the consolidated gross debt of the whole general government sector outstanding at the end of the year.

### **2.1.05 Total general government debt-real growth**

World Economic Outlook April 2019 (IMF)

Government debt is the consolidated gross debt of the whole general government sector outstanding at the end of the year.

### **2.1.06 [B] Central government domestic debt**

National sources

Israel: as of September 30, 2017. New Zealand: domestic debt incl. foreign.

### **2.1.07 [B] Central government foreign debt**

National sources

Israel: as of September 30, 2017. New Zealand: domestic debt incl. foreign.

### **2.1.08 Interest payment (%)**

Government Finance Statistics 2018 (IMF)

Eurostat April 2018

National sources

Current revenue covers all nonrepayable government receipts other than grants. Break in series: general government since 2001, central government only for previous years. Hong Kong: Operating Revenue. Singapore: Financial year. Thailand: central government.

### **2.1.12 General government expenditure**

Eurostat April 2018

National sources

Total general government spending, netting out intergovernmental grants and transfers. Belgium: including interest. Cyprus: Figures cover the period Q4/2016 - Q3/2017.

## **2.2 Tax Policy**

### **2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues**

OECD Revenue Statistics 2018

Government Finance Statistics 2018

National sources

Total tax revenues of general government. This includes: income taxes, profits and capital gains; social security contributions; taxes on payroll and workforce; taxes on property; taxes on goods and services; other taxes. General government consists of supra-national authorities, the central administration and the agencies whose operations are under its effective control, state and local governments and their administrations, social security schemes and autonomous government entities, excluding public enterprises. Japan: The tax revenue figures exclude revenue from Social security funds. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

### **2.2.02 [B] Collected personal income tax**

OECD Revenue Statistics 2018

Government Finance Statistics 2018

National sources

Personal income taxes paid to general government. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

### **2.2.03 [B] Collected corporate taxes**

OECD Revenue Statistics 2018

Government Finance Statistics 2018

National sources

Corporate taxes paid to general government. Colombia: break in series in 2008. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

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### **2.2.04 [B] Collected indirect tax revenues**

OECD Revenue Statistics 2018

Government Finance Statistics 2018

National sources

Indirect taxes paid to general government. Colombia: break in series in 2008. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

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### **2.2.05 [B] Collected capital and property taxes**

OECD Revenue Statistics 2018

Government Finance Statistics 2018

National sources

Taxes on capital and property include: recurrent taxes on immovable property and on net wealth, estate, inheritance and gift taxes, taxes on financial and capital transactions, and other recurrent and non-recurrent taxes on property, paid to general government. Colombia: break in series in 2008. Philippines: Property and documentary stamp taxes. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

---

### **2.2.06 [B] Collected social security contribution**

OECD Revenue Statistics 2018

Government Finance Statistics 2018

National sources

Austria, Denmark, France and Spain: The total tax revenues have been reduced by the amount of any capital transfer that represents uncollected taxes. Bulgaria: Total receipts from taxes and social contributions (including imputed social contributions) after deduction of amounts assessed but unlikely to be collected minus Total tax receipts equals Social security contributions. Colombia: break in series in 2008. Hungary: the figures are on cash basis. Philippines: Includes social security contributions to the Social Security System and Government Service Insurance System. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007.

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### **2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate**

PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Resource Tax Manager"

This criterion is based on the GDP per capita 2018 figures.

Amount of personal income tax (including social security paid by the employee) that an individual married + 1 child with this level of earnings would expect to pay in 2018.

The taxes for Canada, Switzerland and the US are an average for the respective provinces, cantons and states.

India: in case, where the number of employees in the establishment exceeds 20 and an employee's monthly salary is less than INR 6,500.--, he would have to contribute to Provident Fund 12% of basic salary. The employer also contributes to an equal amount to Provident Fund. As a consequence, if we assume that the number of employees is less than 20, no social security contributions would be due.

The differences against last year's data can generally be explained by differences in base GDP/capita, and the changes in legislation for some countries.

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### **2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit**

PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Resource Tax Manager"

National sources

Rates in effect on January 1, 2018 when available. For better comparability between countries, we show the maximum tax rates. But average effective corporate tax rates are often lower. General assumptions from PWC: 1) They have worked on the profit before tax, in order to make tax rates as comparable as possible between them. 2) They have assumed model company is an ordinary commercial company. 3) They have assumed company is active on its national territory exclusively, therefore a company having neither a branch nor a subsidiary abroad. Dividend income, branch profit tax credit and their specific tax treatment could therefore be ignored. 4) Tax treatment of specific types of income is not mentioned, such as for instance the capital gain taxes. 5) Each country has its particular rules as regards deductible items and therefore, many specific deductions or add-backs could simply not be taken into consideration. Typical examples to illustrate this mechanism are specific incentive tax credits (on creation of jobs), credit for tax on equity, etc. 6) So far as possible, they have not taken into consideration the national mechanisms put in place to reduce double taxation of income (company and its shareholder), like the French avoir fiscal or the British ACT. Specific comments are indicated where a dual system based on different rates exists as regards distributed/undistributed profit. 7) They have therefore also ignored withholding tax levied upon dividend distributions; having assumed this is a tax relating to the shareholder and not the company. 8) Only tax on profit is considered, with possible surtax (national surtax or cantonal, state or municipal taxes) where appropriate. 9) Surtax linked to payment of tax, such as interest for late payment or similar mechanisms were not taken into consideration, as this depends on specific situation of each contributor, on the one hand, and was likely to give a wrong image as not all countries have such rules. 10) Tax on equity, on share capital or certain types of assets are not included, as systems are difficult to compare between them and would not have provided a coherent image.

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### **2.2.09 Consumption tax rate**

Consumption tax trends (OECD)

National Sources

Value Added Tax (VAT)/Goods and Services Tax (GST) to international services and intangibles transactions. China: rates can be 6%, 10% or 16%. India: 12.5 % is the most common VAT rate for the maximum number of commodities; however the range is from 1 to 44 %. Spain: 2010: 16% January - June, 18% July - December; 2012: 18% January - August, 21% September - December. Taiwan, China: sales tax; however various consumption tax rates are applied.

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### **2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate**

PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Resource Tax Manager"

This criterion is based on the GDP per capita 2018 figures.

India: in case, where the number of employees in the establishment exceeds 20 and an employee's monthly salary is less than INR 6,500.--, he would have to contribute to Provident Fund 12% of basic salary. The employer also contributes to an equal amount to Provident Fund. As a consequence, if we assume that the number of employees is less than 20, no social security contributions would be due.

The differences against last year's data can generally be explained by differences in base GDP/capita and the changes in legislation for some countries.

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### **2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate**

PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Resource Tax Manager"

This criterion is based on the GDP per capita 2018 figures.

India: in case, where the number of employees in the establishment exceeds 20 and an employee's monthly salary is less than INR 6,500.--, he would have to contribute to Provident Fund 12% of basic salary. The employer also contributes to an equal amount to Provident Fund. As a consequence, if we assume that the number of employees is less than 20, no social security contributions would be due.

The differences against last year's data can generally be explained by differences in base GDP/capita and the changes in legislation for some countries.

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## **2.3 Institutional Framework**

### **2.3.01 [B] Real short-term interest rate**

International Financial Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)

National sources

Average annual discount rate or money market rate or central bank rate; estimates for some countries. We deflated the rates using the inflation rate for the year of reference. Finland: Eonia rate.

