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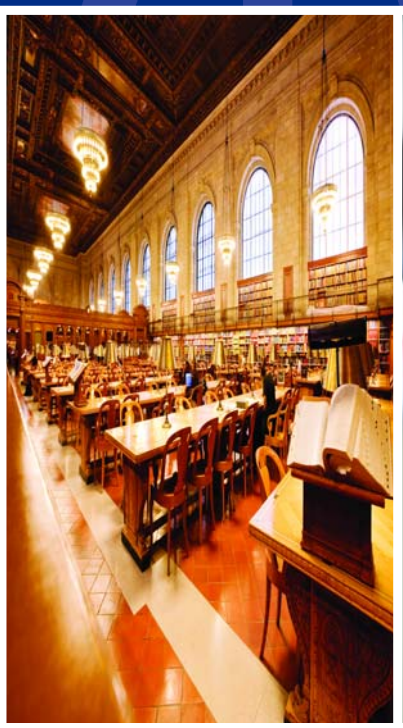
The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010



Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum

World Economic Forum
Geneva, Switzerland 2009

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The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010

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The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010 is published by the World Economic Forum within the framework of the Global Competitiveness Network.

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We thank Hope Steele for her superb editing work and Neil Weinberg for his excellent graphic design and layout. We are grateful to Joelle Latina for her invaluable research assistance.

The terms *country* and *nation* as used in this report do not in all cases refer to a territorial entity that is a state as understood by international law and practice. The terms cover well-defined, geographically self-contained economic areas that may not be states but for which statistical data are maintained on a separate and independent basis.

World Economic Forum
Geneva

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ISBN-13: 978-92-95044-25-8
ISBN-10: 92-95044-25-8

This book is printed on paper suitable for recycling and made from fully managed and sustained forest sources.

Printed and bound in Switzerland by SRO-Kundig.

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This year's *Global Competitiveness Report* is published against the backdrop of the deepest global economic slowdown in generations. What began as a financial crisis in a handful of industrialized economies continues to spill over into the real economy, engendering massive contractions in consumer demand, rising unemployment, and mounting protectionist pressures worldwide. Developing countries have not been spared from its fallout; many are now facing slumping demand for their export products along with falling commodity prices, significant reductions in foreign investment and remittances, and a more general liquidity shortage. The strong interdependence among the worlds' economies makes this a truly global economic crisis in every sense.

Policymakers are presently struggling with ways of managing these new economic challenges while preparing their economies to perform well in a future economic landscape characterized by growing uncertainty. In a difficult global economic environment, it is more important than ever for countries to put into place strong fundamentals underpinning economic growth and development. The World Economic Forum has, for the past 30 years, played a facilitating role in this process by providing detailed assessments of the productive potential of nations worldwide. The *Report* is a contribution to enhancing the understanding of the key factors determining economic growth and to explaining why some countries are more successful than others in raising income levels and opportunities for their respective populations; hence it offers policymakers and business leaders an important tool in the formulation of improved economic policies and institutional reforms.

This year's *Report* features a total of 133 economies, thus providing the most comprehensive assessment of its kind. The *Report* contains a detailed profile for each of the economies featured in the study as well as an extensive section of data tables with global rankings covering over 100 indicators.

This *Report* remains the flagship publication within the Forum's Global Competitiveness Network, which produces a number of research studies that truly mirror the increased integration and complexity of the world economy. Concurrent complementary publications include *The Financial Development Report, The Global Enabling Trade Report, The Global Gender Gap Report, The Global Information Technology Report,* and *The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report,* as well as various regional and country studies.

The Global Competitiveness Report could not have been put together without the thought leadership of Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin, at Columbia University, who has provided ongoing intellectual support of our competitiveness research. Appreciation also goes to Robert Greenhill, Chief Business Officer at the Forum, and Jennifer Blanke, Head of the Global Competitiveness Network, as well as team members Ciara Browne, Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz, Thierry Geiger, Irene Mia, Carissa Sahli, Pearl Samandari, and Eva Trujillo Herrera. We thank the Africa Commission and FedEx, our partners in this *Report*, for their support in this important venture. In addition, this *Report* would have not been possible without the hard work and enthusiasm of our network of over 150 Partner Institutes worldwide who carry out the Executive Opinion Survey, which provides the basis of this *Report*. Finally, we would like to convey our sincere gratitude to all the business executives around the world who took the time to participate in our Executive Opinion Survey and whose valuable input made the publication of this *Report* possible.

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Part 1

Measuring Competitiveness

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CHAPTER 1.1

The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010: Contributing to Long-Term Prosperity amid the Global Economic Crisis

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The global economy continues to weather the most difficult climate in generations. What began as a financial crisis in the United States and the United Kingdom quickly turned into the largest global recession in decades. World GDP is expected to contract by a record 2.5 percent in 2009 as the financial crisis continues to spill over into the real economy,[1] engendering massive declines in consumer demand, rising unemployment, and mounting protectionist pressures worldwide. Although the developing world at first seemed to be spared from the fallout of this crisis, many countries are now facing slumping demand for their export products; this decline is coupled with falling commodity prices and significant reductions in foreign investment and remittances. Moreover, a global liquidity shortage has negatively impacted access to finance for companies and governments alike.

In this context, policymakers are being confronted with new economic management challenges. All over the world governments have taken an active stance in addressing the crisis and the ensuing recession. Banks have been bailed out or nationalized on an unprecedented scale to buffer the immediate impact of the financial system's collapse. These emergency measures have been complemented by large stimulus packages and countercyclical policies intended to support the economy and facilitate recovery. These developments have led observers to question the prevailing paradigm regarding the optimal level of state involvement in the economy.

Today's difficult economic environment underscores the importance of not losing sight of long-term competitiveness fundamentals amid short-term urgencies. Competitive economies are those that have in place factors driving the productivity enhancements on which their present and future prosperity is built. A competitiveness-supporting economic environment can help national economies to weather business cycle downturns and ensure that the mechanisms enabling solid economic performance going into the future are in place.

For the past three decades, the World Economic Forum's annual competitiveness reports have examined the many factors enabling national economies to achieve sustained economic growth and long-term prosperity. Our goal over the years has been to provide benchmarking tools for business leaders and policymakers to identify obstacles to improved competitiveness, thus stimulating discussion on strategies to overcome them. In the current challenging economic environment, our work serves as a critical reminder of the importance of taking into account the consequences of our present actions on future prosperity.

Since 2005, the World Economic Forum has based its competitiveness analysis on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), a highly comprehensive index, which captures the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness.

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We define *competitiveness* as *the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country.* The level of productivity, in turn, sets the sustainable level of prosperity that can be earned by an economy. In other words, more-competitive economies tend to be able to produce higher levels of income for their citizens. The productivity level also determines the rates of return obtained by investments in an economy. Because the rates of return are the fundamental drivers of the growth rates of the economy, a more-competitive economy is one that is likely to grow faster in the medium to long run.

The concept of competitiveness thus involves static and dynamic components: although the productivity of a country clearly determines its ability to sustain its *level* of income, it is also one of the central determinants of the returns to investment, which is one of the key factors explaining an economy's *growth potential*.

The 12 pillars of competitiveness

The determinants of competitiveness are many and complex. Economists have long tried to understand what determines the wealth of nations. This attempt has ranged from Adam Smith's focus on specialization and the division of labor to neoclassical economists' emphasis on investment in physical capital and infrastructure and, more recently, to interest in other mechanisms such as education and training, technological progress (whether created within the country or adopted from abroad),[2] macroeconomic stability, good governance, the rule of law, transparent and well-functioning institutions, firm sophistication, demand conditions, market size, and many others. Each of these conjectures rests on solid theoretical foundations. The central point, however, is that they are not mutually exclusive—two or more of them could be true at the same time. Hundreds of econometric studies show that many of these conjectures are, in fact, simultaneously true.[3] This also can partly explain why, despite the present global economic crisis, we do not necessarily see large swings in comp-etitiveness rankings, particularly among countries that have already put into place many of the elements driving productivity.

The GCI captures this open-ended dimension by providing a weighted average of many different components, each of which reflects one aspect of the complex concept that we call competitiveness. We group all these components into *12 pillars of competitiveness*:

First pillar: Institutions

The institutional environment is determined by the legal and administrative framework within which individuals, firms, and governments interact to generate income and wealth in the economy. The importance of a solid institutional environment has become even more apparent during the current crisis, given the increasingly direct role played by the state in the economy of many countries.

The quality of institutions has a strong bearing on competitiveness and growth.[4] It influences investment decisions and the organization of production and plays a central role in the ways in which societies distribute the benefits and bear the costs of development strategies and policies. For example, owners of land, corporate shares, or intellectual property are unwilling to invest in the improvement and upkeep of their property if their rights as owners are insecure.[5]

The role of institutions goes beyond the legal framework. Government attitudes toward markets and freedoms, and the efficiency of its operations, are also very important: excessive bureaucracy and red tape,[6] overregulation, corruption, dishonesty in dealing with public contracts, lack of transparency and trustworthiness, and the political dependence of the judicial system impose significant economic costs to businesses and slow the process of economic development.[7] Proper management of the public finances is also critical to ensuring trust in the national business environment. We include indicators capturing the quality of government management of the public finances to complement the measures of macroeconomic stability captured by pillar 3 below.

Although the economic literature has mainly focused on public institutions, private institutions are also an important element in the process of wealth creation. The recent global financial crisis, along with numerous corporate scandals, has highlighted the relevance of accounting and reporting standards and transparency for preventing fraud and mismanagement, ensuring good governance, and maintaining investor and consumer confidence. An economy is well served by businesses that are run honestly, where managers abide by strong ethical practices in their dealings with the government, other firms, and the public.[8] Private-sector transparency is indispensable to business, and can be brought about through the use of standards as well as auditing and accounting practices that ensure access to information in a timely manner.[9]

Second pillar: Infrastructure

Extensive and efficient infrastructure is an essential driver of competitiveness. It is critical for ensuring the effective functioning of the economy, as it is an important factor determining the location of economic activity and the kinds of activities or sectors that can develop in a particular economy. Well-developed infrastructure reduces the effect of distance between regions, with the result of truly integrating the national market and connecting it at low cost to markets in other countries and regions. In addition, the quality and extensiveness of infrastructure networks significantly impact economic growth and reduce income inequalities and poverty in a variety of

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ways.[10] In this regard, a well-developed transport and communications infrastructure network is a prerequisite for the ability of less-developed communities to connect to core economic activities and basic services.

Effective modes of transport for goods, people, and services—such as quality roads, railroads, ports, and air transport—enable entrepreneurs to get their goods and services to market in a secure and timely manner, and facilitate the movement of workers to the most suitable jobs. Economies also depend on electricity supplies that are free of interruptions and shortages so that businesses and factories can work unimpeded. Finally, a solid and extensive telecommunications network allows for a rapid and free flow of information, which increases overall economic efficiency by helping to ensure that businesses can communicate, and that decisions made by economic actors take into account all available relevant information. This is an area where the crisis may prove to have positive longer-term effects, given the central role of infrastructure development in many of the national stimulus packages in countries such as the United States and China.

Third pillar: Macroeconomic stability

The stability of the macroeconomic environment is important for business and, therefore, is important for the overall competitiveness of a country.[11] Although it is certainly true that macroeconomic stability alone cannot increase the productivity of a nation, it is also recognized that macroeconomic disarray harms the economy. The government cannot provide services efficiently if it has to make high-interest payments on its past debts. Running fiscal deficits limits the government's future ability to react to business cycles. Firms cannot operate efficiently when inflation rates are out of hand. In sum, the economy cannot grow in a sustainable manner unless the macro environment is stable. It is important to note that this pillar focuses only on macroeconomic stability, so it does not directly take into account the way in which public accounts are managed by the government. This qualitative dimension is captured in the public institutions subpillar described above.

Fourth pillar: Health and primary education

A healthy workforce is vital to a country's competitiveness and productivity. Workers who are ill cannot function to their potential and will be less productive. Poor health leads to significant costs to business, as sick workers are often absent or operate at lower levels of efficiency. Investment in the provision of health services is thus critical for clear economic, as well as moral, considerations.[12]

In addition to health, this pillar takes into account the quantity and quality of basic education received by the population, which is increasingly important in today's economy. Basic education increases the efficiency of each individual worker. Moreover, workers who have received little formal education can carry out only simple manual work and find it much more difficult to adapt to more advanced production processes and techniques. Lack of basic education can therefore become a constraint on business development, with firms finding it difficult to move up the value chain by producing more-sophisticated or value-intensive products.

For the longer term, it will be essential to avoid significant reductions in resource allocation to these critical areas, given that government budgets in many countries will need to be cut to reduce public debt brought about by the present stimulus spending.

Fifth pillar: Higher education and training

Quality higher education and training is crucial for economies that want to move up the value chain beyond simple production processes and products.[13] In particular, today's globalizing economy requires economies to nurture pools of well-educated workers who are able to adapt rapidly to their changing environment. This pillar measures secondary and tertiary enrollment rates as well as the quality of education as assessed by the business community. The extent of staff training is also taken into consideration because of the importance of vocational and continuous on-the-job training—which is neglected in many economies—for ensuring a constant upgrading of workers' skills to the changing needs of the evolving economy.

Sixth pillar: Goods market efficiency

Countries with efficient goods markets are well positioned to produce the right mix of products and services given supply-and-demand conditions, as well as to ensure that these goods can be most effectively traded in the economy. Healthy market competition, both domestic and foreign, is important in driving market efficiency and thus business productivity, by ensuring that the most efficient firms, producing goods demanded by the market, are those that thrive. The best possible environment for the exchange of goods requires a minimum of impediments to business activity through government intervention. For example, competitiveness is hindered by distortionary or burdensome taxes and by restrictive and discriminatory rules on foreign direct investment (FDI)—limiting foreign ownership—as well as on international trade. The economic slowdown, with the consequent drop in trade and rise in unemployment, has increased the pressure on governments to adopt measures to protect domestic firms and jobs. Yet limiting global trade would not only amplify the current downturn, but in the longer term it would also reduce growth—in particular in developing countries.

Market efficiency also depends on demand conditions such as customer orientation and buyer sophistication. For cultural reasons, customers in some countries may be more demanding than in others. This can create an important competitive advantage, as it forces companies

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to be more innovative and customer oriented and thus imposes the discipline necessary for efficiency to be achieved in the market.

Seventh pillar: Labor market efficiency

The efficiency and flexibility of the labor market are critical for ensuring that workers are allocated to their most efficient use in the economy and provided with incentives to give their best effort in their jobs. Labor markets must therefore have the flexibility to shift workers from one economic activity to another rapidly and at low cost, and to allow for wage fluctuations without much social disruption.[14] Efficient labor markets must also ensure a clear relationship between worker incentives and their efforts, as well as the best use of available talent—which includes equity in the business environment between women and men.[15]

Eighth pillar: Financial market sophistication

The present economic crisis has highlighted the central role of a sound and well-functioning financial sector for economic activity. An efficient financial sector allocates the resources saved by a nation's citizens as well as those entering the economy from abroad to their most productive uses. It channels resources to those entrepreneurial or investment projects with the highest expected rates of return, rather than to the politically connected. A thorough and proper assessment of risk is therefore a key ingredient. Business investment is critical to productivity. Therefore economies require sophisticated financial markets that can make capital available for private-sector investment from such sources as loans from a sound banking sector, well-regulated securities exchanges, venture capital, and other financial products. This has been once again underscored by the liquidity crunch experienced by businesses and the public sector in developing and developed countries in recent times. In order to fulfill all those functions, the banking sector needs to be trustworthy and transparent, and—as has been made so clear recently—financial markets need appropriate regulation to protect investors and other actors in the economy at large.

Ninth pillar: Technological readiness

This pillar measures the agility with which an economy adopts existing technologies to enhance the productivity of its industries.[16] In today's globalized world, technology has increasingly become an important element for firms to compete and prosper. In particular, information and communication technologies (ICT) have evolved into the "general purpose technology" of our time,[17] given the critical spillovers to the other economic sectors and their role as efficient infrastructure for commercial transactions. Therefore ICT access (including the presence of an ICT-friendly regulatory framework) and usage are included in the pillar as essential components of economies' overall level of technological readiness.

In this context, whether the technology used has or has not been developed within national borders is irrelevant for its effect on competitiveness. The central point is that the firms operating in the country have access to advanced products and blueprints and the ability to use them. Among the main sources of foreign technology, FDI often plays a key role. In this respect, it is particularly worrisome that, after four years of solid growth resulting in a record global FDI stock of US$1.9 trillion in 2007, FDI has declined by an estimated 15 percent in 2008 with further deterioration expected for 2009, especially for developing countries. This development is due to shortages in finance and a more risk-averse attitude of businesses.[18]

It is important to note that, in this context, the level of technology available to firms in a country needs to be distinguished from the country's ability to innovate and expand the frontiers of knowledge. That is why we separate technological readiness from innovation, which is captured in the 12th pillar below.

Tenth pillar: Market size

The size of the market affects productivity because large markets allow firms to exploit economies of scale. Traditionally, the markets available to firms have been constrained by national borders. In the era of globalization, international markets have become a substitute for domestic markets, especially for small countries. There is vast empirical evidence showing that trade openness is positively associated with growth. Even if some recent research casts doubts on the robustness of this relationship, the general sense is that trade has a positive effect on growth, especially for countries with small domestic markets.[19]

Thus, exports can be thought of as a substitute for domestic demand in determining the size of the market for the firms of a country.[20] In today's highly interdependent world, recovery from the present downturn will require that countries increase the amount of goods that they purchase from each other, thus spurring demand. Further lowering barriers to trade would support this process.

By including both domestic and foreign markets in our measure of market size, we give credit to export-driven economies and geographic areas (such as the European Union) that are broken into many countries but have one common market.

Eleventh pillar: Business sophistication

Business sophistication is conducive to higher efficiency in the production of goods and services. This leads, in turn, to increased productivity, thus enhancing a nation's competitiveness. Business sophistication concerns the quality of a country's overall business networks as well as the quality of individual firms' operations and

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strategies. It is particularly important for countries at an advanced stage of development, when the more basic sources of productivity improvements have been exhausted to a large extent. The quality of a country's business networks and supporting industries, which we capture by using indicators of the quantity and quality of local suppliers and the extent of their interaction, is important for a variety of reasons. When companies and suppliers from a particular sector are interconnected in geographically proximate groups ("clusters"), efficiency is heightened, greater opportunities for innovation are created, and barriers to entry for new firms are reduced. Individual firms' operations and strategies (branding, marketing, the presence of a value chain, and the production of unique and sophisticated products) all lead to sophisticated and modern business processes.

Twelfth pillar: Innovation

The final pillar of competitiveness is innovation. Although substantial gains can be obtained by improving institutions, building infrastructure, reducing macroeconomic instability, or improving human capital, all these factors eventually seem to run into diminishing returns. The same is true for the efficiency of the labor, financial, and goods markets. In the long run, standards of living can be expanded only with innovation. Innovation is particularly important for economies as they approach the frontiers of knowledge and the possibility of integrating and adapting exogenous technologies tends to disappear.[21]

Although less-advanced countries can still improve their productivity by adopting existing technologies or making incremental improvements in other areas, for those that have reached the innovation-driven stage of development, this is no longer sufficient to increase productivity. Firms in these countries must design and develop cutting-edge products and processes to maintain a competitive edge. This requires an environment that is conducive to innovative activity, supported by both the public and the private sectors. In particular, this means sufficient investment in research and development (R&D) especially by the private sector, the presence of high-quality scientific research institutions, extensive collaboration in research between universities and industry, and the protection of intellectual property. In this time of crisis, it will be important to resist pressures to cut back on the R&D spending both at the private and public levels that will be so critical for sustainable growth going into the future.

The interrelation of the 12 pillars

Although the 12 pillars of competitiveness are described separately, this should not obscure the fact that they are not independent: not only are they related to each other, but they tend to reinforce each other. For example, innovation (12th pillar) is not possible in a world without institutions (1st pillar) that guarantee intellectual property rights, cannot be performed in countries with a poorly educated and poorly trained labor force (5th pillar), and is more difficult in economies with inefficient markets (6th, 7th, and 8th pillars) or without extensive and efficient infrastructure (2nd pillar). Although the actual construction of the Index will involve the aggregation of the 12 pillars into a single index, measures are reported for the 12 pillars separately because offering a more disaggregated analysis can be more useful to countries and practitioners: such an analysis gets closer to the actual areas in which a particular country needs to improve.

Appendix A describes the exact composition of the GCI and technical details of its construction.

To discern the extent to which the global recession is affecting the longer-term competitiveness of countries, the World Economic Forum carried out a survey of selected experts. The results of this survey are described in Box 1.

Stages of development and the weighted Index

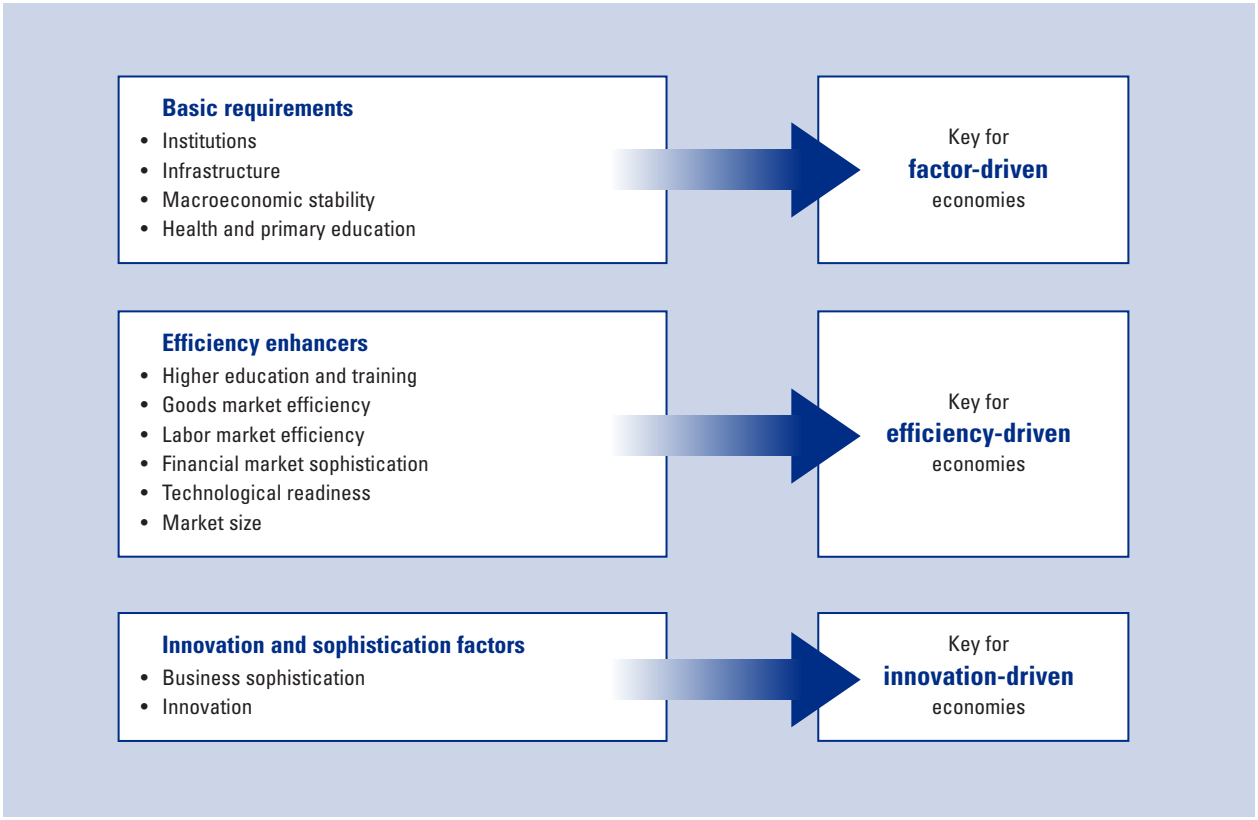
It is clear that different pillars affect different countries differently: the best way for Burkina Faso to improve its competitiveness is not the same as the best way for Switzerland. This is because Burkina Faso and Switzerland are in different stages of development: as countries move along the development path, wages tend to increase and, in order to sustain this higher income, labor productivity must improve.[22]

According to the GCI, in the first stage, the economy is *factor-driven* and countries compete based on their factor endowments: primarily unskilled labor and natural resources. Companies compete on the basis of price and sell basic products or commodities, with their low productivity reflected in low wages. Maintaining competitiveness at this stage of development hinges primarily on well-functioning public and private institutions (pillar 1), well-developed infrastructure (pillar 2), a stable macroeconomic framework (pillar 3), and a healthy and literate workforce (pillar 4).

As wages rise with advancing development, countries move into the *efficiency-driven* stage of development, when they must begin to develop more efficient production processes and increase product quality. At this point, competitiveness is increasingly driven by higher education and training (pillar 5), efficient goods markets (pillar 6), well-functioning labor markets (pillar 7), sophisticated financial markets (pillar 8), a large domestic and/or foreign market (pillar 10), and the ability to harness the benefits of existing technologies (pillar 9).

Finally, as countries move into the *innovation-driven* stage, they are able to sustain higher wages and the associated standard of living only if their businesses are able to compete with new and unique products. At this

Figure 1: The 12 pillars of competitiveness



stage, companies must compete through innovation (pillar 12), producing new and different goods using the most sophisticated production processes (pillar 11). The concept of stages of development is integrated into the Index by attributing higher relative weights to those pillars that are relatively more relevant for a country given its particular stage of development. That is, although all 12 pillars matter to a certain extent for all countries, the relative importance of each one depends on a country's particular stage of development. To take this into account, the pillars are organized into three subindexes, each critical to a particular stage of development.

The *basic requirements subindex* groups those pillars most critical for countries in the factor-driven stage. The *efficiency enhancers subindex* includes those pillars critical for countries in the efficiency-driven stage. And the *innovation and sophistication factors subindex* includes the pillars critical to countries in the innovation-driven stage. The three subindexes are shown in Figure 1.

The specific weights we attribute to each subindex in every stage of development are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Weights of the three main subindexes at each stage of development

Subindex	Factor-driven stage (%)	Efficiency-driven stage (%)	Innovation-driven stage (%)
Basic requirements	60	40	20
Efficiency enhancers	35	50	50
Innovation and sophistication factors	5	10	30

To obtain the precise weights, a maximum likelihood regression of GDP per capita was run against each subindex for past years, allowing for different coefficients for each stage of development.[23] The rounding of these econometric estimates led to the choice of weights displayed in Table 1.

Implementation of stages of development: Smooth transitions

Countries are allocated to stages of development based on two criteria. The first is the level of GDP per capita at market exchange rates. This widely available measure is used as a proxy for wages, as internationally comparable data for the latter are not available for all countries covered. The precise thresholds are shown in Table 2. A second criterion measures the extent to which countries are factor driven. We proxy this by the share of exports of mineral goods in total exports (goods and services)

Box 1: An expert assessment of national competitiveness prospects

The concept of competitiveness captures the medium- to long-term productivity and growth prospects of national economies. In other words, although business cycle movements affect countries' short-term growth prospects, as witnessed in the present economic downturn, they should have no impact on competitiveness assessments unless they have longer-term consequences for the competitiveness drivers discussed in this chapter.

In order to get a sense of the extent to which the global recession is affecting the longer-term competitiveness of countries, the World Economic Forum carried out a survey of selected leading macro and business economists from the Forum's economy-related Global Agenda Councils,[1] along with four international associations of business economists.[2] A total of 16 leading economists were surveyed. The survey is intended to complement the analysis of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) by providing the insight of experts on the matter.

Respondents were asked to rate the degree to which they believe the present global recession will have a positive or negative impact, on a scale of 1 (negative) to 7 (positive), on selected countries, with 4 (the central value) indicating that the recession will have no impact. They were also asked to describe the mechanisms by which the recession would have positive or negative impacts on countries. The 37 countries included were those ranked in the top 20 of last year's GCI, and other key regional economies.

Figure 1 shows the average score for each economy covered by the exercise (shown by a white dot), as well as the spread in scores (the highest and lowest scores given, shown by the blue line). Economies have been grouped in a number of different clusters according to the perceived impact of the crisis on their competitiveness perspective (ranging from slightly positive to negative). In addition, the last columns display each country's GCI rank for this year, as well as changes to the competitiveness rankings since last year for every economy considered (improvements are indicated by an upward arrow, declines are represented by downward arrows, and sideways arrows indicate no change).

The first point to note about the survey results shown in the figure is that the average assessments are skewed downward, with only five economies above the "no impact" value of 4. In other words, of all countries considered, the experts on average believe that only Brazil, India, and China (the three largest BRIC economies), along with Australia and Canada, are likely to see their competitiveness improving slightly as a consequence of the global recession. A further two economies are expected, on average, to see no impact on their competitiveness from the recession (Norway and Hong Kong). For the remaining 30 economies covered, the average assessment ranges from slightly negative to negative.

Taking into account the general downward bias of the results, the average responses to the survey are broadly in line with the changes in the GCI rankings since last year, with some exceptions. In particular, Brazil—perceived by the experts as the country that will likely see its competitiveness most favorably affected by the crisis—improved 8 places since last year, continuing to build on an upward trend started in 2007 and narrowing the competitiveness gap vis-à-vis fellow BRIC economies India and China. Indeed, all countries in the slightly positive or no impact groups at the top of the figure either improve in rank (India, China, Australia, Canada, and Norway), or remain stable (Hong Kong). The remaining BRIC economy, Russia, lost 12 places in the GCI assessment; it is also rated as one of the countries most likely to be negatively affected by the global crisis. The recession is expected to be particularly harmful for the competitiveness of Iceland and Spain, the two countries receiving the lowest average scores in the sample, both of which also drop in the GCI ranking this year. Yet, for a handful of countries, the GCI and the economists' assessment diverges. This is particularly noticeable within the "negative" category for Argentina, Hungary, Italy, and Japan, although the improvements in the GCR ranking since last year remain somewhat small in all cases.

Another important characteristic of the survey results is the great variation in responses concerning the likely impact of the global recession on each country. The blue bars in the figure show the range of the lowest and highest responses. The country engendering the greatest agreement, Switzerland, still includes assessments that range from 2 (negative) to 4 (no impact). The largest variations are for Latin American countries: the results for Argentina, Mexico, and Venezuela range from the worst possible value (1) to the second-to-highest possible value (6).This demonstrates the extent of uncertainty even among expert economists on the longer-term impacts of the crisis.

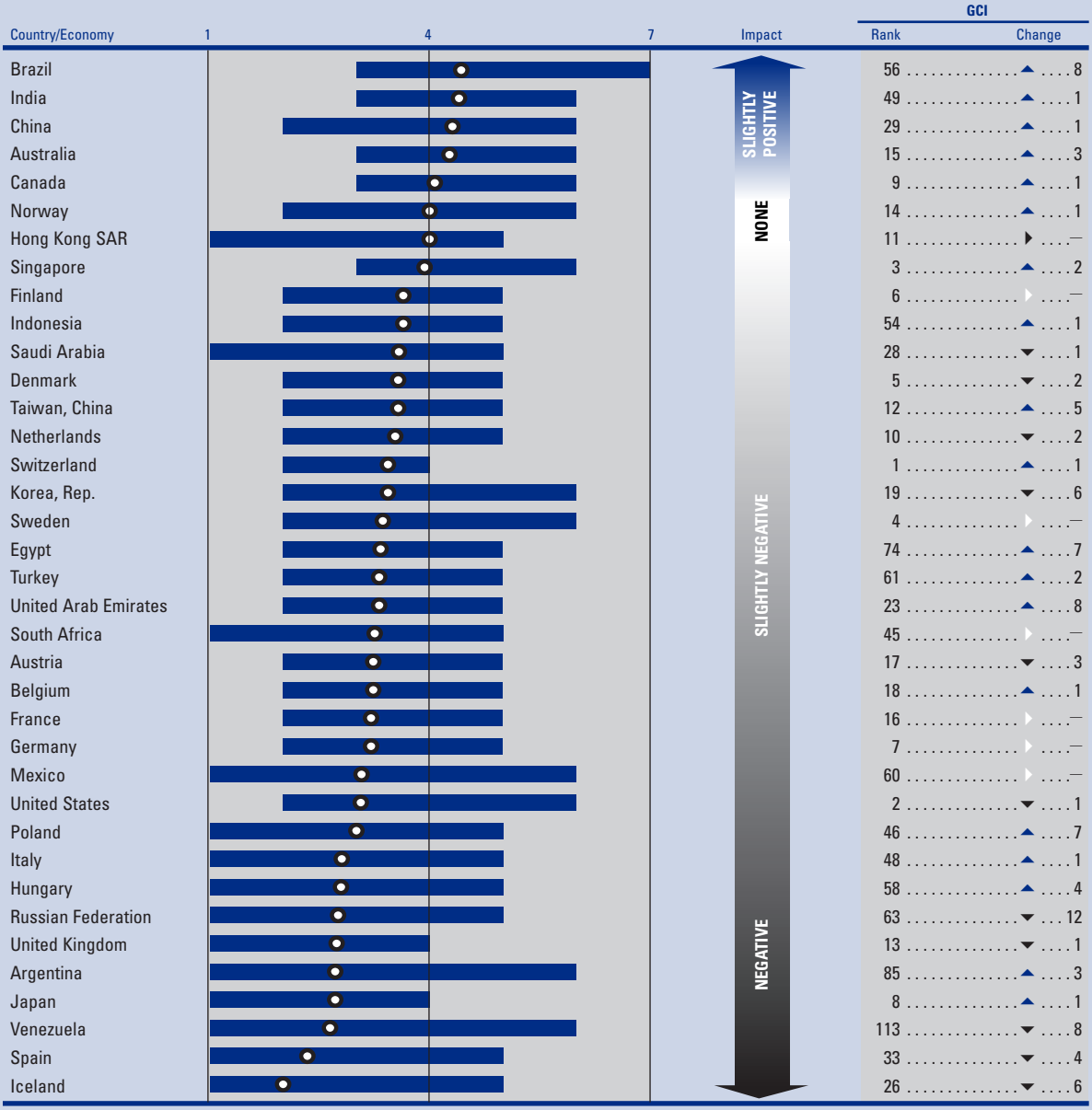
When asked to describe their reasons for pessimism and optimism for the longer-term outlook, the experts highlighted a number of factors that could have either positive or negative impacts on longer-term competitiveness. The reasons for pessimism were related primarily to concerns about excessive government intervention and lack of access to credit. Specific-ally, experts mentioned enhanced government intervention combined with blurred boundaries among institutions and rules; the non-optimal allocation of resources to education and transportation infrastructure through stimulus packages; massive debts accrued, especially in the West, likely prompting either sharp public-sector spending cuts or tax increases; the push for harsher financial regulations that would further hinder allocation of credit and risk new business investment; and more general difficulties in obtaining capital for pro-growth investment.

On the other hand, a number of positive implications for longer-term competitiveness potential were also noted by the experts. These include the possible reorientation of export-led economies to domestic demand and neutral exchange rates; increased awareness of the need of investment in pro-growth areas, notably education; lagging institutions brought into international compliance; a rethinking of the US dollar's impact and of the consequences of focusing only on the US markets for many exporters; enhanced incentives to clean up non-competitive enterprises and all sectors that had been kept alive during the boom period; and a potential push to fix long- overdue structural problems.

(Cont'd.)

Box 1: An expert assessment of national competitiveness prospects *(cont'd.)*

Figure 1: Survey of experts results and GCI variation (2009–2010)



Note: ▶ indicates that there has been no change since last year; ▲ indicates a positive change; ▼ indicates a negative change.

The data also reveal a difference in the level of pessimism or optimism of the macroeconomists, who constitute the academic respondents, compared with the business economists, who are practitioners involved in business activities. As Table 1 shows, the business economists remain measurably more pessimistic than the academic economists about the impact of the present crisis on longer-term national competitiveness. Specifically, while the macroeconomists are on average more optimistic about the impact on the competitiveness outlook for 25 countries, the business economists are more optimistic in only 7 cases. The two groups share the same opinion on average in 5 cases.

The results of the survey highlight the extent to which competitiveness is a complex phenomenon that is difficult to quantify precisely. Importantly, the potential positive effects of the crisis described by the experts underline the ways in which countries now have an opportunity to implement reforms that will place them on a stronger footing to ride out the next economic crisis and to ensure strong competitiveness going forward.

(Cont'd.)

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Box 1: An expert assessment of national competitiveness prospects *(cont'd.)*

Table 1: Comparison of responses from business economists and macroeconomists

Country/Economy	Business economists	Macro-economists	Difference
Austria	2.83	3.57	–0.74
Belgium	3.00	3.43	–0.43
Denmark	3.43	3.71	–0.29
Finland	3.71	3.57	0.14
France	3.13	3.29	–0.16
Germany	3.13	3.29	–0.16
Hungary	2.29	3.29	–1.00
Iceland	1.57	2.43	–0.86
Italy	2.63	3.00	–0.38
Netherlands	3.63	3.43	0.20
Norway	4.00	4.00	0.00
Poland	2.57	3.43	–0.86
Russia	2.56	3.00	–0.44
Spain	2.00	2.71	–0.71
Sweden	3.00	3.71	–0.71
Switzerland	3.43	3.43	0.00
Turkey	3.00	3.57	–0.57
United Kingdom	2.50	3.00	–0.50
Argentina	2.25	3.33	–1.08
Brazil	4.50	4.33	0.17
Canada	3.88	4.33	–0.46
Mexico	2.56	3.83	–1.28
United States	2.89	3.29	–0.40
Venezuela	2.50	2.83	–0.33
Australia	4.38	4.14	0.23
China	4.33	4.29	0.05
Hong Kong SAR	4.00	4.00	0.00
India	4.50	4.29	0.21
Indonesia	3.43	3.86	–0.43
Japan	2.29	3.14	–0.86
Korea, Rep.	3.43	3.43	0.00
Singapore	3.86	4.00	–0.14
Taiwan, China	3.57	3.57	0.00
Egypt	3.17	3.50	–0.33
Saudi Arabia	3.33	3.83	–0.50
South Africa	3.33	3.17	0.17
United Arab Emirates	3.00	3.67	–0.67

Notes

1 More information on the Global Agenda Councils can be found at http://www.weforum.org/en/about/GlobalAgendaCcouncils/index.htm.

2 The groups surveyed are the Conference of Business Economists, the National Business Economic Issues Council, the European Council of Economists, and the Harvard Industrial Economists Group.

and assume that countries that export more than 70 percent of mineral products (measured using a five-year average) are to a large extent factor driven.[24]

Table 2: Income thresholds for establishing stages of development

Stage of development	GDP per capita (in US$)
Stage 1: Factor driven	< 2,000
Transition from Stage 1 to Stage 2	*2,000–3,000*
Stage 2: Efficiency driven	3,000–9,000
Transition from Stage 2 to Stage 3	*9,000–17,000*
Stage 3: Innovation driven	> 17,000

Countries falling in between two of the three stages are considered to be "in transition." For these countries, the weights change smoothly as a country develops, reflecting the smooth transition from one stage of development to another. By introducing this type of transition between stages into the model—that is, by placing increasingly more weight on those areas that are becoming more important for the country's competitiveness as it develops—the Index can gradually "penalize" those countries that are not preparing for the next stage. The classification of countries into stages of development is shown in Table 3.

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Table 3: List of countries/economies at each stage of development

Stage 1	Transition from 1 to 2	Stage 2	Transition from 2 to 3	Stage 3
Bangladesh	Algeria	Albania	Bahrain	Australia
Benin	Azerbaijan	Argentina	Barbados	Austria
Bolivia	Botswana	Armenia	Chile	Belgium
Burkina Faso	Brunei Darussalam	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	Canada
Burundi	Egypt	Brazil	Hungary	Cyprus
Cambodia	Georgia	Bulgaria	Latvia	Czech Republic
Cameroon	Guatemala	China	Lithuania	Denmark
Chad	Indonesia	Colombia	Mexico	Estonia
Côte d'Ivoire	Jamaica	Costa Rica	Oman	Finland
Ethiopia	Kazakhstan	Dominican Republic	Poland	France
Gambia, The	Kuwait	Ecuador	Romania	Germany
Ghana	Libya	El Salvador	Russian Federation	Greece
Guyana	Morocco	Jordan	Turkey	Hong Kong SAR
Honduras	Paraguay	Macedonia, FYR	Uruguay	Iceland
India	Qatar	Malaysia		Ireland
Kenya	Saudi Arabia	Mauritius		Israel
Kyrgyz Republic	Syria	Montenegro		Italy
Lesotho	Venezuela	Namibia		Japan
Madagascar		Panama		Korea, Rep.
Malawi		Peru		Luxembourg
Mali		Serbia		Malta
Mauritania		South Africa		Netherlands
Mongolia		Suriname		New Zealand
Mozambique		Thailand		Norway
Nepal		Tunisia		Portugal
Nicaragua		Ukraine		Puerto Rico
Nigeria				Singapore
Pakistan				Slovak Republic
Philippines				Slovenia
Senegal				Spain
Sri Lanka				Sweden
Tajikistan				Switzerland
Tanzania				Taiwan, China
Timor-Leste				Trinidad and Tobago
Uganda				United Arab Emirates
Vietnam				United Kingdom
Zambia				United States
Zimbabwe				

Country coverage

One country covered last year, Moldova, is not covered this year because of a lack of Survey data. This has led to a decrease in country coverage to a total of 133 economies this year.

The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010 rankings

The detailed rankings from this year's GCI are shown in Tables 4 through 8. As Table 4 shows, all of the countries in the top 10 remain the same as last year, with some shifts in rank. The following sections discuss the findings of the GCI 2009–2010 for the top performers globally, as well as for a number of selected economies in each of the five following regions: Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, Middle East and North Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa.

The reader should note that, as in any benchmarking exercise of this nature, the data are necessarily subject to a time lag and do not fully capture economic circumstances at the time of publication. However, this does not significantly hinder our ability to assess competitiveness, given its medium- to long-term nature.

Top 10

The GCI results for the top 10 countries show a measurable decline in average score since last year, dropping from 5.51 out of a possible maximum score of 7 last year to 5.45 this year. In other words, it appears that in

Table 4: The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010 rankings and 2008–2009 comparisons

Country/Economy	GCI 2009–2010 Rank	GCI 2009–2010 Score	GCI 2008–2009 Rank*
Switzerland	1	5.60	2
United States	2	5.59	1
Singapore	3	5.55	5
Sweden	4	5.51	4
Denmark	5	5.46	3
Finland	6	5.43	6
Germany	7	5.37	7
Japan	8	5.37	9
Canada	9	5.33	10
Netherlands	10	5.32	8
Hong Kong SAR	11	5.22	11
Taiwan, China	12	5.20	17
United Kingdom	13	5.19	12
Norway	14	5.17	15
Australia	15	5.15	18
France	16	5.13	16
Austria	17	5.13	14
Belgium	18	5.09	19
Korea, Rep.	19	5.00	13
New Zealand	20	4.98	24
Luxembourg	21	4.96	25
Qatar	22	4.95	26
United Arab Emirates	23	4.92	31
Malaysia	24	4.87	21
Ireland	25	4.84	22
Iceland	26	4.80	20
Israel	27	4.80	23
Saudi Arabia	28	4.75	27
China	29	4.74	30
Chile	30	4.70	28
Czech Republic	31	4.67	33
Brunei Darussalam	32	4.64	39
Spain	33	4.59	29
Cyprus	34	4.57	40
Estonia	35	4.56	32
Thailand	36	4.56	34
Slovenia	37	4.55	42
Bahrain	38	4.54	37
Kuwait	39	4.53	35
Tunisia	40	4.50	36
Oman	41	4.49	38
Puerto Rico	42	4.48	41
Portugal	43	4.40	43
Barbados	44	4.35	47
South Africa	45	4.34	45
Poland	46	4.33	53
Slovak Republic	47	4.31	46
Italy	48	4.31	49
India	49	4.30	50
Jordan	50	4.30	48
Azerbaijan	51	4.30	69
Malta	52	4.30	52
Lithuania	53	4.30	44
Indonesia	54	4.26	55
Costa Rica	55	4.25	59
Brazil	56	4.23	64
Mauritius	57	4.22	57
Hungary	58	4.22	62
Panama	59	4.21	58
Mexico	60	4.19	60
Turkey	61	4.16	63
Montenegro	62	4.16	65
Russian Federation	63	4.15	51
Romania	64	4.11	68
Uruguay	65	4.10	75
Botswana	66	4.08	56
Kazakhstan	67	4.08	66
Latvia	68	4.06	54
Colombia	69	4.05	74
Egypt	70	4.04	81
Greece	71	4.04	67
Croatia	72	4.03	61
Morocco	73	4.03	73
Namibia	74	4.03	80
Vietnam	75	4.03	70
Bulgaria	76	4.02	76
El Salvador	77	4.02	79
Peru	78	4.01	83
Sri Lanka	79	4.01	77
Guatemala	80	3.96	84
Gambia, The	81	3.96	87
Ukraine	82	3.95	72
Algeria	83	3.95	99
Macedonia, FYR	84	3.95	89
Argentina	85	3.91	88
Trinidad and Tobago	86	3.91	92
Philippines	87	3.90	71
Libya	88	3.90	91
Honduras	89	3.86	82
Georgia	90	3.81	90
Jamaica	91	3.81	86
Senegal	92	3.78	96
Serbia	93	3.77	85
Syria	94	3.76	78
Dominican Republic	95	3.75	98
Albania	96	3.72	108
Armenia	97	3.71	97
Kenya	98	3.67	93
Nigeria	99	3.65	94
Tanzania	100	3.59	113
Pakistan	101	3.58	101
Suriname	102	3.57	103
Benin	103	3.56	106
Guyana	104	3.56	115
Ecuador	105	3.56	104
Bangladesh	106	3.55	111
Lesotho	107	3.54	123
Uganda	108	3.53	128
Bosnia and Herzegovina	109	3.53	107
Cambodia	110	3.51	109
Cameroon	111	3.50	114
Zambia	112	3.50	112
Venezuela	113	3.48	105
Ghana	114	3.45	102
Nicaragua	115	3.44	120
Côte d'Ivoire	116	3.43	110
Mongolia	117	3.43	100
Ethiopia	118	3.43	121
Malawi	119	3.42	119
Bolivia	120	3.42	118
Madagascar	121	3.42	125
Tajikistan	122	3.38	116
Kyrgyz Republic	123	3.36	122
Paraguay	124	3.35	124
Nepal	125	3.34	126
Timor-Leste	126	3.26	129
Mauritania	127	3.25	131
Burkina Faso	128	3.23	127
Mozambique	129	3.22	130
Mali	130	3.22	117
Chad	131	2.87	134
Zimbabwe	132	2.77	133
Burundi	133	2.58	132

*The 2008–2009 rank is out of 134 countries. One country covered last year, Moldova, had to be excluded this year for lack of Survey data.

(Cont'd.)

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010

	OVERALL INDEX		SUBINDEXES					
			Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation factors	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Switzerland	1	5.60	3	5.98	3	5.39	3	5.68
United States	2	5.59	28	5.23	1	5.66	1	5.71
Singapore	3	5.55	2	5.99	2	5.61	10	5.15
Sweden	4	5.51	5	5.96	7	5.31	4	5.53
Denmark	5	5.46	4	5.98	6	5.36	7	5.28
Finland	6	5.43	1	6.04	12	5.17	6	5.47
Germany	7	5.37	8	5.85	14	5.12	5	5.47
Japan	8	5.37	27	5.27	11	5.21	2	5.70
Canada	9	5.33	10	5.74	4	5.39	12	4.96
Netherlands	10	5.32	12	5.71	10	5.26	9	5.17
Hong Kong SAR	11	5.22	6	5.90	5	5.37	23	4.53
Taiwan, China	12	5.20	18	5.47	17	5.06	8	5.25
United Kingdom	13	5.19	26	5.29	8	5.31	14	4.92
Norway	14	5.17	11	5.73	13	5.14	18	4.83
Australia	15	5.15	14	5.63	9	5.29	21	4.61
France	16	5.13	15	5.60	16	5.08	15	4.90
Austria	17	5.13	13	5.70	19	4.98	11	5.00
Belgium	18	5.09	20	5.43	18	5.04	13	4.95
Korea, Rep.	19	5.00	23	5.40	20	4.92	16	4.88
New Zealand	20	4.98	16	5.58	15	5.11	27	4.37
Luxembourg	21	4.96	7	5.85	23	4.84	22	4.58
Qatar	22	4.95	17	5.57	28	4.67	36	4.10
United Arab Emirates	23	4.92	9	5.75	21	4.89	25	4.41
Malaysia	24	4.87	33	5.12	25	4.76	24	4.43
Ireland	25	4.84	37	5.06	22	4.87	20	4.63
Iceland	26	4.80	24	5.36	30	4.64	19	4.70
Israel	27	4.80	42	4.88	26	4.72	17	4.87
Saudi Arabia	28	4.75	30	5.17	38	4.49	33	4.15
China	29	4.74	36	5.09	32	4.56	29	4.23
Chile	30	4.70	32	5.14	33	4.55	43	3.96
Czech Republic	31	4.67	45	4.78	24	4.78	26	4.40
Brunei Darussalam	32	4.64	19	5.44	76	3.94	81	3.42
Spain	33	4.59	38	5.06	29	4.66	35	4.14
Cyprus	34	4.57	21	5.43	41	4.45	32	4.18
Estonia	35	4.56	34	5.10	27	4.69	42	3.98
Thailand	36	4.56	43	4.86	40	4.46	47	3.83
Slovenia	37	4.55	29	5.18	37	4.49	30	4.23
Bahrain	38	4.54	22	5.41	44	4.39	60	3.69
Kuwait	39	4.53	40	5.02	63	4.08	64	3.62
Tunisia	40	4.50	35	5.09	56	4.14	45	3.94
Oman	41	4.49	25	5.30	53	4.18	52	3.75
Puerto Rico	42	4.48	44	4.84	36	4.50	31	4.21
Portugal	43	4.40	39	5.05	43	4.40	41	3.98
Barbados	44	4.35	31	5.16	60	4.11	49	3.81
South Africa	45	4.34	77	4.26	39	4.47	39	4.05
Poland	46	4.33	71	4.30	31	4.56	46	3.84
Slovak Republic	47	4.31	54	4.61	34	4.55	57	3.71
Italy	48	4.31	67	4.38	46	4.37	34	4.15
India	49	4.30	79	4.18	35	4.52	28	4.24
Jordan	50	4.30	46	4.74	66	4.06	51	3.79
Azerbaijan	51	4.30	50	4.63	71	4.03	56	3.71
Malta	52	4.30	41	4.97	48	4.31	48	3.83
Lithuania	53	4.30	47	4.68	47	4.33	53	3.75
Indonesia	54	4.26	70	4.30	50	4.24	40	4.03
Costa Rica	55	4.25	62	4.44	58	4.13	37	4.08
Brazil	56	4.23	91	4.04	42	4.41	38	4.08
Mauritius	57	4.22	51	4.63	72	4.01	65	3.59
Hungary	58	4.22	58	4.48	45	4.38	61	3.67
Panama	59	4.21	55	4.54	70	4.04	54	3.73
Mexico	60	4.19	59	4.47	55	4.15	67	3.57
Turkey	61	4.16	69	4.34	54	4.16	58	3.70
Montenegro	62	4.16	65	4.43	65	4.06	68	3.56
Russian Federation	63	4.15	64	4.43	52	4.20	73	3.47
Romania	64	4.11	86	4.10	49	4.25	75	3.44
Uruguay	65	4.10	49	4.64	82	3.86	77	3.44
Botswana	66	4.08	63	4.43	87	3.77	92	3.25
Kazakhstan	67	4.08	74	4.27	69	4.04	78	3.43

(Cont'd.)

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010 *(cont'd.)*

	OVERALL INDEX		SUBINDEXES					
			Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation factors	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Latvia	68	4.06	60	4.45	51	4.21	86	3.36
Colombia	69	4.05	83	4.12	64	4.07	62	3.67
Egypt	70	4.04	78	4.21	80	3.87	71	3.51
Greece	71	4.04	56	4.49	57	4.13	66	3.59
Croatia	72	4.03	52	4.62	67	4.05	72	3.49
Morocco	73	4.03	57	4.49	91	3.71	88	3.35
Namibia	74	4.03	53	4.61	90	3.72	91	3.26
Vietnam	75	4.03	92	4.02	61	4.08	55	3.72
Bulgaria	76	4.02	80	4.13	62	4.08	89	3.29
El Salvador	77	4.02	66	4.39	83	3.85	87	3.36
Peru	78	4.01	88	4.06	59	4.11	85	3.37
Sri Lanka	79	4.01	89	4.05	74	3.95	44	3.95
Guatemala	80	3.96	82	4.13	81	3.86	63	3.66
Gambia, The	81	3.96	76	4.26	101	3.49	69	3.55
Ukraine	82	3.95	94	3.96	68	4.05	80	3.42
Algeria	83	3.95	61	4.44	117	3.29	122	2.88
Macedonia, FYR	84	3.95	73	4.27	85	3.83	93	3.23
Argentina	85	3.91	84	4.11	84	3.84	76	3.44
Trinidad and Tobago	86	3.91	48	4.67	79	3.90	79	3.42
Philippines	87	3.90	95	3.94	78	3.91	74	3.45
Libya	88	3.90	68	4.38	110	3.36	111	3.04
Honduras	89	3.86	87	4.10	95	3.54	96	3.21
Georgia	90	3.81	85	4.10	89	3.73	117	2.94
Jamaica	91	3.81	101	3.74	73	3.95	83	3.39
Senegal	92	3.78	96	3.93	96	3.54	59	3.69
Serbia	93	3.77	97	3.90	86	3.77	94	3.21
Syria	94	3.76	72	4.30	112	3.35	100	3.17
Dominican Republic	95	3.75	98	3.82	88	3.77	82	3.41
Albania	96	3.72	90	4.04	93	3.63	121	2.90
Armenia	97	3.71	81	4.13	99	3.51	112	3.03
Kenya	98	3.67	120	3.49	75	3.94	50	3.80
Nigeria	99	3.65	118	3.51	77	3.91	70	3.53
Tanzania	100	3.59	103	3.71	104	3.45	95	3.21
Pakistan	101	3.58	114	3.53	92	3.69	84	3.39
Suriname	102	3.57	75	4.26	126	3.14	118	2.94
Benin	103	3.56	99	3.78	121	3.25	104	3.12
Guyana	104	3.56	105	3.69	107	3.40	110	3.06
Ecuador	105	3.56	93	4.00	113	3.34	123	2.88
Bangladesh	106	3.55	108	3.60	97	3.54	114	3.00
Lesotho	107	3.54	102	3.71	116	3.31	101	3.16
Uganda	108	3.53	110	3.58	102	3.49	103	3.14
Bosnia and Herzegovina	109	3.53	100	3.74	100	3.50	127	2.80
Cambodia	110	3.51	112	3.55	103	3.49	107	3.08
Cameroon	111	3.50	107	3.68	119	3.27	106	3.11
Zambia	112	3.50	117	3.51	98	3.52	90	3.26
Venezuela	113	3.48	104	3.70	108	3.38	130	2.76
Ghana	114	3.45	127	3.40	94	3.58	108	3.08
Nicaragua	115	3.44	113	3.54	114	3.32	116	2.96
Côte d'Ivoire	116	3.43	121	3.49	109	3.38	98	3.20
Mongolia	117	3.43	123	3.48	106	3.42	120	2.93
Ethiopia	118	3.43	111	3.56	120	3.26	115	2.98
Malawi	119	3.42	124	3.43	105	3.43	97	3.21
Bolivia	120	3.42	106	3.68	128	3.08	133	2.63
Madagascar	121	3.42	115	3.52	118	3.28	99	3.20
Tajikistan	122	3.38	116	3.51	123	3.22	109	3.06
Kyrgyz Republic	123	3.36	126	3.40	111	3.36	128	2.80
Paraguay	124	3.35	122	3.49	115	3.32	131	2.70
Nepal	125	3.34	119	3.50	125	3.15	129	2.77
Timor-Leste	126	3.26	109	3.60	132	2.78	132	2.68
Mauritania	127	3.25	125	3.43	129	3.01	125	2.83
Burkina Faso	128	3.23	130	3.25	122	3.22	105	3.12
Mozambique	129	3.22	129	3.26	124	3.19	113	3.00
Mali	130	3.22	128	3.30	127	3.09	102	3.14
Chad	131	2.87	131	2.92	131	2.81	126	2.81
Zimbabwe	132	2.77	132	2.71	130	2.87	124	2.86
Burundi	133	2.58	133	2.49	133	2.68	119	2.94

Table 6: The Global Competitiveness Index: Basic requirements

	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		PILLARS							
			1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic stability		4. Health and primary education	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	90	4.04	87	3.62	104	2.84	95	4.24	66	5.48
Algeria	61	4.44	115	3.20	99	2.91	2	6.39	77	5.28
Argentina	84	4.11	126	2.94	88	3.11	48	4.87	59	5.54
Armenia	81	4.13	95	3.49	81	3.25	53	4.78	97	5.00
Australia	14	5.63	12	5.60	25	5.19	18	5.56	16	6.18
Austria	13	5.70	14	5.55	9	5.89	37	5.22	18	6.14
Azerbaijan	50	4.63	55	4.15	58	4.03	27	5.30	96	5.04
Bahrain	22	5.41	30	4.88	27	4.96	5	5.97	37	5.83
Bangladesh	108	3.60	122	3.09	126	2.39	84	4.45	105	4.49
Barbados	31	5.16	20	5.18	21	5.37	115	3.80	9	6.28
Belgium	20	5.43	24	4.98	18	5.58	56	4.74	3	6.43
Benin	99	3.78	79	3.72	117	2.58	54	4.77	111	4.06
Bolivia	106	3.68	132	2.50	122	2.47	60	4.70	94	5.05
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	3.74	128	2.89	128	2.18	69	4.61	75	5.29
Botswana	63	4.43	29	4.89	61	3.93	41	5.06	118	3.85
Brazil	91	4.04	93	3.50	74	3.50	109	3.93	79	5.24
Brunei Darussalam	19	5.44	36	4.78	41	4.55	1	6.64	42	5.78
Bulgaria	80	4.13	116	3.19	102	2.88	45	4.93	58	5.54
Burkina Faso	130	3.25	71	3.82	115	2.60	118	3.60	130	2.97
Burundi	133	2.49	129	2.75	125	2.41	132	1.05	121	3.74
Cambodia	112	3.55	92	3.51	95	2.94	122	3.40	107	4.36
Cameroon	107	3.68	112	3.24	121	2.49	34	5.24	122	3.74
Canada	10	5.74	17	5.50	7	5.93	31	5.24	7	6.30
Chad	131	2.92	131	2.71	133	1.90	82	4.50	133	2.55
Chile	32	5.14	35	4.78	30	4.93	19	5.48	69	5.38
China	36	5.09	48	4.39	46	4.31	8	5.93	45	5.72
Colombia	83	4.12	101	3.37	83	3.20	72	4.59	72	5.34
Costa Rica	62	4.44	47	4.42	82	3.24	101	4.11	29	5.97
Côte d'Ivoire	121	3.49	127	2.91	73	3.54	89	4.43	128	3.08
Croatia	52	4.62	85	3.65	49	4.26	50	4.83	44	5.72
Cyprus	21	5.43	22	5.03	24	5.22	39	5.15	5	6.32
Czech Republic	45	4.78	62	3.93	48	4.27	43	4.99	33	5.94
Denmark	4	5.98	3	6.08	12	5.83	14	5.71	6	6.31
Dominican Republic	98	3.82	117	3.19	85	3.16	94	4.28	103	4.65
Ecuador	93	4.00	125	2.97	100	2.91	44	4.99	89	5.14
Egypt	78	4.21	56	4.13	55	4.07	120	3.46	84	5.20
El Salvador	66	4.39	91	3.52	51	4.20	61	4.68	86	5.17
Estonia	34	5.10	31	4.85	34	4.67	47	4.90	28	5.98
Ethiopia	111	3.56	75	3.78	96	2.94	116	3.76	120	3.78
Finland	1	6.04	4	6.05	10	5.87	12	5.78	1	6.46
France	15	5.60	26	4.95	3	6.52	58	4.72	11	6.22
Gambia, The	76	4.26	27	4.91	60	3.95	92	4.32	117	3.86
Georgia	85	4.10	72	3.82	72	3.60	117	3.73	78	5.26
Germany	8	5.85	16	5.50	1	6.59	30	5.28	24	6.01
Ghana	127	3.40	68	3.87	87	3.14	129	2.68	115	3.93
Greece	56	4.49	70	3.83	47	4.31	103	4.02	41	5.81
Guatemala	82	4.13	108	3.26	68	3.78	88	4.43	95	5.04
Guyana	105	3.69	103	3.32	91	3.03	127	3.00	67	5.41
Honduras	87	4.10	99	3.37	77	3.39	85	4.44	85	5.18
Hong Kong SAR	6	5.90	11	5.62	2	6.54	16	5.67	43	5.76
Hungary	58	4.48	76	3.77	57	4.04	83	4.50	53	5.59
Iceland	24	5.36	13	5.58	11	5.85	119	3.57	2	6.45
India	79	4.18	54	4.21	76	3.47	96	4.23	101	4.82
Indonesia	70	4.30	58	4.00	84	3.20	52	4.82	82	5.20
Ireland	37	5.06	19	5.21	52	4.19	65	4.63	10	6.23
Israel	42	4.88	39	4.64	44	4.42	67	4.62	39	5.82
Italy	67	4.38	97	3.44	59	3.99	102	4.11	26	5.99
Jamaica	101	3.74	82	3.70	67	3.84	131	2.25	88	5.14
Japan	27	5.27	28	4.90	13	5.83	97	4.22	19	6.13
Jordan	46	4.74	25	4.97	42	4.45	105	3.97	57	5.56
Kazakhstan	74	4.27	86	3.64	75	3.49	59	4.71	80	5.22
Kenya	120	3.49	107	3.27	92	3.01	121	3.43	110	4.26
Korea, Rep.	23	5.40	53	4.23	17	5.60	11	5.80	27	5.99
Kuwait	40	5.02	51	4.31	50	4.23	3	6.23	73	5.33
Kyrgyz Republic	126	3.40	124	2.98	124	2.41	125	3.25	98	4.98
Latvia	60	4.45	65	3.91	56	4.04	99	4.20	50	5.66
Lesotho	102	3.71	89	3.54	114	2.62	29	5.29	127	3.37

(Cont'd.)

Table 6: The Global Competitiveness Index: Basic requirements *(cont'd.)*

	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		PILLARS							
			1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic stability		4. Health and primary education	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Libya	68	4.38	67	3.88	105	2.83	4	6.19	104	4.61
Lithuania	47	4.68	59	4.00	43	4.44	57	4.72	55	5.57
Luxembourg	7	5.85	6	5.88	19	5.56	6	5.95	25	6.01
Macedonia, FYR	73	4.27	83	3.69	90	3.05	49	4.84	60	5.52
Madagascar	115	3.52	111	3.24	113	2.63	123	3.38	102	4.82
Malawi	124	3.43	50	4.32	112	2.63	126	3.17	124	3.61
Malaysia	33	5.12	43	4.53	26	5.05	42	5.00	34	5.90
Mali	128	3.30	88	3.55	108	2.73	110	3.91	129	2.99
Malta	41	4.97	33	4.82	38	4.60	81	4.52	32	5.94
Mauritania	125	3.43	100	3.37	118	2.57	113	3.84	114	3.95
Mauritius	51	4.63	41	4.59	53	4.16	98	4.21	56	5.56
Mexico	59	4.47	98	3.40	69	3.69	28	5.29	65	5.48
Mongolia	123	3.48	121	3.09	132	1.98	108	3.95	100	4.91
Montenegro	65	4.43	52	4.28	93	3.00	70	4.61	40	5.81
Morocco	57	4.49	64	3.92	70	3.62	32	5.24	87	5.17
Mozambique	129	3.26	105	3.30	116	2.59	100	4.18	131	2.97
Namibia	53	4.61	37	4.77	32	4.77	66	4.62	109	4.28
Nepal	119	3.50	123	3.07	131	2.03	86	4.44	106	4.45
Netherlands	12	5.71	10	5.66	15	5.74	38	5.21	14	6.22
New Zealand	16	5.58	5	6.03	35	4.64	33	5.24	4	6.43
Nicaragua	113	3.54	119	3.12	120	2.52	124	3.33	83	5.20
Nigeria	118	3.51	102	3.34	127	2.29	20	5.43	132	2.96
Norway	11	5.73	7	5.88	28	4.95	7	5.94	17	6.16
Oman	25	5.30	18	5.38	29	4.93	10	5.82	92	5.08
Pakistan	114	3.53	104	3.31	89	3.06	114	3.81	113	3.95
Panama	55	4.54	69	3.85	65	3.88	46	4.92	64	5.50
Paraguay	122	3.49	130	2.71	129	2.13	107	3.95	90	5.14
Peru	88	4.06	90	3.52	97	2.91	63	4.66	91	5.14
Philippines	95	3.94	113	3.24	98	2.91	76	4.54	93	5.07
Poland	71	4.30	66	3.90	103	2.88	74	4.56	35	5.88
Portugal	39	5.05	44	4.49	23	5.23	79	4.52	31	5.95
Puerto Rico	44	4.84	42	4.58	33	4.69	87	4.44	49	5.67
Qatar	17	5.57	9	5.69	39	4.58	13	5.73	8	6.30
Romania	86	4.10	84	3.68	110	2.67	75	4.55	63	5.50
Russian Federation	64	4.43	114	3.23	71	3.62	36	5.24	51	5.65
Saudi Arabia	30	5.17	32	4.84	36	4.63	9	5.86	71	5.37
Senegal	96	3.93	77	3.75	80	3.25	90	4.39	108	4.33
Serbia	97	3.90	110	3.24	107	2.75	111	3.88	46	5.71
Singapore	2	5.99	1	6.15	4	6.35	35	5.24	13	6.22
Slovak Republic	54	4.61	78	3.74	63	3.89	40	5.14	48	5.68
Slovenia	29	5.18	46	4.47	31	4.84	26	5.32	22	6.10
South Africa	77	4.26	45	4.47	45	4.33	68	4.62	125	3.60
Spain	38	5.06	49	4.38	22	5.36	62	4.68	38	5.82
Sri Lanka	89	4.05	73	3.80	64	3.88	128	2.83	47	5.69
Suriname	75	4.26	94	3.50	86	3.15	51	4.82	54	5.58
Sweden	5	5.96	2	6.10	14	5.82	15	5.70	12	6.22
Switzerland	3	5.98	8	5.85	5	6.35	17	5.63	21	6.10
Syria	72	4.30	57	4.04	79	3.28	80	4.52	70	5.38
Taiwan, China	18	5.47	37	4.73	16	5.60	25	5.34	15	6.20
Tajikistan	116	3.51	81	3.71	109	2.73	130	2.63	99	4.97
Tanzania	103	3.71	74	3.80	123	2.45	77	4.54	112	4.03
Thailand	43	4.86	60	3.98	40	4.57	22	5.37	61	5.52
Timor-Leste	109	3.60	109	3.24	130	2.04	21	5.41	123	3.69
Trinidad and Tobago	48	4.67	80	3.72	54	4.09	23	5.35	62	5.50
Tunisia	35	5.09	23	5.02	37	4.62	55	4.77	30	5.95
Turkey	69	4.34	96	3.49	62	3.92	64	4.66	74	5.32
Uganda	110	3.58	106	3.29	119	2.54	73	4.59	116	3.93
Ukraine	94	3.96	120	3.10	78	3.39	106	3.96	68	5.41
United Arab Emirates	9	5.75	15	5.52	6	5.98	24	5.35	20	6.13
United Kingdom	26	5.29	21	5.07	20	5.43	71	4.60	23	6.07
United States	28	5.23	34	4.81	8	5.92	93	4.31	36	5.88
Uruguay	49	4.64	40	4.60	66	3.86	78	4.53	52	5.60
Venezuela	104	3.70	133	2.39	106	2.80	91	4.38	81	5.22
Vietnam	92	4.02	63	3.93	94	3.00	112	3.86	76	5.28
Zambia	117	3.51	61	3.94	111	2.63	104	4.00	126	3.44
Zimbabwe	132	2.71	118	3.14	101	2.89	133	1.00	119	3.80

Table 7: The Global Competitiveness Index: Efficiency enhancers

	EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS		PILLARS											
			5. Higher education and training		6. Goods market efficiency		7. Labor market efficiency		8. Financial market sophistication		9. Technological readiness		10. Market size	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	93	3.63	90	3.55	97	3.89	65	4.41	90	3.93	89	3.19	106	2.82
Algeria	117	3.29	102	3.30	126	3.36	127	3.45	132	2.79	123	2.56	51	4.27
Argentina	84	3.84	55	4.20	124	3.47	123	3.59	116	3.37	68	3.54	23	4.87
Armenia	99	3.51	96	3.46	116	3.65	47	4.61	97	3.79	105	2.86	109	2.69
Australia	9	5.29	14	5.33	9	5.20	9	5.20	4	5.51	20	5.39	19	5.10
Austria	19	4.98	17	5.19	11	5.14	34	4.71	27	4.85	19	5.39	33	4.62
Azerbaijan	71	4.03	72	3.88	71	4.16	13	5.07	66	4.23	75	3.41	78	3.39
Bahrain	44	4.39	48	4.37	22	4.96	35	4.71	30	4.78	35	4.57	97	2.95
Bangladesh	97	3.54	129	2.57	102	3.82	112	3.89	71	4.18	125	2.45	48	4.32
Barbados	60	4.11	26	4.91	72	4.12	48	4.58	38	4.67	41	4.44	126	1.92
Belgium	18	5.04	8	5.52	13	5.11	44	4.66	25	4.86	22	5.26	25	4.83
Benin	121	3.25	115	2.97	103	3.82	87	4.18	108	3.53	117	2.63	122	2.40
Bolivia	128	3.08	93	3.51	131	3.03	131	3.15	121	3.20	128	2.34	87	3.24
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	3.50	86	3.68	125	3.37	94	4.10	104	3.66	95	3.00	90	3.19
Botswana	87	3.77	94	3.51	79	4.05	58	4.47	47	4.53	92	3.16	98	2.93
Brazil	42	4.41	58	4.14	99	3.87	80	4.27	51	4.47	46	4.06	10	5.63
Brunei Darussalam	76	3.94	62	4.06	100	3.87	10	5.17	68	4.21	60	3.77	115	2.56
Bulgaria	62	4.08	60	4.11	81	4.02	54	4.51	76	4.09	56	3.82	58	3.94
Burkina Faso	122	3.22	127	2.62	98	3.88	60	4.45	117	3.31	122	2.56	119	2.50
Burundi	133	2.68	131	2.51	129	3.21	101	4.05	133	2.68	129	2.31	132	1.32
Cambodia	103	3.49	122	2.78	85	4.00	52	4.53	94	3.85	113	2.66	92	3.10
Cameroon	119	3.27	119	2.82	118	3.63	104	4.03	120	3.24	111	2.68	89	3.19
Canada	4	5.39	9	5.50	16	5.08	7	5.40	11	5.25	11	5.63	14	5.47
Chad	131	2.81	133	2.23	133	2.88	102	4.05	131	2.79	127	2.39	116	2.54
Chile	33	4.55	45	4.40	26	4.83	41	4.69	32	4.72	42	4.28	44	4.39
China	32	4.56	61	4.09	42	4.47	32	4.74	81	4.05	79	3.38	2	6.63
Colombia	64	4.07	71	3.89	88	3.98	78	4.29	78	4.09	66	3.57	31	4.63
Costa Rica	58	4.13	44	4.42	47	4.42	36	4.71	79	4.08	62	3.72	77	3.41
Côte d'Ivoire	109	3.38	112	3.13	115	3.67	105	4.00	113	3.43	97	2.95	95	3.07
Croatia	67	4.05	56	4.20	94	3.92	92	4.12	77	4.09	43	4.22	65	3.76
Cyprus	41	4.45	28	4.81	24	4.87	46	4.62	18	5.00	38	4.50	99	2.92
Czech Republic	24	4.78	24	5.05	27	4.82	20	4.88	42	4.64	30	4.75	40	4.51
Denmark	6	5.36	2	5.90	7	5.21	5	5.53	8	5.31	4	5.92	49	4.32
Dominican Republic	88	3.77	89	3.56	89	3.98	73	4.32	105	3.64	72	3.47	68	3.64
Ecuador	113	3.34	103	3.25	127	3.32	130	3.26	114	3.41	102	2.90	60	3.87
Egypt	80	3.87	88	3.62	87	3.99	126	3.46	84	4.01	82	3.35	26	4.81
El Salvador	83	3.85	95	3.48	50	4.40	68	4.36	70	4.18	81	3.36	80	3.32
Estonia	27	4.69	21	5.11	28	4.81	21	4.86	29	4.82	16	5.49	94	3.08
Ethiopia	120	3.26	125	2.67	106	3.77	69	4.34	127	3.05	131	2.29	76	3.44
Finland	12	5.17	1	5.97	19	4.98	23	4.85	7	5.33	10	5.64	53	4.23
France	16	5.08	15	5.30	25	4.86	67	4.39	21	4.95	24	5.24	8	5.78
Gambia, The	101	3.49	100	3.36	60	4.25	26	4.82	91	3.92	90	3.18	131	1.41
Georgia	89	3.73	84	3.70	74	4.09	17	4.94	95	3.84	100	2.92	101	2.89
Germany	14	5.12	22	5.07	18	5.01	70	4.33	36	4.68	12	5.63	5	6.02
Ghana	94	3.58	108	3.20	91	3.94	100	4.06	59	4.35	112	2.68	86	3.25
Greece	57	4.13	43	4.43	75	4.09	116	3.80	83	4.02	53	3.86	34	4.59
Guatemala	81	3.86	101	3.34	52	4.34	88	4.17	67	4.23	70	3.53	71	3.57
Guyana	107	3.40	78	3.81	96	3.91	99	4.06	101	3.72	94	3.12	129	1.78
Honduras	95	3.54	106	3.22	80	4.03	121	3.65	89	3.94	93	3.13	84	3.26
Hong Kong SAR	5	5.37	31	4.74	2	5.54	4	5.59	1	5.95	9	5.68	27	4.73
Hungary	45	4.38	35	4.63	64	4.22	63	4.43	69	4.20	40	4.44	45	4.35
Iceland	30	4.64	4	5.65	31	4.72	6	5.43	85	3.99	14	5.57	120	2.49
India	35	4.52	66	3.96	48	4.42	83	4.23	16	5.10	83	3.33	4	6.07
Indonesia	50	4.24	69	3.91	41	4.49	75	4.30	61	4.30	88	3.20	16	5.21
Ireland	22	4.87	20	5.12	15	5.09	22	4.86	45	4.60	21	5.27	52	4.26
Israel	26	4.72	36	4.60	49	4.40	28	4.78	15	5.14	26	5.11	50	4.28
Italy	46	4.37	49	4.35	65	4.22	117	3.74	100	3.76	39	4.50	9	5.67
Jamaica	73	3.95	77	3.83	69	4.18	72	4.33	46	4.58	50	3.90	100	2.90
Japan	11	5.21	23	5.06	17	5.06	12	5.10	40	4.65	25	5.23	3	6.17
Jordan	66	4.06	42	4.45	43	4.46	106	3.97	52	4.45	61	3.75	82	3.27
Kazakhstan	69	4.04	59	4.13	84	4.00	18	4.93	111	3.48	69	3.53	55	4.17
Kenya	75	3.94	85	3.69	73	4.09	40	4.69	37	4.67	96	2.99	74	3.50
Korea, Rep.	20	4.92	16	5.24	36	4.64	84	4.22	58	4.36	15	5.50	12	5.56
Kuwait	63	4.08	82	3.72	63	4.24	59	4.47	63	4.25	49	3.94	61	3.84
Kyrgyz Republic	111	3.36	87	3.64	120	3.61	76	4.30	109	3.53	124	2.50	112	2.61
Latvia	51	4.21	34	4.66	57	4.29	37	4.70	60	4.32	47	4.00	83	3.27
Lesotho	116	3.31	105	3.23	82	4.01	64	4.41	102	3.71	116	2.64	127	1.85

(Cont'd.)

Table 7: The Global Competitiveness Index: Efficiency enhancers *(cont'd.)*

	EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS		PILLARS											
			5. Higher education and training		6. Goods market efficiency		7. Labor market efficiency		8. Financial market sophistication		9. Technological readiness		10. Market size	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Libya	110	3.36	75	3.84	119	3.61	132	3.11	122	3.14	98	2.94	73	3.53
Lithuania	47	4.33	30	4.76	59	4.26	45	4.64	72	4.16	36	4.54	69	3.63
Luxembourg	23	4.84	39	4.51	3	5.38	42	4.67	9	5.31	5	5.91	85	3.25
Macedonia, FYR	85	3.83	70	3.90	76	4.07	86	4.18	75	4.10	52	3.87	103	2.85
Madagascar	118	3.28	117	2.88	93	3.92	66	4.41	125	3.06	114	2.66	108	2.75
Malawi	105	3.43	120	2.78	86	3.99	55	4.48	55	4.40	126	2.44	118	2.51
Malaysia	25	4.76	41	4.49	30	4.77	31	4.74	6	5.38	37	4.51	28	4.70
Mali	127	3.09	126	2.66	113	3.69	114	3.84	124	3.08	110	2.70	114	2.57
Malta	48	4.31	37	4.59	40	4.53	93	4.11	13	5.16	27	5.07	121	2.41
Mauritania	129	3.01	132	2.41	111	3.70	95	4.08	129	2.97	106	2.81	125	2.08
Mauritius	72	4.01	79	3.79	37	4.62	74	4.32	26	4.86	57	3.80	110	2.69
Mexico	55	4.15	74	3.86	90	3.97	115	3.82	73	4.12	71	3.53	11	5.57
Mongolia	106	3.42	91	3.55	107	3.75	39	4.69	115	3.38	107	2.79	123	2.34
Montenegro	65	4.06	57	4.19	58	4.27	53	4.52	17	5.01	45	4.15	124	2.24
Morocco	91	3.71	99	3.40	68	4.19	129	3.42	96	3.81	76	3.41	56	4.06
Mozambique	124	3.19	130	2.54	121	3.59	109	3.94	118	3.29	99	2.92	104	2.84
Namibia	90	3.72	110	3.18	77	4.07	57	4.48	31	4.74	86	3.26	113	2.57
Nepal	125	3.15	124	2.69	117	3.64	122	3.61	99	3.76	132	2.21	96	2.99
Netherlands	10	5.26	10	5.49	6	5.24	27	4.81	23	4.90	2	6.02	18	5.12
New Zealand	15	5.11	11	5.49	8	5.20	11	5.12	3	5.69	23	5.24	59	3.89
Nicaragua	114	3.32	109	3.19	110	3.72	96	4.08	107	3.55	119	2.62	107	2.78
Nigeria	77	3.91	113	3.03	62	4.24	61	4.44	57	4.37	101	2.91	42	4.49
Norway	13	5.14	12	5.48	23	4.95	15	4.99	10	5.29	7	5.81	47	4.35
Oman	53	4.18	67	3.93	33	4.66	33	4.73	43	4.63	64	3.69	75	3.46
Pakistan	92	3.69	118	2.86	83	4.00	124	3.52	64	4.25	104	2.87	30	4.67
Panama	70	4.04	80	3.76	54	4.33	89	4.16	22	4.95	59	3.79	81	3.27
Paraguay	115	3.32	121	2.78	105	3.78	118	3.74	103	3.68	103	2.88	93	3.08
Peru	59	4.11	81	3.75	66	4.21	77	4.30	39	4.66	77	3.39	46	4.35
Philippines	78	3.91	68	3.92	95	3.92	113	3.89	93	3.85	84	3.32	35	4.57
Poland	31	4.56	27	4.82	53	4.34	50	4.54	44	4.61	48	3.97	20	5.07
Portugal	43	4.40	38	4.58	51	4.39	103	4.04	62	4.26	31	4.73	43	4.40
Puerto Rico	36	4.50	40	4.50	34	4.66	51	4.53	19	4.97	34	4.57	62	3.79
Qatar	28	4.67	25	4.93	21	4.96	14	5.04	35	4.69	28	4.81	70	3.61
Romania	49	4.25	52	4.30	61	4.24	79	4.29	56	4.40	58	3.79	41	4.49
Russian Federation	52	4.20	51	4.30	108	3.75	43	4.67	119	3.27	74	3.45	7	5.78
Saudi Arabia	38	4.49	53	4.29	29	4.79	71	4.33	53	4.44	44	4.18	22	4.88
Senegal	96	3.54	98	3.41	55	4.31	110	3.93	110	3.52	87	3.22	105	2.84
Serbia	86	3.77	76	3.83	112	3.70	85	4.18	92	3.87	78	3.38	67	3.69
Singapore	2	5.61	5	5.62	1	5.77	1	5.91	2	5.91	6	5.90	39	4.53
Slovak Republic	34	4.55	47	4.37	32	4.67	29	4.78	28	4.82	33	4.61	57	4.05
Slovenia	37	4.49	19	5.16	38	4.60	56	4.48	48	4.49	32	4.67	72	3.56
South Africa	39	4.47	65	4.00	35	4.65	90	4.15	5	5.43	65	3.69	24	4.86
Spain	29	4.66	33	4.69	46	4.45	97	4.08	50	4.47	29	4.77	13	5.52
Sri Lanka	74	3.95	64	4.01	45	4.45	111	3.93	65	4.25	85	3.28	63	3.76
Suriname	126	3.14	97	3.43	123	3.51	108	3.95	112	3.48	115	2.65	128	1.80
Sweden	7	5.31	3	5.76	4	5.27	19	4.91	12	5.17	1	6.15	32	4.63
Switzerland	3	5.39	6	5.60	5	5.24	2	5.78	14	5.15	3	6.01	36	4.56
Syria	112	3.35	104	3.24	101	3.83	128	3.43	123	3.10	108	2.75	64	3.76
Taiwan, China	17	5.06	13	5.43	14	5.10	24	4.85	54	4.40	18	5.43	17	5.16
Tajikistan	123	3.22	107	3.21	122	3.57	62	4.43	128	2.99	121	2.57	117	2.54
Tanzania	104	3.45	128	2.58	104	3.79	82	4.24	74	4.10	120	2.61	79	3.36
Thailand	40	4.46	54	4.27	44	4.46	25	4.83	49	4.49	63	3.71	21	5.01
Timor-Leste	132	2.78	116	2.89	128	3.30	91	4.15	130	2.83	133	2.19	133	1.30
Trinidad and Tobago	79	3.90	63	4.05	92	3.93	81	4.27	34	4.70	67	3.55	102	2.87
Tunisia	56	4.14	32	4.70	39	4.57	98	4.07	87	3.97	55	3.82	66	3.69
Turkey	54	4.16	73	3.88	56	4.30	120	3.65	80	4.06	54	3.83	15	5.22
Uganda	102	3.49	123	2.76	114	3.68	30	4.76	86	3.98	118	2.62	91	3.12
Ukraine	68	4.05	46	4.38	109	3.74	49	4.57	106	3.56	80	3.37	29	4.67
United Arab Emirates	21	4.89	29	4.80	10	5.19	16	4.96	33	4.72	17	5.44	54	4.22
United Kingdom	8	5.31	18	5.17	20	4.97	8	5.22	24	4.87	8	5.79	6	5.82
United States	1	5.66	7	5.57	12	5.13	3	5.76	20	4.96	13	5.61	1	6.93
Uruguay	82	3.86	50	4.31	78	4.06	119	3.72	88	3.96	51	3.88	88	3.23
Venezuela	108	3.38	83	3.71	132	2.88	133	2.91	126	3.06	91	3.16	37	4.55
Vietnam	61	4.08	92	3.54	67	4.20	38	4.70	82	4.05	73	3.45	38	4.55
Zambia	98	3.52	114	2.97	70	4.17	107	3.96	41	4.65	109	2.74	111	2.62
Zimbabwe	130	2.87	111	3.16	130	3.08	125	3.47	98	3.79	130	2.29	130	1.42

Table 8: The Global Competitiveness Index: Innovation and sophistication factors

	INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS		PILLARS			
			11. Business sophistication		12. Innovation	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	121	2.90	109	3.37	126	2.43
Algeria	122	2.88	128	3.13	114	2.64
Argentina	76	3.44	73	3.94	86	2.95
Armenia	112	3.03	112	3.35	108	2.71
Australia	21	4.61	26	4.79	20	4.43
Austria	11	5.00	7	5.54	19	4.46
Azerbaijan	56	3.71	74	3.90	42	3.53
Bahrain	60	3.69	61	4.15	60	3.22
Bangladesh	114	3.00	100	3.47	122	2.52
Barbados	49	3.81	58	4.20	47	3.43
Belgium	13	4.95	11	5.28	14	4.62
Benin	104	3.12	114	3.32	89	2.92
Bolivia	133	2.63	131	3.04	132	2.23
Bosnia and Herzegovina	127	2.80	117	3.29	131	2.32
Botswana	92	3.25	107	3.41	71	3.10
Brazil	38	4.08	32	4.64	43	3.52
Brunei Darussalam	81	3.42	77	3.84	75	3.00
Bulgaria	89	3.29	89	3.68	91	2.90
Burkina Faso	105	3.12	123	3.23	76	3.00
Burundi	119	2.94	119	3.27	116	2.61
Cambodia	107	3.08	101	3.45	107	2.72
Cameroon	106	3.11	106	3.42	102	2.80
Canada	12	4.96	17	5.12	12	4.80
Chad	126	2.81	129	3.06	120	2.55
Chile	43	3.96	39	4.52	49	3.41
China	29	4.23	38	4.54	26	3.93
Colombia	62	3.67	60	4.17	63	3.17
Costa Rica	37	4.08	41	4.48	34	3.68
Côte d'Ivoire	98	3.20	92	3.63	104	2.77
Croatia	72	3.49	84	3.76	61	3.22
Cyprus	32	4.18	31	4.67	35	3.68
Czech Republic	26	4.40	25	4.80	25	4.01
Denmark	7	5.28	8	5.51	10	5.04
Dominican Republic	82	3.41	71	3.98	100	2.84
Ecuador	123	2.88	105	3.42	129	2.34
Egypt	71	3.51	72	3.98	74	3.03
El Salvador	87	3.36	63	4.07	113	2.64
Estonia	42	3.98	48	4.31	37	3.64
Ethiopia	115	2.98	118	3.28	112	2.69
Finland	6	5.47	9	5.40	3	5.53
France	15	4.90	10	5.30	18	4.50
Gambia, The	69	3.55	67	4.03	72	3.06
Georgia	117	2.94	113	3.33	119	2.56
Germany	5	5.47	2	5.82	7	5.11
Ghana	108	3.08	98	3.52	115	2.63
Greece	66	3.59	66	4.04	65	3.14
Guatemala	63	3.66	47	4.32	77	2.99
Guyana	110	3.06	94	3.60	121	2.52
Honduras	96	3.21	87	3.72	111	2.70
Hong Kong SAR	23	4.53	15	5.19	28	3.86
Hungary	61	3.67	76	3.89	45	3.45
Iceland	19	4.70	23	4.85	16	4.55
India	28	4.24	27	4.76	30	3.73
Indonesia	40	4.03	40	4.49	39	3.57
Ireland	20	4.63	18	4.97	22	4.29
Israel	17	4.87	30	4.67	9	5.06
Italy	34	4.15	20	4.92	50	3.38
Jamaica	83	3.39	79	3.82	82	2.96
Japan	2	5.70	1	5.89	4	5.51
Jordan	51	3.79	49	4.30	59	3.27
Kazakhstan	78	3.43	88	3.70	64	3.15
Kenya	50	3.80	59	4.18	48	3.41
Korea, Rep.	16	4.88	21	4.91	11	4.84
Kuwait	64	3.62	50	4.29	83	2.96
Kyrgyz Republic	128	2.80	127	3.21	128	2.40
Latvia	86	3.36	82	3.79	88	2.94
Lesotho	101	3.16	104	3.43	95	2.88
Libya	111	3.04	111	3.35	106	2.73
Lithuania	53	3.75	56	4.22	58	3.28
Luxembourg	22	4.58	22	4.85	21	4.31
Macedonia, FYR	93	3.23	96	3.56	92	2.89
Madagascar	99	3.20	103	3.44	84	2.95
Malawi	97	3.21	99	3.52	94	2.89
Malaysia	24	4.43	24	4.80	24	4.06
Mali	102	3.14	116	3.30	81	2.97
Malta	48	3.83	46	4.33	53	3.33
Mauritania	125	2.83	125	3.21	125	2.46
Mauritius	65	3.59	55	4.23	85	2.95
Mexico	67	3.57	62	4.15	78	2.99
Mongolia	120	2.93	130	3.05	101	2.80
Montenegro	68	3.56	80	3.82	56	3.29
Morocco	88	3.35	78	3.83	96	2.88
Mozambique	113	3.00	124	3.23	105	2.76
Namibia	91	3.26	86	3.75	103	2.78
Nepal	129	2.77	126	3.21	130	2.34
Netherlands	9	5.17	6	5.54	13	4.79
New Zealand	27	4.37	34	4.64	23	4.10
Nicaragua	116	2.96	110	3.35	117	2.57
Nigeria	70	3.53	69	4.00	73	3.06
Norway	18	4.83	16	5.12	17	4.53
Oman	52	3.75	57	4.21	55	3.30
Pakistan	84	3.39	81	3.80	79	2.98
Panama	54	3.73	45	4.33	66	3.12
Paraguay	131	2.70	120	3.27	133	2.14
Peru	85	3.37	68	4.02	109	2.71
Philippines	74	3.45	65	4.06	99	2.84
Poland	46	3.84	44	4.35	52	3.33
Portugal	41	3.98	53	4.28	33	3.69
Puerto Rico	31	4.21	29	4.72	31	3.70
Qatar	36	4.10	37	4.55	36	3.65
Romania	75	3.44	83	3.79	70	3.10
Russian Federation	73	3.47	95	3.59	51	3.35
Saudi Arabia	33	4.15	35	4.61	32	3.70
Senegal	59	3.69	64	4.07	54	3.31
Serbia	94	3.21	102	3.45	80	2.98
Singapore	10	5.15	14	5.20	8	5.09
Slovak Republic	57	3.71	51	4.29	68	3.12
Slovenia	30	4.23	33	4.64	29	3.83
South Africa	39	4.05	36	4.57	41	3.54
Spain	35	4.14	28	4.74	40	3.55
Sri Lanka	44	3.95	42	4.47	46	3.43
Suriname	118	2.94	115	3.31	118	2.57
Sweden	4	5.53	4	5.66	5	5.39
Switzerland	3	5.68	3	5.81	2	5.56
Syria	100	3.17	90	3.64	110	2.71
Taiwan, China	8	5.25	13	5.22	6	5.28
Tajikistan	109	3.06	122	3.25	97	2.87
Tanzania	95	3.21	97	3.53	93	2.89
Thailand	47	3.83	43	4.37	57	3.29
Timor-Leste	132	2.68	133	2.97	127	2.40
Trinidad and Tobago	79	3.42	75	3.90	87	2.95
Tunisia	45	3.94	54	4.24	38	3.64
Turkey	58	3.70	52	4.28	69	3.11
Uganda	103	3.14	108	3.41	98	2.86
Ukraine	80	3.42	91	3.63	62	3.21
United Arab Emirates	25	4.41	19	4.96	27	3.87
United Kingdom	14	4.92	12	5.24	15	4.60
United States	1	5.71	5	5.65	1	5.77
Uruguay	77	3.44	85	3.76	67	3.12
Venezuela	130	2.76	132	3.01	123	2.51
Vietnam	55	3.72	70	4.00	44	3.45
Zambia	90	3.26	93	3.62	90	2.91
Zimbabwe	124	2.86	121	3.25	124	2.48

(Cont'd.)

the context of the present recession, the competitiveness performance of top-performing countries on average has declined. This implies that in many cases countries that improve in the rankings do so by maintaining a performance across the various indicators similar to that of past years.