---

### **2.3.03 Interest rate spread**

International Financial Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)

National sources

Based on average annual rates (for corporations), estimates for some countries. Finland: For households and firms. Portugal: Average of monthly rates to non-financial corporations. Slovenia: Lending rate is for loans over EUR 1 million, floating and up to 1 year initial rate fixation; deposit rate is the average interest rate on all deposits with agreed maturity up to 1 year is reported. Turkey: 3 month time deposit.

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### **2.3.04 Country credit rating**

Fitch, Moody's and S&P

IMD WCC created index of the three country credit ratings Fitch, Moody's and S&P. Each rating, including the outlook, is converted to a numerical score from 20-0 and totalled for each country.

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### **2.3.06 [B] Foreign currency reserves**

International Finance Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)

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### **2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita**

International Finance Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)

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### **2.3.08 Exchange rate stability**

International Financial Statistics Online April 2019 (IMF)

Parity changes are in absolute values. Period average for all countries.

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### **2.3.14 Rule of law**

The World Justice Project Rule of Law Index

The WJP Rule of Law Index offers a detailed, multidimensional view of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice, and is the most comprehensive index of its kind. To date, over 100,000 citizens and experts have been interviewed in 99 countries. The Index measures the rule of law using 47 indicators organized around 8 themes.

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## 2.4 Business Legislation

### 2.4.01 Tariff barriers

World Tariff Profiles 2018

WTO - ITC

All simple averages are based on pre-aggregated HS six-digit averages. Most Favored Nation (MFN): with respect to customs duties, any advantage, favor, privilege or immunity, granted by WTO member to any product originating in or destined for another country, are accorded in principle to the like product originating from or destined for the territories of all other WTO members, under the Principle of MFN treatment.

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### 2.4.07 Government subsidies

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Government Finance Statistics 2018

National sources

Grants on current account by the General Government to (i) private industries and public corporations and (ii) government enterprises, to compensate for losses which are clearly the consequence of the price policies of the public authorities. Argentina, Luxembourg, Romania, Russia and Switzerland: break in series. (Argentina: central government only until 2002, Romania and Switzerland: until 2001).

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### 2.4.12 [B] New business density

World Bank, Entrepreneurship Survey and Database

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year. New business density is calculated by new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64.

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### 2.4.14 Start-up days

Doing Business 201

World Bank

Time is recorded in calendar days. The measure captures the median duration that incorporation lawyers or notaries indicate is necessary in practice to complete a procedure with minimum follow-up with government agencies and no unofficial payments. It is assumed that the minimum time required for each procedure is one day, except for procedures that can be fully completed online, for which the minimum time required is recorded as half a day. Although procedures may take place simultaneously, they cannot start on the same day (that is, simultaneous procedures start on consecutive days). A registration process is considered completed once the company has received the final incorporation document or can officially commence business operations. If a procedure can be accelerated legally for an additional cost, the fastest procedure is chosen if that option is more beneficial to the economy's distance to frontier score. When obtaining a spouse's approval, it is assumed that permission is granted at no additional cost unless the permission needs to be notarized. It is assumed that the entrepreneur does not waste time and commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. The time that the entrepreneur spends on gathering information is not measured. It is assumed that the entrepreneur is aware of all entry requirements and their sequence from the beginning but has had no prior contact with any of the officials involved. For a complete definition of the business please see <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Starting-a-Business>

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### 2.4.15 Start-up procedures

Doing Business 2019

World Bank

A procedure is defined as any interaction of the company founders with external parties (for example, government agencies, lawyers, auditors or notaries) or spouses (if legally required). Interactions between company founders or company officers and employees are not counted as procedures. Procedures that must be completed in the same building but in different offices or at different counters are counted as separate procedures. If founders have to visit the same office several times for different sequential procedures, each is counted separately. The founders are assumed to complete all procedures themselves, without middlemen, facilitators, accountants or lawyers, unless the use of such a third party is mandated by law or solicited by the majority of entrepreneurs. If the services of professionals are required, procedures conducted by such professionals on behalf of the company are counted as separate procedures. Each electronic procedure is counted as a separate procedure. Approvals from spouses to own a business or leave the home are considered procedures if required by law or if by failing to obtain such approval the spouse will suffer consequences under the law, such as the loss of right to financial maintenance. Obtaining permissions only required by one gender for company registration and operation, or getting additional documents only required by one gender for a national identification card are considered additional procedures. In that case, only procedures required for one spouse but not the other are counted. Both pre- and post-incorporation procedures that are officially required or commonly done in practice for an entrepreneur to formally operate a business are recorded. For more information and a complete definition of the business please see <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Starting-a-Business>

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### 2.4.19 Redundancy costs

Doing business 2019

World Bank

Redundancy cost measures the cost of advance notice requirements and severance payments due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weeks of salary. The average value of notice requirements and severance payments applicable to a worker with 1 year of tenure, a worker with 5 years and a worker with 10 years is considered. One month is recorded as 4 and 1/3 weeks. For more details please see <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Labor-Market-Regulation>

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## 2.5 Societal Framework

### 2.5.02 Homicide

UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes

Intentional homicide: Unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury.

Inclusions: Murder; honour killing; serious assault leading to death; death as a result of terrorist activities; dowry-related killings; femicide; infanticide; voluntary manslaughter; extrajudicial killings; killings caused by excessive use of force by law enforcement/ state officials.

Exclusions: Death due to legal interventions; justifiable homicide in self-defence; attempted intentional homicide; homicide without the element of intent; non-negligent or involuntary manslaughter; assisting suicide or instigating suicide; illegal feticide; euthanasia.

### 2.5.03 Ageing of population

Passport GMID

"Source: © Euromonitor International 2019"

National sources

### 2.5.06 Gini coefficient

Human Development Report 2018 (UNDP)

Measure of the deviation of the distribution of income among individuals or households within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.

### 2.5.07 [B] Income distribution - lowest 10%

World Development Indicators Database

### 2.5.08 [B] Income distribution - highest 10%

World Development Indicators Database

### 2.5.09 [B] Income share held by lowest 60% - growth

World Bank, Global Database of Shared Prosperity (GDSP)

National sources

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

### 2.5.11 Females in parliament

Human Development Report 2018 (UNDP)

National sources

Share of seats in national parliament: Proportion of seats held by women in a lower/ single house or /and an upper house/ senate expressed as percentage of total seats. For countries with bicameral legislative systems, the share of seats is calculated based on both houses. China Hong Kong: percentage of Executive Council seats held by women.

### 2.5.12 [B] Unemployment rate - gender ratio

OECD (2019), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

National sources

Percentage of the civilian labor force which is unemployed, female divided by male ratio. The government defines unemployed as people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 64 who were: without work during the reference week, i.e. neither had a job nor were at work (for one hour or more) in paid employment or self-employment; currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week; actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four weeks period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most three months. Belgium: % of active population. Czech Republic: January - September for 2018. Philippines: data calculated from the July 2018 Labor Force Survey. Romania: 3rd quarter for 2018. Singapore: for resident population.

### 2.5.13 Gender inequality

Human Development Report 2018 (UNDP)

A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievement between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. Hong Kong: local calculation based on UNDP methodology.

### 2.5.14 Disposable Income

Passport GMID

"Source: © Euromonitor International 2019"

National sources

Based on gross income minus social security contributions and income taxes.