The countries that constitute the top 10 remain the same as last year, with some changes in rank among them. **Switzerland** overtakes the United States this year as the world's most competitive economy. This is explained by the fact that Switzerland's performance has remained relatively stable, whereas the United States has seen a weakening across a number of areas, as discussed below. Switzerland's economy continues to be characterized by an excellent capacity for innovation and a very sophisticated business culture, ranked 3rd for its business sophistication and 2nd for its innovation capacity. The country is characterized by high spending on R&D. Switzerland's scientific research institutions are among the world's best, and the strong collaboration between the academic and business sectors ensures that much of this research is translated into marketable products and processes, reinforced by strong intellectual property protection. This strong innovative capacity is captured by the high rate of patenting (148.27 per million inhabitants) in the country, for which Switzerland ranks 7th worldwide on a per capita basis.

Switzerland's public institutions are rated among the most effective and transparent in the world (7th), ensuring a level playing field and enhancing business confidence; these include an independent judiciary, a strong rule of law, and a highly accountable public sector. Competitiveness is also buttressed by excellent infrastructure (5th) and a well-functioning goods market (5th), as well as a labor market that is among the most efficient in the world (2nd, just behind Singapore). And Switzerland's macroeconomic environment, although weakening somewhat since last year, continues to be assessed as stable compared in particular with the United States and many European neighbors (ranked 17th).

On the other hand, the university enrollment rate of 47 percent continues to lag behind many other high-innovation countries, placing the country 46th on this indicator. Although gaps are currently being filled through immigration, efforts should be made to boost higher education attainment to ensure sufficient national talent. Financial markets have also weakened somewhat, reflecting in particular difficulties in the national banking sector. However, this has been muted compared with many other countries.

After several years at the top of the rankings, the **United States** falls one place and is ranked 2nd this year. The country continues to be endowed with many structural features that make its economy extremely productive and that place it on a strong footing to ride out business cycle shifts and economic shocks. However, a number of escalating weaknesses have taken their toll on the US ranking this year.

The United States is home to highly sophisticated and innovative companies operating in very efficient factor markets. The country is also endowed with an excellent university system that collaborates strongly with the business sector in R&D. Combined with the scale opportunities afforded by the sheer size of its domestic economy—the largest in the world by far—these qualities continue to make the United States very competitive. Labor markets are ranked 3rd, characterized by the ease and affordability of hiring workers and significant wage flexibility. The country's goods markets (12th) are also characterized by low levels of distortion within the context of a very competitive environment.

Although the country is very competitive overall, there are some weaknesses in particular areas that have deepened since our last assessment. Some aspects of the institutional environment could be strengthened, with particular concerns on the part of the business community about the government's ability to maintain arms-length relationships with the private sector (48th), and in the perception that the government spends its resources wastefully (68th). There is also increasing concern related to the functioning of private institutions, with a measurable weakening of the assessment of auditing and reporting standards (down from 20th last year to 39th this year), perhaps not unexpected in the context of recent turmoil and scandals within the financial sector in particular. More generally, given that the financial crisis originated in large part in the United States, it is hardly surprising that there has been a weakening of the assessment of its financial market sophistication, dropping from 9th last year to 20th overall this year in that pillar.

The country's greatest overall weakness continues to be related to its macroeconomic stability, where it ranks 93rd, down from 66th last year. The United States has built up large macroeconomic imbalances over recent years. Repeated fiscal deficits have led to burgeoning levels of public indebtedness, which are presently being exacerbated by significant stimulus spending. For more analysis of the competitiveness of the United States, see Box 2.

Singapore moves up two ranks to 3rd place, remaining the highest-ranked country from Asia. The country's institutions continue to be ranked as the best in the world; at a time when confidence in governments in many countries has diminished, they are assessed even more strongly than in past years. Singapore places 1st for the efficiency of its goods and labor markets and 2nd for its financial market sophistication, ensuring the proper allocation of these factors to their best use. Singapore also has world-class infrastructure (ranked 4th), leading the world in the quality of its roads, ports, and air transport facilities. In addition, the country's competitiveness is propped up by a strong focus on

Box 2: Is the United States losing its competitive edge?

After several years at the top of the rankings, the United States has fallen to 2nd place in the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), outflanked by Switzerland this year. The efficiency of its goods and labor markets; the sophistication of its business culture; and the impressive capacity for technological innovation of its companies, supported by high levels of collaboration with universities in research, continue to constitute competitive strengths. These factors remain a driving force behind US productivity, and will support recovery from the current recession. However, a number of weaknesses particularly related to public and private institutions, as well as continuing burgeoning macroeconomic imbalances, have somewhat eroded the country's overall competitiveness potential over the past years. These weaknesses, which some observers consider to be the root cause of the financial crisis, have been further emphasized by the present fall in the US ranking, as the loss of confidence in financial markets has now been added to the list of challenges to be addressed.

The United States has highly efficient goods and labor markets, ensuring an optimal allocation of these resources. Its goods markets in particular, characterized by low levels of distortion in an environment of open competition across virtually all markets, are assessed as the most efficient in the world, ensuring a large selection of quality goods at low prices, supplied in a timely manner. Its labor markets are very flexible and efficient, with high rates of job creation and low rates of unemployment, against a background of wage flexibility and considerable ease for hiring and firing at the firm level. Indeed, while the flexibility of US labor markets has allowed for rapidly rising unemployment since the onslaught of the economic crisis, these same flexible labor markets are expected to encourage firms to hire more rapidly once the crisis subsides.

The level of innovation in the United States is second to none (1st in the innovation pillar). The country is endowed with top-notch scientific institutions (ranked 2nd) and companies that spend heavily on R&D (ranked 5th). Businesses and universities collaborate heavily in research, spawning centers of innovation, as confirmed by its 1st place in the variable assessing this dimension. It is therefore not surprising that the United States ranks 1st worldwide in patent registrations. This culture of innovation is buttressed by a number of other critical factors, such as strong intellectual property protection, very high attainment rates of tertiary education, and excellent on-the-job training that fosters the ability of workers and businesses to adapt rapidly to a changing environment. Further, the overall high levels of sophistication of the business community (ranked 8th) ensure that much of this innovation is translated into productive business activity.

While strengths in the technological and market efficiency areas explain the country's overall high rank, the US economy has increasingly suffered from weaknesses in other areas, and this has pushed its GCI score downward this year. Most notably, over the past few years—and particularly this year—there is a much weaker assessment of the country's financial markets, including the soundness of banks, much in line with the evolving situation in the country and recent bank failures and bailouts. Access to finance through various channels has become measurably more difficult, and the assessment of bank solvency has dropped from a rank of 40 last year all the way down to 106th this year (on a par with countries such as Albania and Mali).

Related to this issue, there is also a strong sense that there has not been enough accountability among the country's private institutions, and that accounting and auditing standards have not been up to scratch.

Macroeconomic imbalances also continue to afflict the United States. Indeed, recent stimulus spending, while meant to head off an even more protracted recession, is increasing the debt burden that will be borne by future generations. According to the latest estimates published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the fiscal deficit in 2009 is projected to exceed 13 percent of GDP, the ninth year in a row that the federal budget will have shown a deficit. The IMF also projects deficits at least through 2010, despite the government's pledges to rein in spending after the crisis. In the meantime, the impact of this deficit spending on public debt is alarming, with debt rising sharply from 63 percent of GDP in 2000 to a projected 87 percent of GDP in 2009 and expected to continue to rise in coming years. With the many long-term claims on the budget—such as defense, pensions, and other social payments (including healthcare)—the prospects for sustained fiscal adjustment do not seem bright. It is clear that in order to ensure rising prosperity for future generations, the United States must get its macro house in order rapidly once the crisis subsides.

education, providing highly skilled individuals for the workforce. In order to strengthen its competitiveness further, Singapore could encourage even stronger adoption of the latest technologies—especially broadband Internet—as well as the innovative capacity of its companies.

The Nordic members of the European Union continue to hold privileged positions in the rankings. **Sweden, Finland,** and **Denmark** hold the 4th through the 6th places. They continue to lead the rankings in a number of individual areas. For example, they are all ranked among the top 15 countries with regard to macroeconomic stability, all running healthy budget surpluses through 2008, with low levels of public indebtedness, high national savings, and narrow interest rate spreads. The three countries have among the best-functioning and most transparent institutions in the world, ranked behind only Singapore on this pillar, as in past years. Finland, Denmark, and Sweden also continue to occupy the top three positions in the higher educa-

tion and training pillar, the result of a strong focus on education over recent decades. This has provided the workforce with the skills needed to adapt rapidly to a changing environment and has laid the ground for their high levels of technological adoption and innovation, which is crucial for countries at their advanced stage of economic development. Notably, amid the economic and financial crisis, all three countries' financial markets continue to receive high scores, with Finland and Denmark ranked 7th and 8th, respectively, and Sweden close behind at 12th.

A marked difference among these three Nordic countries relates to labor market flexibility. Denmark continues to distinguish itself as having one of the most flexible and efficient labor markets internationally (ranked 5th). In Finland and Sweden, however—as in a number of other European countries—companies have less flexibility in setting wages, and firing and therefore hiring workers is deemed expensive, although cooperation in labor-employer relations is good in all three countries.

Germany remains stable at 7th place. The country is ranked 1st for the quality of its infrastructure, a position it has held for some time, with particularly good marks for its transport and telephony infrastructure. Its goods market is assessed as being efficient (18th), with a high level of competition among companies (21st). The financial market also continues to receive relatively good marks, although the ranking has dropped in this area from 19th to 36th, with rising concerns about the soundness of banks and more difficult access to capital for business development. Germany has very sophisticated businesses, ranked 2nd, just behind Japan. These attributes allow Germany to benefit greatly from its significant market size (5th). On the other hand, Germany's labor market remains very rigid (124th for the labor market flexibility subpillar), where a lack of flexibility in wage determination and the high cost of firing provide a hindrance to job creation.

Japan moves up one place to 8th overall, mainly by maintaining its performance compared with last year, while other countries in the top 10 have weakened. Japan continues to enjoy a major competitive edge in the areas of business sophistication and innovation, ranked 1st and 4th, respectively, in these two pillars. The country benefits from the strong availability of scientists and engineers and high company spending on R&D (2nd on both indicators), as well as a capacity for innovation that is second to none. Indeed, in terms of innovation output this pays off with a rate of patenting per capita (263.35 per million inhabitants) that is 2nd worldwide. The country's overall competitive performance, however, continues to be dragged down by its macroeconomic weaknesses, with high budget deficits over several years (ranked 115th in 2008), which have led to the buildup of one of the highest public debt levels in the world (196.29 percent of GDP in 2008, corresponding to a 132nd rank, or second to last on this indicator). Japan's rise in the rankings can in large part be traced to the fact that its main areas of weakness, linked to macroeconomic instability and questions about the soundness of its banks, for example, have now become concerns for many other countries.

Canada moves up one more place this year to 9th, having joined the top 10 last year. Canada benefits from excellent transport and telephony infrastructure (7th for the infrastructure pillar), highly efficient markets, particularly labor and financial markets (ranked 7th and 11th, respectively), and well-functioning and transparent institutions (17th). In addition, the country has been successful in nurturing its human resources: it is ranked 7th for health and primary education and 9th for higher education and training. This has paved the way for the country's workforce to adopt the latest technologies for productivity enhancements (ranked 11th). Further, at a time when many industrialized and developing countries alike are struggling with macroeconomic instability, Canada has improved in this area since last year, rising from 43rd to 31st. Continuing to reduce the debt level will be important for ensuring the Canadian government's ability to meet its future liabilities and grow sustainably into the future.

The Netherlands drops two places to 10th place, rounding out the top 10. The country's companies are highly sophisticated (ranked 6th on the business sophistication pillar) and are among the most aggressive internationally in absorbing new technologies (ranked 2nd for their technological readiness, just behind Sweden). Business activity is buttressed by an excellent educational system and efficient factor markets, especially goods markets, which are ranked 6th overall. The Netherlands is also characterized by a comparatively stable macroeconomic environment, improving on a relative basis compared with last year. The drop in the rankings can be traced mainly to a weaker assessment of its financial markets, which have dropped from 11th to 23rd overall, linked, as in many countries, to concerns about the solvency of the banking sector and more difficult access to credit.

Europe

Since last year, several European countries have seen a weakening of their performance. However, Europe continues to feature prominently among the most competitive regions in the world. Six European countries are among the top 10, and 12 are among the top 20, as follows: Switzerland (1st), Sweden (4th), Denmark (5th), Finland (6th), Germany (7th), the Netherlands (10th), the United Kingdom (13th), Norway (14th), France (16th), Austria (17th), Belgium (18th), and Luxembourg (21st).

After having fallen three positions in the last edition, the **United Kingdom** loses another place to settle at 13th this year. The country benefits from clear strengths

such as the efficiency of its labor market (8th), standing in contrast to the rigidity of many other European Union (EU) countries. The United Kingdom is also harnessing the latest technologies for productivity improvements: it is ranked 8th on the technological readiness pillar. The country continues to have sophisticated and innovative businesses, characteristics that are important for spurring productivity enhancements. The drop in rank is largely attributable to a weakening of the assessment of the country's financial market, which has slipped from 5th to 24th place since last year, based on rising concerns in the business sector about the soundness of banks (126th) on the back of several banking-sector bankruptcies and bailouts. In this context it is not surprising that a significant and growing weakness remains the United Kingdom's macroeconomic instability (71st, down 13 places since last year), with low national savings, an exploding public-sector deficit (related in large part to recent efforts to bail out the financial sector), and consequential public indebtedness.

France is ranked 16th in this year's GCI, with a stable performance compared with last year and demonstrating a number of competitive strengths. The country's infrastructure is among the best in the world (ranked 3rd), with outstanding transport links, energy infrastructure, and communications. The health of the workforce and the quality and quantity of education provision are other clear strengths (ranked 11th for health and primary education and 15th for higher education and training), providing the economy with a healthy and educated workforce. In addition, the sophistication of its business culture (10th in the business sophistication pillar) and its leadership in the area of innovation (18th in the innovation pillar) are important attributes that have helped to boost the country's growth potential.

On the other hand, a number of weaknesses are hindering the country from unleashing its full competitive potential. Macroeconomic stability, while improved from last year (up to 58th from 65th), still raises alarm bells for the future: the government budget deficit and the related public-sector debt ratio remain large, and the national savings rate, while growing, still remains somewhat low by international standards. Finally, France's labor market flexibility continues to be ranked very low (115th) because of the rigidity of wage determination and the strict rules on firing and hiring, as well as the poor labor-employer relations in the country. It is clear that structural reforms in this area, long mooted, are overdue.

Not surprisingly, given the near economic collapse suffered by the country in the autumn of 2008,[25] **Iceland** drops six places to 26th position, mainly because of a sharp deterioration in the macroeconomic environment (from 56th to 119th) and a much poorer assessment of the country's financial market sophistication (from 20th to 85th). Indeed, the bankruptcy of the three main banks—following their inability to re-finance short-term debt and a run on deposits—and the consequent takeover by the government of their domestic operations took a significant toll on the public finances. The public debt spiraled from 24.26 percent in 2007 to 93.21 percent of GDP in 2008.

Nevertheless, the sound competitiveness fundamentals displayed by the country in key areas will, it is hoped, ease the recovery and allow the Icelandic economy to bounce back more rapidly. Toward that end, Iceland can count on a top-notch educational system at all levels (2nd and 4th in the health and primary education and higher education and training pillars, respectively) coupled with a rather sophisticated business sector (23rd) displaying high levels of technological readiness (14th) and innovation (16th). An extremely flexible labor market (6th), efficient infrastructure (11th), and well-functioning institutions (13th) complete the picture.

Spain has dropped four ranks this year to reach 33rd place. Spain's competitiveness performance continues to be boosted by the large market (13th) available to its national companies, strong technological adoption (29th in the technological readiness pillar), first-class infrastructure (22nd), and good-quality higher education and training (33rd). On a more negative note, its institutional environment (49th) could be strengthened to further buttress its economic potential. In addition, there has been a measurable weakening of the country's macroeconomic stability since last year, dropping from 30th to 62nd place, with the government now running budget deficits and contributing to the already large debt burden. And the greatest area of concern remains the highly inflexible labor market (122nd), which discourages job creation, a matter of particular concern given the recently rising unemployment in the country—at 19 percent, it is the highest in the euro zone. It is especially interesting to note that the Spanish financial sector pillar has fallen 14 positions to rank 50th. This is interesting because Spain's financial sector was praised by world leaders during the 2008 G-20 summit, right before the construction companies went bankrupt as a result of the explosion of the housing bubble, causing a sizeable hole in the balance sheets of its main financial institutions.

Italy moves up by one place this year to 48th place, remaining nevertheless the lowest-ranked G-7 member country. The country continues to do well in more complex areas measured by the GCI, particularly the sophistication of its businesses environment. Italy is ranked 20th for its business sophistication, producing goods high on the value chain using the latest production processes (14th), also thanks to strong business clusters (3rd). Italy also benefits from its large market size—the 9th largest in the world—which allows for significant scale economies. However, Italy's overall competitiveness performance continues to be held back by some critical structural weaknesses in the economy. The labor market remains among the most rigid in the

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world, with Italy ranked 117th out of 133 countries for its labor market efficiency, creating a large hindrance to job creation. Another problematic area is its weak public finances and extremely high levels of public indebtedness (it is ranked 128th on this indicator—even lower than last year). Other institutional weaknesses include high levels of corruption and organized crime and a perceived lack of independence within the judicial system, which increase business costs and undermine investor confidence, with Italy ranked 97th overall for its institutional environment.

Among the 12 countries that have joined the European Union since 2004, the **Czech Republic** takes the lead at 31st position. Although the country continues to face difficulties with respect to macroeconomic stability (43rd) and the quality of infrastructure (48th), consistent improvements across all dimensions of the institutional environment (up 10 places, from 72nd to 62nd), improved efficiency of markets (27th), and advances in technological readiness (30th) have contributed to this rise in the rankings. **Slovenia** (ranked 37th) follows closely behind, having improved by five places. Slovenia benefits from world-class health and educational systems, good infrastructure, and impressive innovative capacity. In addition, the country's macroeconomic stability has improved (up from 33rd to 26th rank this year), advancing its overall competitiveness outlook.

Among the Baltic economies, **Estonia** at 35th loses some ground for the second year in a row, largely because of a deteriorating macroeconomic environment following the economic crisis. Nevertheless, the country continues to be characterized by efficient institutions, well-functioning markets, and strong uptake of new technologies. Similarly, **Latvia** and **Lithuania** are down 14 and 9 places to 68th and 53rd, respectively.

The largest improvement among the new EU members is registered by **Poland,** up seven places to 46th rank this year. Poland benefits from its strong educational system and large market size, and has seen measurable improvements in the quality of its public institutions, with greater confidence in the efficiency and honesty of the country's public servants. EU membership and buoyant growth over past years have provided an incentive and the means for conducting reforms. Although the macroeconomic stability pillar has registered a significant drop in rankings this year (from 50th to 74th) because of the financial crisis, the years up to 2007 have seen a streamlining of fiscal and monetary policies. This, along with prudent regulation of financial markets and the large size of the domestic market, has helped Poland to weather the effects of the current global downturn and become one of the most economically stable countries in the region.[26] For more analysis of the 12 recent EU accession countries, see Box 3.

Azerbaijan moves up an impressive 18 places to rank 51st this year, with measurable improvements across

Box 3: Eastern Europe: The road to recovery

After years of buoyant growth, falling unemployment, and rapidly rising living standards following their accession to the European Union (EU) in 2004, the countries of Eastern Europe have been hit hard by the global economic downturn. In 2009, the region is expected to contract by 4.9 percent on average—more than Asia or Latin America.[1] Rapid integration with the global economy sustained growth in Eastern Europe over recent years but has also made the region more vulnerable to contagion during the economic crisis that is now having dramatic consequences in some countries.[2]

Over the past two decades, countries have deregulated, privatized, and stabilized their economies and opened their markets—including their financial sectors—to trade and investment. The relative stability that was associated with fixed exchange rates,[3] along with EU membership, gave rise to high inflows of lending as well as direct and portfolio investment from European countries.[4] These, in turn, accelerated credit growth and imports. By early 2008, it became apparent that the region had overheated. Massive capital inflows were necessary to finance balance-of-payment deficits.

Given this high dependence on outside finance, it is not surprising that Eastern European countries were heavily affected when liquidity dried up in the Fall of 2008. The second wave of contagion, and the steep drop in global demand—especially in the European Union, which remains the main export destination for these countries—further drove them into recession. Yet countries were affected to different degrees, depending on their initial conditions and government policies.[5] Open economies that were highly exposed to foreign currency borrowing and that ran large current account deficits, such as the Baltic States, were hardest hit. While these are expected to register negative double-digit growth rates in 2009, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and the Czech Republic will suffer from much milder recessions (see Table 1). These countries are weathering the crisis better for various reasons. They were less leveraged, were members of the euro zone, were less dependent on exports, benefited from stimulus packages of EU countries, or experienced a combination of these factors.[6]

Table 1: Growth projections for Eastern European countries

Country	Projected growth for 2009
Lithuania	–10.0
Latvia	–12.0
Estonia	–10.0
Hungary	–3.3
Poland	–0.7
Czech Republic	–3.5
Slovak Republic	–2.1
Slovenia	–2.7
Romania	–4.7
Bulgaria	–2.0

Source: IMF 2009a.

(Cont'd.)

Box 3: Eastern Europe: The road to recovery *(cont'd.)*

The steep downturn necessitated immediate action to stabilize the economies. The IMF has bailed out Hungary, Latvia, and Romania, and granted a flexible credit line, which is a new preventive facility, to Poland. The European Union and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), as well as a few Western European governments, have also jumped in to support the banking sector. Yet the present situation also provides an opportunity to strengthen economic fundamentals and overall competitiveness in order to put growth on a sustainable footing and prevent future crises. In this context, the GCI results provide interesting insight into the region's strengths and weaknesses and the necessary steps to be taken.

Much progress in upgrading competitiveness has been achieved in the course of the transition to market economies and EU accession. In many Eastern European countries, labor markets are more flexible and efficient than they are in the EU15, in particular with respect to regulations related to hiring and firing, the flexibility of wage determination, the relationship between pay and productivity, and the participation of women in the workforce. Similarly, tax rates tend to be lower and government regulation is less pervasive than in the EU15. Accession to the European Monetary Union or the prospect thereof helped discipline fiscal and monetary policy, reducing budget deficits and inflation rates. While this relative flexibility and stability will provide advantages on the way to recovery, the GCI points to other areas that will need to be addressed on a priority basis in the region.

Most of all, the countries' institutional environments will need to be strengthened. Much progress has been achieved since the early days of transition, but even regional best performer in this area Estonia, ranked 31st, does not reach the average level of the EU15 with respect to the quality of public institutions; other relatively advanced countries from the region, such as the Czech Republic (66th) or Slovenia (43rd), lag behind by an even wider margin. In most countries, governments are considered inefficient (3.42 vs. 4.21 for the EU15, on a scale of 1 to 7), corruption is rampant (3.68 vs. 5.31 for the EU15), and public trust in politicians is low (2.54 vs. 4.13 for the EU15). A similar gap can be observed with respect to the functioning of private institutions (4.44 vs. 5.39 in the EU15). Stronger private and public institutions would ultimately reduce vulnerability related to greater integration with the global economy.

The present crisis has also highlighted weaknesses in the countries' financial sectors. Over the past decade, the sophistication of the financial sector as well as the stability of the banking systems in Eastern Europe converged toward EU15 levels.[7] This was attributable to, among other factors, foreign direct investment from Western European banks (including the associated transfer of know-how),[8] as well as fairly solid financial policy frameworks. Because of this relative strength, no systemic failures of banking systems have been observed to date, despite significant pressures. Yet the risks remain high and a significant gap vis-à-vis the "old Europe" remains visible with respect to financial markets sophistication (4.50 vs. 5.81 for the EU15); the ease of access to finance through the local equity market (3.74 vs. 4.12); and also, to a lesser degree, access to loans (3.42 vs. 3.62). There is also scope for strengthening financial supervision in some countries, for example through stricter capital requirements for weaker banks and putting in place forward-looking provisioning measures for loan losses.[9]

Among other factors, physical infrastructure remains a major weakness that, if adequately addressed, would significantly contribute to raising the competitive performance of many of these countries. On average, the new EU members achieve a score of 4.04 compared with 5.46 for the established EU countries, with only air transport infrastructure performing somewhat better. Also, many countries are transitioning toward the most advanced stage of development, so that business sophistication and innovative capacity, which remain far below EU15 levels, will become increasingly more important in order to sustain the productivity gains achieved over the past years.

On all these counts, advances will not only facilitate recovery over the next few years, but will further solidify the region's competitive position going into the future. But to do this, countries must seize this opportunity to put their economies on a more sustainable footing despite major short-term challenges.

Notes

1 *The Economist* 2009a and IMF 2009a.

2 For example, Latvia has experienced social unrest as a result of the crisis.

3 Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Bulgaria have fixed exchange rates.

4 Combined with fixed exchange rates, this has led to inflation in many countries.

5 See IMF 2009b for more details.

6 Measures implemented by some EU countries to support automotive industries had significant spillover effects on some countries in the region such as Poland, Slovenia, and the Czech Republic.

7 See Drzeniek Hanouz et al. 2008.

8 Many Western European Banks acquired the newly privatized banks in Eastern European countries.

9 See Čihák and Mitra 2009 for a discussion of financial sector reform in the region. According to the GCI results, the soundness of the banking sector is approximately at the level of Western Europe; however, this is the result of the relatively more critical assessment of this indicator in the EU15 in 2009.

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many aspects of the Index. The country is characterized by strong and improving macroeconomic stability, moving up 18 spots to 27th place this year, with high national savings, a large budget surplus, and low and shrinking government debt, although high inflation does raise some concerns. There have also been measurable improvements in the efficiency of the country's markets, especially labor and goods markets. Labor markets are ranked a high 13th (up from 34th last year), characterized by high and improving flexibility (for example, the country improved from 70th to 4th position in the rigidity of employment index). Within goods markets (up 18 places, from 89th to 71st), it has become much easier and less expensive to start a business: the number of procedures required more than halved from 13 to 6, and the time required has been reduced from 30 to 16 days. Indeed, the country is one of the ten biggest improvers in the World Bank's *Doing Business 2009* report.

Turkey moves up two places to 61st this year, with a stable performance overall. Turkey continues to benefit from its large market, which is characterized by strong competition (26th) and reasonably sophisticated business practices (52nd). Compared with other countries, Turkey has also seen an improvement in its macroeconomic stability, moving up from 79th to 64th this year, although this is mainly because of other countries' weakening rather than particular improvements in Turkey's fiscal and monetary policies. On the other hand, some more basic issues must still be tackled, such as upgrading the quality of infrastructure, now ranked 62nd (especially ports and the electricity supply), improving the human resources base through better primary education and better healthcare (74th), addressing the inefficiencies in the labor market (120th), and reinforcing the efficiency and transparency of public institutions.

Russia falls 12 places this year to 63rd, the only BRIC economy to see a decline in performance. Russia's main strengths are its large market size and reasonable macroeconomic stability (although this has been partly the result of windfall oil revenues and might not prove sustainable in the longer term). However, to improve its competitiveness further, the country must tackle a number of structural weaknesses. Of major concern are a perceived lack of government efficiency (110th), little judicial independence in meting out justice (116th), a lack of property rights (119th), and more general concerns about government favoritism in its dealings with the private sector. Private institutions also get poor marks, with corporate ethics in the country placing Russia 110th overall on this indicator. The drop in overall rank is mainly attributable to a weaker assessment of the functioning of factor markets, with, in particular, goods markets (ranked 108th) and financial markets (ranked 119th) getting poor marks. For a comparative analysis of the competitiveness of the four BRIC economies, see Box 4.

Box 4: The competitiveness of the BRICs amid the global economic crisis

Although the present major economic crisis began in the advanced economies, it rapidly spilled over to the developing world through the contagion mechanisms of reductions in trade, foreign direct investment, remittances, and other types of financing. Although GDP growth rates in emerging markets have not fallen as much as they have in advanced economies,[1] the notion that the developing world would be only marginally affected by the crisis, having decoupled from the business cycle of industrialized economies, has not held true.

However, it is important to note that the crisis has not affected developing countries in a homogenous way—some economies are showing a higher resilience and even managing to enhance their competitiveness in the midst of the global downturn. As discussed in the chapter, those countries that are more competitive are better placed to weather such economic storms as the present one.

The experience of the four large emerging market BRIC economies is illustrative of this point. Within this group, Brazil, China, and India have continued to improve on their competitiveness fundamentals, posting strong showings in the most recent GCI results. All three countries improved their ranks, with China and India each improving by one place and Brazil by a remarkable eight places, as shown in Table 1. This was also mirrored in the results of the expert survey discussed in Box 1, which rated these same three countries among those on which the global recession will probably have a mildly positive effect on their longer-term competitiveness.

On the other hand, Russia collapsed by 12 places, losing significant ground in general competitiveness, with a notable deterioration in financial market efficiency, an area one would expect to reflect some effects of the financial crisis. The expert survey of Box 1 is also in line with this decline, with experts on average expecting Russia's competitiveness to be negatively effected in the longer-term by the crisis. What is causing this divergence in performance?

Table 1: Comparison of GCI 2009 and 2008 for BRIC countries

Country	GCI 2008–2009	GCI 2009–2010	Change in rank
Brazil	64	56	8
China	30	29	1
India	50	49	1
Russian Federation	51	63	–12

(Cont'd.)

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Box 4: The competitiveness of the BRICs amid the global economic crisis *(cont'd.)*

Figure 1: Comparison of GCI scores for the four BRIC economies, and the 133 country sample average

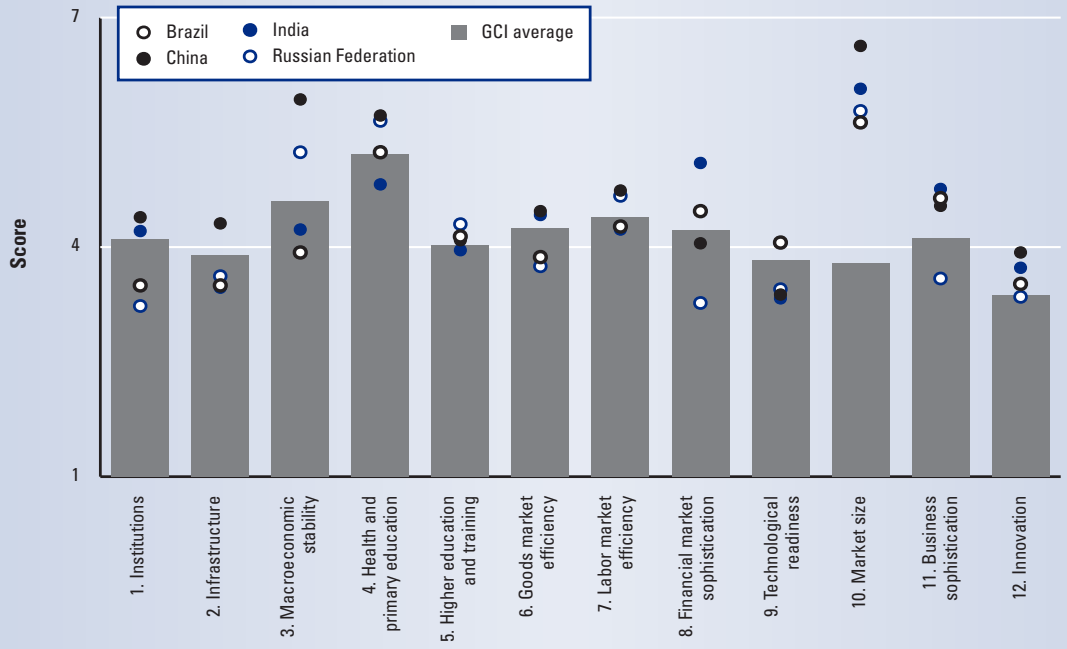


Figure 1 shows the score (on a scale of 1–7) of each of the four BRICs, each represented by a colored dot, in the 12 pillars of the GCI. In addition, the gray bars indicate the average score of the 133 countries included this year.

The figure shows that all of the BRICs do better than the world average in specific areas.[2] For example, with regard to human resources, all four countries are near or above the average country score for health and primary education and higher education and training, as well as for labor market efficiency (with India lagging a bit compared with the others). There are also some areas in which particular countries perform comparatively well, such as China in the areas of infrastructure and macroeconomic stability, India for financial market sophistication, and Brazil with respect to technological readiness.

The BRICs also benefit significantly from the economies of scale afforded by their large markets, scoring well ahead of the overall GCI average country score. China, India, Russia, and Brazil boast the 2nd, 4th, 8th, and 9th largest domestic markets in the world, respectively. This has provided a buffer in the face of the economic crisis because they depend less on exports than the average developing country: the sheer size of BRIC economies means that their companies can rely on millions of domestic customers when foreign demand declines.

A distinction emerges with Russia with regard to the size and structure of the export component of the market size pillar: Russia is less sheltered from price and demand shocks than the others, given the structure of its output. The country not only exports a large proportion of its GDP (although somewhat less than China), but its exports also are dominated by oil and gas (65 percent of total exports in 2007), which partly explains its less positive performance vis-à-vis the external shocks caused by the crisis. In contrast, Brazil, China, and India have benefited from their more diversified production and export structures, with companies operating higher on the value chain and successfully exporting value-added products to international markets. Indeed, as shown in the figure, Russia is the laggard in the business sophistication pillar.

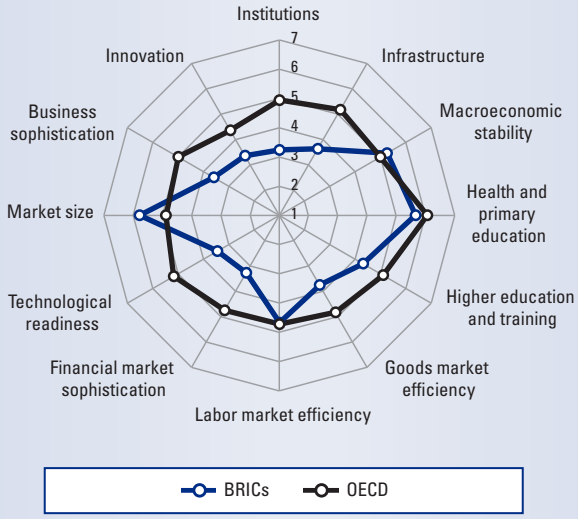
The difference in performance between Brazil, China, and India on the one hand, and Russia on the other, is also marked in a few other key areas measured by the GCI. Financial markets are more highly developed in the former three countries, with especially India but also Brazil above the GCR average and China close to it, and with Russia lagging well behind. Their comparatively developed financial markets, combined with sound macroeconomic fundamentals—particularly in China and Brazil—might also help to explain why the three have not been affected as strongly by the financial crisis as Russia.

Finally, we come to the more complex areas measured by the GCI, namely innovation and business sophistication—areas on which these countries will need to focus increasingly as they

(Cont'd.)

Box 4: The competitiveness of the BRICs amid the global economic crisis *(cont'd.)*

Figure 2: Comparison of BRIC and OECD average scores across the 12 pillars of the GCI



move up the development ladder. In both these areas, Brazil, China, and India again outperform Russia and are assessed as above the overall country average, while Russia remains below average in both pillars.

The above factors demonstrate how Brazil, China, and India confronted the crisis from a stronger competitiveness footing than Russia. Indeed, their competitiveness has improved markedly in recent years, be it through enhanced macroeconomic stability, improved business environments, and/or more competitive productive sectors, and this has been of great benefit through the recent difficulties.

Yet, although it is important to give credit to these economies for the strides they have made toward stronger competitiveness underpinnings, one should not forget the significant remaining challenges ahead in building better institutional frameworks, strengthening human and hard infrastructure, and enhancing market efficiency as well as further developing their innovation capacity. The relatively rosy outlook in relation to most of the world should not be a reason for complacency, but rather a powerful incentive to push through the necessary reforms and policies that would fully unleash their enormous competitive potential. Indeed, the comparison of the BRICs with the OECD average, shown across the 12 pillars in Figure 2, demonstrates the efforts still needed across most areas.

Notes

1 According to International Monetary Fund estimates (IMF 2009a), while GDP growth will be negative in 2009 for advanced economies (with a 2 percent contraction), it will significantly slow down but still reach 3.3 percent in emerging and developing economies. This represents a downturn similar in proportion to the one suffered by developed economies when one takes into account the higher trend growth rates experienced by the region in past cycles.

2 The world average is useful for comparing the BRICs' performance with that of countries at all stages of economic development. However, it is important to keep in mind that strong performance vis-à-vis the world average, which includes several low-income and less-developed economies, can cloud weaknesses in the individual BRICs when held to a more stringent benchmark. For example, as discussed in the chapter, improving the educational system remains a significant challenge for Brazil, and financial market development is a priority for China. A comparison with the OECD average, as shown in Figure 2, is much more useful for this purpose.

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The remaining countries from the region place below Russia. **Kazakhstan,** as it struggles with the consequences of the economic crisis, drops one position to 67th place and **Ukraine** drops by 10 spots to 82nd. With a steep fall in demand for export products, a devaluation of the currency, and a near breakdown of the financial system, Ukraine faces daunting challenges in the short term. Nonetheless, past reform efforts will have to continue, in particular aiming at upgrading the institutional environment (120th), strengthening financial markets (106th), and rendering goods markets more efficient (109th). The regional ranking closes with **Tajikistan** at 122nd and the **Kyrgyz Republic** at 123rd.

Asia and the Pacific

Behind the two regional economies in the top 10, **Singapore** and **Japan,** the other countries from Asia and the Pacific span the entire GCI ranking, with **Timor-Leste** (126th) closing the regional ranking. It is thus the region with the largest spread in performances, perhaps not surprising given that it hosts almost two thirds of the world's population, with a great diversity among individual countries. Sparsely inhabited Mongolia stands in contrast to countries such as Bangladesh, one of the world's most densely populated countries, and to small, urban Singapore; high-tech Taiwan and innovation-driven Korea are grouped together in the region with oil-rich Brunei. This significant economic, geographical, and cultural diversity is reflected in the variations in the competitiveness landscape.

Hong Kong SAR retains its 11th position, and features in the top 10 in five of the 12 GCI pillars. It continues to top the financial market pillar, although its score and lead are eroding. It places no lower than 8th in all indicators but one. Even though the crisis hit the country hard—the Hang Seng Index lost over 60 percent within six months from its peak in November 2008—Hong Kong undoubtedly remains one of the world's major financial centers, and continues to lure both investors and companies. This is partly because of its close links with mainland China's financial market. More generally, Hong Kong offers one of the world's most business-friendly environments. The territory has improved its marks in the infrastructure pillar, now placing second only to Germany. Finally, the quality of public institutions (10th overall), and in particular the efficiency of the government (2nd), continues to be praised by business leaders.

Taiwan is up five places to 12th position overall, thanks to a combination of small improvements in the areas of institutions (38th), infrastructure (16th), and education (15th). Above all, Taiwan's significant progression owes to the fact that the island has now entered the third and most advanced stage of development as defined by the Global Competitiveness Index framework. Taiwan now gets fully rewarded for its outstanding capacity to innovate (6th). In effect, for countries in the third stage, the innovation pillar accounts for 15 percent of the overall GCI score. On a more negative note, we observe a generalized weakening of the macroeconomic situation (25th, down seven places): inflation, interest rate spreads, and public debt were all on the rise in 2008, and the government posted a small budget deficit. Provided macroeconomic fundamentals are kept in check, and if Taiwan can improve on its institutional framework (38th) and the efficiency of its financial market (54th)—by far its two weakest spots—the competitiveness landscape will be even brighter in the years to come.

Australia improves by three positions to rank 15th overall. Its performance remains very much in line with that of last year, the only notable improvement coming from the macroeconomic environment (18th, up 10 positions). In 2008, Australia managed to balance its budget and reduce its public debt to 14 percent of GDP—the second lowest among OECD countries after Luxembourg. Australia also has improved its showing in the financial markets pillar by two places (4th worldwide), with its score decreasing less than that of other large economies. The trustworthiness and confidence in the banking system remain essentially intact (4th). Australia remains a prime location for doing business with efficient goods markets and flexible labor markets (both ranked 9th), and excellent public (14th) and private (9th) institutions. To progress even further, the country will need to improve on several measures of business sophistication (26th) and strengthen its innovation capacity (20th). Most importantly, there is a need to upgrade infrastructure (25th), particularly ports (50th). Infrastructure is a keystone of Australia's economy given its large land mass, remoteness, and trade profile—the country is one of the world's biggest commodity exporters. By the government's own account, deficient port infrastructure represents a bottleneck in the export process, resulting in delays and contractual issues, and ultimately hurting Australia's competitiveness.[27]

Korea falls six places to 19th position. The decline is attributable to deteriorations in three categories that were already of concern. First, the country ranks 118th with respect to labor market flexibility. The business community's discontent about the difficulty of hiring and firing employees (108th) is particularly pronounced and mirrored by Korea's low rank in the World Bank's Doing Business rigidity of employment index (92nd). This leads companies to resort extensively to temporary employment, thus creating precarious working conditions and giving rise to tensions—Korea ranks third to last for the quality of relations between employers and workers. A major labor law reform bill aimed at increasing flexibility while providing a better safety net exists, but it has yet to be approved by the parliament.[28] A second area of concern is the financial market, particularly the banking sector. Despite the waves of consolidation and

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restructuring the sector has undergone since 1997, banks are still very much seen as unsound (90th). Third, Korea ranks a low 53rd with respect to the quality of its institutions. Survey data show a general dissatisfaction with the government, as reflected in the mediocre level of trust in politicians (67th), the perceived opacity of policymaking (100th), and the burden of red tape (98th). Yet Korea continues to be characterized by a number of strengths, which drive its overall productivity and keep it placed in the top 20 of the rankings. Specifically, Korea has world-class infrastructure (17th), strong macroeconomic stability (11th), and an excellent higher educational system (16th), while it remains one of the world's innovation powerhouses (11th in the innovation pillar).

New Zealand (20th) advances four ranks and joins the top 20. It is the only country within the top 20 to improve its score year on year (4.9 to 5.0), an increase attributable to a number of small improvements across the board. The country maintains or improves its ranking in no less than 85 indicators out of the 113 that compose the GCI. Public institutions are assessed very well, placing New Zealand in 5th position worldwide, behind only Singapore and three Nordic countries. The incidence of corruption is minimal by all measures. And when it comes to private institutions, New Zealand is second to none. It ranks 1st with respect to corporate ethics, the strength of auditing standards, and protection of shareholders; and 2nd for the efficiency of corporate boards. Overall, the environment is extremely conducive to business, supported by efficient goods (8th, up nine places) and labor (11th) markets, and by one of the soundest financial systems in the world (3rd). Yet the country is not immune to the crisis, which has been aggravated by its large current account deficit, the high level of household indebtedness, and the fall in commodity prices. After 10 years of uninterrupted growth, New Zealand will experience a mild recession in 2009. Furthermore, very much like neighboring Australia, New Zealand's infrastructure is in need of upgrading, as reflected in the country's 35th rank in this area—its lowest for any of the 12 pillars, after market size. In this light, within the government's stimulus plan, investment in infrastructure projects and incentives to boost innovation capacity would be expected to improve the country's competitiveness going into the future.[29]

Malaysia (24th) drops three positions, essentially as the result of a much poorer assessment of its institutional framework. In this area, every indicator has been exhibiting a downward trend since 2007, causing Malaysia to tumble from 17th to 43rd position in this dimension in just two years. Security is of particular concern (85th, down 25 ranks). According to the business community, the potential of terrorism (97th) and crime (95th) both impose significant business costs. Also of concern is the budget deficit, which increased in 2008, amounting to almost 5 percent of Malaysia's GDP. Yet in most other dimensions it scores high, particularly in those factors at the top end of the value chain, namely business sophistication (24th) and innovation (24th). Expectations are high for a country that averaged an impressive 7 percent growth per year between 1990 and 2000 and a healthy 5 percent since then. Mirroring this economic success, Malaysia has featured prominently in the competitiveness rankings ever since its first inclusion in 1994. Indeed, it remains the most competitive Stage 2 (efficiency-driven) country. To maintain its competitive edge, Malaysia now needs to prepare its conversion into a knowledge-based, innovation-driven economy. Improving both the quantity and quality of higher education (41st) and boosting technological readiness (37th), particularly ICT penetration, would serve this effort well.

Up one position from last year, **China** consolidates its presence in the top 30. At 29th, it outperforms the other BRIC economies, ahead of the closest contender, India, by 20 positions. The country's very high growth rates in recent years have moved China from Stage 1 to Stage 2, as measured by the GCI, in just three years. This rapid progression is posing new challenges to China. As the country moves up the development ladder, its competitive edge can no longer be based on the use of cheap factors of production alone and increasingly must be based on efficiency improvements. This will pose challenges for the country to achieve the minimum growth rate—8 percent by the government's own estimates—necessary to prevent any rise in unemployment and avoid social unrest.[30] The GCI captures a number of these efficiency-enabling factors and reveals that China still presents some shortcomings—in particular with respect to financial market sophistication (81st) and technological readiness (79th), and, to a lesser extent, higher education (61st). A number of measures also reveal the relative rigidity of the labor market. But China can already rely on a relatively sophisticated business environment (38th, up five) and its capacity to innovate (26th, up two) to move up the value chain. In addition, China's enviable fiscal situation allows the government to stimulate internal demand, invest in infrastructure, and pursue economic reforms. These combined strengths provide the basis for China's overall strong position in the GCI ranking.[31]

Following last year's first inclusion, **Brunei Darussalam** leaps seven places to 32nd. The sultanate continues to do relatively well in all the categories that matter the most given its stage of development, namely institutions (36th, up five), infrastructure (41st, down two), health and primary education (42nd, up five), and macroeconomic stability (1st).[32] Brunei tops this latter category thanks to a hefty budget surplus equivalent to one third of its GDP (4th highest), high savings (2nd), and controlled inflation (2.7 percent, 6th lowest). Yet the challenges inherent in diversifying away from oil and gas are enormous. The overall environment is generally not conducive to doing business. The goods market does not

function efficiently (100th); in particular, the level of competition is disturbingly low (106th). Furthermore, higher education, technological readiness (60th), business sophistication (77th), financial markets, and innovation (75th) all exhibit major shortcomings. Addressing and overcoming these challenges is a condition that must be met to further widen the economic base beyond oil and gas, which together account for half of Brunei's GDP.

Once a member of the top 30, **Thailand** (36th) drops for the second year in a row. The global downturn added to Thailand's severe political turmoil and social unrest with grim consequences for the country's economy, which is expected to shrink between 3 and 4 percent in 2009—the first contraction since the Asian Financial Crisis of the late 1990s. The government coalition is now faced with the double challenge of jumpstarting the economy and restoring political stability. The country's competitiveness inevitably suffers from protracted instability. Unsurprisingly, the quality of public institutions continues to deteriorate. Ranked 63rd in this category, Thailand has dropped 20 places over the past three years. Insufficient protection of property rights (75th) and security (85th) are of particular concern to the business community. With respect to public health (78th), HIV/AIDS, which afflicts 1.4 percent of the adult population; tuberculosis (142 cases per 100,000 population); and malaria (400 cases per 100,000 population) are all major concerns. Thailand's technological readiness (63rd) is also lagging. Although mobile telephony penetration is among the densest in the world at 124 mobile subscriptions per 100 population, the use of the Internet (21 users per 100) and computers (6 per 100) remains scarce. Looking at the most positive aspects of Thailand's performance, the macroeconomic situation (22nd) improved slightly between 2007 and 2008. The efficiency of the labor market (25th) constitutes another strength. Finally, the sheer size of its domestic (22nd) and foreign (18th) markets is a source of economies of scale.

India is up one position at 49th. India's GDP has grown 6.6 percent per year on average since 1991, when many economic reforms began in earnest, yet its GDP per capita remains just above US$1,000—a third and a tenth, respectively, of those in China and Russia. A wide gap also remains between rural India and its thriving economic and technological hubs. India hosts some of the best universities in the world, and a number of Indian corporate giants have become major global players or even leaders in their fields. At the same time, some 42 percent of the population lives on less than $1.25 a day (in PPP international dollars), more than twice China's equivalent figure. Mirroring this dichotomy, India's competitive performance continues to exhibit a rather reversed development pattern. It ranks an outstanding 28th in the most complex areas measured by the business sophistication and innovation subindex, ahead of several advanced economies. The country also boasts fairly well functioning institutions (54th), bustling financial markets (16th), and a sound banking sector (25th) supported by a vast domestic market (4th largest in PPP terms). On the other hand, the country underperforms on some of the basic determinants of competitiveness, namely health and primary education (101st), macroeconomic stability (96th)—though improving—and infrastructure (76th). In addition, penetration rates for mobile telephony (116th), the Internet (104th), and personal computers (96th) remain among the lowest in the world, while inefficiencies in the labor market (83rd) prevent an optimal allocation of human capital. Improvements in these areas would place India on a stronger growth trajectory going into the future.

Moving up one place, the assessment of **Indonesia** (54th) is very much in line with that of the previous three years. Three areas—among the most important given Indonesia's current stage of development—are of particular concern. First, infrastructure is in need of upgrading (84th), in particular with respect to ports (95th) and roads (94th). Second, several indicators reveal the poor level of public health: tuberculosis and malaria incidence are among the highest in the world, while infant mortality remains high. The third area of concern relates to technological readiness (88th). ICT penetration rates remain low by all measures and have been improving more slowly than in other countries. Indeed, related to this last area, Indonesia is now in transition between being a factor-driven economy and becoming an efficiency-driven one. The country's competitiveness will therefore increasingly be driven by such efficiency-enhancing factors. On a more positive note, similar to the situation in India, Indonesia ranks higher in more complex factors such as business sophistication (40th) and innovation (39th). This certainly bodes well for the future, but does not reduce the urgency of making improvements in the other priority areas highlighted above.

Vietnam is down five positions to 75th. Although the country improves in most of the categories of the Index, the considerable worsening of its macroeconomic situation—dropping from 70th to 112th place—weighs heavily on its economy and competitiveness. A widening trade deficit, an overheating economy, and a global rise in commodity prices caused inflation to shoot up to 23 percent in 2008. This in turn triggered a crisis of confidence, big swings in interest rates, and a sharp fall of the dong, the local currency. It is crucial for monetary authorities and the government to bring inflation back under control and restore macroeconomic stability so that Vietnam can reap the benefits of the efforts and successes achieved in other areas.

Sri Lanka is at 79th, down two places, and the gap with the other countries of the region is widening. Like last year, **Pakistan** ranks 101st. Still at an early stage of development, the country fails to improve significantly on any of the basic determinants of its competitiveness,

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namely institutions (104th), infrastructure (89th), macroeconomic stability (114th), and basic (128th) and higher education (118th). To make things worse, the threat of terrorism bears heavily on the business community. **Bangladesh** inches up five ranks to place 106th, while **Cambodia** drops one rank to 110th. **Mongolia** falls to 117th place, whereas **Nepal** (125th, up one) and **Timor-Leste** (126th, up three) improve their performance slightly but remain among the world's least competitive nations.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The competitiveness landscape described by the GCI this year for Latin America and the Caribbean is fairly encouraging. A number of countries—among them Uruguay (up 10 places), Brazil (up 8 places), Trinidad and Tobago (up 6 places), Colombia and Peru (both up 5 places), and Costa Rica (up 4 places)—are realizing important advances in the midst of a major external shock on export demand and financing availability, brought about by the current global economic crisis and lower commodity prices. This reflects the rather strong footing of most of the countries in the region that enables them to weather the crisis, thanks to the sounder macroeconomic fundamentals achieved in recent years. Most notable among these are reduced debt levels and increased foreign currency reserves. Indeed, although average GDP for the region is expected to contract by 1.9 percent in 2009, it is projected to start growing again in 2010 at 3.1 percent—a higher rate than the projected average world growth rate in that year of just 1.9 percent. Furthermore, several economies are still expected to grow moderately in 2009: growth estimates include Panama (2.5 percent), Peru (2 percent), and Colombia (0.6 percent), among others.[33] At the same time, the region's important competitiveness potential does not seem to have fully been reflected to date in the GCI rankings. Only Chile (30th) appears among the top 30 performers globally, followed by the small Caribbean economies of Puerto Rico (42nd) and Barbados (44th), and there is still a significant—although closing over the past few years—gap with respect to the second tier of Latin American best performers, namely Costa Rica (55th) and Brazil (56th). Panama (59th), Mexico (60th), and Uruguay (65th), featured in the upper half of the rankings, complete the list of the region's most competitive economies.

Chile leads the region in competitiveness at a still-remarkable 30th place, although it has lost some ground in the last two years, with a four-position fall overall. The country's successful early and timely market liberalization and trade opening, as well as consistent macroeconomic management have resulted in extremely high growth rates over the last two decades or so. Notably, thanks to the countercyclical policies followed in recent times of high commodity prices, Chile is now, more than any other economy in the region, able to stimulate the economy in the current slowdown with a comprehensive stimulus package. The package involves fiscal measures worth US$4 billion; an extra US$1 billion to finance the National Copper Corporation of Chile (CODELCO)'s investment activities; and US$700 million for infrastructure projects, temporary tax cuts for small enterprises, and benefits for the poor, among other things.[34]

Besides sound macroeconomic fundamentals (19th), Chile's performance in the GCI is especially boosted by efficient and transparent institutions (35th); highly developed infrastructure (30th); and well-functioning goods (26th), labor (41st), and financial (32nd) markets—the latter displaying the largest pension industry in the region. Completing the picture, Chile also boasts a sophisticated business sector (39th), effectively absorbing technology and knowledge coming from abroad, notably through FDI (21st for FDI and technology transfer). The main area requiring improvement for Chile going forward remains the unsatisfactory quality of its educational system, notwithstanding increasing investment in education and rising educational attainment rates. Despite a slight improvement in both cases, primary and higher education continue to be assessed fairly poorly at 96th and 45th ranks, respectively, pointing to the need for further upgrading if Chile is to catch up with best practice countries and establish an innovation-conducive environment.

Fairly stable at 42nd, **Puerto Rico** follows Chile as the second-most competitive economy in Latin America and the Caribbean. Among the island's main competitive advantages are its sound innovation and sophistication factors (31st), with dynamic businesses operating high in the value chain (29th) and with an important innovation potential (31st). It also has a well-developed financial sector (19th) and efficient goods markets (34th). Third in the region, **Barbados** improves three places to 44th, continuing the upward trend observed last year. The country displays a rather mixed performance, whereby very poor macroeconomic fundamentals (115th), a small market size (126th), and, to a lesser extent, a relatively inefficient goods market (72nd) go hand in hand and are counterbalanced by first-class institutions (20th) and infrastructure (21st), as well as excellent primary (6th) and higher (26th) education, among other factors.

Costa Rica climbs another four ranks from last year to reach 55th place, overtaking **Panama** (59th) as the best performer in Central America. It is worth noting Costa Rica's remarkable evolution in the rankings since 2006, with an overall 13-position improvement since that year, demonstrating the success of the unique development strategy followed by the country over decades. This has consistently focused on high-quality education, good governance standards, and production and export diversification—notably toward high-tech

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products and eco-tourism. The GCI underscores Costa Rica's fairly good institutional environment (47th), quality education at all levels (29th for primary education and 44th for higher education and training), and the sophistication of its businesses (41st) and innovation potential (34th) as areas of strength. On a less positive note, notwithstanding recent progress, macroeconomic stability, at 101st, remains a cause for concern, while the poor state of the country's infrastructure (82nd) represents a potential bottleneck for further economic modernization and diversification. Finally, red tape and rigidities in different sectors continue to affect the country's business environment.[35]

The regional giant **Brazil,** at 56th, continues the impressive upward evolution it started last year, gaining another eight positions, overcoming Russia for the first time, and partially closing the competitiveness gap with India and China among the BRIC economies. The important steps taken since the 1990s toward fiscal sustainability,[36] as well as measures taken to liberalize and open the economy, have significantly boosted the country's competitiveness fundamentals, providing a better environment for private-sector development. The GCI assessment highlights further improvements across the board from last year, particularly in the efficiency enhancers, from which Brazil's growth potential critically depends in its current stage of development. It also reflects Brazil's main competitive strengths, notably its extensive and growing domestic market (9th), one of the most developed financial markets in the region (51st), and a diversified and sophisticated business sector (32nd) with a significant potential for innovation (43rd). Brazilian FDI outflows exceeded inflows in 2007 (US$28 million vs. 18.8 million in 2006) because of a number of significant acquisitions and investments abroad made by the national *multilatinas* that year.[37] Brazil, together with Mexico,[38] has been at the forefront of the Latin American *multilatinas* phenomenon by which—thanks to superior technology and organization—local companies have successfully turned global. *Multilatinas* have made this transition notably by investing massively abroad, in the region and beyond, and thus realizing an increasing portion of their revenues internationally.[39] However, a number of shortcomings remain to be addressed for Brazil to fully tap its important competitive advantages and further reduce poverty and income inequality. The institutional environment (93rd), macroeconomic stability (109th), and the efficiency of the goods (99th) and labor markets (80th) continue to be poorly assessed, notwithstanding some improvements in recent years. Moreover, despite the government's increased focus, the educational system at all levels (79th and 58th for health and primary education and higher education and training, respectively) remains in serious need of upgrading, and a particular effort should be made to reduce the high student dropout rates and regional disparities in education attainment and quality.[40]

Mexico's rank remains unchanged at 60th, demonstrating some resilience to the current international economic downturn. This is particularly notable given Mexico's close association with the US business cycle in terms of availability of financing, trade, and remittances.[41] The important steps taken by Mexico in the last two decades toward more responsible fiscal policies (28th in the macroeconomic stability pillar) as well as in opening, liberalizing, and diversifying its economy are now enabling the country to address the recession more effectively. Among the anti-crisis measures, the government has earmarked approximately US$80 billion to support small- and medium-sized enterprises, housing, antipoverty programs, oil prices, and the peso. Moreover, Mexico was the first country to access a new International Monetary Fund (IMF) facility—the Flexible Credit Line—aimed at supporting otherwise sound economies in addressing economic challenges without conditionalities.[42]

A number of competitive advantages underpin Mexico's competitiveness performance. These include the sound macroeconomic fundamentals already mentioned; one of the largest markets in the world available for local companies (11th), thanks to a comprehensive network of preferential trade agreements and an important and expanding domestic market; and a diversified and fairly sophisticated business sector (62nd) that displays relatively well developed clusters (53rd), quality local suppliers (47th), and a comprehensive value chain breadth (54th), and that exports mainly manufactured products. At the same time, the GCI analysis points to some important weaknesses in key areas for the country's sustained growth in the medium to long term. The inefficiency of public institutions (101st), together with high insecurity (125th) due to spiraling and widespread violence and crime, are reasons for concern. Equally worrisome are Mexico's rigid labor market (115th)—characterized by burdensome labor regulations, high payroll taxes, and high social contributions—and inefficient goods market (90th), with widespread red tape and insufficient competition. Last but not least, the higher education and training system (74th) does not seem to provide the economy with the necessary pool of skilled labor, notably scientists and engineers (94th), and is not creating an environment conducive to adopting new technologies (71st in the technological readiness pillar) and generating new ones (78th in the innovation pillar). Further action is needed to liberalize markets, upgrade the educational system, and improve public governance in the country.[43]

Uruguay, at 65th and up 10 places from last year, presents the largest improvement in the region. It has made significant progress in various areas, including infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, higher education and training, and technological readiness. The country's development model and competitiveness strategy rest on a continuous emphasis on education at large (ranked 52nd for health and primary education and 50th for

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higher education and training), and it has among the best regional public governance standards (39th for public institutions). Strides toward macroeconomic stability have also been made in recent years, notably with a significant reduction of public debt levels in the last few years (reduced from 116.51 percent of GDP in 2006 to 53 percent in 2008). Widespread rigidities in the factor markets remain a cause of concern, especially in the labor market (119th), but also, to a lesser extent, in the financial (88th) and goods (78th) markets.

Colombia has gained five positions since last year and is now placed 69th. The country has achieved significant advances in macroeconomic stabilization and civil pacification and can count on a rather extensive market size (31st) and sophisticated business sector (60th), successfully absorbing technology from abroad (66th for technological readiness) and with a fairly high innovation potential (63rd). However, the poor institutional environment (101st), displaying notably low levels of security for businesses and the population at large (132nd), infrastructure in sore need of improvement (83rd), and rather inefficient factor markets (88th, 78th, and 78th for goods, labor, and financial markets, respectively) are among the areas hindering Colombia's competitive potential going forward.

Peru is up five places to 78th, continuing the upward trend started last year and improving in most of the dimensions assessed by the GCI. The country's impressive 9.8 percent growth rate in 2008 made it among the fastest-growing economies in the region. Although the growth rate is expected to significantly slow in 2009, Peru will still be one of the lucky few spared a recession, with a projected 2 percent growth rate this year. The country's positive recent performance has much to do with the competent monetary and fiscal policy pursued particularly over the last decade, with falling levels of public indebtedness (from 37.8 percent of GDP in 2006 to 24 percent in 2008) and consistent budget surpluses (2.40 percent of GDP in 2008); this has gone hand in hand with goods and labor market liberalization, trade and FDI opening, and maximization of the revenues from the country's rich natural and mineral resources. Peru also benefits from strengths such as the fairly large size of its market (46th) and its sophisticated and rather deep financial sector (39th). For Peru to continue to grow in a sustained fashion and fulfill its competitive potential going forward, a number of weaknesses will need to be tackled. This will include improving the quality of the institutional environment (90th), upgrading the country's poor infrastructure (97th) and educational standards and access at large (91st and 81st for health and primary education and higher education and training, respectively). In particular, an improved educational system will better cater to the needs of an efficiency-driven economy such as Peru and facilitate technological adoption (77th for technological readiness) and generation (109th for innovation) in the domestic market. Finally, poverty levels and income and regional inequalities continue to loom as a cause of social unrest in the country, despite the current administration's efforts to increase social expenditure and public investment in infrastructure.

Argentina climbs three places to 85th place, a still-disappointing result given the country's many competitive strengths and strong GDP growth between the major economic crisis of 2001 and 2008. The country benefits from a fairly educated labor force (59th and 55th on the health and primary education and higher education and training pillars, respectively) and a large market size (23rd). On the other hand, serious flaws continue to affect the country's competitiveness landscape, representing enduring vulnerabilities in the current difficult economic outlook and going forward. In particular, the expansionary fiscal and monetary policies of recent years have caused the economy to overheat, resulting in high inflation levels (8.59 percent in 2008). The still-high public debt (48.5 percent of GDP in 2008), despite debt restructuring, coupled with the reduction in tax revenues brought about by decreased commodities prices, are particularly worrisome features in the face of the current global economic downturn. Furthermore, the dismal 126th rank for the quality of the institutional environment highlights the business community's deep distrust of, and pessimism about, government efficiency and transparency, respect of the rule of law, and even-handedness in dealing with the private sector. The tendency of the last two administrations to adopt discretionary policies (including a recent attempt to increase taxes on agricultural exports, as well as the nationalization of the private pension system) has eroded the confidence of national and international investors, thus creating greater incentive for capital outflows. On a related note, factor markets continue to be unable to allocate resources to their most efficient use because of the many rigidities troubling the goods (124th), labor (123rd), and financial (116th) markets. Going into the future, institutionalization of sound fiscal policies, a greater respect for the rule of law, the liberalization of the factor markets, and a reduction of red tape will be crucial to restoring investors' trust in the fairness of the government and in the business environment in Argentina.

Venezuela falls to 113th place, losing eight positions from last year and continuing the downward trend observed in recent years, despite some marginal improvements in macroeconomic stability and infrastructure quality and the sheer size of its market (37th). The GCI assessment continues to highlight major problematic areas in Venezuela's competitiveness performance. Among these is its poor macroeconomic environment (91st)—despite windfall oil revenues in recent years, this poor showing is mainly due to expansionary fiscal policies and discretionary administrative measures. The dreary quality of its institutional environment, for which Venezuela continues to be assessed as worst out of all

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countries covered by the GCI, is another major problem area; this mirrors enduring concerns on the part of the business community in Venezuela about the respect of the rule of law, the fairness and efficiency of the government in its day-to-day operations and strategy, and the high violence and crime levels in the country. Other serious concerns include factor markets that are among the least efficient in the world, at 132nd (goods market efficiency), 133rd (labor market efficiency), and 126th (financial market sophistication). Underdeveloped infrastructure (106th) and poor educational standards at all levels (81st and 83rd for primary health and primary education and higher education and training, respectively) complete the picture. The growing distortions in the economy and the high vulnerability of public finance to changes in oil prices are particularly troubling and require urgent structural reform; such reform should also ensure that public spending on health and education are better targeted. Restoring investors' trust in the country's institutional and business environment would be equally important for unleashing Venezuela's competitiveness potential going forward.

As in previous years, **Suriname** (102nd), **Ecuador** (105th), **Nicaragua** (115th), **Bolivia** (120th), and **Paraguay** (124th) lag behind the rest of the region and most of the world in competitiveness, displaying common flaws in their institutional environment. They all exhibit poor governance standards, red tape, and rampant crime and violence, as well as underdeveloped factor markets, infrastructure, and educational systems.

Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa region appears to be on average somewhat less affected by the global economic crisis than other emerging regions. With the exception of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, all countries in the region expect positive growth rates for 2009. With respect to national competitiveness, significant differences between countries persist. In many energy-exporting countries, abundant oil windfall profits have triggered a wave of reforms aimed at improving competitiveness. As a result, some of the more successful reformers, such as Qatar (22nd), the United Arab Emirates (23rd), and Saudi Arabia (28th), place in the top tier of the emerging markets. Although non–oil exporting countries from the region also benefited from the boom through foreign investment and remittances, the progress in improving competitiveness has been less pronounced or nonexistent. Consequently, the poorest regional performers—such as Libya (88th) and Syria (94th)—continue to lag behind most of the world's economies with respect to national competitiveness.

At 22nd, **Qatar** takes the lead in the Middle East and North Africa region, gaining four positions compared with last year's edition of this *Report*. The country continues to weather the economic crisis well thanks to its abundant resources in natural gas remaining, with an estimated 18 percent growth rate in 2009,[44] the fastest-growing economy in the Gulf Cooperation Council region. This positive economic performance is reflected in a number of indicators captured by the GCI. Over the past year, the country moved up by six places from last year's already high base in the macroeconomic stability pillar, to 13th. This is a reflection of both absolute improvements—notably in the budgetary surplus and public debt levels—and the poorer macroeconomic performance of many other countries due to the financial crisis and concurrent countercyclical measures. In terms of macroeconomic management, the country's priorities remain to reduce inflation, which was exacerbated by rising food and housing prices in 2008, and to expand credit.

Qatar is moving in the right direction in many areas of competitiveness. The upgrading of the institutional framework continues (9th), and goods and labor markets are more efficient than in previous years, ranked 21st and 14th, respectively. In addition, the country has made great strides in harnessing the latest technologies, such as mobile telephony (2nd) and broadband (37th), and in opening up to foreign investment (it is ranked 13th on the restrictiveness of rules and regulations on FDI). Moving forward, improving competitiveness will necessitate further measures to encourage students to pursue tertiary education, where enrollment rates remain low (93rd). Additionally, the stability of Qatar's financial sector (35th) would benefit from a stronger protection of investor's rights. The country ranks 71st for the strength of investor protection and 98th for the strength of legal rights.

The **United Arab Emirates (UAE)** occupies the 23rd position in this year's *Report* and 2nd in the region, building on the positive trend of the past few years. Notwithstanding the current cyclical downturn, the available data suggest that the UAE has in place the underlying fundamentals of a competitive economy.[45] The lower score in macroeconomic stability due to rising public debt and lower budget surplus is in line with most other countries' results in this pillar and therefore does not lead to significant changes in the ranking. However, serious doubts persist about the sustainability of public finances in Dubai and the potential effect a further deterioration may have on the country as a whole. As the global downturn continues to limit the availability of finance and reduces tourism and trade, the country's main sectors of activity are likely to be adversely affected. However, in spite of the fall in real estate prices, the assessment of its financial markets so far proves more resilient than for many other countries. The UAE has improved by eight positions to 33rd in this pillar, although the score has gone down. It has to be noted, however, that businesses assess banks as somewhat less sound than previously (down by five positions to 36th). The changing global environment is

also reflected in the intensifying competition in goods markets in the Emirates, which may in turn have positive effects on the country's future development path.

The consistent upgrading of institutions and infrastructure and rising technological readiness and innovative capacity over the past few years will help the UAE maintain its competitive edge in the longer term. Perhaps more emphasis will be needed on education, where quantitative measures still point to low secondary and tertiary enrollment rates (50th and 81st, respectively), and on further boosting the country's innovative capacity, which remains constrained by the quality of research institutions (53rd) and relative disconnect between universities and businesses (39th).

Israel's competitive position continues to erode, coming in at 27th, four positions down from last year.[46] This deterioration is mainly due to a continuously lower assessment of the quality of the educational system (from 15th in 2006 to 65th in 2009), which was also mirrored in the OECD's PISA assessment in 2006.[47] It appears that reductions in overall government spending have affected the educational system, as reflected in the falling public education expenditure as a share of gross national income. The deteriorating quality of education in Israel is worrisome because the availability of a well-educated workforce, such as engineers and scientists, provided the basis of the successful technology-focused development strategy followed by the country over the last three decades.

In addition to the quality of education, the sophistication of business strategies as well as innovative capacity have deteriorated over the past two years. Despite this slightly downward trend, the country's innovative capacity, ranked 9th, remains a key competitive advantage, along with the high level of sophistication of its financial markets, ranked 15th. As well as addressing the educational system, the challenges to be tackled going into the future are to be found in a number of other basic areas of the GCI. The quality of infrastructure (44th) is assessed below levels expected from a country at such a high level of income, and public and private institutions, although recovering, are still assessed as relatively weak, in particular with respect to the capacity of government to ensure security (69th) and the efficiency of government operations (51st). The present economic crisis has also taken a toll on macroeconomic stability in Israel. Rising inflation (4.75 percent in 2008) and an increasing budget deficit (2.8 percent of GDP in 2008) have contributed to pulling the ranking on this pillar down to 67th this year.

Saudi Arabia ranks 28th, with a fairly stable performance. As in previous years, the country's macroeconomic stability, ranked 9th, remains its main strength; this is buoyed by the still relatively high oil prices in 2008. Since its first inclusion in the GCR in 2006, Saudi Arabia has made continuous progress in improving its competitive position in the framework of the ambitious 10 × 10 program.[48] Major reforms in the area of the investment climate, education, health, the financial sector, and the judiciary are under way or envisaged, and are being registered in the country's performance in the GCI. Saudi Arabia has in particular made progress with respect to upgrading its public institutions, ranked 28th this year. The protection of property rights has been improved, corruption has been reduced, and the judiciary has made gains in independence. The country has also made great strides in improving the competitive environment for firms. Despite these commendable moves, some of the most serious challenges have not been addressed sufficiently. The quality of education (74th), as well as enrollment rates at all levels—Saudi Arabia ranks 109th for primary, 45th for secondary, and 72nd for tertiary enrollment—have not improved, although public expenditures on education are among the highest in the world (7th). The other challenges Saudi Arabia will have to address are the fairly rigid labor market (71st) and the trustworthiness and confidence in the financial sector, which remain low, although they have held up well in the current financial crisis, improving from 98th to 81st.

Tunisia drops four places to 40th in this year's rankings, but retains the lead among the North African countries. The country's efficient government institutions (15th) remain its main strength, along with a high level of security (23rd) and an educational system that ensures a good quality of education (29th), although enrollment rates in secondary and tertiary institutions are fairly low (ranked 66th and 70th, respectively). At the same time, Tunisia boasts fairly well developed infrastructure (37th), in particular for air and rail transport, and has fairly efficient domestic markets for goods and services (39th). In the course of the past years, the macroeconomic environment in the country has remained stable. The government continues to run a small deficit of about 3 percent; public debt appears manageable and is being reduced continuously; and inflation, although rising recently, remains largely under control. In light of the recent deterioration in the macroeconomic stability of many countries worldwide, this relative stability has lead to a significant improvement in rankings for Tunisia on the related pillar (55th).

Moving forward, two priorities for Tunisia emerge from the GCI results in order to become more competitive. First, the country will have to tackle inefficiencies related to its labor market. The low ranking of 98th reflects in particular rigid employment regulations (108th) and wage-setting processes (118th), high taxes (108th), and the low participation of women in the labor force (124th). Second, the low confidence in the stability of the banking system (94th) and the efficiency of financial markets (68th) will need to be addressed. In particular, investors cannot rely on the legal framework for protection of their rights (110th), and the sophistication of financial markets and restrictions on capital flows are

considered burdensome by the business community (89th).

Egypt moves up 11 places to 70th in this year's GCI rankings, overtaking **Morocco** at 73rd and reflecting recent liberalization efforts in the country. The improvement in the overall ranking stems mainly from the upgrading of infrastructure across all categories and from positive developments related to labor market efficiency and, to an even greater extent, financial markets sophistication.[49]

Egypt's main competitive strengths are the sheer size of its market (26th), which allows businesses to exploit economies of scale; the fairly solid private institutions (53rd); and the satisfactory quality of the transport and energy networks (55th overall). The challenges, on the other hand, are numerous. The labor market continues to be over-regulated, which diminishes its efficiency. Although some progress has been achieved, the persisting labor market rigidities are particularly worrisome. Inflexible hiring and firing procedures keep the country's many unemployed young people, a large number of whom are well educated, from entering the formal labor market, raising the risk of a degradation of human capital, brain drain from the country (123rd), and potentially causing social problems. Also, the participation of women in the labor force continues to be low (127th), despite some progress achieved in the context of a government program. Egypt continues to struggle with serious challenges related to macroeconomic stability (120th). Although government debt has been reduced somewhat (from 105.8 percent of GDP in 2007 to 85.9 in 2008), the budget deficit and inflation continue to rise. The budget deficit has reached 6.8 percent of GDP (in 2008, 128th position), and inflation is also among the highest in the world at 11.7 (in 2008, 101st).[50] Furthermore, Egypt's banking system continues to lack trustworthiness and solidity, as reflected in the 107th position in the rankings.

The regional ranking closes with **Libya** at 88th and **Syria** at 94th. Both countries display fairly solid public institutions (59th for Libya and 56th for Syria) and high levels of security (32nd and 17th, respectively), but face numerous serious challenges related to the inefficiency of their goods, labor, and financial markets. Libya has the additional advantage of a stable macroeconomic environment (4th), thanks to the significant gains in oil revenues realized in recent years.

Sub-Saharan Africa

After an impressive upward trend in African GDP in recent years, the current global economic turmoil has raised questions about how sustainable this growth will be over the longer term. Although Africa's economies are less linked than many other parts of the world to global markets, the region has not been spared from the fallout of the economic crisis: the IMF is projecting a slight decline in GDP for the region in the year ahead.[51] However, despite such concerns, some African countries continue to fare quite well. South Africa and Mauritius have both maintained a stable performance since last year and are still in the top half of the rankings, and there have been measurable improvements across specific areas in a number of other African countries. On the other hand, there have been some significant declines registered in countries that were previously making strides ahead. More generally, we continue to note that sub-Saharan Africa as a whole lags behind the rest of the world in competitiveness, requiring efforts across many areas to place the region on a firmly sustainable growth and development path going forward.

South Africa, at 45th overall, remains the highest-ranked country in sub-Saharan Africa, with a stable performance compared with last year. The country continues to benefit from the large size of its economy, particularly by regional standards (it is ranked 24th in the market size pillar). South Africa does well on measures of the quality of institutions and factor allocation, such as intellectual property protection (24th), the accountability of private institutions (5th), and goods market efficiency (35th). In this area there has been a notable improvement in the evaluation of the country's financial markets, which have increased in rank from 24th last year to a very high 5th this year, indicating strong confidence in South Africa's financial markets at a time when trust has been eroded in many other parts of the world. South Africa also does reasonably well in more complex areas such as business sophistication (36th) and innovation (41st), benefiting from good scientific research institutions (ranked 29th) and strong collaboration between universities and the business sector in innovation (ranked 25th).

On the other hand, South Africa's competitiveness would be enhanced by tackling some enduring weaknesses. The country ranks 90th in labor market efficiency, with inflexible hiring and firing practices (125th), a lack of flexibility in wage determination by companies (123rd), and poor labor-employer relations (121st). Furthermore, the country's innovative potential could be at risk with a university enrollment rate of only 15 percent, which places the country 94th overall. In addition, South Africa's infrastructure, although good by regional standards, requires upgrading (ranked 45th). In this light, the improvements in transport infrastructure related to the 2010 World Cup is a welcome development that should reinforce South Africa's competitiveness. The poor security situation remains another important obstacle to doing business in South Africa. The business costs of crime and violence (133rd) and the sense that the police are unable to provide protection from crime (106th) do not contribute to an environment that fosters competitiveness. Another major concern remains the health of the workforce, ranked 127th out of 133 countries, the result of high rates of communicable diseases and poor health

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indicators more generally. Improvements in these areas will enhance South Africa's competitiveness outlook.

Mauritius is ranked 57th this year, the same ranking it held last year, and the second-highest in sub-Saharan Africa. The country is characterized by strong and transparent public institutions, with clear property rights, strong judicial independence, and a security situation that is good by regional standards (44th). Private institutions are rated as accountable and improving (ranked 22nd), with strong auditing and accounting standards and a system that protects minority shareholders' interests. The country's infrastructure is well developed by regional standards, particularly roads, air transport, and telephony. Health standards are also impressive compared with other sub-Saharan African countries. Further, both goods and financial markets function well (ranked 37th and 26th, respectively), with improvements registered in both areas since last year.

However, efforts continue to be required in the area of education. Educational enrollment rates remain somewhat low, particularly at the university level (placing Mauritius 97th); education spending is low; and the educational system gets mediocre marks for quality. Beyond the educational weaknesses, labor markets could be made more flexible, with stringent hiring and firing laws (87th) and wages that are not flexibly determined (105th), although there have been measurable improvements in this area since last year.

After climbing significantly in the rankings last year, **Botswana** falls back by 10 places to 66th, although it is still in the top half of the rankings and counted as one of the three most competitive economies in the region. Among the country's strengths are its reliable and legitimate institutions, ranking 16th worldwide for the efficiency of government spending, 19th for public trust of politicians, and 27th for judicial independence. Botswana is rated as the country with the lowest corruption in Africa (ranked 22nd overall, on a par with countries such as Austria and Germany). Over past years, the transparency and accountability of public institutions have contributed to a stable macroeconomic environment, although there has been a weakening in this area since last year, dropping from 22nd to 41st.

Botswana's primary weaknesses are related to the country's human resources base. Despite high spending on education, educational enrollment rates at all levels of the educational ladder remain low by international standards (ranked 111th, 92nd, and 115th for primary, secondary, and tertiary enrollment, respectively), and the quality of the educational system receives mediocre marks. Yet it is clear that by far the biggest obstacle facing Botswana in its efforts to improve its competitiveness is the health situation in the country. Botswana's HIV prevalence rate remains very high (ranked 133rd), as well as the incidence of malaria (94th) and tuberculosis (130th). However, these rates are for the most part coming down, leading to an improvement in life expectancy from 52 to 56 years by the most recent estimate. Continuing to improve the health and education levels of the workforce remain the key priorities for improving Botswana's competitiveness.

Namibia has moved up six ranks to 74th place this year, with small improvements across most of the areas measured by the GCI. Among Namibia's comparative strengths is the quality of the institutional environment (ranked 37th, up from 42nd last year). Property rights are well protected (ranked 21st), the judiciary is perceived as independent from undue influence (21st), and there is strong public trust in politicians (27th). The quality of the country's infrastructure, most particularly its transport infrastructure, is also excellent by regional standards (ranked 32nd). Goods and labor markets (77th) function fairly well by regional standards, and both have seen improvements in their functioning since last year. Financial markets also function particularly well, with the rank in this pillar going up from 53rd to 31st this year, with particular advances in aspects related to trustworthiness and confidence. The country also continues to be characterized by reasonable macroeconomic management, although this is an area that has weakened since last year, falling from 27th to 66th overall, a drop mainly attributable to the government's deficit spending.

With regard to weaknesses, Namibia's health and education indicators are worrisome. The country is ranked a low 115th on the health subpillar, with high infant mortality and low life expectancy—the result in large part of the high rates of communicable diseases. On the educational side, enrollment rates remain low, and the assessment of the quality of the educational system remains poor, ranked 104th. In addition, the country could do more to harness new technologies to improve its productivity levels, with low penetration rates of new technologies such as mobile phones and the Internet.

Kenya, ranked 98th, has fallen five places this year, with a weakening especially in its institutional environment. Kenya's key strengths continue to be found in the more complex areas measured by the GCI. For example, Kenya's innovative capacity is ranked an impressive 48th, with high company spending on research and development and good scientific research institutions collaborating well with the business sector in research activities. Supporting this innovative potential is an educational system that—although reaching a relatively small proportion of the population compared with most other countries—gets good marks for quality (34th) as well as for on-the-job training (44th). The economy is also supported by financial markets that are sophisticated by international standards (37th), with relatively easy access to loans and share issues on the local stock market.

However, there are a number of basic weaknesses that are eroding Kenya's overall competitive potential. As mentioned above, the country's public institutions are assessed as increasingly inefficient (ranked 117th, down

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from 100th last year), plagued by undue influence (120th), government inefficiency (101st), and high and rising corruption (116th, down from 101st last year). The security situation in Kenya is also worrisome, particularly in regard to crime and violence (122nd), the potential of terrorism (127th), and the prevalence of organized crime (118th). Health is another area of serious concern (ranked 119th), with a high prevalence of communicable diseases contributing to the low life expectancy of 54 years.

Nigeria is ranked 99th this year, down five places since last year. The country's greatest area of strength remains its macroeconomic environment (ranked 20th), with the government running budget surpluses, a high national savings rate, and low national debt. Nigeria also benefits from a relatively large market (42nd), providing its companies with opportunities for economies of scale. Factor markets also function relatively well by regional standards, with goods, labor, and financial markets ranked 62nd, 61st, and 57th, respectively.

On the other hand, Nigeria's economy is characterized by weak institutions (ranked 102nd), including a serious security problem (117th), high levels of corruption (122nd), and government spending that is perceived as wasteful (120th). It also receives poor assessments for its infrastructure (127th) as well as health and primary education (132nd). In addition, the country is not harnessing the latest technologies for productivity enhancements, as demonstrated by its low rates of ICT penetration.

Tanzania has seen an impressive improvement this year of 13 ranks, up to 100th place, and directly following Kenya and Nigeria in the overall rankings. The country benefits from public institutions that are characterized by reasonable public trust of politicians (ranked 61st), relative government evenhandedness in its dealings with the private sector (ranked 60th), and a security situation that is good by regional standards (ranked 64th). In addition, some aspects of the labor markets lend themselves to efficiency, such as the high female participation in the labor force (ranked 4th) and reasonable taxation and firing costs. There has also been a measurable improvement in the sophistication of financial markets, up from 90th to 74th place this year.

But Tanzania demonstrates weaknesses throughout most of the other areas measured by the Index. Infrastructure in the country is underdeveloped (ranked 123rd), with poor-quality roads, ports, and electricity supply, and few telephone lines. And although primary education enrollment is commendably high (25th), enrollment rates at the secondary and university levels are among the lowest in the world (ranked 125th and 129th, respectively). Related to the education level of the workforce, the adoption of new technologies is low in Tanzania (ranked 120th), with very low uptake of ICTs such as the Internet and mobile telephony. In addition, the quality of the educational system receives a poor assessment. And the basic health of the workforce is also a serious concern, ranked 118th in this area, with poor health indicators and high levels of diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV.

Ghana is ranked 114th this year, down 12 ranks since last year. Ghana continues to display excellent public institutions and governance indicators, for which it has often been commended by international leaders in recent years, having notably seen a peaceful transition of political power through presidential elections. The weakening of Ghana's performance is attributable to a deterioration of the country's macroeconomic stability since last year. Overall, Ghana's institutions are ranked 68th, with reasonable public trust of politicians (ranked 62nd), relative judicial independence (69th), and corruption levels lower than in most other countries of the region (71st for ethics and corruption). Some aspects of the country's infrastructure are also good by regional standards, particularly roads and ports, which are ranked 76th and 69th, respectively. Financial markets are also relatively sophisticated (ranked 59th). On the other hand, education levels continue to lag behind international standards at all levels, goods and labor markets continue to be characterized by inefficiencies, and the country is not harnessing new technologies for productivity enhancements (ICT adoption rates are very low). Finally, the country is characterized by high and increasing macroeconomic instability, having gone from 121st on this pillar last year to a very low 129th this year. The government is running high and increasing fiscal deficits, debt levels are high, inflation is well into the double digits, and high interest rate spreads point to inefficiencies in the financial system.

Zimbabwe continues to be among the least competitive economies included in the GCI, ranked second to last at 132nd overall. The institutional environment continues to be ranked among the worst of all countries, with a complete absence of property rights (ranked last out of all countries at 133rd), high levels of corruption (122nd), and a lack of evenhandedness of the government in its dealings with the public (129th) as well as basic government inefficiency (124th). And even amid the international economic turmoil affecting so many countries, the extreme mismanagement of the public finances and monetary policy has placed Zimbabwe once again at the bottom of all countries covered with regard to macroeconomic stability (ranked 133rd). Zimbabwe continues to carry out massive deficit spending, engendering unsustainable public debt. Raging hyperinflation that was unparalleled internationally recently pushed the government to suspend the printing of Zimbabwean dollars and to dollarize the economy in the early months of 2009. Weaknesses in other areas include health (ranked 128th in the health subpillar), low educational enrollment rates, and official markets that are functioning only with great difficulty (particularly with regard to goods and labor markets, ranked 130th and 125th, respectively).

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Conclusions

This chapter has discussed the results of the Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010, covering 133 countries from all of the world's regions. The GCI demonstrates the extent to which national competitiveness is a complex phenomenon, which can be improved only through an array of reforms in different areas that affect the longer-term productivity of a country. These range from good governance and macroeconomic stability to the efficiency of factor markets, technological adoption, and innovation potential, among others. In this context, it is important to bear in mind that the present economic crisis is short term in nature and related to the business cycle, while competitiveness is very much about a country's development potential over the medium to long term. Indeed, countries that have competitive strengths in a variety of areas can be expected to exit the crisis faster and to rebound much more strongly.

Of course, if the economic crisis affects the longer-term drivers of competitiveness this should be reflected by specific aspects of the GCI; this is indeed the case this year. Most directly, there has been a weakening in the assessment of financial markets in a number of countries, and notably in the soundness of banks and measures of access to capital. The crisis has also had consequences on ratings in other pillars. For example, the assessment by business leaders of the institutional environment has been affected by revelations of private-sector and public-sector behaviors that contributed to the crisis, as well as some government actions taken in response. Related to this point, the crisis has exacerbated macroeconomic instability in some countries, with individual governments running up significant deficits through stimulus spending to support demand and thus generating increased debt and expectations that they will generate inflation to reduce the future debt burden. The full impact of these actions for future national competitiveness has yet to be seen.

More generally, under-regulation of the financial sector in the United States and the United Kingdom has been blamed for the economic crisis. In response, governments all over the world are now tempted to increase regulation in other aspects of the economy, notably in goods and services markets. Yet this would be reading the wrong lessons from the crisis. It would be dangerous to conclude that the need for more financial regulation in a few highly unregulated economies means that already highly regulated economies should further increase red tape elsewhere. The GCI clearly shows the importance of efficient markets for national productivity and competitiveness.

Since its introduction in 2004, the GCI has been used by an increasing number of countries and institutions to benchmark national competitiveness. The clear and intuitive structure of the GCI framework is useful for prioritizing policy reforms because it allows countries to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the national competitiveness environment and to identify those factors most constraining their economic development. More specifically, the GCI provides a platform for dialogue among government, business, and civil society that can serve as a catalyst for productivity-improving reforms, with the aim of boosting living standards of the world's citizens.

Notes

1 IMF 2009a.

2 Schumpeter 1942; Solow 1956; and Swan 1956.

3 See, for example, Sala-i-Martin et al. 2004 for an extensive list of potential robust determinants of economic growth.

4 See Easterly and Levine 1997; Acemoglu et al. 2001, 2002; Rodrik et al. 2002; and Sala-i-Martin and Subramanian 2003.

5 See de Soto 2000.

6 See de Soto and Abbot 1990.

7 In this pillar, one Survey-based variable capturing the efficiency of the legal framework for (1) settling disputes and (2) challenging the legality of government actions and/or regulations has been replaced by two variables, each capturing one of the issues more specifically.

8 See Shleifer and Vishny 1997; Zingales 1998.

9 See Kaufmann and Vishwanath 2001.

10 See Aschauer 1989; Canning et al. 1994; Gramlich 1994; and Easterly 2002.

11 See Fischer 1993.

12 See Sachs 2001.

13 See Schultz 1961; Lucas 1988; Becker 1993; and Kremer 1993.

14 See Almeida and Carneiro 2009; Amin 2009; and Kaplan 2009 for country studies demonstrating the importance of flexible labor markets for higher employment rates and, therefore, economic performance.

15 Data previously included in this pillar measuring non-wage labor costs have been excluded this year, as they are no longer collected by the World Bank Doing Business group.

16 See Aghion and Howitt 1992 and Barro and Sala-i-Martin 2003 for a technical exposition of technology-based growth theories.

17 A general purpose technology (GPT), according to Trajtenberg (2005), is one which in any given period makes a particular contribution to overall economy's growth thanks to its ability to transform the methods of production in a wide array of industries. Examples of GPTs have been the invention of the steam engine and the electric dynamo.