### 3.1 Productivity & Efficiency

#### 3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019

Conference Board - Total Economy Database 2018

Adjusted Conference Board series: GDP growth and levels adjusted for rapidly falling ICT prices. More specifically, GDP deflators for 3 countries with significant ICT production and trade, including China, Japan and the United States are adjusted downward using an alternative series of ICT price deflators developed by Byrne and Corrado (2016, updated and revised in 2018). These alternative prices show faster declines than what official data suggests. Hence, GDP growth is revised upward for these countries, and as a consequence all variables in this version that are based on GDP (e.g. GDP levels, labor productivity, per capita GDP) differ with those from the original version of the TED (see below). Since country specific PPPs are updated to reflect 2017 prices using the change in the country specific GDP deflator relative to the US GDP deflator, GDP levels in all countries differ from the original version.

#### 3.1.02 Overall productivity (PPP) - real growth

OECD (2019), Main Economic Indicators - complete database

IMD World Economic Outlook April 2019

National sources

Adjusted Conference Board series: GDP growth and levels adjusted for rapidly falling ICT prices. More specifically, GDP deflators for 3 countries with significant ICT production and trade, including China, Japan and the United States are adjusted downward using an alternative series of ICT price deflators developed by Byrne and Corrado (2016, updated and revised in 2018). These alternative prices show faster declines than what official data suggests. Hence, GDP growth is revised upward for these countries, and as a consequence all variables in this version that are based on GDP (e.g. GDP levels, labor productivity, per capita GDP) differ with those from the original version of the TED (see below). Since country specific PPPs are updated to reflect 2017 prices using the change in the country specific GDP deflator relative to the US GDP deflator, GDP levels in all countries differ from the original version.

#### 3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019

Conference Board - Total Economy Database 2018

Adjusted Conference Board series: GDP growth and levels adjusted for rapidly falling ICT prices. More specifically, GDP deflators for 3 countries with significant ICT production and trade, including China, Japan and the United States are adjusted downward using an alternative series of ICT price deflators developed by Byrne and Corrado (2016, updated and revised in 2018). These alternative prices show faster declines than what official data suggests. Hence, GDP growth is revised upward for these countries, and as a consequence all variables in this version that are based on GDP (e.g. GDP levels, labor productivity, per capita GDP) differ with those from the original version of the TED (see below). Since country specific PPPs are updated to reflect 2017 prices using the change in the country specific GDP deflator relative to the US GDP deflator, GDP levels in all countries differ from the original version.

#### 3.1.04 [B] Agricultural productivity (PPP)

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019

ILOSTAT

National sources

#### 3.1.05 [B] Productivity in industry (PPP)

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019

ILOSTAT

National sources

#### 3.1.06 [B] Productivity in services (PPP)

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2019

ILOSTAT

National sources

### 3.2 Labor Market

#### 3.2.01 Compensation levels

Passport GMID

"Source: © Euromonitor International 2019"

National sources

Wage per hour in manufacturing refers to average wage per worker in manufacturing as a whole, according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC). The series cover workers of both sexes, irrespective of age. Statistics relate to employees' gross remuneration, i.e. the total before any deductions are made by the employer in respect of taxes,

contributions of employees to social security and pension schemes, life insurance premiums, union dues and other obligations of employees. It includes overtime payments, premiums, bonuses and allowances.

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### **3.2.02 [B] Unit labor costs for total economy**

OECD (2019), "Productivity and unit labour cost by industry, ISIC Rev. 4", OECD Productivity Statistics (database)

National sources

Annual unit labour costs (ULCs) measure the average cost of labour per unit of output and are calculated as the ratio of total labour costs to real output.

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### **3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions**

UBS Prices and Earnings 2018

National sources

Figures are estimates remuneration paid in major cities. Gross annual income including possible supplementary benefits, such as bonuses, vacation pay, meal or housing allowances, or family assistance. Product Manager: manager in pharmaceutical, chemical or food industry, about five years of experience, tertiary educational degree, middle management, approximate age and status: 35, married. Primary school teacher: teaching for about 10 years in government-operated schools, approximate age and status: 35, married, two children. Secretary/Personal Assistant: secretary of a department manager in an industrial firm, at least five years of experience; knowledge of PCs and one foreign language, approximate age and status: 25, single. Call center agent: trained agent at an inbound call/service center in the telecommunications or technology sector, approximate age and status: 25, single. Nurse: Completed apprenticeship or studies, at least 10 years of experience, approx. age and status: 35, married, two children. Sales Assistant: Sales in ladies' apparel at a large department store, specialized training in sales, several years of experience, approx. age and status: 25, single.

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### **3.2.04 Remuneration of management**

HCM International Ltd, April 2019

National sources

Total remuneration: including annual base salary, annual short-term incentive bonus and long term incentive. Based on companies having a minimal turnover of US\$ 250 million. Chief Executive Officer: directs all company's operations, including sales, marketing, manufacturing and support function; coordinates and provides guidance for the development and implementation of business strategies; optimizes market potential; provides long-term vision and leadership; identifies growth opportunities; assures organizational efficiency of the operations; builds long-term partnership with key accounts. Estonia: break in series in 2011 (change of source, data for earlier years are not comparable).

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### **3.2.05 [B] Remuneration spread**

HCM International Ltd, April 2019

National sources

Personal Assistant: to a department head in an industrial or service company, around 5 years' experience (PC skills, 1 foreign language); about 25 years old, single. Figures are estimates remuneration paid in major cities. Gross annual income including possible supplements such as profit sharing, performance bonuses, vacation pay, additional monthly salaries and family allowances. Chief Executive Officer: Total remuneration: including annual base salary, annual short-term incentive bonus and long term incentive. Based on companies having a minimal turnover of US\$ 250 million. Chief Executive Officer: directs all company's operations, including sales, marketing, manufacturing and support function; coordinates and provides guidance for the development and implementation of business strategies; optimizes market potential; provides long-term vision and leadership; identifies growth opportunities; assures organizational efficiency of the operations; builds long-term partnership with key accounts. Estonia: break in series in 2011 (change of source, data for earlier years are not comparable).

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### **3.2.06 Working hours**

Conference Board Total Economy Database™

UBS Prices and Earnings 2018

National sources

Estimates. Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Ukraine and Venezuela: Weighted average of 14 professions in major cities (industrial sector: Construction worker, department manager, electrical engineer, female industrial worker, industrial technician; service sector: cook (chef de partie), bank credit clerk, call center agent, automobile mechanic, product manager, bus driver, secretary/personal assistant, female sales assistant, hospital nurse).

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### **3.2.08 [B] Industrial disputes**

ILO Database <http://laborsta.ilo.org>

National sources

Due to different definitions and regulations, especially on the minimum duration of reported strikes, data are not always comparable. Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, France, Hungary, Korea, Lithuania, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Turkey, Ukraine : strikes only. Germany: excluding disputes lasting less than one day or not entailing a loss of more than 100 working days and those involving less than 10 employees in the firm. India: Excluding strikes with less than 10 workers. Ireland, Israel: Excludes strikes lasting less than 10 days. Mexico: strikes only, strikes for more than 8 hours only. Norway, Philippines, Switzerland: excludes strikes that last less than 1 day. Poland: strikes only, excluding the ones that last less than one hour. Russia: strikes only, excluding the ones that last less than half a day. Spain: excludes strikes that last less than one hour. USA: excluding strikes with less than 500 workers.

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### 3.2.11 Labor force

OECD (2019), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Estimates for 2018. Austria: break in series in 2008. Belgium: untill Q3 for 2018. Brazil: break in series in 2014. China and Saudi Arabia: estimate calculated by the World Competitiveness Center based on employment and unemployment rate for 2018. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Latvia: break in series in 2012. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2018 - third quarter. Spain: break in series in 2005.