18 See UNCTAD 2009.

19 See Sachs and Warner 1995; Frenkel and Romer 1999; Rodrik and Rodriguez 1999; Alesina et al. 2005; and Feyrer 2009.

20 This is particularly important in a world in which economic borders are not as clearly delineated as political ones. In other words, when Belgium sells goods to the Netherlands, the national accounts register the transaction as an export (so the Netherlands is a foreign market of Belgium), but when California sells the same kind of output to Nevada, the national accounts register the transaction as domestic (so Nevada is a domestic market of California).

21 See Romer 1990; Grossman and Helpman 1991; and Aghion and Howitt 1992.

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22 Probably the most famous theory of stages of development was developed by the American historian W. W. Rostow in the 1960s (see Rostow 1960). Here we adapt Michael Porter's theory of stages (see Porter 1990). Please see Chapter 1.1 of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2007–2008* for a complete description of how we have adapted Michael Porter's theory for the present application.

23 Some restrictions were imposed on the coefficients estimated. For example, the three coefficients for each stage had to add up to one, and all the weights had to be non-negative.

24 In order to capture the resource intensity of the economy, we use as a proxy the exports of mineral products as a share of overall exports according to the sector classification developed by the International Trade Centre in their Trade Performance Index. In addition to crude oil and gas, this category also contains all metal ores and other minerals as well as petroleum products, liquefied gas, coal, and precious stones. The data used cover the years 2003 through 2007. Further information on these data can be found at the following site: http://www.intracen.org/menus/countries.htm.

All countries that export more than 70 percent of mineral products are considered to be to some extent factor driven. The stage of development for these countries is adjusted downward smoothly depending on the exact primary export share. The higher the minerals export share, the stronger the adjustment and the closer the country will move to Stage 1. For example, a country that exports 95 percent of mineral exports and that, based on the income criteria, would be in Stage 3 will be in transition between Stages 1 and 2. The income and primary exports criteria are weighted identically. Stages of development are dictated uniquely by income for countries that export less than 70 percent minerals. Countries that export only primary products would automatically fall into the factor-driven stage (Stage 1).

25 The extent of Iceland's economic crisis can be grasped by looking at the projected contraction in overall GDP expected for 2009: –10.6 according to the IMF (2009a).

26 Poland has applied for and has been granted the IMF Flexible Credit Facility. This unconditional facility, however, is a pre-emptive support to otherwise sound economies in their efforts to counter potential effects of the crisis.

27 See, for example, ARCRNSISS 2007 and Swan 2009.

28 Reuters 2009.

29 Parliament of New Zealand 2009.

30 Xinhua 2009.

31 For a more detailed assessment of China's competitiveness, see Box 3 in Sala-i-Martin et al. 2008.

32 Exports of oil and gas account for 93 percent of Brunei's exports. Because of this strong dependence on mineral production, and the low level of transformation, we treat Brunei as an economy in transition from Stage 1 to Stage 2. As a result, the four pillars within the basic requirements subindex account for 51 percent of the overall GCI score for Brunei.

33 Estimates for Latin America are from CEPAL/ECLAC 2009 and for the world are from IMF 2009a.

34 *The Economist* 2009a.

35 For a more detailed analysis on Costa Rica's performance, see Box 2 in Sala-i-Martin et al. 2008.

36 In particular, the macroeconomic stability pillar has registered a remarkable 17-place improvement over the last two years (gaining 13 places since last year alone). This was achieved in part by a significant reduction of public indebtedness, falling from 65.50 percent of GDP in 2006 to 39.40 percent in 2008.

37 See UNCTAD 2008.

38 According to Santiso 2008, among the 50 most profitable *multilatinas,* 35 are from either Mexico or Brazil. Among the 100 most important multinationals from emerging markets, 11 are Brazilian and 6 are Mexican.

39 The *multilatinas* are now global players in sectors as diverse as oil and gas, metals and mining, cement, steel, food and beverage, and high tech. Brazilian companies such as Petrobras, Vale, Sadia, and Embraer are among those that have proven their ability to compete in international markets, in traditional as well as less traditional (Embraer) industries.

40 For a more detailed analysis on Brazil's competitive potential, see Mia et al. 2009.

41 The recent H1N1 flu epidemic has also hit the economy hard. Consequences included the partial economic shutdown of the country for approximately two weeks, adopted as part of the precautionary measures to avoid contagion, as well as the more general negative impact on the tourism industry. The government has estimated that the H1N1 flu might shave off an additional half point from national GDP in 2009.

42 See Noriega 2009.

43 For a more comprehensive assessment of Mexico's competitiveness, see Hausmann et al. 2009.

44 IMF 2009a.

45 It has to be noted, however, that gaps in macroeconomic and other data in the United Arab Emirates obfuscate the assessment of the situation somewhat. The planned establishment of a national statistics bureau will be helpful in this regard.

46 Since 2006, the country has lost 13 positions in the rankings.

47 See http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-3478838,00.html and http://www.pisa.oecd.org/pages/0,2987,en_32252351_32235731_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

48 See http://www.gcf.org.sa/en/content/10-x-10-program for more information on Saudi Arabia's 10 × 10 program.

49 Labor market efficiency improved by 8 ranks and financial market sophistication by 22.The better assessment of the financial markets reflects the fact that Egypt's banks remained fairly unaffected by the financial turmoil of 2008 because they were not engaged in activities such as the sub-prime lending that took place in the United States.

50 While inflation resulted mainly from rising prices for food and building material, the budget deficit was exacerbated by energy subsidies, which soared as fuel prices peaked.

51 IMF 2009a.

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Appendix A: Structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010

This appendix presents the structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010 (GCI).

The numbering of the variables matches the numbering of the Data Tables. The number preceding the period indicates to which pillar the variable belongs (e.g., variable **1.**01 belongs to the 1st pillar, and variable **12.**04 belongs to the 12th pillar).

The hard data indicators used in the GCI are normalized on a 1-to-7 scale in order to align them with the Executive Opinion Survey's results.[a] The Technical Notes and Sources at the end of this *Report* provide detailed information on all the hard data indicators.

Those variables that are followed by the symbol[1/2] enter the GCI in two different places. In order to avoid double counting, we give them a half-weight in each place by dividing their value by 2 when computing the aggregate score for the two categories in which they appear.[b]

The percentage next to each category represents this category's weight within its immediate parent category. The computation of the GCI is based on successive aggregations of scores, from the variable level (i.e., the lowest level) all the way up to the overall GCI score (i.e., the highest level), using the weights reported below. For example, the score a country achieves in the 9th pillar accounts for 17 percent of this country's score in the *Efficiency enhancers* subindex. Similarly, the score achieved on the subpillar *Networks and supporting industries* accounts for 50 percent of the score of the 11th pillar. Reported percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, but exact figures are used in the calculation of the GCI.

Unlike for the lower levels of aggregation, the weight put on each of the three subindexes (Basic requirements, Efficiency enhancers, and Innovation and sophistication factors) is not fixed. It depends on each country's stage of development, as discussed in the text.[c] For instance, in the case of Dominican Republic—a country in the second stage of development—the score in the *Basic requirements* subindex accounts for 40 percent of its overall GCI score, while it represents just 20 percent of the overall GCI score of Australia, a country in the third stage of development.

Finally, note that this year the structure of the GCI has undergone two minor changes. Variable 1.09 on the efficiency of the legal framework has been split into two distinct variables. Variables 1.09 and 1.10 now measure the degree of efficiency of the legal framework in settling disputes (1.09) and in challenging regulations (1.10). The second alteration to the structure is the exclusion of the measure of non-wage labor costs (formerly variable 7.03). The variables that belong to the two pillars affected by these changes (i.e., 1st and 7th pillars) were renumbered accordingly.

Weight (%) within immediate parent category

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

1st pillar: Institutions 25%

A. Public institutions 75%

1. Property rights 20%
   - 1.01 Property rights
   - 1.02 Intellectual property protection [1/2]

2. Ethics and corruption 20%
   - 1.03 Diversion of public funds
   - 1.04 Public trust of politicians

3. Undue influence 20%
   - 1.05 Judicial independence
   - 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials

4. Government inefficiency 20%
   - 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending
   - 1.08 Burden of government regulation
   - 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes
   - 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations
   - 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking

5. Security 20%
   - 1.12 Business costs of terrorism
   - 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence
   - 1.14 Organized crime
   - 1.15 Reliability of police services

B. Private institutions 25%

1. Corporate ethics 50%
   - 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms

2. Accountability 50%
   - 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards
   - 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards
   - 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests

2nd pillar: Infrastructure 25%

A. General infrastructure 50%
- 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure

B. Specific infrastructure 50%
- 2.02 Quality of roads
- 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure
- 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure
- 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure
- 2.06 Available seat kilometers (hard data)
- 2.07 Quality of electricity supply
- 2.08 Telephone lines (hard data)

3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability 25%
- 3.01 Government budget balance (hard data)
- 3.02 National savings rate (hard data)
- 3.03 Inflation (hard data) [d]
- 3.04 Interest rate spread (hard data)
- 3.05 Government debt (hard data)

(Cont'd.)

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Appendix A: Structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010 *(cont'd.)*

4th pillar: Health and primary education 25%

A. Health 50%

4.01 Business impact of malaria[e]
4.02 Malaria incidence (hard data)[e]
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis[e]
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence (hard data)[e]
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS[e]
4.06 HIV prevalence (hard data)
4.07 Infant mortality (hard data)
4.08 Life expectancy (hard data)

B. Primary education 50%

4.09 Quality of primary education
4.10 Primary enrollment (hard data)
4.11 Education expenditure (hard data)[1/2]

EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS

5th pillar: Higher education and training 17%

A. Quantity of education 33%

5.01 Secondary enrollment (hard data)
5.02 Tertiary enrollment (hard data)
4.11 Education expenditure (hard data)[1/2]

B. Quality of education 33%

5.03 Quality of the educational system
5.04 Quality of math and science education
5.05 Quality of management schools
5.06 Internet access in schools

C. On-the-job training 33%

5.07 Local availability of specialized research and training services
5.08 Extent of staff training

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency 17%

A. Competition 67%

1. Domestic competition ..... variable[f]

6.01 Intensity of local competition
6.02 Extent of market dominance
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation[1/2]
6.05 Total tax rate (hard data)[1/2]
6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business (hard data)[g]
6.07 Time required to start a business (hard data)[g]
6.08 Agricultural policy costs

2. Foreign competition ..... variable[f]

6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers
6.10 Tariff barriers (hard data)
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI
6.13 Burden of customs procedures
10.04 Imports as a percentage of GDP (hard data)

B. Quality of demand conditions 33%

6.14 Degree of customer orientation
6.15 Buyer sophistication

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency 17%

A. Flexibility 50%

7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination
7.03 Rigidity of employment (hard data)
7.04 Hiring and firing practices
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation[1/2]
6.05 Total tax rate (hard data)[1/2]
7.05 Firing costs (hard data)

B. Efficient use of talent 50%

7.06 Pay and productivity
7.07 Reliance on professional management[1/2]
7.08 Brain drain
7.09 Female participation in labor force (hard data)

8th pillar: Financial market sophistication 17%

A. Efficiency 50%

8.01 Financial market sophistication
8.02 Financing through local equity market
8.03 Ease of access to loans
8.04 Venture capital availability
8.05 Restriction on capital flows
8.06 Strength of investor protection (hard data)

B. Trustworthiness and confidence 50%

8.07 Soundness of banks
8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges
8.09 Legal rights index (hard data)

9th pillar: Technological readiness 17%

9.01 Availability of latest technologies
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption
9.03 Laws relating to ICT
9.04 FDI and technology transfer
9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions (hard data)
9.06 Internet users (hard data)
9.07 Personal computers (hard data)
9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers (hard data)

10th pillar: Market size 17%

A. Domestic market size 75%

10.01 Domestic market size index (hard data)[h]

B. Foreign market size 25%

10.02 Foreign market size index (hard data)[i]

INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS

11th pillar: Business sophistication 50%

A. Networks and supporting industries 50%

11.01 Local supplier quantity
11.02 Local supplier quality
11.03 State of cluster development

B. Sophistication of firms' operations and strategy 50%

11.04 Nature of competitive advantage
11.05 Value chain breadth
11.06 Control of international distribution
11.07 Production process sophistication
11.08 Extent of marketing
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority
7.07 Reliance on professional management[1/2]

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12th pillar: Innovation.....50%

- 12.01 Capacity for innovation
- 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions
- 12.03 Company spending on R&D
- 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D
- 12.05 Government procurement of advanced technology products
- 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers
- 12.07 Utility patents (hard data)
- 1.02 Intellectual property protection[1/2]

Notes

a The standard formula for converting hard data is the following:

$$6 \times \frac{(\text{country score} - \text{sample minimum})}{(\text{sample maximum} - \text{sample minimum})} + 1$$

The *sample minimum* and *sample maximum* are, respectively, the lowest and highest country scores in the sample of countries covered by the GCI. In some instances, adjustments were made to account for extreme outliers. For those hard data variables for which a higher value indicates a worse outcome (e.g., disease incidence, government debt), we rely on a normalization formula that, in addition to converting the series to a 1-to-7 scale, reverses it, so that 1 and 7 still corresponds to the worst and best possible outcomes, respectively:

$$-6 \times \frac{(\text{country score} - \text{sample minimum})}{(\text{sample maximum} - \text{sample minimum})} + 7$$

b For those groups of variables that contain one or several half-weight variables, country scores for those groups are computed as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{sum of scores on full-weight variables}) + \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{sum of scores on half-weight variables})}{(\text{count of full-weight variables}) + \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{count of half-weight variables})}$$

c As described in the chapter, the weights are the following:

Weights	Factor-driven stage (%)	Efficiency-driven stage (%)	Innovation-driven stage (%)
Basic requirements	60	40	20
Efficiency enhancers	35	50	50
Innovation and sophistication factors	5	10	30

d In order to capture the idea that both high inflation and deflation are detrimental, inflation enters the model in a U-shaped manner as follows: for values of inflation between 0.5 and 2.9 percent, a country receives the highest possible score of 7. Outside this range, scores decrease linearly as they move away from these values.

e The impact of malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS on competitiveness depends not only on their respective incidence rates, but also on how costly they are for business. Therefore, in order to estimate the impact of each of the three diseases, we combine its incidence rate with the Survey question on its perceived cost to businesses. To combine these data we first take the ratio of each country's disease incidence rate relative to the highest incidence rate in the whole sample. The inverse of this ratio is then multiplied by each country's score on the related Survey question. This product is then normalized to a 1-to-7 scale. Note that countries with zero reported incidence receive a 7, regardless their scores on the related Survey question.

f The *Competition* subpillar is the weighted average of two components: *Domestic competition* and *Foreign competition*. In both components, the included variables provide an indication of the extent to which competition is distorted. The relative importance of these distortions depends on the relative size of domestic versus foreign competition. This interaction between the domestic market and the foreign market is captured by the way we determine the weights of the two components. Domestic competition is the sum of consumption (C), investment (I), government spending (G), and exports (X), while foreign competition is equal to imports (M). Thus we assign a weight of (C+I+G+X)/(C+I+G+X+M) to *Domestic competition* and a weight of M/(C+I+G+X+M) to *Foreign competition*.

g Variables 6.06 and 6.07 combine to form one single variable.

h The size of the domestic market is constructed by taking the natural log of the sum of the gross domestic product valued at PPP plus the total value (PPP estimates) of imports of goods and services, minus the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services. Data are then normalized on a 1-to-7 scale. PPP estimates of imports and exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP. The underlying data are reported in the Data Tables section (see tables 10.03, 10.04, and 10.05).

i The size of the foreign market is estimated as the natural log of the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1-to-7 scale. PPP estimates of exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP. The underlying data are reported in the Data Tables.

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CHAPTER 1.2

The Executive Opinion Survey: Capturing the Views of the Business Community

CIARA BROWNE, World Economic Forum
THIERRY GEIGER, World Economic Forum

The Global Competitiveness Report has, over the last three decades, become one of the world's most respected assessments of national competitiveness, providing a mirror image of a nation's economic environment and its ability to achieve sustained levels of prosperity and growth. In view of presenting an image that is as close to reality as possible, the World Economic Forum draws its data from two sources: international hard data sources and the Executive Opinion Survey (Survey). The Survey is a unique tool for capturing timely and vital information that is not available on a global level. It captures the perception of business executives about the environment in which they operate, thus imparting a unique source of insight about the competitiveness of their economy.

The World Economic Forum has conducted the annual Survey for 30 years. The Survey has evolved over time to capture new data points essential to the Global Competitiveness Index and several other projects. The Survey has also expanded in its scope of completion, achieving this year a record sample of over 13,000 surveys from 133 countries between January and May 2009. Following the editing process (see below), a total of 12,614 surveys were retained. This represents an average of 95 respondents per country. Table 1 shows key attributes of the Survey respondents for the 2009 dataset.

The Survey is divided into 13 sections related to the 12 pillars of the Global Competitiveness Index, and includes a general "About your company" section capturing information about the respondent's company as well. The data gathered thus provide a unique source of insight and a qualitative portrait of each nation's economic and business environment, and how it compares with the situation in other countries. Given the scope of the Survey's coverage and in order to maximize its outreach, it is translated into more than 20 languages.

Geographic expansion

In 1979, on the occasion of the Forum's 10th anniversary, the first competitiveness report using survey data covering just 16 European countries was launched. Thirty years later, the Survey is conducted in 133 economies from all the world's regions (see Figure 1 for details). This year the *Report* does not, for the first time in many years, include any new countries although continued efforts are made to cover those not yet included.[1] Although the Forum aims to present comprehensive international coverage, expansion to additional countries may be constrained by the absence of adequate infrastructure to support the Survey process in some areas, and also because some of the hard data sources are themselves not available for some countries. Furthermore, the first quarter of 2009 was a difficult time for conducting a survey given the business executives' concerns related to the global economic downturn. Nonetheless, the 133 economies included in the *Report* account for more than

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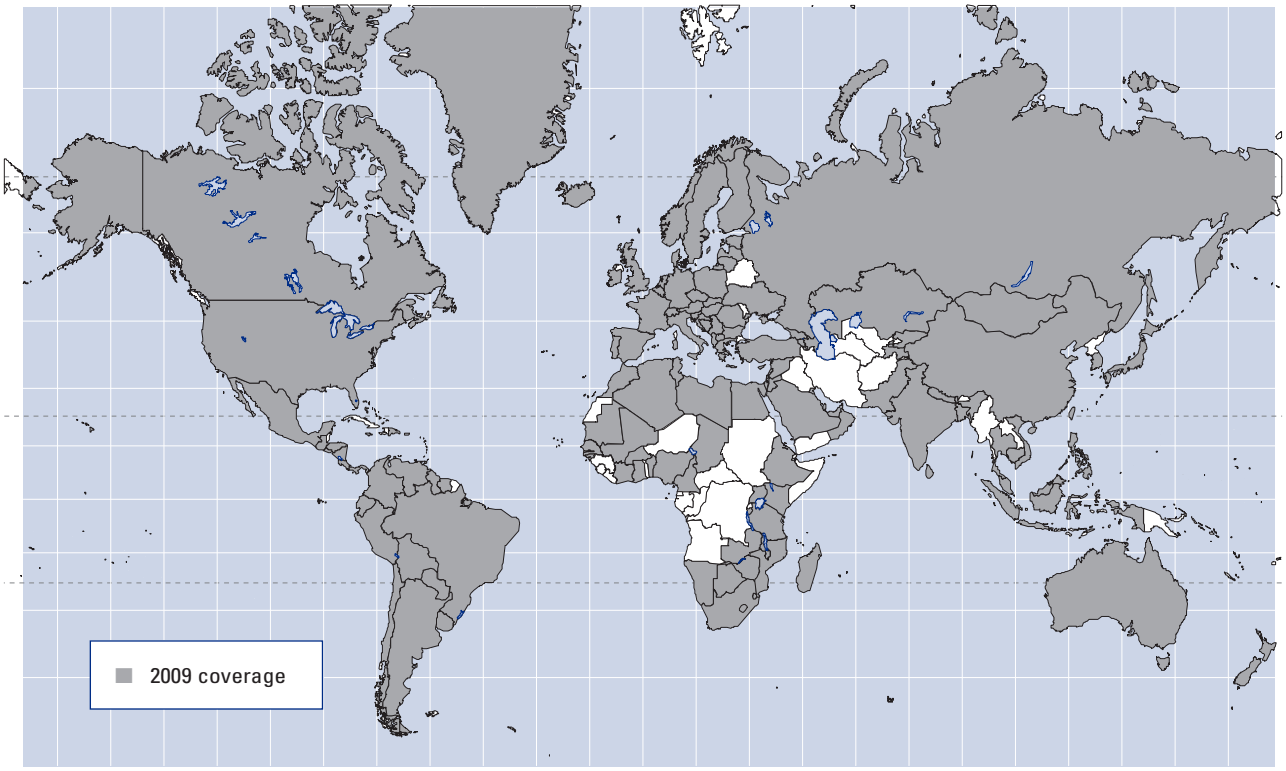
Figure 1: Country/economy coverage of the Executive Opinion Survey



98 percent of the world's total gross domestic product, demonstrating that the findings are indeed global in scope.

Survey structure and methodology

The Survey is reviewed and streamlined every year to reflect the variables captured in the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), which is at the heart of this *Report*. The 2009 Survey was very much aligned with the previous edition.

Most questions in the Survey follow a structure asking participants to evaluate, on a scale of 1 to 7, one particular aspect of their operating environment. At one end of the scale, 1 represents the worst possible situation, and at the other end of the scale, 7 represents the best (see Box 1 for an example).

In view of reaching out to business executives at national level, the Forum has established a close collaboration with its network of over 150 Partner Institutes that administer the Executive Opinion Survey in their respective countries. The Partner Institutes are, for the most part, recognized economics departments of national universities, independent research institutes, or business organizations.[2] The valuable collaboration helps to ensure that the Survey is conducted in a consistent manner across the globe. In addition, the Partner Institutes also take an active part in disseminating the findings of the various competitiveness report series by holding events or press conferences to explain the results at the national level. The further dissemination outreach allows the *Report*'s findings to be used as a tool for improving the competitiveness outlook in each country, whether by the policymaker or the business executive.

Box 1: Example of a typical Survey question

How would you rate the intellectual property protection, including anti-counterfeiting measures, in your country?

Very weak < **1 2 3 4 5 6 7** > Very strong

Circling 1....means you agree completely with the answer on the left-hand side

Circling 2....means you largely agree with the left-hand side

Circling 3....means you somewhat agree with the left-hand side

Circling 4....means your opinion is indifferent between the two answers

Circling 5....means you somewhat agree with the right-hand side

Circling 6....means you largely agree with the right-hand side

Circling 7....means you agree completely with the answer on the right-hand side

To this end, and in order to obtain a representative and comparable sample of Survey responses from each economy, the Partner Institutes are each year required to follow a detailed set of guidelines. The process has been in constant review with the advice of an internationally renowned survey consultancy and in collaboration between the World Economic Forum and the Institute of Strategy and Competitiveness at the Harvard Business School.[3] In this way, the process is moving toward a best practice procedure, ensuring greater data accuracy and allowing for more robust comparison across economies.

The Survey sampling follows a dual stratification based on the size of the company and the sector of activity.[4] Specifically, the Survey sampling guidelines ask the Partner Institutes to carry out the following steps:

1. Prepare a "sample frame," or large list of potential respondents, which includes firms representing the main sectors of the economy (agriculture, manufacturing industry, non-manufacturing industry, and services).

2. Separate the frame into two lists: one that includes only large firms, and a second list that includes all other firms (both lists representing the various economic sectors).[5]

3. Based on these lists, and in view of reducing survey bias, choose a random selection of these firms to receive the Survey.[6]

An additional feature of the 2009 Executive Opinion Survey process was to ask the Partner Institute to collect a combination of random respondents with some repeat respondents for further comparative analysis. Despite the significantly increased complexity of the process this year, the 2009 Survey guidelines were carefully followed by a large majority of Partner Institutes, improving the robustness of the sample.

Beyond the sampling guidelines, the actual administration of the Survey to the selected group of companies is tailored at the national level to differences in infrastructure, distance, cultural preferences, and other such factors. For example, in some instances, the Partner Institute may deem that face-to-face interviews with business executives are the most effective method, as opposed to a mailing or telephone interview method, or offering the online version as an alternative.

Over the past year, the online completion of the Survey has increased further. Specifically, this year there has been an increase of 7 percentage points—online participation now represents 27 percent of all responses, with over 10 countries using the online system solely and 27 percent of countries having an online usage above 70 percent. The online Survey is available in 15 languages.

Who else uses the Executive Opinion Survey?

The Survey data used for the calculation of the Global Competitiveness Index as the backbone of *The Global Competitiveness Report* is also used as a prime data source for the Forum's industry-specific reports, including *The Global Information Technology Report, The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report, The Global Enabling Trade Report, The Gender Gap Report,* and *The Financial Development Report*. The data are also used extensively for regional studies. Most recently, the Forum published *The Mexico Competitiveness Report, The Brazil Competitiveness Report, The Africa Competitiveness Report,* and *The Lisbon Review.*

In addition, the Executive Opinion Survey data have long served a number of international and national organizations, government bodies, academia, and private-sector companies for their policy or strategy review. For example, the data are used for the elaboration of the renowned *Corruption Perceptions Index* and the *International Bribe Payers Index* published by Transparency International and for the global review of business perceptions and the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic produced by Harvard School of Public Health in collaboration with the Forum's Global Health Initiative, as well as a number of academic publications.

Finally, an increasing number of national competitiveness reports that make use of or refer to the Executive Opinion Survey data are being published worldwide.

Data treatment and score computation

The previous sections described how the Survey is actually conducted and the data collected. The following pages describe in detail how the data are then processed to arrive at country-level scores. These results,[7] together with hard data indicators, then feed into the GCI, as well as other projects as described above.

Data editing

The collected respondent-level data are subjected to a careful editing process. The first editing rule consists of excluding those surveys with a completion rate inferior to 50 percent.[8] This is because partially completed surveys likely demonstrate a lack of sufficient focus on the part of the respondent. In a second step, a multivariate outlier analysis is applied to the data using the Mahalanobis distance technique. This test assesses whether each individual survey is representative, given the overall sample of survey responses in the specific country, and allows for the deletion of clear outliers (see Box 2 for more detail).

Table 1: Distribution of respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2009 by country and firm size

	Sample size		Respondents by firm size as a share (%) of country sample						
Country/Economy	Count*	Online (%)	<101	101–500	501–1,000	1,001–5,000	5,001–20,000	>20,000	No response
Albania	100	0	68	29	2	1	0	0	0
Algeria	74	0	61	18	12	5	1	0	3
Argentina	85	99	24	27	14	19	12	5	0
Armenia	78	0	62	29	4	5	0	0	0
Australia	67	13	42	21	10	16	9	1	0
Austria	87	36	7	32	28	25	6	1	1
Azerbaijan	79	0	68	23	5	4	0	0	0
Bahrain	58	98	52	28	10	10	0	0	0
Bangladesh	89	0	33	20	17	19	10	1	0
Barbados	64	42	41	38	16	6	0	0	0
Belgium	68	94	43	21	9	16	4	7	0
Benin	92	0	90	5	0	0	0	0	4
Bolivia	48	100	83	8	6	2	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99	0	90	7	1	2	0	0	0
Botswana	99	3	64	25	7	3	0	0	1
Brazil	181	54	20	21	23	24	7	4	1
Brunei Darussalam	44	36	59	30	5	5	0	0	2
Bulgaria	107	0	49	40	7	1	1	0	3
Burkina Faso	39	0	62	28	3	3	0	0	5
Burundi	80	0	80	11	6	0	0	0	3
Cambodia	93	0	35	28	17	15	2	0	2
Cameroon	69	0	59	32	4	3	0	0	1
Canada	100	71	32	18	8	25	11	5	1
Chad	136	0	91	5	0	1	0	0	3
Chile	77	26	14	29	14	27	8	5	3
China	373	2	25	26	13	22	9	6	0
Colombia	235	18	43	37	8	8	3	1	1
Costa Rica	42	74	48	26	14	7	5	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	94	0	74	13	6	3	3	0	0
Croatia	82	40	40	24	13	17	2	1	1
Cyprus	86	0	51	40	7	2	0	0	0
Czech Republic	86	52	22	38	21	15	2	1	0
Denmark	49	100	31	39	10	18	2	0	0
Dominican Republic	61	3	46	33	8	11	2	0	0
Ecuador	65	11	35	51	6	6	2	0	0
Egypt	83	1	27	23	25	23	1	1	0
El Salvador	74	32	28	47	11	14	0	0	0
Estonia	81	100	60	33	2	4	0	0	0
Ethiopia	98	0	71	20	3	2	0	0	3
Finland	53	100	28	40	11	19	2	0	0
France	128	1	27	19	8	13	15	17	1
Gambia, The	84	0	77	15	1	1	0	0	5
Georgia	83	100	66	22	4	6	0	0	2
Germany	86	28	24	21	3	20	13	19	0
Ghana	132	6	54	32	9	5	0	0	0
Greece	78	51	18	15	26	31	8	3	0
Guatemala	88	0	40	28	11	15	5	1	0
Guyana	102	0	75	17	4	2	1	0	1
Honduras	91	13	56	25	8	8	3	0	0
Hong Kong SAR	39	26	38	15	3	15	21	3	5
Hungary	96	0	20	39	21	19	0	1	1
Iceland	38	100	68	24	3	5	0	0	0
India	120	20	16	18	8	28	19	11	1
Indonesia	90	0	31	36	10	14	7	2	0
Ireland	78	58	36	24	15	19	5	0	0
Israel	85	99	33	46	9	9	2	0	0
Italy	93	3	32	20	2	30	6	9	0
Jamaica	53	2	58	21	9	11	0	0	0
Japan	150	6	12	20	29	25	9	5	1
Jordan	95	4	44	33	12	11	0	0	1
Kazakhstan	124	2	43	41	6	6	0	1	2
Kenya	112	0	58	22	5	10	2	0	3
Korea, Rep.	95	0	34	27	9	17	7	5	0
Kuwait	52	13	50	21	6	15	6	2	0
Kyrgyz Republic	79	0	67	27	1	3	0	0	3
Latvia	85	79	58	20	8	8	4	0	2
Lesotho	50	0	84	10	2	0	0	0	4
Libya	31	100	61	3	10	13	10	0	3

(Cont'd.)

Table 1: Distribution of respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2009 by country and firm size *(cont'd.)*

	Sample size		Respondents by firm size as a share (%) of country sample						
Country/Economy	Count*	Online (%)	<101	101–500	501–1,000	1,001–5,000	5,001–20,000	>20,000	No response
Lithuania	102	62	26	52	14	6	1	0	1
Luxembourg	38	21	45	24	21	8	3	0	0
Macedonia, FYR	91	11	44	46	4	5	0	0	0
Madagascar	101	0	74	18	3	4	1	0	0
Malawi	95	2	62	29	1	5	1	0	1
Malaysia	68	34	35	31	10	15	6	1	1
Mali	79	0	66	23	5	3	0	0	4
Malta	65	60	74	18	3	3	0	0	2
Mauritania	58	0	84	10	0	0	0	0	5
Mauritius	58	24	40	40	9	10	0	0	2
Mexico	154	87	25	10	12	25	11	15	1
Mongolia	83	0	42	51	6	0	0	1	0
Montenegro	82	0	87	9	0	0	0	0	5
Morocco	103	0	66	25	4	2	2	0	1
Mozambique	67	3	57	27	12	4	0	0	0
Namibia	55	7	47	25	15	11	0	0	2
Nepal	101	2	54	38	2	5	1	0	0
Netherlands	119	90	25	22	11	23	11	8	1
New Zealand	47	100	17	21	15	28	19	0	0
Nicaragua	83	20	47	40	7	5	0	0	1
Nigeria	123	1	66	21	7	4	2	0	0
Norway	86	60	24	28	14	28	3	1	1
Oman	168	96	20	42	15	13	8	1	1
Pakistan	300	1	41	28	9	14	6	2	0
Panama	92	1	49	29	10	10	2	0	0
Paraguay	129	18	60	28	7	2	0	0	2
Peru	89	1	9	45	22	17	6	1	0
Philippines	39	0	21	28	13	23	8	5	3
Poland	184	76	32	29	19	17	2	1	1
Portugal	81	7	28	28	12	21	7	0	2
Puerto Rico	65	97	54	17	12	14	3	0	0
Qatar	80	100	20	31	11	15	0	0	23
Romania	45	33	67	9	9	13	0	2	0
Russian Federation	368	1	26	27	27	15	1	2	1
Saudi Arabia	104	1	21	29	13	27	6	5	0
Senegal	98	0	65	27	4	3	0	0	1
Serbia	78	0	40	50	5	5	0	0	0
Singapore	144	48	25	36	17	18	3	0	1
Slovak Republic	65	72	32	40	11	15	2	0	0
Slovenia	110	1	48	29	8	8	2	5	0
South Africa	44	57	14	14	5	25	18	25	0
Spain	103	52	36	25	5	17	9	8	1
Sri Lanka	100	0	31	40	18	8	2	1	0
Suriname	36	0	78	22	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	38	79	16	32	5	13	29	5	0
Switzerland	103	66	43	13	12	20	8	4	1
Syria	126	13	72	21	2	4	0	0	0
Taiwan, China	62	56	2	24	21	35	11	6	0
Tajikistan	99	0	76	18	2	4	0	0	0
Tanzania	97	1	64	25	5	4	0	0	2
Thailand	86	0	19	29	17	24	8	2	0
Timor-Leste	31	0	81	16	0	0	3	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	34	68	29	41	12	18	0	0	0
Tunisia	83	16	39	45	10	6	0	0	1
Turkey	96	3	6	65	19	8	2	0	0
Uganda	101	0	62	32	4	0	2	0	0
Ukraine	105	2	35	31	16	10	4	1	2
United Arab Emirates	122	14	15	39	9	22	9	3	2
United Kingdom	122	95	48	15	6	15	6	11	1
United States	404	96	68	6	1	7	6	11	0
Uruguay	88	1	55	31	11	3	0	0	0
Venezuela	36	100	44	22	8	19	6	0	0
Vietnam	144	1	48	40	8	2	0	1	1
Zambia	91	0	63	23	4	8	1	0	1
Zimbabwe	54	24	15	33	26	20	6	0	0
TOTAL/AVERAGE (%)	**12,614**	**27**	**44**	**27**	**10**	**12**	**4**	**3**	**1**

*Final count, after editing of the data. See text for details.

Box 2: A multivariate outlier detection technique: The Mahalanobis distance

The Mahalonobis distance measure is used to estimate the likelihood that one particular point of *N* dimensions belongs to a set of such points. It extends a standard Euclidean measure of distance by taking into account the variance and covariance of points in the set across the *N* dimensions. It is therefore perfectly suited for the treatment of survey data. In effect, one single survey made up of *N* answers can be viewed as the point of *N* dimensions, while a particular country sample *c* is the set of points. The Mahalanobis distance is used to compute the probability that any survey *i* does not belong to the sample *c*. If the probability is high enough—we use 99.9 percent as the threshold—we conclude that a survey is a clear outlier and does not "belong" to the sample.

There is a limitation in applying this technique to the Survey data. In order to compute the Mahalanobis distance, the number of surveys in a country (i.e., the set of points) must be greater than the number of questions considered (i.e., the dimension or "degree of freedom"). Given the limited number of respondents in many countries, we cannot include all the Survey questions—over 150—and therefore limit the test to a group of 67 questions, selected for their relevance and placement in the Survey instrument. This allows us to calculate the measure in 106 country samples. A total of 168 surveys in 14 countries were excluded based upon the Mahalonobis outlier test.

Following the multivariate outlier test, a univariate outlier test is applied at the county level for each question of each Survey. We use the standardized score—or "z-score"—method, which indicates by how many standard deviations any one individual answer deviates from the mean of the country sample. Formally, this is calculated as follows:

$$z_{i,q,c} = \frac{x_{i,q,c} - \bar{x}_{q,c}}{\sigma_{q,c}} \ ,$$

where

$x_{i,q,c}$ is respondent *i*'s answer to question *q* in country *c*; and

$\bar{x}_{q,c}$ and $\sigma_{q,c}$ are the average and standard deviation, respectively, of individual answers to question *q* within country *c*'s sample.

Individual answers with an absolute value for $z_{i,q,c}$ greater than 3 are dropped.

Data weighting: Sector-weighted country averages

Once the data have been edited, individual answers are aggregated at the country level. We compute sector-weighted country averages to obtain a more representative average that takes into account the structure of a country's economy. The structure is defined by the estimated contributions to a country's gross domestic product of each of the four main economic sectors: agriculture, manufacturing industry, non-manufacturing industry, and services (see Table 2).[9]

An additional step is taken to prevent individual responses within a sample from receiving an excessive weight when the structure of the sample and the underlying economy differ greatly. As an extreme example, imagine the case of a country where just 3 percent of responses came from the services sector, but that sector actually represents 90 percent of the country's economy. By applying the above sector-weighting scheme, we would be giving a very high weight to a very few surveys. This is avoided by trimming the sector weights. When for a country the ratio of the weight of one sector in the economy to the percentage of surveys from that sector in the country sample exceeds 5, the sector weight used for the weighted average is capped to five times the percentage of surveys from that sector in the sample. The weights of the other sectors are then adjusted proportionally to their weight in the country's GDP.

Formally, the sector-weighted country average of a Survey indicator, $\bar{q}_c$, is computed as follows:

$$\bar{q}_c = \sum_{s}^{S} w_{s,c} \times q_{s,c}$$

with $$q_{s,c} = \sum_{j}^{N_{s,c}} \frac{q_{j,s,c}}{N_{s,c}} \ ,$$

where

$w_{s,c}$ is sector *s*'s contribution to the economy of country *c* (e.g., .36 for the services sector in Bahrain);

and $q_{s,c}$ is the mean of the responses from sector *s* in country *c* ($q_{j,s,c}$ is response *j* from sector *s* and country *c* and $N_{s,c}$ is the number of responses from sector *s* in country *c*).

Data weighting: Moving average

As a final step, the sector-weighted country averages for 2009 are combined with the 2008 averages to produce the final country scores that are used for the computation of the GCI 2009–2010 and for other projects.[10]

This moving average technique, introduced in 2007, consists of taking a weighted average of the most recent year's Survey results together with a discounted average of the previous year. There are several reasons for doing this. First, it makes results less sensitive to the specific point in time when the Survey is administered.

Table 2: Sectoral value-added as a share (%) of GDP

Country/Economy	Agriculture	Non-manufacturing industry	Manufacturing industry	Services
Albania	21	12	8	59
Algeria	8	5	56	31
Argentina	9	21	12	57
Armenia	20	17	27	36
Australia	2	11	18	69
Austria	2	20	11	67
Azerbaijan	6	6	67	21
Bahrain	0	12	51	36
Bangladesh	19	18	11	52
Barbados	4	7	11	78
Belgium	1	17	7	75
Benin	32	8	6	54
Bolivia	13	15	22	51
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	13	8	69
Botswana	2	3	46	49
Brazil	6	18	11	66
Brunei	1	10	61	28
Bulgaria	6	17	16	61
Burkina Faso	33	14	9	44
Burundi	35	9	11	45
Cambodia	32	19	8	41
Cameroon	19	17	14	50
Canada	2	16	16	66
Chad	23	6	38	32
Chile	4	14	33	49
China	11	34	15	40
Colombia	9	18	18	56
Costa Rica	9	21	8	63
Cote d'Ivoire	24	18	8	51
Croatia	7	21	11	61
Cyprus	2	8	11	79
Czech Republic	3	27	12	59
Denmark	1	14	11	73
Dominican Republic	12	13	14	60
Ecuador	7	10	27	56
Egypt	14	16	21	50
El Salvador	12	22	6	59
Estonia	3	18	13	67
Ethiopia	46	5	8	40
Finland	3	24	9	65
France	2	12	8	77
Gambia, The	29	5	10	56
Georgia	11	12	12	65
Germany	1	23	7	69
Ghana	34	8	18	41
Greece	4	13	10	73
Guatemala	11	18	10	61
Guyana	31	8	16	44
Honduras	13	20	8	59
Hong Kong SAR	0	3	5	92
Hungary	4	22	8	66
Iceland	6	10	14	71
India	18	16	13	52
Indonesia	14	27	20	39
Iran	10	11	34	45
Ireland	2	23	12	63
Israel	3	22	10	63
Italy	2	18	9	71
Jamaica	6	13	20	61
Japan	1	21	9	68
Jordan	3	19	10	67
Kazakhstan	6	12	28	53
Kenya	26	11	7	56
Korea, Rep.	3	28	11	58
Kuwait	0	2	49	49
Kyrgyz Republic	34	11	8	47
Latvia	3	11	11	75
Lesotho	12	19	28	41
Libya	2	4	76	18
Lithuania	5	19	14	61
Luxembourg	0	8	6	85
Macedonia, FYR	12	19	11	59
Madagascar	26	16	2	56
Malawi	34	14	6	45
Malaysia	10	28	20	42
Mali	37	3	21	39
Malta	3	22	75	
Mauritania	13	5	42	41
Mauritius	5	20	8	67
Mexico	4	19	17	60
Moldova	12	14	1	73
Mongolia	23	4	37	36
Montenegro	11	9	11	69
Morocco	14	15	12	59
Mozambique	28	15	10	47
Namibia	11	11	19	59
Nepal	34	8	9	49
Netherlands	2	13	11	74
New Zealand	7	16	9	68
Nicaragua	19	19	11	51
Nigeria	33	3	37	28
Norway	1	10	33	56
Oman	2	8	47	43
Pakistan	21	19	8	53
Panama	7	7	9	77
Paraguay	22	13	7	58
Peru	7	16	21	56
Philippines	14	22	10	54
Poland	4	18	14	65
Portugal	3	15	10	73
Puerto Rico	1	40	3	56
Qatar	0	8	64	28
Romania	9	22	14	55
Russian Federation	5	19	19	57
Saudi Arabia	3	10	56	32
Senegal	14	14	9	62
Serbia	13	25	4	59
Singapore	0	25	6	69
Slovak Republic	3	22	14	61
Slovenia	2	23	11	63
South Africa	3	18	13	66
Spain	3	16	14	67
Sri Lanka	12	19	11	58
Suriname	5	14	22	59
Sweden	2	20	9	70
Switzerland	1	20	8	71
Syrian Arab Republic	18	12	23	47
Taiwan, China	2	25	4	70
Tajikistan	21	20	8	51
Tanzania	45	7	10	37
Thailand	11	35	9	45
Timor-Leste	9	3	21	68
Trinidad and Tobago	0	6	53	41
Tunisia	10	17	12	60
Turkey	9	19	9	63
Uganda	24	8	18	50
Ukraine	8	23	14	55
United Arab Emirates	2	12	47	39
United Kingdom	1	14	10	76
United States	1	14	8	77
Uruguay	10	23	9	58
Venezuela	4	16	41	38
Vietnam	20	21	20	38
Zambia	22	11	27	40
Zimbabwe	19	14	10	57

Source: World Bank; Economist Intelligence Unit; national sources.
Note: Data are for 2007 or the most recent year available.

(Cont'd.)

Box 3: Country score calculation

For any given Survey question q_i, country c's score, $q_{i,c}^{08-09}$, is given by:

$$q_{i,c}^{08-09} = w_c^{2008} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2008} + w_c^{2009} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2009} \quad (1)$$

where

$\bar{q}_{i,c}^{t}$ is country c's score on question q_i in year t, with $t = 2008, 2009$, as computed following the approach described in the text;

$q_{i,n,c}^{t}$ is respondent n's response (on a 1–7 scale) to question q_i in year t;

N_c^t is the sample size (i.e., the number of respondents) for country c in year t; and

w_c^t is the weight applied to country c's score in year t (see below).

The weights for each year are determined as follows:

$$w_c^{2008} = \frac{(1-\alpha) + \dfrac{N_c^{2008}}{N_c^{2008} + N_c^{2009}}}{2} \quad (2a)$$

and

$$w_c^{2009} = \frac{\alpha + \dfrac{N_c^{2009}}{N_c^{2008} + N_c^{2009}}}{2} \; . \quad (2b)$$

Plugging equations (2a) and (2b) into (1) and rearranging yields:

$$q_{i,c}^{08-09} = \frac{1}{2} \times \underbrace{\left[(1-\alpha) \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2008} + \alpha \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2009}\right]}_{\text{discounted-past weighted average}} + \frac{1}{2} \times \underbrace{\left[\frac{N_c^{2008}}{N_c^{2008} + N_c^{2009}} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2008} + \frac{N_c^{2009}}{N_c^{2008} + N_c^{2009}} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2009}\right]}_{\text{sample-size weighted average}} . \quad (3)$$

In equation (3), the first component of the weighting scheme is the discounted-past weighted average. The second component is the sample-size weighted average. The two components are given half-weight each. The value for α is 0.6, which corresponds to a discount factor of 2/3. That is, the 2008 score of country c is given 2/3 of the weight given to its 2009 score. One additional property of this approach is that it prevents a country sample that is much larger in one year from overwhelming the smaller sample from the other year.

The same treatment is applied to the results of the previous editions of the Survey. That is, for any two consecutive editions t and $t+1$ of the EOS, country c's score on question i is computed as follows:

$$q_{i,c}^{t,t+1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left[(1-\alpha) \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{t} + \alpha \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{t+1}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\frac{N_c^{t}}{N_c^{t} + N_c^{t+1}} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{t} + \frac{N_c^{t+1}}{N_c^{t} + N_c^{t+1}} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{t+1}\right] . \quad (4)$$

Example

For the sake of concreteness and clarity, let us compute the score of Turkey on indicator 2.05 on the quality of air transport infrastructure.

Turkey's score was 4.71 in 2008 and 5.33 in 2009. The weighting scheme described above indicates how the two scores are combined. In Turkey, the size of the sample was 77 in 2008 and 96 in 2009. Using $\alpha = 0.6$ and applying formulas (2a) and (2b) yield weights of 42.3 percent for 2008 and 57.7 percent for 2009. The final country score for this question is given by formula (1):

$$\underbrace{0.423 \times 4.71}_{2008} + \underbrace{0.577 \times 5.33}_{2009} = 5.07 \, .$$

This is the final score used in the computation GCI. Although numbers were rounded to two decimal places in this example, exact figures are used in the actual calculation.

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Second, it increases the amount of available information by providing a larger sample size. Additionally, because the Survey is carried out during the first quarter of the year, the average of the responses in the first quarter of 2008 and first quarter 2009 better aligns the Survey data with many of the hard data indicators, which typically are year-average data.

Practically, to calculate the moving average, a weighting scheme is used composed of two overlapping elements. On one hand, we want to give each response an equal weight and, therefore, place more weight on the year with the larger sample size. At the same time, we would like to give more weight to the most recent responses because they contain more updated information. That is, we also "discount the past." Box 3 details the methodology and provides a clarifying example.

Conclusion

Despite all the challenges associated with conducting a survey in 133 countries, the World Economic Forum collected over 13,000 responses from high-level executives. This makes the Executive Opinion Survey data unique as a portrayal of the opinion of business leaders concerning the many factors that contribute to shaping up the competitive landscape of a nation. The Survey is by far the largest poll of its kind; a scale which would not be possible without the incredible work carried out by the Forum's network of over 150 Partner Institutes. Going forward, sampling and comparability across the globe for a more robust dataset will remain the major aims of the Forum.

Notes

1 Data were collected for the Islamic Republic of Iran, but—in keeping with our moving average methodology—one more year of Survey data will be collected in 2010 in order to include the country in the rankings of *The Global Competitiveness Report* next year.

2 The World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Network would like to acknowledge e-Rewards Market Research for carrying out the Executive Opinion Survey 2009 in the United States, collecting over 400 surveys following the detailed sampling guidelines.

3 Special appreciation is extended to Richard Bryden, Director of Information Products, Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness, Harvard Business School and Mercedes Delgado, Assistant Professor, Fox School of Business, Temple University and Member, Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness, Harvard Business School for their invaluable input into the Survey sampling methodology and Survey design.

4 The Survey sampling guidelines each year emphasize the need to have a sample with a sufficient presence of large companies.

5 *Company size* is defined as the number of employees of the firm in the country of the Survey respondent. The company size value used for delineating the large and small company sample frames varies across countries. The size value tracks closely with the overall size of the economy. Adjustments were made to the value based on searches in company directories and data gathered through the administration of the Survey in past years.

6 In order to reach the required number of surveys in each country (80 for most economies and 300 for the BRIC countries and the US), a Partner Institute uses the response rate from previous years.

7 The *results* are the *scores* obtained by each country in the various questions of the Survey. The two terms are used interchangeably throughout the text.

8 The *completion rate* is the proportion of unanswered questions among the 120 core questions in the survey instrument.

9 In a few cases, the respondent has not answered the question relative to their company's activity. In order to include the surveys with missing sector information in the country averages, the average response values for the surveys without sector information are apportioned to the other sectors according to the sample sizes in those other sectors. This has the effect of including these surveys on a one-for-one basis as they occur in the sample—that is, with no adjustment for sector.

10 For details about the 2008 dataset of the Survey, please refer to Browne et al. 2008.

Reference

Browne, C., R. Bryden, M. Delgado, and T. Geiger. 2008. "Executive Opinion Survey: Capturing the Voice of the Business Community." *The Global Competitiveness Report 2008–2009.* Geneva: World Economic Forum. 67–77.

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Part 2

Data Presentation

2.1

Country/Economy Profiles

How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

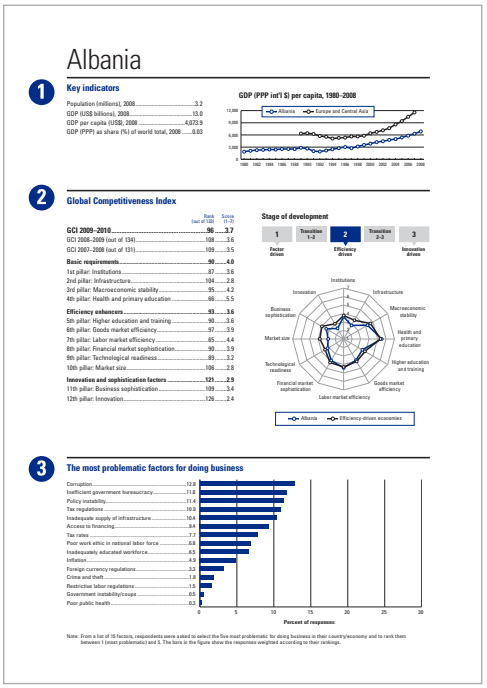
The Country Profiles section presents a two-page profile for each of the 133 economies covered by *The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010*.

Page 1

1 Key indicators

The first section presents a selection of key indicators:

- Population figures come from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s *State of World Population 2008* and the Economist Intelligence Unit's *CountryData Database*.
- Macroeconomic data come from the April 2009 edition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s *World Economic Outlook*.
- The chart on the upper right-hand side displays the evolution of GDP per capita adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP), from 1980 through 2008 (or the period for which data are available) for the economy under review (blue line). The source for these figures is the April 2009 edition of the IMF's *World Economic Outlook*. Note that no data are available for Puerto Rico. The black line plots the aggregate performance of the group of economies to which the economy under review belongs. We draw on the World Bank's classification of economies, which divides the world into six regions ("East Asia and the Pacific," "Europe and Central Asia," "Latin America and the Caribbean," "Middle East and North Africa," "South Asia," and "Sub-Saharan Africa") and two income groups ("high-income OECD" and "other high income"). In some cases, a different comparator than the economy's corresponding group is used. GDP aggregates (available only through 2007) are from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators Online Database* (data retrieved in August 2009).



2 Global Competitiveness Index

This section details the country's performance on the various components of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). The first column shows the country's ranks among the 133 economies, while the second column presents the scores. For more information on the methodology and results of the GCI, please refer to Chapter 1.1 of this *Report*.

On the right-hand side, a chart shows the country's performance in the 12 pillars of the GCI (blue line) measured against the average scores across all the countries in the same stage of development (black line).

3 The most problematic factors for doing business

This chart summarizes those factors seen by business executives as the most problematic for doing business in their economy. The information is drawn from the 2009 edition of the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey. From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic and to rank those from 1 (most problematic) to 5. The results were then tabulated and weighted according to the ranking assigned by respondents.

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Page 2

4 The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

This page presents the rank achieved by a country on each of the indicators entering the composition of the GCI. Indicators are organized by pillar. Please refer to the appendix of Chapter 1.1 for the detailed structure of the GCI.

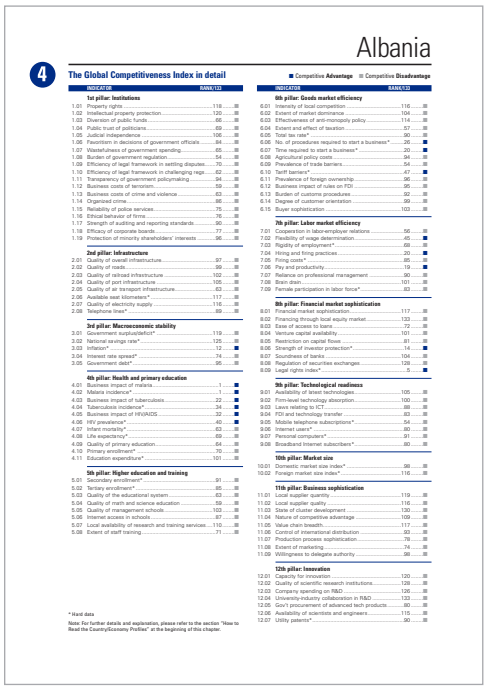
Next to the rank, a colored square indicates whether the indicator constitutes an advantage (blue square) or a disadvantage (black square) for the country. In order to identify variables as advantages or disadvantages, the following rules were applied:

- For those economies ranked in the top 10 in the overall GCI, individual variables ranked from 1 through10 are considered to be advantages. Any variables ranked below 10 are considered to be disadvantages. For instance, in the case of the United States—which is ranked 2nd overall—its 3rd rank in the variable *Local availability of specialized research and training services* makes this variable a competitive advantage, whereas the *Number of procedures required to start a business,* on which it ranks 26th, constitutes a competitive disadvantage for the country.

- For those economies ranked from 11 through 50 in the overall GCI, variables ranked higher than the economy's own rank are considered to be advantages. Any variables ranked equal to or lower than the economy's overall rank are considered to be disadvantages. In the case of United Arab Emirates, ranked 23rd overall, its rank of 11th for *Quality of overall infrastructure* makes this variable a competitive advantage. On the other hand, *Tertiary enrollment,* for which United Arab Emirates ranks 81st, represents a competitive disadvantage.

- For those economies ranked lower than 50 in the overall GCI, any individual variables ranked higher than 51 are considered to be advantages. Any variables ranked lower than 50 are considered disadvantages. For Vietnam, ranked 75th overall, variable *Burden of government regulation* constitutes a disadvantage (106th), whereas the variable *Telephone lines* (which shows 32.7 per 100 population, 36th rank) constitutes a competitive advantage.

For indicators allocated a half-weight in the GCI, only the first instance is shown on this page. For further analysis, the Data Tables in the following section of the *Report* provide detailed rankings and scores for all the variables of the GCI.


Albania

4 The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

INDICATOR	RANK/133
1st pillar: Institutions	
1.01 Property rights	118
1.02 Intellectual property protection	120
1.03 Diversion of public funds	66
1.04 Public trust of politicians	69
1.05 Judicial independence	106
1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	84
1.07 Wastefulness of government spending	65
1.08 Burden of government regulation	54
1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	70
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	62
1.11 Transparency of government policymaking	84
1.12 Business costs of terrorism	59
1.13 Business costs of crime and violence	63
1.14 Organized crime	86
1.15 Reliability of police services	75
1.16 Ethical behavior of firms	76
1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	90
1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards	77
1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	96
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	97
2.02 Quality of roads	99
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	102
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	105
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	63
2.06 Available seat kilometers*	117
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	116
2.08 Telephone lines*	89
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	
3.01 Government surplus/deficit*	119
3.02 National savings rate*	125
3.03 Inflation*	12
3.04 Interest rate spread*	74
3.05 Government debt*	95
4th pillar: Health and primary education	
4.01 Business impact of malaria	1
4.02 Malaria incidence*	1
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	22
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*	34
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	32
4.06 HIV prevalence*	40
4.07 Infant mortality*	63
4.08 Life expectancy*	69
4.09 Quality of primary education	64
4.10 Primary enrollment*	70
4.11 Education expenditure*	101
5th pillar: Higher education and training	
5.01 Secondary enrollment*	91
5.02 Tertiary enrollment*	85
5.03 Quality of the educational system	63
5.04 Quality of math and science education	59
5.05 Quality of management schools	103
5.06 Internet access in schools	87
5.07 Local availability of research and training services	110
5.08 Extent of staff training	71
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
6.01 Intensity of local competition	116
6.02 Extent of market dominance	104
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	114
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	57
6.05 Total tax rate*	90
6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business*	26
6.07 Time required to start a business*	20
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	94
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	54
6.10 Tariff barriers*	47
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	96
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	95
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	92
6.14 Degree of customer orientation	99
6.15 Buyer sophistication	103
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	56
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	45
7.03 Rigidity of employment*	69
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	20
7.05 Firing costs*	85
7.06 Pay and productivity	19
7.07 Reliance on professional management	90
7.08 Brain drain	101
7.09 Female participation in labor force*	83
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	
8.01 Financial market sophistication	117
8.02 Financing through local equity market	123
8.03 Ease of access to loans	72
8.04 Venture capital availability	101
8.05 Restriction on capital flows	81
8.06 Strength of investor protection*	14
8.07 Soundness of banks	104
8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges	129
8.09 Legal rights index*	5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	105
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	100
9.03 Laws relating to ICT	88
9.04 FDI and technology transfer	83
9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions*	54
9.06 Internet users*	80
9.07 Personal computers*	91
9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers*	80
10th pillar: Market size	
10.01 Domestic market size index*	99
10.02 Foreign market size index*	116
11th pillar: Business sophistication	
11.01 Local supplier quantity	119
11.02 Local supplier quality	116
11.03 State of cluster development	130
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	109
11.05 Value chain breadth	117
11.06 Control of international distribution	93
11.07 Production process sophistication	79
11.08 Extent of marketing	74
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	99
12th pillar: Innovation	
12.01 Capacity for innovation	120
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	126
12.03 Company spending on R&D	126
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	133
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	80
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	115
12.07 Utility patents*	90

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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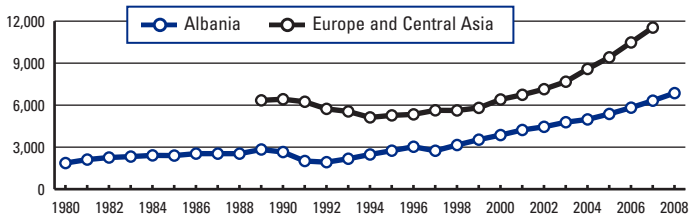
Albania

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 3.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 13.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 4,073.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.03

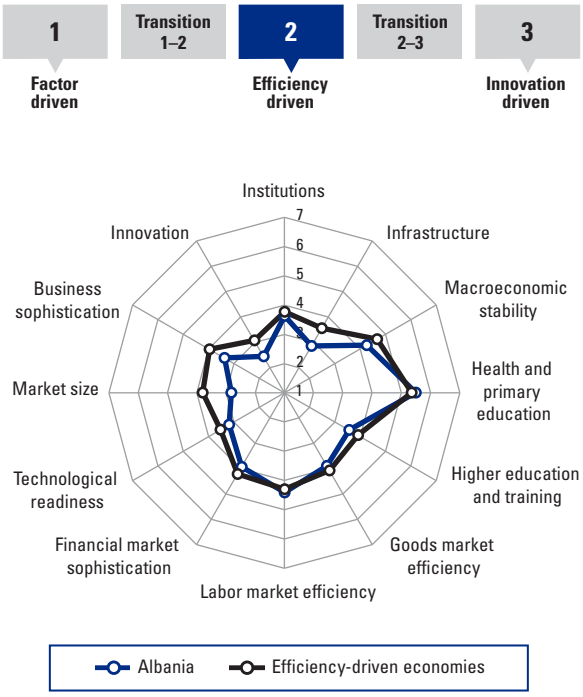
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



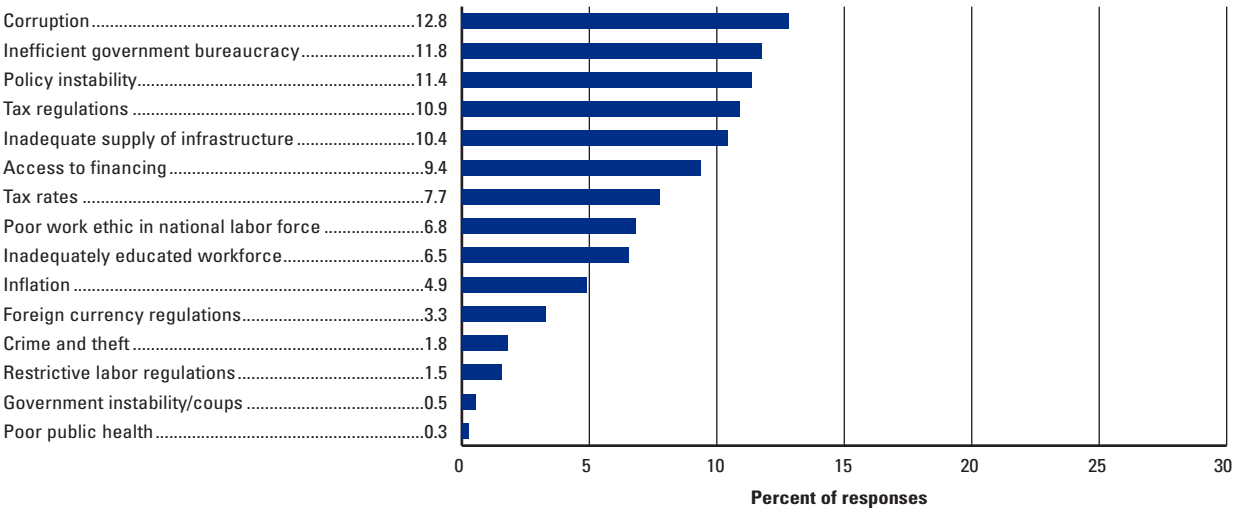
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**96**	**3.7**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	108	3.6
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	109	3.5
Basic requirements	**90**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	87	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	104	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	95	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	66	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	**93**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	90	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	97	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	65	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	90	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	89	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	106	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**121**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	109	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	126	2.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Albania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	118	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	120	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	66	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	69	■
1.05	Judicial independence	106	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	84	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	65	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	54	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	70	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	62	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	94	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	59	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	63	■
1.14	Organized crime	86	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	75	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	76	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	90	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	77	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	96	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	97	■
2.02	Quality of roads	99	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	102	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	105	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	63	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	117	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	116	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	89	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	119	■
3.02	National savings rate*	125	■
3.03	Inflation*	12	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	74	■
3.05	Government debt*	95	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	22	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	34	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	32	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	40	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	63	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	69	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	64	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	70	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	101	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	91	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	85	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	63	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	59	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	103	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	87	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	110	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	71	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	116	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	104	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	114	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	57	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	90	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	20	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	94	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	54	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	47	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	96	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	95	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	92	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	99	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	103	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	56	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	45	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	68	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	20	■
7.05	Firing costs*	85	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	19	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	90	■
7.08	Brain drain	101	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	83	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	117	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	133	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	72	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	101	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	81	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	14	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	104	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	128	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	5	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	105	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	100	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	88	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	83	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	54	■
9.06	Internet users*	80	■
9.07	Personal computers*	91	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	80	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	98	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	116	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	119	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	116	■
11.03	State of cluster development	130	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	109	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	117	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	93	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	78	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	74	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	98	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	120	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	128	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	126	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	133	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	80	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	115	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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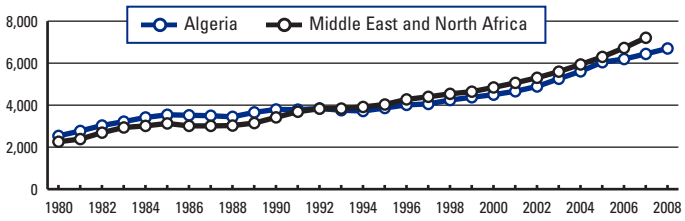
Algeria

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 34.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 159.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 4,588.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.34

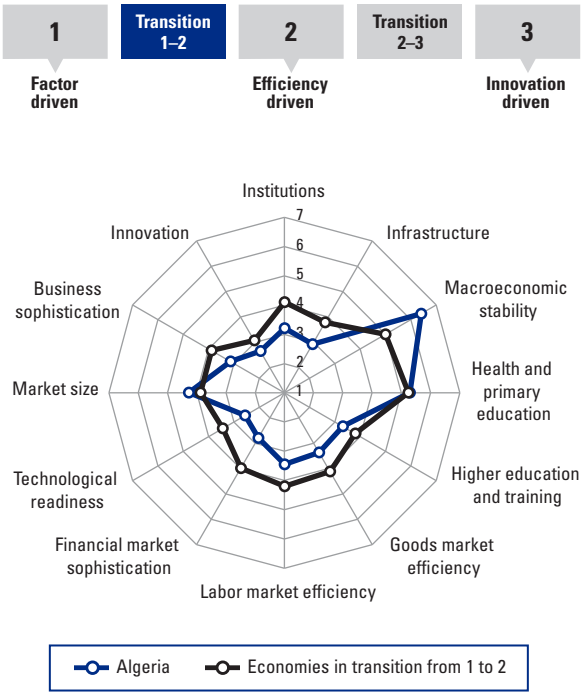
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



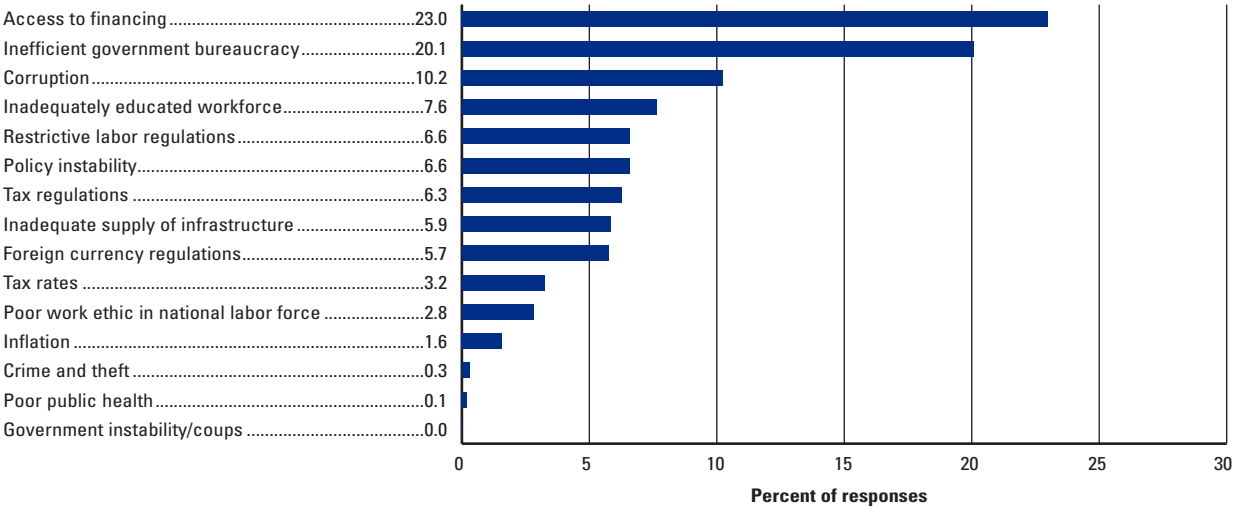
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**83**	**3.9**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	99	3.7
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	81	3.9
Basic requirements	**61**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	115	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	99	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	2	6.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	77	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**117**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	102	3.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	126	3.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	127	3.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	132	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	123	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	51	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**122**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	128	3.1
12th pillar: Innovation	114	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Algeria

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	120	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	110	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	96	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	74	■
1.05	Judicial independence	112	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	88	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	80	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	126	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	86	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	100	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	126	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	128	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	93	■
1.14	Organized crime	95	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	90	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	114	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	120	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	133	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	113	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	100	■
2.02	Quality of roads	82	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	64	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	118	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	119	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	68	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	76	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	93	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	13	■
3.02	National savings rate*	5	■
3.03	Inflation*	32	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	76	■
3.05	Government debt*	9	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	93	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	69	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	80	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	94	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	80	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	104	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	50	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	54	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	84	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	79	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	118	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	101	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	115	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	123	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	111	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	121	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	109	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	62	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	117	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	70	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	121	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	117	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	67	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	123	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	70	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	128	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	133	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	125	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	129	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	131	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	118	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	125	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	117	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	102	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	105	■
7.05	Firing costs*	28	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	123	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	125	■
7.08	Brain drain	127	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	116	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	127	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	119	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	112	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	118	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	131	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	127	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	133	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	126	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	130	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	127	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	133	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	76	■
9.06	Internet users*	91	■
9.07	Personal computers*	113	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	83	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	52	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	42	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	100	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	120	■
11.03	State of cluster development	131	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	120	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	128	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	124	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	104	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	124	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	128	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	129	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	111	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	99	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	120	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	122	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	57	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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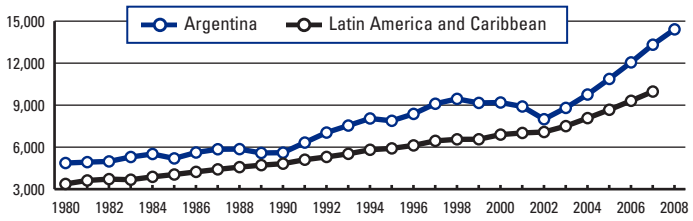
Argentina

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008	39.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2008	326.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2008	8,214.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008	0.83

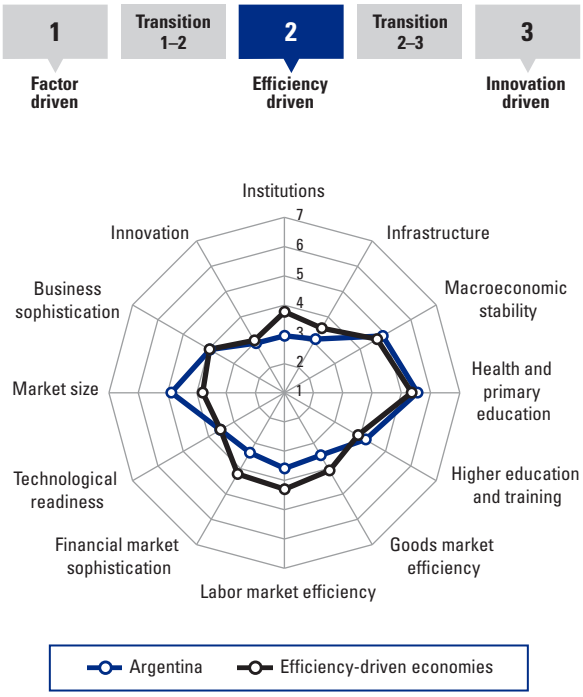
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



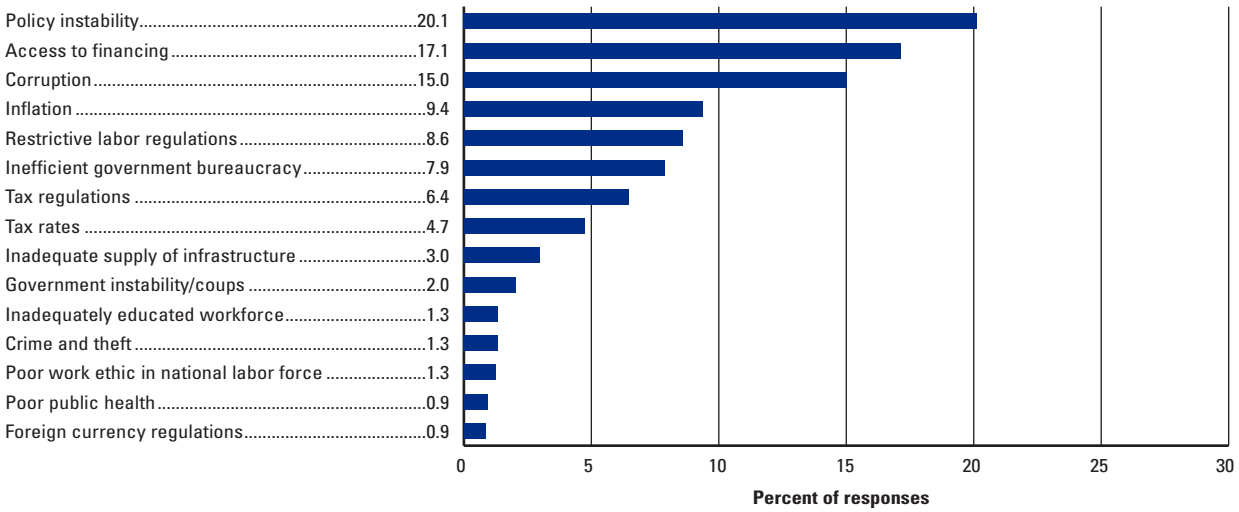
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**85**	**3.9**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	88	3.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	85	3.9
Basic requirements	**84**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	126	2.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	88	3.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	48	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	59	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	**84**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	55	4.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	124	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	123	3.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	116	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	68	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	23	4.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**76**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	73	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	86	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Argentina

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	126	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	117	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	124	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	133	■
1.05	Judicial independence	120	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	130	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	125	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	110	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	127	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	131	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	125	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	41	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	107	■
1.14	Organized crime	91	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	121	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	120	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	107	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	100	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	112	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	94	■
2.02	Quality of roads	84	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	78	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	85	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	113	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	29	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	97	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	52	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	26	■
3.02	National savings rate*	43	■
3.03	Inflation*	70	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	96	■
3.05	Government debt*	90	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	74	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	71	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	56	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	53	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	64	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	78	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	61	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	45	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	95	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	18	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	71	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	80	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	20	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	94	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	98	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	23	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	89	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	57	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	81	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	107	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	85	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	112	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	131	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	127	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	120	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	88	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	130	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	130	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	83	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	59	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	128	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	124	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	109	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	42	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	118	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	129	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	68	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	121	■
7.05	Firing costs*	114	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	126	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	53	■
7.08	Brain drain	56	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	91	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	97	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	113	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	128	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	117	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	128	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	118	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	86	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	83	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	84	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	83	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	102	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	107	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	31	■
9.06	Internet users*	60	■
9.07	Personal computers*	65	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	48	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	21	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	39	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	69	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	68	■
11.03	State of cluster development	71	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	126	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	94	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	83	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	64	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	48	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	60	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	69	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	59	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	75	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	63	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	121	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	84	■
12.07	Utility patents*	53	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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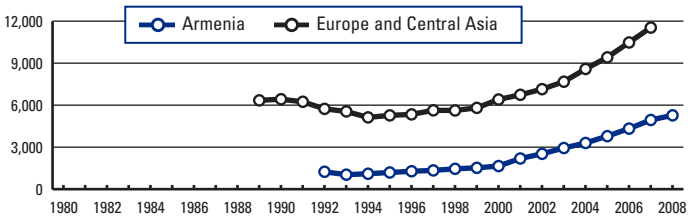
Armenia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 3.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 11.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 3,360.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.03

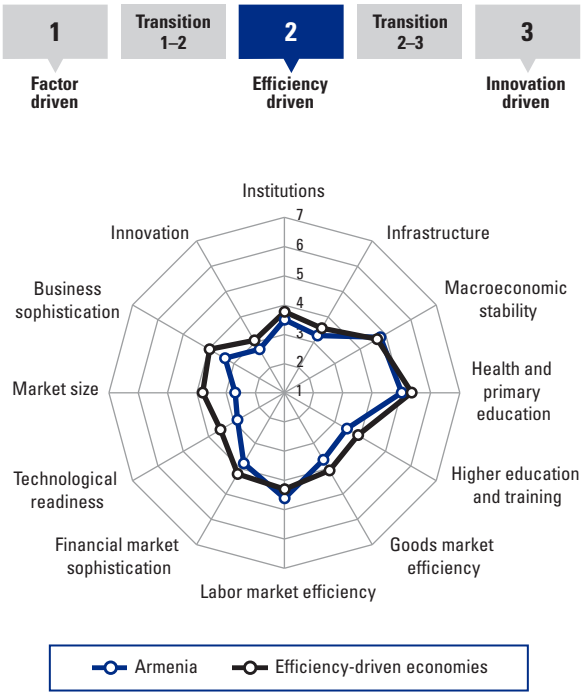
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



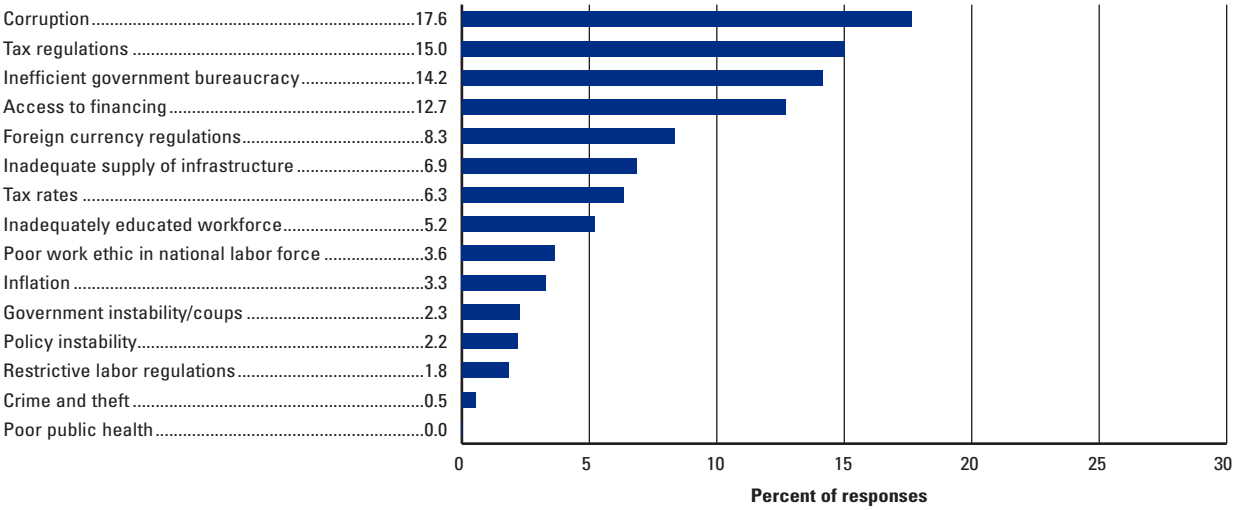
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**97**	**3.7**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	97	3.7
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	93	3.8
Basic requirements	**81**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	95	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	81	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	53	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	97	5.0
Efficiency enhancers	**99**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	96	3.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	116	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	47	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	97	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	105	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	109	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**112**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	112	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	108	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Armenia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	79	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	107	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	104	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	92	■
1.05	Judicial independence	122	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	82	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	54	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	64	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	111	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	98	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	65	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	26	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	23	■
1.14	Organized crime	69	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	104	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	115	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	92	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	123	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	123	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	78	■
2.02	Quality of roads	72	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	82	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	117	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	74	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	100	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	82	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	66	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	66	■
3.02	National savings rate*	36	■
3.03	Inflation*	75	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	106	■
3.05	Government debt*	19	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	48	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	79	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	34	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	75	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	88	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	81	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	108	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	117	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	62	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	65	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	105	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	73	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	125	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	101	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	120	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	114	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	128	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	129	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	132	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	86	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	52	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	53	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	26	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	97	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	119	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	95	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	89	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	131	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	124	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	83	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	45	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	46	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	58	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	22	■
7.05	Firing costs*	19	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	52	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	115	■
7.08	Brain drain	107	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	36	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	103	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	112	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	119	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	129	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	57	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	71	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	81	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	118	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	115	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	105	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	111	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	85	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	93	■
9.06	Internet users*	109	■
9.07	Personal computers*	61	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	86	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	104	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	125	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	112	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	112	■
11.03	State of cluster development	122	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	41	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	103	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	113	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	99	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	118	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	125	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	66	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	98	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	115	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	114	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	124	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	91	■
12.07	Utility patents*	69	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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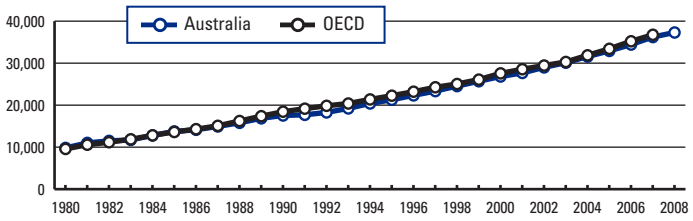
Australia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 21.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 1,010.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 47,400.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 1.16

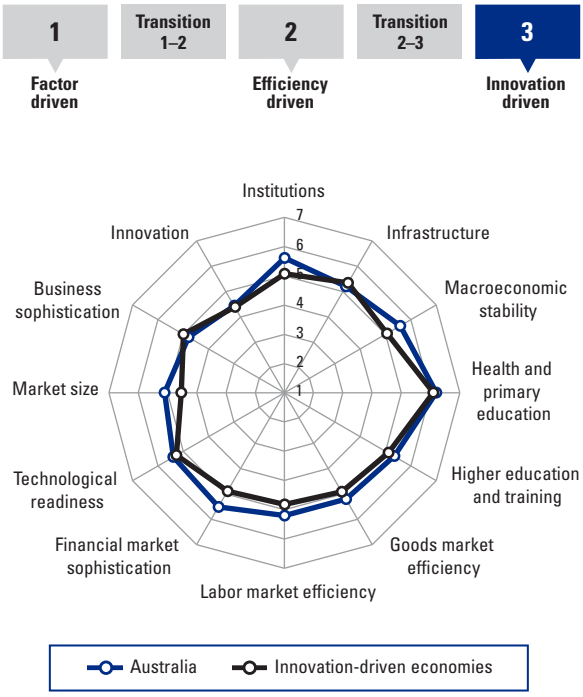
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



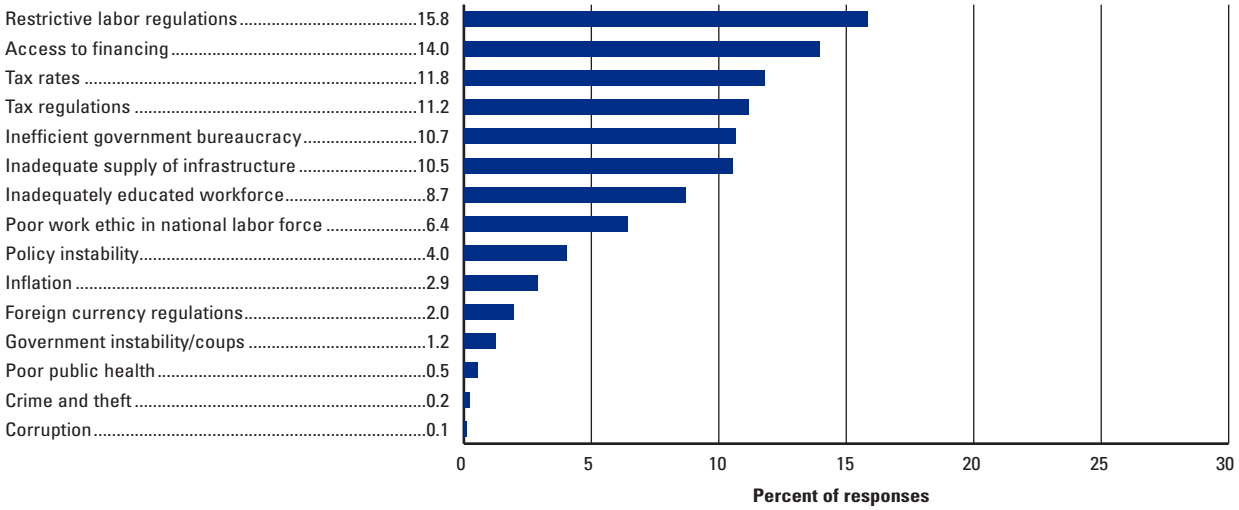
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**15**	**5.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	18	5.2
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	19	5.2
Basic requirements	**14**	**5.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	12	5.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	25	5.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	18	5.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	16	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**9**	**5.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	14	5.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	9	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	9	5.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	4	5.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	20	5.4
10th pillar: Market size	19	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**21**	**4.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	26	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation	20	4.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Australia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	13	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	12	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	10	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	14	■
1.05	Judicial independence	5	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	13	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	22	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	66	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	12	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	20	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	15	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	84	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	48	■
1.14	Organized crime	34	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	18	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	11	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	10	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	5	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	18	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	38	■
2.02	Quality of roads	37	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	29	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	50	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	28	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	7	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	28	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	21	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	42	■
3.02	National savings rate*	56	■
3.03	Inflation*	29	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	38	■
3.05	Government debt*	15	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	21	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	7	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	44	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	54	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	26	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	3	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	16	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	37	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	42	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	1	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	13	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	14	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	30	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	18	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	25	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	17	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	18	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	17	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	12	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	7	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	66	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	89	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	3	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	2	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	22	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	96	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	24	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	55	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	24	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	17	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	12	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	43	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	90	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	4	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	62	■
7.05	Firing costs*	6	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	33	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	7	■
7.08	Brain drain	26	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	47	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	12	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	27	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	10	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	10	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	41	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	42	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	3	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	6	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	5	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	21	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	16	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	8	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	11	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	47	■
9.06	Internet users*	25	■
9.07	Personal computers*	n/a	
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	17	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	17	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	30	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	32	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	16	■
11.03	State of cluster development	37	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	38	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	78	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	34	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	23	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	13	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	13	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	26	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	10	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	20	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	14	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	42	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	34	■
12.07	Utility patents*	15	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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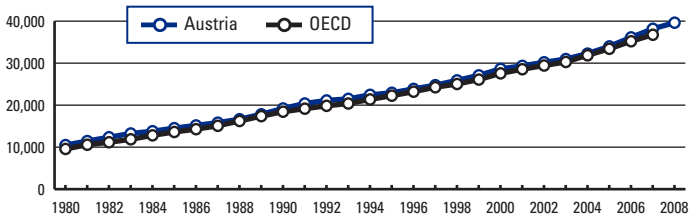
Austria

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 8.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 415.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 50,098.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.48

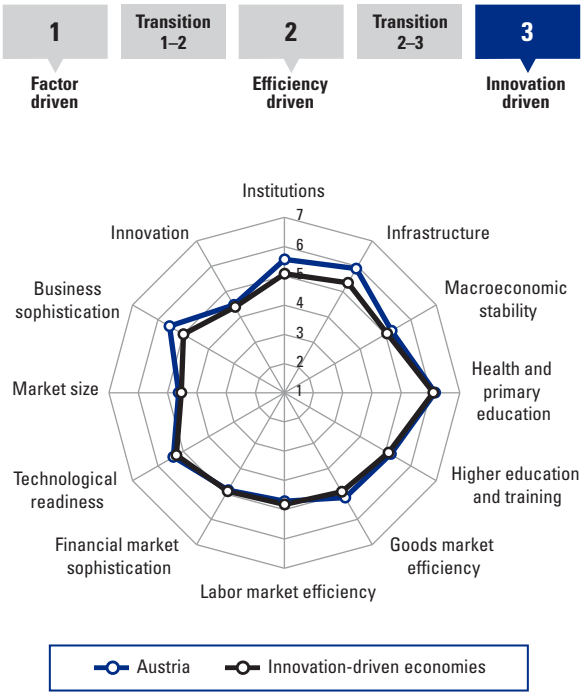
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



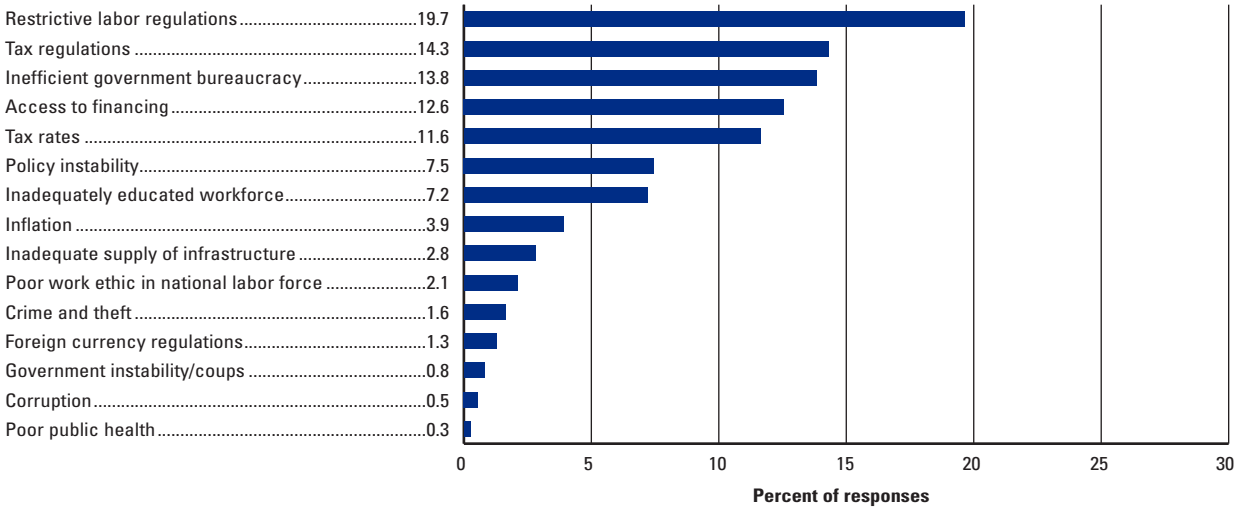
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**17**	**5.1**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	14	5.2
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	15	5.2
Basic requirements	**13**	**5.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	14	5.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	9	5.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	37	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	18	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**19**	**5.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	17	5.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	11	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	34	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	27	4.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	19	5.4
10th pillar: Market size	33	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**11**	**5.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	7	5.5
12th pillar: Innovation	19	4.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Report 2009-2010 © 2009 World Economic Forum

Austria

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	6	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	5	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	17	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	24	■
1.05	Judicial independence	13	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	22	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	24	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	45	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	14	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	7	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	25	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	1	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	19	■
1.14	Organized crime	12	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	24	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	13	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	11	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	28	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	19	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	4	■
2.02	Quality of roads	6	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	12	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	38	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	13	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	41	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	10	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	31	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	53	■
3.02	National savings rate*	44	■
3.03	Inflation*	10	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	15	■
3.05	Government debt*	111	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	6	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	24	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	54	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	15	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	15	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	24	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	30	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	31	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	20	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	40	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	18	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	39	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	24	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	11	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	12	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	24	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	3	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	4	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	12	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	67	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	99	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	60	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	78	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	31	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	15	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	26	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	48	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	13	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	2	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	19	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	133	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	61	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	100	■
7.05	Firing costs*	5	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	76	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	18	■
7.08	Brain drain	28	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	46	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	18	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	41	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	39	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	37	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	12	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	100	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	27	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	34	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	13	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	10	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	5	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	69	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	18	■
9.06	Internet users*	23	■
9.07	Personal computers*	15	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	25	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	34	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	28	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	6	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	1	■
11.03	State of cluster development	22	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	8	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	7	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	6	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	9	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	9	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	12	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	11	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	21	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	17	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	16	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	55	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	30	■
12.07	Utility patents*	17	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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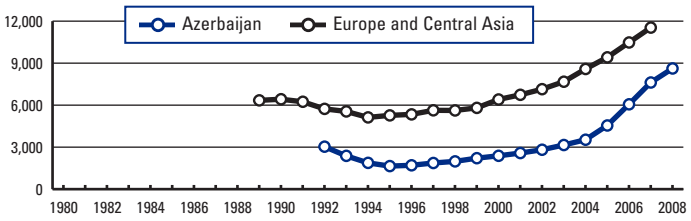
Azerbaijan

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 8.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 46.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 5,349.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.11

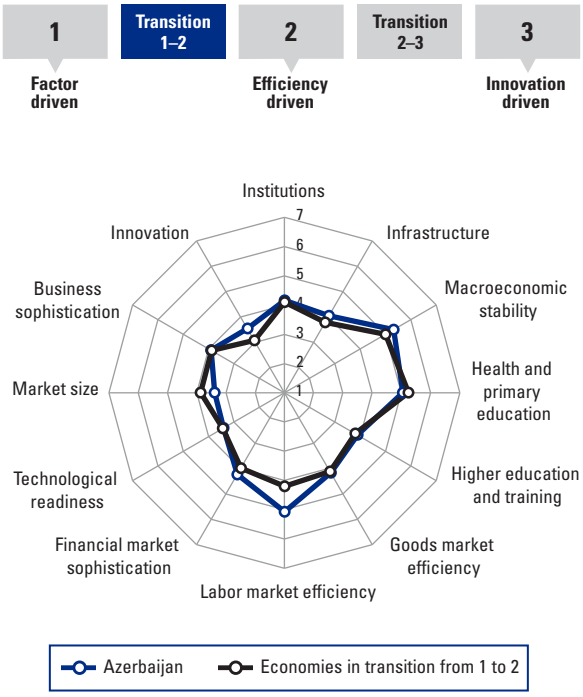
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



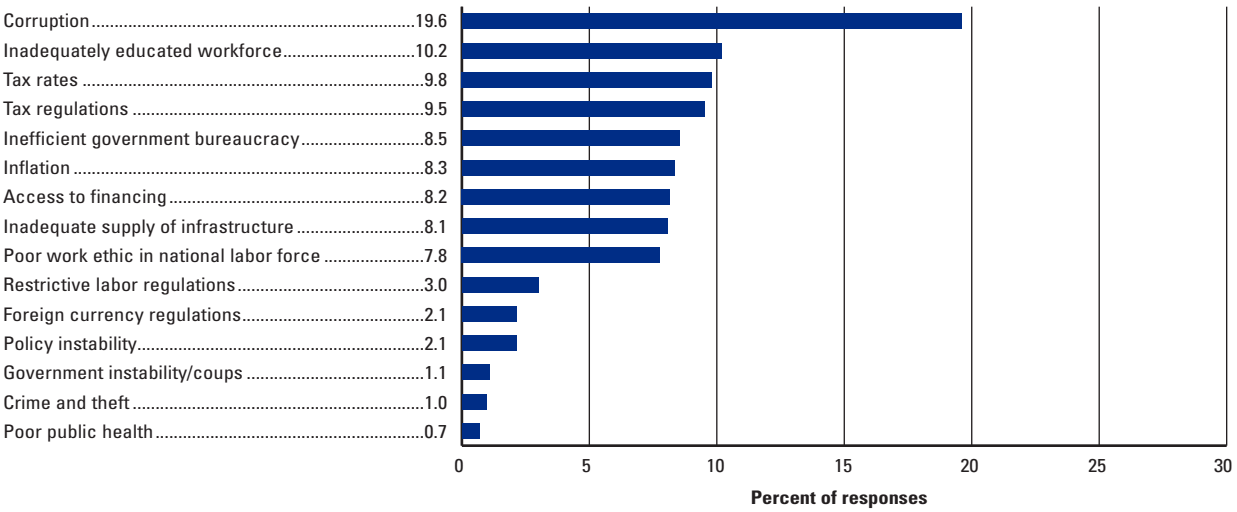
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**51**	**4.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	69	4.1
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	66	4.1
Basic requirements	**50**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	55	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	58	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	27	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	96	5.0
Efficiency enhancers	**71**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	72	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	71	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	13	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	66	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	75	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	78	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**56**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	74	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	42	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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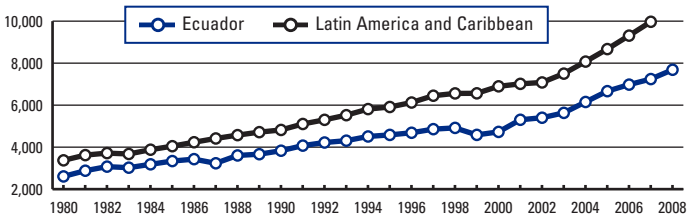
Ecuador

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 13.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 52.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 3,776.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.15

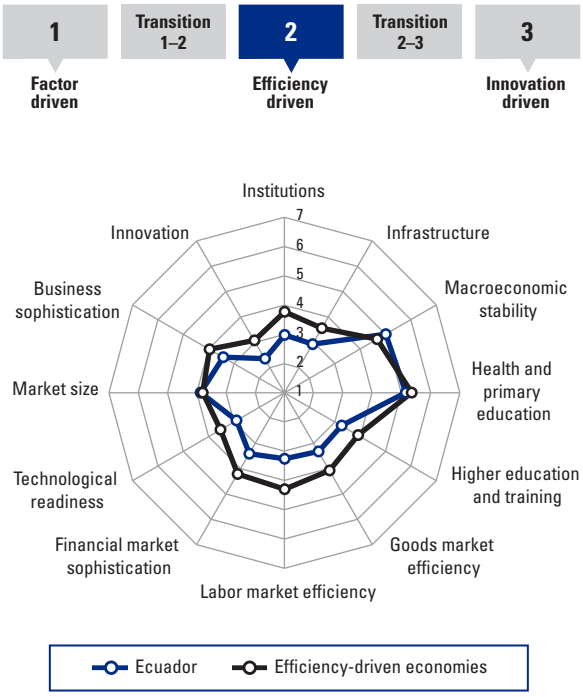
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



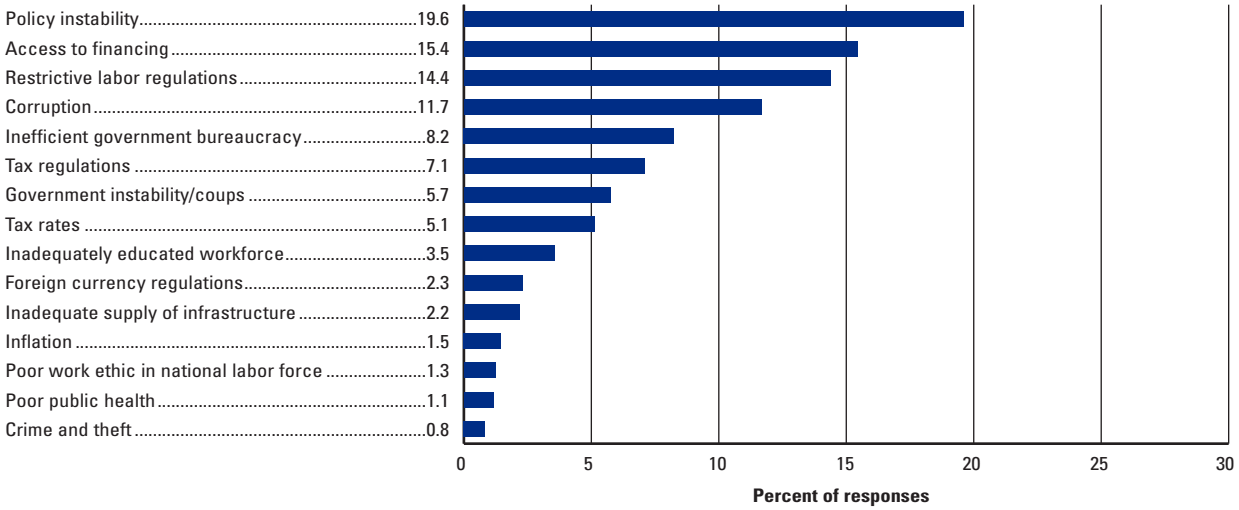
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**105**	**3.6**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	104	3.6
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	103	3.6
Basic requirements	**93**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	125	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	100	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	44	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	89	5.1
Efficiency enhancers	**113**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	103	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	127	3.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	130	3.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	114	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	102	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	60	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**123**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	105	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	129	2.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Ecuador

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	116	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	126	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	123	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	123	■
1.05	Judicial independence	130	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	115	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	126	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	100	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	119	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	122	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	122	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	75	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	111	■
1.14	Organized crime	104	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	120	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	122	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	109	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	119	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	104	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	99	■
2.02	Quality of roads	103	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	113	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	96	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	73	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	69	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	93	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	78	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	54	■
3.02	National savings rate*	32	■
3.03	Inflation*	69	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	90	■
3.05	Government debt*	46	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	92	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	93	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	79	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	87	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	73	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	69	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	75	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	59	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	120	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	39	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	125	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	97	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	61	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	122	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	117	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	109	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	97	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	105	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	113	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	124	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	119	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	131	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	107	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	43	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	117	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	116	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	100	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	133	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	79	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	118	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	130	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	112	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	126	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	98	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	117	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	108	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	111	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	131	■
7.05	Firing costs*	123	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	128	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	123	■
7.08	Brain drain	103	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	96	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	86	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	115	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	110	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	114	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	123	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	100	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	98	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	85	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	123	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	116	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	107	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	120	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	73	■
9.06	Internet users*	93	■
9.07	Personal computers*	59	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	96	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	60	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	68	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	113	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	111	■
11.03	State of cluster development	114	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	115	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	91	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	80	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	106	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	88	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	93	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	114	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	129	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	120	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	124	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	125	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	129	■
12.07	Utility patents*	79	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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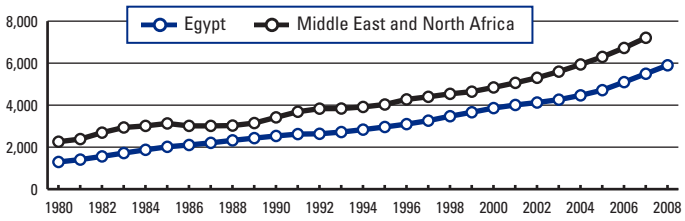
Egypt

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 76.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 162.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 2,160.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.64

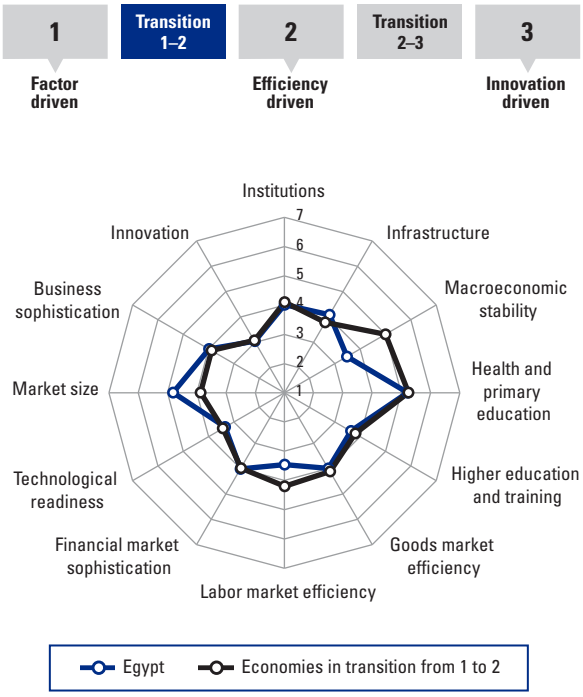
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



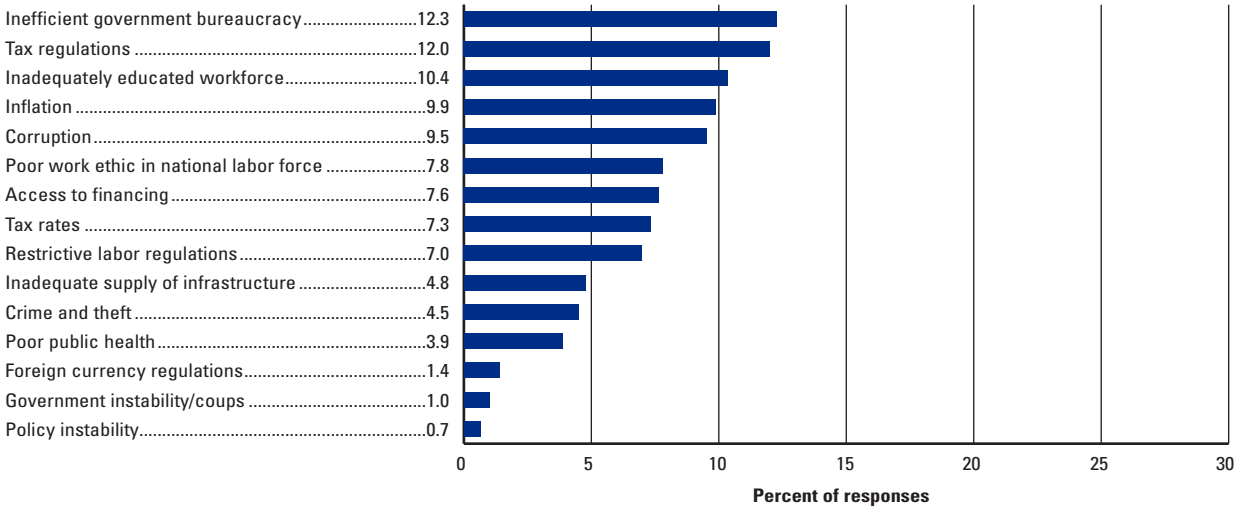
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**70**	**4.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	81	4.0
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	77	4.0
Basic requirements	**78**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	56	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	55	4.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	120	3.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	84	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	**80**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	88	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	87	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	126	3.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	84	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	82	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	26	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**71**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	72	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	74	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	67	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	58	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	88	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	37	■
1.05	Judicial independence	64	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	81	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	61	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	70	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	39	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	63	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	57	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	106	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	53	■
1.14	Organized crime	15	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	54	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	52	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	50	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	64	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	60	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	56	■
2.02	Quality of roads	73	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	47	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	57	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	44	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	32	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	51	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	73	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	128	■
3.02	National savings rate*	80	■
3.03	Inflation*	101	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	68	■
3.05	Government debt*	121	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	57	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	40	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	39	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	89	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	92	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	124	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	45	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	59	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	68	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	63	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	123	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	124	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	114	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	95	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	78	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	106	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	83	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	102	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	95	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	52	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	79	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	15	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	99	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	114	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	131	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	66	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	63	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	68	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	43	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	106	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	46	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	56	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	43	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	72	■
7.05	Firing costs*	121	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	93	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	106	■
7.08	Brain drain	123	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	127	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	85	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	22	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	44	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	34	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	66	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	86	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	69	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	66	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	48	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	51	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	30	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	97	■
9.06	Internet users*	78	■
9.07	Personal computers*	84	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	82	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	25	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	26	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	71	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	104	■
11.03	State of cluster development	41	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	69	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	72	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	66	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	56	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	85	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	31	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	96	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	101	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	54	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	96	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	72	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	53	■
12.07	Utility patents*	86	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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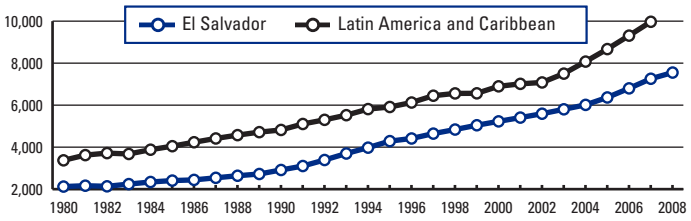
El Salvador

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 7.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 22.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 3,823.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.06

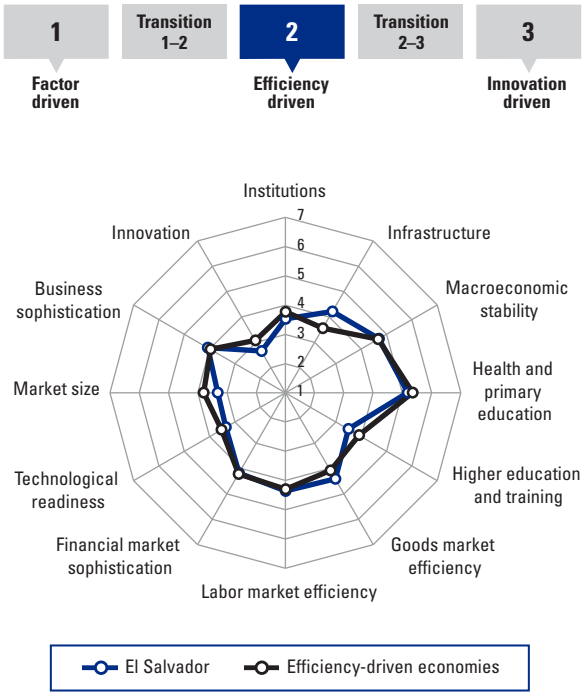
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



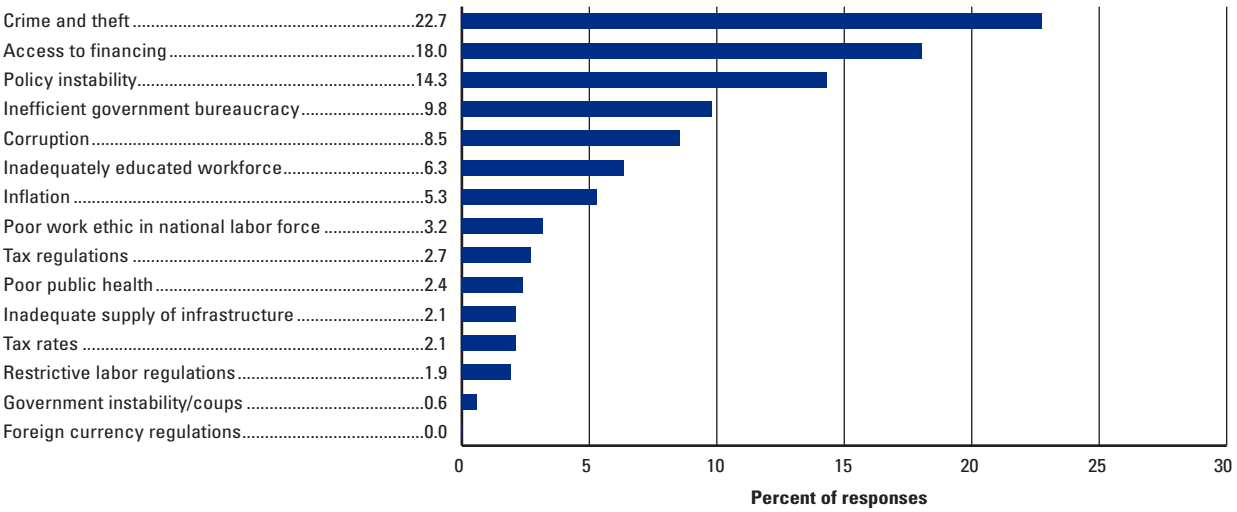
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**77**	**4.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	79	4.0
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	67	4.1
Basic requirements	**66**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	91	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	51	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	61	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	86	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	**83**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	95	3.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	50	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	68	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	70	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	81	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	80	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**87**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	63	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	113	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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El Salvador

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	78	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	96	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	71	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	87	■
1.05	Judicial independence	99	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	99	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	51	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	48	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	81	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	77	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	55	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	100	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	131	■
1.14	Organized crime	133	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	77	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	62	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	77	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	39	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	85	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	40	■
2.02	Quality of roads	27	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	108	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	64	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	29	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	83	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	62	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	74	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	58	■
3.02	National savings rate*	121	■
3.03	Inflation*	53	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	37	■
3.05	Government debt*	70	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	80	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	70	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	77	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	60	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	89	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	93	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	80	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	69	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	101	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	80	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	106	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	101	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	82	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	102	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	111	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	70	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	98	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	71	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	56	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	43	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	97	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	82	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	25	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	43	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	60	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	49	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	44	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	51	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	43	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	35	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	40	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	58	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	36	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	77	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	27	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	21	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	35	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	18	■
7.05	Firing costs*	103	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	62	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	75	■
7.08	Brain drain	60	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	101	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	38	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	92	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	70	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	85	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	40	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	90	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	32	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	80	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	71	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	78	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	79	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	83	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	68	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	52	■
9.06	Internet users*	84	■
9.07	Personal computers*	77	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	74	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	77	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	94	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	67	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	56	■
11.03	State of cluster development	81	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	44	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	55	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	61	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	89	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	55	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	45	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	110	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	125	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	116	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	94	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	81	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	118	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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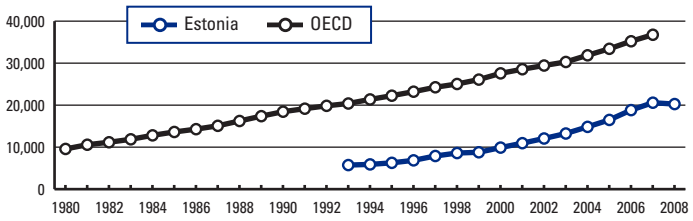
Estonia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 1.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 23.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 17,299.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.04

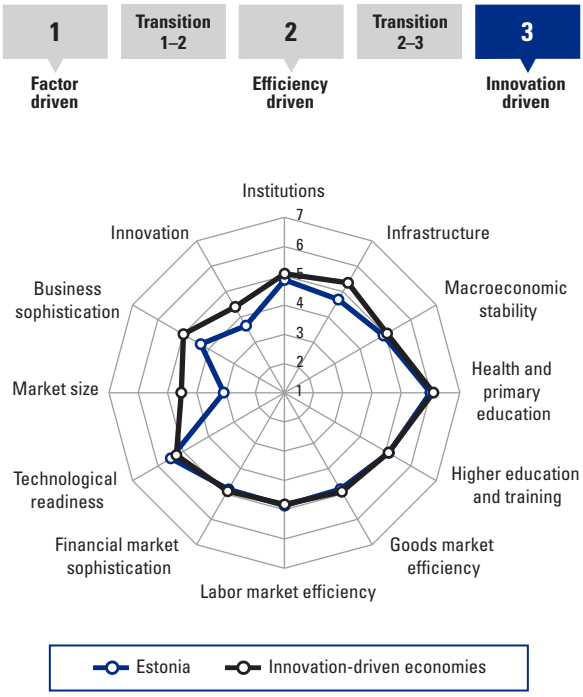
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



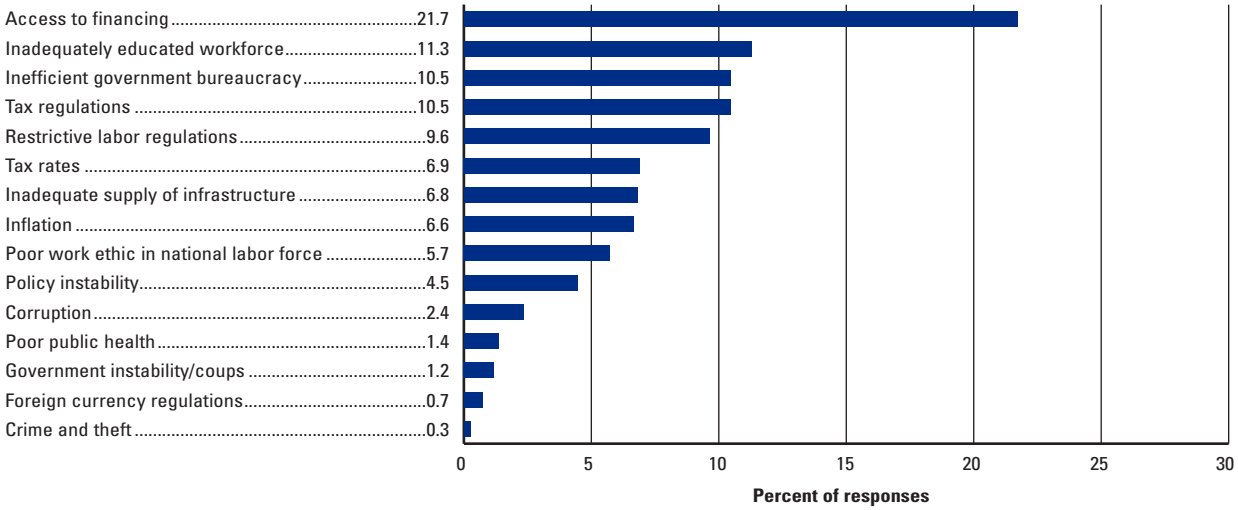
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**35**	**4.6**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	32	4.7
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	27	4.7
Basic requirements	**34**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	31	4.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	34	4.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	47	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	28	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	**27**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	21	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	28	4.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	21	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	29	4.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	16	5.5
10th pillar: Market size	94	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**42**	**4.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	48	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	37	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Estonia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	27	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	34	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	39	
1.04	Public trust of politicians	51	
1.05	Judicial independence	22	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	39	
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	56	
1.08	Burden of government regulation	8	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	40	
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	47	
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	17	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	10	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	26	■
1.14	Organized crime	30	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	29	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	32	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	18	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	60	
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	51	
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	34	■
2.02	Quality of roads	49	
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	39	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	15	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	59	
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	119	
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	38	
2.08	Telephone lines*	33	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	87	
3.02	National savings rate*	71	
3.03	Inflation*	87	
3.04	Interest rate spread*	21	■
3.05	Government debt*	4	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	43	
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	58	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	60	
4.06	HIV prevalence*	106	
4.07	Infant mortality*	26	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	59	
4.09	Quality of primary education	12	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	59	
4.11	Education expenditure*	51	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	27	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	22	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	36	
5.04	Quality of math and science education	17	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	35	
5.06	Internet access in schools	2	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	24	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	40	

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	26	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	43	
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	35	
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	15	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	85	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	16	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	15	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	25	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	13	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	50	
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	16	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	10	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	34	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	63	
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	39	
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	3	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	118	
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	86	
7.05	Firing costs*	62	
7.06	Pay and productivity	11	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	27	■
7.08	Brain drain	49	
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	17	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	27	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	62	
8.03	Ease of access to loans	36	
8.04	Venture capital availability	21	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	7	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	42	
8.07	Soundness of banks	34	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	32	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	58	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	26	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	29	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	3	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	29	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	3	■
9.06	Internet users*	21	■
9.07	Personal computers*	22	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	19	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	96	
10.02	Foreign market size index*	77	
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	82	
11.02	Local supplier quality	25	■
11.03	State of cluster development	77	
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	52	
11.05	Value chain breadth	51	
11.06	Control of international distribution	59	
11.07	Production process sophistication	38	
11.08	Extent of marketing	51	
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	24	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	37	
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	27	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	44	
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	32	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	36	
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	67	
12.07	Utility patents*	41	

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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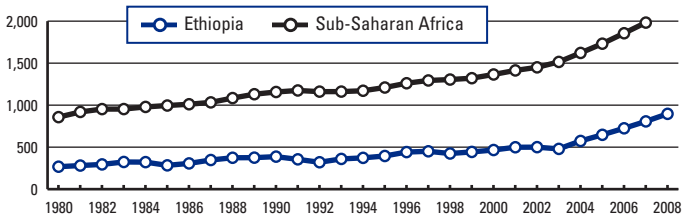
Ethiopia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 85.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 25.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 324.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.10

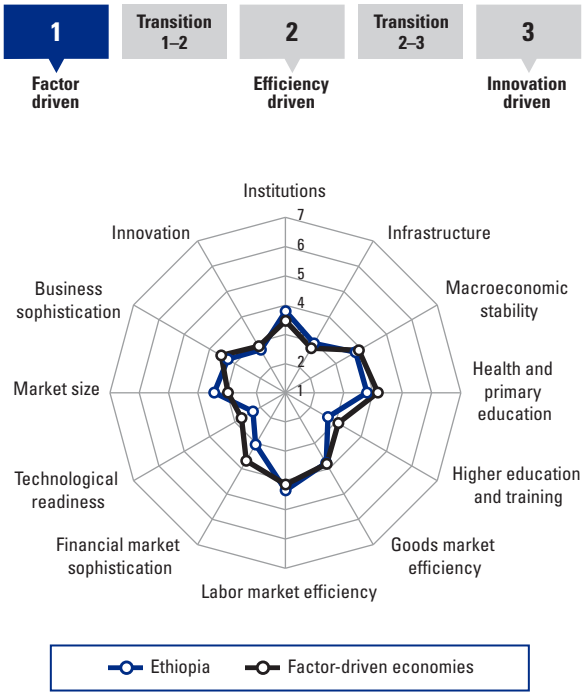
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



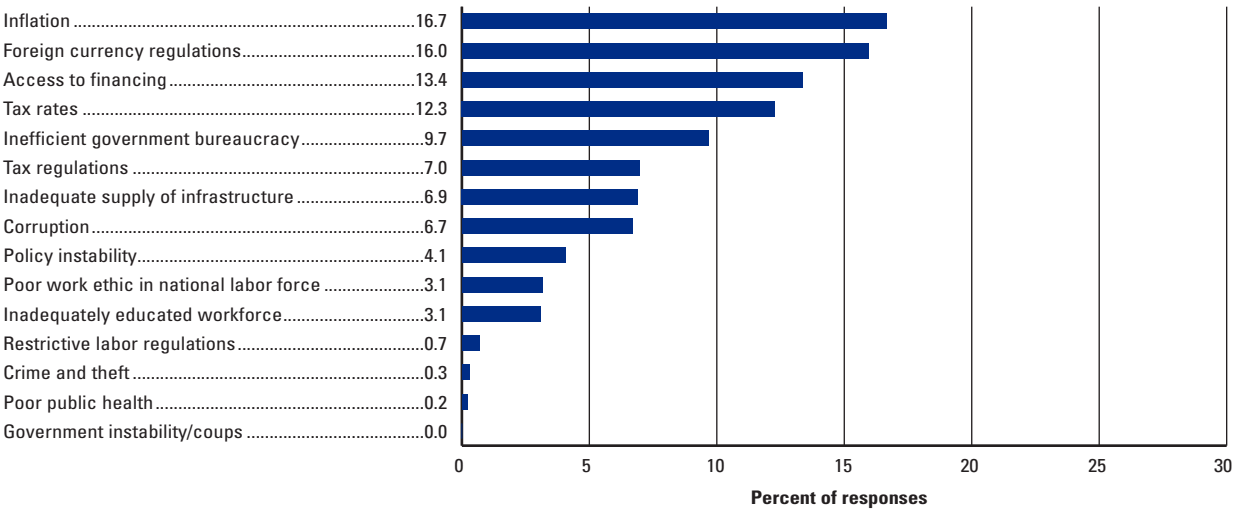
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**118**	**3.4**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	121	3.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	123	3.3
Basic requirements	**111**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	75	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	96	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	116	3.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	120	3.8
Efficiency enhancers	**120**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	125	2.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	106	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	69	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	127	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	131	2.3
10th pillar: Market size	76	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**115**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	118	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	112	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Ethiopia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	74	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	74	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	62	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	63	■
1.05	Judicial independence	101	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	59	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	42	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	28	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	78	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	87	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	97	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	95	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	58	■
1.14	Organized crime	61	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	83	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	92	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	110	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	96	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	64	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	93	■
2.02	Quality of roads	80	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	95	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	75	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	67	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	67	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	107	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	114	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	89	■
3.02	National savings rate*	80	■
3.03	Inflation*	130	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	58	■
3.05	Government debt*	63	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	122	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	113	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	130	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	124	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	129	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	116	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	116	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	114	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	96	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	123	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	80	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	121	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	126	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	70	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	106	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	119	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	122	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	109	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	119	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	123	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	96	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	119	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	77	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	26	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	46	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	44	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	60	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	115	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	111	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	121	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	96	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	105	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	103	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	110	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	111	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	74	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	63	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	61	■
7.05	Firing costs*	75	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	98	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	107	■
7.08	Brain drain	96	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	23	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	130	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	124	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	113	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	112	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	126	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	90	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	117	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	123	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	83	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	124	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	121	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	104	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	119	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	132	■
9.06	Internet users*	130	■
9.07	Personal computers*	120	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	126	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	68	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	110	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	117	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	121	■
11.03	State of cluster development	91	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	123	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	118	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	68	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	124	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	130	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	83	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	106	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	114	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	118	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	110	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	65	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	124	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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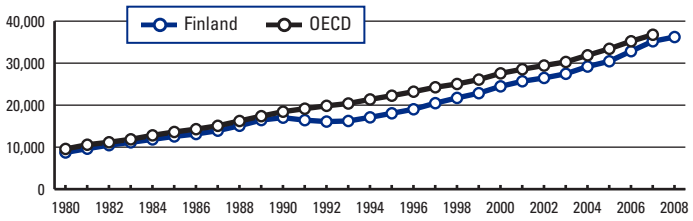
Finland

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 5.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 274.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 51,989.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.28

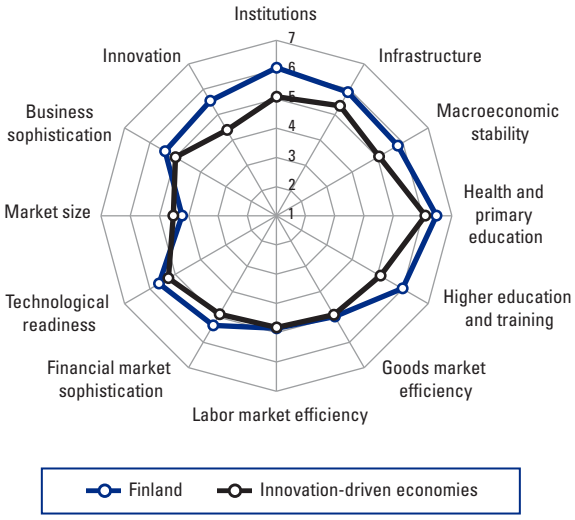
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



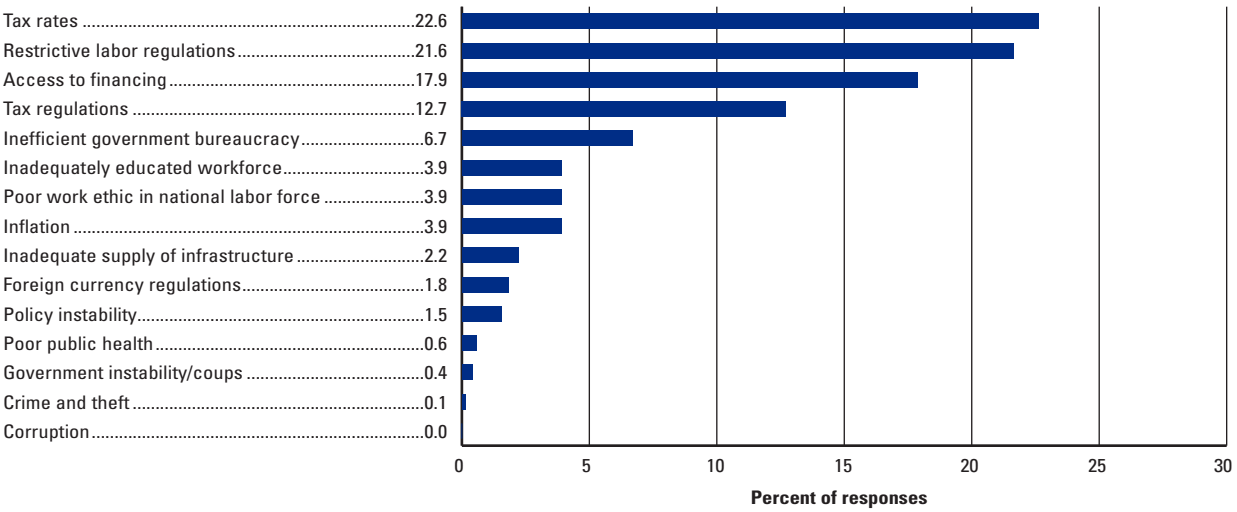
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**6**	**5.4**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	6	5.5
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	6	5.5
Basic requirements	**1**	**6.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	4	6.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	10	5.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	12	5.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	1	6.5
Efficiency enhancers	**12**	**5.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	1	6.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	19	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	23	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	7	5.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	10	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	53	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**6**	**5.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	9	5.4
12th pillar: Innovation	3	5.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Finland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	5	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	10	■
1.05	Judicial independence	4	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	7	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	10	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	12	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	15	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	9	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	8	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	4	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	3	■
1.14	Organized crime	6	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	1	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	3	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	6	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	7	■
2.02	Quality of roads	12	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	6	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	4	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	8	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	46	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	4	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	39	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	19	■
3.02	National savings rate*	53	■
3.03	Inflation*	22	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	3	■
3.05	Government debt*	71	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	1	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	7	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	3	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	25	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	1	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	41	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	19	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	9	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	2	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	4	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	12	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	7	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	5	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	9	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	31	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	18	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	6	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	109	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	83	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	4	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	38	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	71	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	10	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	9	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	31	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	9	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	27	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	18	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	18	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	125	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	102	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	80	■
7.05	Firing costs*	46	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	69	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	4	■
7.08	Brain drain	13	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	7	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	14	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	36	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	3	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	6	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	4	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	42	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	11	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	12	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	9	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	15	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	86	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	17	■
9.06	Internet users*	7	■
9.07	Personal computers*	24	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	8	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	51	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	49	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	42	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	13	■
11.03	State of cluster development	7	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	5	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	9	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	16	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	5	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	31	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	6	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	5	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	13	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	7	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	6	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	1	■
12.07	Utility patents*	6	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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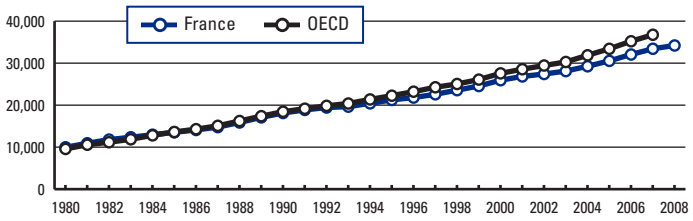
France

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 61.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 2,865.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 46,015.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 3.08

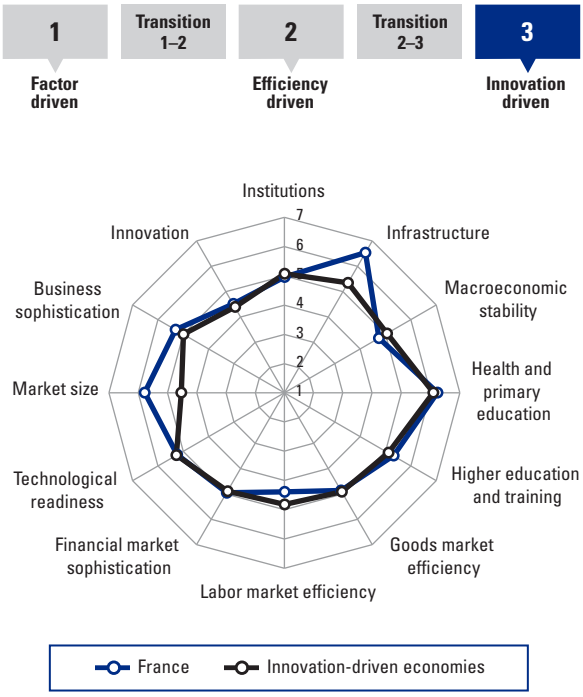
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



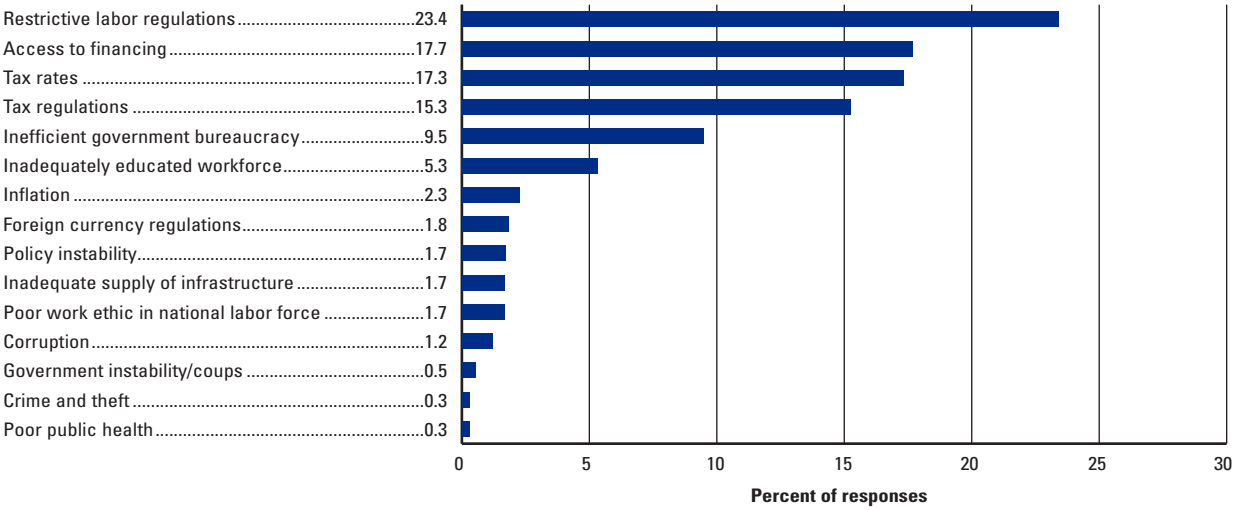
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**16**	**5.1**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	16	5.2
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	18	5.2
Basic requirements	**15**	**5.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	26	5.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	3	6.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	58	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	11	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**16**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	15	5.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	25	4.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	67	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	21	4.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	24	5.2
10th pillar: Market size	8	5.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**15**	**4.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	10	5.3
12th pillar: Innovation	18	4.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	22	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	10	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	32	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	29	■
1.05	Judicial independence	42	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	28	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	44	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	127	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	27	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	17	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	37	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	76	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	49	■
1.14	Organized crime	47	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	25	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	25	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	25	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	29	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	42	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5	■
2.02	Quality of roads	2	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	10	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	9	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	6	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	5	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	8	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	92	■
3.02	National savings rate*	70	■
3.03	Inflation*	9	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	45	■
3.05	Government debt*	113	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	24	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	31	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	40	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	74	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	15	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	7	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	15	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	14	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	36	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	7	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	35	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	24	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	8	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	3	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	35	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	8	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	17	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	15	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	25	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	10	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	92	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	116	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	16	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	15	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	55	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	29	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	27	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	66	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	29	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	31	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	21	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	126	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	87	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	116	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	119	■
7.05	Firing costs*	59	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	57	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	31	■
7.08	Brain drain	42	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	33	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	10	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	8	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	41	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	31	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	51	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	40	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	17	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	17	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	26	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	19	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	54	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	62	■
9.06	Internet users*	32	■
9.07	Personal computers*	12	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	11	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	7	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	10	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	15	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	11	■
11.03	State of cluster development	26	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	11	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	5	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	8	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	11	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	5	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	42	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	9	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	17	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	13	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	42	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	37	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	11	■
12.07	Utility patents*	18	■

* Hard data

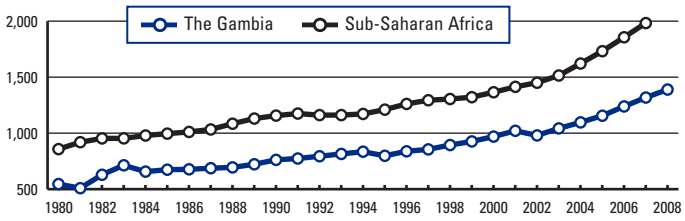
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Gambia, The

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 1.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 0.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 495.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.00

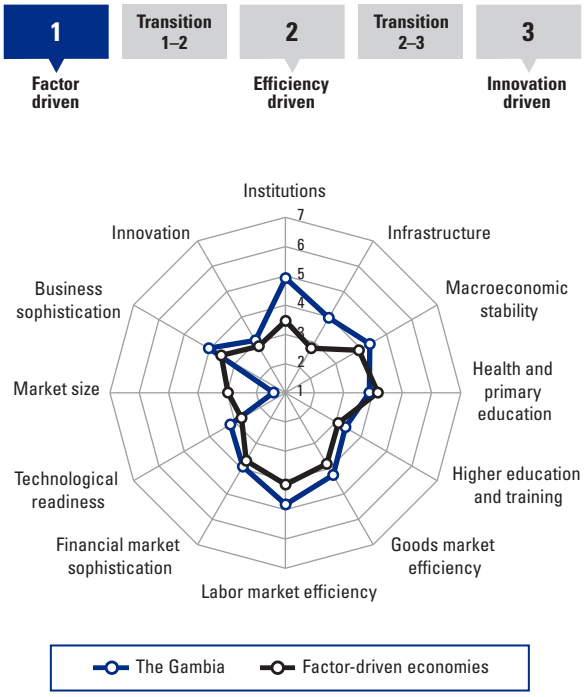
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



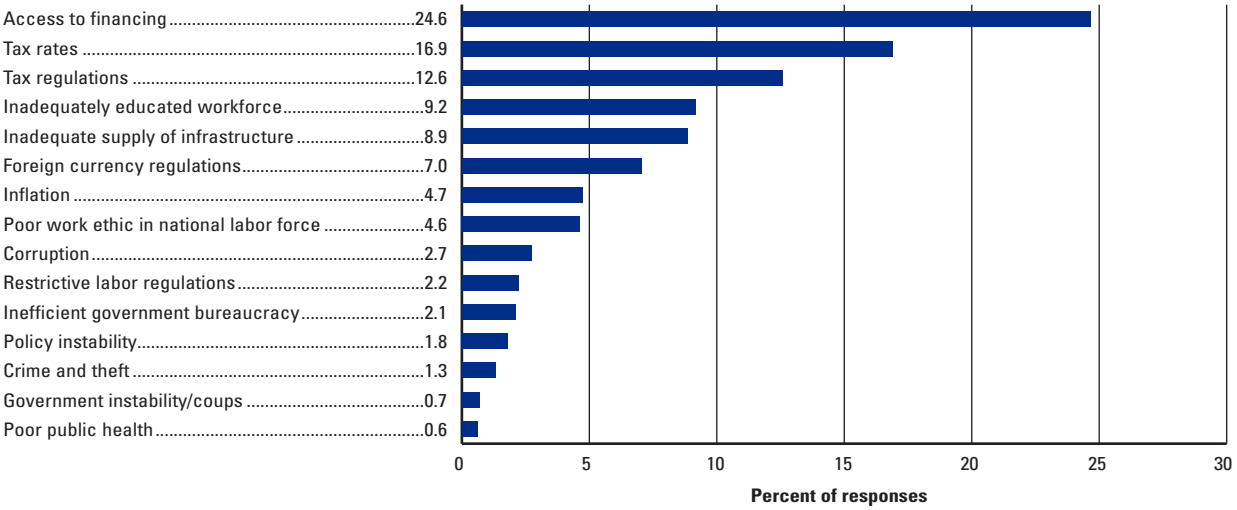
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**81**	**4.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	87	3.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	102	3.6
Basic requirements	**76**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	27	4.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	60	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	92	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	117	3.9
Efficiency enhancers	**101**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	100	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	60	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	26	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	91	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	90	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	131	1.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**69**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	67	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	72	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Gambia, The

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	44	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	35	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	40	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	21	■
1.05	Judicial independence	41	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	20	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	11	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	4	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	20	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	37	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	22	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	44	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	37	■
1.14	Organized crime	37	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	35	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	45	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	49	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	16	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	26	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	49	■
2.02	Quality of roads	54	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	48	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	61	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	130	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	71	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	106	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	60	■
3.02	National savings rate*	108	■
3.03	Inflation*	31	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	121	■
3.05	Government debt*	75	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	112	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	117	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	95	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	111	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	83	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	98	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	121	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	109	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	46	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	124	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	121	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	110	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	132	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	29	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	91	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	58	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	84	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	81	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	41	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	76	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	36	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	33	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	36	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	129	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	60	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	75	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	9	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	40	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	129	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	11	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	9	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	20	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	44	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	107	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	13	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	15	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	43	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	15	■
7.05	Firing costs*	46	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	21	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	22	■
7.08	Brain drain	54	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	45	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	81	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	105	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	67	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	77	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	53	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	126	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	42	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	89	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	71	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	76	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	70	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	60	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	63	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	90	■
9.06	Internet users*	105	■
9.07	Personal computers*	95	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	118	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	133	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	130	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	77	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	65	■
11.03	State of cluster development	58	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	55	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	65	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	48	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	113	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	109	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	41	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	76	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	78	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	106	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	71	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	27	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	120	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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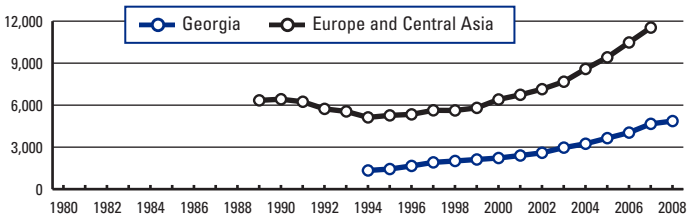
Georgia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 4.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 12.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 2,925.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.03

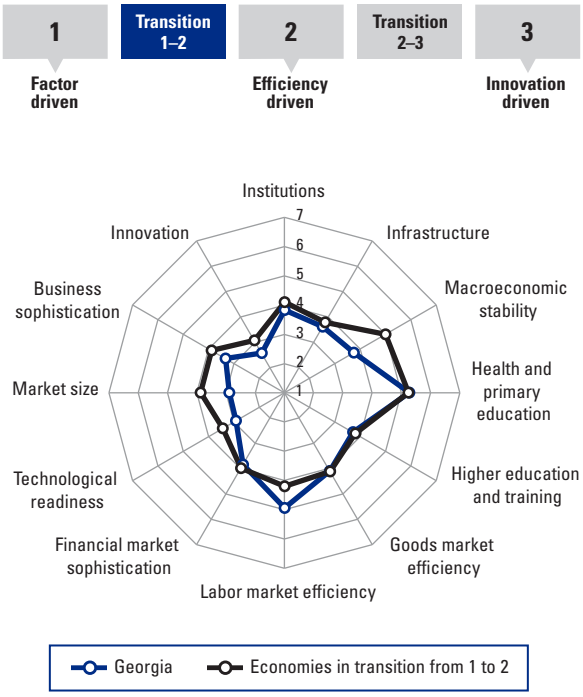
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



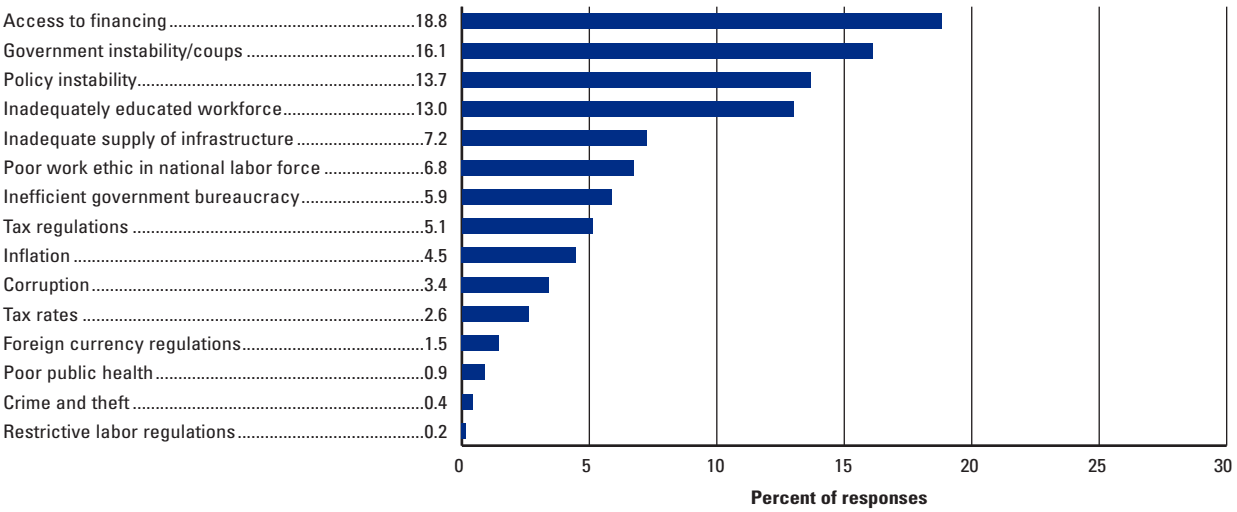
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**90**	**3.8**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	90	3.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	90	3.8
Basic requirements	**85**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	72	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	72	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	117	3.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	78	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**89**	**3.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	84	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	74	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	17	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	95	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	100	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	101	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**117**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	113	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	119	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Georgia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	109	
1.02	Intellectual property protection	100	
1.03	Diversion of public funds	43	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	72	
1.05	Judicial independence	117	
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	60	
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	50	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	3	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	91	
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	102	
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	45	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	52	
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	34	■
1.14	Organized crime	64	
1.15	Reliability of police services	41	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	78	
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	93	
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	88	
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	117	
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	70	
2.02	Quality of roads	66	
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	41	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	70	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	77	
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	112	
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	66	
2.08	Telephone lines*	80	
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	126	
3.02	National savings rate*	122	
3.03	Inflation*	82	
3.04	Interest rate spread*	108	
3.05	Government debt*	29	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	70	
4.02	Malaria incidence*	73	
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	60	
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	81	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	55	
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	88	
4.08	Life expectancy*	69	
4.09	Quality of primary education	87	
4.10	Primary enrollment*	67	
4.11	Education expenditure*	104	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	58	
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	55	
5.03	Quality of the educational system	97	
5.04	Quality of math and science education	84	
5.05	Quality of management schools	106	
5.06	Internet access in schools	65	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	122	
5.08	Extent of staff training	82	

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	115	
6.02	Extent of market dominance	98	
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	125	
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	19	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	57	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	4	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	3	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	103	
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	19	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	4	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	61	
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	38	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	40	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	119	
6.15	Buyer sophistication	90	
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	54	
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	16	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	9	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	7	■
7.05	Firing costs*	6	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	39	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	76	
7.08	Brain drain	88	
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	75	
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	96	
8.02	Financing through local equity market	125	
8.03	Ease of access to loans	96	
8.04	Venture capital availability	109	
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	16	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	31	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	91	
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	117	
8.09	Legal rights index*	58	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	93	
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	115	
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	97	
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	79	
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	95	
9.06	Internet users*	99	
9.07	Personal computers*	82	
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	81	
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	97	
10.02	Foreign market size index*	108	
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	130	
11.02	Local supplier quality	129	
11.03	State of cluster development	85	
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	81	
11.05	Value chain breadth	89	
11.06	Control of international distribution	92	
11.07	Production process sophistication	101	
11.08	Extent of marketing	97	
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	107	
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	119	
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	123	
12.03	Company spending on R&D	124	
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	122	
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	95	
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	96	
12.07	Utility patents*	65	

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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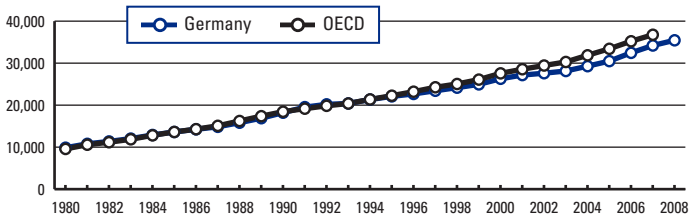
Germany

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 82.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 3,667.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 44,660.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 4.23

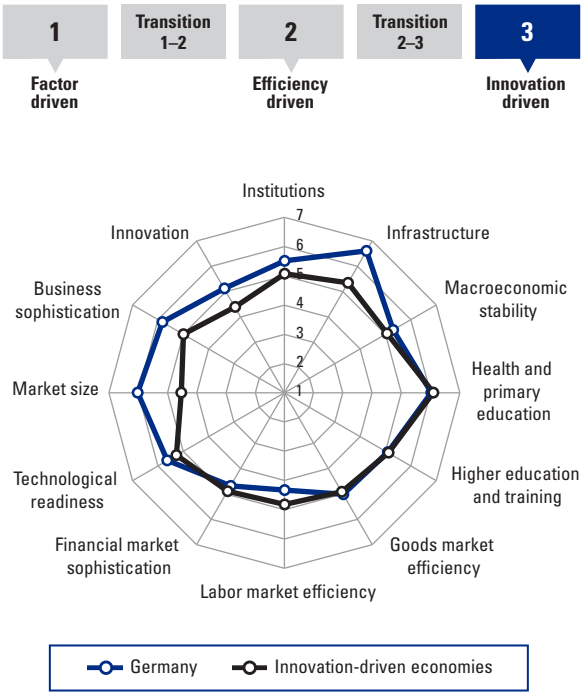
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



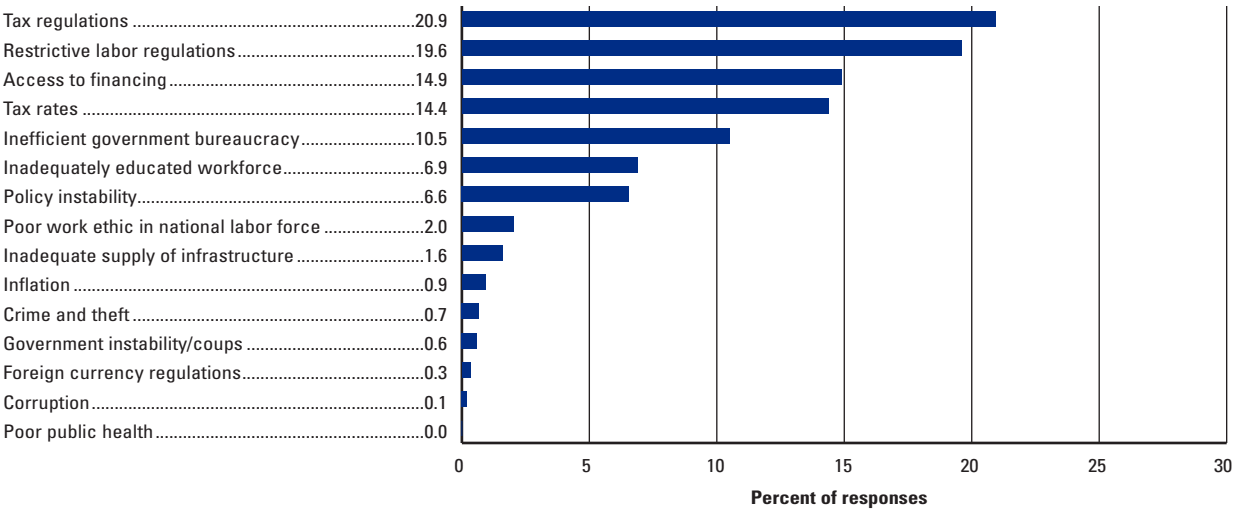
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**7**	**5.4**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	7	5.5
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	5	5.5
Basic requirements	**8**	**5.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	16	5.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	1	6.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	30	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	24	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	**14**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	22	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	18	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	70	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	36	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	12	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	5	6.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**5**	**5.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	2	5.8
12th pillar: Innovation	7	5.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	9	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	13	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	14	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	25	■
1.05	Judicial independence	6	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	12	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	31	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	84	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	17	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	10	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	28	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	58	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	29	■
1.14	Organized crime	31	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	9	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	14	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	15	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	15	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	10	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	6	■
2.02	Quality of roads	5	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	5	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	4	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	5	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	7	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	2	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	49	■
3.02	National savings rate*	48	■
3.03	Inflation*	7	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	9	■
3.05	Government debt*	112	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	17	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	7	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	10	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	15	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	15	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	35	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	23	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	56	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	28	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	50	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	27	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	45	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	26	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	39	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	2	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	11	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	1	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	1	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	106	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	90	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	53	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	86	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	33	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	39	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	71	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	21	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	11	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	22	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	24	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	130	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	89	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	126	■
7.05	Firing costs*	93	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	54	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	15	■
7.08	Brain drain	30	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	43	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	17	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	59	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	65	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	53	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	10	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	71	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	103	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	20	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	16	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	14	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	18	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	80	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	16	■
9.06	Internet users*	11	■
9.07	Personal computers*	13	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	14	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	5	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	3	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	2	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	3	■
11.03	State of cluster development	11	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	1	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	1	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	1	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	2	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	6	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	8	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	2	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	5	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	4	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	10	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	45	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	35	■
12.07	Utility patents*	9	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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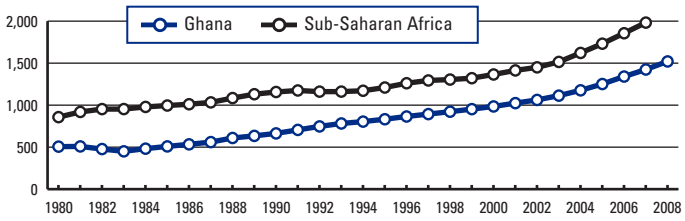
Ghana

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 23.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 16.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 715.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.05

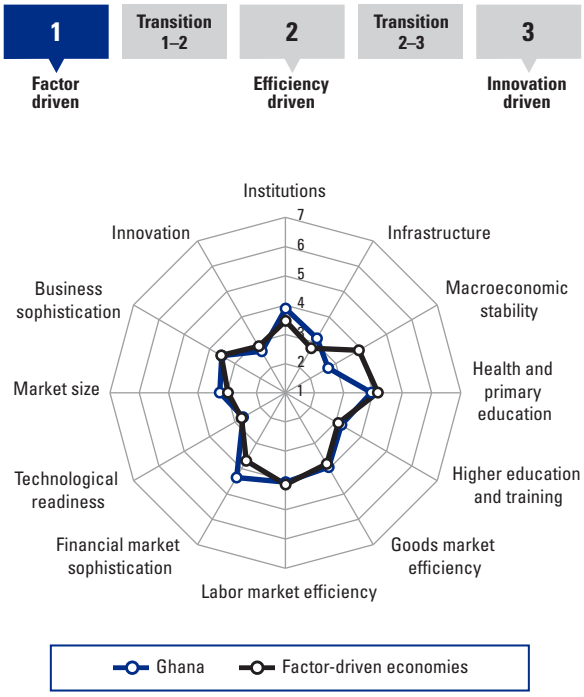
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



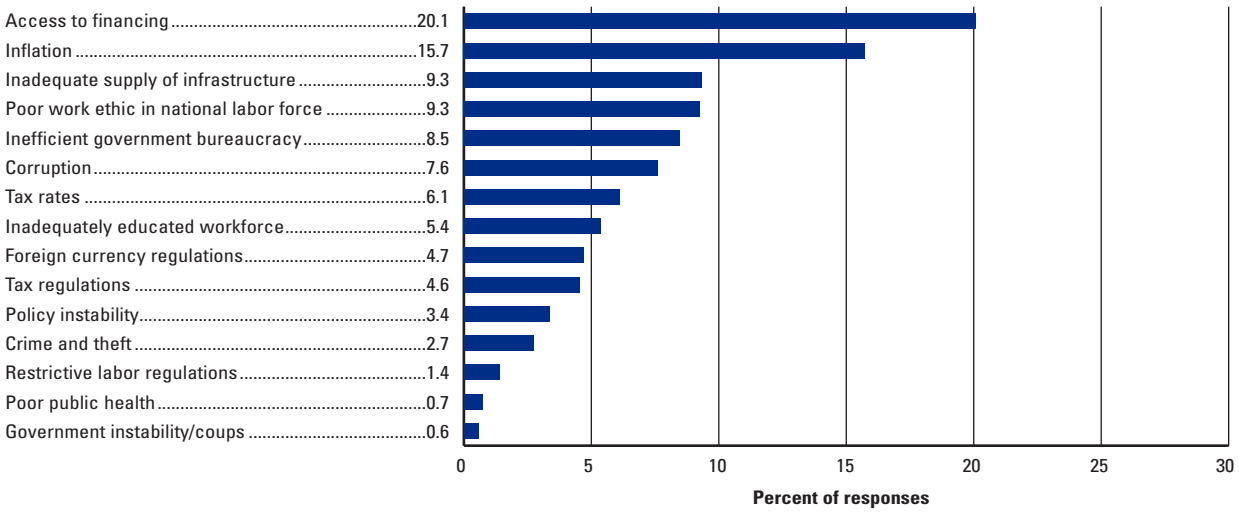
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**114**	**3.4**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	102	3.6
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**127**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	68	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	87	3.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	129	2.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	115	3.9
Efficiency enhancers	**94**	**3.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	108	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	91	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	100	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	59	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	112	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	86	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**108**	**3.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	98	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	115	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Ghana

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	72	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	84	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	85	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	62	■
1.05	Judicial independence	69	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	105	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	79	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	77	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	66	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	74	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	101	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	37	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	92	■
1.14	Organized crime	53	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	85	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	65	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	74	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	45	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	37	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	76	■
2.02	Quality of roads	76	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	105	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	69	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	91	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	78	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	101	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	123	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	132	■
3.02	National savings rate*	99	■
3.03	Inflation*	118	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	118	■
3.05	Government debt*	94	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	126	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	122	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	110	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	104	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	110	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	114	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	114	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	114	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	77	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	119	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	48	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	106	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	113	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	74	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	100	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	69	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	106	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	104	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	90	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	65	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	55	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	106	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	61	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	32	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	90	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	77	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	35	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	102	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	42	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	49	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	96	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	116	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	113	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	78	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	112	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	73	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	75	■
7.05	Firing costs*	125	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	117	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	52	■
7.08	Brain drain	90	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	2	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	80	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	42	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	114	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	115	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	76	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	31	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	57	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	48	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	98	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	110	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	116	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	98	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	103	■
9.06	Internet users*	113	■
9.07	Personal computers*	121	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	105	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	81	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	90	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	91	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	105	■
11.03	State of cluster development	96	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	106	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	122	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	103	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	122	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	103	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	70	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	127	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	68	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	133	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	118	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	116	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	98	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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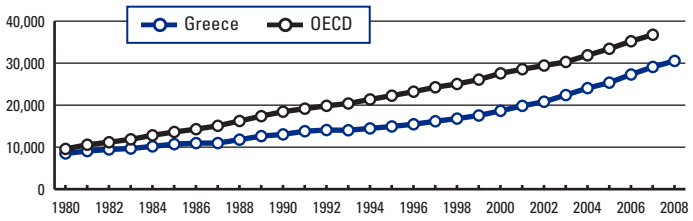
Greece

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 11.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 357.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 32,004.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.49

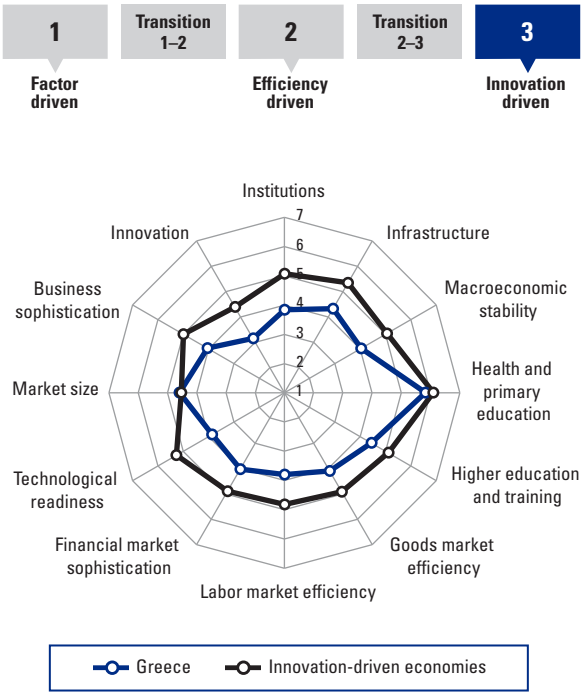
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



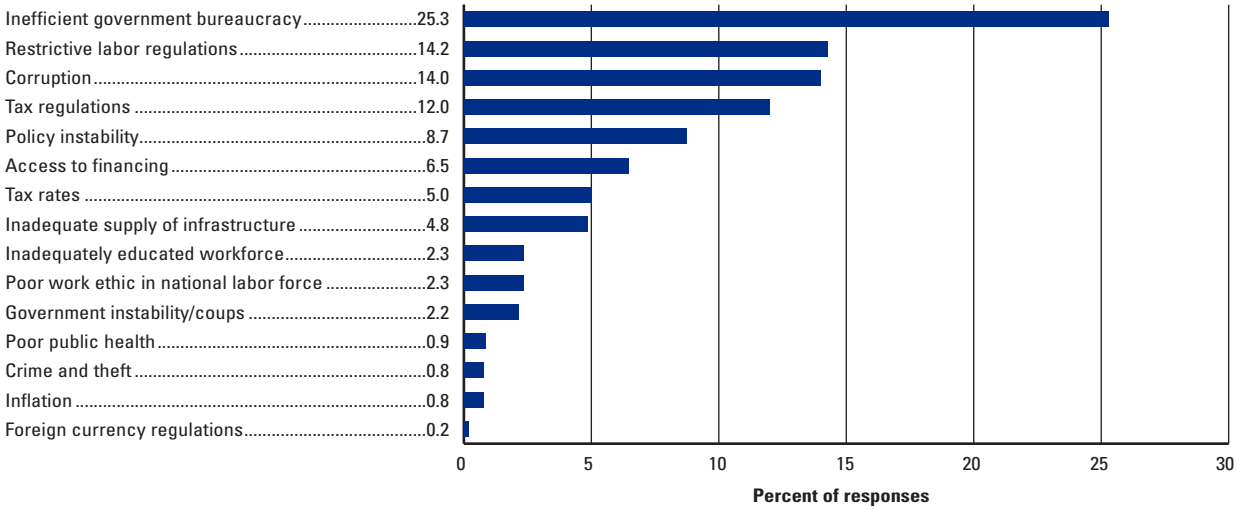
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**71**	**4.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	67	4.1
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	65	4.1
Basic requirements	**56**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	70	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	47	4.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	103	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	41	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	**57**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	43	4.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	75	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	116	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	83	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	53	3.9
10th pillar: Market size	34	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**66**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	66	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	65	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Greece

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	47	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	42	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	86	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	78	■
1.05	Judicial independence	75	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	93	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	107	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	125	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	90	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	84	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	95	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	87	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	68	■
1.14	Organized crime	55	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	80	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	101	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	56	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	104	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	33	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	54	■
2.02	Quality of roads	52	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	57	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	66	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	39	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	33	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	68	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	13	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	98	■
3.02	National savings rate*	126	■
3.03	Inflation*	27	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	39	■
3.05	Government debt*	127	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	12	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	38	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	28	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	54	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	15	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	15	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	65	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	5	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	107	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	19	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	3	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	90	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	47	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	80	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	73	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	84	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	101	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	68	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	61	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	59	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	78	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	81	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	120	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	56	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	121	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	32	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	79	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	111	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	61	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	75	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	50	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	120	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	128	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	111	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	113	■
7.05	Firing costs*	40	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	120	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	94	■
7.08	Brain drain	83	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	88	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	58	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	52	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	58	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	75	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	47	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	115	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	45	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	50	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	64	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	98	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	78	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	101	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	22	■
9.06	Internet users*	52	■
9.07	Personal computers*	63	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	35	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	29	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	52	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	64	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	61	■
11.03	State of cluster development	87	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	36	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	58	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	55	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	63	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	54	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	94	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	101	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	77	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	101	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	90	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	91	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	20	■
12.07	Utility patents*	37	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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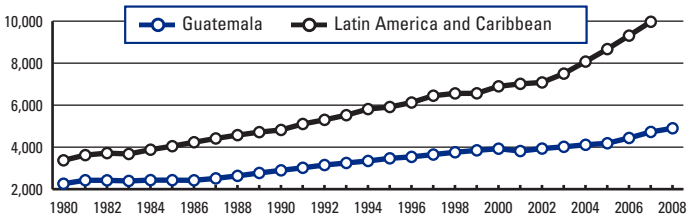
Guatemala

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 13.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 39.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 2,848.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.10

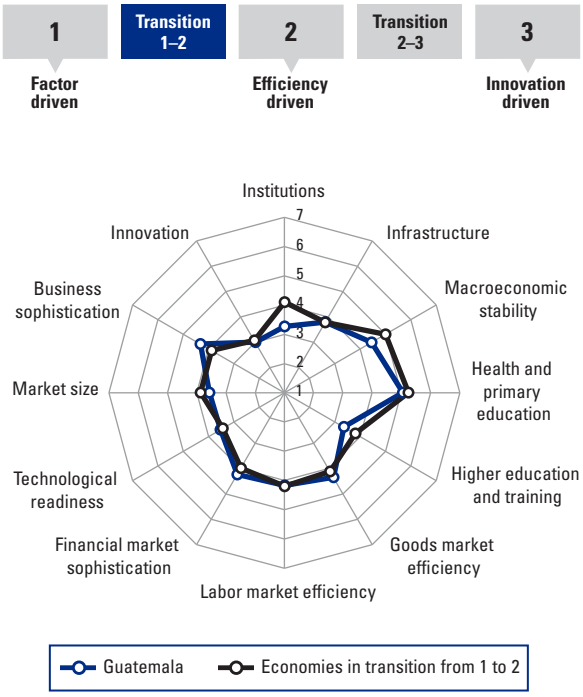
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



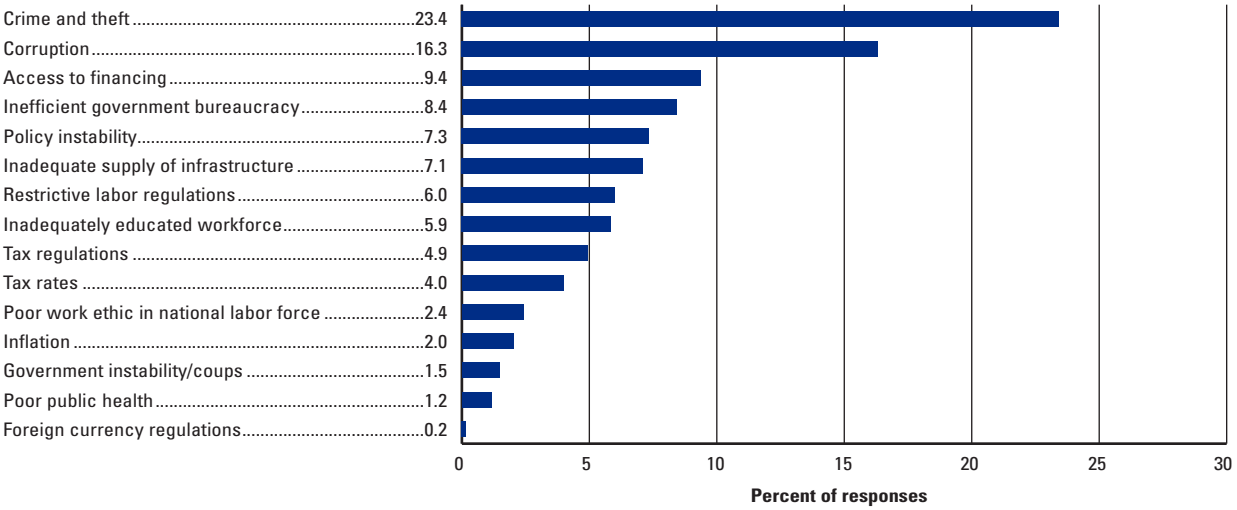
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**80**	**4.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	84	3.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	87	3.9
Basic requirements	**82**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	108	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	68	3.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	88	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	95	5.0
Efficiency enhancers	**81**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	101	3.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	52	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	88	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	67	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	70	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	71	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**63**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	47	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	77	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Guatemala

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	92	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	115	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	107	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	109	■
1.05	Judicial independence	100	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	100	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	106	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	38	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	96	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	93	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	56	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	102	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	132	■
1.14	Organized crime	132	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	126	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	67	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	81	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	41	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	110	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	59	■
2.02	Quality of roads	55	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	111	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	59	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	45	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	93	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	65	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	85	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	69	■
3.02	National savings rate*	88	■
3.03	Inflation*	96	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	95	■
3.05	Government debt*	34	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	81	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	104	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	67	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	75	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	68	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	93	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	93	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	88	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	127	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	55	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	105	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	105	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	88	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	125	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	126	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	48	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	103	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	55	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	64	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	50	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	58	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	108	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	44	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	51	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	99	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	70	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	30	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	65	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	42	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	40	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	84	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	53	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	38	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	65	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	30	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	35	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	49	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	47	■
7.05	Firing costs*	117	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	82	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	63	■
7.08	Brain drain	47	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	112	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	68	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	121	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	74	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	81	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	35	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	100	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	55	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	63	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	56	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	44	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	76	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	31	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	43	■
9.06	Internet users*	92	■
9.07	Personal computers*	102	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	87	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	69	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	82	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	33	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	36	■
11.03	State of cluster development	47	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	72	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	48	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	71	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	70	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	45	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	34	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	63	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	96	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	63	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	50	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	96	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	86	■
12.07	Utility patents*	73	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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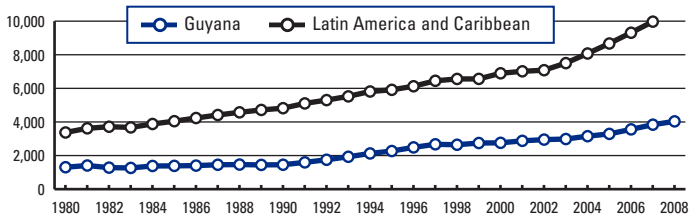
Guyana

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008	42.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008	1.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2008	1,479.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008	0.01

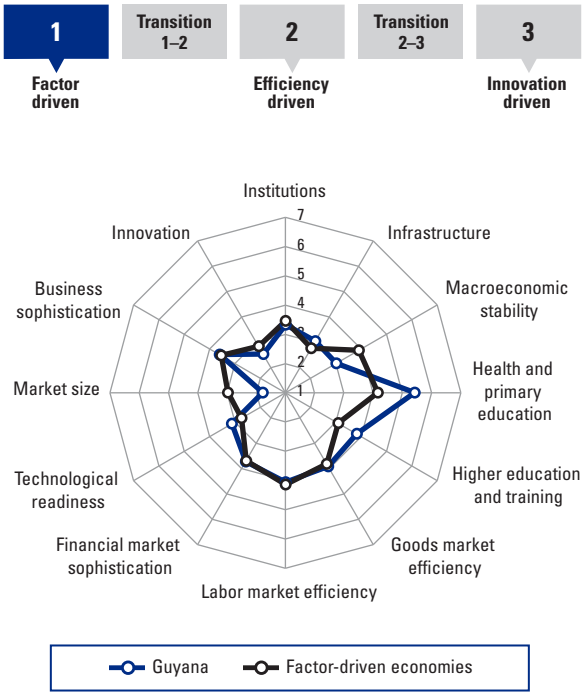
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



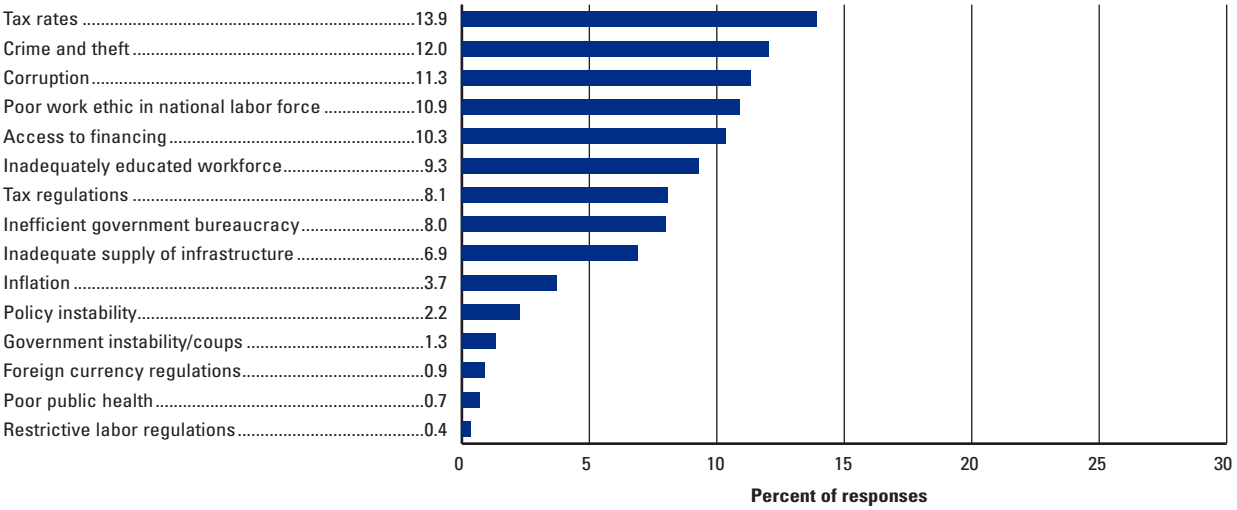
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**104**	**3.6**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	115	3.5
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	126	3.2
Basic requirements	**105**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	103	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	91	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	127	3.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	67	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	**107**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	78	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	96	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	99	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	101	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	94	3.1
10th pillar: Market size	129	1.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**110**	**3.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	94	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	121	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Guyana

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	102	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	123	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	90	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	83	■
1.05	Judicial independence	90	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	113	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	73	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	43	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	122	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	112	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	84	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	110	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	127	■
1.14	Organized crime	101	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	116	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	91	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	94	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	68	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	103	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	92	■
2.02	Quality of roads	67	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	106	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	104	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	127	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	114	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	n/a	
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	130	■
3.02	National savings rate*	116	■
3.03	Inflation*	63	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	115	■
3.05	Government debt*	122	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	111	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	111	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	108	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	94	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	118	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	118	■
4.07	Infant motality*	100	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	108	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	55	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	26	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	3	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	12	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	99	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	62	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	79	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	88	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	112	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	118	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	69	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	92	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	80	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	81	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	118	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	59	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	60	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	99	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	39	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	57	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	106	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	110	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	91	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	126	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	85	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	114	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	80	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	68	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	28	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	27	■
7.05	Firing costs*	85	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	78	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	68	■
7.08	Brain drain	133	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	102	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	109	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	101	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	103	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	105	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	50	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	46	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	107	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	83	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	108	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	114	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	123	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	110	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	n/a	
9.06	Internet users*	63	■
9.07	Personal computers*	90	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	n/a	
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	130	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	126	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	94	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	90	■
11.03	State of cluster development	101	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	88	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	86	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	73	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	108	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	113	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	75	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	99	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	120	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	86	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	117	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	112	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	130	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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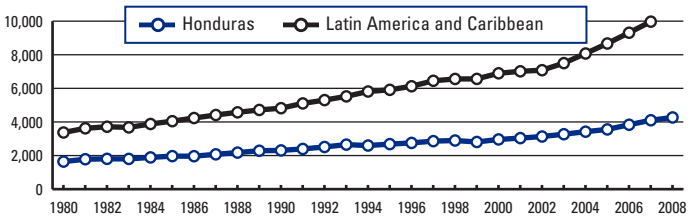
Honduras

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 7.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 14.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 1,842.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.05

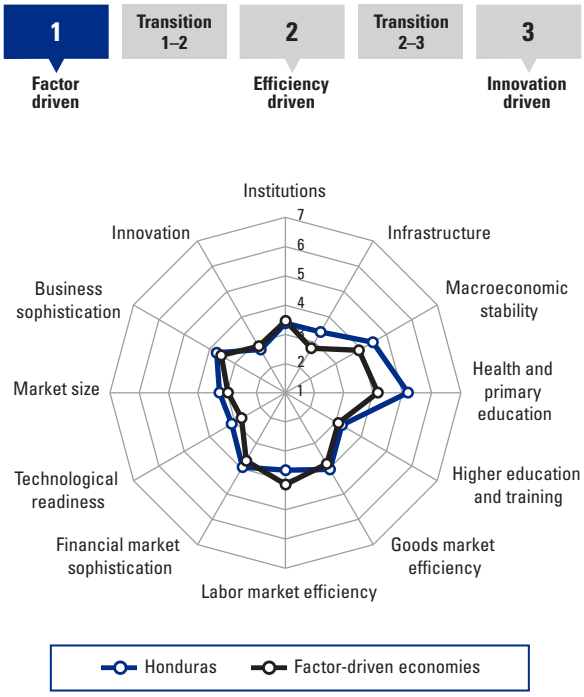
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



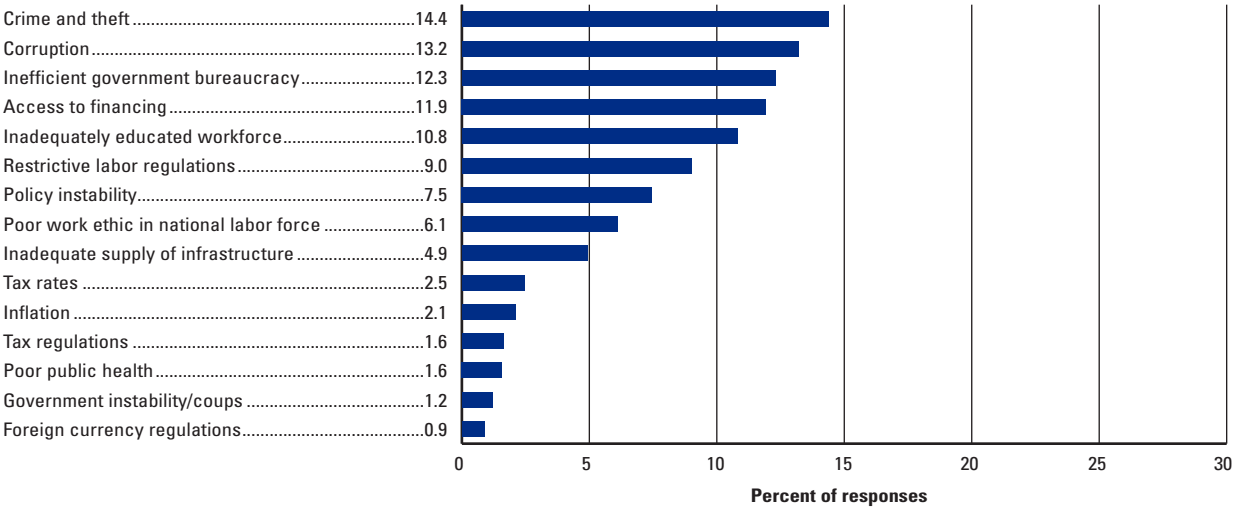
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**89**	**3.9**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	82	4.0
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	83	3.9
Basic requirements	**87**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	99	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	77	3.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	85	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	85	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	**95**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	106	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	80	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	121	3.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	89	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	93	3.1
10th pillar: Market size	84	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**96**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	87	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	111	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Honduras

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	84	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	90	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	105	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	89	■
1.05	Judicial independence	102	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	106	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	116	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	33	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	98	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	90	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	89	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	93	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	123	■
1.14	Organized crime	124	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	111	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	89	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	80	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	72	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	94	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	75	■
2.02	Quality of roads	74	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	101	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	35	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	72	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	103	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	86	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	83	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	81	■
3.02	National savings rate*	67	■
3.03	Inflation*	97	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	97	■
3.05	Government debt*	35	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	87	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	97	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	72	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	71	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	93	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	91	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	81	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	80	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	116	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	72	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	85	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	102	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	91	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	116	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	125	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	108	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	90	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	88	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	94	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	91	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	112	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	103	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	37	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	88	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	111	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	60	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	61	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	63	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	77	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	47	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	73	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	63	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	91	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	72	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	71	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	91	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	114	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	83	■
7.05	Firing costs*	95	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	108	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	99	■
7.08	Brain drain	73	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	119	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	77	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	126	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	94	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	92	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	71	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	115	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	51	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	83	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	58	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	92	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	91	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	91	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	55	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	74	■
9.06	Internet users*	95	■
9.07	Personal computers*	104	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	97	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	84	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	86	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	95	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	84	■
11.03	State of cluster development	79	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	101	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	73	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	90	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	93	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	86	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	69	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	93	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	119	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	109	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	105	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	82	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	109	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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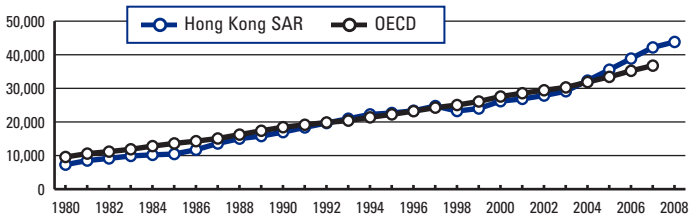
Hong Kong SAR

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 7.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 215.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 30,755.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.45

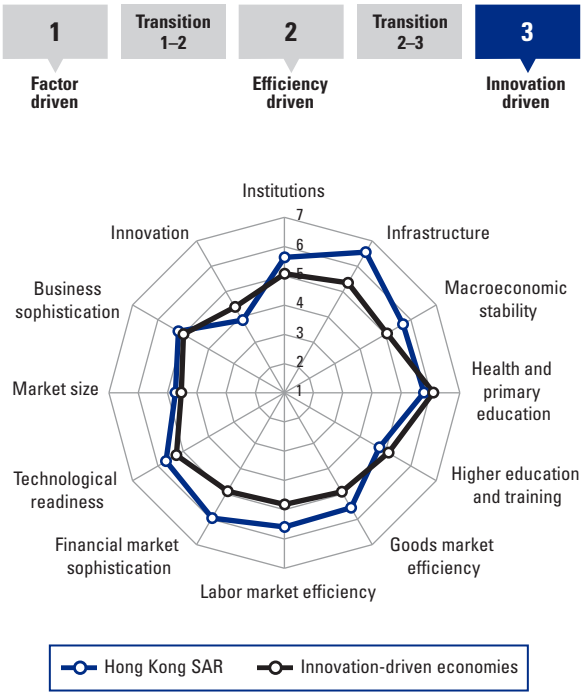
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