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### 3.2.12 Labor force (%)

OECD (2019), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Estimates for 2018. Austria: break in series in 2008. Belgium: untill Q3 for 2018. Brazil: break in series in 2014. China and Saudi Arabia: estimate calculated by the World Competitiveness Center based on employment and unemployment rate for 2018. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Latvia: break in series in 2012. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2018 - third quarter. Spain: break in series in 2005.

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### 3.2.13 Labor force growth

OECD (2019), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Estimates for 2018. Austria: break in series in 2008. Belgium: untill Q3 for 2018. Brazil: break in series in 2014. China and Saudi Arabia: estimate calculated by the World Competitiveness Center based on employment and unemployment rate for 2018. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Latvia: break in series in 2012. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2018 - third quarter. Spain: break in series in 2005.

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### 3.2.14 [B] Labor force long-term growth

OECD (2019), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Estimates for 2018. Austria: break in series in 2008. Belgium: untill Q3 for 2018. Brazil: break in series in 2014. China and Saudi Arabia: estimate calculated by the World Competitiveness Center based on employment and unemployment rate for 2018. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Latvia: break in series in 2012. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2018 - third quarter. Spain: break in series in 2005.

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### 3.2.15 Part-time employment

OECD (2019), Labor Force Statistics  
National sources

Part-time employment refers to persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week in their main job. Indonesia: less than 35 hours per week. Philippines: PSA defines part-time workers as workers who work for less than 40 hours per week.

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### 3.2.16 Female labor force

OECD (2019), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Estimate for 2018. Austria: break in series in 2008. Belgium: untill Q3 for 2018. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2018 - third quarter. Spain: break in series in 2005. Philippines: 2018 data calculated from the July 2018 Labor Force Survey.

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### 3.2.17 [B] Foreign labor force

OECD (2018) Migration Statistics  
National sources

The share of foreign or foreign-born workers in a country's labor force. Not always comparable through countries. For the European countries, the main difficulty consists in covering EU nationals, who have free labor market access in EU Member States. They are sometimes issued work permits, but this information is not always as readily available as for third-country nationals. Belgium: untill Q3 for 2018. Bulgaria: Active persons from foreign countries estimates. Croatia: estimate. Greece: 3rd quarter for 2015. Japan: break in series in 2008. Hungary: not including the unemployed. Luxembourg: for salaried workforce only. Norway: self-employed not included. Philippines: Based on Alien Employment Permits Issued. Singapore: Foreign employment. Slovenia: break in series in 2008; from 2008 foreign born labor force; up to 2007 fixed-term working permits for foreigners. Turkey: Number of work permits given to foreigners.

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## 3.3 Finance

### 3.3.01 Banking sector assets

IMF Monetary and Financial Stats (MFS) April 2019

Including net foreign assets and total domestic claims for depository corporations.

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### **3.3.02 [B] Financial cards in circulation**

Passeport GMID

"Source: © Euromonitor International 2019"

National sources

Including credit, debit and ATM cards, charge and pre-paid cards as well as storecards and smart cards.

ATM Function:

An ATM card (also called a cash card, cash dispenser card or cash machine card) enables access to an ATM machine in order to receive cash or monitor account activity. In Euromonitor's system, ATM transactions refer to cash withdrawal and do not include other ATM transaction activity including top-ups, deposits and money transfer. The ATM value and volume categories contain all ATM cash withdrawal activity regardless of the type of card (e.g., debit) used to access cash.

Charge Card Function:

A charge card (sometimes referred to as a Travel and Entertainment card) shares the pay later component with credit cards. However, charge card balances normally have to be paid off monthly and do not attract interest charges. Charge cards typically possess high (or even no) pre-set spending limits and may carry a high annual fee.

Credit Function:

Credit cards allow for purchases against a preapproved line of credit. The account holder has the choice of whether to pay off the entire balance each month or opt for monthly installments with the balance serving as revolving credit. If the cardholder decides to revolve a balance, the consumer pays interest. Credit cards can include affinity cards, reward cards and types of co-branded cards. Co-branded retailer cards—issued by retailers acting as financial institutions and without usage restrictions—are included in this category. Cards issued by a retailer with usage limited to a specific store within a predefined retail group fall under the store cards definition. Debit cards with an overdraft function are not counted as cards with a credit function.

Debit Function:

Debit cards merge the functionality of both an ATM card and direct payment from a bank account (a check substitute in some markets). A debit card allows the cardholder to receive cash and monitor account activity at an ATM machine, as well as pay for goods and services via a point-of-sale terminal. A debit card payment transaction involves the automatic withdrawal of funds from the cardholders demand deposit bank account (checking or giro). Since the funds are removed from a bank account, no interest is charged on payments.

Store Cards:

A store card (also known as a retailer or private label card) contains a pay later component and revolving line of credit similar to credit cards. However, store cards must contain usage limited to specific stores within a predefined retail group unlike retailer co-branded cards. Co-branded credit cards issued by retailers acting as financial institutions and without usage restrictions fall into the credit card category.

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### **3.3.03 Financial card transactions**

Passeport GMID

"Source: © Euromonitor International 2019"

National sources

Includes both card payment and ATM transactions.

Card Payment Transactions includes debit, credit, charge, store and prepaid transaction. Cyprus: Includes payments by resident PSPS with cards issued by resident PSPS and payments by non-resident PSPS with cards issued by resident PSPS. Taiwan, China: Official ATM data records all transactions on ATMs; this includes deposits, withdrawals and fund transfer.

### **3.3.04 [B] Access to financial services**

Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank

Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider (% of adults aged 15 years and older. Taiwan: Financial institution account (% age 15+).

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### **3.3.05 [B] Access to financial services - gender ratio**

Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank

Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider (% of adults aged 15 years and older. Expressed as a ratio: males minus females. Taiwan: Financial institution account (% age 15+).

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### **3.3.09 [B] Stock market capitalization (\$bn)**

Passeport GMID

"Source: © Euromonitor International 2019"

World Bank 2010+, S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook up to 2009

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### **3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)**

Passeport GMID

"Source: © Euromonitor International 2019"

World Bank 2010+, S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook up to 2009

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### **3.3.11 [B] Value traded on stock markets**

The World Bank Development Indicators

<http://databank.worldbank.org>

World Bank 2010+, S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook up to 2009

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### 3.3.12 Listed domestic companies

Thomson Reuters – Thomson One Banker  
WBDI

World Bank 2010+, S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook up to 2009

### 3.3.13 Stock market index

Passeport GMID

“Source: © Euromonitor International 2019”

Stock market index is a hypothetical basket of securities designed to summarize the performance of stocks market. Usually all indexes are chain-linked, meaning that they are always calculated based on the price level of the previous trading day. The indexes are market weighted, calculated based on the change in the total market value from one point in time to another of all the shares included in the index. The figure for a certain time period refers to an average of daily data for that period.

### 3.3.15 Initial Public Offerings

Thomson Reuters – Thomson One Banker

Thomson Reuters Standard Initial Public Offering by issue date, by equity domicile nation. Three year average.

### 3.3.18 M&A Activity

Thomson Reuters – Thomson One Banker

WBDI

Number of Mergers and Acquisitions divided by the number of listed domestic companies. 3 years average.

## 3.4 Management Practices

### 3.4.11 [B] Women in management

ILO

The proportion of females in total employment in senior and middle management. It corresponds to major group 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-08 (hospitality, retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises. Hong Kong: Women in management refer to those employed women who were managers and administrators. The percentages refer to shares of females among all managers and administrators.

### 3.4.12 Women on boards

©2018 Copyright MSCI

Women on Boards Report, MSCI

www.msci.com

% of board seats held by women, of the approximately 2'500 companies around the world measured by MSCI.

## Infrastructure

### 4.1 Basic Infrastructure

#### 4.1.01 [B] Land area

FAO 2019 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

National Sources

Including area under inland water bodies.

#### 4.1.02 Arable area

FAO 2019 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

National Sources

Including arable and permanent cropland.

#### 4.1.03 Water resources

FAO 2019. AQUASTAT Main Database - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

National sources

Internal Renewable Water Resources: long-term average annual flow of rivers and recharge of aquifers generated from endogenous precipitation. Double counting of surface water and groundwater resources is avoided by deducting the overlap from the sum of the surface water and groundwater resources.

#### **4.1.06 [B] Population - market size**

UNDP Human Development Report 2018

Mid-year estimates. Croatia: new census in 2011 with a new methodology. India: break in series in 2011. Jordan: series have been revised according to the new Population and Housing Census published in 2016. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Russia: including Crimea as of 2015. UAE: re-estimation of the national population was made by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2010 (consequent increase as of 2008). Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised population figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Philippines: Latest available census data is for 2010. 2011-2015 figures are projections based on PSA's annual Philippines in Figures publication.

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#### **4.1.07 Population - growth**

UNDP Human Development Report 2018

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#### **4.1.08 [B] Population under 15 years**

Passeport GMID  
"Source: © Euromonitor International 201"  
National sources

Singapore: Resident population.

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#### **4.1.09 [B] Population over 65 years**

Passeport GMID  
"Source: © Euromonitor International 2019"  
National sources

Singapore: Resident population.

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#### **4.1.10 Dependency ratio**

Passeport GMID  
"Source: © Euromonitor International 201"  
National sources

Singapore: Resident population.

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#### **4.1.11 Roads**

World Roads Statistics  
International Road Federation, <http://www.irfnet.org>  
National sources

Total network including motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads and other roads. Hong Kong SAR: Estimates based on topographic maps, which include roads maintained by various Departments as well as all private roads. Indonesia: including national, provinces and sub districts roads.

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#### **4.1.12 Railroads**

International Railways Statistics 2018 Synopsis  
National sources

Total length of public lines worked at end of year. Data may not be always comparable between countries. Hong Kong: Includes heavy rail, light rail, tram, peak tram and airport automated people mover. Singapore: Rapid Transit Systems. Taiwan: incl. THSRC and TRA since 2008, TRA only for previous years.

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#### **4.1.13 [B] Air transportation**

World Development Indicators database April 2019 from International Civil Aviation Organization  
National sources

Members of the International Civil Aviation Organization only, on international and domestic flights. The number of revenue passengers carried should be obtained by counting each passenger on a particular flight (one that has the same flight number throughout the journey of the passenger) only once and not at each individual stage of that flight, with the single exception that a passenger flying on both the international and domestic stages of the same flight should be counted as both a domestic and an international passenger. Non-revenue passengers should be excluded.

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#### **4.1.17 [B] Total indigenous energy production**

Energy Balances 2017 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2018

Estimates for the most recent year.

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#### **4.1.18 Total indigenous energy production (%)**

Energy Balances 2017 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2018

Estimates for the most recent year.

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#### **4.1.19 [B] Total final energy consumption**

Energy Balances 2017 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2018

Estimates for the most recent year.

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#### **4.1.20 [B] Total final energy consumption per capita**

Energy Balances 2017 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2018

Estimates for the most recent year.

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#### **4.1.21 Electricity costs for industrial clients**

OECD Energy Prices and Taxes 1/2019 (International Energy Agency)

National sources

Prices refer to the simple average of the domestic monthly reference with tax for electricity for industry. Bulgaria: average for all industry groups, without refundable taxes and VAT. Philippines: November 2016 to October 2017 data. Singapore: domestic low tension supplies. USA: excluding taxes.

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### **4.2 Technological Infrastructure**

#### **4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications**

Passport GMID

"Source: © Euromonitor International 2019"

National sources

Investment refers to as the annual capital expenditure; this is the gross annual investment in telecom (including fixed, mobile and other services) for acquiring property and network. The term investment means the expenditure associated with acquiring the ownership of property (including intellectual and non-tangible property such as computer software) and plant. This includes expenditure on initial installations and on additions to existing installations where the usage is expected to be over an extended period of time. Note that this applies to telecom services that are available to the public, and exclude investment in telecom software or equipment for private use.

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#### **4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers**

Business Monitor International

Total active mobile 3G and 4G subscriptions, excluding broadband connections on dedicated data SIM cards or USB dongles. Data given as a percentage of the total mobile market.

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#### **4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs**

Business Monitor International

Monthly blended mobile average revenue per user, including postpaid and prepaid subscriptions.

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#### **4.2.05 Computers in use**

Computer Industry Almanac Inc. April 2018

National sources

PCs in-use includes tablets. Tablets are personal computing devices and usage are similar to PCs.

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#### **4.2.06 Computers per capita**

Computer Industry Almanac Inc. April 2018

National sources

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#### **4.2.07 Internet users**

Computer Industry Almanac Inc. April 2018

National sources

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#### **4.2.08 Broadband subscribers**

Business Monitor International

Total number of dedicated internet connections with download speeds higher than 256kbps. Includes both fixed and mobile connections (dedicated mobile data connections on data SIMs, USB dongles and M2M connections, but excluding smartphone-based voice and data 3G/4G connections). Per 1'000 inhabitants. Taiwan: fixed broadband only.

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#### **4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed**

M-Labs and cable.co.uk: Worldwide broadband speed league

Average connection speed in Mbps: data transfer rates for Internet access by end-users.

Data compiled from speed tests. A speed test is not a direct measure of the maximum speed available to a household router. Rather,



it is the speed available to a device via the router. 1) A speed test conducted over wifi, due to local signal interference and/or the capabilities of the router and of the device being used to take the measurements, can be significantly slower than the same connection over a LAN cable. Speed test data tends to consist primarily of measurements made over wifi, reflecting real-world use. 2) Speed test data tends to suffer from a negativity bias – people are more likely to measure their speed if there is something wrong or if they aren't getting the speed they need.

Some speed test providers such as Ookla, which collects speed test data similarly to M-Lab, use a compensatory algorithm to offset effects one and two (above). Part of what Ookla does when presenting speed test averages, for example, is to disregard the slowest 30% and the fastest 10% of slices taken in each test. The M-Lab data doesn't do this. The M-Lab data, and therefore the national averages presented in this report, should be regarded as a realistic reflection of real-world user experience rather than an absolute measurement of available bandwidth.

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#### **4.2.15 High-tech exports (\$)**

The World Bank (Development Data Group)

<http://databank.worldbank.org>

National sources

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.

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#### **4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)**

The World Bank (Development Data Group)

<http://databank.worldbank.org>

National sources

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.

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#### **4.2.17 ICT service exports**

The World Bank (Development Data Group)

<http://databank.worldbank.org>

ICT service exports (% of service exports). Information and communication technology service exports include computer and communications services (telecommunications and postal and courier services) and information services (computer data and news-related service transactions).

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### **4.3 Scientific Infrastructure**

#### **4.3.01 Total expenditure on R&D (\$)**

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2018

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for the most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden: break in series. Hungary (up to 2003), Israel: defense excluded(all or mostly). Indonesia: Estimate based on target GERD by the Ministry of Science and Technology. Sweden: underestimated or based on underestimated data. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditure.

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#### **4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)**

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2018

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for the most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden: break in series. Hungary (up to 2003), Israel: defense excluded(all or mostly). Indonesia: Estimate based on target GERD by the Ministry of Science and Technology. Sweden: underestimated or based on underestimated data. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditure.