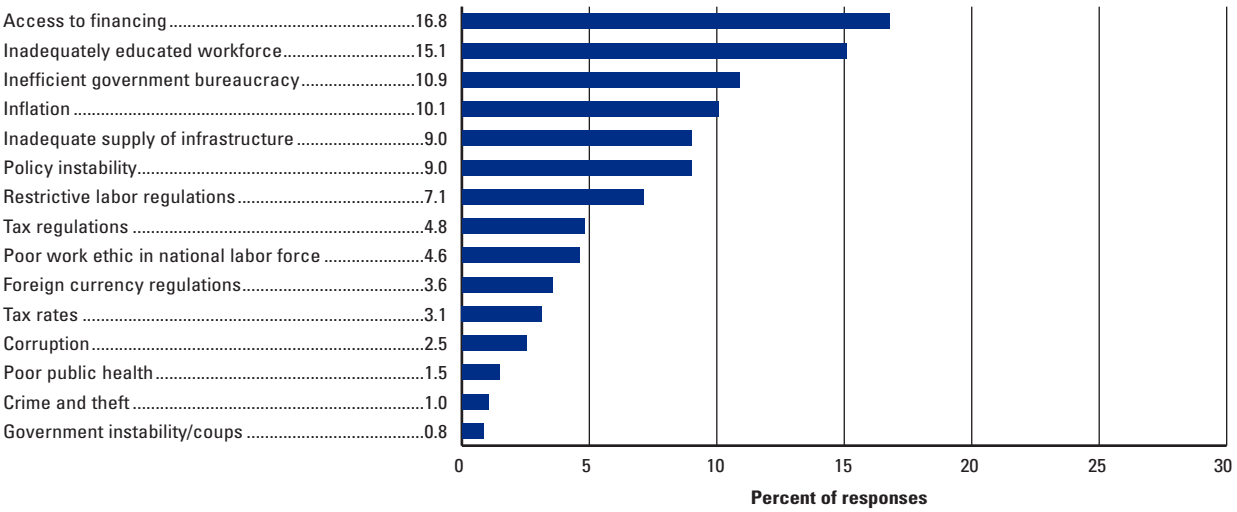
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**11**	**5.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	11	5.3
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	12	5.4
Basic requirements	**6**	**5.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	11	5.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	2	6.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	16	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	43	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	**5**	**5.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	31	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	2	5.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	4	5.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	1	5.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	9	5.7
10th pillar: Market size	27	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**23**	**4.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	15	5.2
12th pillar: Innovation	28	3.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Hong Kong SAR

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	8	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	23	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	13	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	15	■
1.05	Judicial independence	14	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	23	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	6	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	2	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	5	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	3	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	35	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	9	■
1.14	Organized crime	33	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	8	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	16	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	9	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	52	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	34	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3	■
2.02	Quality of roads	3	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	3	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	2	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	14	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	3	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	9	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	48	■
3.02	National savings rate*	23	■
3.03	Inflation*	28	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	50	■
3.05	Government debt*	22	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	73	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	68	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	54	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	74	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	36	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	1	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	2	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	34	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	84	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	99	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	73	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	66	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	28	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	11	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	28	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	14	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	20	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	25	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	35	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	60	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	84	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	2	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	14	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	16	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	29	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	5	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	1	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	1	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	1	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	3	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	2	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	4	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	7	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	8	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	1	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	1	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	3	■
7.05	Firing costs*	90	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	2	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	38	■
7.08	Brain drain	9	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	70	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	5	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	1	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	8	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	1	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	1	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	3	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	5	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	16	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	1	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	11	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	17	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	13	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	17	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	5	■
9.06	Internet users*	26	■
9.07	Personal computers*	11	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	15	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	38	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	8	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	23	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	20	■
11.03	State of cluster development	4	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	19	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	10	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	21	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	26	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	12	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	39	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	43	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	34	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	33	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	27	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	28	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	78	■
12.07	Utility patents*	22	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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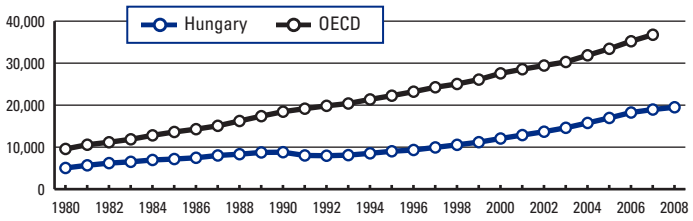
Hungary

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 10.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 156.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 15,542.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.29

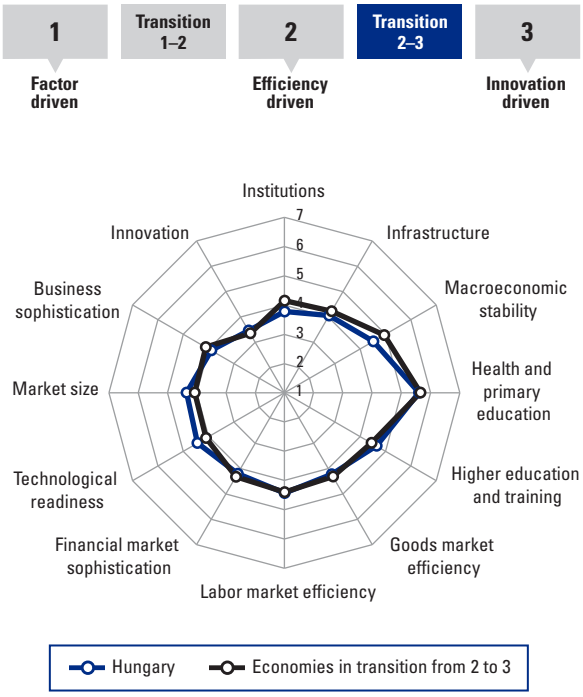
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



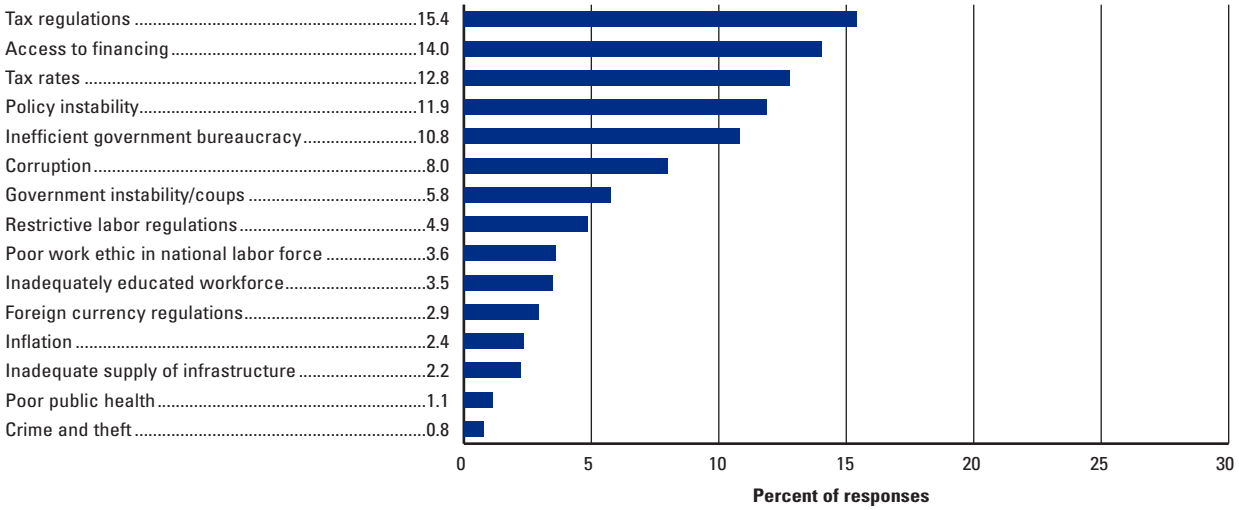
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**58**	**4.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	62	4.2
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	47	4.4
Basic requirements	**58**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	76	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	57	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	83	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	53	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**45**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	35	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	64	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	63	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	69	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	40	4.4
10th pillar: Market size	45	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**61**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	76	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	45	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Hungary

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	57	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	53	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	94	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	111	■
1.05	Judicial independence	57	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	114	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	127	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	130	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	99	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	99	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	113	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	19	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	54	■
1.14	Organized crime	66	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	56	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	98	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	37	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	84	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	74	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	58	■
2.02	Quality of roads	64	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	46	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	74	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	62	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	70	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	52	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	41	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	91	■
3.02	National savings rate*	103	■
3.03	Inflation*	47	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	1	■
3.05	Government debt*	119	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	34	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	34	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	13	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	34	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	59	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	45	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	102	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	29	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	41	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	17	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	80	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	26	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	68	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	29	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	49	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	89	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	44	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	70	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	54	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	132	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	104	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	8	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	6	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	107	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	25	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	8	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	56	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	52	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	108	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	93	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	83	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	36	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	54	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	65	■
7.05	Firing costs*	62	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	51	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	85	■
7.08	Brain drain	85	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	55	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	61	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	100	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	79	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	94	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	38	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	90	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	100	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	54	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	54	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	72	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	64	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	26	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	24	■
9.06	Internet users*	29	■
9.07	Personal computers*	38	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	34	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	50	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	36	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	68	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	64	■
11.03	State of cluster development	99	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	56	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	47	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	101	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	58	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	69	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	115	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	48	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	23	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	85	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	31	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	118	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	40	■
12.07	Utility patents*	28	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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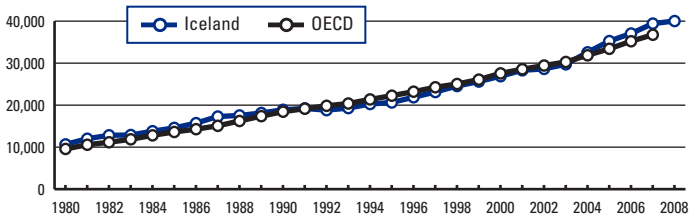
Iceland

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 0.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 17.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 55,462.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.02

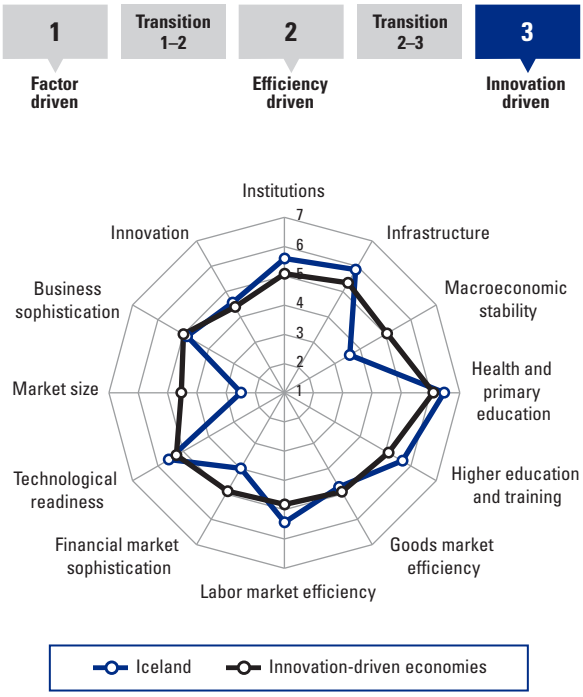
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



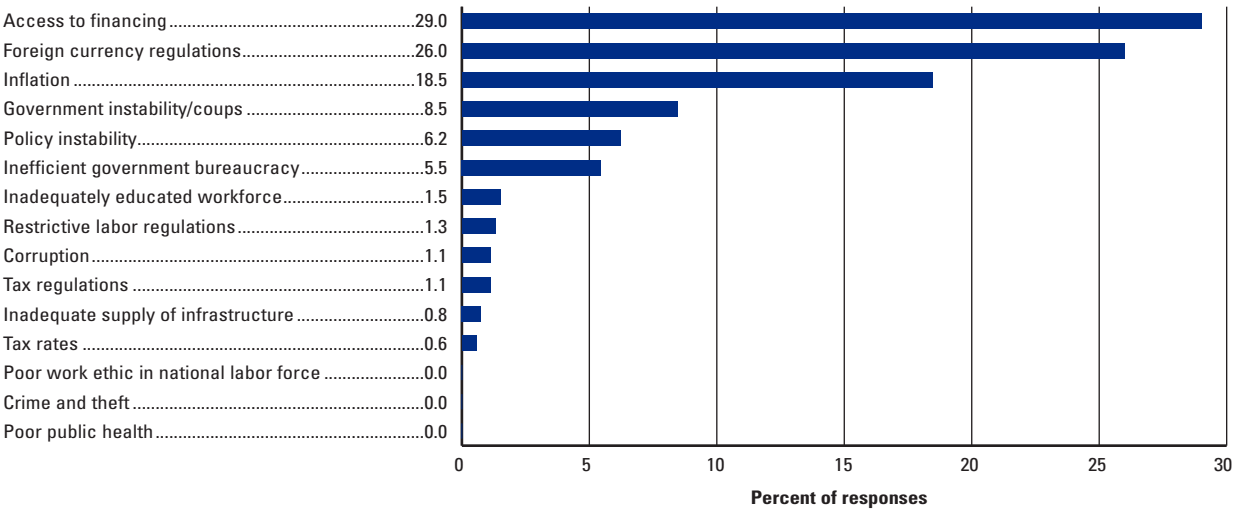
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**26**	**4.8**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	20	5.0
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	23	5.0
Basic requirements	**24**	**5.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	13	5.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	11	5.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	119	3.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	2	6.5
Efficiency enhancers	**30**	**4.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	4	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	31	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	6	5.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	85	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	14	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	120	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**19**	**4.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	23	4.9
12th pillar: Innovation	16	4.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Iceland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	17	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	17	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	12	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	18	■
1.05	Judicial independence	18	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	16	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	15	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	5	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	21	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	13	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	10	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	2	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	6	■
1.14	Organized crime	2	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	5	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	9	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	29	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	31	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	54	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	8	■
2.02	Quality of roads	33	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	8	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	10	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	82	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	3	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	63	■
3.02	National savings rate*	102	■
3.03	Inflation*	105	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	104	■
3.05	Government debt*	124	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	2	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	1	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	12	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	54	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	2	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	3	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	6	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	31	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	6	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	10	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	15	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	3	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	21	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	10	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	1	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	18	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	14	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	57	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	84	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	23	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	11	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	17	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	16	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	6	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	104	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	99	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	51	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	126	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	119	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	14	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	12	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	27	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	7	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	95	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	58	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	6	■
7.05	Firing costs*	19	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	25	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	17	■
7.08	Brain drain	15	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	11	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	65	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	106	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	76	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	57	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	95	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	130	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	49	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	1	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	1	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	14	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	97	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	44	■
9.06	Internet users*	17	■
9.07	Personal computers*	21	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	6	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	119	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	111	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	60	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	19	■
11.03	State of cluster development	48	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	28	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	31	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	4	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	14	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	27	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	15	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	23	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	24	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	24	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	17	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	20	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	8	■
12.07	Utility patents*	12	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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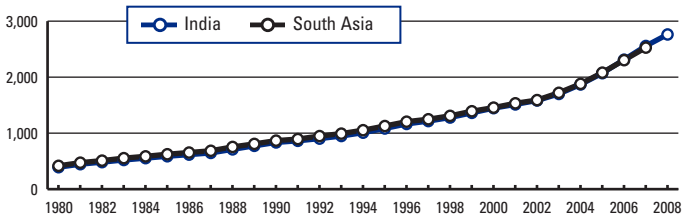
India

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 1,186.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 1,209.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 1,016.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 4.77

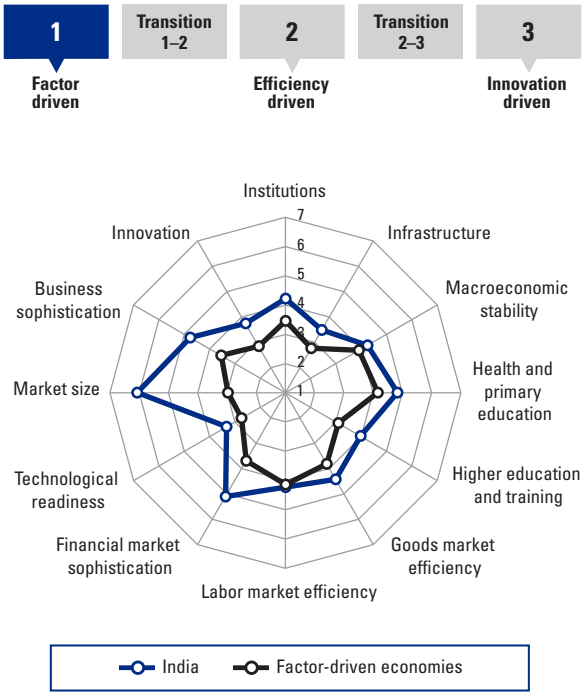
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



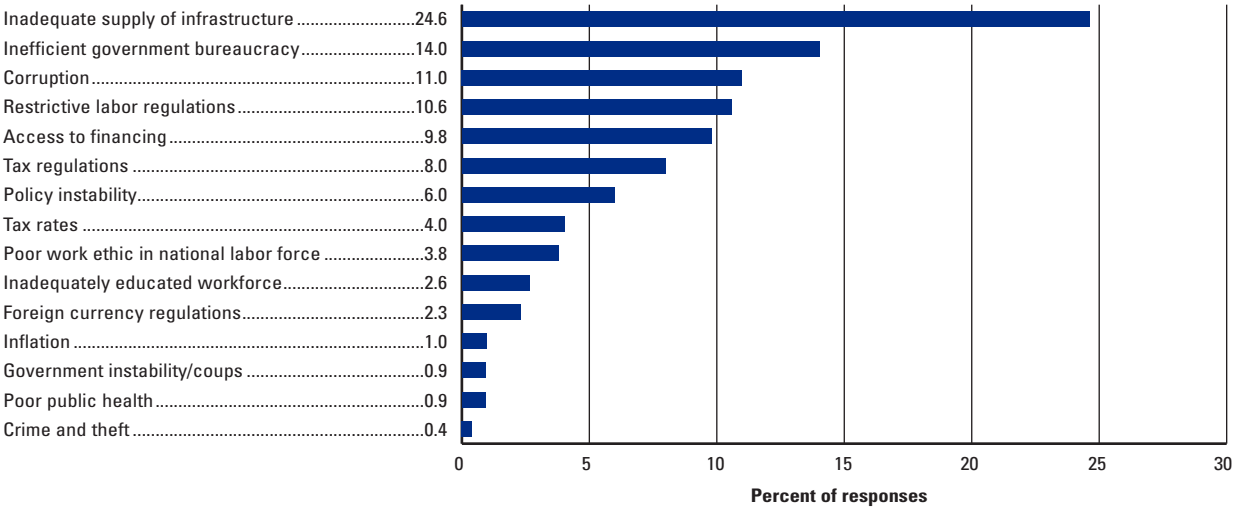
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**49**	**4.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	50	4.3
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	48	4.3
Basic requirements	**79**	**4.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	54	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	76	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	96	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	101	4.8
Efficiency enhancers	**35**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	66	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	48	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	83	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	16	5.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	83	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	4	6.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**28**	**4.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	27	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation	30	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	54	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	61	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	58	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	79	■
1.05	Judicial independence	37	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	54	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	55	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	95	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	37	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	21	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	43	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	117	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	50	■
1.14	Organized crime	63	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	52	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	57	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	27	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	63	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	36	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	89	■
2.02	Quality of roads	89	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	20	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	90	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	65	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	10	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	106	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	103	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	115	■
3.02	National savings rate*	20	■
3.03	Inflation*	67	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	85	■
3.05	Government debt*	116	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	100	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	103	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	87	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	99	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	92	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	69	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	108	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	100	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	89	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	96	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	94	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	107	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	100	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	37	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	22	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	15	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	67	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	32	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	34	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	12	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	22	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	25	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	29	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	118	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	111	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	82	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	82	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	79	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	104	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	65	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	45	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	71	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	57	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	33	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	40	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	44	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	54	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	103	■
7.05	Firing costs*	85	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	46	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	30	■
7.08	Brain drain	41	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	122	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	32	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	3	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	34	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	23	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	73	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	31	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	25	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	11	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	39	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	30	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	39	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	19	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	116	■
9.06	Internet users*	104	■
9.07	Personal computers*	96	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	91	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	4	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	4	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	3	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	41	■
11.03	State of cluster development	20	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	67	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	26	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	44	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	43	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	33	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	36	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	35	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	25	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	36	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	46	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	68	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	4	■
12.07	Utility patents*	58	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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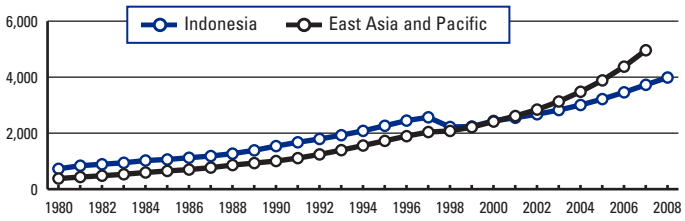
Indonesia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 234.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 511.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 2,246.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 1.31

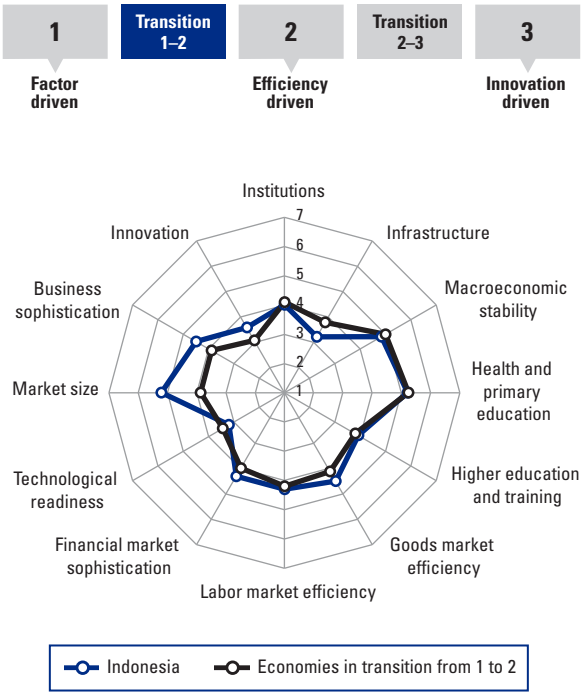
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



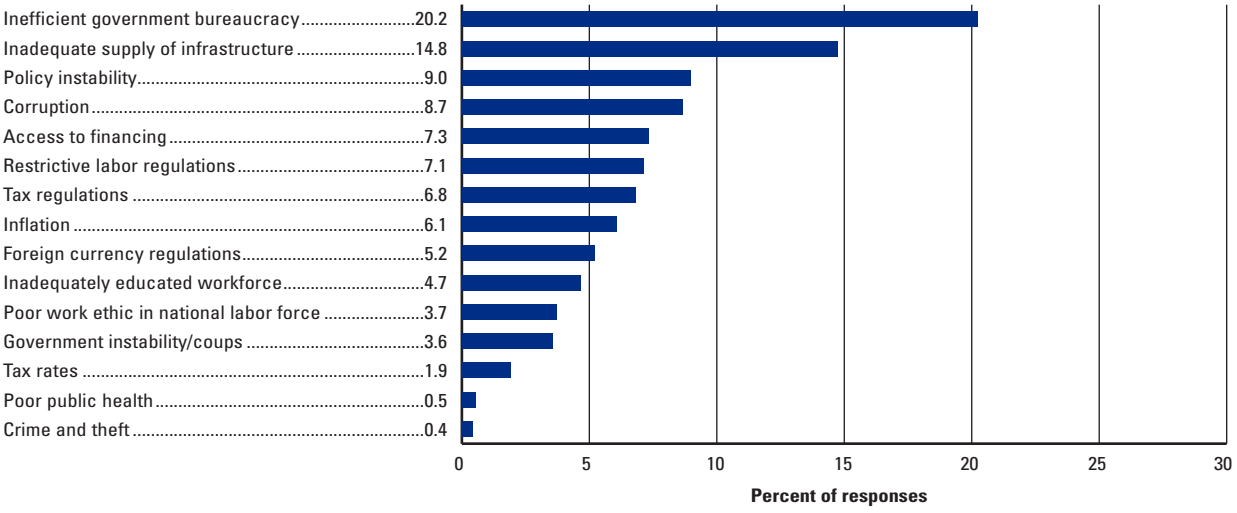
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**54**	**4.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	55	4.3
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	54	4.2
Basic requirements	**70**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	58	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	84	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	52	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	82	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	**50**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	69	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	41	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	75	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	61	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	88	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	16	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**40**	**4.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	40	4.5
12th pillar: Innovation	39	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Indonesia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	81	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	67	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	59	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	52	■
1.05	Judicial independence	66	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	36	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	28	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	23	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	59	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	52	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	87	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	89	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	62	■
1.14	Organized crime	81	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	79	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	102	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	76	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	32	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	48	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	96	■
2.02	Quality of roads	94	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	60	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	95	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	68	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	21	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	96	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	79	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	74	■
3.02	National savings rate*	40	■
3.03	Inflation*	80	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	60	■
3.05	Government debt*	56	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	97	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	105	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	92	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	108	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	88	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	54	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	85	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	92	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	58	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	56	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	127	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	93	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	90	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	44	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	50	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	51	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	59	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	48	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	33	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	47	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	34	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	30	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	22	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	54	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	99	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	121	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	22	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	38	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	71	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	41	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	41	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	83	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	54	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	30	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	42	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	92	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	82	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	34	■
7.05	Firing costs*	119	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	29	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	55	■
7.08	Brain drain	25	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	104	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	56	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	13	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	21	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	15	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	33	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	42	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	96	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	45	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	72	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	65	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	65	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	49	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	94	■
9.06	Internet users*	87	■
9.07	Personal computers*	103	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	101	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	16	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	23	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	50	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	58	■
11.03	State of cluster development	24	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	34	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	35	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	39	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	60	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	56	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	26	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	44	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	43	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	28	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	43	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	34	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	31	■
12.07	Utility patents*	87	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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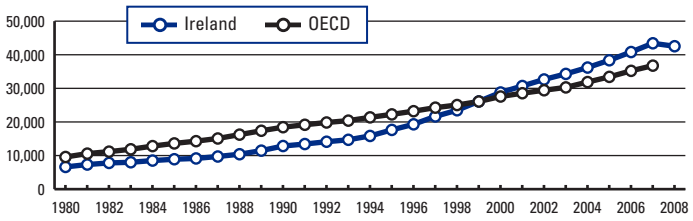
Ireland

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 4.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 273.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 61,809.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.27

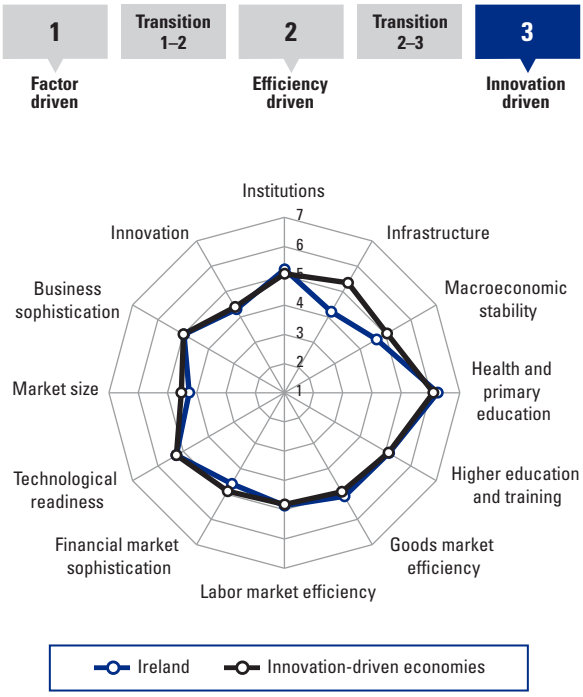
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



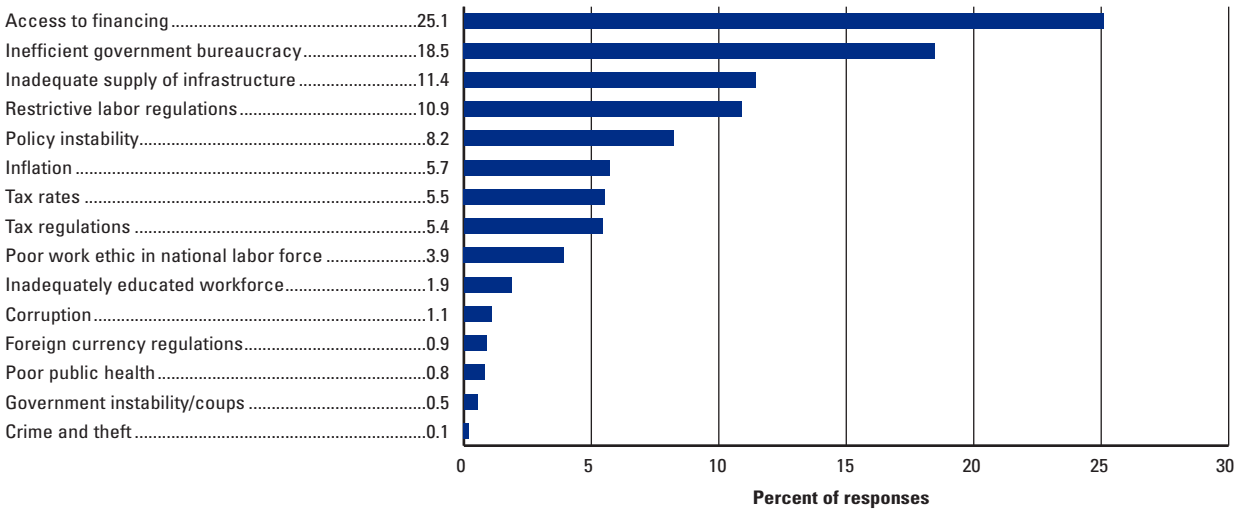
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**25**	**4.8**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	22	5.0
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	22	5.0
Basic requirements	**37**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	19	5.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	52	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	65	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	10	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**22**	**4.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	20	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	15	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	22	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	45	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	21	5.3
10th pillar: Market size	52	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**20**	**4.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	18	5.0
12th pillar: Innovation	22	4.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	15	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	16	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	15	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	49	■
1.05	Judicial independence	9	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	29	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	63	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	74	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	30	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	24	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	13	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	20	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	39	■
1.14	Organized crime	21	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	20	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	17	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	35	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	33	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	32	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	65	■
2.02	Quality of roads	59	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	50	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	53	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	48	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	39	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	26	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	16	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	125	■
3.02	National savings rate*	87	■
3.03	Inflation*	8	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	14	■
3.05	Government debt*	87	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	31	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	28	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	27	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	54	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	15	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	15	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	9	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	44	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	35	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	6	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	26	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	8	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	24	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	19	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	47	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	25	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	15	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	49	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	29	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	20	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	26	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	21	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	8	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	33	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	37	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	14	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	6	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	2	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	17	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	22	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	24	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	23	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	127	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	20	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	74	■
7.05	Firing costs*	40	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	77	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	12	■
7.08	Brain drain	12	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	71	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	29	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	83	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	64	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	39	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	21	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	5	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	121	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	61	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	34	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	32	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	29	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	1	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	32	■
9.06	Internet users*	20	■
9.07	Personal computers*	16	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	28	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	53	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	38	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	39	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	21	■
11.03	State of cluster development	28	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	18	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	19	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	53	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	18	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	23	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	21	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	30	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	16	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	21	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	13	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	59	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	12	■
12.07	Utility patents*	23	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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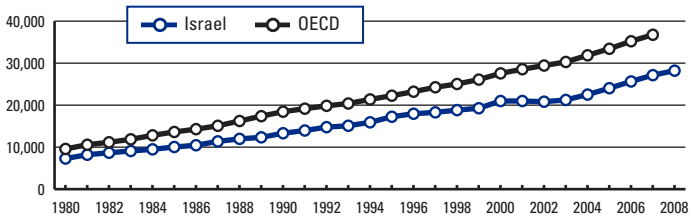
Israel

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 7.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 201.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 28,365.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.29

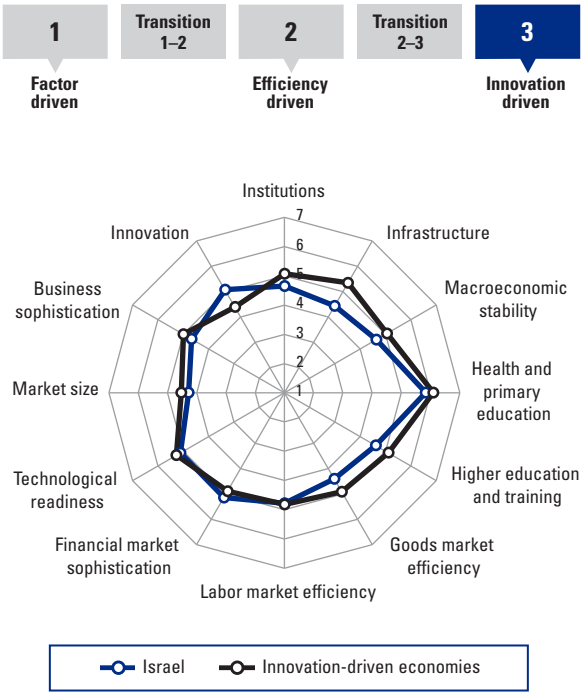
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



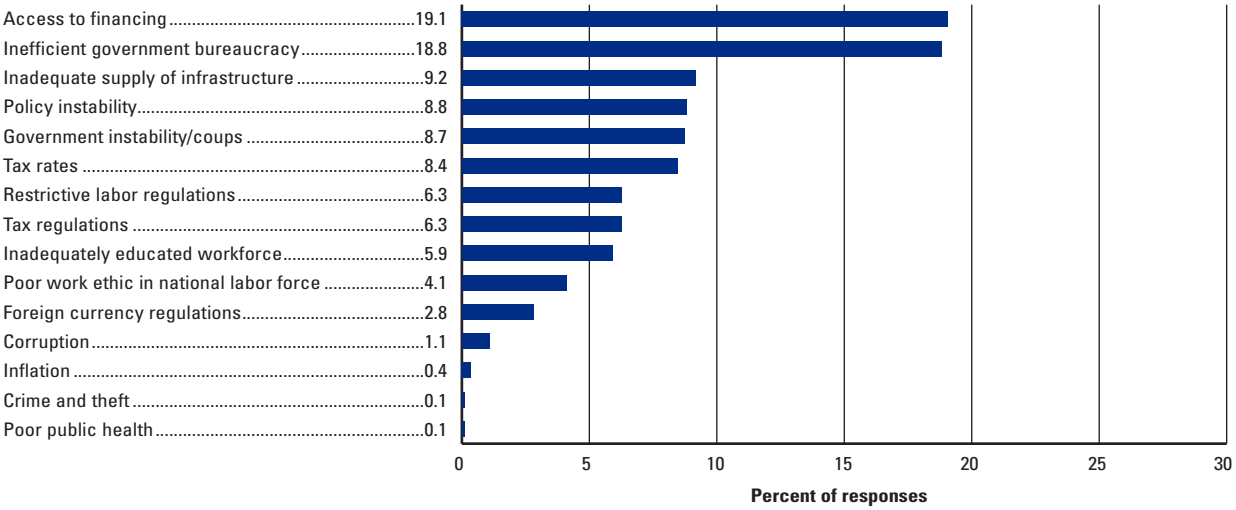
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**27**	**4.8**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	23	5.0
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	17	5.2
Basic requirements	**42**	**4.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	39	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	44	4.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	67	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	39	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	**26**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	36	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	49	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	28	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	15	5.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	26	5.1
10th pillar: Market size	50	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**17**	**4.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	30	4.7
12th pillar: Innovation	9	5.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	65	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	44	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	21	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	38	■
1.05	Judicial independence	15	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	38	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	47	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	76	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	44	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	23	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	91	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	109	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	30	■
1.14	Organized crime	45	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	93	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	27	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	42	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	53	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	31	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	50	■
2.02	Quality of roads	47	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	49	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	51	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	34	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	37	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	30	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	28	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	86	■
3.02	National savings rate*	74	■
3.03	Inflation*	36	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	19	■
3.05	Government debt*	120	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	4	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	18	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	15	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	7	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	91	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	34	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	17	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	55	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	27	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	98	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	103	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	65	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	31	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	28	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	35	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	29	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	125	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	40	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	64	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	36	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	16	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	90	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	12	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	20	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	56	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	70	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	79	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	67	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	56	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	74	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	33	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	47	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	35	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	45	■
7.05	Firing costs*	109	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	37	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	24	■
7.08	Brain drain	37	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	30	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	22	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	40	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	55	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	14	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	59	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	5	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	19	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	57	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	5	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	15	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	11	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	56	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	43	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	19	■
9.06	Internet users*	58	■
9.07	Personal computers*	7	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	21	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	47	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	51	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	46	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	30	■
11.03	State of cluster development	49	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	7	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	25	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	75	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	22	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	67	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	46	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	8	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	11	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	21	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	26	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	16	■
12.07	Utility patents*	4	■

* Hard data

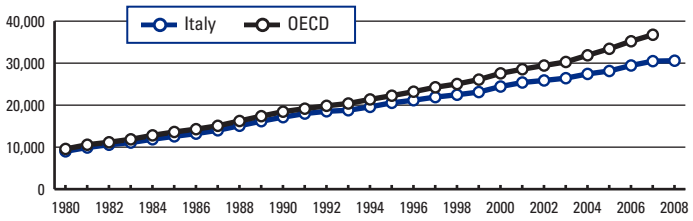
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Italy

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 58.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 2,313.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 38,996.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 2.64

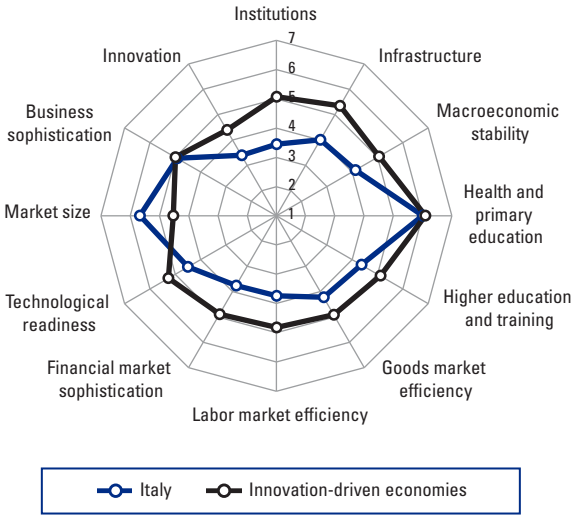
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



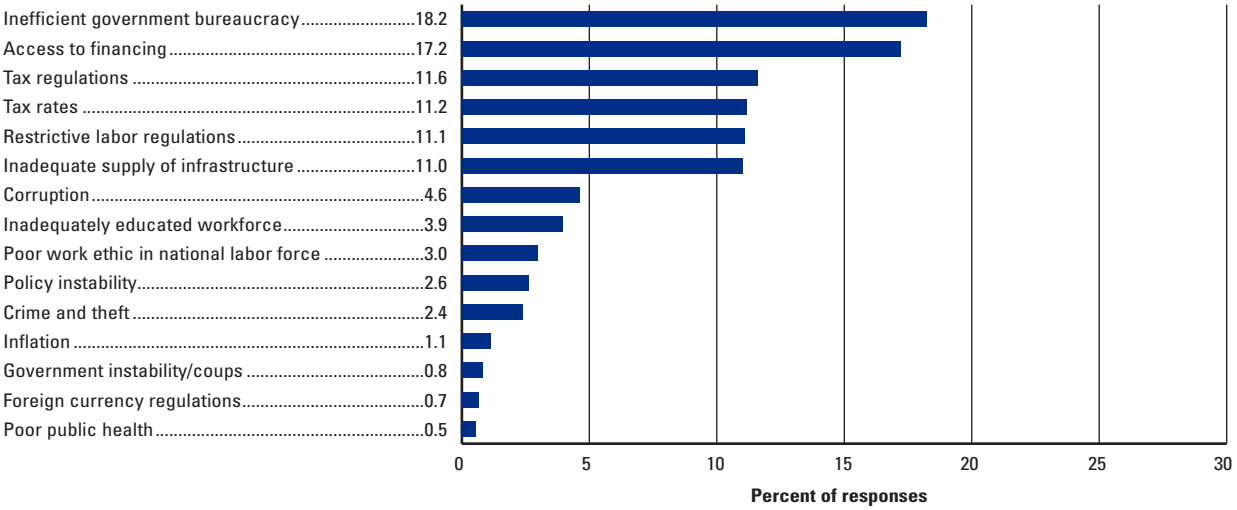
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**48**	**4.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	49	4.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	46	4.4
Basic requirements	**67**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	97	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	59	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	102	4.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	26	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	**46**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	49	4.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	65	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	117	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	100	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	39	4.5
10th pillar: Market size	9	5.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**34**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	20	4.9
12th pillar: Innovation	50	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	69	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	50	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	84	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	107	■
1.05	Judicial independence	93	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	102	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	121	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	128	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	128	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	116	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	109	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	70	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	88	■
1.14	Organized crime	127	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	50	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	93	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	101	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	121	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	124	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	72	■
2.02	Quality of roads	53	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	45	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	83	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	85	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	15	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	45	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	34	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	85	■
3.02	National savings rate*	82	■
3.03	Inflation*	15	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	94	■
3.05	Government debt*	128	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	15	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	14	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	31	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	74	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	3	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	3	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	49	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	13	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	65	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	22	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	19	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	87	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	83	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	46	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	68	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	43	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	118	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	103	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	30	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	76	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	126	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	120	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	25	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	66	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	53	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	112	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	123	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	66	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	62	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	40	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	123	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	126	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	75	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	128	■
7.05	Firing costs*	18	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	124	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	120	■
7.08	Brain drain	91	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	90	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	67	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	74	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	118	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	104	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	98	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	42	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	69	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	76	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	65	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	87	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	63	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	106	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	6	■
9.06	Internet users*	35	■
9.07	Personal computers*	29	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	30	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	10	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	13	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	22	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	34	■
11.03	State of cluster development	3	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	12	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	14	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	40	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	28	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	49	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	113	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	27	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	79	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	42	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	69	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	120	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	39	■
12.07	Utility patents*	25	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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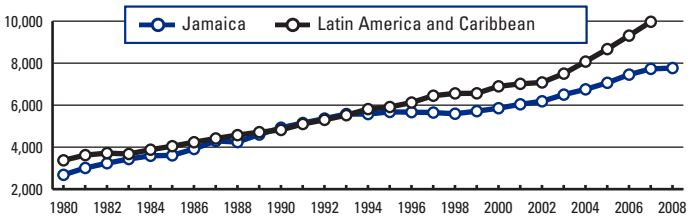
Jamaica

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 2.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 14.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 5,335.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.03

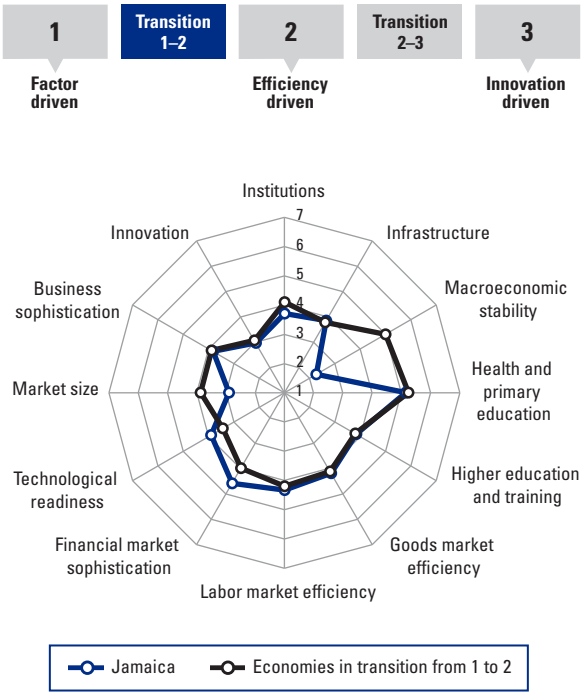
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



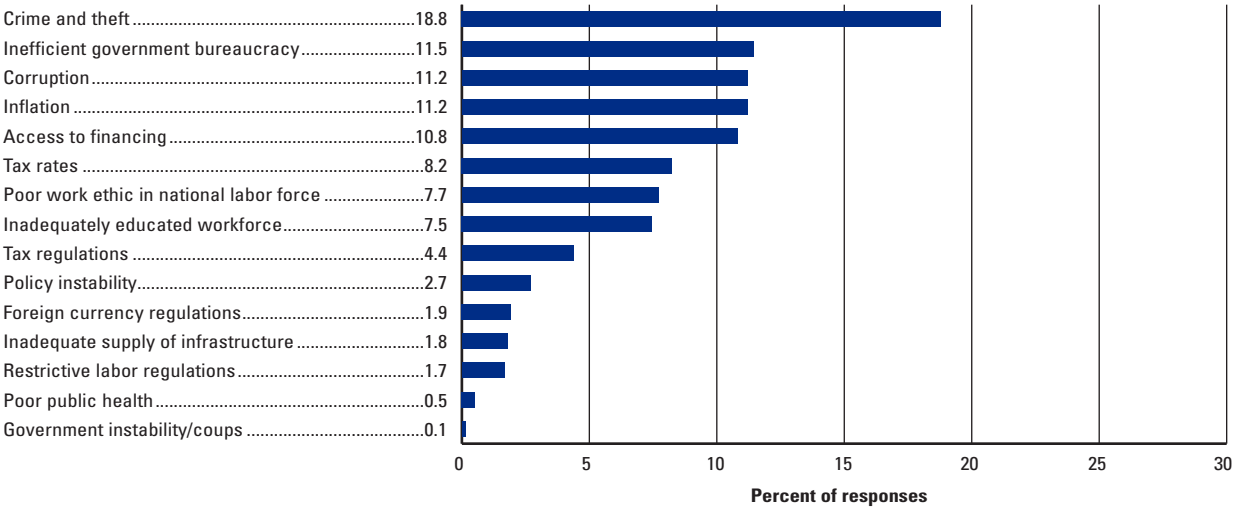
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**91**	**3.8**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	86	3.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	78	3.9
Basic requirements	**101**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	82	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	67	3.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	131	2.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	88	5.1
Efficiency enhancers	**73**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	77	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	69	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	72	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	46	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	50	3.9
10th pillar: Market size	100	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**83**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	79	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	82	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Report 2009-2010 © 2009 World Economic Forum

Jamaica

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	60	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	69	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	93	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	93	■
1.05	Judicial independence	47	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	94	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	103	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	121	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	73	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	83	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	69	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	67	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	130	■
1.14	Organized crime	128	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	96	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	69	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	34	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	87	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	45	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	55	■
2.02	Quality of roads	63	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	112	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	28	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	38	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	73	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	85	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	82	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	107	■
3.02	National savings rate*	127	■
3.03	Inflation*	124	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	102	■
3.05	Government debt*	130	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	93	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	n/a	
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	76	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	14	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	111	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	110	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	85	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	69	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	86	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	105	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	28	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	59	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	86	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	83	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	109	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	67	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	85	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	82	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	61	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	48	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	78	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	58	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	123	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	95	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	20	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	80	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	31	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	95	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	38	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	35	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	100	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	107	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	51	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	106	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	65	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	7	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	56	■
7.05	Firing costs*	90	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	106	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	56	■
7.08	Brain drain	105	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	72	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	43	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	53	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	121	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	120	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	46	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	50	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	33	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	46	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	69	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	73	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	74	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	53	■
9.06	Internet users*	27	■
9.07	Personal computers*	75	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	65	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	100	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	102	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	108	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	81	■
11.03	State of cluster development	82	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	27	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	64	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	114	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	95	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	73	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	84	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	103	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	51	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	77	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	60	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	98	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	117	■
12.07	Utility patents*	42	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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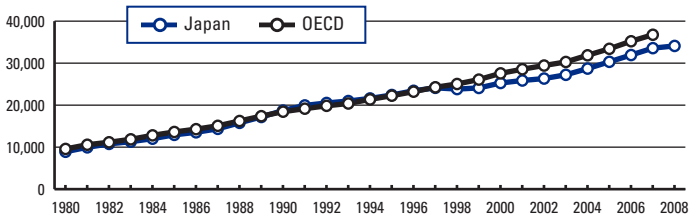
Japan

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 127.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 4,923.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 38,559.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 6.37

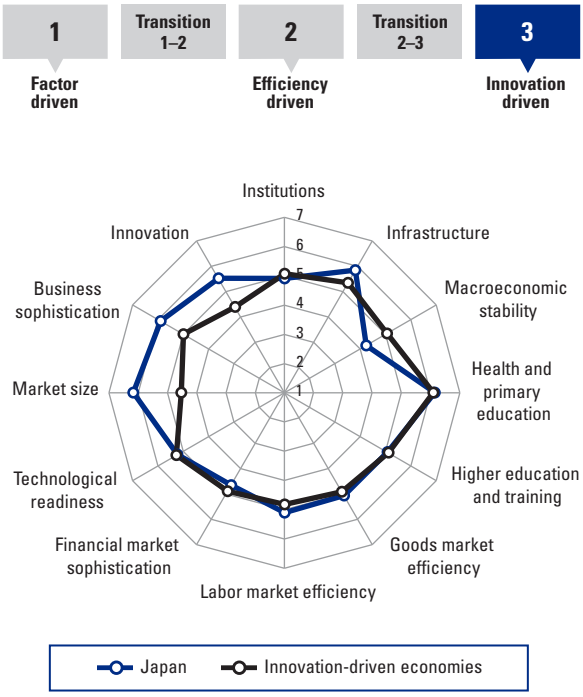
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



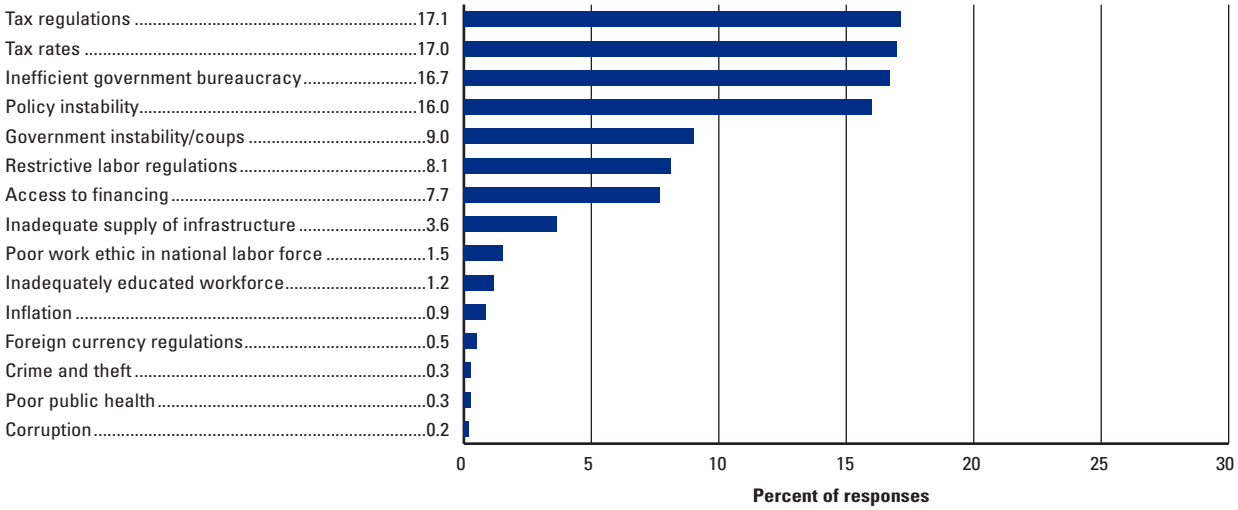
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**8**	**5.4**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	9	5.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	8	5.4
Basic requirements	**27**	**5.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	28	4.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	13	5.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	97	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	19	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**11**	**5.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	23	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	17	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	12	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	40	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	25	5.2
10th pillar: Market size	3	6.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**2**	**5.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	1	5.9
12th pillar: Innovation	4	5.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Japan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	19	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	20	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	31	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	54	■
1.05	Judicial independence	23	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	17	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	99	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	22	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	31	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	41	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	35	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	108	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	64	■
1.14	Organized crime	82	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	23	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	24	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	38	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	24	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	35	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	17	■
2.02	Quality of roads	22	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	34	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	53	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	4	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	11	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	30	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	120	■
3.02	National savings rate*	46	■
3.03	Inflation*	1	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	5	■
3.05	Government debt*	132	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	44	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	40	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	46	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	3	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	1	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	23	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	3	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	96	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	24	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	32	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	31	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	25	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	77	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	33	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	13	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	5	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	8	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	2	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	13	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	101	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	101	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	60	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	65	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	128	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	95	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	45	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	93	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	98	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	49	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	1	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	1	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	10	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	11	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	20	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	116	■
7.05	Firing costs*	6	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	13	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	19	■
7.08	Brain drain	20	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	85	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	44	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	30	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	54	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	54	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	52	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	15	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	84	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	40	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	12	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	2	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	33	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	57	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	72	■
9.06	Internet users*	16	■
9.07	Personal computers*	18	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	20	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	3	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	5	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	1	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	4	■
11.03	State of cluster development	1	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	2	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	2	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	1	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	11	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	16	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	1	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	15	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	2	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	20	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	49	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	2	■
12.07	Utility patents*	2	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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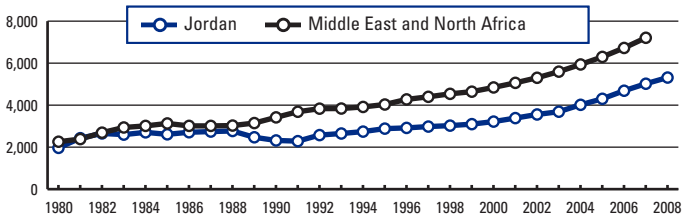
Jordan

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 6.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 20.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 3,421.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.05

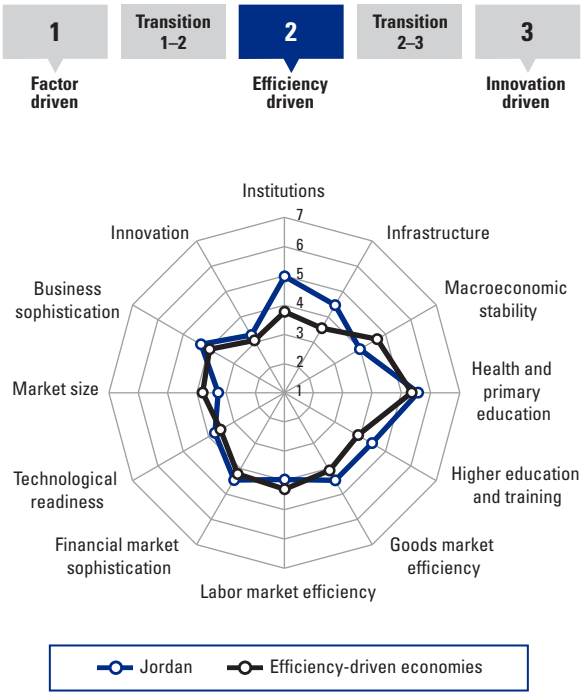
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



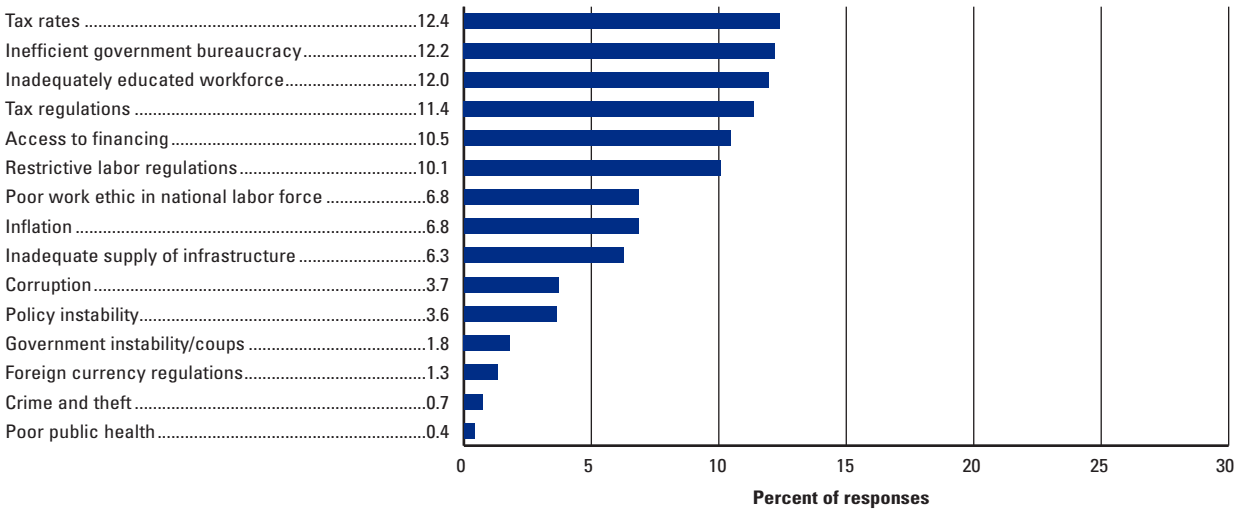
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**50**	**4.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	48	4.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	49	4.3
Basic requirements	**46**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	25	5.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	42	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	105	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	57	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**66**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	42	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	43	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	106	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	52	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	61	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	82	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**51**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	49	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	59	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Jordan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	24	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	30	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	34	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	31	■
1.05	Judicial independence	35	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	33	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	26	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	18	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	28	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	36	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	41	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	56	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	17	■
1.14	Organized crime	8	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	17	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	33	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	30	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	59	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	15	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	29	■
2.02	Quality of roads	42	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	84	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	52	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	33	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	62	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	35	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	94	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	114	■
3.02	National savings rate*	39	■
3.03	Inflation*	115	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	35	■
3.05	Government debt*	106	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	29	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	14	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	11	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	40	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	75	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	69	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	48	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	97	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	22	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	61	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	54	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	33	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	38	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	53	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	45	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	44	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	67	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	30	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	42	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	37	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	73	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	26	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	85	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	38	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	51	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	68	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	113	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	52	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	37	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	34	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	53	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	66	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	66	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	23	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	54	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	94	■
7.05	Firing costs*	6	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	56	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	78	■
7.08	Brain drain	77	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	133	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	46	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	6	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	45	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	46	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	31	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	90	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	37	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	25	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	83	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	35	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	24	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	59	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	52	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	70	■
9.06	Internet users*	67	■
9.07	Personal computers*	73	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	73	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	83	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	83	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	34	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	55	■
11.03	State of cluster development	46	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	46	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	52	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	37	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	52	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	66	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	54	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	74	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	70	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	108	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	68	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	48	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	26	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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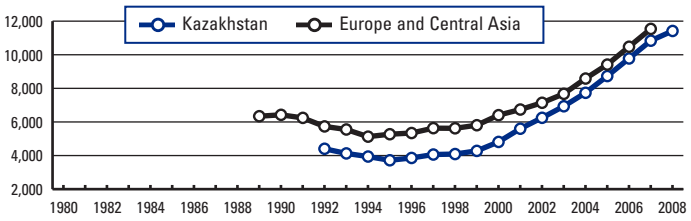
Kazakhstan

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 15.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 132.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 8,502.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.26

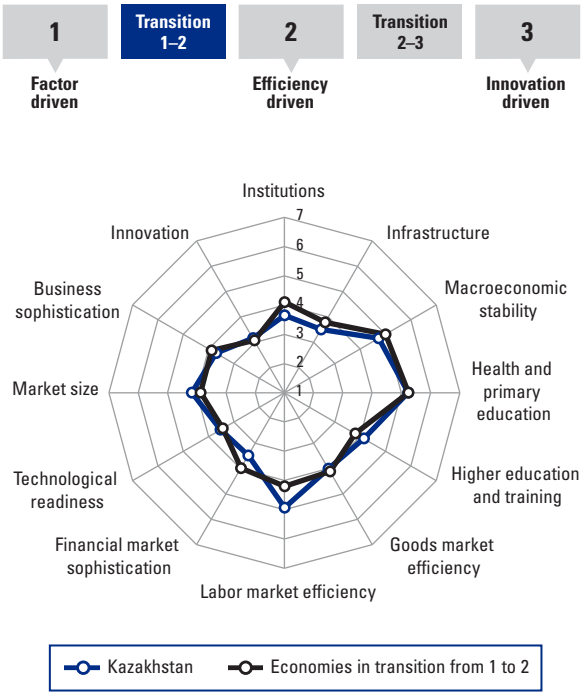
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



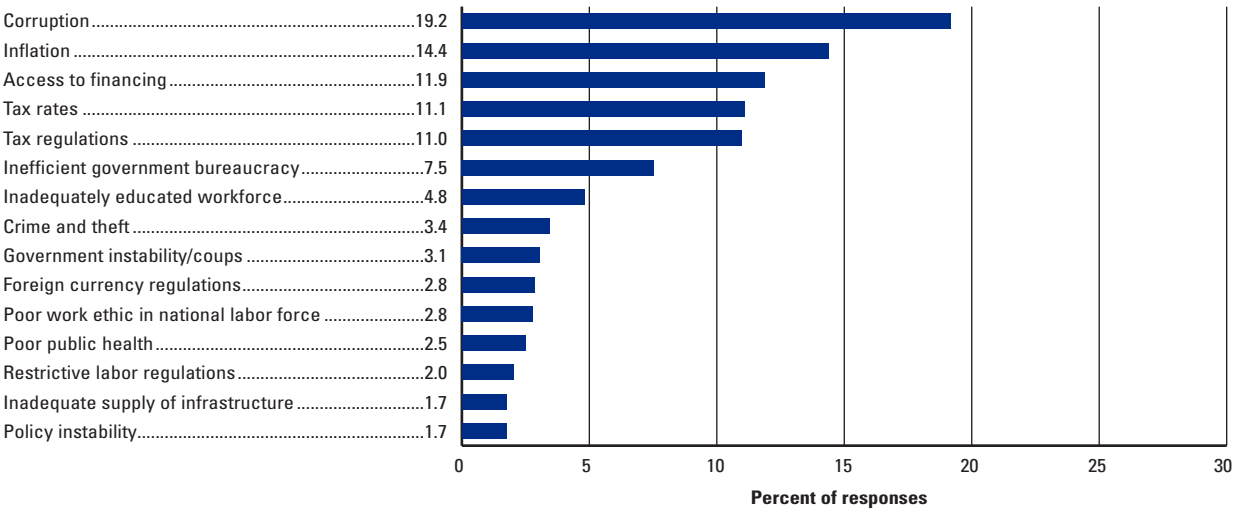
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**67**	**4.1**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	66	4.1
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	61	4.1
Basic requirements	**74**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	86	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	75	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	59	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	80	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	**69**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	59	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	84	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	18	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	111	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	69	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	55	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**78**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	88	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	64	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Kazakhstan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	103	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	78	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	78	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	53	■
1.05	Judicial independence	97	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	58	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	52	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	85	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	82	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	75	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	83	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	86	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	59	■
1.14	Organized crime	89	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	105	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	94	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	98	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	98	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	109	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	69	■
2.02	Quality of roads	116	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	32	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	110	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	94	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	64	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	77	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	60	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	29	■
3.02	National savings rate*	14	■
3.03	Inflation*	119	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	109	■
3.05	Government debt*	11	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	97	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	96	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	85	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	85	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	100	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	67	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	86	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	58	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	51	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	45	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	66	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	72	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	97	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	55	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	68	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	83	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	101	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	87	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	92	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	89	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	50	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	60	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	62	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	78	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	122	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	41	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	111	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	107	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	106	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	73	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	79	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	76	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	40	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	31	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	12	■
7.05	Firing costs*	15	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	20	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	100	■
7.08	Brain drain	61	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	19	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	95	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	99	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	86	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	59	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	116	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	42	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	128	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	116	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	71	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	101	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	85	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	55	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	113	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	59	■
9.06	Internet users*	82	■
9.07	Personal computers*	n/a	
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	64	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	54	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	47	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	105	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	97	■
11.03	State of cluster development	76	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	79	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	96	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	58	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	62	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	84	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	92	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	50	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	80	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	60	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	77	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	62	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	74	■
12.07	Utility patents*	85	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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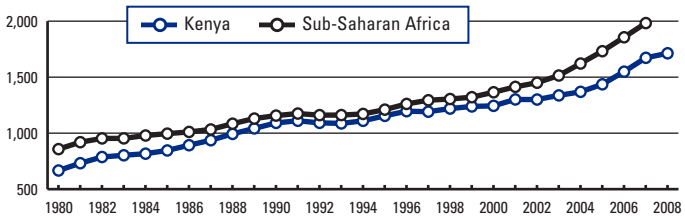
Kenya

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 38.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 30.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 857.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.09

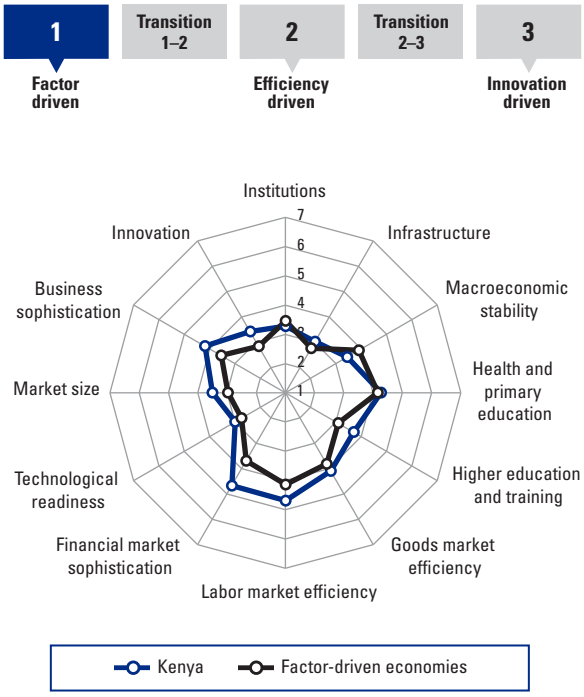
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



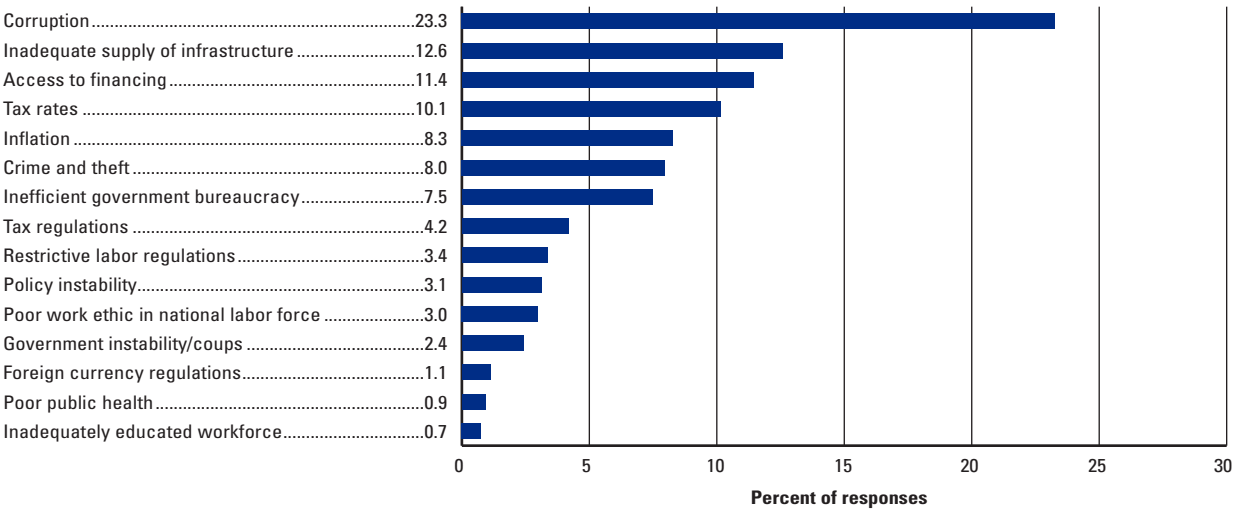
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**98**	**3.7**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	93	3.8
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	99	3.6
Basic requirements	**120**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	107	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	92	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	121	3.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	110	4.3
Efficiency enhancers	**75**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	85	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	73	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	40	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	37	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	96	3.0
10th pillar: Market size	74	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**50**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	59	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	48	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Kenya

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	98	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	87	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	117	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	114	■
1.05	Judicial independence	115	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	120	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	84	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	80	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	106	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	119	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	92	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	127	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	122	■
1.14	Organized crime	118	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	100	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	82	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	78	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	55	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	90	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	90	■
2.02	Quality of roads	91	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	69	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	84	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	69	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	54	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	91	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	121	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	123	■
3.02	National savings rate*	100	■
3.03	Inflation*	109	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	99	■
3.05	Government debt*	104	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	120	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	123	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	122	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	122	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	123	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	124	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	120	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	118	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	63	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	106	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	13	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	109	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	123	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	34	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	64	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	47	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	99	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	45	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	48	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	61	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	54	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	49	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	112	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	94	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	107	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	82	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	57	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	116	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	80	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	67	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	85	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	104	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	39	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	102	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	61	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	80	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	20	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	23	■
7.05	Firing costs*	78	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	44	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	59	■
7.08	Brain drain	59	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	34	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	76	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	20	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	28	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	47	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	84	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	71	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	61	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	100	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	1	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	83	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	71	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	82	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	65	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	106	■
9.06	Internet users*	96	■
9.07	Personal computers*	108	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	110	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	72	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	87	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	48	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	67	■
11.03	State of cluster development	39	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	66	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	66	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	51	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	87	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	70	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	56	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	45	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	40	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	37	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	40	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	64	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	55	■
12.07	Utility patents*	81	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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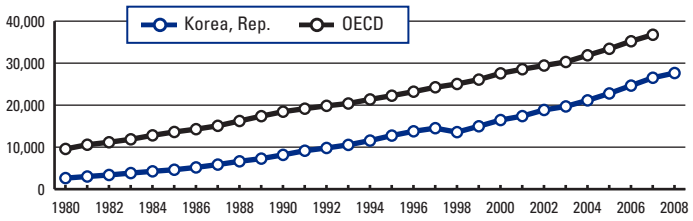
Korea, Rep.

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 48.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 947.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 19,504.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 1.85

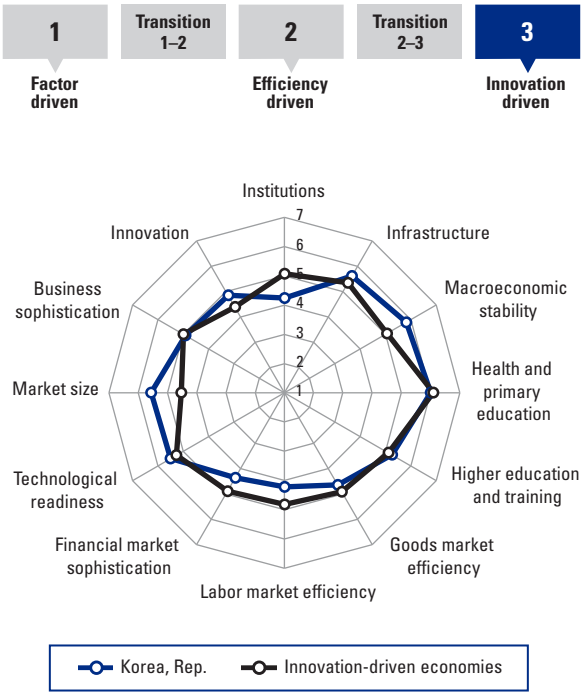
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



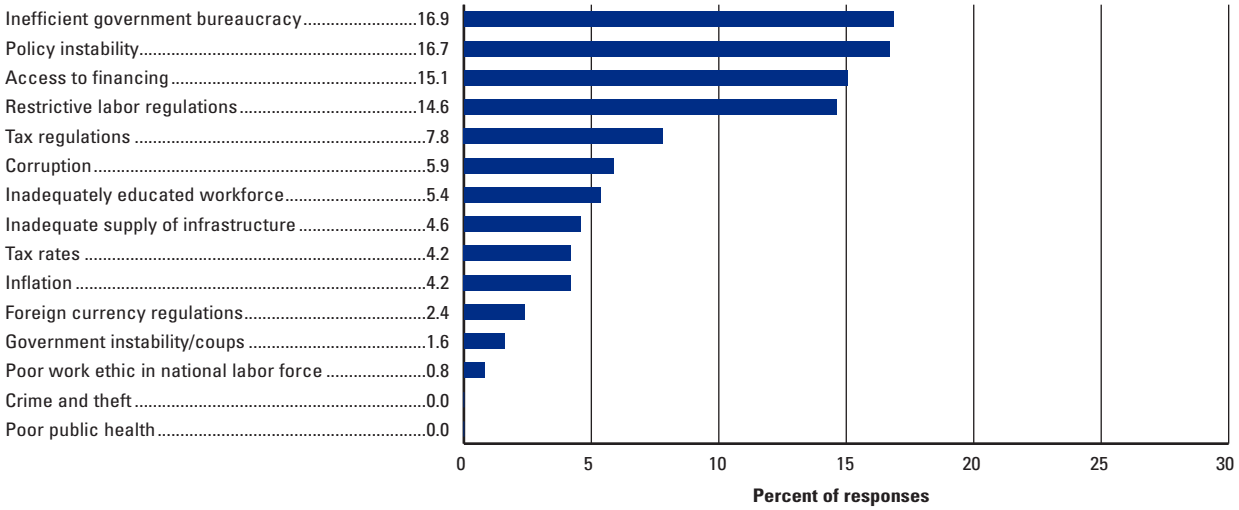
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**19**	**5.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	13	5.3
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	11	5.4
Basic requirements	**23**	**5.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	53	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	17	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	11	5.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	27	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	**20**	**4.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	16	5.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	36	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	84	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	58	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	15	5.5
10th pillar: Market size	12	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**16**	**4.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	21	4.9
12th pillar: Innovation	11	4.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Korea, Rep.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	48	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	41	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	46	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	67	■
1.05	Judicial independence	58	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	65	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	70	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	98	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	62	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	69	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	100	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	64	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	51	■
1.14	Organized crime	48	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	43	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	48	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	58	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	57	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	73	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	20	■
2.02	Quality of roads	14	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	8	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	36	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	21	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	18	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	21	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	23	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	28	■
3.02	National savings rate*	30	■
3.03	Inflation*	34	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	4	■
3.05	Government debt*	42	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	76	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	80	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	51	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	83	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	45	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	26	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	25	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	29	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	21	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	75	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	31	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	1	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	47	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	18	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	44	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	4	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	35	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	29	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	39	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	65	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	31	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	72	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	35	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	85	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	49	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	96	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	75	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	86	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	62	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	65	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	42	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	15	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	15	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	131	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	38	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	92	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	108	■
7.05	Firing costs*	109	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	28	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	42	■
7.08	Brain drain	36	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	89	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	57	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	38	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	80	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	64	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	78	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	90	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	55	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	24	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	15	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	7	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	73	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	61	■
9.06	Internet users*	9	■
9.07	Personal computers*	17	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	7	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	13	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	6	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	25	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	38	■
11.03	State of cluster development	23	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	17	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	13	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	24	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	21	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	30	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	74	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	15	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	22	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	10	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	24	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	15	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	25	■
12.07	Utility patents*	5	■

* Hard data

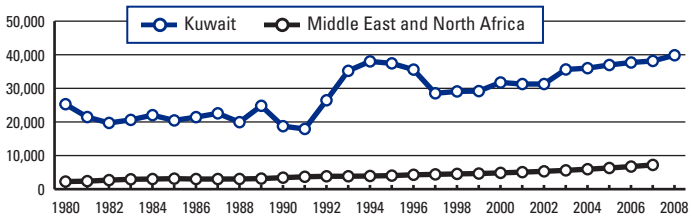
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Kuwait

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 2.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 158.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 45,920.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.20

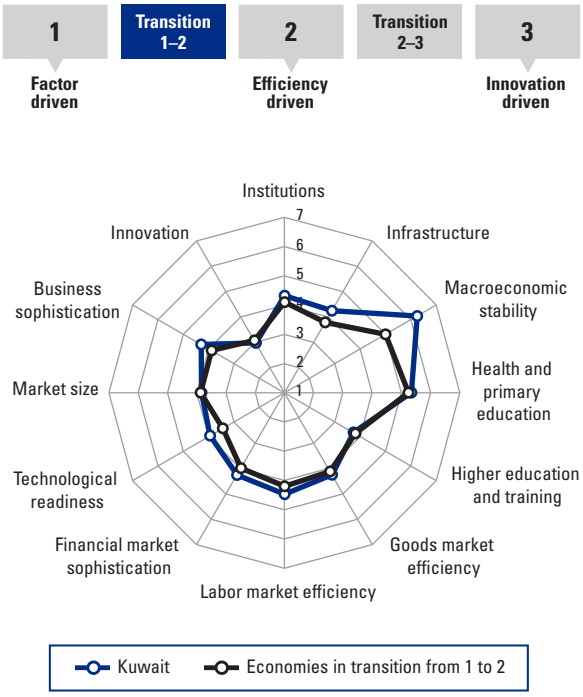
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



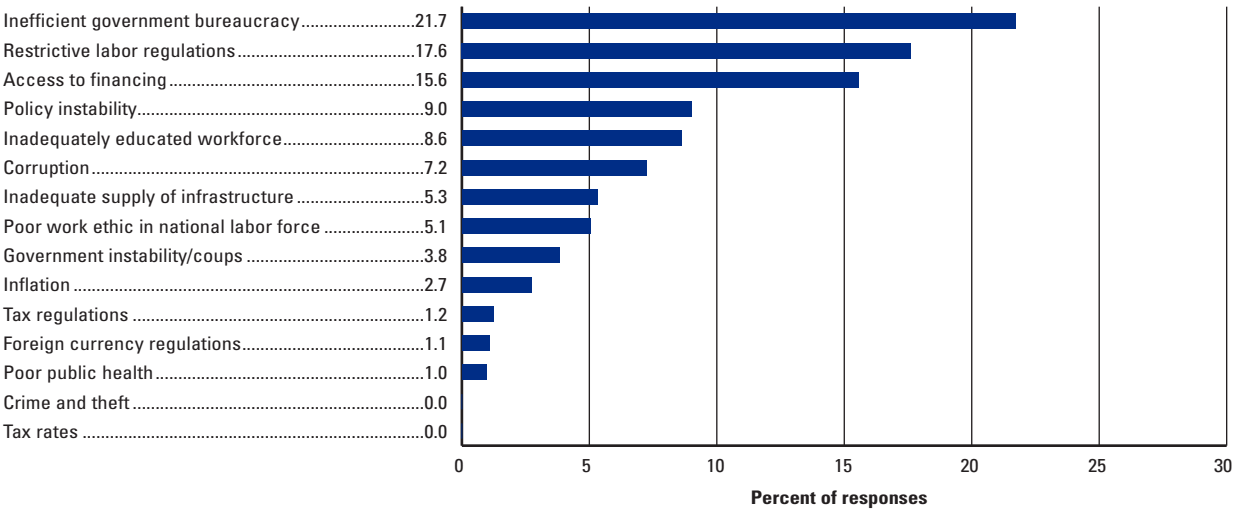
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**39**	**4.5**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	35	4.6
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	30	4.7
Basic requirements	**40**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	51	4.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	50	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	3	6.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	73	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**63**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	82	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	63	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	59	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	63	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	49	3.9
10th pillar: Market size	61	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**64**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	50	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	83	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Kuwait

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	45	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	47	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	64	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	39	■
1.05	Judicial independence	48	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	61	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	82	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	115	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	38	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	34	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	108	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	60	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	14	■
1.14	Organized crime	24	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	42	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	55	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	65	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	103	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	84	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	44	■
2.02	Quality of roads	36	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	68	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	58	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	53	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	80	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	67	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	5	■
3.02	National savings rate*	3	■
3.03	Inflation*	90	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	20	■
3.05	Government debt*	7	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	52	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	44	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	21	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	40	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	45	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	30	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	88	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	98	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	98	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	56	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	89	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	81	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	89	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	98	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	79	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	80	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	72	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	45	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	56	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	97	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	9	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	2	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	111	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	92	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	49	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	72	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	69	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	131	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	126	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	94	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	59	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	78	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	51	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	34	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	16	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	54	■
7.05	Firing costs*	97	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	41	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	98	■
7.08	Brain drain	40	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	113	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	54	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	56	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	30	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	32	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	69	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	24	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	48	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	92	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	83	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	55	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	42	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	99	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	123	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	57	■
9.06	Internet users*	55	■
9.07	Personal computers*	42	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	n/a	
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	67	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	48	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	26	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	46	■
11.03	State of cluster development	70	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	47	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	71	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	28	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	53	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	57	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	27	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	85	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	83	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	100	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	99	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	114	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	72	■
12.07	Utility patents*	30	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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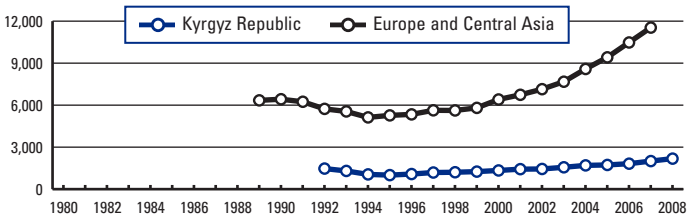
Kyrgyz Republic

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 5.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 5.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 950.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.02

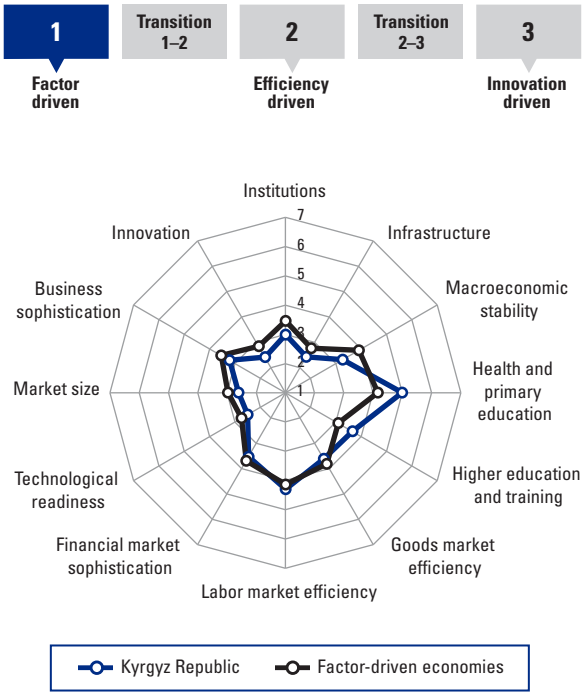
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



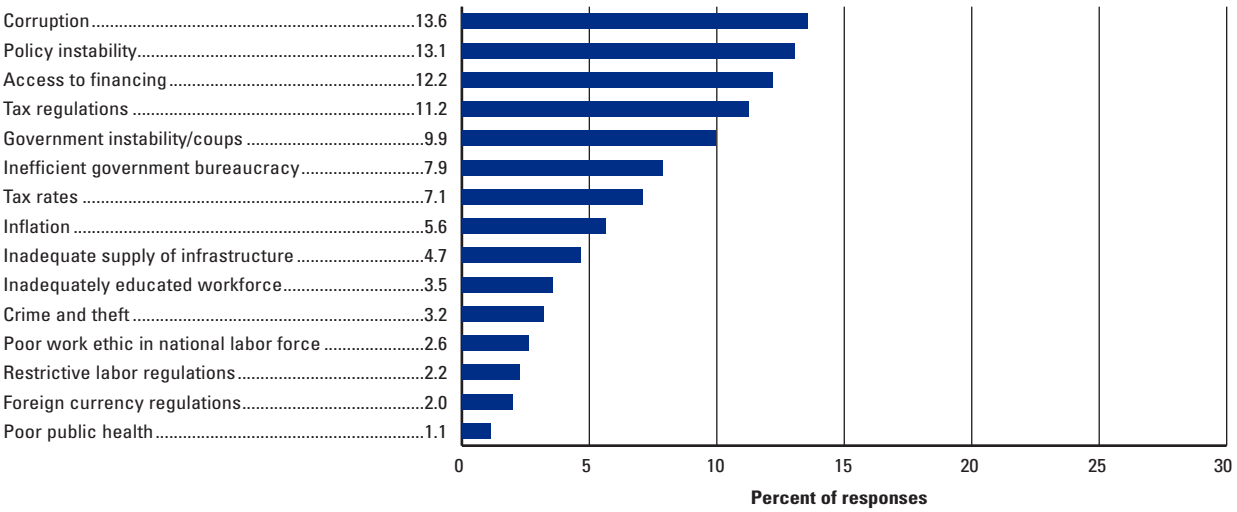
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**123**	**3.4**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	122	3.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	119	3.3
Basic requirements	**126**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	124	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	124	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	125	3.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	98	5.0
Efficiency enhancers	**111**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	87	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	120	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	76	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	109	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	124	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	112	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**128**	**2.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	127	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation	128	2.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Kyrgyz Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	125	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	122	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	109	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	108	■
1.05	Judicial independence	121	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	83	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	113	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	97	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	125	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	127	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	110	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	118	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	97	■
1.14	Organized crime	110	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	122	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	128	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	121	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	106	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	125	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	112	■
2.02	Quality of roads	122	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	67	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	132	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	127	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	110	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	125	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	92	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	37	■
3.02	National savings rate*	112	■
3.03	Inflation*	128	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	123	■
3.05	Government debt*	93	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	102	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	77	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	112	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	93	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	97	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	98	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	97	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	90	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	110	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	34	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	72	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	51	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	100	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	96	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	122	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	93	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	125	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	97	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	121	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	114	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	123	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	108	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	111	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	8	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	41	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	127	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	121	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	110	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	113	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	122	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	123	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	122	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	95	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	94	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	57	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	75	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	26	■
7.05	Firing costs*	28	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	40	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	114	■
7.08	Brain drain	126	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	80	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	121	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	114	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	117	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	111	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	109	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	11	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	129	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	124	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	127	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	126	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	122	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	128	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	109	■
9.06	Internet users*	81	■
9.07	Personal computers*	107	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	107	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	114	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	106	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	126	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	124	■
11.03	State of cluster development	121	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	107	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	102	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	127	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	102	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	101	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	108	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	97	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	124	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	125	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	128	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	131	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	112	■
12.07	Utility patents*	77	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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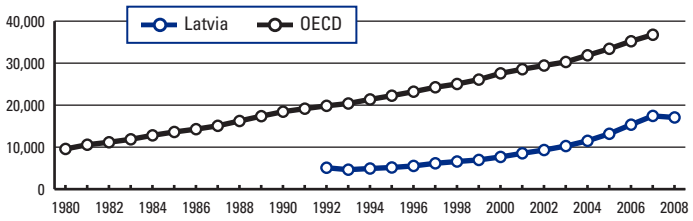
Latvia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 2.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 34.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 14,997.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.06

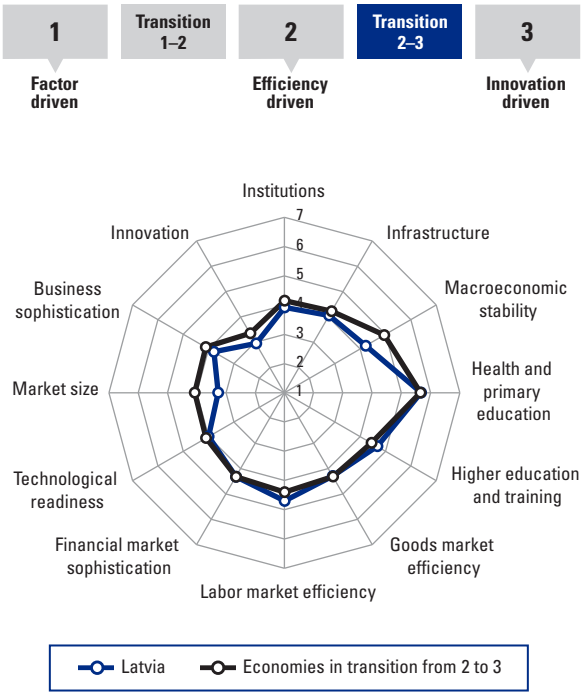
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



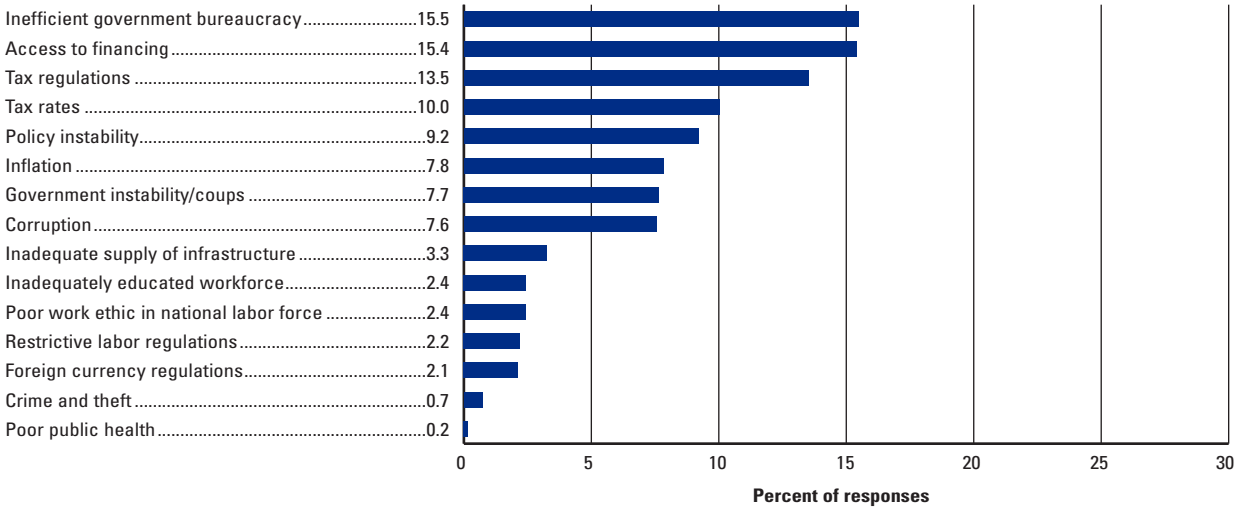
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**68**	**4.1**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	54	4.3
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	45	4.4
Basic requirements	**60**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	65	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	56	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	99	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	50	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**51**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	34	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	57	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	37	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	60	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	47	4.0
10th pillar: Market size	83	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**86**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	82	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	88	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	52	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	60	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	69	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	102	■
1.05	Judicial independence	72	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	97	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	105	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	69	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	97	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	104	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	78	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	17	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	36	■
1.14	Organized crime	26	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	72	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	79	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	66	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	82	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	83	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	60	■
2.02	Quality of roads	85	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	35	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	56	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	40	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	81	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	50	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	48	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	101	■
3.02	National savings rate*	66	■
3.03	Inflation*	117	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	65	■
3.05	Government debt*	25	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	64	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	68	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	50	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	93	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	41	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	80	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	40	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	88	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	23	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	33	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	16	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	57	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	60	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	50	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	30	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	66	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	70	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	79	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	57	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	63	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	80	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	33	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	16	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	44	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	112	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	17	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	56	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	86	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	57	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	74	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	84	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	64	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	8	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	87	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	52	■
7.05	Firing costs*	28	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	43	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	58	■
7.08	Brain drain	75	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	25	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	66	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	95	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	100	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	79	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	34	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	42	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	115	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	79	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	5	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	71	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	88	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	75	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	93	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	55	■
9.06	Internet users*	28	■
9.07	Personal computers*	32	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	51	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	82	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	84	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	109	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	66	■
11.03	State of cluster development	113	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	64	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	80	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	109	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	69	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	63	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	73	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	68	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	66	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	95	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	86	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	102	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	104	■
12.07	Utility patents*	66	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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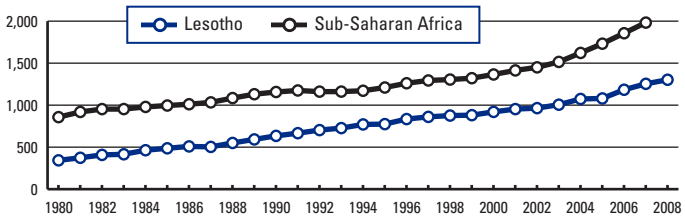
Lesotho

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008	2.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008	1.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008	661.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008	0.01

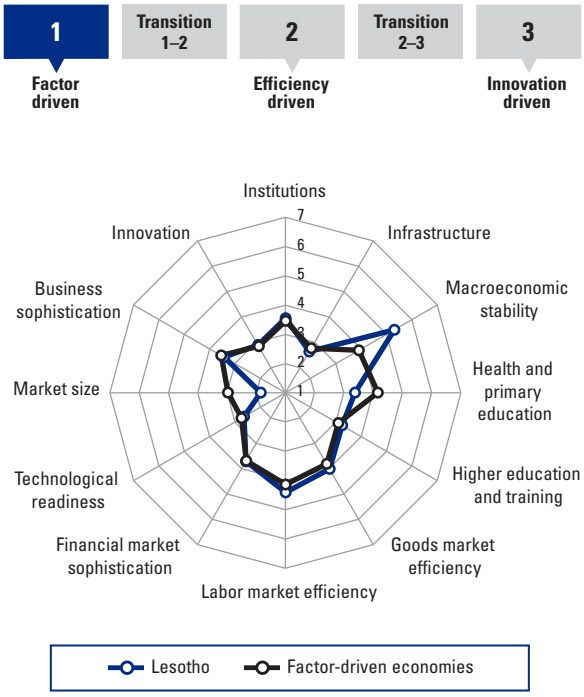
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



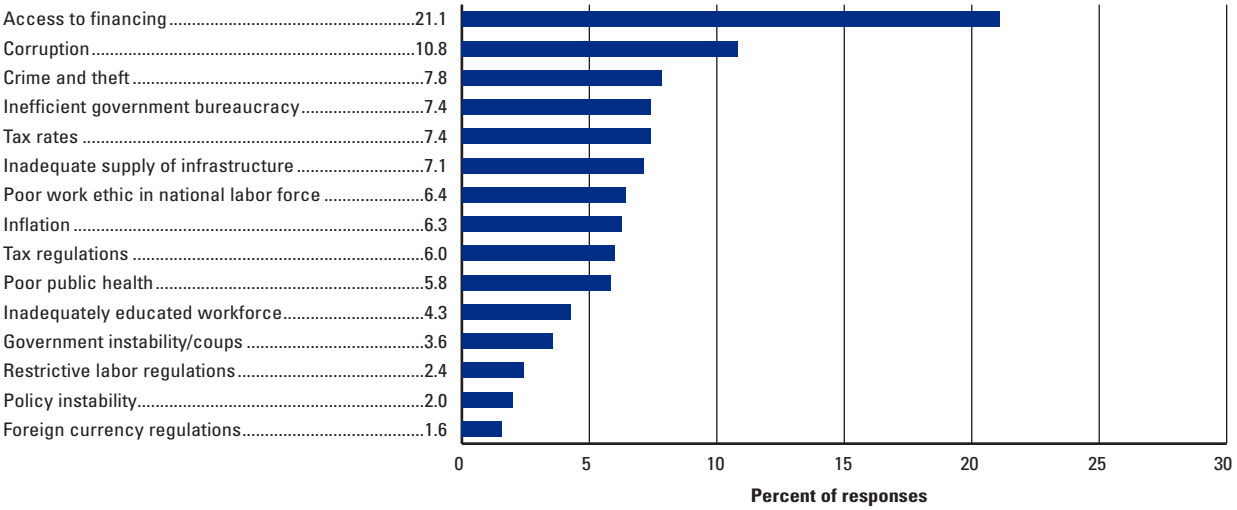
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**107**	**3.5**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	123	3.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	124	3.3
Basic requirements	**102**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	89	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	114	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	29	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	127	3.4
Efficiency enhancers	**116**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	105	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	82	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	64	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	102	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	116	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	127	1.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**101**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	104	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	95	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Lesotho

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	90	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	71	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	61	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	66	■
1.05	Judicial independence	83	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	62	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	72	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	46	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	117	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	124	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	102	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	111	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	103	■
1.14	Organized crime	99	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	97	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	103	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	111	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	105	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	119	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	104	■
2.02	Quality of roads	113	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	114	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	132	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	133	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	94	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	104	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	10	■
3.02	National savings rate*	8	■
3.03	Inflation*	93	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	98	■
3.05	Government debt*	83	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	115	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	129	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	131	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	132	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	128	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	132	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	94	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	121	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	2	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	116	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	121	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	72	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	92	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	105	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	107	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	98	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	77	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	104	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	73	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	91	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	71	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	8	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	46	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	99	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	122	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	111	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	48	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	74	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	90	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	79	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	115	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	88	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	84	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	116	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	28	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	67	■
7.05	Firing costs*	76	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	101	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	96	■
7.08	Brain drain	87	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	18	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	106	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	120	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	93	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	90	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	93	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	110	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	119	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	111	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	119	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	124	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	113	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	121	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	119	■
9.06	Internet users*	114	■
9.07	Personal computers*	126	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	n/a	
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	126	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	127	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	128	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	117	■
11.03	State of cluster development	84	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	45	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	84	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	130	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	94	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	116	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	81	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	75	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	113	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	48	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	107	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	79	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	97	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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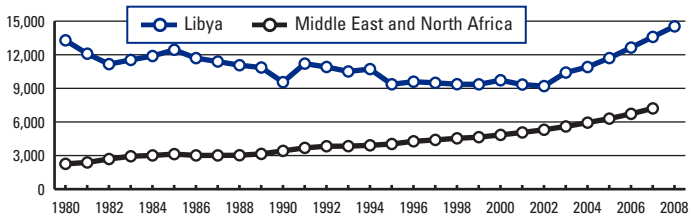
Libya

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 6.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 100.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 16,114.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.13

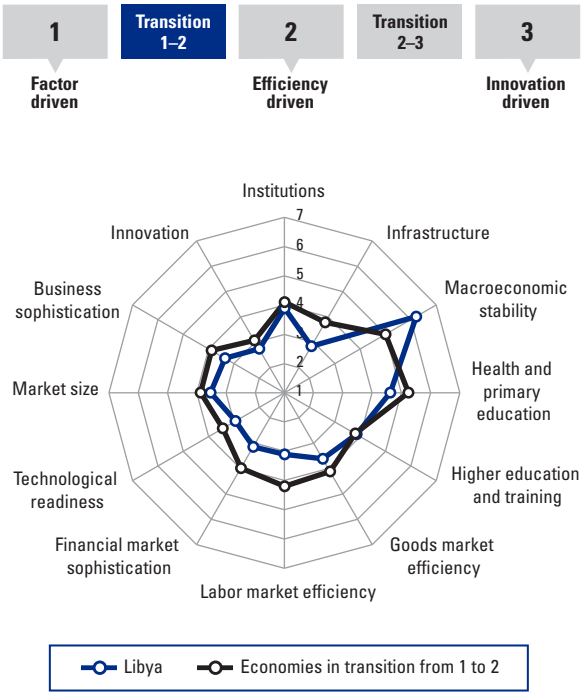
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



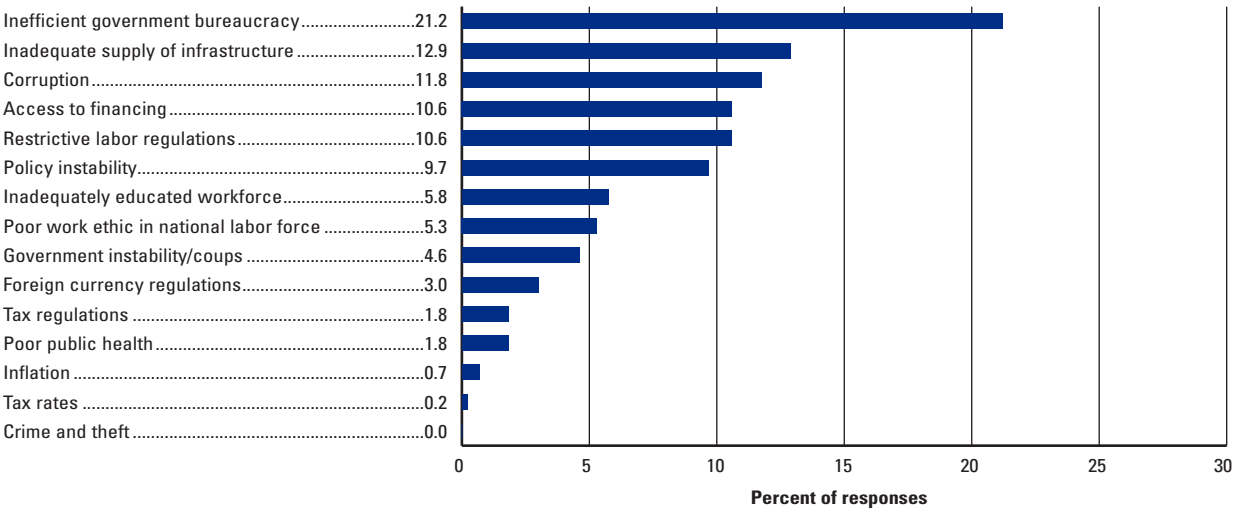
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**88**	**3.9**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	91	3.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	88	3.9
Basic requirements	**68**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	67	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	105	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	4	6.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	104	4.6
Efficiency enhancers	**110**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	75	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	119	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	132	3.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	122	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	98	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	73	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**111**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	111	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	106	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Libya

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	93	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	82	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	76	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	58	■
1.05	Judicial independence	63	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	75	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	46	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	73	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	52	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	61	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	111	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	24	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	11	■
1.14	Organized crime	23	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	82	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	84	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	114	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	132	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	79	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	108	■
2.02	Quality of roads	81	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	110	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	104	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	126	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	76	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	63	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	n/a	
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	2	■
3.02	National savings rate*	4	■
3.03	Inflation*	89	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	32	■
3.05	Government debt*	3	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	69	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	34	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	90	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	40	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	66	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	69	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	106	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	n/a	
4.11	Education expenditure*	n/a	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	48	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	34	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	128	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	80	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	133	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	121	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	114	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	99	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	122	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	82	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	80	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	23	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	n/a	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	n/a	
6.07	Time required to start a business*	n/a	
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	105	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	85	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	1	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	127	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	93	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	95	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	120	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	109	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	98	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	111	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	n/a	
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	124	■
7.05	Firing costs*	n/a	
7.06	Pay and productivity	133	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	130	■
7.08	Brain drain	95	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	128	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	131	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	128	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	46	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	63	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	120	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	n/a	
8.07	Soundness of banks	116	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	125	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	n/a	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	70	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	66	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	130	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	91	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	85	■
9.06	Internet users*	111	■
9.07	Personal computers*	100	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	100	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	79	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	53	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	79	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	102	■
11.03	State of cluster development	89	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	132	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	132	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	100	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	88	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	119	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	130	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	133	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	91	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	129	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	115	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	99	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	66	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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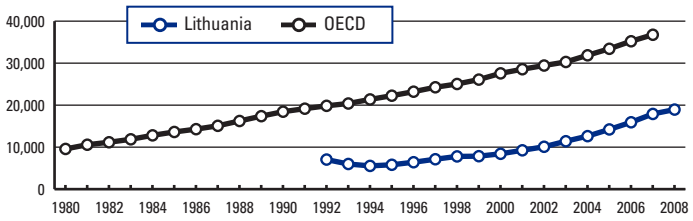
Lithuania

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 3.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 47.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 14,085.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.09

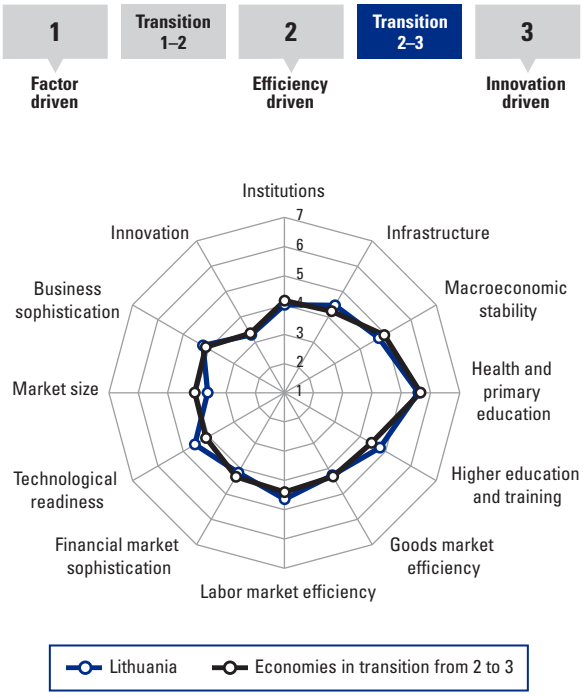
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



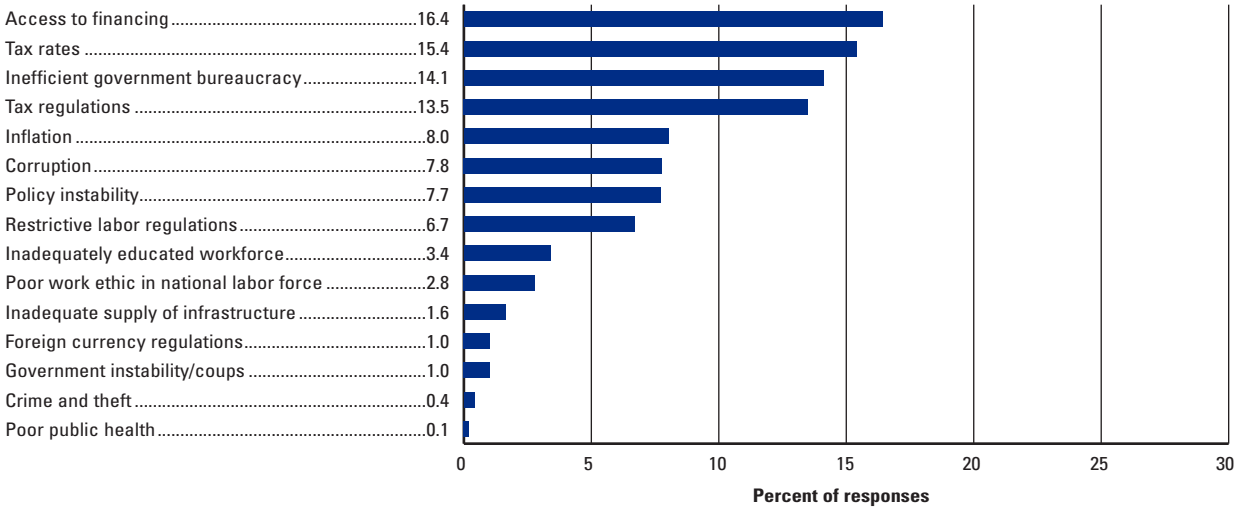
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**53**	**4.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	44	4.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	38	4.5
Basic requirements	**47**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	59	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	43	4.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	57	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	55	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**47**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	30	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	59	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	45	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	72	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	36	4.5
10th pillar: Market size	69	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**53**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	56	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	58	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Lithuania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	61	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	56	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	67	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	95	■
1.05	Judicial independence	71	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	70	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	117	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	96	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	76	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	82	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	61	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	7	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	40	■
1.14	Organized crime	43	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	64	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	60	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	46	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	18	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	89	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	39	■
2.02	Quality of roads	26	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	26	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	44	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	83	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	113	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	44	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	54	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	90	■
3.02	National savings rate*	95	■
3.03	Inflation*	94	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	2	■
3.05	Government debt*	18	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	68	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	76	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	52	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	36	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	80	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	51	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	85	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	46	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	34	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	11	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	76	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	37	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	60	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	32	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	51	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	60	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	73	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	81	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	98	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	83	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	80	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	46	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	70	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	81	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	50	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	85	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	116	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	26	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	24	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	87	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	57	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	7	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	102	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	81	■
7.05	Firing costs*	53	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	18	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	60	■
7.08	Brain drain	100	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	12	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	75	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	73	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	73	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	73	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	63	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	71	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	63	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	51	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	71	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	50	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	64	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	46	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	82	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	8	■
9.06	Internet users*	30	■
9.07	Personal computers*	47	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	31	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	71	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	70	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	52	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	44	■
11.03	State of cluster development	92	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	43	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	33	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	25	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	59	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	59	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	57	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	53	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	46	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	52	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	45	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	100	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	70	■
12.07	Utility patents*	34	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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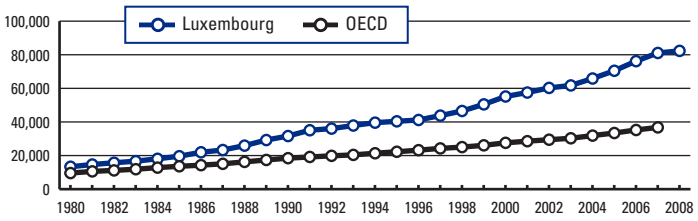
Luxembourg

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 0.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 55.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 113,044.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.06

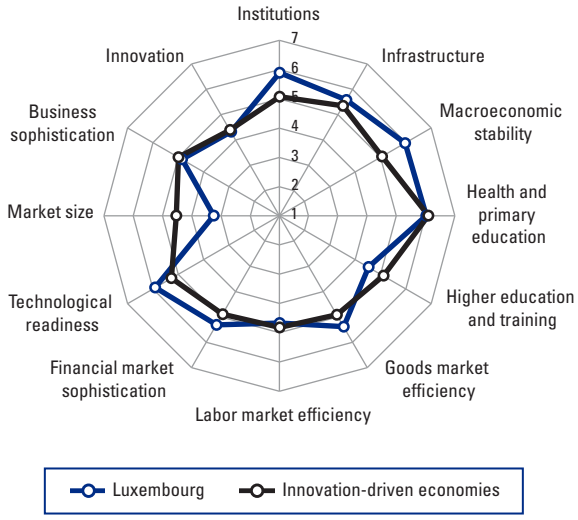
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



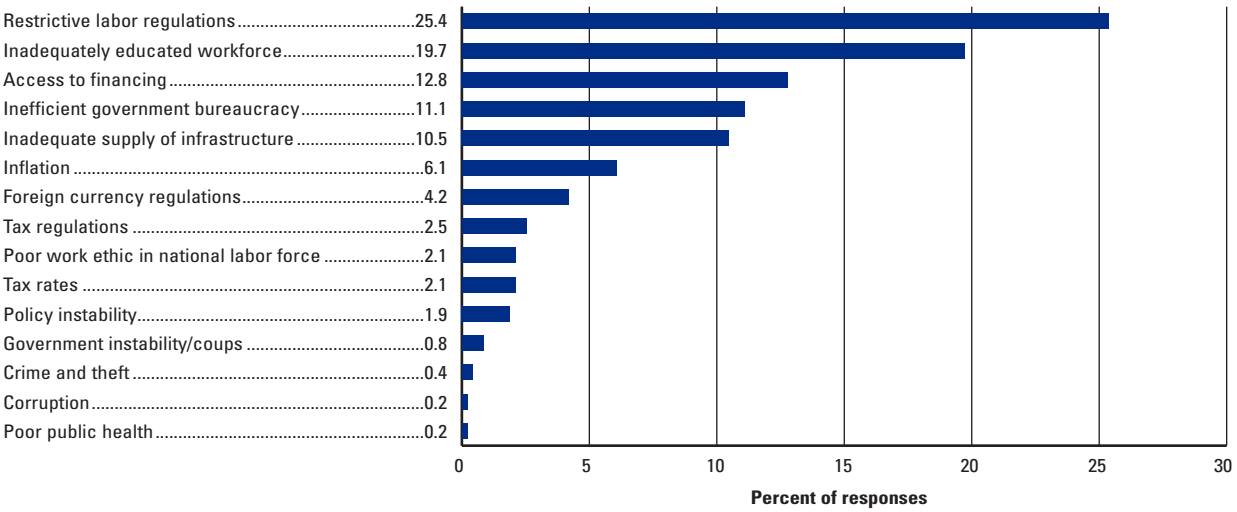
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**21**	**5.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	25	4.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	25	4.9
Basic requirements	**7**	**5.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	6	5.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	19	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	6	5.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	25	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	**23**	**4.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	39	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	3	5.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	42	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	9	5.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	5	5.9
10th pillar: Market size	85	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**22**	**4.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	22	4.9
12th pillar: Innovation	21	4.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	7	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	8	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	6	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	5	■
1.05	Judicial independence	17	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	9	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	8	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	13	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	8	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	2	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	6	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	28	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	5	■
1.14	Organized crime	1	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	15	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	12	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	8	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	12	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	22	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	12	■
2.02	Quality of roads	17	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	16	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	20	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	42	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	111	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	20	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	11	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	27	■
3.02	National savings rate*	45	■
3.03	Inflation*	13	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	6	■
3.05	Government debt*	13	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	11	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	24	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	33	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	54	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	3	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	15	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	27	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	35	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	79	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	38	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	104	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	38	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	46	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	73	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	20	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	38	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	6	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	64	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	24	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	16	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	7	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	10	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	70	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	10	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	8	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	5	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	8	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	21	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	5	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	12	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	100	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	122	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	111	■
7.05	Firing costs*	71	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	47	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	16	■
7.08	Brain drain	23	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	65	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	1	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	47	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	1	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	4	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	11	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	90	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	14	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	9	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	20	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	20	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	16	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	3	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	7	■
9.06	Internet users*	8	■
9.07	Personal computers*	10	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	9	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	95	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	56	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	111	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	37	■
11.03	State of cluster development	19	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	14	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	18	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	43	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	17	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	24	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	11	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	19	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	36	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	16	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	19	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	79	■
12.07	Utility patents*	19	■

* Hard data

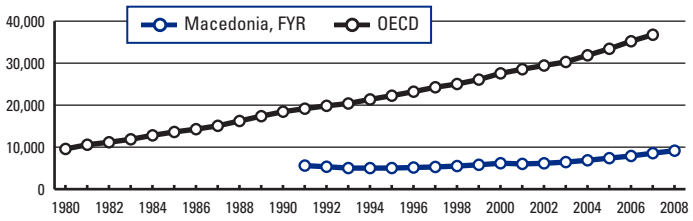
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Macedonia, FYR

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 2.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 9.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 4,656.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.03

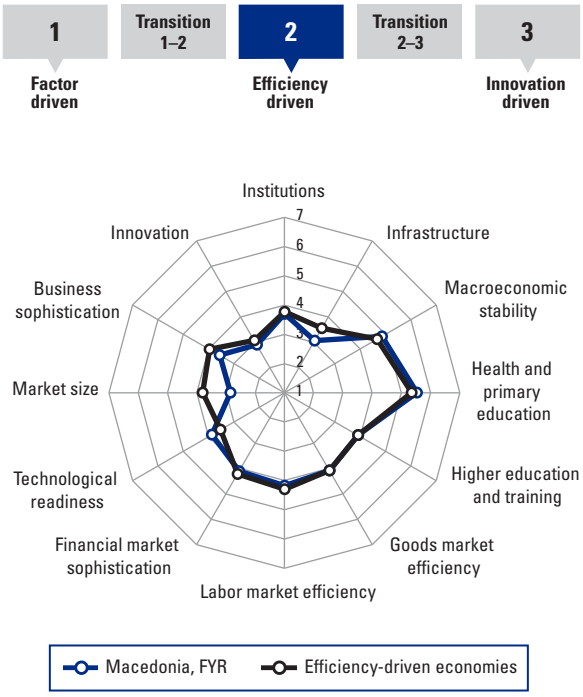
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



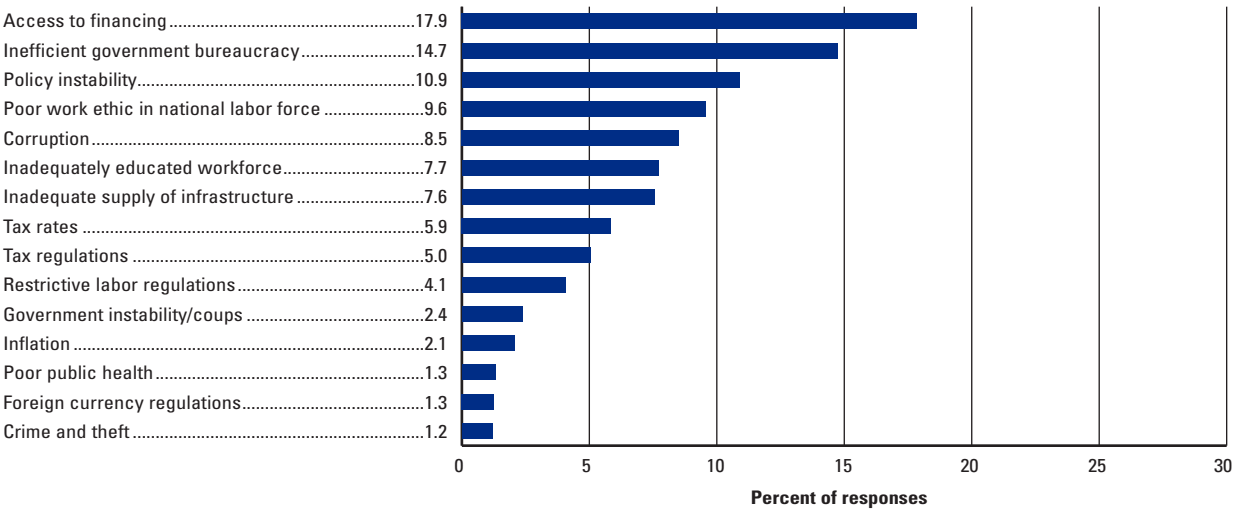
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**84**	**3.9**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	89	3.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	94	3.7
Basic requirements	**73**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	83	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	90	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	49	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	60	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	**85**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	70	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	76	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	86	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	75	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	52	3.9
10th pillar: Market size	103	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**93**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	96	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	92	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Macedonia, FYR

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	95	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	91	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	54	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	70	■
1.05	Judicial independence	105	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	73	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	64	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	62	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	92	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	95	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	72	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	65	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	60	■
1.14	Organized crime	92	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	62	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	77	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	83	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	113	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	107	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	88	■
2.02	Quality of roads	87	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	71	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	94	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	123	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	124	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	79	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	58	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	67	■
3.02	National savings rate*	106	■
3.03	Inflation*	65	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	40	■
3.05	Government debt*	31	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	75	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	49	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	59	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	63	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	53	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	56	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	95	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	39	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	79	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	60	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	59	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	57	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	78	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	61	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	101	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	103	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	102	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	106	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	100	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	41	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	9	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	46	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	23	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	24	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	67	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	91	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	114	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	100	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	62	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	94	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	104	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	101	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	9	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	100	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	59	■
7.05	Firing costs*	46	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	60	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	113	■
7.08	Brain drain	125	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	97	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	93	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	84	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	111	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	61	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	90	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	71	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	79	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	74	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	103	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	127	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	74	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	108	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	23	■
9.06	Internet users*	42	■
9.07	Personal computers*	30	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	45	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	105	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	99	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	85	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	85	■
11.03	State of cluster development	109	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	127	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	81	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	72	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	98	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	99	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	100	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	86	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	90	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	114	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	78	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	106	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	81	■
12.07	Utility patents*	61	■

* Hard data

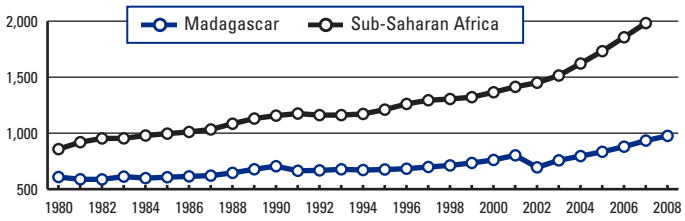
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Madagascar

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 20.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 9.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 457.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.03

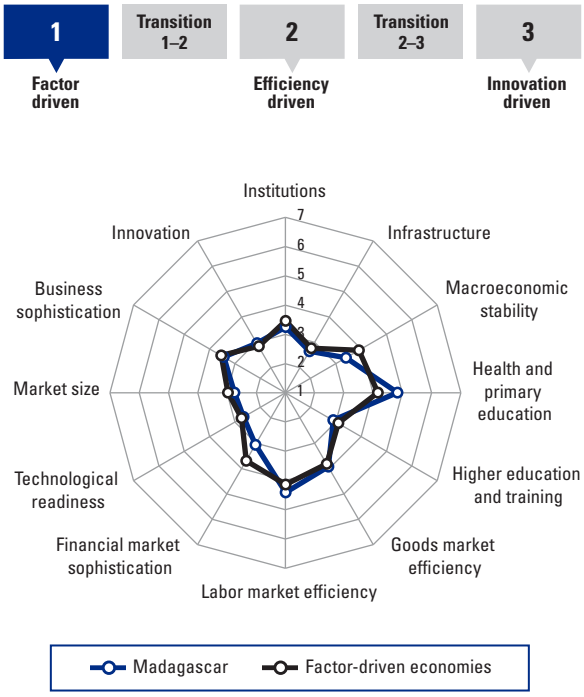
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



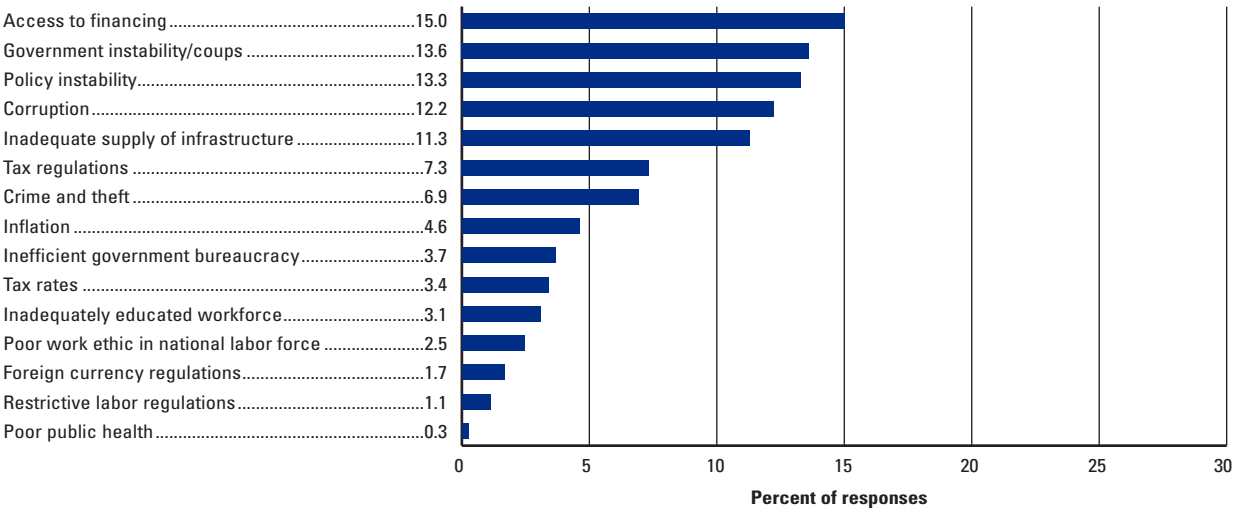
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**121**	**3.4**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	125	3.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	118	3.4
Basic requirements	**115**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	111	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	113	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	123	3.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	102	4.8
Efficiency enhancers	**118**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	117	2.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	93	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	66	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	125	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	114	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	108	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**99**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	103	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	84	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Madagascar

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	115	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	113	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	101	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	113	■
1.05	Judicial independence	113	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	77	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	88	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	89	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	108	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	94	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	93	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	114	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	115	■
1.14	Organized crime	112	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	98	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	105	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	125	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	76	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	102	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	105	■
2.02	Quality of roads	92	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	83	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	111	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	93	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	96	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	123	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	119	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	107	■
3.02	National savings rate*	94	■
3.03	Inflation*	78	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	127	■
3.05	Government debt*	61	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	118	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	110	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	111	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	110	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	103	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	111	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	109	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	93	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	16	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	97	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	123	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	124	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	88	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	70	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	62	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	113	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	91	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	104	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	100	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	109	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	101	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	75	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	68	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	16	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	15	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	58	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	92	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	90	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	91	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	105	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	90	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	67	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	124	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	88	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	67	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	124	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	37	■
7.05	Firing costs*	53	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	53	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	74	■
7.08	Brain drain	110	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	9	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	125	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	129	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	82	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	96	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	121	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	42	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	83	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	132	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	123	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	86	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	76	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	114	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	87	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	123	■
9.06	Internet users*	121	■
9.07	Personal computers*	123	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	114	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	107	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	115	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	89	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	101	■
11.03	State of cluster development	105	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	114	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	98	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	122	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	120	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	104	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	121	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	81	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	109	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	71	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	97	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	51	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	61	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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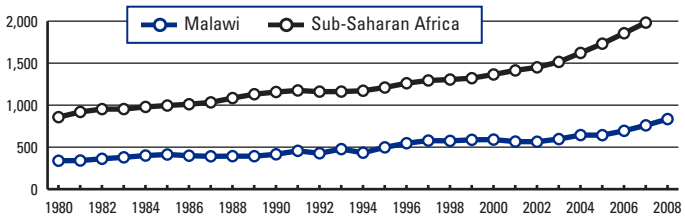
Malawi

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 14.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 4.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 312.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.02

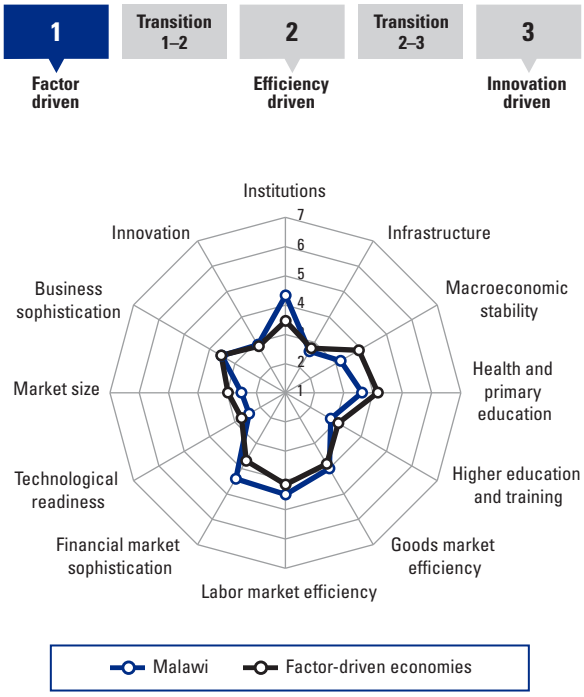
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



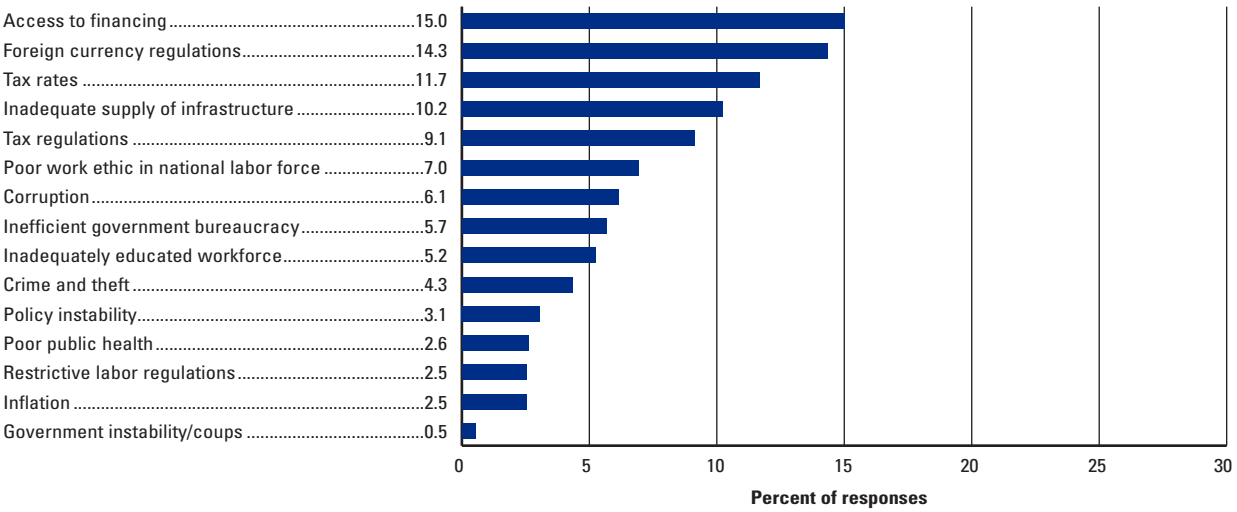
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**119**	**3.4**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	119	3.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	**124**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	50	4.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	112	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	126	3.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	124	3.6
Efficiency enhancers	**105**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	120	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	86	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	55	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	55	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	126	2.4
10th pillar: Market size	118	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**97**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	99	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	94	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Malawi

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	75	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	70	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	47	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	57	■
1.05	Judicial independence	39	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	47	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	25	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	26	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	63	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	45	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	50	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	22	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	85	■
1.14	Organized crime	44	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	55	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	51	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	48	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	61	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	52	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	106	■
2.02	Quality of roads	90	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	75	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	88	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	121	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	123	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	120	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	112	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	84	■
3.02	National savings rate*	129	■
3.03	Inflation*	71	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	125	■
3.05	Government debt*	91	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	127	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	124	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	128	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	121	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	125	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	126	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	114	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	123	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	110	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	101	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	88	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	122	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	133	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	65	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	102	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	116	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	128	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	97	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	75	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	85	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	103	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	62	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	100	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	28	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	85	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	97	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	15	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	106	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	108	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	69	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	72	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	82	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	72	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	120	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	50	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	26	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	41	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	63	■
7.05	Firing costs*	100	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	100	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	47	■
7.08	Brain drain	97	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	6	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	94	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	12	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	106	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	121	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	108	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	31	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	59	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	112	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	118	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	106	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	99	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	127	■
9.06	Internet users*	118	■
9.07	Personal computers*	127	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	122	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	115	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	122	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	88	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	107	■
11.03	State of cluster development	83	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	104	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	119	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	86	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	130	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	120	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	88	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	112	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	89	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	89	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	83	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	71	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	105	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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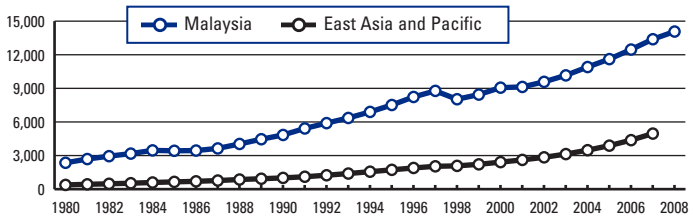
Malaysia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 27.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 222.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 8,140.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.56

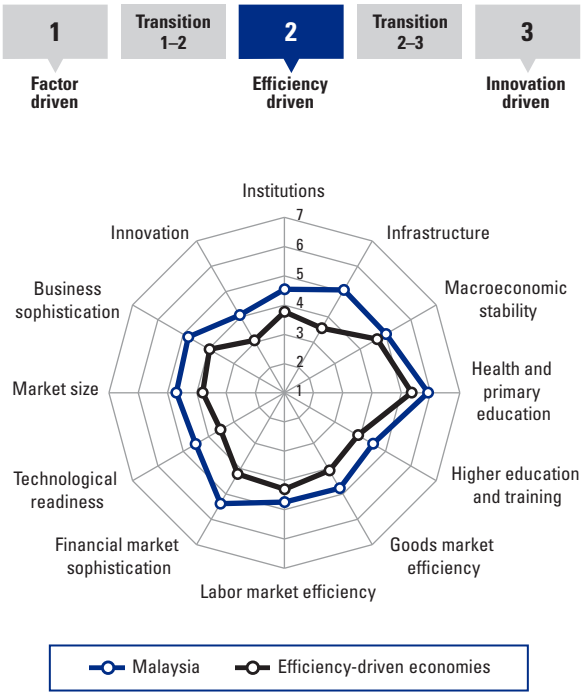
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



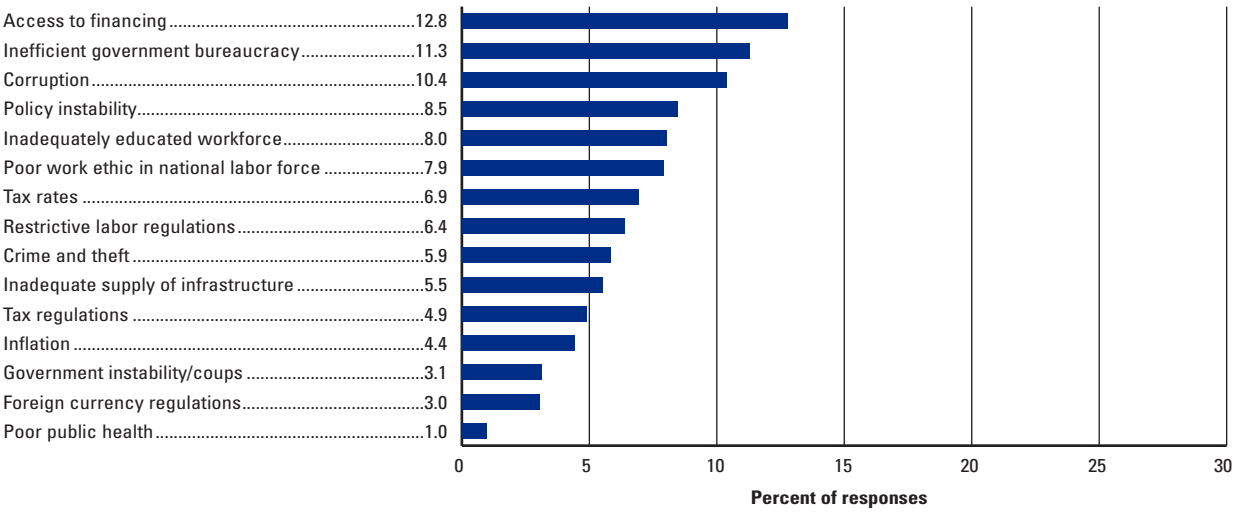
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**24**	**4.9**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	21	5.0
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	21	5.1
Basic requirements	**33**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	43	4.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	26	5.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	42	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	34	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	**25**	**4.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	41	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	30	4.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	31	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	6	5.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	37	4.5
10th pillar: Market size	28	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**24**	**4.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	24	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation	24	4.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Malaysia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	40	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	37	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	48	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	33	■
1.05	Judicial independence	53	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	37	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	23	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	15	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	36	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	40	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	30	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	97	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	95	■
1.14	Organized crime	83	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	48	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	44	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	43	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	25	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	23	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	27	■
2.02	Quality of roads	24	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	19	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	19	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	27	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	22	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	39	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	72	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	110	■
3.02	National savings rate*	22	■
3.03	Inflation*	40	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	23	■
3.05	Government debt*	74	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	86	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	84	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	80	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	89	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	81	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	78	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	50	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	69	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	31	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	28	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	24	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	98	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	71	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	23	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	34	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	34	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	40	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	26	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	16	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	42	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	32	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	47	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	30	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	41	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	33	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	14	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	83	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	68	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	68	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	43	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	28	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	26	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	25	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	19	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	54	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	14	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	46	■
7.05	Firing costs*	96	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	9	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	29	■
7.08	Brain drain	31	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	107	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	31	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	15	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	13	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	12	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	60	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	4	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	38	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	30	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	1	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	36	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	37	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	26	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	8	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	51	■
9.06	Internet users*	22	■
9.07	Personal computers*	41	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	55	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	36	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	19	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	27	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	42	■
11.03	State of cluster development	17	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	31	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	22	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	31	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	33	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	35	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	20	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	25	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	28	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	19	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	22	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	9	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	33	■
12.07	Utility patents*	29	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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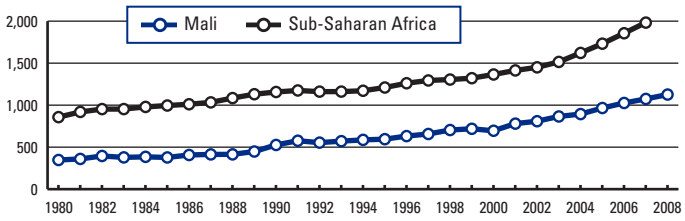
Mali

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 12.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 8.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 657.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.02

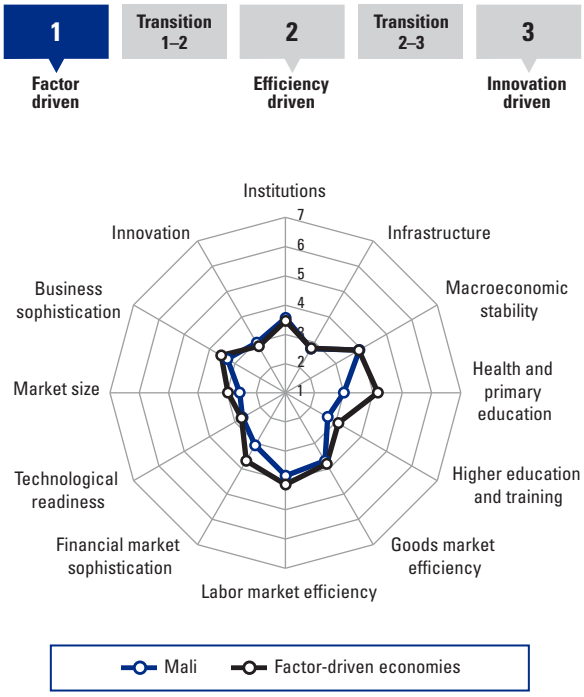
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



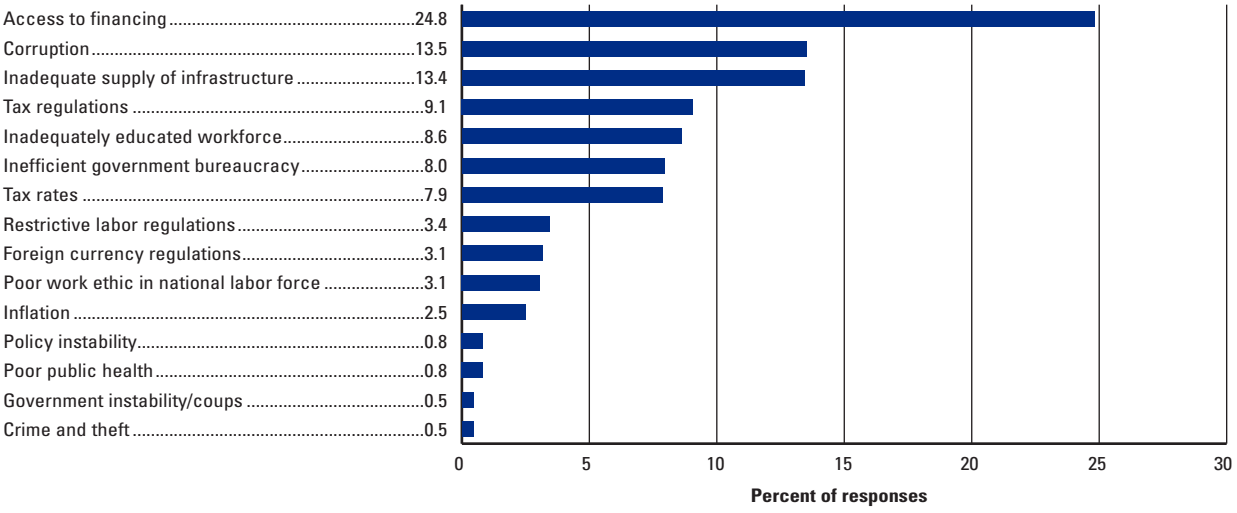
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**130**	**3.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	117	3.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	115	3.4
Basic requirements	**128**	**3.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	88	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	108	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	110	3.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	129	3.0
Efficiency enhancers	**127**	**3.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	126	2.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	113	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	114	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	124	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	110	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	114	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**102**	**3.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	116	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	81	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Mali

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	94	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	83	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	112	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	103	■
1.05	Judicial independence	79	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	101	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	77	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	47	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	64	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	68	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	49	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	85	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	75	■
1.14	Organized crime	90	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	76	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	88	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	126	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	124	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	81	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	101	■
2.02	Quality of roads	100	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	85	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	76	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	118	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	107	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	104	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	122	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	118	■
3.02	National savings rate*	104	■
3.03	Inflation*	77	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	n/a	
3.05	Government debt*	47	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	130	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	121	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	120	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	118	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	116	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	108	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	131	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	124	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	126	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	127	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	84	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	120	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	118	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	121	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	108	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	113	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	110	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	100	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	124	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	77	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	68	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	94	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	90	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	96	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	99	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	70	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	74	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	120	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	98	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	117	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	99	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	84	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	104	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	130	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	63	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	109	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	75	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	33	■
7.05	Firing costs*	55	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	116	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	127	■
7.08	Brain drain	116	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	106	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	118	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	109	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	131	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	130	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	105	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	115	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	105	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	119	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	106	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	80	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	84	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	90	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	122	■
9.06	Internet users*	126	■
9.07	Personal computers*	117	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	112	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	113	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	118	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	78	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	106	■
11.03	State of cluster development	124	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	112	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	105	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	105	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	123	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	125	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	120	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	122	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	72	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	82	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	100	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	41	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	85	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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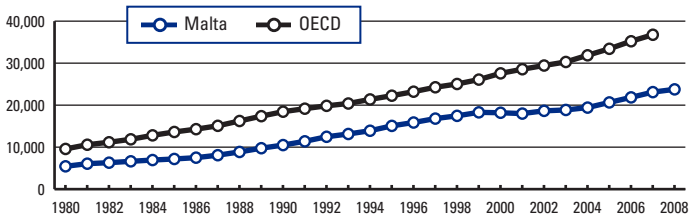
Malta

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 0.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 8.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 20,202.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.01

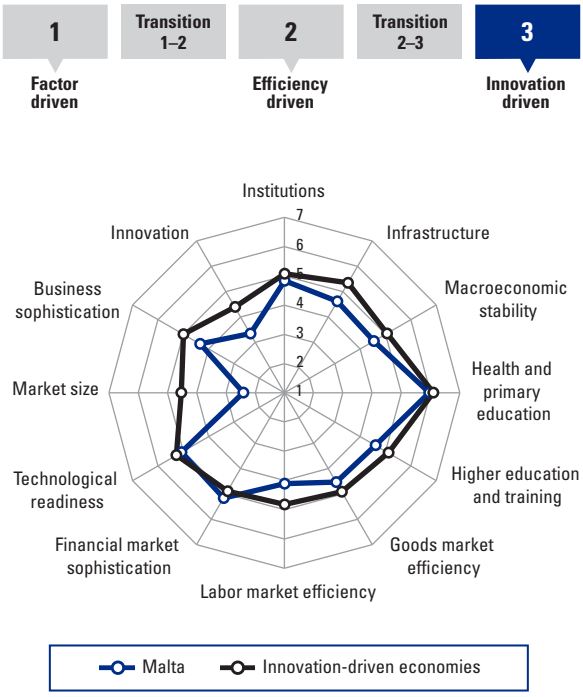
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



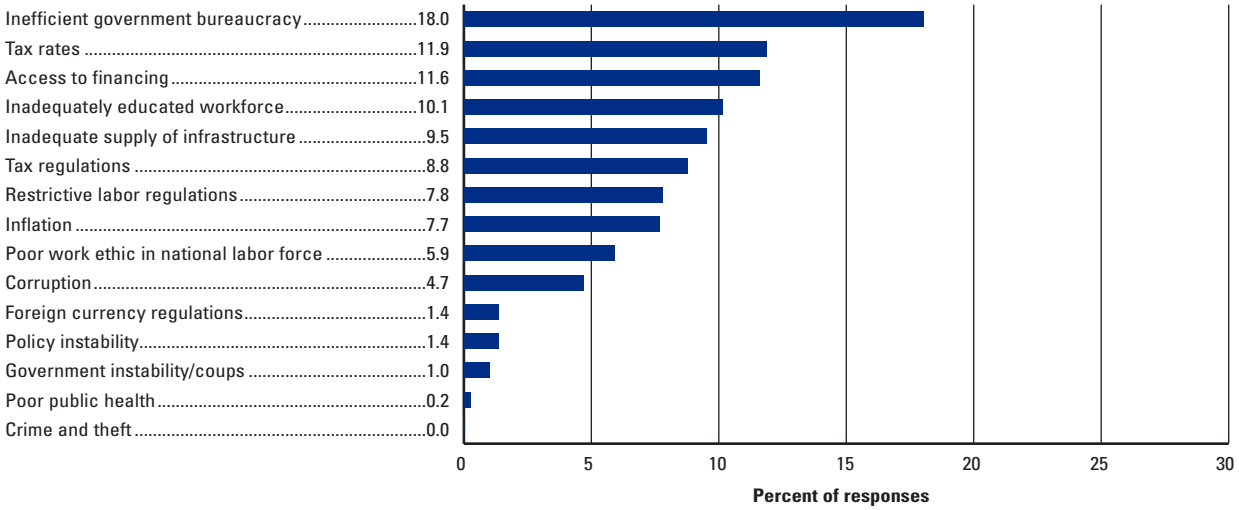
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**52**	**4.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	52	4.3
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	56	4.2
Basic requirements	**41**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	33	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	38	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	81	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	32	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	**48**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	37	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	40	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	93	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	13	5.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	27	5.1
10th pillar: Market size	121	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**48**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	46	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	53	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Malta

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	33	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	39	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	35	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	30	■
1.05	Judicial independence	31	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	45	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	34	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	88	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	41	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	43	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	36	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	18	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	16	■
1.14	Organized crime	10	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	30	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	46	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	12	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	47	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	17	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	42	■
2.02	Quality of roads	97	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	23	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	31	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	88	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	67	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	6	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	104	■
3.02	National savings rate*	106	■
3.03	Inflation*	35	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	10	■
3.05	Government debt*	109	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	37	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	7	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	54	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	26	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	15	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	22	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	82	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	50	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	29	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	69	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	21	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	28	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	42	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	22	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	58	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	49	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	28	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	50	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	38	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	33	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	n/a	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	n/a	
6.07	Time required to start a business*	n/a	
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	11	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	24	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	64	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	10	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	27	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	82	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	59	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	41	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	51	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	n/a	
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	97	■
7.05	Firing costs*	n/a	
7.06	Pay and productivity	55	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	70	■
7.08	Brain drain	46	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	115	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	35	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	18	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	20	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	43	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	19	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	n/a	
8.07	Soundness of banks	13	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	15	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	n/a	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	30	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	43	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	25	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	10	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	60	■
9.06	Internet users*	37	■
9.07	Personal computers*	n/a	
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	18	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	122	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	103	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	38	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	63	■
11.03	State of cluster development	68	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	29	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	39	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	52	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	42	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	52	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	55	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	61	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	69	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	53	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	57	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	21	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	82	■
12.07	Utility patents*	31	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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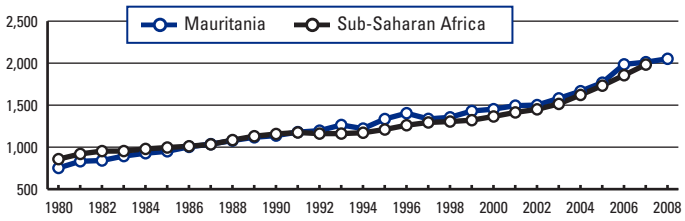
Mauritania

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 3.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 3.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 1,042.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.01

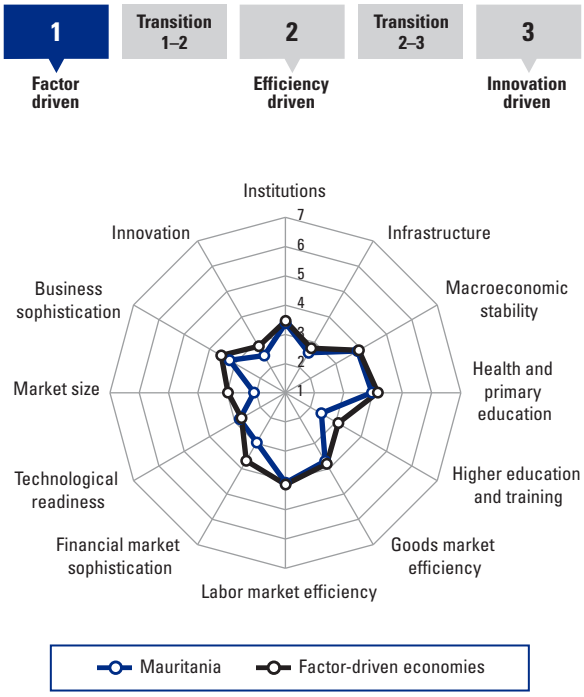
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



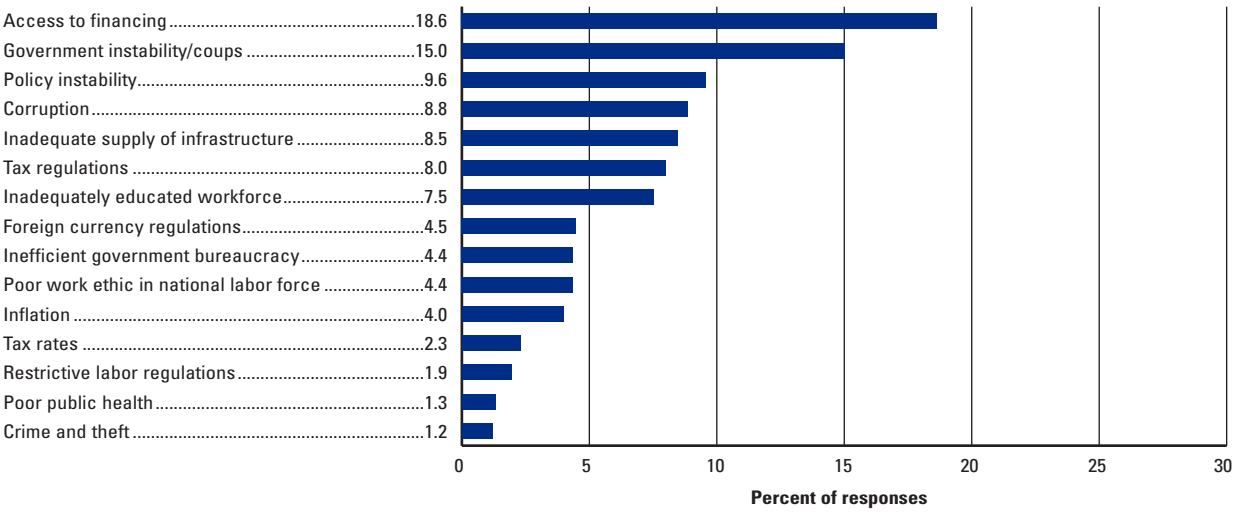
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**127**	**3.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	131	3.1
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	125	3.3
Basic requirements	**125**	**3.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	100	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	118	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	113	3.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	114	3.9
Efficiency enhancers	**129**	**3.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	132	2.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	111	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	95	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	129	3.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	106	2.8
10th pillar: Market size	125	2.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**125**	**2.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	125	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation	125	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Mauritania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	114	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	121	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	103	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	84	■
1.05	Judicial independence	107	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	80	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	92	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	9	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	89	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	110	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	64	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	122	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	69	■
1.14	Organized crime	59	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	95	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	108	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	130	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	108	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	99	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	116	■
2.02	Quality of roads	114	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	81	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	91	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	124	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	128	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	98	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	109	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	97	■
3.02	National savings rate*	33	■
3.03	Inflation*	55	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	122	■
3.05	Government debt*	118	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	115	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	114	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	114	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	117	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	91	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	93	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	117	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	113	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	129	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	113	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	108	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	126	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	119	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	124	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	95	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	131	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	120	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	126	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	128	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	97	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	120	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	64	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	54	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	126	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	56	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	89	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	46	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	85	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	119	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	69	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	64	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	93	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	125	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	58	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	58	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	92	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	42	■
7.05	Firing costs*	55	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	113	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	126	■
7.08	Brain drain	117	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	74	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	123	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	131	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	116	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	106	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	112	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	110	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	113	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	131	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	82	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	86	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	117	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	118	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	91	■
9.06	Internet users*	122	■
9.07	Personal computers*	88	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	99	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	125	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	119	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	73	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	118	■
11.03	State of cluster development	115	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	116	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	131	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	67	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	126	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	133	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	131	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	105	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	131	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	97	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	129	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	109	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	116	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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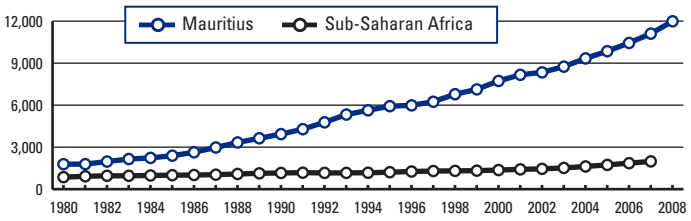
Mauritius

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 1.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 8.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 6,871.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.02

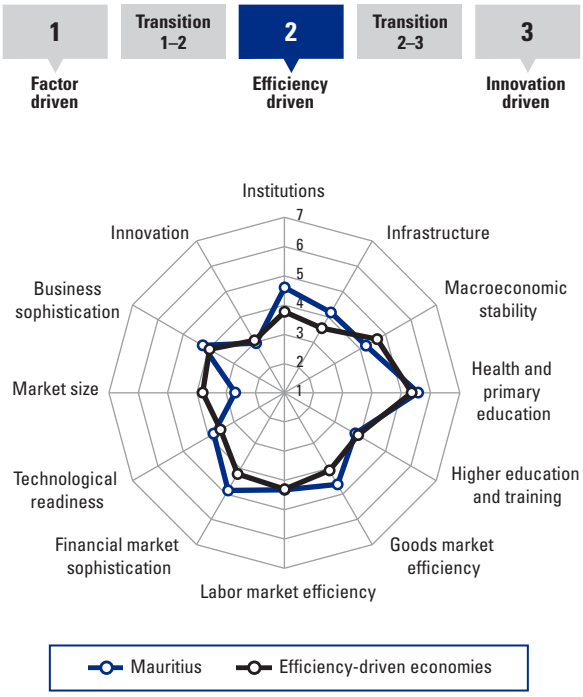
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



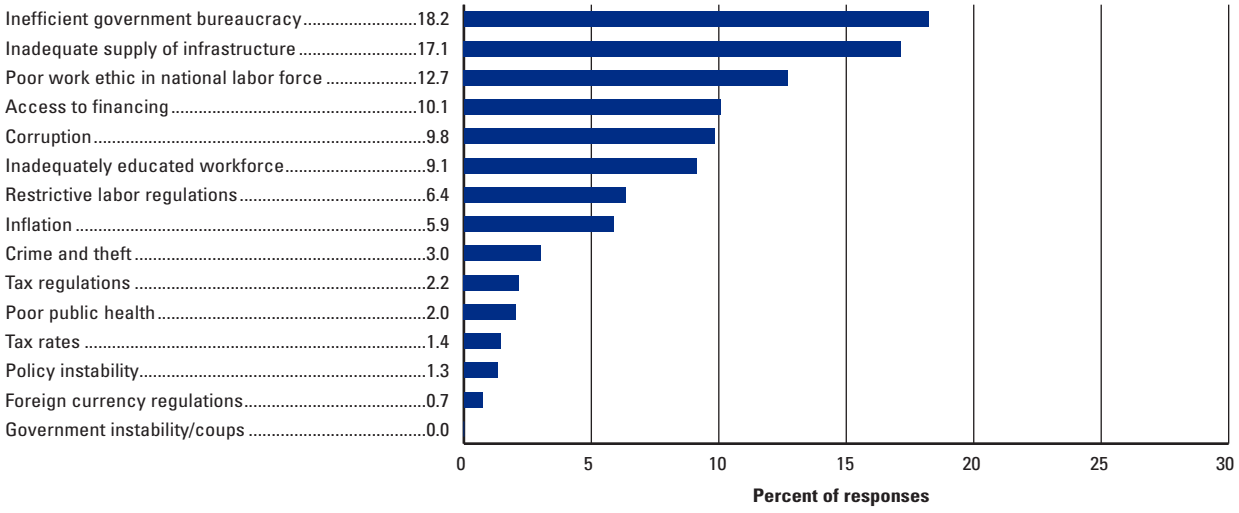
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**57**	**4.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	57	4.2
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	60	4.2
Basic requirements	**51**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	41	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	53	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	98	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	56	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**72**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	79	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	37	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	74	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	26	4.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	57	3.8
10th pillar: Market size	110	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**65**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	55	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	85	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Mauritius

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	36	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	48	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	42	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	60	■
1.05	Judicial independence	33	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	53	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	39	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	29	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	35	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	38	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	26	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	27	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	65	■
1.14	Organized crime	28	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	60	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	49	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	26	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	38	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	12	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	53	■
2.02	Quality of roads	51	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	60	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	57	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	65	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	59	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	46	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	92	■
3.02	National savings rate*	29	■
3.03	Inflation*	73	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	112	■
3.05	Government debt*	102	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	36	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	42	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	70	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	113	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	57	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	59	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	66	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	49	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	90	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	65	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	97	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	51	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	65	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	91	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	78	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	93	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	44	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	72	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	111	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	73	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	6	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	12	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	16	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	9	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	18	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	34	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	44	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	60	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	6	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	37	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	41	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	61	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	38	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	105	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	31	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	87	■
7.05	Firing costs*	62	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	73	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	73	■
7.08	Brain drain	69	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	109	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	42	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	51	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	26	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	45	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	3	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	11	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	16	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	28	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	71	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	52	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	62	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	52	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	37	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	77	■
9.06	Internet users*	57	■
9.07	Personal computers*	48	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	53	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	112	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	101	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	72	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	72	■
11.03	State of cluster development	44	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	40	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	27	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	32	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	54	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	71	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	50	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	94	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	85	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	66	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	91	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	73	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	107	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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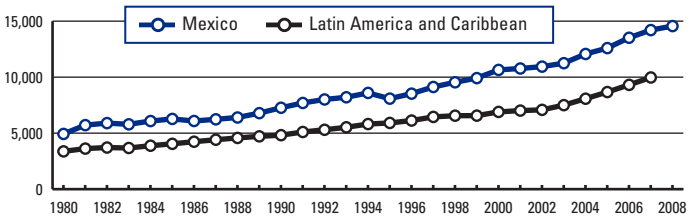
Mexico

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 107.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 1,088.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 10,234.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 2.24

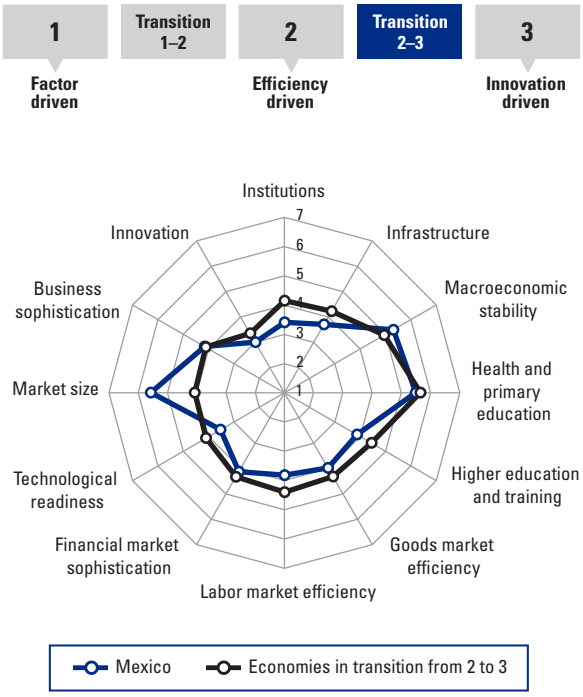
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



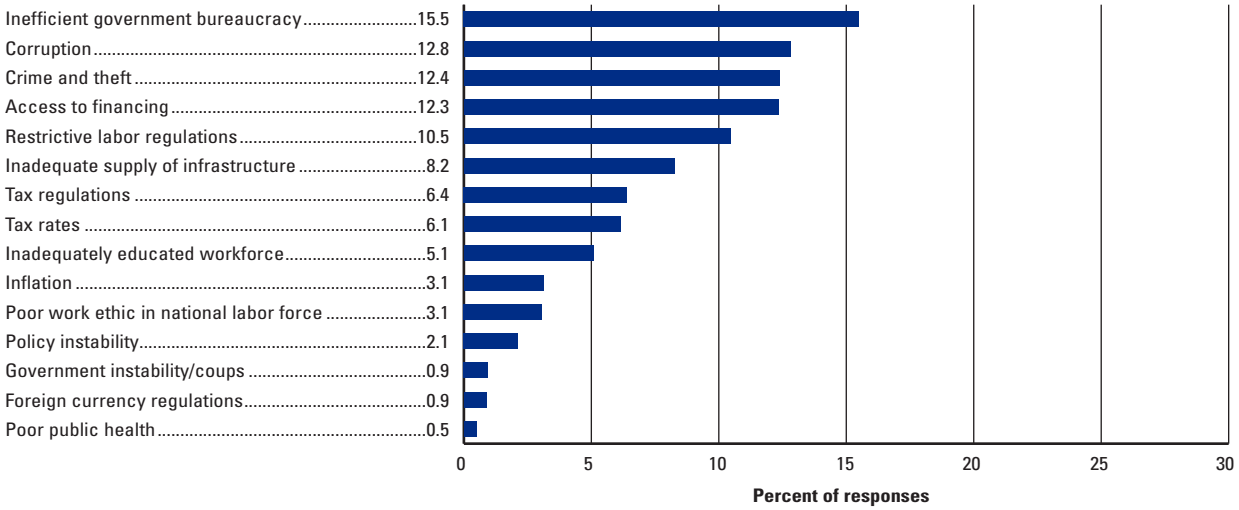
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**60**	**4.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	60	4.2
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	52	4.3
Basic requirements	**59**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	98	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	69	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	28	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	65	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	**55**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	74	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	90	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	115	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	73	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	71	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	11	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**67**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	62	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	78	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Mexico

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	86	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	81	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	100	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	94	■
1.05	Judicial independence	91	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	85	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	69	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	117	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	94	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	80	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	75	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	91	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	124	■
1.14	Organized crime	129	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	124	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	96	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	69	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	102	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	72	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	71	■
2.02	Quality of roads	57	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	66	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	82	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	56	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	20	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	88	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	65	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	46	■
3.02	National savings rate*	51	■
3.03	Inflation*	38	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	66	■
3.05	Government debt*	41	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	72	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	79	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	47	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	39	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	71	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	69	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	89	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	38	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	115	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	27	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	25	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	64	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	75	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	115	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	127	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	49	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	77	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	53	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	78	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	94	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	116	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	89	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	91	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	98	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	78	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	120	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	47	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	97	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	23	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	57	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	86	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	64	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	62	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	75	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	88	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	102	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	106	■
7.05	Firing costs*	81	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	99	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	87	■
7.08	Brain drain	64	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	114	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	53	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	88	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	85	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	98	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	48	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	31	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	41	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	62	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	83	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	79	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	77	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	67	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	47	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	89	■
9.06	Internet users*	73	■
9.07	Personal computers*	54	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	50	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	11	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	16	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	55	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	47	■
11.03	State of cluster development	53	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	74	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	54	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	69	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	67	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	62	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	77	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	80	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	65	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	78	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	62	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	93	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	94	■
12.07	Utility patents*	60	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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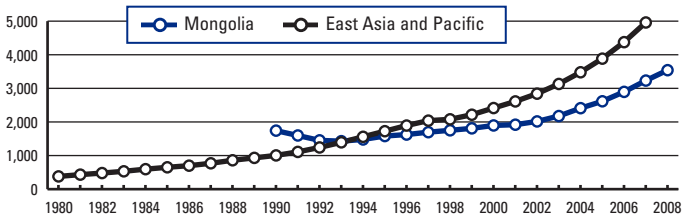
Mongolia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 2.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 5.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 1,980.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.01

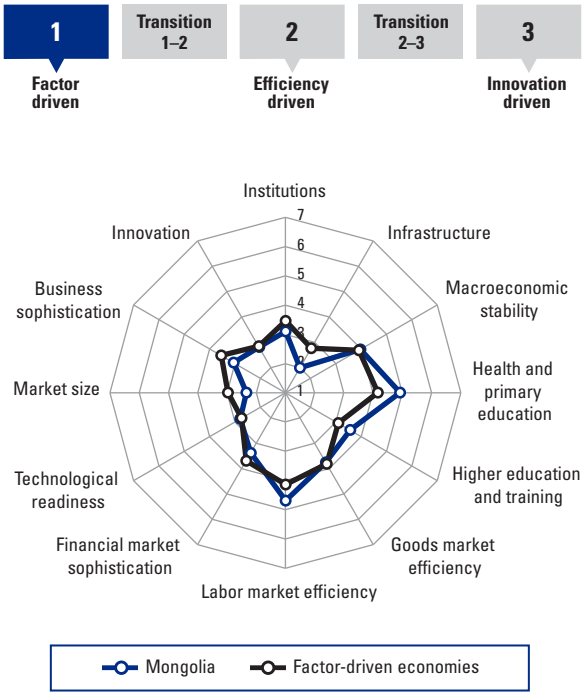
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



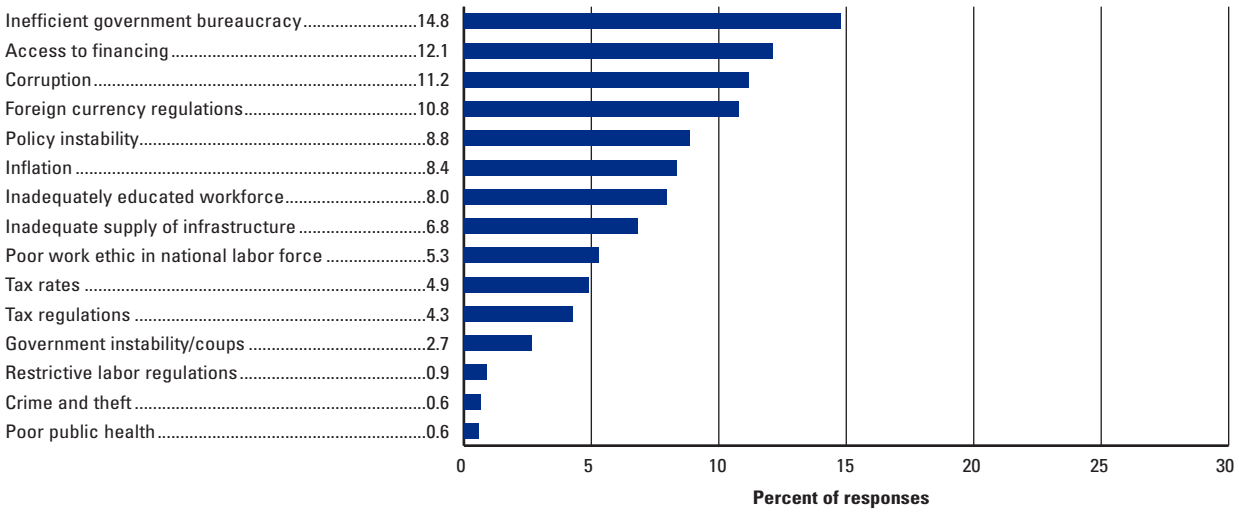
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**117**	**3.4**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	100	3.7
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	101	3.6
Basic requirements	**123**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	121	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	132	2.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	108	3.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	100	4.9
Efficiency enhancers	**106**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	91	3.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	107	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	39	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	115	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	107	2.8
10th pillar: Market size	123	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**120**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	130	3.1
12th pillar: Innovation	101	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Mongolia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	112	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	118	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	118	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	119	■
1.05	Judicial independence	118	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	123	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	131	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	109	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	121	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	96	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	123	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	33	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	76	■
1.14	Organized crime	75	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	107	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	127	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	116	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	111	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	129	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	133	■
2.02	Quality of roads	133	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	77	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	116	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	128	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	116	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	112	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	98	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	116	■
3.02	National savings rate*	12	■
3.03	Inflation*	131	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	82	■
3.05	Government debt*	59	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	118	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	105	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	99	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	97	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	100	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	103	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	93	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	52	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	53	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	44	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	132	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	67	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	130	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	94	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	133	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	109	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	98	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	133	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	122	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	60	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	25	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	46	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	33	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	75	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	100	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	60	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	82	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	117	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	109	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	127	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	100	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	100	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	13	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	63	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	19	■
7.05	Firing costs*	15	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	61	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	128	■
7.08	Brain drain	112	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	5	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	124	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	89	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	130	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	131	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	83	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	24	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	132	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	120	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	58	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	94	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	94	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	120	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	114	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	113	■
9.06	Internet users*	83	■
9.07	Personal computers*	55	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	95	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	123	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	109	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	129	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	128	■
11.03	State of cluster development	123	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	91	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	130	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	133	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	96	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	94	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	132	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	79	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	106	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	112	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	98	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	84	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	75	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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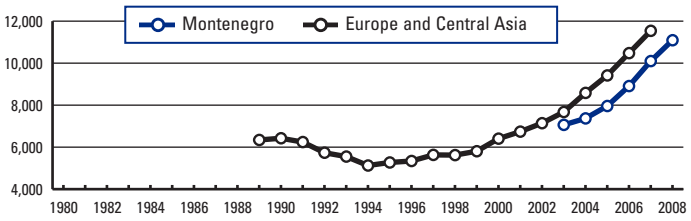
Montenegro

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 0.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 4.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 6,509.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total ..... n/a

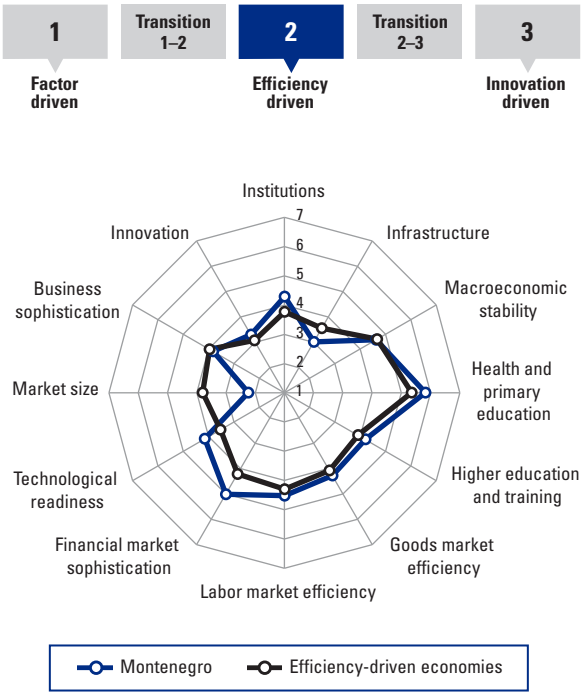
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



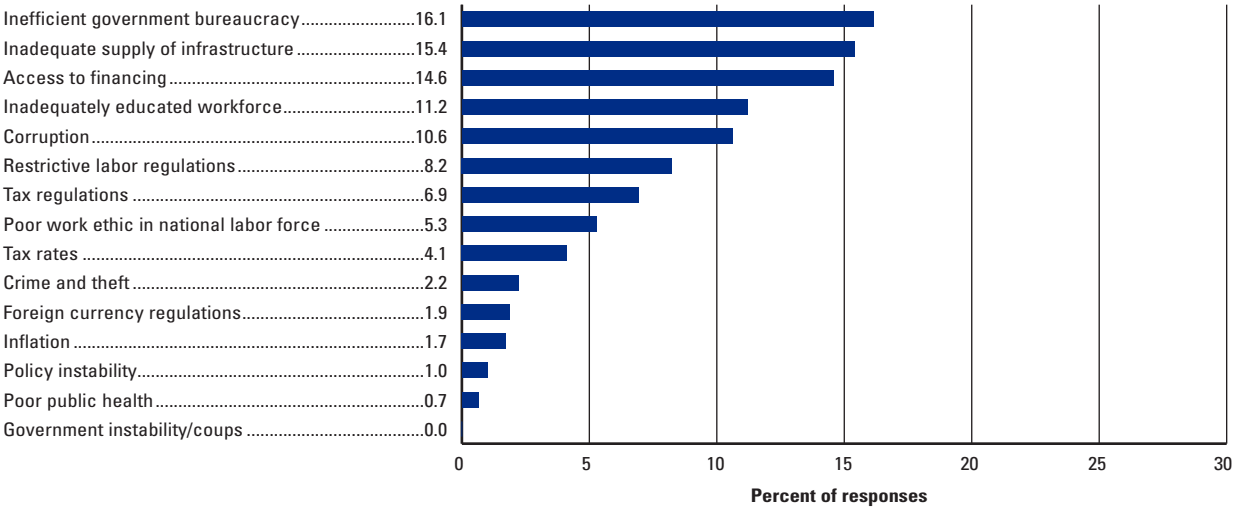
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**62**	**4.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	65	4.1
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	82	3.9
Basic requirements	**65**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	52	4.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	93	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	70	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	40	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	**65**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	57	4.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	58	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	53	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	17	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	45	4.1
10th pillar: Market size	124	2.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**68**	**3.6**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	80	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	56	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Report 2009-2010 © 2009 World Economic Forum

Montenegro

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	56	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	73	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	49	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	46	■
1.05	Judicial independence	67	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	40	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	32	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	61	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	53	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	51	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	42	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	12	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	31	■
1.14	Organized crime	60	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	45	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	53	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	68	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	65	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	82	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	118	■
2.02	Quality of roads	119	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	74	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	100	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	82	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	122	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	102	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	7	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	33	■
3.02	National savings rate*	132	■
3.03	Inflation*	76	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	62	■
3.05	Government debt*	50	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	32	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	54	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	41	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	39	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	45	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	53	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	43	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	15	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	89	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	76	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	52	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	43	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	32	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	64	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	60	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	64	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	65	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	99	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	66	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	72	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	31	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	29	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	120	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	62	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	45	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	36	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	39	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	58	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	18	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	65	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	83	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	54	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	91	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	71	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	75	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	49	■
7.05	Firing costs*	71	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	63	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	79	■
7.08	Brain drain	57	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	52	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	59	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	23	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	9	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	22	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	17	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	24	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	72	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	42	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	5	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	75	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	92	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	57	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	64	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	46	■
9.06	Internet users*	40	■
9.07	Personal computers*	n/a	
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	59	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	124	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	120	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	98	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	76	■
11.03	State of cluster development	128	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	49	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	70	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	50	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	80	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	64	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	30	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	71	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	47	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	59	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	54	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	33	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	65	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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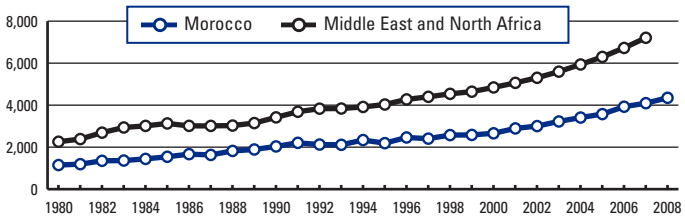
Morocco

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 31.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 86.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 2,748.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.20

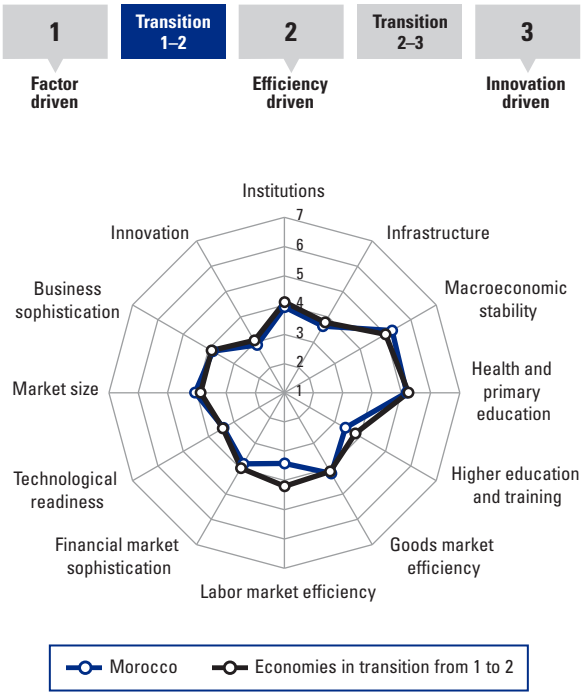
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



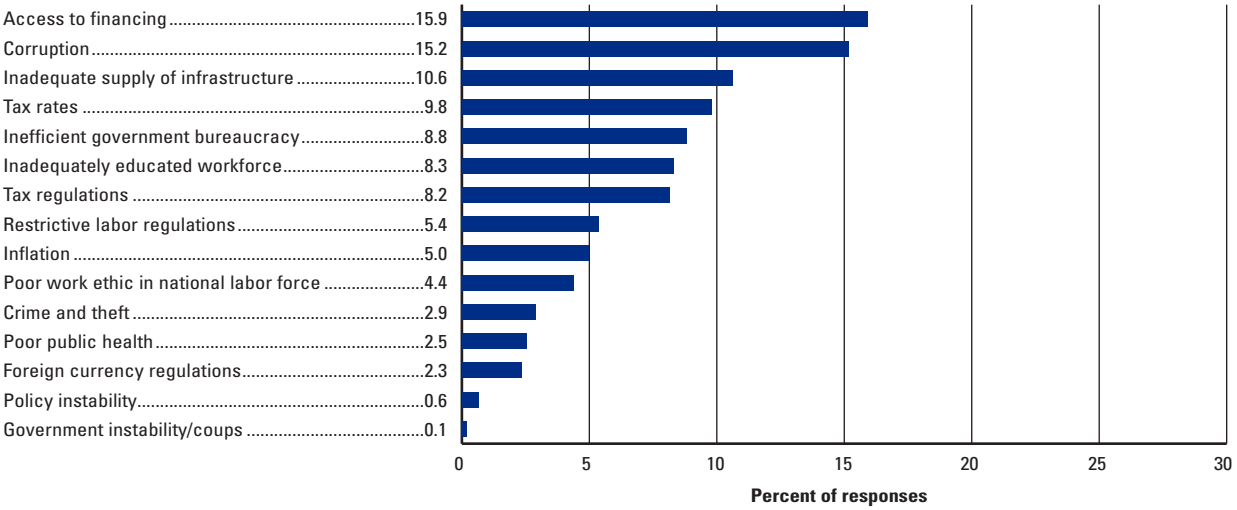
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**73**	**4.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	73	4.1
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	64	4.1
Basic requirements	**57**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	64	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	70	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	32	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	87	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	**91**	**3.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	99	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	68	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	129	3.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	96	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	76	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	56	4.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**88**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	78	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	96	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Morocco

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	58	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	86	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	72	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	64	■
1.05	Judicial independence	80	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	51	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	59	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	52	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	57	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	53	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	58	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	105	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	56	■
1.14	Organized crime	74	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	53	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	72	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	95	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	91	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	58	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	73	■
2.02	Quality of roads	69	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	38	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	62	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	70	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	49	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	60	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	90	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	34	■
3.02	National savings rate*	41	■
3.03	Inflation*	21	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	56	■
3.05	Government debt*	105	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	96	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	85	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	96	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	96	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	69	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	99	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	94	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	33	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	104	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	103	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	112	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	78	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	52	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	80	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	79	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	96	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	89	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	64	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	61	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	82	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	72	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	31	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	93	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	102	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	114	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	86	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	74	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	56	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	46	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	81	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	107	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	72	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	124	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	69	■
7.05	Firing costs*	102	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	81	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	105	■
7.08	Brain drain	86	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	129	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	60	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	48	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	59	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	65	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	117	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	122	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	78	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	53	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	63	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	75	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	89	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	60	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	87	■
9.06	Internet users*	51	■
9.07	Personal computers*	93	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	75	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	55	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	64	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	66	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	83	■
11.03	State of cluster development	80	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	82	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	50	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	84	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	65	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	80	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	106	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	88	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	100	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	96	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	113	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	74	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	64	■
12.07	Utility patents*	80	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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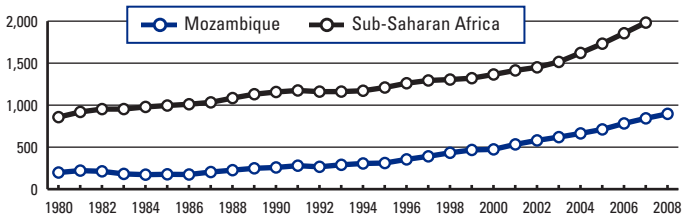
Mozambique

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008	21.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2008	9.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2008	462.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008	0.03

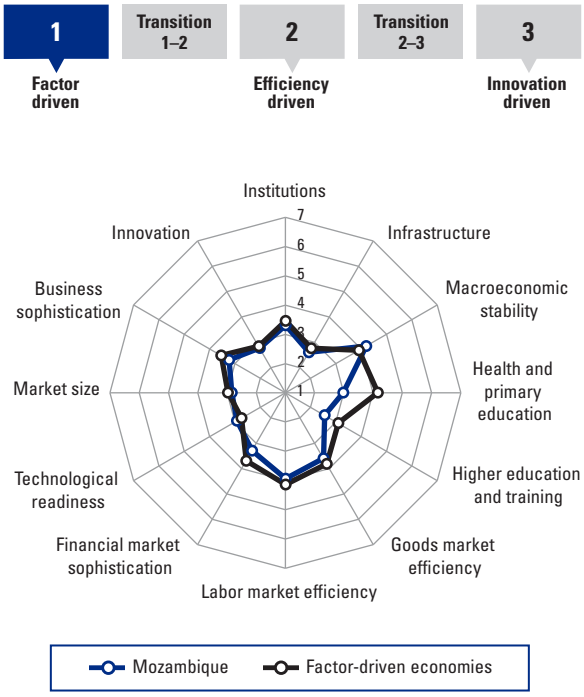
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