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#### **4.3.03 [B] Total expenditure on R&D per capita (\$)**

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2018

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for the most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden: break in series. Hungary (up to 2003), Israel: defense excluded(all or mostly). Indonesia: Estimate based on target GERD by the Ministry of Science and Technology. Sweden: underestimated or based on underestimated data. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditure.

#### **4.3.04 Business expenditure on R&D (\$)**

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2018

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Korea, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain and Taiwan: break in series. Indonesia: estimate based on target BERD by the Ministry of Research and Technology. Israel: defense excluded (all or mostly). Hungary: the sum of the breakdown does not add to the total. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditures.

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#### **4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)**

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2018

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Korea, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain and Taiwan: break in series. Indonesia: estimate based on target BERD by the Ministry of Research and Technology. Israel: defense excluded (all or mostly). Hungary: the sum of the breakdown does not add to the total. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditures.

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#### **4.3.06 Total R&D personnel**

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2018

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and Taiwan: break in series. United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

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#### **4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita**

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2018

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and Taiwan: break in series. United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

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#### **4.3.08 [B] Total R&D personnel in business enterprise**

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2018

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and Taiwan: break in series. Bulgaria: researchers only. United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

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#### **4.3.09 [B] Total R&D personnel in business per capita**

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2018

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and Taiwan: break in series. Bulgaria: researchers only. United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

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#### **4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita**

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2018

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Researchers in R&D are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, or systems and in the management of the projects concerned. Postgraduate PhD students (ISCED97 level 6) engaged in R&D are included.

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#### **4.3.11 Science degrees**

NSF Science & Engineering Indicators 2018

Courtesy: National Science Foundation

National sources

Including physical/biological sciences, mathematic/computer science, agricultural sciences, social and behavioral sciences and engineering. China data include mathematics under physical and biological sciences and computer sciences under engineering. Hong Kong: Includes degrees in medicine, dentistry and health; sciences; engineering and technology; architecture, and social sciences. India: data include social sciences in humanities and arts (non-S&E). Japan: social science also include business administration. Philippines: Includes graduates of Engineering and Technology, Mathematics and Computer Science, Medical and Allied, and Natural Sciences. Singapore: data include social sciences in humanities (non-S&E) and mathematical sciences in physical and biological sciences. United Kingdom: includes former colleges and polytechnical institutions.

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#### 4.3.12 Scientific articles

NSF Science & Engineering Indicators 2018  
Courtesy: National Science Foundation  
National sources

Article counts are from a selection of journals, books, and conference proceedings in S&E from Scopus. Articles are classified by their year of publication and are assigned to a region/country/economy on the basis of the institutional address(es) listed in the article. Articles are credited on a fractional-count basis. The sum of the countries/economies may not add to the world total because of rounding. Some publications have incomplete address information for coauthored publications in the Scopus database. The unassigned category count is the sum of fractional counts for publications that cannot be assigned to a country or economy. Hong Kong: Includes articles in biology and medicine; physical sciences; engineering; and social sciences.

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#### 4.3.13 [B] Nobel prizes

The Nobel Foundation  
<http://nobelprize.org>

List of Nobel Laureates 1950-2018. Number of laureates (by nationality) awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950.

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#### 4.3.14 Nobel prizes per capita

The Nobel Foundation  
<http://nobelprize.org>

List of Nobel Laureates 1950-2018. Number of laureates (by nationality) awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950.

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#### 4.3.15 Patent applications

WIPO Statistics Database  
<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>  
TIPO for Taiwan, China

Total patent applications (Direct and PCT national phase entries) by applicant's origin. Counts are based on the patent filing date. Country of origin refers to the country of residency of the first-named applicant in the application. Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

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#### 4.3.16 Patent applications per capita

WIPO Statistics Database  
<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>  
TIPO for Taiwan, China

Total patent applications (Direct and PCT national phase entries) per 100'000 inhabitants, by applicant's origin. Counts are based on the patent filing date. Country of origin refers to the country of residency of the first-named applicant in the application. Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

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#### 4.3.17 Patent grants

WIPO Statistics Database  
<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>  
TIPO for Taiwan, China

Total patent grants (Direct and PCT national phase entries) by applicant's origin. Three year average to reduce volatility. Counts are based on the grant date. Country of origin refers to the country of residency of the first-named applicant in the application. Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

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#### 4.3.18 Number of patents in force

WIPO Statistics Database  
<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>  
TIPO for Taiwan, China

Patents in Force per 100'000 inhabitants, by applicant's origin. Country of origin refers to the country of residency of the first-named applicant in the application. Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

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#### 4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added

UNIDO

The indicator is calculated as the share of the sum of the value added from medium and high-tech industry economic activities to manufacturing value added. The medium and high-tech industry is defined using OECD classification as the following by International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 3 and Revision 4 Division respectively: ISIC Rev. 3 (24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 excluding 351). Manufacturing value added is the value added of manufacturing industry, which is Section C of ISIC Rev.4, and Section D of ISIC Rev.3. Data can be found in UNIDO INDSTAT4 Database by ISIC Revision 3 and ISIC Revision 4 respectively. Data are collected using General Industrial Statistics Questionnaire which is filled by NSOs and submitted to UNIDO annually. Data for OECD countries are obtained directly from OECD. Country data are also collected from official publications and official web-sites. For additional information please see Table B.2.2 in Appendix B of UNIDO (2017):

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## 4.4 Health and Environment

### 4.4.01 Total health expenditure

World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)

<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>

National sources

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### 4.4.02 [B] Total health expenditure per capita

World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)

<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>

National sources

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### 4.4.03 [B] Public expenditure on health (%)

World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)

<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>

National sources

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### 4.4.05 [B] Universal health care coverage index

World Health Organization

2017 Global Monitoring Report. Geneva, WHO 2017. [http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal\\_health\\_coverage/report/2017/en/](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/report/2017/en/)

UHC means people receive the health services they need without suffering financial hardship. Data on coverage of essential health services and financial protection are used to monitor progress toward UHC.

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### 4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth

Human Development Report 2018 (UNDP)

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### 4.4.07 [B] Healthy life expectancy

Passeport GMID

"Source: © Euromonitor International 2019"

National sources

Break in series in 2003. Health adjusted life expectancy is based on life expectancy at birth but includes an adjustment for time in poor health. It is the average number of years that a person at birth can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.

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### 4.4.08 [B] Infant mortality

World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)

<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>

National sources

Under-five mortality rate is the probability (expressed as per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching five years of age, if subjected to current age-specific mortality rate.

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### 4.4.09 Medical assistance

Passeport GMID

"Source: © Euromonitor International 2019"

National sources

Doctors/Physicians: The number of physicians, general practitioners and specialists (including self-employed) who are actively practicing medicine in public and private institutions. The data should exclude dentists, stomatologists, qualified physicians who are working abroad, working in administration, research and industry positions. Data should include foreign physicians licensed to practice and actively practicing medicine in the country. The data refer to the total number of nurses certified/registered and actively practicing in public and private hospitals, clinics and other health facilities, including self-employed. Nursing assistants and midwives should be included. Data should exclude nurses who are working abroad, in administrative, research and industry positions. A midwife is defined as a practitioner of the obstetric art, qualified to deliver babies and to care for women before, during, and after childbirth. Brazil: Break in series in 2007. China: since 2002 refer to the certified (assistant) doctors. Hong Kong SAR: physicians refer to doctors registered with the Medical Council of Hong Kong with full registration on the local and overseas lists, nurses refer to those registered/enrolled in any part of the register with the Nursing Council of Hong Kong (NCHK). Midwives refer to those registered with the Midwives Council of Hong Kong (MWCHK). The data series is the sum of the number of registered nurses, enrolled nurses and midwives. Philippines: including all doctors and nurses working abroad.

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### 4.4.10 [B] Urban population

Global Market Information Database

"Source: © Euromonitor International 2019"

National sources

The infrastructure, types of houses and dwellings in agglomerations, density, landscapes, etc., are very different between the countries, hence, naturally, it is impossible to have a uniform definition. Refers to metropolitan regions, which in most cases differ from city proper.

#### **4.4.11 Human development index** UNDP Human Development Report 2018

HDI examines three basic dimensions to measure a country's growth and achievements in human development. The first of these is health for the country's people. This is measured by life expectancy at birth and those with higher life expectancies rank higher than those with lower life expectancies. The second dimension measured in the HDI is a country's overall knowledge level as measured by the adult literacy rate combined with the gross enrollment ratios of students in primary school through the university level. The third and final dimension in the HDI is a country's standard of living. Those with higher standards of living rank higher than those with lower standards of living. This dimension is measured with the gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power parity terms, based on United States dollars. The human development index values were calculated by the UNDP using a consistent methodology and data series; they are not strictly comparable with those published in earlier Human Development Reports. Break in series in 2009.

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#### **4.4.12 Energy intensity** Energy Balances 2017 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2018

The amount of energy consumed (production + imports - exports - bunkers - stock changes) for each dollar of gross domestic product. France: including Monaco. Italy: incl. San Marino. South Africa: African Customs Union includes South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia. Switzerland: incl. Liechtenstein.

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#### **4.4.13 [B] Waste water treatment plants** OECD Environmental Data May 2019 EUROSTAT May 2019 National sources

Percentage of national population connected to a sewerage treatment plant, public treatment and other treatment.

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#### **4.4.14 Water consumption intensity** FAO 2019. AQUASTAT Main Database - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) OECD Environmental Data EUROSTAT National sources

Annual quantity of freshwater withdrawn for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes. It includes renewable freshwater resources as well as potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and eventual use of desalinated water or treated wastewater. It does not include other categories of water use, such as for cooling of power plants, mining, recreation, navigation, fisheries, etc., which are sectors that are characterized by a very low net consumption rate. Belgium: excluding manufacturing cooling. China: Does not include ecological protection of 10.54 km<sup>3</sup>. Philippines: Data excludes water use for power, fisheries, livestock, recreation and other uses. USA: Includes 63.45 km<sup>3</sup> of withdrawal of saline water (sea water, coastal brackish, saline groundwater), mostly for cooling of thermoelectric plants and some for mining, does not include Puerto Rico.

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#### **4.4.15 [B] CO<sub>2</sub> emissions** IEA Statistics Online: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions 2017 © OECD/IEA

Total Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) Emissions refer to the mass of CO<sub>2</sub> released from the burning (combustion) of fuel in a particular country or region. Fuels combusted include coal and coal products, oil, natural gas, industrial waste and non-renewable municipal waste.

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#### **4.4.16 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions intensity** IEA Statistics Online: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions 2017 © OECD/IEA

Total Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) Emissions refer to the mass of CO<sub>2</sub> released from the burning (combustion) of fuel in a particular country or region. Fuels combusted include coal and coal products, oil, natural gas, industrial waste and non-renewable municipal waste.

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#### **4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution** OECD (2019), "Air quality and health: Exposure to PM<sub>2.5</sub> fine particles - countries and regions", OECD Environment Statistics (database)

Particle pollution, also called particulate matter or PM, is a mixture of solids and liquid droplets floating in the air. Some particles are released directly from a specific source, while others form in complicated chemical reactions in the atmosphere. Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter pose the greatest problems, because they can get deep into lungs and even the bloodstream. Cyprus: includes PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>.

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#### **4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)** OECD IEA Renewable Statistics 2018

Renewable Energy is derived from natural processes that are replenished constantly. In its various forms, it derives directly or indirectly from the sun, or from heat generated deep within the earth. Included in the definition is energy generated from solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, hydropower and ocean resources, and biofuels and hydrogen derived from renewable resources. Therefore, the renewable products are: hydro (large, medium and small), geothermal, solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, tide, wave, ocean, wind, solid biomass, gases from biomass, liquid biomass and renewable municipal waste. It follows that total renewables does not include industrial waste, non-renewable municipal waste, waste heat, net heat generated by heat pumps, and electricity generated with hydro pumped storage.

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**4.4.20 [B] Total biocapacity**  
©Global Footprint Network 2018

Biocapacity (or biological capacity) is the capacity of ecosystems to produce useful biological materials and to absorb waste materials generated by humans, using current management schemes and extraction technologies. "Useful biological materials" are defined as those used by the human economy, hence what is considered "useful" can change from year to year (e.g. use of corn (maize) stover for cellulosic ethanol production would result in corn stover becoming a useful material, and so increases the biocapacity of maize cropland). The biocapacity of an area is calculated by multiplying the actual physical area by the yield factor and the appropriate equivalence factor. Biocapacity is usually expressed in units of global hectares.

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**4.4.21 [B] Ecological footprint**  
©Global Footprint Network 2018

A measure of how much biologically productive land and water an individual, population or activity requires to produce all the resources it consumes and to absorb the waste it generates using prevailing technology and resource management practices. The Ecological Footprint is usually measured in global hectares. Because trade is global, an individual or country's Footprint includes land or sea from all over the world. The footprint can be compared with nature's ability to renew these resources. The footprint of a country includes all the cropland, grazing land, forest, and fishing grounds required to produce the food, fiber and timber it consumes, to absorb the wastes emitted in generating the energy it uses, and to provide space for its infrastructure. Ecological Footprint is often referred to in short form as Footprint.

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**4.4.22 Ecological balance (reserve/deficit)**  
©Global Footprint Network 2018

Ecological deficit / reserve is the difference between the biocapacity and Ecological Footprint of a region or country. An ecological deficit occurs when the Footprint of a population exceeds the biocapacity of the area available to that population. Conversely, an ecological reserve exists when the biocapacity of a region exceeds its population's Footprint. If there is a regional or national ecological deficit, it means that the region is importing biocapacity through trade or liquidating regional ecological assets. In contrast, the global ecological deficit cannot be compensated through trade, and is therefore equal to overshoot by definition.

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**4.4.23 Environment-related technologies**  
OECD (2019), "Green growth indicators", OECD Environment Statistics (database)

The number of environment-related inventions is expressed as a percentage of environment-related inventions worldwide. This indicator allows the importance of inventive activity in a given country to be assessed in terms of its contribution to the global pool of inventions.

Indicators of technology development are constructed by measuring inventive activity using patent data across a wide range of environment-related technological domains (ENV-TECH), including environmental management, water-related adaptation, and climate change mitigation technologies. The counts used here include only higher-value inventions (with patent family size  $\geq 2$ ). Data are obtained from the Patents: Technology development dataset of the OECD Environment Database. Detailed information on the methodology used to compute the patent counts is in the associated metadata.

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**4.4.24 [B] Environmental agreements**  
UNEP Sustainable Development Goals

Number of international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals where the country's commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement have been met.

The indicator refers to the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs): The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention); The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention); The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention); The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol); Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention).

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## **4.5 Education**

**4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education**  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
Eurostat April 2019  
National sources

Chile and Jordan: Budgetary central government. Philippines: Includes expenditure for items other than basic and higher education such as vocational education, culture and sports.