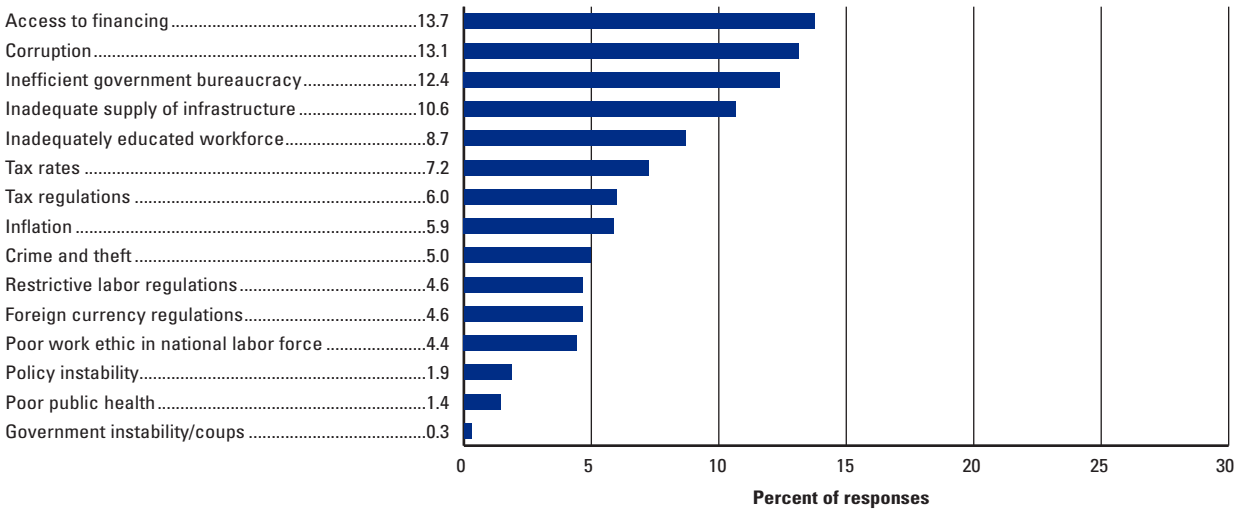
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**129**	**3.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	130	3.1
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	128	3.0
Basic requirements	**129**	**3.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	105	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	116	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	100	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	131	3.0
Efficiency enhancers	**124**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	130	2.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	121	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	109	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	118	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	99	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	104	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**113**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	124	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation	105	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Mozambique

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	117	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	119	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	111	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	76	■
1.05	Judicial independence	104	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	91	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	86	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	71	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	75	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	76	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	81	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	78	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	106	■
1.14	Organized crime	100	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	109	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	123	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	100	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	112	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	105	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	117	■
2.02	Quality of roads	120	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	73	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	108	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	98	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	108	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	92	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	125	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	106	■
3.02	National savings rate*	110	■
3.03	Inflation*	85	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	86	■
3.05	Government debt*	32	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	131	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	126	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	132	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	126	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	132	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	127	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	126	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	128	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	130	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	118	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	78	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	131	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	130	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	93	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	122	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	123	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	119	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	123	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	85	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	127	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	123	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	113	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	93	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	40	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	85	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	70	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	118	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	107	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	81	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	87	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	75	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	110	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	123	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	119	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	103	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	113	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	108	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	95	■
7.05	Firing costs*	122	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	104	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	104	■
7.08	Brain drain	65	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	1	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	105	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	110	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	123	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	113	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	129	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	31	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	80	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	106	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	123	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	104	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	89	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	103	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	41	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	124	■
9.06	Internet users*	120	■
9.07	Personal computers*	109	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	n/a	
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	103	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	105	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	122	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	131	■
11.03	State of cluster development	95	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	113	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	113	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	121	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	100	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	107	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	105	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	118	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	99	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	93	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	70	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	56	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	125	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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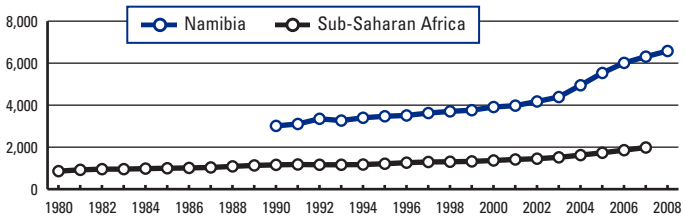
Namibia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 2.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 8.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 4,135.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.02

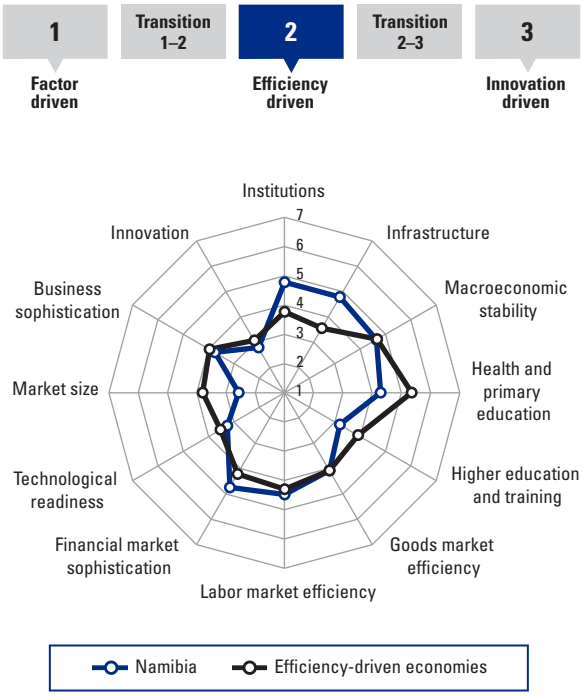
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



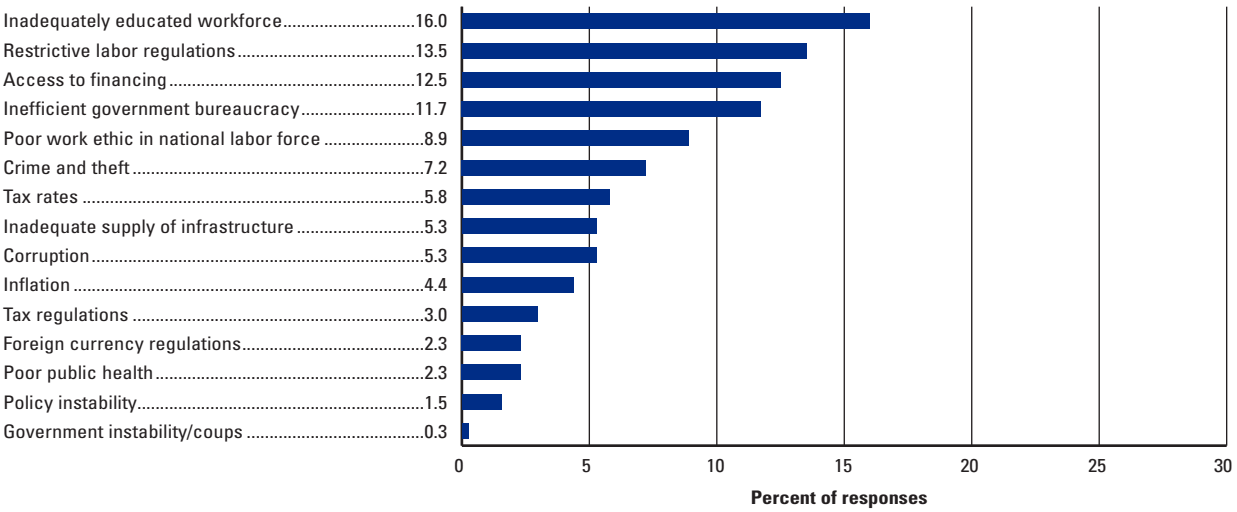
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**74**	**4.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	80	4.0
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	89	3.8
Basic requirements	**53**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	37	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	32	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	66	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	109	4.3
Efficiency enhancers	**90**	**3.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	110	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	77	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	57	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	31	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	86	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	113	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**91**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	86	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	103	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Namibia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	21	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	32	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	45	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	27	■
1.05	Judicial independence	21	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	43	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	36	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	34	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	29	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	19	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	39	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	31	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	100	■
1.14	Organized crime	56	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	59	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	47	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	17	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	34	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	14	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	25	■
2.02	Quality of roads	20	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	25	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	24	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	55	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	102	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	54	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	97	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	96	■
3.02	National savings rate*	49	■
3.03	Inflation*	86	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	61	■
3.05	Government debt*	36	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	114	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	106	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	119	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	131	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	122	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	129	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	99	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	109	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	84	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	104	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	5	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	103	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	112	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	104	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	120	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	129	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	102	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	124	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	58	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	86	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	95	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	74	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	39	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	15	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	85	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	118	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	21	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	61	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	92	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	37	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	54	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	54	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	114	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	64	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	122	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	81	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	25	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	132	■
7.05	Firing costs*	40	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	111	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	36	■
7.08	Brain drain	50	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	50	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	36	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	68	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	57	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	67	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	97	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	7	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	37	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	45	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	63	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	98	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	44	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	101	■
9.06	Internet users*	110	■
9.07	Personal computers*	40	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	121	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	118	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	104	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	120	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	87	■
11.03	State of cluster development	74	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	60	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	125	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	104	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	68	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	77	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	49	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	113	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	93	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	84	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	103	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	103	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	128	■
12.07	Utility patents*	63	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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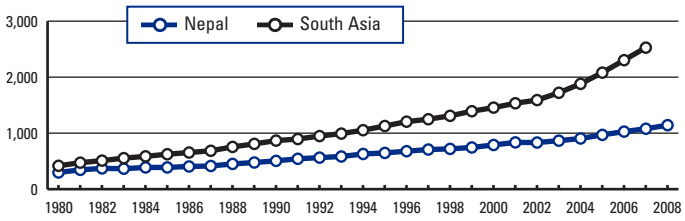
Nepal

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 28.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 12.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 459.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.05

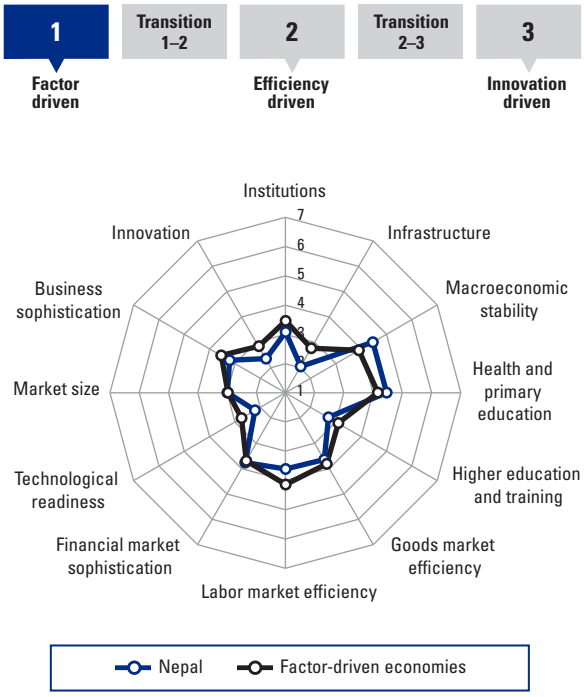
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



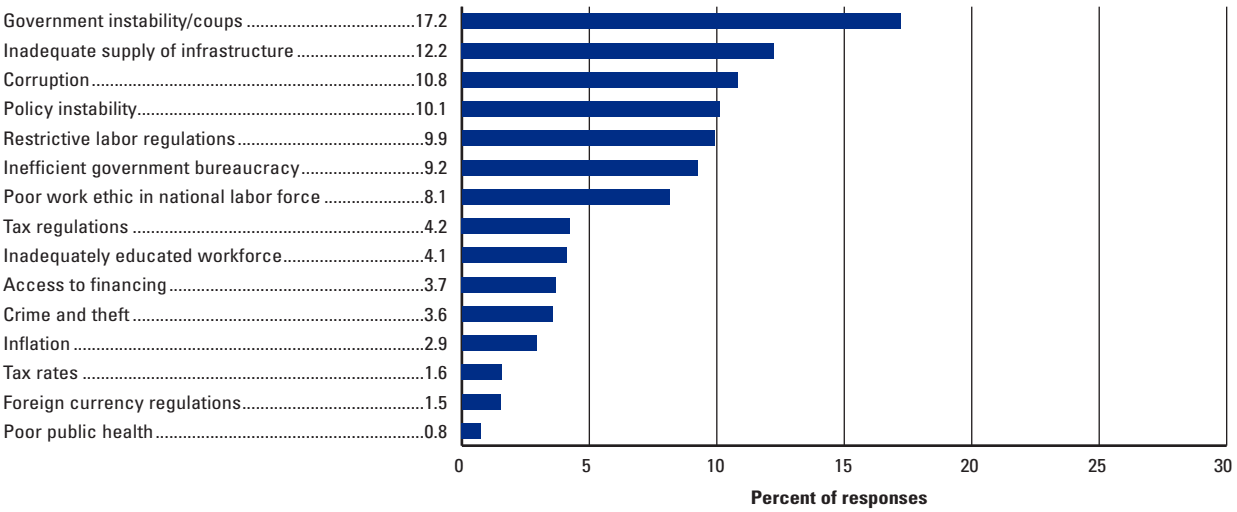
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**125**	**3.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	126	3.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	114	3.4
Basic requirements	**119**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	123	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	131	2.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	86	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	106	4.5
Efficiency enhancers	**125**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	124	2.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	117	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	122	3.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	99	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	132	2.2
10th pillar: Market size	96	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**129**	**2.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	126	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation	130	2.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Nepal

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	119	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	111	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	102	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	120	■
1.05	Judicial independence	87	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	78	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	95	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	92	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	120	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	117	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	117	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	130	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	121	■
1.14	Organized crime	122	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	110	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	124	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	115	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	122	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	108	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	130	■
2.02	Quality of roads	126	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	109	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	119	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	107	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	85	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	133	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	105	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	121	■
3.02	National savings rate*	35	■
3.03	Inflation*	58	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	69	■
3.05	Government debt*	80	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	105	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	89	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	113	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	101	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	113	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	78	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	100	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	104	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	113	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	115	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	115	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	111	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	102	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	110	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	105	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	121	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	104	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	128	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	133	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	110	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	130	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	110	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	58	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	38	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	46	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	84	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	110	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	119	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	116	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	129	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	113	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	111	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	111	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	115	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	132	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	97	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	84	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	101	■
7.05	Firing costs*	106	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	125	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	119	■
7.08	Brain drain	129	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	66	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	114	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	25	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	84	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	93	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	119	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	99	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	105	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	71	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	128	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	129	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	124	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	129	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	129	■
9.06	Internet users*	123	■
9.07	Personal computers*	124	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	113	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	90	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	117	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	107	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	126	■
11.03	State of cluster development	94	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	110	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	104	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	125	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	129	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	129	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	119	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	126	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	127	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	127	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	127	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	126	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	121	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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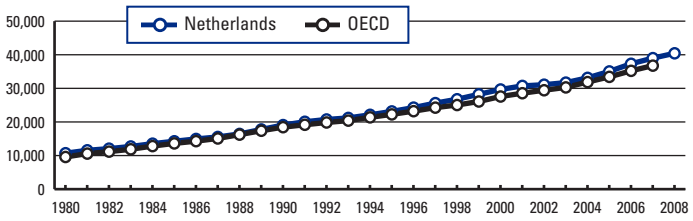
Netherlands

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 16.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 868.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 52,019.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.98

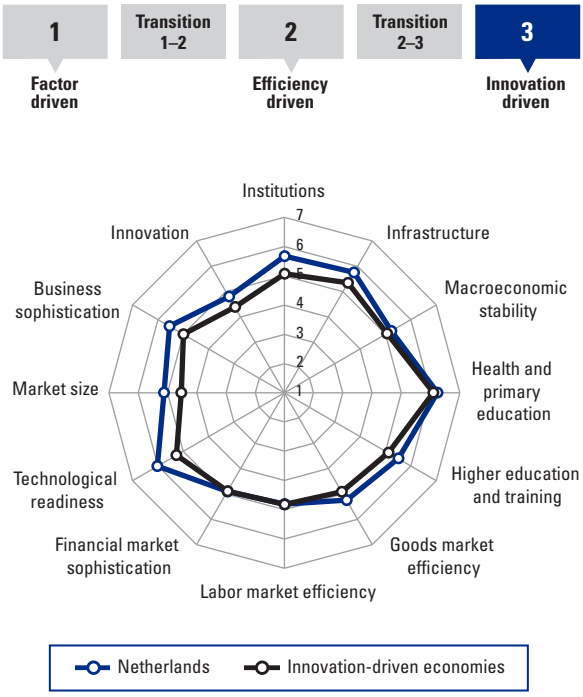
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



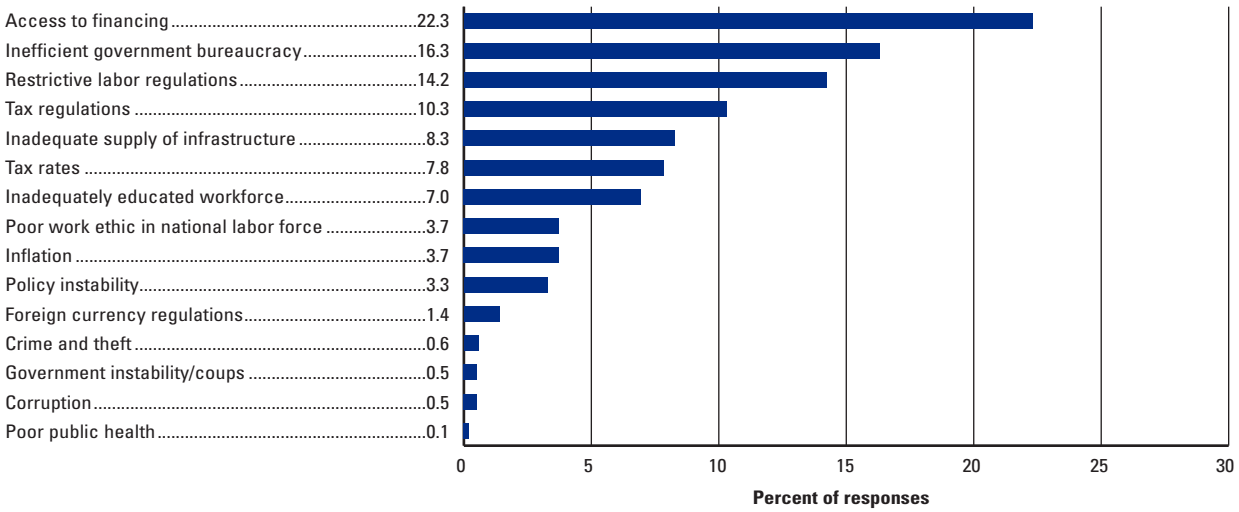
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**10**	**5.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	8	5.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	10	5.4
Basic requirements	**12**	**5.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	10	5.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	15	5.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	38	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	14	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**10**	**5.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	10	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	6	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	27	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	23	4.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	2	6.0
10th pillar: Market size	18	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**9**	**5.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	6	5.5
12th pillar: Innovation	13	4.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Netherlands

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	14	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	9	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	11	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	11	■
1.05	Judicial independence	8	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	16	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	91	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	11	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	12	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	20	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	77	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	57	■
1.14	Organized crime	42	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	13	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	7	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	13	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	10	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	21	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	18	■
2.02	Quality of roads	25	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	10	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	7	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	19	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	9	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	22	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	36	■
3.02	National savings rate*	37	■
3.03	Inflation*	2	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	72	■
3.05	Government debt*	110	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	13	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	18	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	24	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	54	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	15	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	15	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	14	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	17	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	40	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	4	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	28	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	15	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	16	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	11	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	9	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	4	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	10	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	5	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	1	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	55	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	58	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	25	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	17	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	23	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	28	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	33	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	15	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	20	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	11	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	9	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	122	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	84	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	114	■
7.05	Firing costs*	28	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	84	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	6	■
7.08	Brain drain	11	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	42	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	9	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	46	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	16	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	9	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	15	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	70	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	14	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	58	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	10	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	25	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	21	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	58	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	27	■
9.06	Internet users*	1	■
9.07	Personal computers*	3	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	3	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	20	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	14	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	9	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	7	■
11.03	State of cluster development	13	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	9	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	6	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	11	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	6	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	7	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	10	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	7	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	12	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	11	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	31	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	22	■
12.07	Utility patents*	13	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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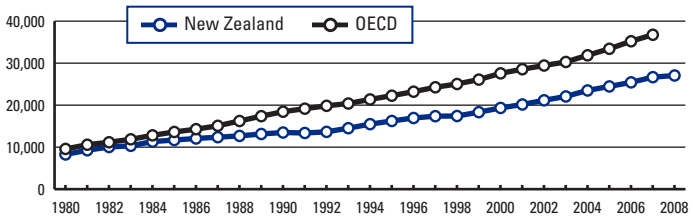
New Zealand

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 4.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 128.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 30,049.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.17

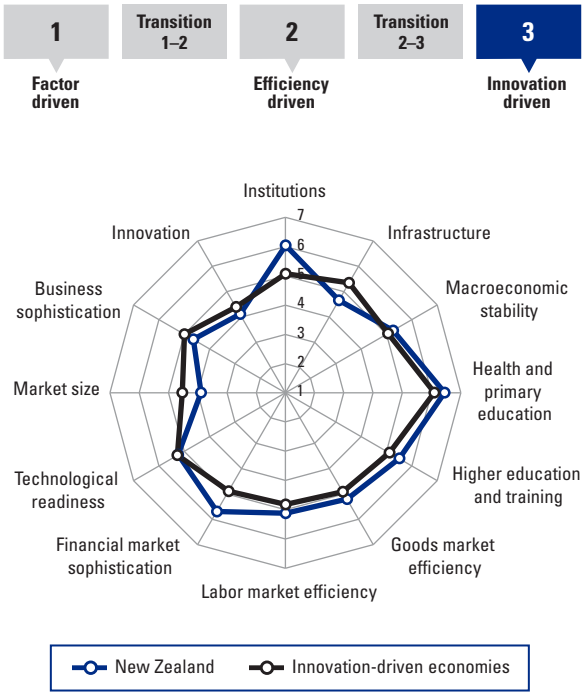
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



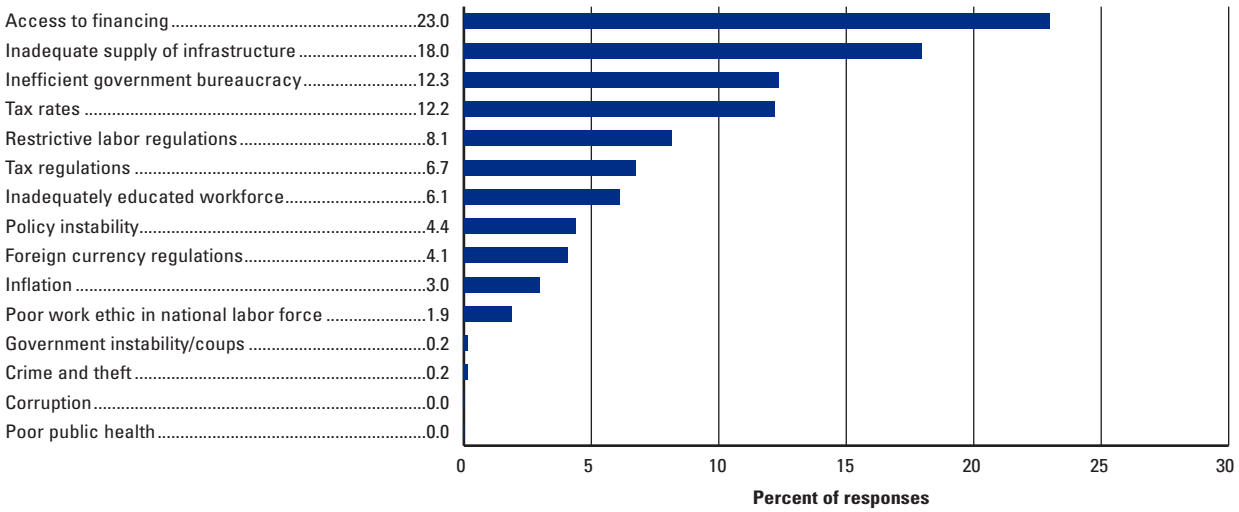
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**20**	**5.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	24	4.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	24	5.0
Basic requirements	**16**	**5.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	5	6.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	35	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	33	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	4	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	**15**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	11	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	8	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	11	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	3	5.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	23	5.2
10th pillar: Market size	59	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**27**	**4.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	34	4.6
12th pillar: Innovation	23	4.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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New Zealand

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	11	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	7	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	1	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	9	■
1.05	Judicial independence	1	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	30	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	31	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	3	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	5	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	53	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	25	■
1.14	Organized crime	13	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	16	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	1	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	1	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	2	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	1	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	45	■
2.02	Quality of roads	43	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	37	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	22	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	17	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	30	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	53	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	26	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	43	■
3.02	National savings rate*	96	■
3.03	Inflation*	24	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	49	■
3.05	Government debt*	44	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	19	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	14	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	17	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	26	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	7	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	8	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	9	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	11	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	2	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	8	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	11	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	9	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	20	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	18	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	19	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	20	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	53	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	45	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	53	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	48	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	1	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	1	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	1	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	4	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	32	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	14	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	61	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	4	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	16	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	29	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	15	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	19	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	9	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	90	■
7.05	Firing costs*	1	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	27	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	2	■
7.08	Brain drain	84	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	41	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	23	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	7	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	19	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	24	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	13	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	1	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	2	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	5	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	5	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	27	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	18	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	11	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	67	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	42	■
9.06	Internet users*	14	■
9.07	Personal computers*	20	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	24	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	58	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	71	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	83	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	14	■
11.03	State of cluster development	56	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	70	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	53	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	22	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	25	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	21	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	9	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	24	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	14	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	31	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	18	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	57	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	59	■
12.07	Utility patents*	24	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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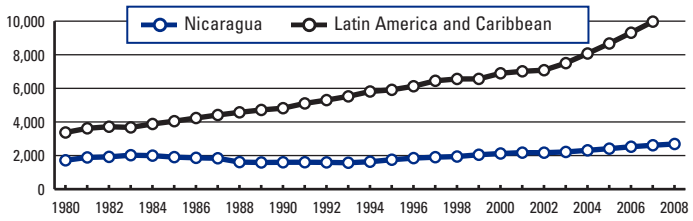
Nicaragua

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 5.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 6.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 1,025.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.02

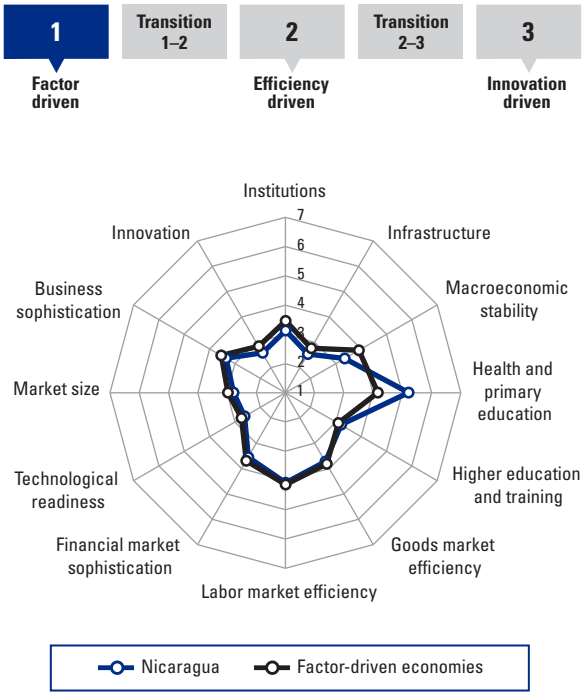
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



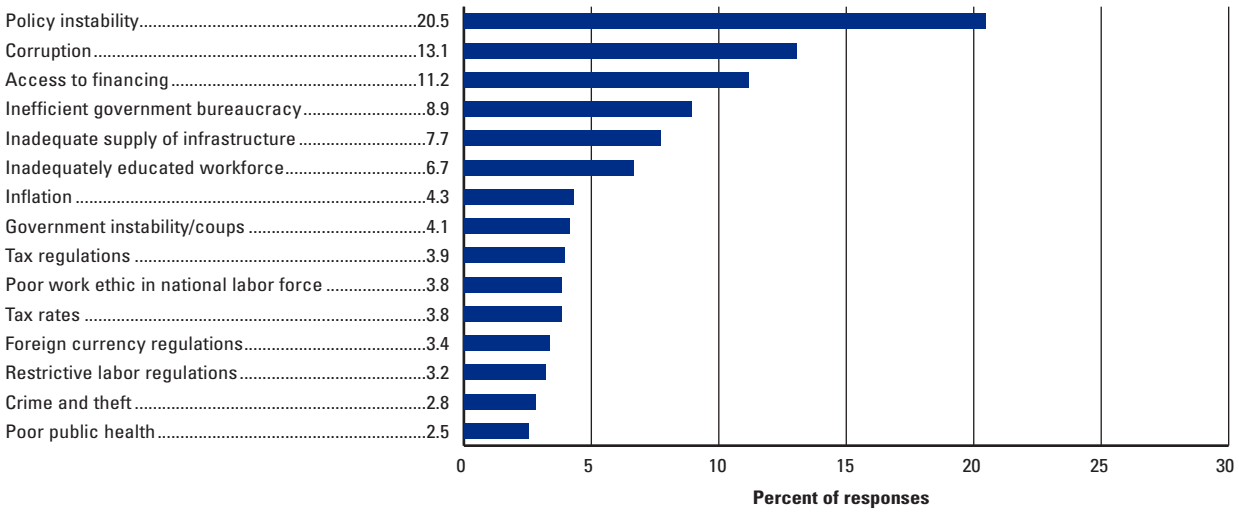
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**115**	**3.4**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	120	3.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	111	3.5
Basic requirements	**113**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	119	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	120	2.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	124	3.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	83	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	**114**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	109	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	110	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	96	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	107	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	119	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	107	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**116**	**3.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	110	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	117	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Nicaragua

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	122	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	104	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	108	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	118	■
1.05	Judicial independence	124	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	118	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	97	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	57	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	118	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	121	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	112	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	112	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	101	■
1.14	Organized crime	97	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	71	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	111	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	104	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	101	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	118	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	119	■
2.02	Quality of roads	96	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	96	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	124	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	86	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	114	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	119	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	101	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	103	■
3.02	National savings rate*	97	■
3.03	Inflation*	121	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	80	■
3.05	Government debt*	98	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	107	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	88	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	100	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	66	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	101	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	54	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	89	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	59	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	117	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	48	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	100	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	96	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	87	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	120	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	121	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	83	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	111	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	115	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	93	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	125	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	122	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	118	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	74	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	112	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	97	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	68	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	124	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	74	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	88	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	104	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	78	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	118	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	85	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	59	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	73	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	43	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	35	■
7.05	Firing costs*	40	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	80	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	116	■
7.08	Brain drain	80	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	120	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	102	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	104	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	98	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	74	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	67	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	71	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	112	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	87	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	125	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	106	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	105	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	124	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	98	■
9.06	Internet users*	117	■
9.07	Personal computers*	89	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	94	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	106	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	112	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	123	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	100	■
11.03	State of cluster development	97	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	124	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	116	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	111	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	114	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	106	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	78	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	107	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	117	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	117	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	111	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	113	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	119	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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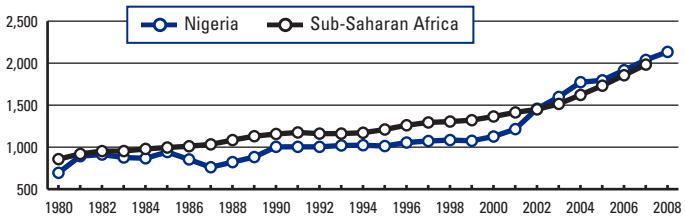
Nigeria

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 151.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 214.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 1,450.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.46

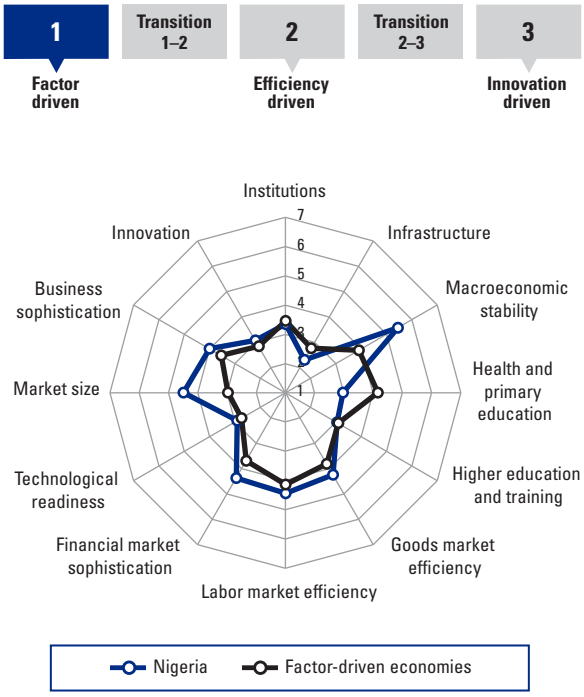
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



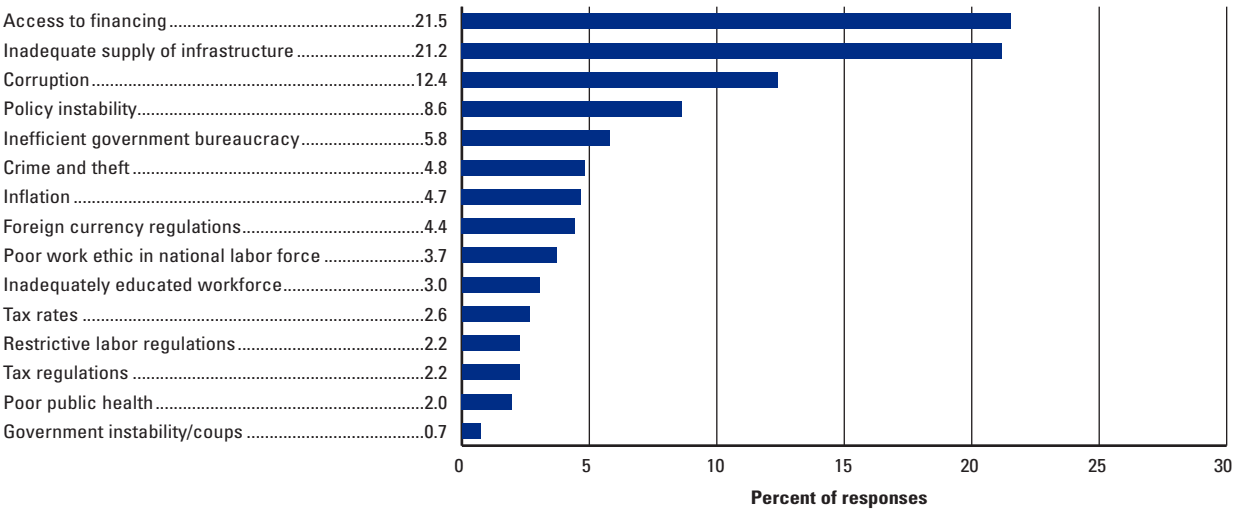
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**99**	**3.6**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	94	3.8
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	95	3.7
Basic requirements	**118**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	102	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	127	2.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	20	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	132	3.0
Efficiency enhancers	**77**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	113	3.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	62	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	61	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	57	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	101	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	42	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**70**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	69	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	73	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Nigeria

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	91	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	88	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	119	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	128	■
1.05	Judicial independence	59	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	121	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	120	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	75	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	47	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	85	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	79	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	101	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	114	■
1.14	Organized crime	120	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	118	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	104	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	102	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	79	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	70	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	126	■
2.02	Quality of roads	112	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	104	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	122	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	78	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	55	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	131	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	116	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	32	■
3.02	National savings rate*	16	■
3.03	Inflation*	95	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	33	■
3.05	Government debt*	17	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	116	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	130	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	107	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	116	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	98	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	119	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	127	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	124	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	109	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	126	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	128	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	119	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	105	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	48	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	97	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	63	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	91	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	72	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	88	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	34	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	51	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	57	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	47	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	30	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	60	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	84	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	102	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	109	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	115	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	78	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	83	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	113	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	63	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	69	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	92	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	42	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	9	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	9	■
7.05	Firing costs*	80	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	83	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	64	■
7.08	Brain drain	71	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	111	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	74	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	24	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	124	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	95	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	88	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	42	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	92	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	52	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	85	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	74	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	77	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	89	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	108	■
9.06	Internet users*	102	■
9.07	Personal computers*	114	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	117	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	43	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	32	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	41	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	79	■
11.03	State of cluster development	62	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	54	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	111	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	49	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	84	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	90	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	53	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	47	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	115	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	40	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	87	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	115	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	41	■
12.07	Utility patents*	89	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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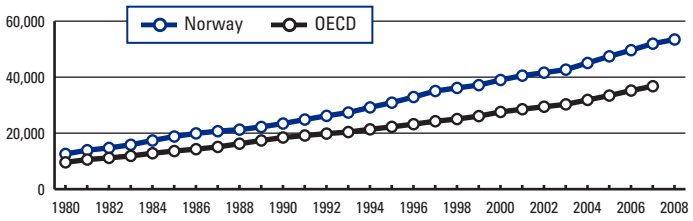
Norway

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 4.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 456.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 95,061.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.38

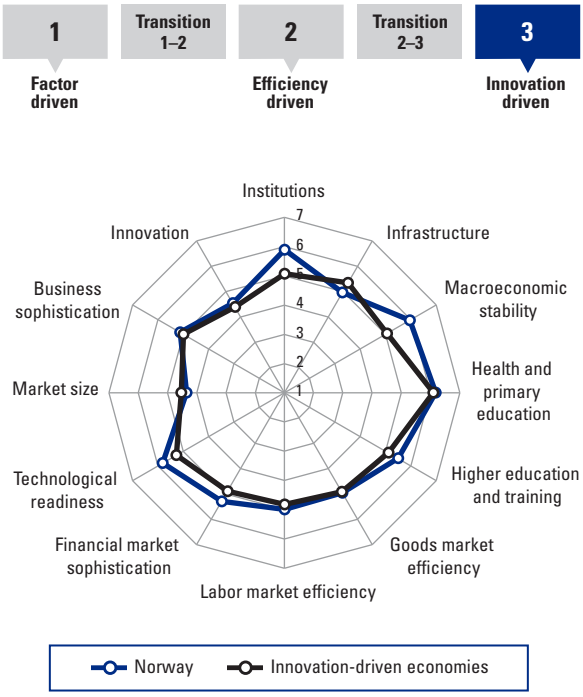
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



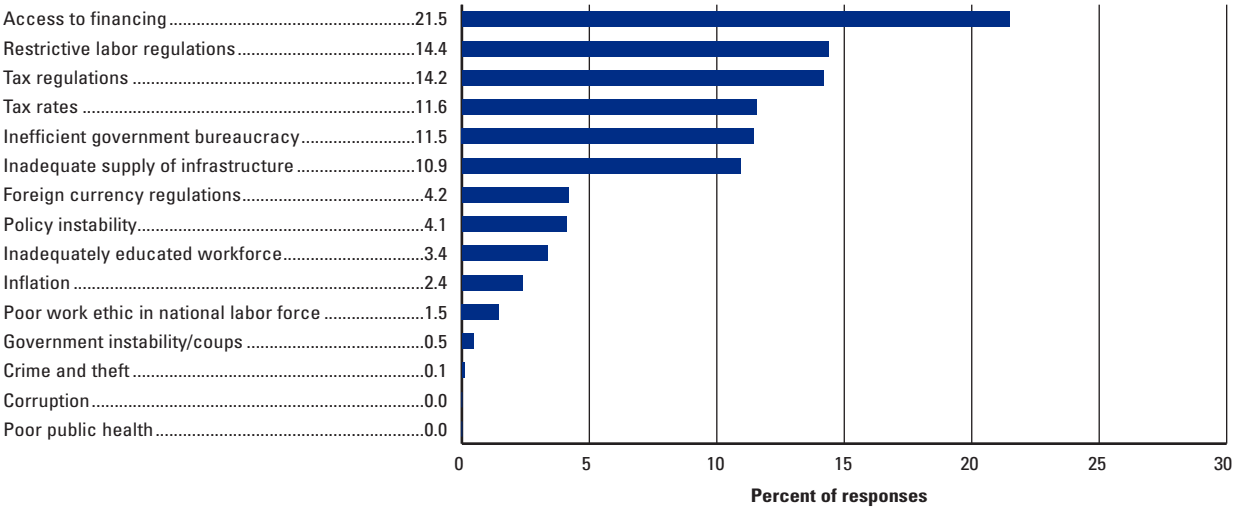
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**14**	**5.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	15	5.2
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	16	5.2
Basic requirements	**11**	**5.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	7	5.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	28	5.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	7	5.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	17	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**13**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	12	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	23	4.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	15	5.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	10	5.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	7	5.8
10th pillar: Market size	47	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**18**	**4.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	16	5.1
12th pillar: Innovation	17	4.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Norway

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	10	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	14	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	9	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	7	■
1.05	Judicial independence	12	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	8	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	20	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	49	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	7	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	11	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	11	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	8	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	8	■
1.14	Organized crime	7	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	7	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	8	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	7	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	31	■
2.02	Quality of roads	61	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	36	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	12	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	11	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	43	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	13	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	25	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	8	■
3.02	National savings rate*	13	■
3.03	Inflation*	19	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	7	■
3.05	Government debt*	100	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	7	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	7	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	1	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	3	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	7	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	37	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	12	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	15	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	8	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	10	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	16	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	58	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	21	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	21	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	15	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	7	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	19	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	23	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	9	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	46	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	66	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	25	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	76	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	104	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	57	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	34	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	88	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	16	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	14	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	17	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	120	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	100	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	117	■
7.05	Firing costs*	19	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	70	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3	■
7.08	Brain drain	6	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	13	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	16	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	29	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	6	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	2	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	49	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	18	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	20	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	8	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	4	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	8	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	6	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	78	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	40	■
9.06	Internet users*	3	■
9.07	Personal computers*	14	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	4	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	46	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	40	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	37	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	12	■
11.03	State of cluster development	21	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	24	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	40	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	27	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	12	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	18	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	4	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	14	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	20	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	18	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	15	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	30	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	19	■
12.07	Utility patents*	16	■

* Hard data

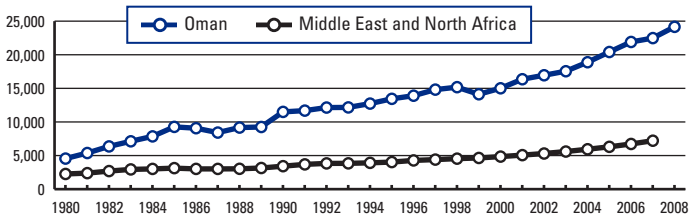
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Oman

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 2.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 52.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 18,987.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.10

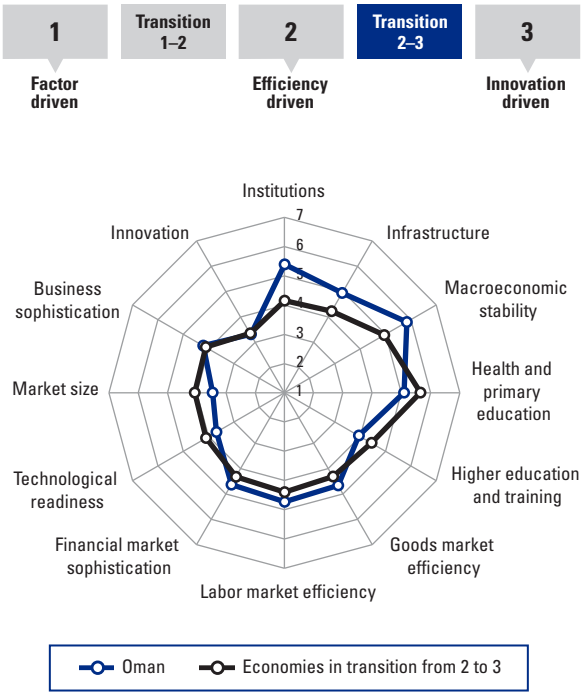
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



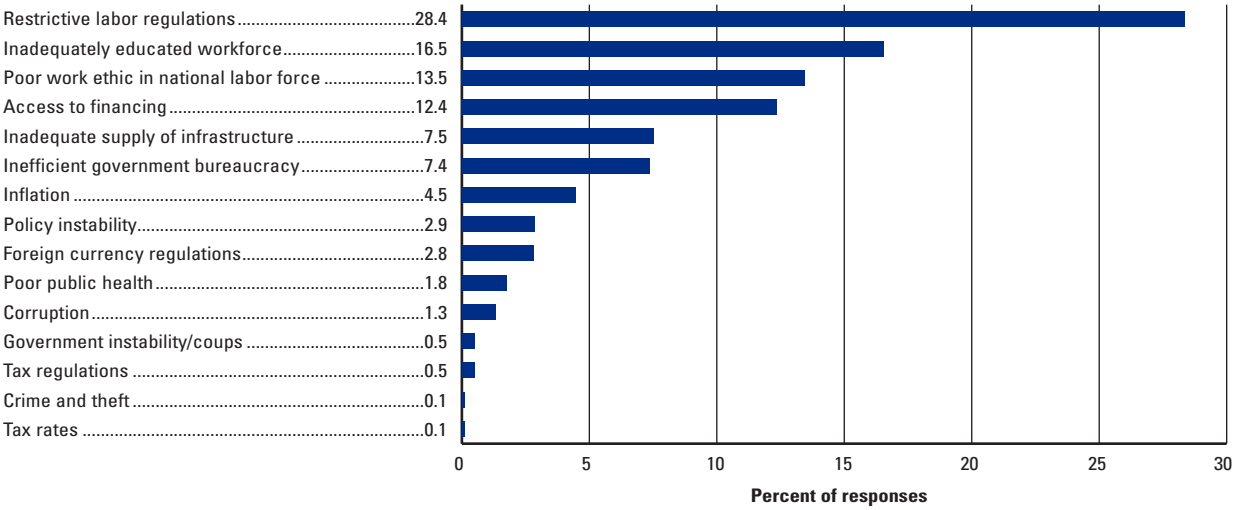
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**41**	**4.5**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	38	4.6
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	42	4.4
Basic requirements	**25**	**5.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	18	5.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	29	4.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	10	5.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	92	5.1
Efficiency enhancers	**53**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	67	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	33	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	33	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	43	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	64	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	75	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**52**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	57	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	55	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Oman

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	26	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	26	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	18	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	12	■
1.05	Judicial independence	29	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	14	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	3	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	7	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	19	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	27	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	19	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	21	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	4	■
1.14	Organized crime	14	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	22	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	23	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	45	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	30	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	13	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	22	■
2.02	Quality of roads	10	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	32	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	52	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	75	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	29	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	86	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	20	■
3.02	National savings rate*	11	■
3.03	Inflation*	107	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	16	■
3.05	Government debt*	2	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	61	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	28	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	42	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	40	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	50	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	53	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	54	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	120	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	73	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	60	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	77	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	54	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	71	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	110	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	48	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	94	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	53	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	59	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	79	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	48	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	5	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	11	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	46	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	38	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	7	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	26	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	58	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	84	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	52	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	22	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	42	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	52	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	14	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	24	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	35	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	40	■
7.05	Firing costs*	6	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	32	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	41	■
7.08	Brain drain	22	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	126	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	51	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	16	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	14	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	20	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	20	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	71	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	35	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	19	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	83	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	59	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	60	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	36	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	46	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	26	■
9.06	Internet users*	88	■
9.07	Personal computers*	74	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	79	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	78	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	66	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	76	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	62	■
11.03	State of cluster development	54	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	68	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	67	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	29	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	39	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	79	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	51	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	87	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	63	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	62	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	53	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	12	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	102	■
12.07	Utility patents*	40	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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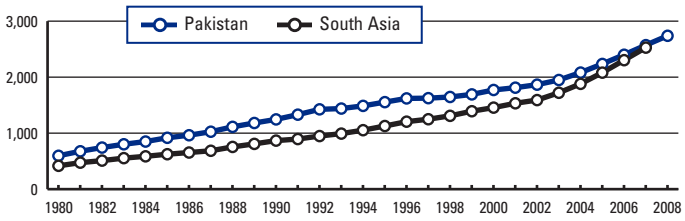
Pakistan

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008	167.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008	167.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008	1,044.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008	0.64

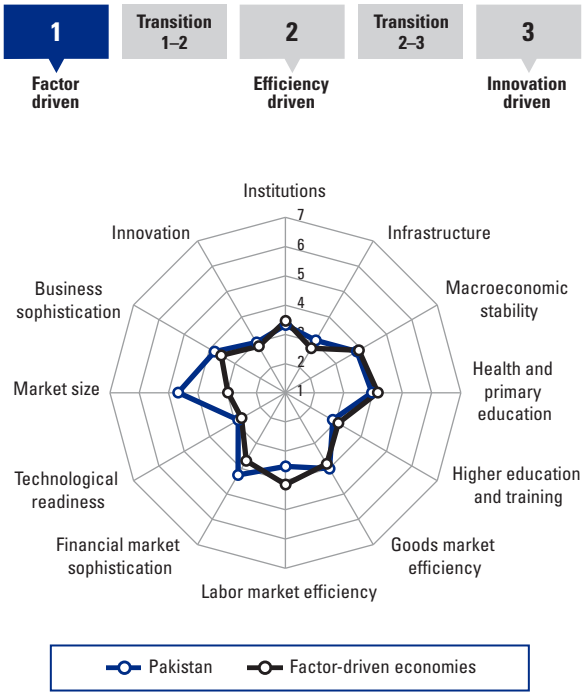
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



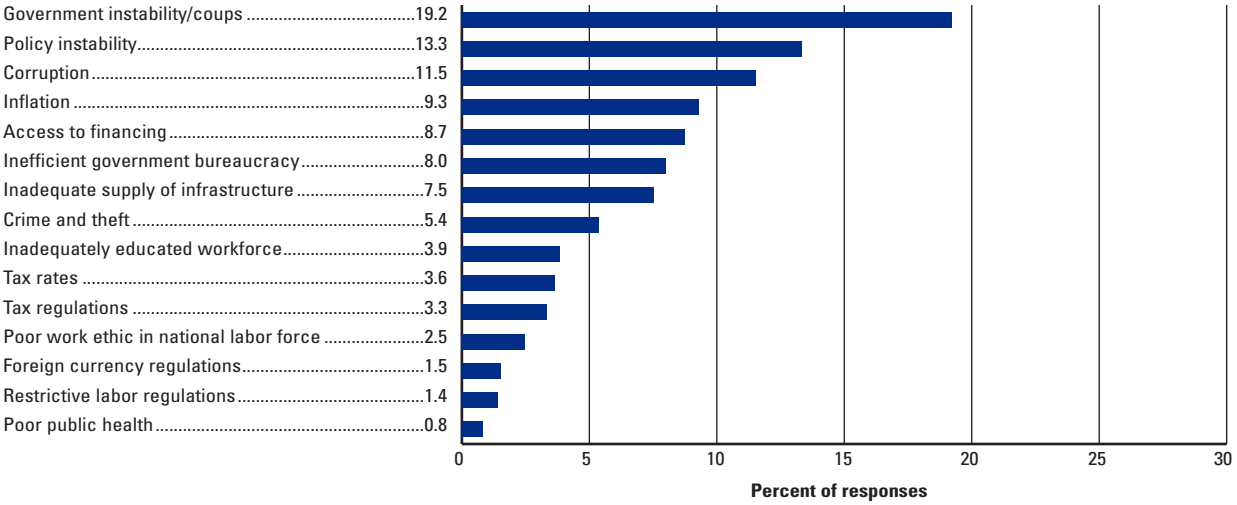
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**101**	**3.6**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	101	3.7
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	92	3.8
Basic requirements	**114**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	104	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	89	3.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	114	3.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	113	3.9
Efficiency enhancers	**92**	**3.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	118	2.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	83	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	124	3.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	64	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	104	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	30	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**84**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	81	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	79	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Pakistan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	100	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	95	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	89	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	82	■
1.05	Judicial independence	95	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	87	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	67	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	59	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	103	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	103	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	105	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	131	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	119	■
1.14	Organized crime	116	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	114	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	100	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	84	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	117	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	91	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	87	■
2.02	Quality of roads	65	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	51	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	73	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	76	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	48	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	124	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	107	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	105	■
3.02	National savings rate*	114	■
3.03	Inflation*	103	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	64	■
3.05	Government debt*	103	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	109	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	102	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	105	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	102	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	94	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	117	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	104	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	100	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	125	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	120	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	117	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	116	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	99	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	93	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	76	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	75	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	99	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	112	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	87	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	71	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	78	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	51	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	22	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	99	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	67	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	88	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	108	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	105	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	101	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	67	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	89	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	95	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	76	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	99	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	93	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	87	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	38	■
7.05	Firing costs*	106	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	88	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	91	■
7.08	Brain drain	72	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	131	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	79	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	45	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	53	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	66	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	74	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	24	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	85	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	75	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	58	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	91	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	99	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	95	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	96	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	100	■
9.06	Internet users*	85	■
9.07	Personal computers*	122	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	103	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	24	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	62	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	96	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	88	■
11.03	State of cluster development	50	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	93	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	69	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	81	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	86	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	91	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	86	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	56	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	81	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	80	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	92	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	87	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	83	■
12.07	Utility patents*	88	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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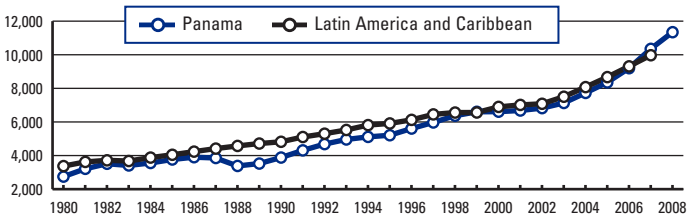
Panama

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 3.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 23.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 6,784.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.06

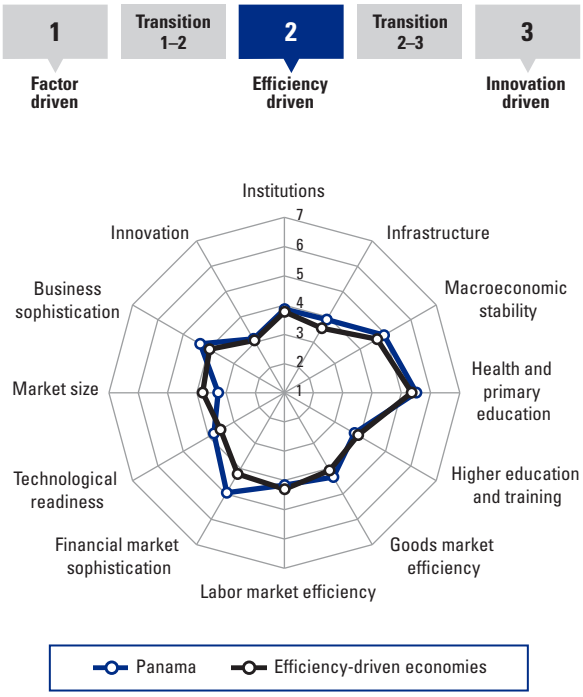
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



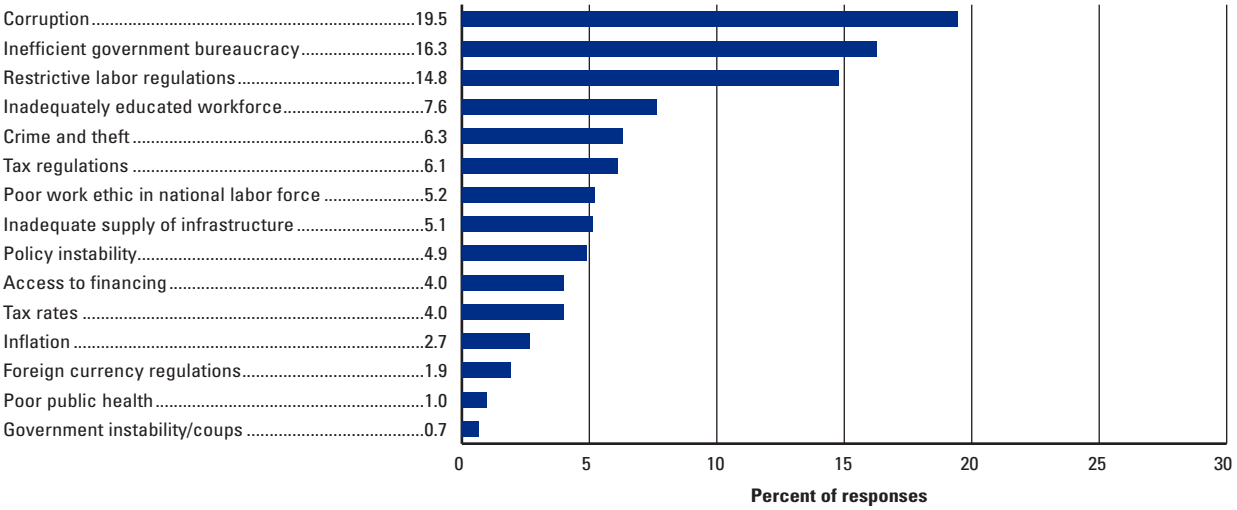
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**59**	**4.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	58	4.2
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	59	4.2
Basic requirements	**55**	**4.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	69	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	65	3.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	46	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	64	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	**70**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	80	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	54	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	89	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	22	4.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	59	3.8
10th pillar: Market size	81	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**54**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	45	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	66	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Panama

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	50	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	55	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	70	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	85	■
1.05	Judicial independence	103	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	90	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	90	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	35	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	87	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	79	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	59	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	73	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	89	■
1.14	Organized crime	79	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	103	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	61	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	47	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	44	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	63	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	67	■
2.02	Quality of roads	62	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	62	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	18	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	32	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	58	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	56	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	77	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	38	■
3.02	National savings rate*	61	■
3.03	Inflation*	74	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	53	■
3.05	Government debt*	82	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	75	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	91	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	42	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	64	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	61	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	99	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	68	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	38	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	105	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	19	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	57	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	95	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	48	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	111	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	113	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	102	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	82	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	76	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	59	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	71	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	49	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	55	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	69	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	92	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	46	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	33	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	72	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	81	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	63	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	25	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	22	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	50	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	90	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	44	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	68	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	77	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	127	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	109	■
7.05	Firing costs*	76	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	58	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	66	■
7.08	Brain drain	27	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	100	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	25	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	31	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	15	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	16	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	39	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	9	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	22	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	58	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	67	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	58	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	47	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	12	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	37	■
9.06	Internet users*	70	■
9.07	Personal computers*	86	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	57	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	91	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	73	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	61	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	51	■
11.03	State of cluster development	43	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	33	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	59	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	65	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	57	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	29	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	35	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	100	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	62	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	51	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	84	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	50	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	90	■
12.07	Utility patents*	52	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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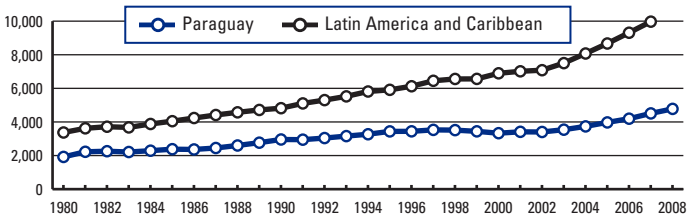
Paraguay

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 6.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 16.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 2,601.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.04

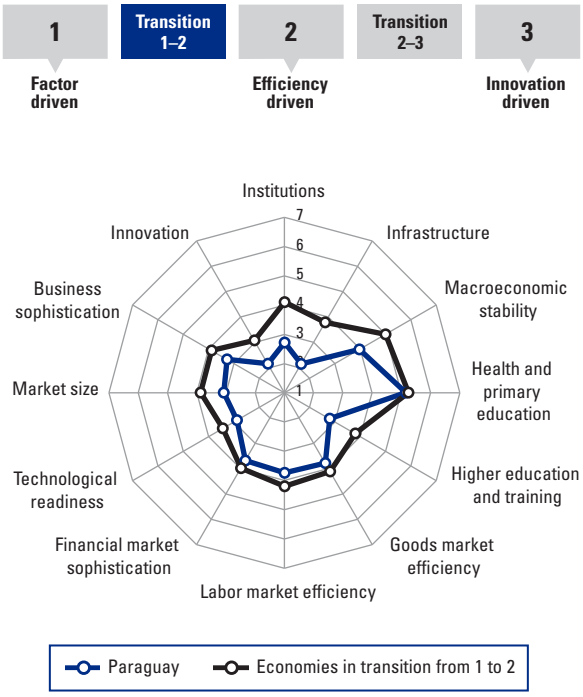
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



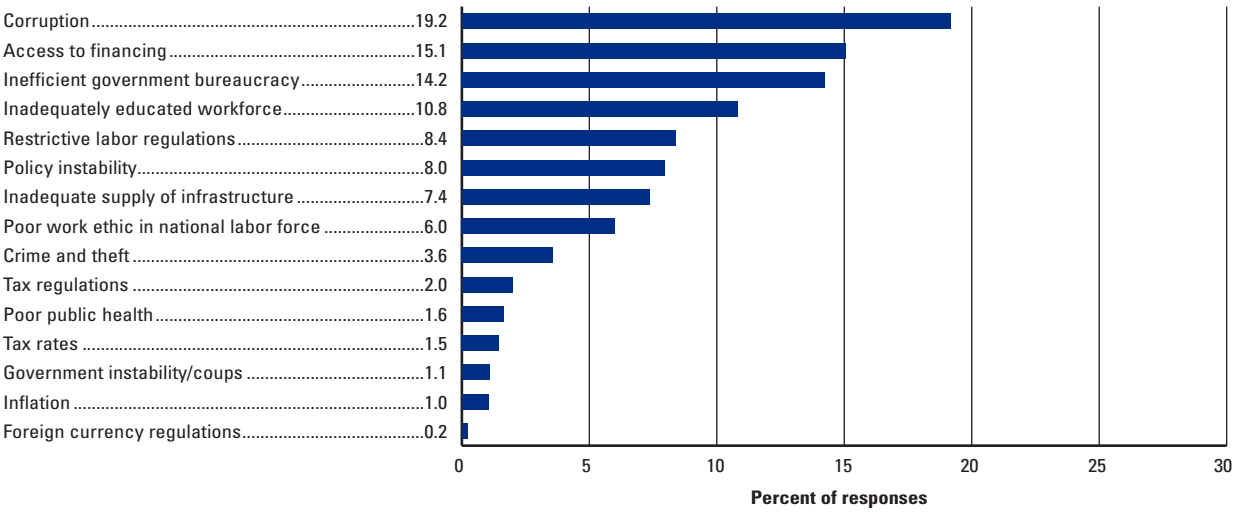
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**124**	**3.4**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	124	3.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	121	3.3
Basic requirements	**122**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	130	2.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	129	2.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	107	3.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	90	5.1
Efficiency enhancers	**115**	**3.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	121	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	105	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	118	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	103	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	103	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	93	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**131**	**2.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	120	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	133	2.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Paraguay

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	124	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	128	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	131	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	132	■
1.05	Judicial independence	132	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	129	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	128	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	51	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	129	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	120	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	119	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	72	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	117	■
1.14	Organized crime	114	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	131	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	131	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	123	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	126	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	115	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	129	■
2.02	Quality of roads	130	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	114	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	92	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	131	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	120	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	110	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	99	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	41	■
3.02	National savings rate*	77	■
3.03	Inflation*	83	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	126	■
3.05	Government debt*	43	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	94	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	82	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	83	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	70	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	86	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	85	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	70	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	53	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	133	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	62	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	74	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	99	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	76	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	133	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	132	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	128	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	133	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	131	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	129	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	119	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	107	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	128	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	21	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	46	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	46	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	92	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	84	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	82	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	76	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	103	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	118	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	87	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	87	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	117	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	102	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	76	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	119	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	96	■
7.05	Firing costs*	120	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	121	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	122	■
7.08	Brain drain	113	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	37	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	107	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	80	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	104	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	125	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	55	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	42	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	73	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	94	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	118	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	120	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	125	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	126	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	63	■
9.06	Internet users*	97	■
9.07	Personal computers*	52	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	76	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	93	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	88	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	110	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	98	■
11.03	State of cluster development	127	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	129	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	121	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	110	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	121	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	102	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	102	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	130	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	133	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	128	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	132	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	128	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	132	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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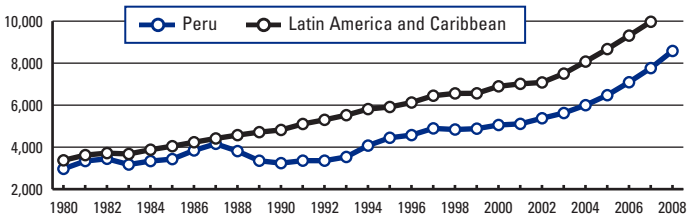
Peru

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 28.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 127.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 4,452.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.35

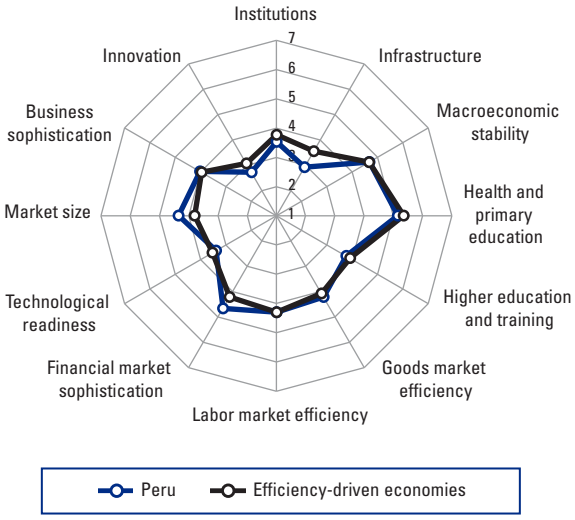
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



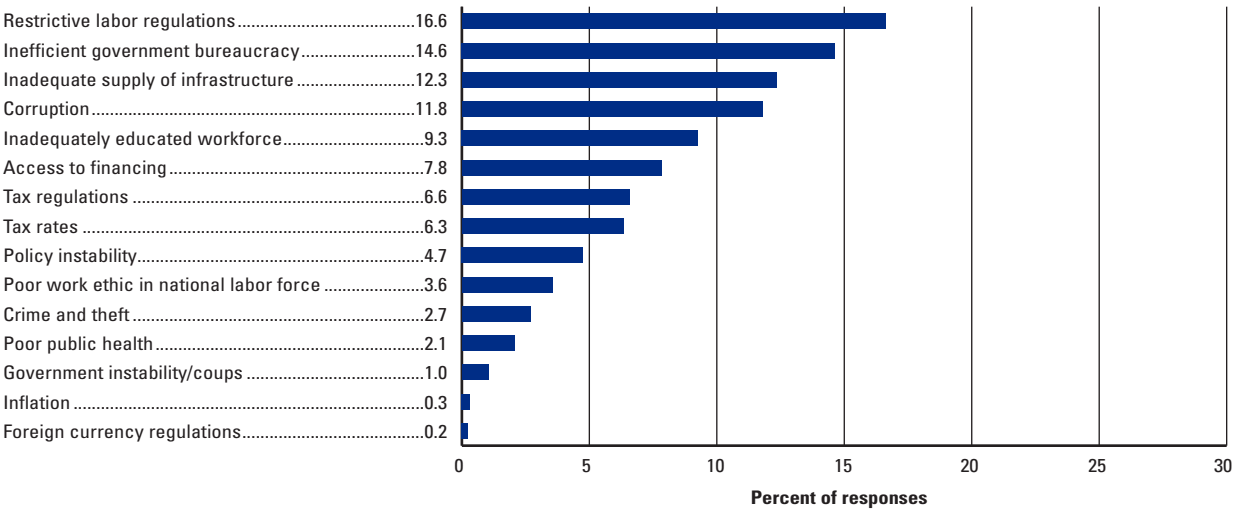
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**78**	**4.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	83	3.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	86	3.9
Basic requirements	**88**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	90	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	97	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	63	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	91	5.1
Efficiency enhancers	**59**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	81	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	66	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	77	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	39	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	77	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	46	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**85**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	68	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	109	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	87	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	116	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	68	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	101	■
1.05	Judicial independence	109	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	68	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	41	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	119	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	100	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	92	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	74	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	96	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	108	■
1.14	Organized crime	94	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	123	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	86	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	67	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	43	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	57	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	102	■
2.02	Quality of roads	93	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	87	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	126	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	87	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	47	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	69	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	87	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	24	■
3.02	National savings rate*	59	■
3.03	Inflation*	45	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	124	■
3.05	Government debt*	39	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	83	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	99	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	90	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	95	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	78	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	78	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	75	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	38	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	131	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	43	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	113	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	32	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	62	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	130	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	130	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	54	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	71	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	85	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	80	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	70	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	83	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	70	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	49	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	65	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	85	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	116	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	40	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	43	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	38	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	15	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	21	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	76	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	52	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	53	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	55	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	39	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	102	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	92	■
7.05	Firing costs*	81	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	90	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	54	■
7.08	Brain drain	58	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	73	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	49	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	67	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	43	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	52	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	25	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	18	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	26	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	78	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	95	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	84	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	81	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	27	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	84	■
9.06	Internet users*	65	■
9.07	Personal computers*	60	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	70	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	44	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	57	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	57	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	60	■
11.03	State of cluster development	69	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	96	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	74	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	87	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	77	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	61	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	59	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	84	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	118	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	90	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	104	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	104	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	101	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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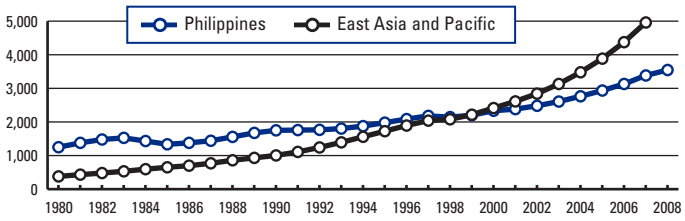
Philippines

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 89.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 168.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 1,866.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.46

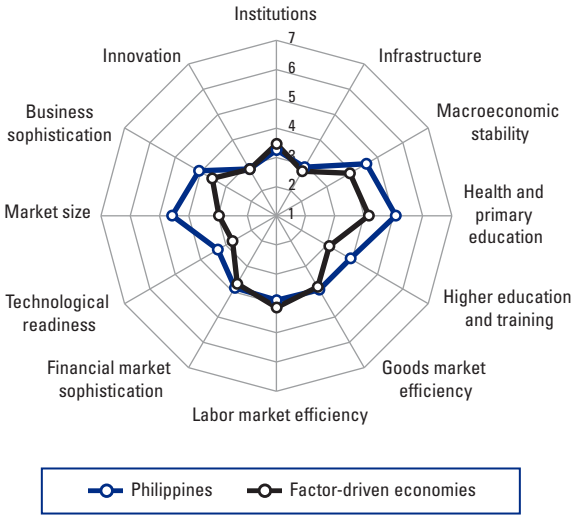
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



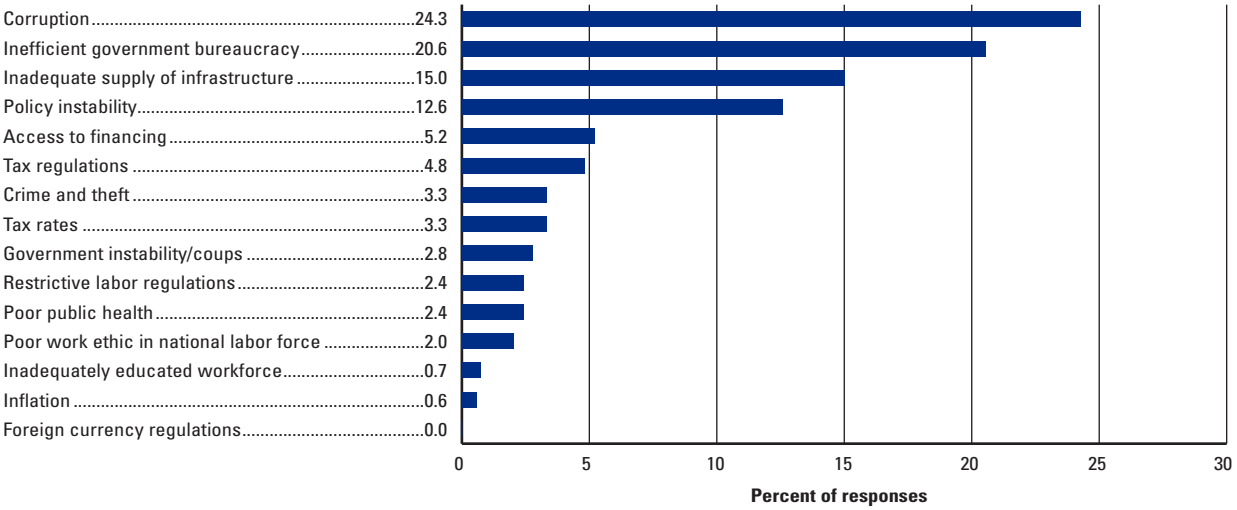
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**87**	**3.9**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	71	4.1
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	71	4.0
Basic requirements	**95**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	113	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	98	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	76	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	93	5.1
Efficiency enhancers	**78**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	68	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	95	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	113	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	93	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	84	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	35	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**74**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	65	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	99	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Philippines

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	97	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	98	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	122	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	130	■
1.05	Judicial independence	94	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	128	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	119	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	113	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	123	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	109	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	104	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	124	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	96	■
1.14	Organized crime	102	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	101	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	116	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	61	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	62	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	77	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	98	■
2.02	Quality of roads	104	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	92	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	112	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	100	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	28	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	87	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	102	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	60	■
3.02	National savings rate*	83	■
3.03	Inflation*	79	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	47	■
3.05	Government debt*	101	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	101	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	90	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	109	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	113	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	69	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	82	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	80	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	78	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	81	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	118	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	83	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	74	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	50	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	94	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	39	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	66	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	83	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	38	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	81	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	108	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	87	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	68	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	93	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	120	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	113	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	97	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	98	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	50	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	102	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	97	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	117	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	35	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	73	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	65	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	96	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	68	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	110	■
7.05	Firing costs*	109	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	74	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	48	■
7.08	Brain drain	104	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	99	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	71	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	54	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	88	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	87	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	68	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	100	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	58	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	77	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	57	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	54	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	71	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	72	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	83	■
9.06	Internet users*	106	■
9.07	Personal computers*	71	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	89	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	31	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	41	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	75	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	77	■
11.03	State of cluster development	59	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	59	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	61	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	64	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	83	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	58	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	37	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	70	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	102	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	61	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	89	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	119	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	95	■
12.07	Utility patents*	78	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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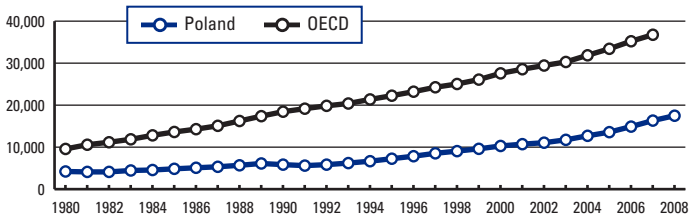
Poland

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 38.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 525.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 13,798.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.97

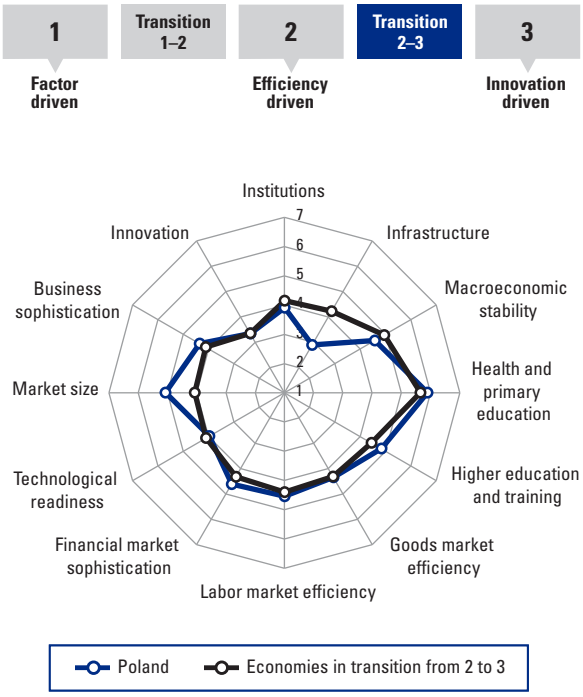
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



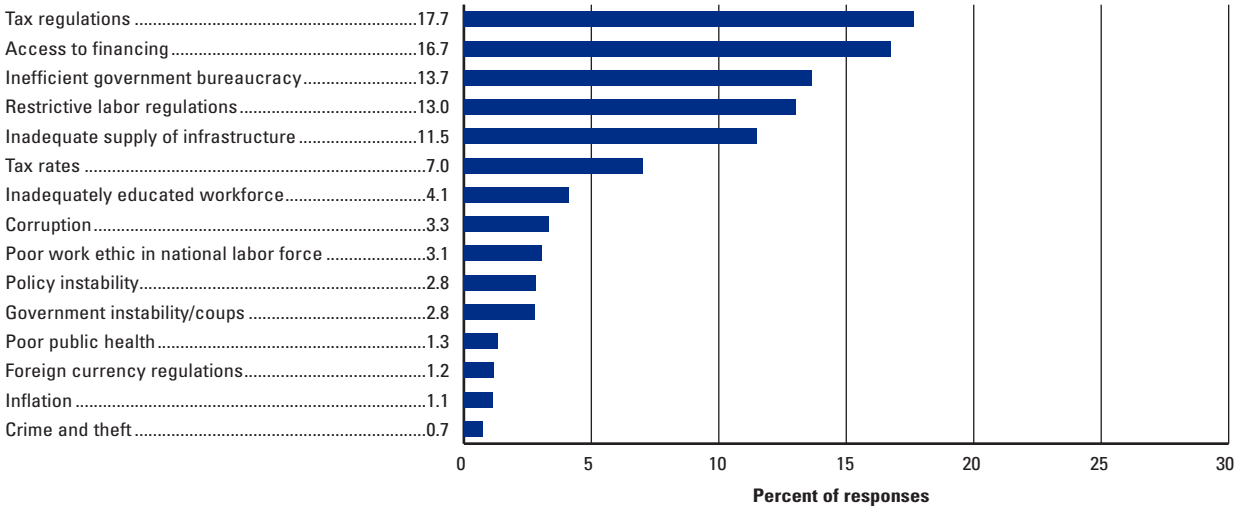
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**46**	**4.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	53	4.3
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	51	4.3
Basic requirements	**71**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	66	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	103	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	74	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	35	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	**31**	**4.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	27	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	53	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	50	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	44	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	48	4.0
10th pillar: Market size	20	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**46**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	44	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	52	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Poland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	76	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	64	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	50	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	99	■
1.05	Judicial independence	55	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	64	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	94	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	111	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	114	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	106	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	127	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	69	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	82	■
1.14	Organized crime	77	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	74	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	50	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	60	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	85	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	62	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	121	■
2.02	Quality of roads	127	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	56	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	121	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	97	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	51	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	48	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	50	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	100	■
3.02	National savings rate*	76	■
3.03	Inflation*	26	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	73	■
3.05	Government debt*	99	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	49	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	46	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	38	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	34	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	45	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	42	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	47	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	30	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	26	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	21	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	45	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	23	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	45	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	49	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	30	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	63	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	33	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	47	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	51	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	110	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	62	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	85	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	84	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	117	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	49	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	54	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	87	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	69	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	55	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	41	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	95	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	28	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	73	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	93	■
7.05	Firing costs*	19	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	64	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	45	■
7.08	Brain drain	78	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	51	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	69	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	61	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	61	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	44	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	42	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	31	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	93	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	39	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	80	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	67	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	79	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	35	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	45	■
9.06	Internet users*	41	■
9.07	Personal computers*	50	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	44	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	18	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	24	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	28	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	39	■
11.03	State of cluster development	104	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	53	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	23	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	42	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	45	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	32	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	62	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	57	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	48	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	57	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	76	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	29	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	58	■
12.07	Utility patents*	43	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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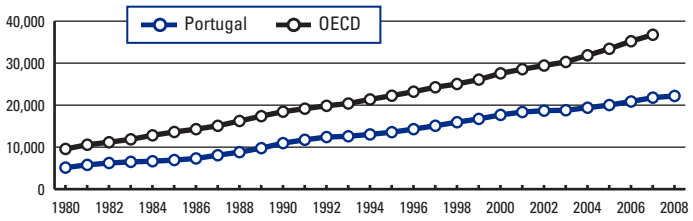
Portugal

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 10.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 244.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 22,997.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.34

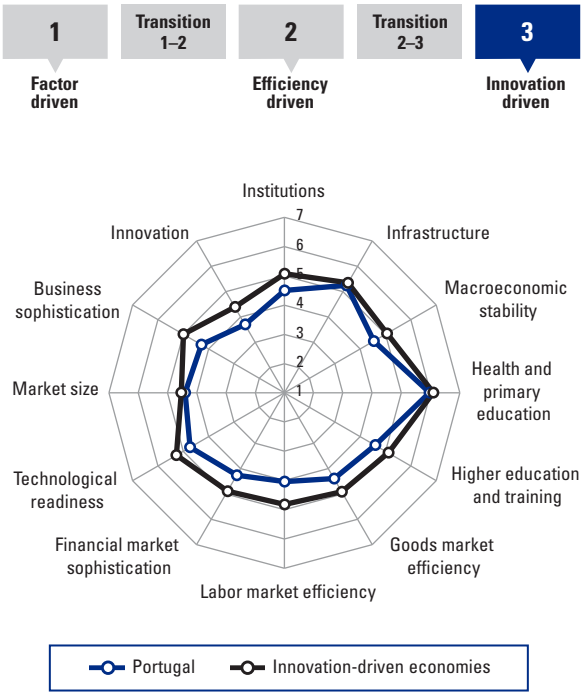
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



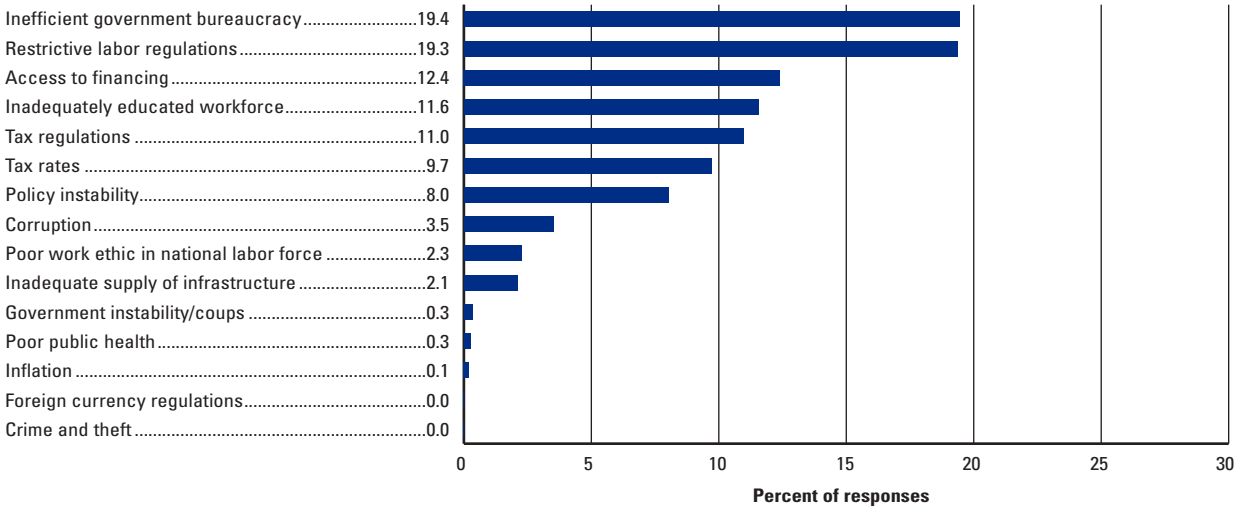
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**43**	**4.4**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	43	4.5
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	40	4.5
Basic requirements	**39**	**5.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	44	4.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	23	5.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	79	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	31	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	**43**	**4.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	38	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	51	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	103	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	62	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	31	4.7
10th pillar: Market size	43	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**41**	**4.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	53	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	33	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Portugal

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	41	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	33	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	38	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	44	
1.05	Judicial independence	45	
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	44	
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	71	
1.08	Burden of government regulation	99	
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	107	
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	91	
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	70	
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	29	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	32	■
1.14	Organized crime	32	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	37	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	41	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	63	
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	83	
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	53	
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	21	■
2.02	Quality of roads	9	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	23	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	45	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	49	
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	31	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	22	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	32	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	83	
3.02	National savings rate*	113	
3.03	Inflation*	5	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	46	
3.05	Government debt*	117	
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	33	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	50	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	22	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	78	
4.07	Infant mortality*	3	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	25	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	59	
4.10	Primary enrollment*	11	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	27	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	23	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	33	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	68	
5.04	Quality of math and science education	104	
5.05	Quality of management schools	38	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	27	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	34	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	79	

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	46	
6.02	Extent of market dominance	75	
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	43	
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	102	
6.05	Total tax rate*	70	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	9	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	91	
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	18	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	76	
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	42	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	25	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	65	
6.15	Buyer sophistication	68	
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	79	
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	106	
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	102	
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	129	
7.05	Firing costs*	114	
7.06	Pay and productivity	72	
7.07	Reliance on professional management	67	
7.08	Brain drain	55	
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	35	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	26	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	69	
8.03	Ease of access to loans	52	
8.04	Venture capital availability	56	
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	44	
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	31	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	62	
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	41	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	23	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	34	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	22	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	20	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	12	■
9.06	Internet users*	43	
9.07	Personal computers*	49	
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	33	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	40	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	54	
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	59	
11.02	Local supplier quality	57	
11.03	State of cluster development	57	
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	51	
11.05	Value chain breadth	43	
11.06	Control of international distribution	57	
11.07	Production process sophistication	40	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	42	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	66	
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	38	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	31	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	45	
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	33	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	17	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	46	
12.07	Utility patents*	48	

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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Puerto Rico

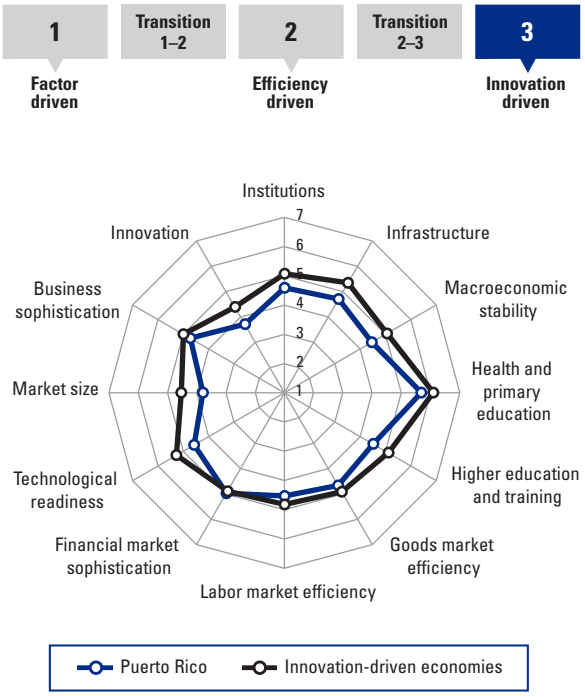
Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 4.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 88.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 22,595.0
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total ..... n/a

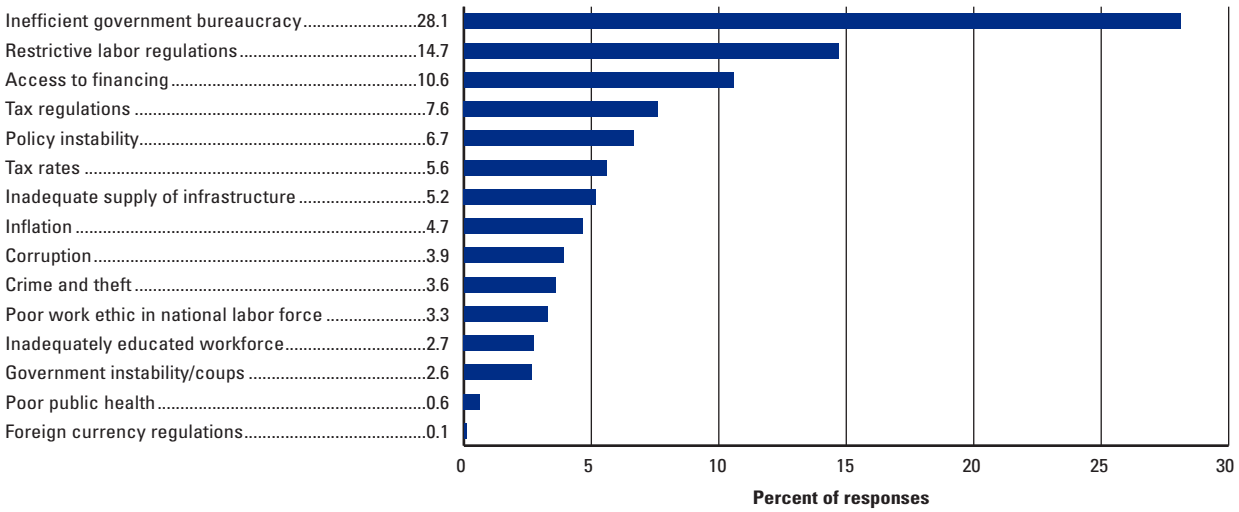
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**42**	**4.5**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	41	4.5
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	36	4.5
Basic requirements	**44**	**4.8**
1st pillar: Institutions	42	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	33	4.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	87	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	49	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**36**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	40	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	34	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	51	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	19	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	34	4.6
10th pillar: Market size	62	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**31**	**4.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	29	4.7
12th pillar: Innovation	31	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Puerto Rico