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#### **4.5.02 [B] Total public expenditure on education per capita**

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

Eurostat April 2019

National sources

Chile and Jordan: Budgetary central government. Philippines: Includes expenditure for items other than basic and higher education such as vocational education, culture and sports.

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#### **4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student**

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

Initial government funding per secondary student as a percentage of GDP per capita. Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure (current and capital) on a given level of education (secondary) minus international transfers to government for education, divided by the number of student enrolled at that level of education. Philippines: calculated by the partner institute. Slovenia: upper secondary education. Taiwan, China: including elementary and secondary schools.

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#### **4.5.04 [B] Total public expenditure on education per student**

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

Eurostat April 2019

National sources

Chile and Jordan: Budgetary central government. Philippines: Includes expenditure for items other than basic and higher education such as vocational education, culture and sports.

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#### **4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)**

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

OECD Education at a Glance 2018

National sources

For public and private institutions, based on full-time equivalent. Primary education (ISCED level 1): level of which the main function is to provide the basic elements of education at such establishments as elementary schools, primary schools. The ratio of students to teaching staff is calculated as the total number of full-time equivalent students divided by the total number of full-time equivalent educational personal. Teaching staff refers to professional personnel directly involved in teaching students. The classification includes classroom teachers; special education teacher; and other teachers who work with students as a whole class in a classroom, in small groups in a resource room, or in one-to-one teaching inside a regular classroom. Teaching staff also includes chairpersons of departments whose duties include some amount of teaching, but it does not include non-professional personnel who support teachers in providing instructions to students, such as teacher's aides and other paraprofessional personnel. Data are UNESCO or OECD estimates and from national statistics. Bulgaria, Cyprus, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Thailand, UAE and Ukraine: based on headcounts. Ireland, Netherlands and Switzerland: public institutions only. Canada: Primary education includes pre-primary and lower secondary. France: Public and government-dependent private institutions only. Hong Kong: figures refer to the position as at mid-September of the respective years (i.e. the beginning of an academic year spanning two calendar years). Teaching staff includes teachers as well as principles; figures cover local schools, special and international schools. Norway: Public and government-dependent institutions only. Philippines: Computed using data from academic year 2015-2016 covering public schools only.

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#### **4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)**

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

OECD Education at a Glance 2018

National sources

For public and private institutions, based on full-time equivalent. Secondary education (ISCED levels 2 and 3): level providing general and/or specialized instruction at middle schools, secondary schools, high schools, teacher training schools and schools of a vocational or technical nature. The ratio of students to teaching staff is calculated as the total number of full-time equivalent students divided by the total number of full-time equivalent educational personal. Teaching staff refers to professional personnel directly involved in teaching students. The classification includes classroom teachers; special education teacher; and other teachers who work with students as a whole class in a classroom, in small groups in a resource room, or in one-to-one teaching inside a regular classroom. Teaching staff also includes chairpersons of departments whose duties include some amount of teaching, but it does not include non-professional personnel who support teachers in providing instructions to students, such as teacher's aides and other paraprofessional personnel. Data are UNESCO or OECD estimates and from national statistics. Bulgaria, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, UAE and Ukraine: Based on headcounts. Ireland, Israel, Netherlands and Switzerland: public institutions only. Australia: general programmes only. France: Public and government-dependent private institutions only. Greece: Includes data from another category. Iceland: lower secondary only. Netherlands and Switzerland: Public institutions only. South Africa: Upper secondary education includes lower secondary. Philippines: Computed using data from academic year 2015-2016 covering public schools only.

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#### **4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment**

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

Net enrollment ratio, all programs, is the number of children of official school age (as defined by the education system) enrolled in secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the number of children of official school age for those levels in the population. Enrollment data are based on annual enrollment surveys, typically conducted at the beginning of the school year. They do not reflect actual attendance or dropout rates during the school year. Problems affecting cross-country comparisons of enrollment data stem from inadvertent or deliberate misreporting of age, and from errors in estimates of school-age populations. China and Slovak Republic: gross enrolment.

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#### **4.5.08 Higher education achievement**

OECD Education at a Glance 2018

National sources

Percentage of the population aged 25-34 that has attained tertiary-type B and tertiary-type A and advance research programs. Tertiary-type A education covers more theoretical programs that give access to advanced research programs and to professions with high general skills requirements. Tertiary-type B education covers more practical or occupationally specific programs that provide participants with a qualification of immediate relevance to the labor market. Hong Kong: Figures starting from 2012 exclude post-secondary diploma or certificate and exclude foreign domestic helpers. New-Zealand and Slovenia: break in series. Peru: Tertiary education type A refers to University tertiary level and tertiary education type B refers to Non-university tertiary level; for 25 years and more. Singapore: proportion of resident non-students aged 25-34 years with polytechnic, professional qualification or other diploma, or university qualification. Japan: Data for tertiary education include upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (less than 5% of adults are in this group).

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#### **4.5.09 Women with degrees**

OECD Education at a Glance

Educational attainment in tertiary education of 25-64 year-old females expressed as a percentage of the female population 25-64. Note: In most countries data refer to ISCED 2011 (codes 5/6/7/8). For Indonesia and Saudi Arabia data refer to ISCED-97 (codes 5A/5B/6)

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#### **4.5.10 Student mobility inbound**

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

International mobile students (men and women) from abroad studying in a given country (in tertiary education). Data can refer to the school or financial year prior or after the reference year.

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#### **4.5.11 [B] Student mobility outbound**

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

International flows of mobile students (men and women) from a given country (in tertiary education) studying abroad. Data can refer to the school or financial year prior or after the reference year.

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#### **4.5.12 Educational assessment - PISA**

PISA 2015 (OECD)

<http://www.oecd.org/pisa/>

The OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a regular survey of 15-year olds which assesses aspects of their preparedness for adult life. Mathematical literacy: an individual's capacity to identify and understand the role that mathematics plays in the world, to make well-founded judgments and to use and engage with mathematics in ways that meet the needs of that individual's life as a constructive, concerned and reflective citizen. Scientific literacy: an individual's scientific knowledge and use of that knowledge to identify questions, to acquire new knowledge, to explain scientific phenomena, and to draw evidence based conclusions about science-related issues, understanding of the characteristic features of science as a form of human knowledge and enquiry, awareness of how science and technology shape our material, intellectual, and cultural environments, and willingness to engage in science-related issues, and with the ideas of science, as a reflective citizen. Cyprus: relates to the southern part of the Island. Argentina, Kazakhstan and Malaysia: Coverage is too small to ensure comparability.

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#### **4.5.13 [B] English proficiency - TOEFL**

The TOEFL® Test - Test of English as a Foreign Language™

[www.ets.org](http://www.ets.org)

TOEFL iBT materials selected from Test and Score Summary for TOEFL® Internet-based tests, 2016

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TOEFL iBT Total and Section Score Means – Nonnative English-Speaking Examinees. The data are based on examinees who took the TOEFL internet based test between January 2015 and December 2015. The maximum score is 120 (Reading 30, Listening 30, Speaking 30 and Writing 30).

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#### **4.5.17 [B] University education index**

World University Ranking, Times Higher Education

IMD WCC created index composed of two calculations on the Times Higher Education ranking of the top 1'000 universities. 50% weighting is the total score of universities in THE ranking for each country. 50% weighting is the total score of universities in THE ranking for each country per capita.

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#### **4.5.18 Illiteracy**

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

UNESCO or national estimates.

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# Index to Criteria

The first number indicates the Competitiveness Factor, the second number indicates the sub-factor and the third number indicates the criterion number.

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