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	18	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	11	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	51	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	68	■
1.05	Judicial independence	40	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	67	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	110	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	131	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	24	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	33	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	71	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	54	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	94	■
1.14	Organized crime	49	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	47	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	38	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	19	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	37	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	7	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	36	■
2.02	Quality of roads	31	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	72	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	25	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	15	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	35	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	57	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	n/a	
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	92	■
3.02	National savings rate*	120	■
3.03	Inflation*	60	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	12	■
3.05	Government debt*	88	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	68	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	69	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	26	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	4	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	76	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	101	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	49	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	36	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	73	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	22	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	77	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	42	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	49	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	53	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	87	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	55	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	53	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	23	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	22	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	18	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	20	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	18	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	95	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	115	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	46	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	15	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	106	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	55	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	33	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	33	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	34	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	32	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	61	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	38	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	81	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	64	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	41	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	99	■
7.05	Firing costs*	1	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	48	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	28	■
7.08	Brain drain	74	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	94	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	21	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	63	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	40	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	35	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	61	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	15	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	65	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	13	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	22	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	23	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	35	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	28	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	39	■
9.06	Internet users*	66	■
9.07	Personal computers*	39	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	n/a	
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	65	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	61	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	43	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	18	■
11.03	State of cluster development	38	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	23	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	36	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	98	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	24	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	26	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	29	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	54	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	33	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	50	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	28	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	90	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	15	■
12.07	Utility patents*	33	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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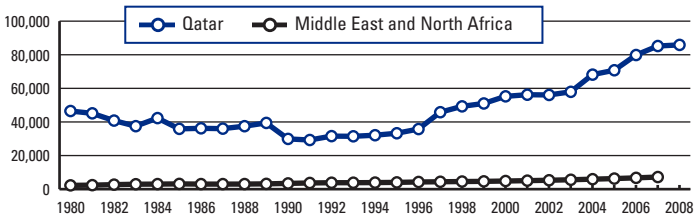
Qatar

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 0.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 102.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 93,204.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.14

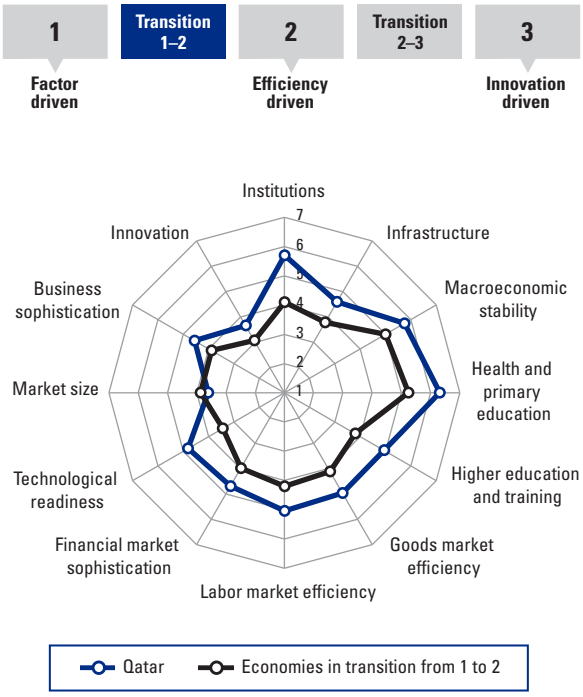
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



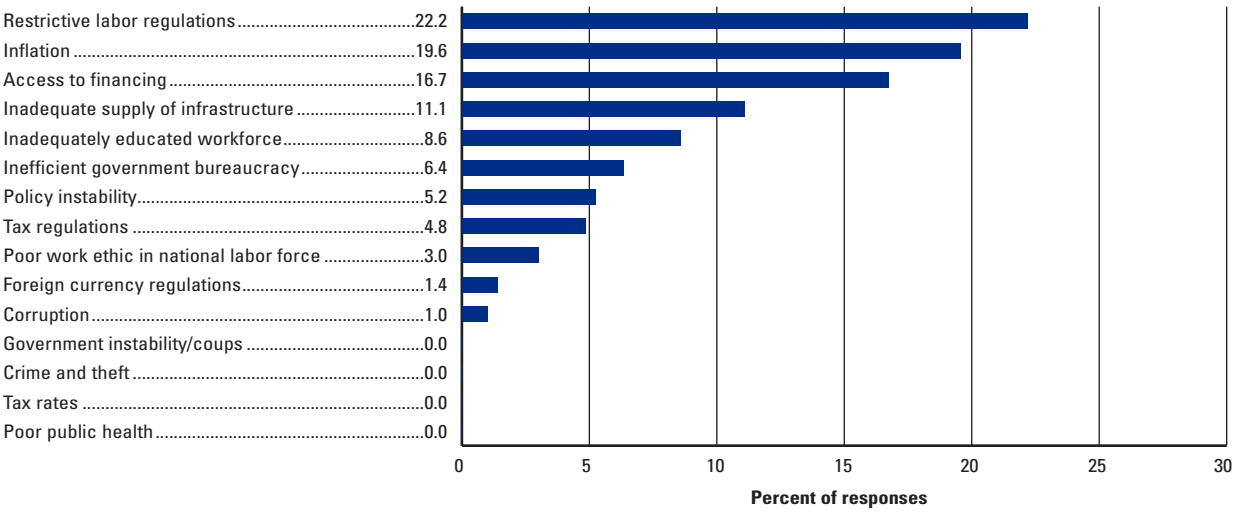
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**22**	**4.9**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	26	4.8
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	31	4.6
Basic requirements	**17**	**5.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	9	5.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	39	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	13	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	8	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	**28**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	25	4.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	21	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	14	5.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	35	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	28	4.8
10th pillar: Market size	70	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**36**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	37	4.6
12th pillar: Innovation	36	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Qatar

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	16	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	36	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	8	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	3	■
1.05	Judicial independence	10	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	6	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	2	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	10	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	32	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	9	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	23	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	1	■
1.14	Organized crime	3	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	14	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	29	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	28	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	13	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	16	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	47	■
2.02	Quality of roads	44	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	37	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	12	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	34	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	25	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	42	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	11	■
3.02	National savings rate*	6	■
3.03	Inflation*	116	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	44	■
3.05	Government debt*	5	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	30	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	78	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	14	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	40	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	45	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	38	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	7	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	73	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	n/a	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	15	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	93	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	10	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	3	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	8	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	15	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	52	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	23	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	14	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	6	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	39	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	10	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	1	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	9	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	54	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	5	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	59	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	31	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	13	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	44	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	28	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	56	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	22	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	43	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	13	■
7.05	Firing costs*	93	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	4	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	14	■
7.08	Brain drain	2	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	118	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	37	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	2	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	2	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	40	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	26	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	71	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	17	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	18	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	25	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	19	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	40	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	5	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	2	■
9.06	Internet users*	33	■
9.07	Personal computers*	44	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	37	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	75	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	58	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	23	■
11.03	State of cluster development	36	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	100	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	114	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	96	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	16	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	22	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	116	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	109	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	32	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	64	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	38	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	5	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	13	■
12.07	Utility patents*	46	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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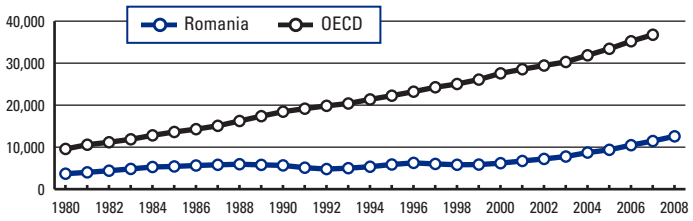
Romania

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 21.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 199.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 9,291.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.39

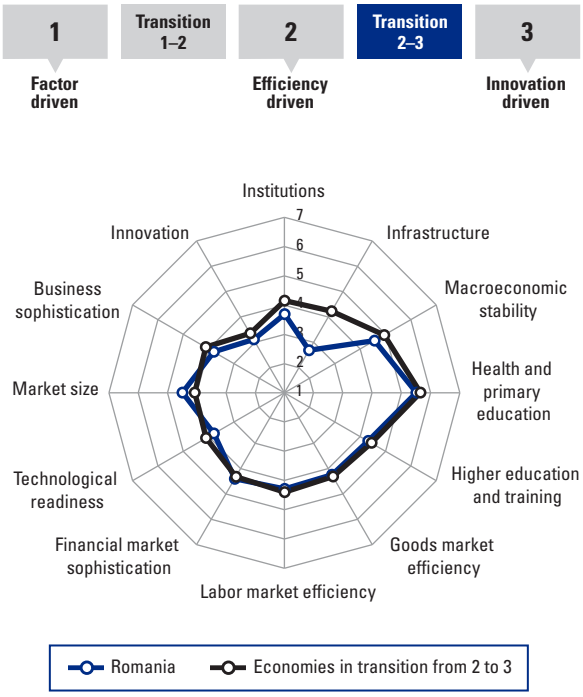
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



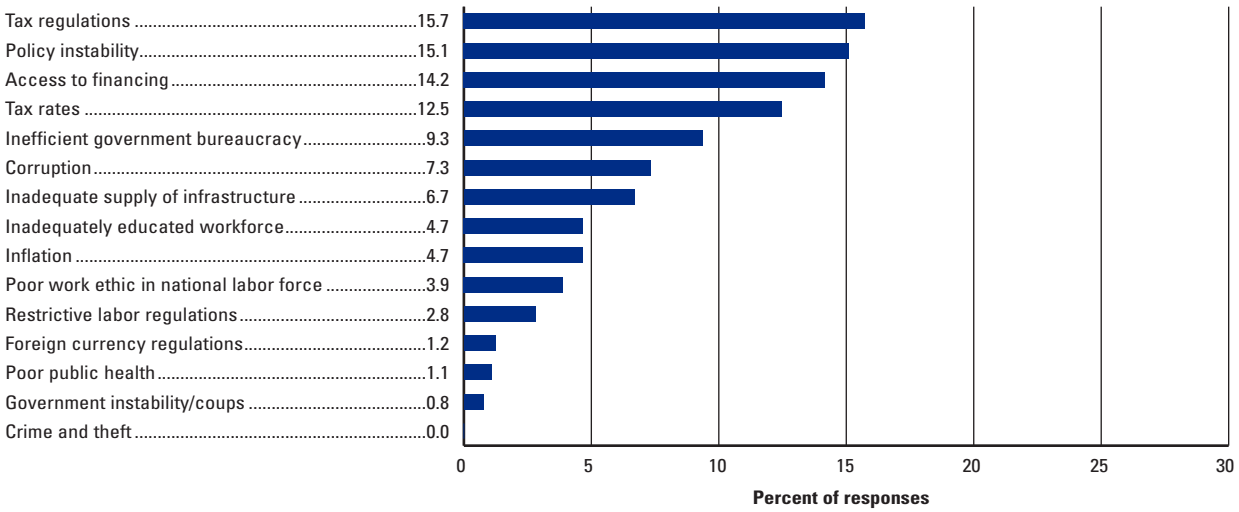
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**64**	**4.1**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	68	4.1
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	74	4.0
Basic requirements	**86**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	84	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	110	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	75	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	63	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	**49**	**4.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	52	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	61	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	79	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	56	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	58	3.8
10th pillar: Market size	41	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**75**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	83	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	70	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Romania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	82	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	72	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	75	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	106	■
1.05	Judicial independence	84	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	117	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	112	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	87	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	105	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	97	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	128	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	42	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	27	■
1.14	Organized crime	50	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	68	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	97	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	71	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	66	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	78	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	127	■
2.02	Quality of roads	129	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	61	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	103	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	90	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	63	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	78	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	53	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	113	■
3.02	National savings rate*	78	■
3.03	Inflation*	59	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	63	■
3.05	Government debt*	33	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	78	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	91	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	56	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	61	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	59	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	62	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	66	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	91	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	69	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	31	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	77	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	29	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	85	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	57	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	67	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	57	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	69	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	39	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	66	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	122	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	84	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	25	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	126	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	52	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	83	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	81	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	59	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	89	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	47	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	114	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	84	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	122	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	51	■
7.05	Firing costs*	14	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	42	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	57	■
7.08	Brain drain	102	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	60	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	82	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	78	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	48	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	58	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	70	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	31	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	74	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	88	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	89	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	90	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	85	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	53	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	33	■
9.06	Internet users*	68	■
9.07	Personal computers*	43	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	39	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	35	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	50	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	86	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	80	■
11.03	State of cluster development	100	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	85	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	68	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	79	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	74	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	78	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	85	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	64	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	82	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	74	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	73	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	75	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	56	■
12.07	Utility patents*	57	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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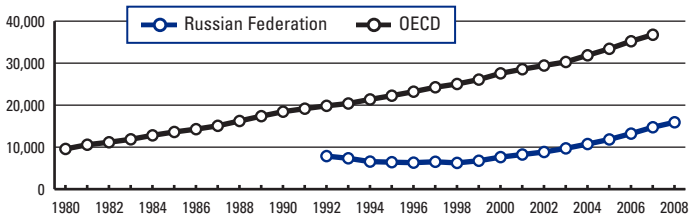
Russian Federation

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 141.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 1,676.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 11,806.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 3.30

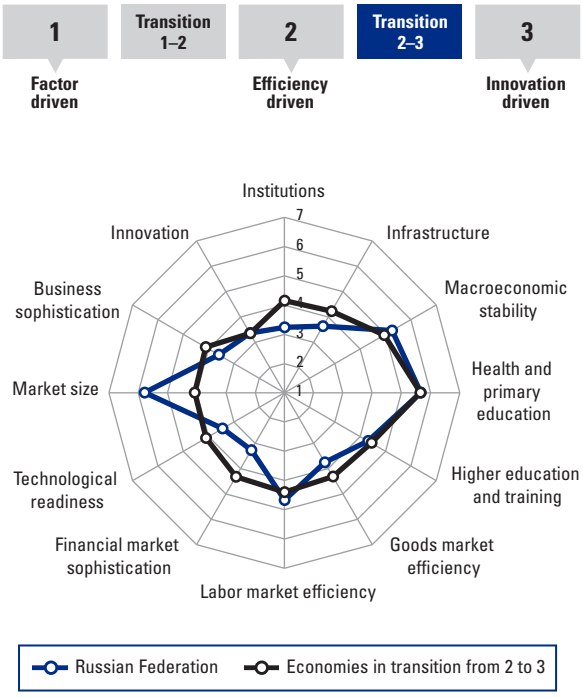
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



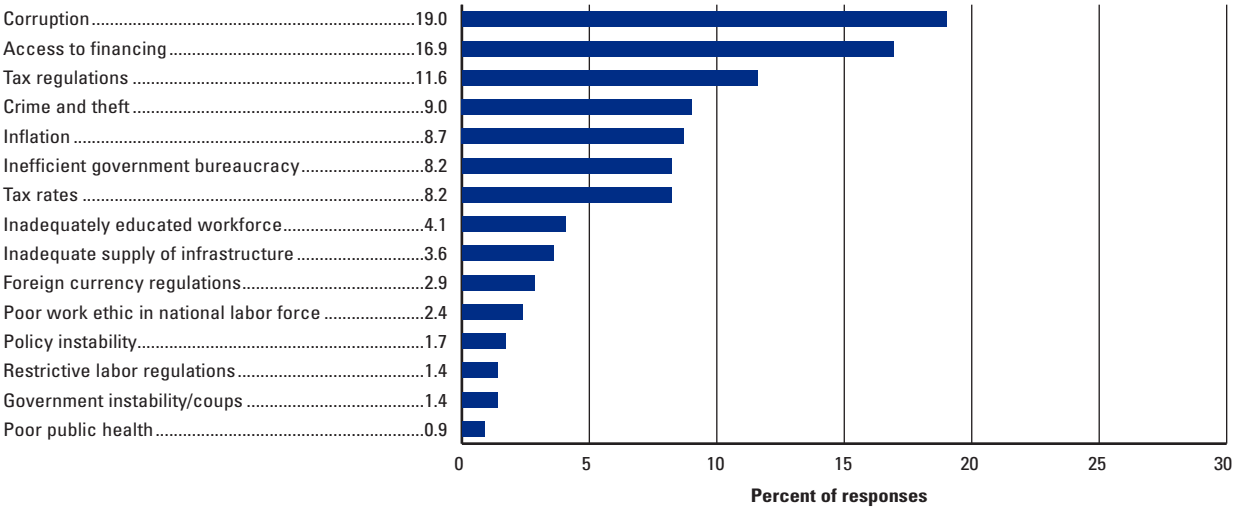
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**63**	**4.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	51	4.3
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	58	4.2
Basic requirements	**64**	**4.4**
1st pillar: Institutions	114	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	71	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	36	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	51	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**52**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	51	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	108	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	43	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	119	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	74	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	7	5.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**73**	**3.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	95	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	51	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Russian Federation

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	121	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	102	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	106	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	80	■
1.05	Judicial independence	116	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	96	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	81	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	124	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	109	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	111	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	114	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	80	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	71	■
1.14	Organized crime	96	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	112	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	112	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	119	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	74	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	127	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	86	■
2.02	Quality of roads	118	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	33	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	87	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	92	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	13	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	73	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	40	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	17	■
3.02	National savings rate*	25	■
3.03	Inflation*	112	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	79	■
3.05	Government debt*	10	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	53	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	90	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	37	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	102	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	50	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	97	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	47	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	2	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	86	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	78	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	14	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	56	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	42	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	93	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	63	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	69	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	91	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	106	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	92	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	107	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	99	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	87	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	60	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	80	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	108	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	125	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	125	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	120	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	124	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	130	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	112	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	60	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	97	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	59	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	89	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	43	■
7.05	Firing costs*	28	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	35	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	77	■
7.08	Brain drain	53	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	21	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	92	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	96	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	99	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	86	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	122	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	71	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	123	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	113	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	102	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	104	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	93	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	103	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	14	■
9.06	Internet users*	74	■
9.07	Personal computers*	56	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	68	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	8	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	7	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	102	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	110	■
11.03	State of cluster development	90	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	103	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	92	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	85	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	76	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	89	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	99	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	42	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	42	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	46	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	48	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	69	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	48	■
12.07	Utility patents*	44	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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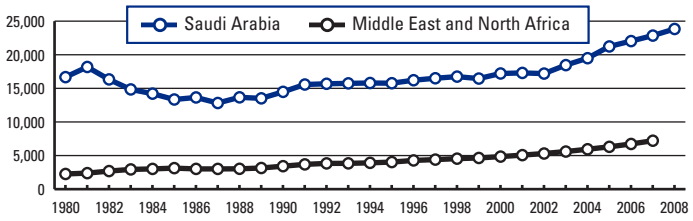
Saudi Arabia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 25.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 481.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 19,345.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.87

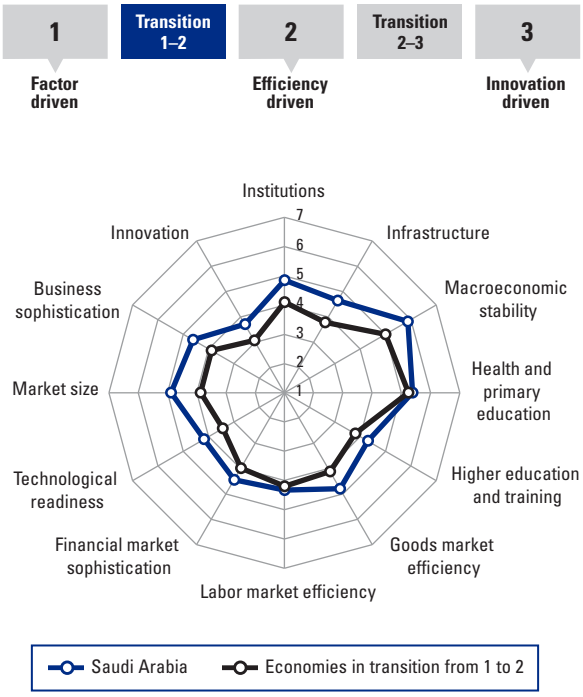
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



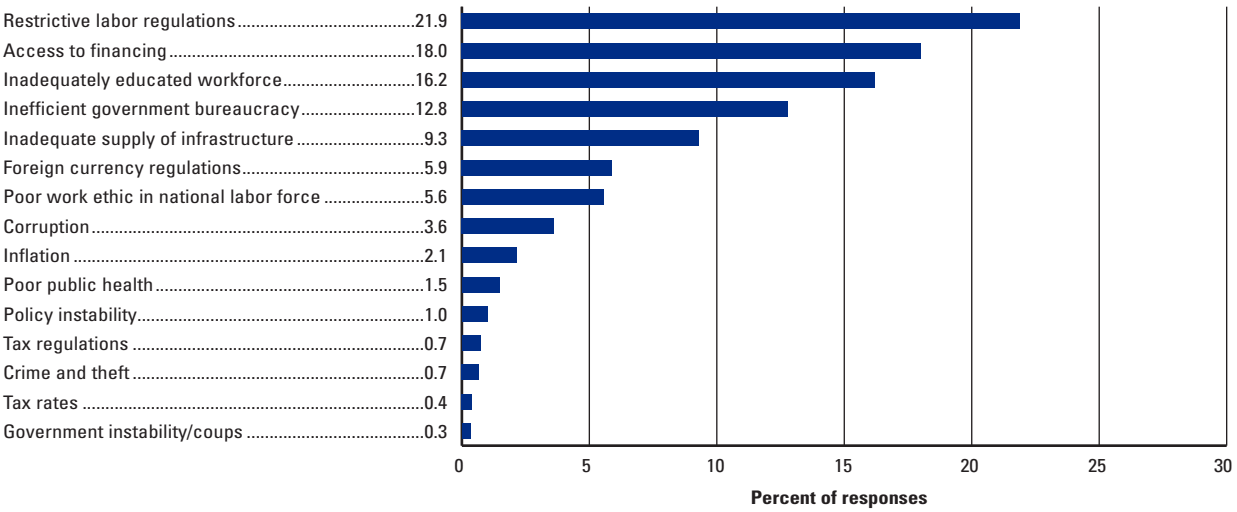
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**28**	**4.7**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	27	4.7
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	35	4.5
Basic requirements	**30**	**5.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	32	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	36	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	9	5.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	71	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	**38**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	53	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	29	4.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	71	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	53	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	44	4.2
10th pillar: Market size	22	4.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**33**	**4.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	35	4.6
12th pillar: Innovation	32	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Saudi Arabia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	37	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	31	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	33	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	13	■
1.05	Judicial independence	34	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	19	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	13	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	20	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	58	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	44	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	44	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	103	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	55	■
1.14	Organized crime	38	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	36	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	35	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	53	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	67	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	46	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	32	■
2.02	Quality of roads	38	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	53	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	46	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	51	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	27	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	33	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	71	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	3	■
3.02	National savings rate*	9	■
3.03	Inflation*	81	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	42	■
3.05	Government debt*	24	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	84	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	76	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	74	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	63	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	74	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	40	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	75	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	80	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	71	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	109	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	7	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	45	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	72	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	60	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	76	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	79	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	69	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	42	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	45	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	37	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	37	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	41	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	8	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	4	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	46	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	31	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	28	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	37	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	67	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	106	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	76	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	30	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	37	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	36	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	32	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	43	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	16	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	57	■
7.05	Firing costs*	98	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	31	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	69	■
7.08	Brain drain	17	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	132	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	50	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	21	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	18	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	27	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	72	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	24	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	33	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	64	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	83	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	43	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	40	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	45	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	13	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	9	■
9.06	Internet users*	59	■
9.07	Personal computers*	53	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	60	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	27	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	17	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	21	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	43	■
11.03	State of cluster development	40	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	39	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	29	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	9	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	30	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	38	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	33	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	31	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	37	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	34	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	37	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	22	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	47	■
12.07	Utility patents*	45	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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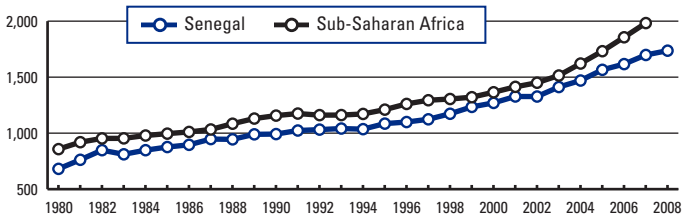
Senegal

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 12.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 13.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 1,066.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.03

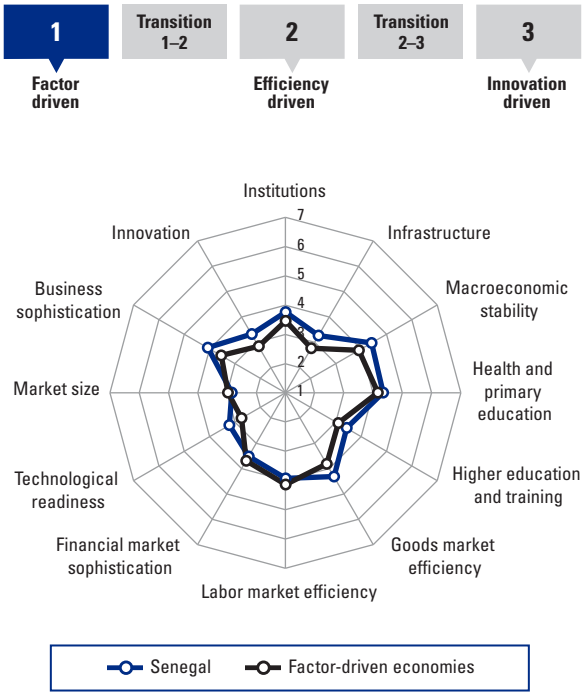
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



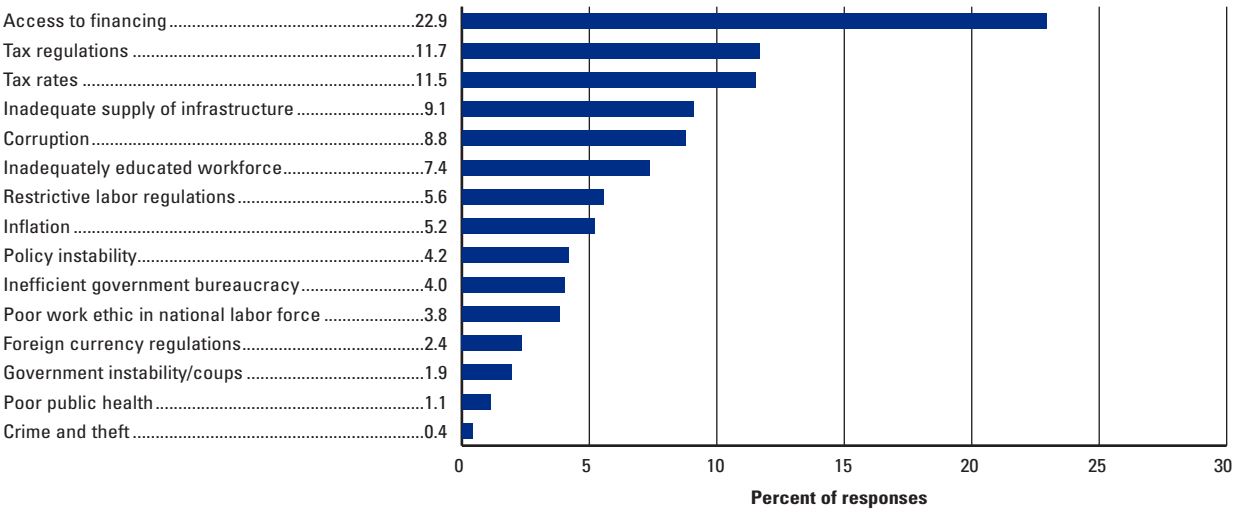
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**92**	**3.8**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	96	3.7
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	100	3.6
Basic requirements	**96**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	77	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	80	3.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	90	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	108	4.3
Efficiency enhancers	**96**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	98	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	55	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	110	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	110	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	87	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	105	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**59**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	64	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation	54	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Senegal

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	77	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	75	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	114	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	86	■
1.05	Judicial independence	114	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	103	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	96	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	67	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	74	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	101	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	121	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	11	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	22	■
1.14	Organized crime	36	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	40	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	70	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	88	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	71	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	39	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	74	■
2.02	Quality of roads	78	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	89	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	54	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	66	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	72	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	113	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	110	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	107	■
3.02	National savings rate*	89	■
3.03	Inflation*	44	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	113	■
3.05	Government debt*	21	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	113	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	112	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	101	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	112	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	84	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	99	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	109	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	109	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	61	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	122	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	53	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	124	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	109	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	55	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	49	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	29	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	50	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	36	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	111	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	38	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	31	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	60	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	85	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	78	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	8	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	20	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	79	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	86	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	100	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	63	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	77	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	46	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	19	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	131	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	53	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	98	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	121	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	55	■
7.05	Firing costs*	70	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	102	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	112	■
7.08	Brain drain	111	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	87	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	87	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	87	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	129	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	127	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	104	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	122	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	28	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	99	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	42	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	28	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	61	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	88	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	105	■
9.06	Internet users*	100	■
9.07	Personal computers*	101	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	92	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	99	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	113	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	51	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	45	■
11.03	State of cluster development	78	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	87	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	49	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	20	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	81	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	53	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	97	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	67	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	55	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	58	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	56	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	39	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	38	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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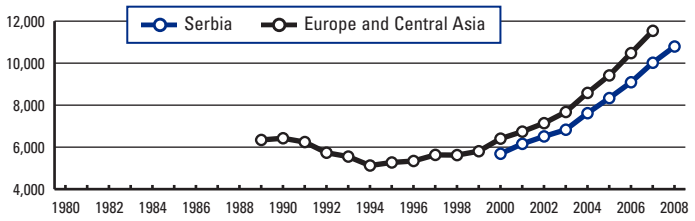
Serbia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 9.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 50.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 6,781.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total ..... n/a

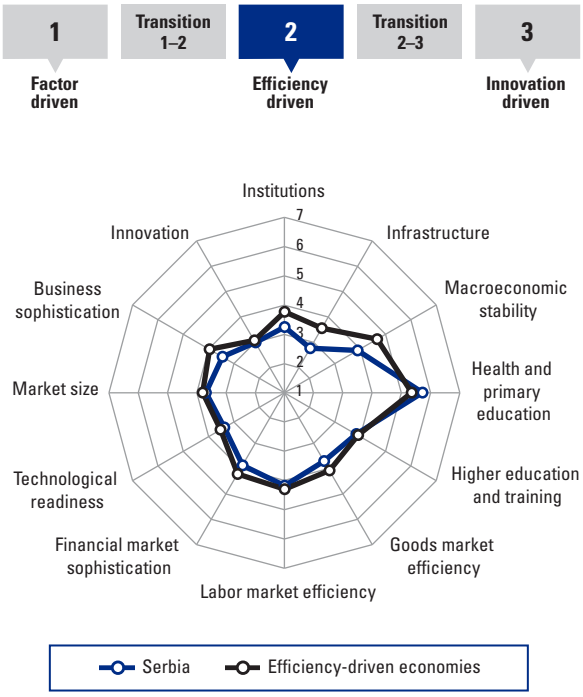
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



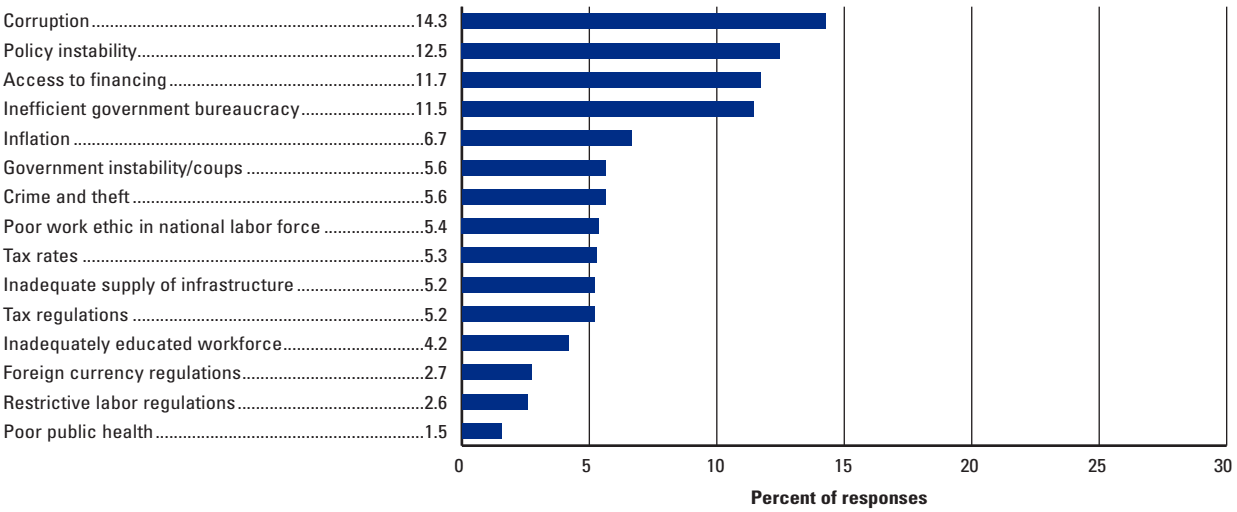
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**93**	**3.8**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	85	3.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	91	3.8
Basic requirements	**97**	**3.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	110	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	107	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	111	3.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	46	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**86**	**3.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	76	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	112	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	85	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	92	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	78	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	67	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**94**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	102	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	80	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Serbia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	111	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	101	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	77	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	97	■
1.05	Judicial independence	110	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	112	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	104	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	129	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	124	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	115	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	86	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	98	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	90	■
1.14	Organized crime	109	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	78	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	110	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	99	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	120	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	128	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	122	■
2.02	Quality of roads	117	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	88	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	101	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	111	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	92	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	75	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	38	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	78	■
3.02	National savings rate*	123	■
3.03	Inflation*	100	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	107	■
3.05	Government debt*	65	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	73	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	54	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	67	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	36	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	59	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	52	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	52	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	61	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	67	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	59	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	71	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	43	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	90	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	83	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	90	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	120	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	120	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	131	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	130	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	97	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	37	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	99	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	65	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	67	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	84	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	52	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	100	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	106	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	101	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	96	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	111	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	113	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	63	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	81	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	48	■
7.05	Firing costs*	45	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	66	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	118	■
7.08	Brain drain	132	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	67	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	111	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	82	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	92	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	80	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	99	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	110	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	102	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	114	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	125	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	80	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	81	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	56	■
9.06	Internet users*	69	■
9.07	Personal computers*	46	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	58	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	62	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	80	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	87	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	103	■
11.03	State of cluster development	117	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	111	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	93	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	107	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	109	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	105	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	101	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	82	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	54	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	110	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	81	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	86	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	77	■
12.07	Utility patents*	67	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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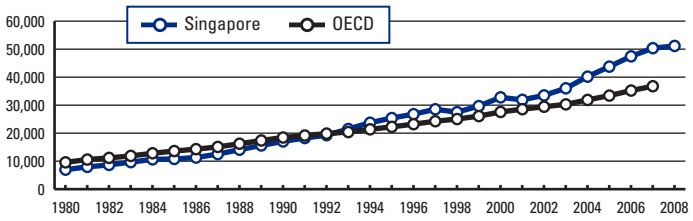
Singapore

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 4.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 181.9
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 38,972.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.35

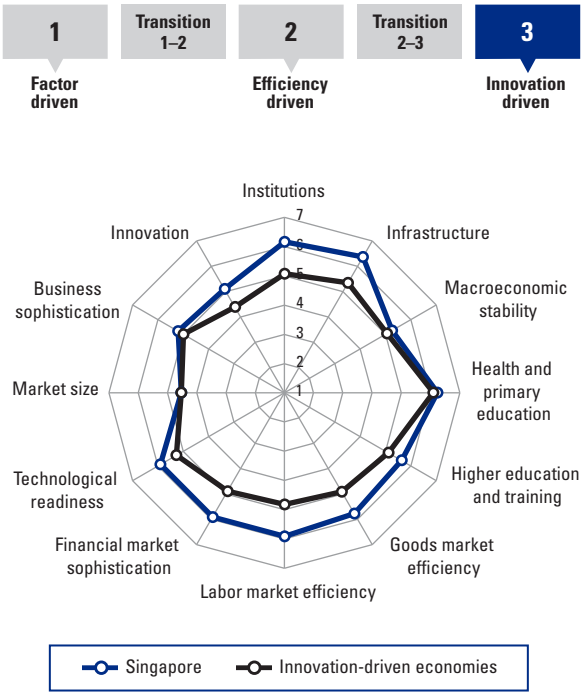
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



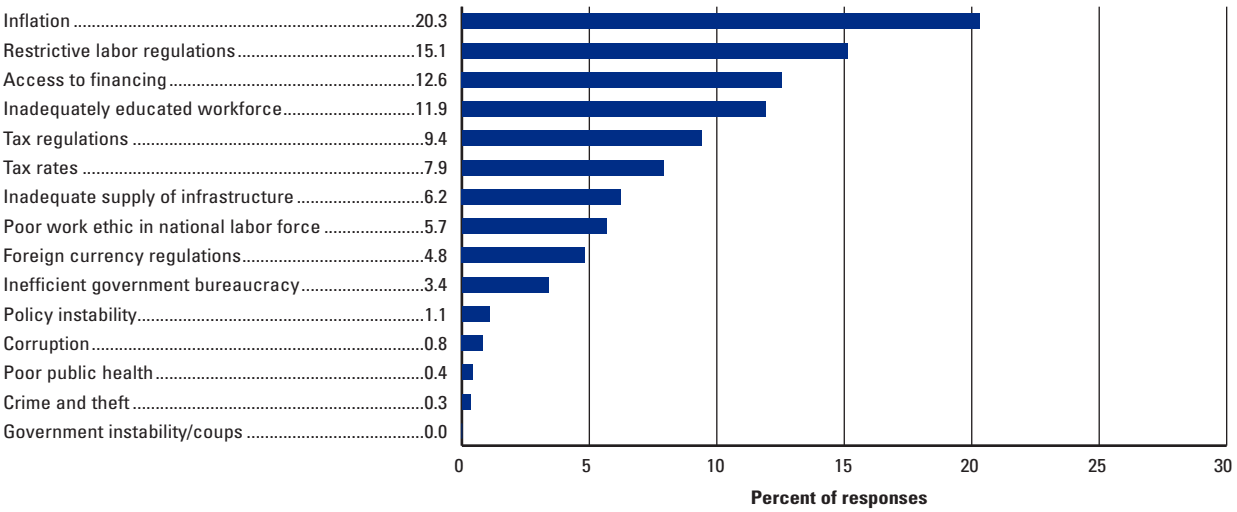
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**3**	**5.5**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	5	5.5
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	7	5.4
Basic requirements	**2**	**6.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	1	6.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	4	6.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	35	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	13	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**2**	**5.6**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	5	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	1	5.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	1	5.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	2	5.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	6	5.9
10th pillar: Market size	39	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**10**	**5.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	14	5.2
12th pillar: Innovation	8	5.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Singapore

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	4	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	1	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	4	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	1	■
1.05	Judicial independence	19	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	1	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	1	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	1	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	4	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	1	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	79	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	10	■
1.14	Organized crime	9	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	3	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	5	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	8	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	6	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	2	■
2.02	Quality of roads	1	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	9	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	1	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	1	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	17	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	12	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	27	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	18	■
3.02	National savings rate*	10	■
3.03	Inflation*	51	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	57	■
3.05	Government debt*	126	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	35	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	48	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	26	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	54	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	3	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	7	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	3	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	36	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	109	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	17	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	29	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	1	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	1	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	5	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	5	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	14	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	2	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	21	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	11	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	8	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	4	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	18	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	8	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	4	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	2	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	3	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	3	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	1	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	1	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	10	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	6	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	1	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	2	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	1	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	1	■
7.05	Firing costs*	6	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	1	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	8	■
7.08	Brain drain	5	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	84	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	8	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	9	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	5	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	3	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	2	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	2	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	8	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	4	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	1	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	14	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	13	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	1	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	2	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	10	■
9.06	Internet users*	15	■
9.07	Personal computers*	8	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	22	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	49	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	11	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	44	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	28	■
11.03	State of cluster development	5	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	13	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	12	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	60	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	13	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	14	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	19	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	18	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	12	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	8	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	1	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	14	■
12.07	Utility patents*	11	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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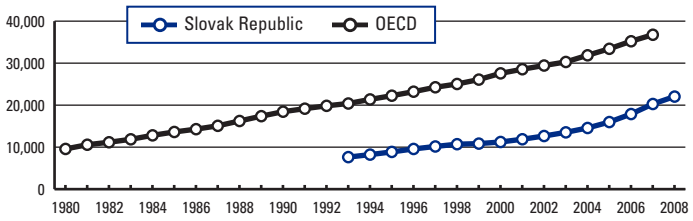
Slovak Republic

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 5.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 95.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 17,630.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.17

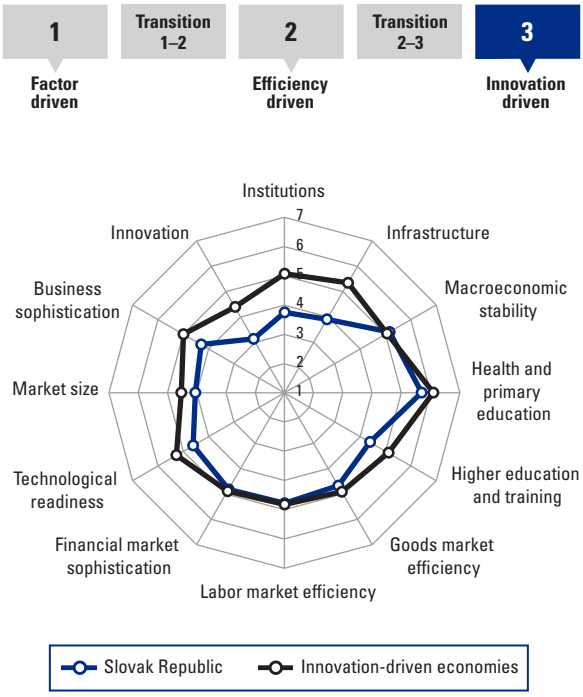
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



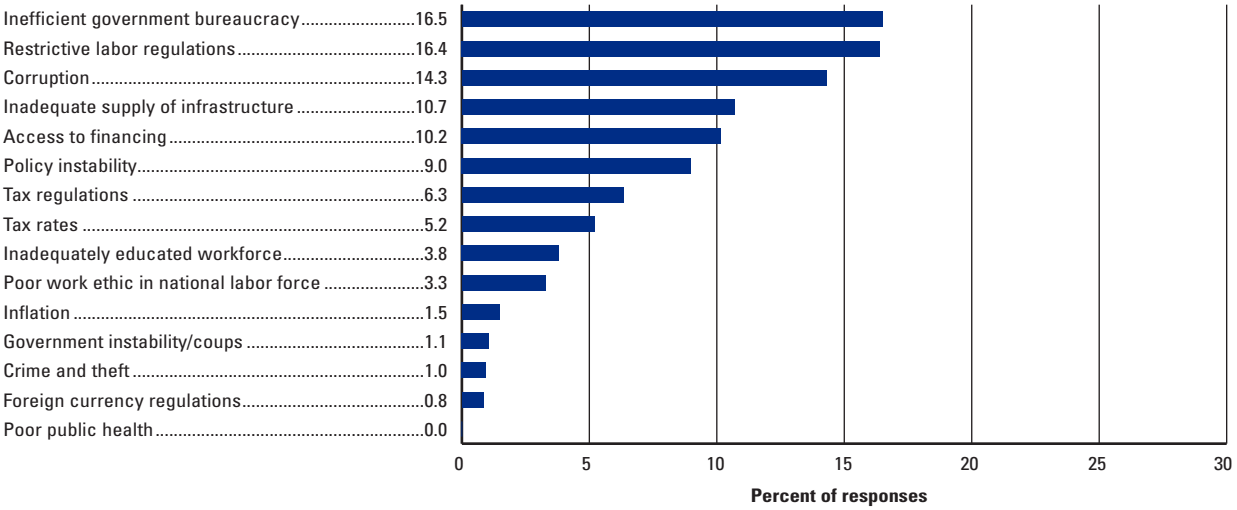
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**47**	**4.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	46	4.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	41	4.4
Basic requirements	**54**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	78	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	63	3.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	40	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	48	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**34**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	47	4.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	32	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	29	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	28	4.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	33	4.6
10th pillar: Market size	57	4.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**57**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	51	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	68	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Slovak Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	59	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	57	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	95	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	121	■
1.05	Judicial independence	81	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	127	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	109	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	90	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	102	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	123	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	54	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	9	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	45	■
1.14	Organized crime	67	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	94	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	75	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	64	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	22	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	69	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	64	■
2.02	Quality of roads	75	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	22	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	67	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	106	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	106	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	27	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	63	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	80	■
3.02	National savings rate*	63	■
3.03	Inflation*	23	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	48	■
3.05	Government debt*	55	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	23	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	34	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	36	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	45	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	44	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	79	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	76	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	47	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	41	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	89	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	51	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	100	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	36	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	50	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	51	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	25	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	15	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	34	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	18	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	81	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	44	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	124	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	11	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	2	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	5	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	33	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	66	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	75	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	36	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	27	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	72	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	82	■
7.05	Firing costs*	19	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	7	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	32	■
7.08	Brain drain	106	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	59	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	41	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	93	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	22	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	41	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	29	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	86	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	15	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	84	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	5	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	44	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	45	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	66	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	4	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	50	■
9.06	Internet users*	31	■
9.07	Personal computers*	23	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	42	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	57	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	46	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	36	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	49	■
11.03	State of cluster development	67	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	99	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	44	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	94	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	37	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	43	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	23	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	55	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	86	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	55	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	80	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	111	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	52	■
12.07	Utility patents*	49	■

* Hard data

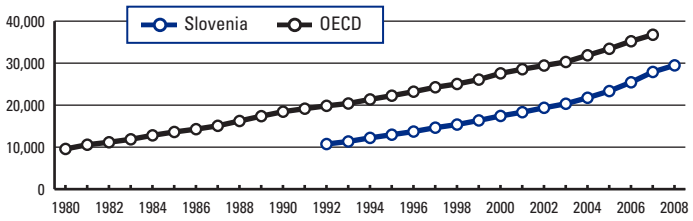
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Slovenia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 2.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 54.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 27,148.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.09

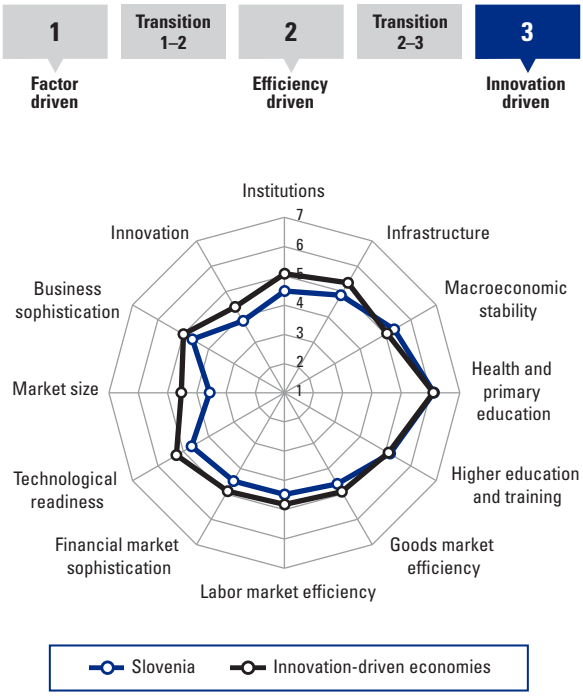
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



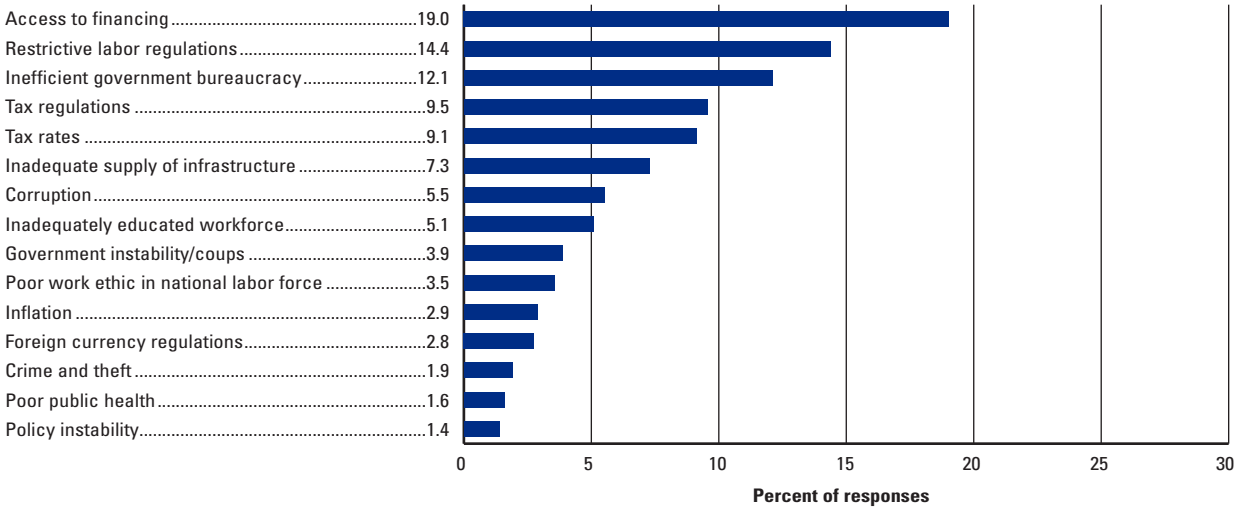
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**37**	**4.6**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	42	4.5
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	39	4.5
Basic requirements	**29**	**5.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	46	4.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	31	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	26	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	22	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**37**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	19	5.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	38	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	56	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	48	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	32	4.7
10th pillar: Market size	72	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**30**	**4.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	33	4.6
12th pillar: Innovation	29	3.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Slovenia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	51	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	38	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	41	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	45	■
1.05	Judicial independence	51	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	56	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	66	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	25	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	50	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	60	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	29	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	32	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	21	■
1.14	Organized crime	39	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	46	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	42	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	40	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	80	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	106	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	30	■
2.02	Quality of roads	41	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	42	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	30	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	60	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	115	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	31	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	15	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	51	■
3.02	National savings rate*	51	■
3.03	Inflation*	43	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	30	■
3.05	Government debt*	54	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	25	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	28	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	16	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	3	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	30	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	21	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	42	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	26	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	46	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	4	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	32	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	19	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	37	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	16	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	31	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	42	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	56	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	48	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	42	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	56	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	53	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	16	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	56	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	65	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	30	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	104	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	103	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	11	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	33	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	48	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	62	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	102	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	119	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	112	■
7.05	Firing costs*	68	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	36	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	62	■
7.08	Brain drain	43	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	26	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	48	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	72	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	29	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	28	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	62	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	18	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	77	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	60	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	58	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	38	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	56	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	24	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	102	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	49	■
9.06	Internet users*	34	■
9.07	Personal computers*	25	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	26	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	73	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	67	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	40	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	31	■
11.03	State of cluster development	42	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	26	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	20	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	19	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	35	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	36	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	38	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	17	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	26	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	26	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	30	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	61	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	68	■
12.07	Utility patents*	26	■

* Hard data

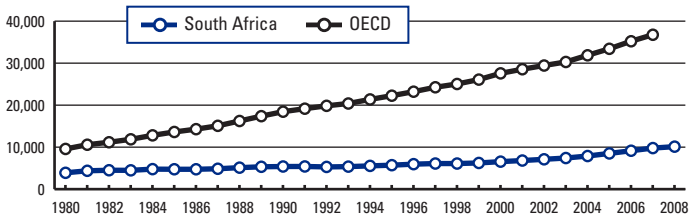
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

South Africa

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008	48.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2008	277.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2008	5,693.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008	0.72

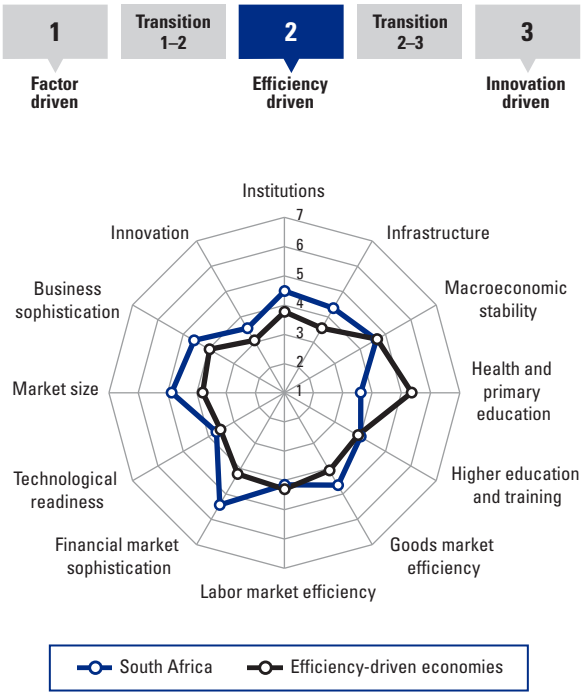
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



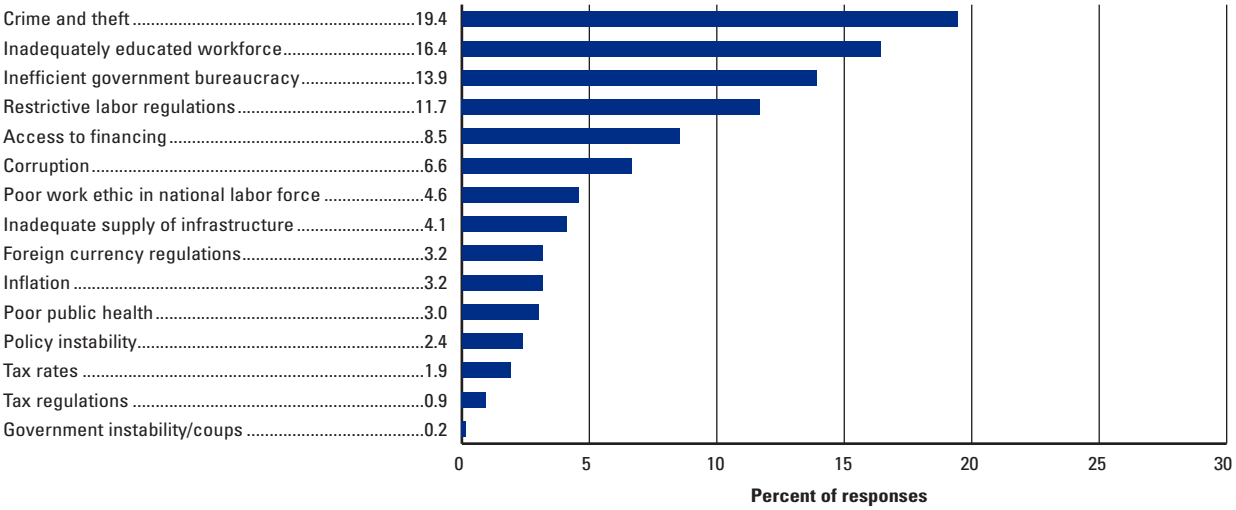
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**45**	**4.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	45	4.4
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	44	4.4
Basic requirements	**77**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	45	4.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	45	4.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	68	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	125	3.6
Efficiency enhancers	**39**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	65	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	35	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	90	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	5	5.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	65	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	24	4.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**39**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	36	4.6
12th pillar: Innovation	41	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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South Africa

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	20	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	24	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	56	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	65	■
1.05	Judicial independence	38	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	69	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	38	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	65	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	18	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	22	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	24	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	36	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	133	■
1.14	Organized crime	119	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	106	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	43	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	3	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	9	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	43	■
2.02	Quality of roads	40	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	40	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	49	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	23	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	23	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	100	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	91	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	58	■
3.02	National savings rate*	91	■
3.03	Inflation*	99	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	34	■
3.05	Government debt*	57	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	99	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	85	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	131	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	133	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	133	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	131	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	106	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	118	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	107	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	107	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	32	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	39	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	94	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	119	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	133	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	30	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	100	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	40	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	21	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	60	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	40	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	15	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	27	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	39	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	64	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	34	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	58	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	73	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	45	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	80	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	51	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	81	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	23	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	121	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	123	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	84	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	125	■
7.05	Firing costs*	40	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	105	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	21	■
7.08	Brain drain	79	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	61	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	6	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	4	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	31	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	33	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	111	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	9	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	6	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	2	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	5	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	37	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	33	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	31	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	45	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	64	■
9.06	Internet users*	98	■
9.07	Personal computers*	69	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	84	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	23	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	34	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	45	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	22	■
11.03	State of cluster development	33	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	80	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	85	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	38	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	41	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	17	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	25	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	36	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	29	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	35	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	25	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	78	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	123	■
12.07	Utility patents*	39	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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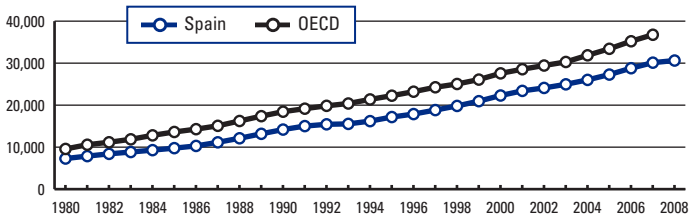
Spain

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 44.6
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 1,611.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 35,331.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 2.03

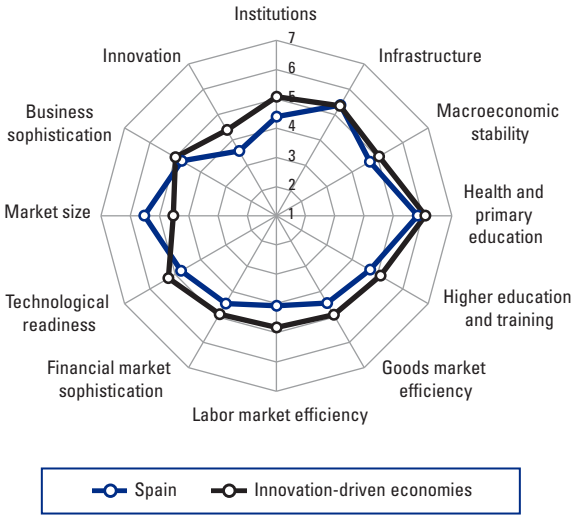
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



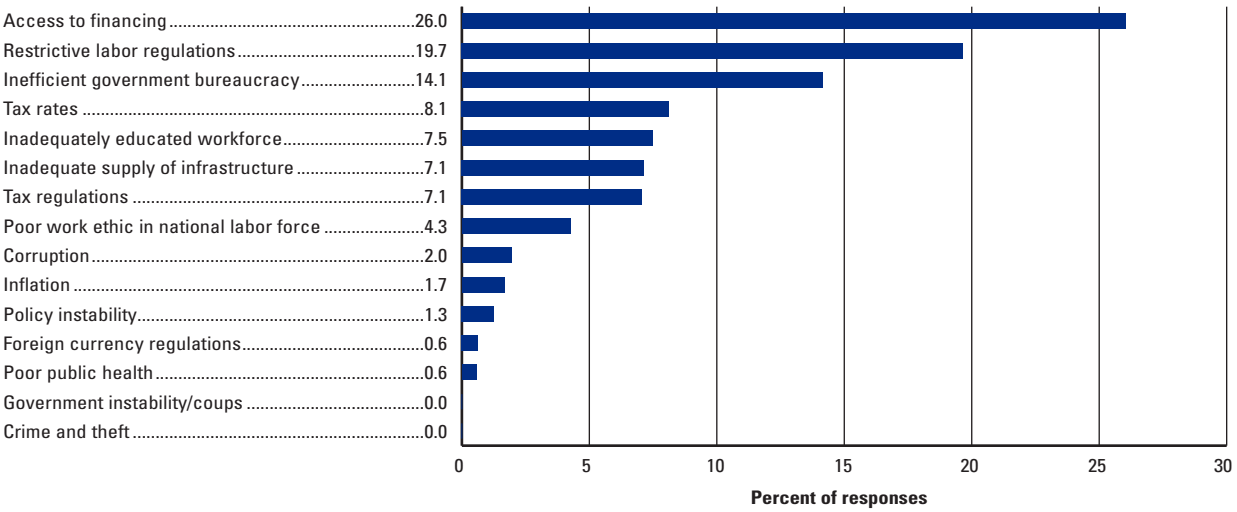
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**33**	**4.6**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	29	4.7
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	29	4.7
Basic requirements	**38**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	49	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	22	5.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	62	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	38	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	**29**	**4.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	33	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	46	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	97	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	50	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	29	4.8
10th pillar: Market size	13	5.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**35**	**4.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	28	4.7
12th pillar: Innovation	40	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	43	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	40	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	36	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	50	■
1.05	Judicial independence	60	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	46	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	49	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	105	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	68	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	66	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	80	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	119	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	66	■
1.14	Organized crime	62	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	27	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	36	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	54	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	49	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	68	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	28	■
2.02	Quality of roads	28	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	18	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	33	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	37	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	8	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	42	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	20	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	99	■
3.02	National savings rate*	68	■
3.03	Inflation*	25	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	77	■
3.05	Government debt*	85	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	28	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	50	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	47	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	78	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	15	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	7	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	72	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	4	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	72	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	3	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	18	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	78	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	99	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	6	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	44	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	27	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	73	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	22	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	21	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	32	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	87	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	109	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	85	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	108	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	83	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	41	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	49	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	82	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	48	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	51	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	35	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	86	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	115	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	116	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	122	■
7.05	Firing costs*	85	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	91	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	39	■
7.08	Brain drain	38	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	81	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	24	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	70	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	71	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	48	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	64	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	71	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	24	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	70	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	58	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	41	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	49	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	38	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	59	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	38	■
9.06	Internet users*	24	■
9.07	Personal computers*	27	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	29	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	12	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	20	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	13	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	32	■
11.03	State of cluster development	32	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	30	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	24	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	46	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	32	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	28	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	47	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	34	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	44	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	39	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	49	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	66	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	37	■
12.07	Utility patents*	27	■

* Hard data

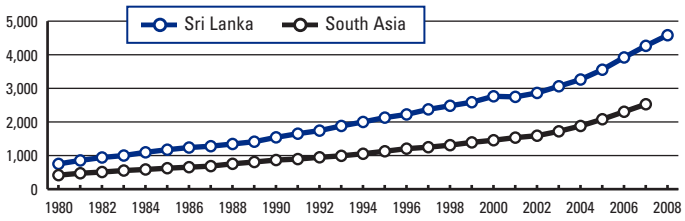
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Sri Lanka

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 19.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 39.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 1,971.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.13

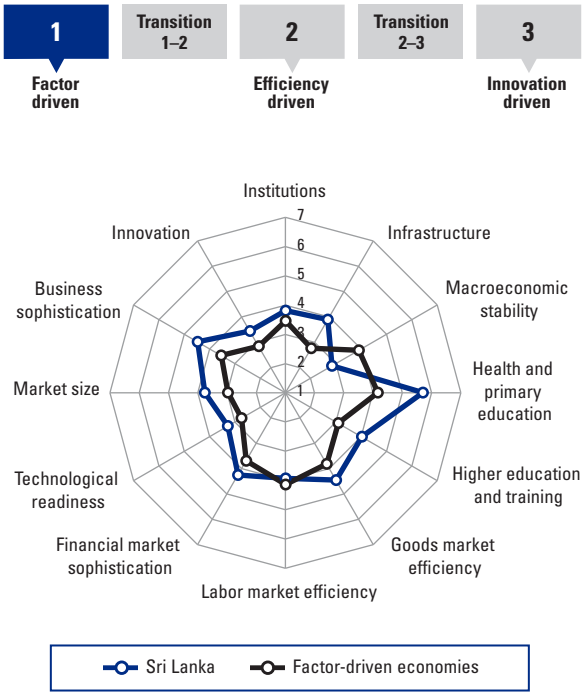
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



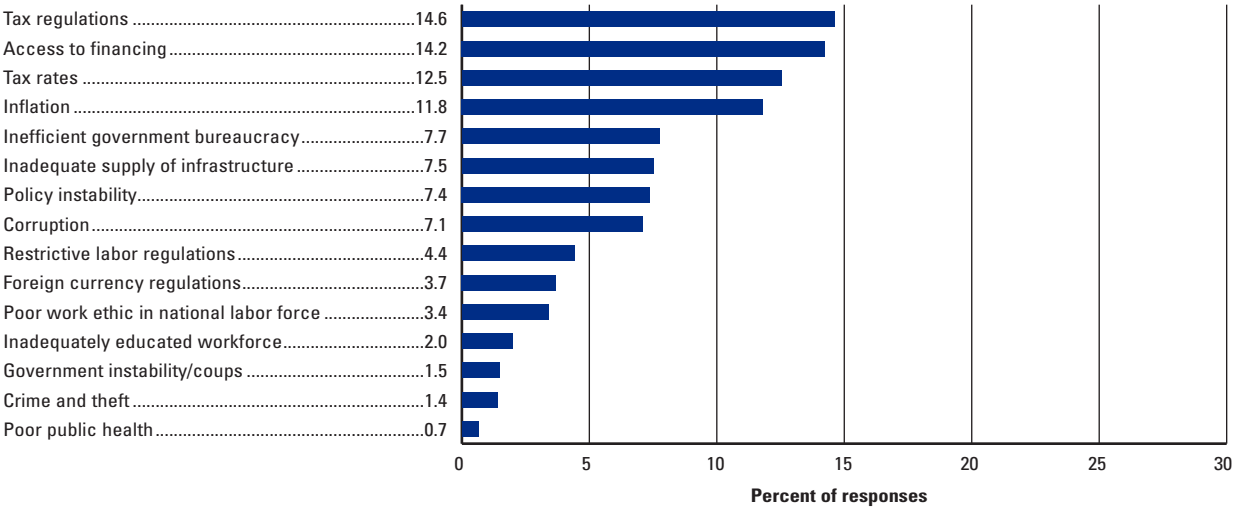
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**79**	**4.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	77	4.0
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	70	4.0
Basic requirements	**89**	**4.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	73	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	64	3.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	128	2.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	47	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	**74**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	64	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	45	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	111	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	65	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	85	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	63	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**44**	**4.0**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	42	4.5
12th pillar: Innovation	46	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Sri Lanka

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	68	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	63	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	73	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	81	■
1.05	Judicial independence	50	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	79	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	74	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	81	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	51	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	58	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	98	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	132	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	99	■
1.14	Organized crime	87	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	102	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	85	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	44	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	27	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	40	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	63	■
2.02	Quality of roads	60	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	44	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	43	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	64	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	66	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	72	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	69	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	129	■
3.02	National savings rate*	73	■
3.03	Inflation*	125	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	93	■
3.05	Government debt*	115	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	82	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	81	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	63	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	73	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	51	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	1	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	54	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	80	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	33	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	40	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	114	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	71	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	92	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	41	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	44	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	40	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	74	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	46	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	68	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	36	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	38	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	46	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	79	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	113	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	8	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	96	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	69	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	105	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	88	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	73	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	29	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	85	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	32	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	32	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	74	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	78	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	43	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	84	■
7.05	Firing costs*	124	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	59	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	40	■
7.08	Brain drain	52	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	105	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	55	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	34	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	51	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	60	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	79	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	60	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	31	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	83	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	58	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	46	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	53	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	39	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	96	■
9.06	Internet users*	107	■
9.07	Personal computers*	92	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	90	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	61	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	75	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	56	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	50	■
11.03	State of cluster development	31	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	37	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	34	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	18	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	51	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	40	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	44	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	49	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	45	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	41	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	51	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	52	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	44	■
12.07	Utility patents*	82	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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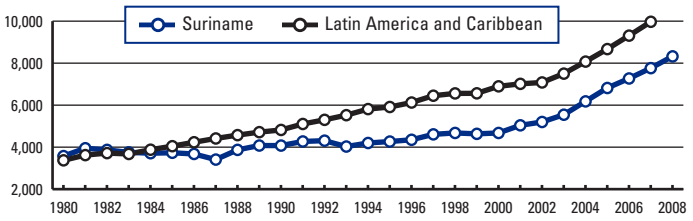
Suriname

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 28.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 3.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 5,598.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.01

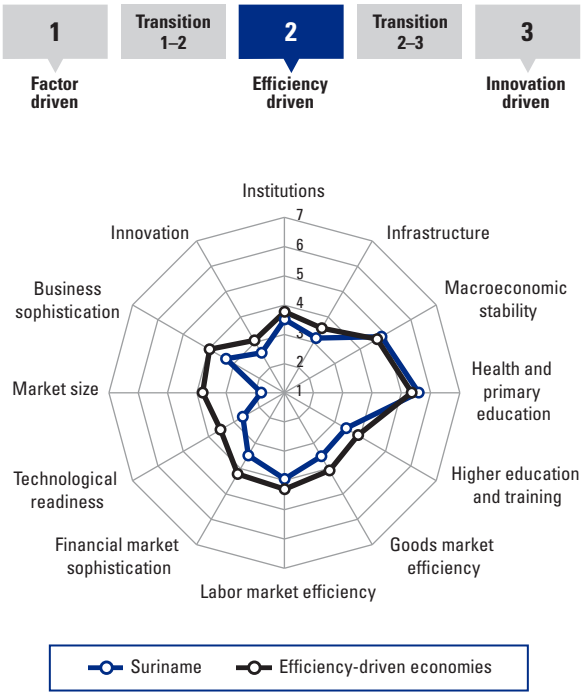
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



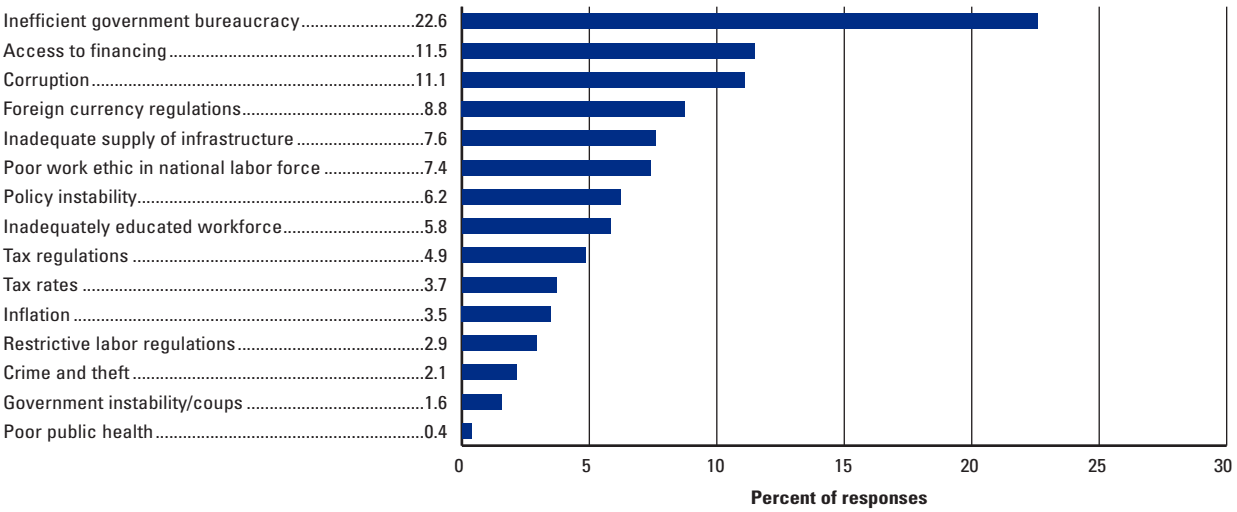
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**102**	**3.6**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	103	3.6
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	113	3.4
Basic requirements	**75**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	94	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	86	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	51	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	54	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**126**	**3.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	97	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	123	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	108	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	112	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	115	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	128	1.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**118**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	115	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	118	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Suriname

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	104	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	125	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	65	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	98	■
1.05	Judicial independence	56	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	98	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	83	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	122	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	112	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	125	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	124	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	48	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	86	■
1.14	Organized crime	52	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	51	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	87	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	127	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	116	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	130	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	84	■
2.02	Quality of roads	83	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	97	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	115	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	105	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	89	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	68	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	44	■
3.02	National savings rate*	24	■
3.03	Inflation*	114	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	71	■
3.05	Government debt*	30	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	88	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	109	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	71	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	92	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	108	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	117	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	89	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	88	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	60	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	63	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	n/a	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	88	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	98	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	86	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	68	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	87	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	108	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	117	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	108	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	90	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	90	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	120	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	105	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	18	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	111	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	129	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	119	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	76	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	84	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	116	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	127	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	122	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	110	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	99	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	119	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	62	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	31	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	130	■
7.05	Firing costs*	46	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	109	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	111	■
7.08	Brain drain	89	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	103	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	104	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	102	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	107	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	119	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	102	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	129	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	64	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	114	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	71	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	120	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	117	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	132	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	122	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	88	■
9.06	Internet users*	94	■
9.07	Personal computers*	87	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	88	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	131	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	123	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	115	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	108	■
11.03	State of cluster development	102	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	128	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	127	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	88	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	97	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	111	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	109	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	98	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	116	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	102	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	106	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	123	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	111	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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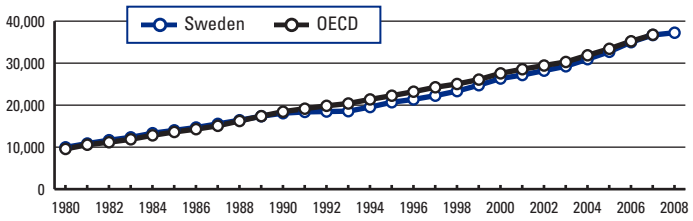
Sweden

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 9.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 484.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 52,789.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.50

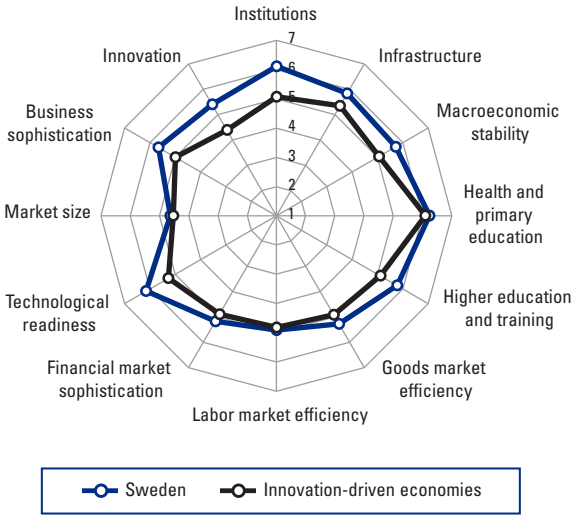
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



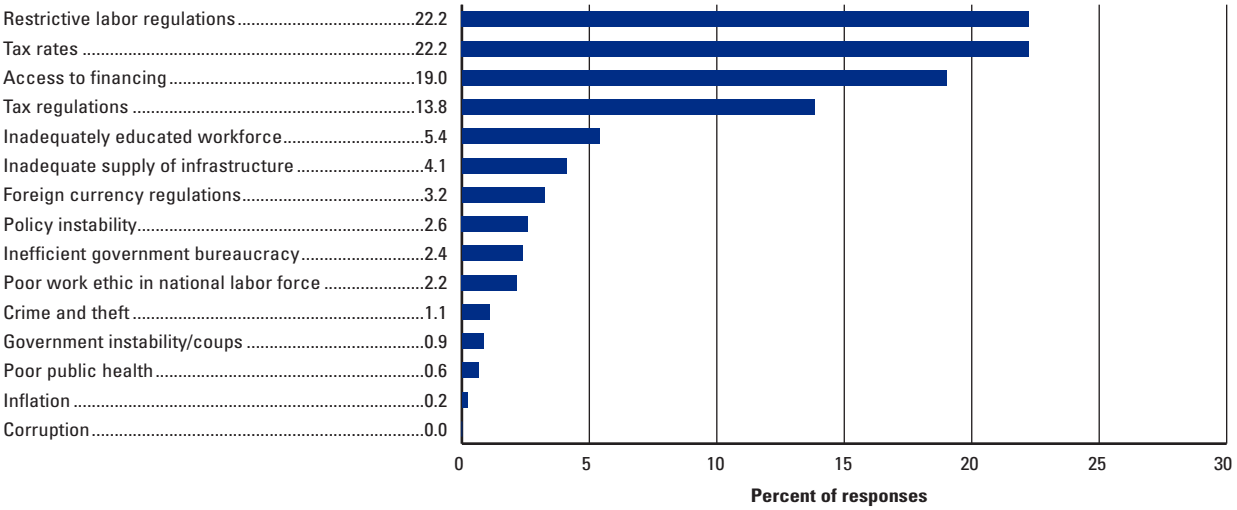
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**4**	**5.5**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	4	5.5
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	4	5.5
Basic requirements	**5**	**6.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	2	6.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	14	5.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	15	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	12	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**7**	**5.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	3	5.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	4	5.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	19	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	12	5.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	1	6.2
10th pillar: Market size	32	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**4**	**5.5**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	4	5.7
12th pillar: Innovation	5	5.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Sweden

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	5	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	2	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	3	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	6	■
1.05	Judicial independence	2	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	17	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	19	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	1	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	2	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	45	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	35	■
1.14	Organized crime	18	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	12	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	2	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	1	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	10	■
2.02	Quality of roads	19	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	13	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	11	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	18	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	42	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	8	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	5	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	23	■
3.02	National savings rate*	38	■
3.03	Inflation*	11	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	18	■
3.05	Government debt*	86	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	5	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	7	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	3	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	7	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	18	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	65	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	8	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	14	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	12	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	12	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	36	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	14	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	3	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	7	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	1	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	20	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	17	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	111	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	99	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	4	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	41	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	20	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	6	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	14	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	6	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	5	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	3	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	124	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	89	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	102	■
7.05	Firing costs*	46	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	71	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	1	■
7.08	Brain drain	7	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	8	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	4	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	19	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	11	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	5	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	8	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	42	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	21	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	1	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	71	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	2	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	6	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	4	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	38	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	34	■
9.06	Internet users*	5	■
9.07	Personal computers*	4	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	1	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	32	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	31	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	30	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	6	■
11.03	State of cluster development	10	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	6	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	4	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	7	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	4	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	4	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	1	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	4	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	6	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	14	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3	■
12.07	Utility patents*	8	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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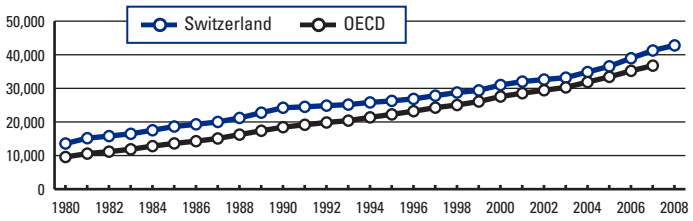
Switzerland

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 7.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 492.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 67,384.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.45

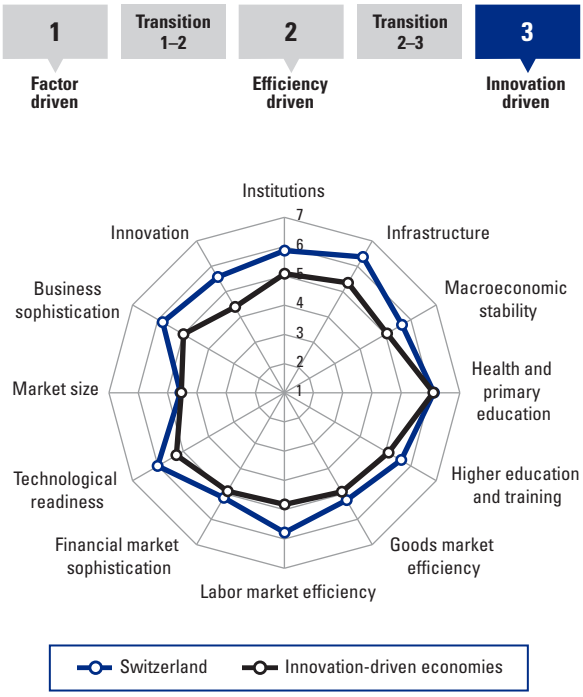
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



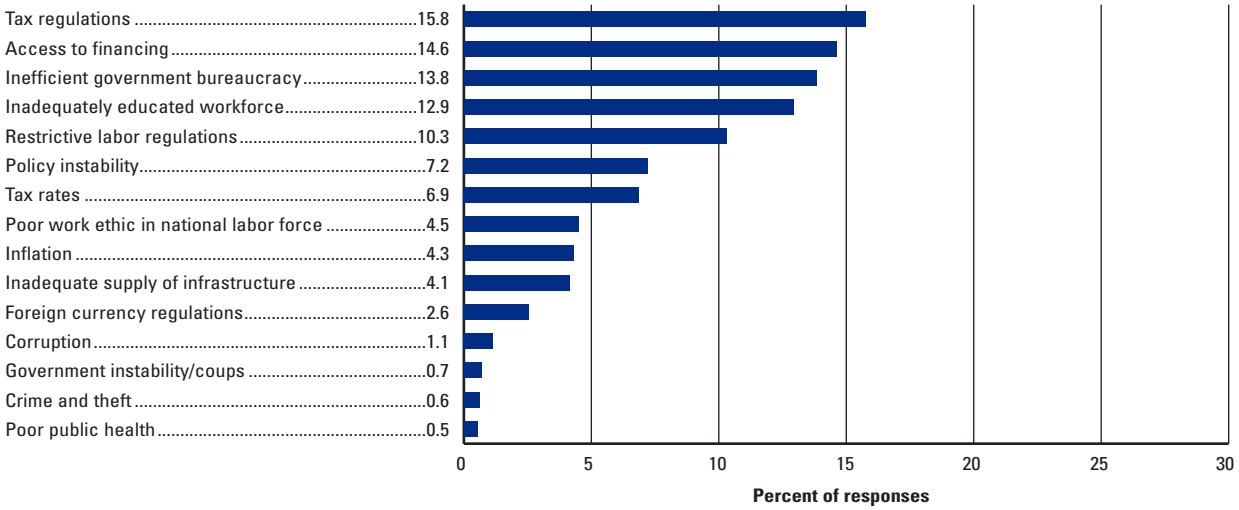
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**1**	**5.6**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	2	5.6
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	2	5.6
Basic requirements	**3**	**6.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	8	5.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	5	6.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	17	5.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	21	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**3**	**5.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	6	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	5	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	2	5.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	14	5.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	3	6.0
10th pillar: Market size	36	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**3**	**5.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	3	5.8
12th pillar: Innovation	2	5.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Switzerland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	1	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	4	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	7	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	8	■
1.05	Judicial independence	7	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	10	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	9	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	11	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	13	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	8	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	7	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	34	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	18	■
1.14	Organized crime	22	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	4	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	6	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	21	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	14	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	41	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	1	■
2.02	Quality of roads	4	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	1	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	26	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	25	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	6	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	1	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	31	■
3.02	National savings rate*	26	■
3.03	Inflation*	4	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	27	■
3.05	Government debt*	84	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	10	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	7	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	18	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	85	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	15	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	3	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	4	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	92	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	41	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	49	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	46	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	2	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	5	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	1	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	8	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	1	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	3	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	27	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	21	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	12	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	22	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	60	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	109	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	93	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	35	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	18	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	30	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	19	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	3	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	2	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	2	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	17	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	20	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	4	■
7.05	Firing costs*	19	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	5	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	10	■
7.08	Brain drain	4	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	38	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	2	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	26	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	32	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	25	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	6	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	122	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	44	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	3	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	17	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	51	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	30	■
9.06	Internet users*	10	■
9.07	Personal computers*	2	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	5	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	37	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	33	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	5	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	2	■
11.03	State of cluster development	9	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	2	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	3	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	3	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	3	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	2	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	7	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	1	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	1	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	24	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	10	■
12.07	Utility patents*	7	■

* Hard data

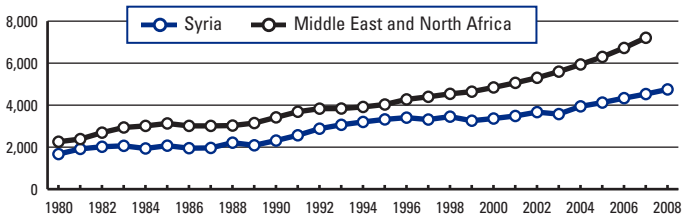
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Syria

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 20.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 54.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 2,756.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.13

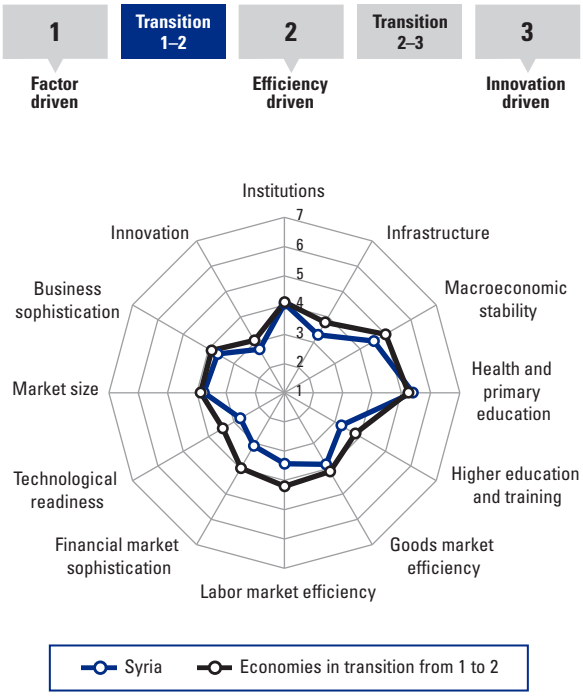
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



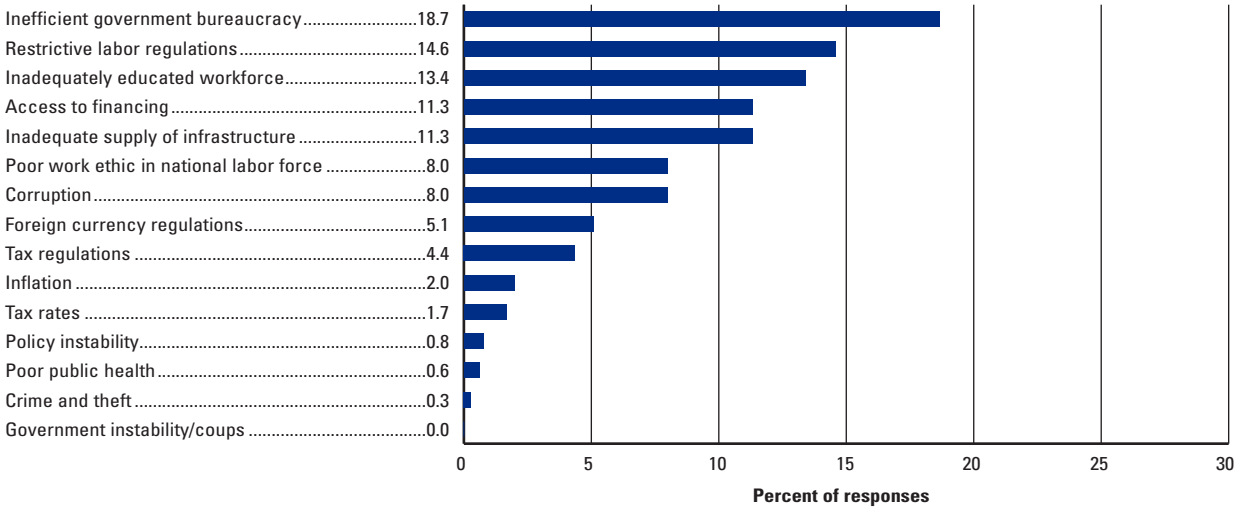
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**94**	**3.8**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	78	4.0
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	80	3.9
Basic requirements	**72**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	57	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	79	3.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	80	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	70	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	**112**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	104	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	101	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	128	3.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	123	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	108	2.8
10th pillar: Market size	64	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**100**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	90	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	110	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	46	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	59	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	87	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	48	■
1.05	Judicial independence	86	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	76	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	58	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	94	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	110	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	108	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	116	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	6	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	2	■
1.14	Organized crime	5	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	67	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	59	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	124	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	110	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	49	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	77	■
2.02	Quality of roads	68	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	55	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	102	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	103	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	77	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	99	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	70	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	95	■
3.02	National savings rate*	47	■
3.03	Inflation*	113	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	8	■
3.05	Government debt*	45	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	45	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	44	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	15	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	40	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	57	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	69	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	82	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	60	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	112	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	94	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	84	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	96	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	61	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	107	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	126	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	96	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	123	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	67	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	101	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	85	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	34	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	69	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	60	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	49	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	46	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	101	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	132	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	132	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	102	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	120	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	78	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	116	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	90	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	50	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	63	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	107	■
7.05	Firing costs*	98	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	97	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	124	■
7.08	Brain drain	118	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	130	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	126	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	118	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	102	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	100	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	113	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	90	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	68	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	112	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	127	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	99	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	81	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	126	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	117	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	112	■
9.06	Internet users*	77	■
9.07	Personal computers*	66	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	109	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	63	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	72	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	54	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	94	■
11.03	State of cluster development	119	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	119	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	82	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	15	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	82	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	115	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	91	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	128	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	110	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	131	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	123	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	110	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	43	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

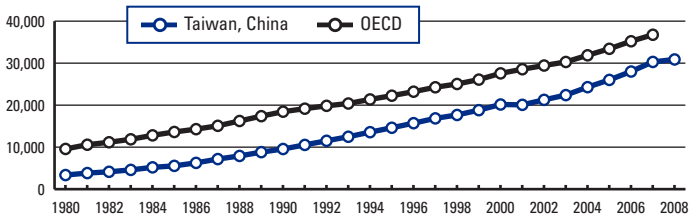
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Taiwan, China

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 22.7
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 392.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 17,040.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 1.07

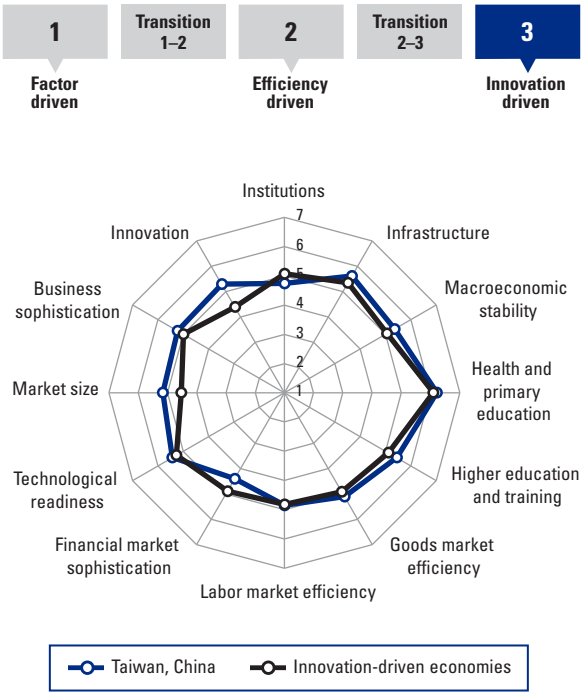
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



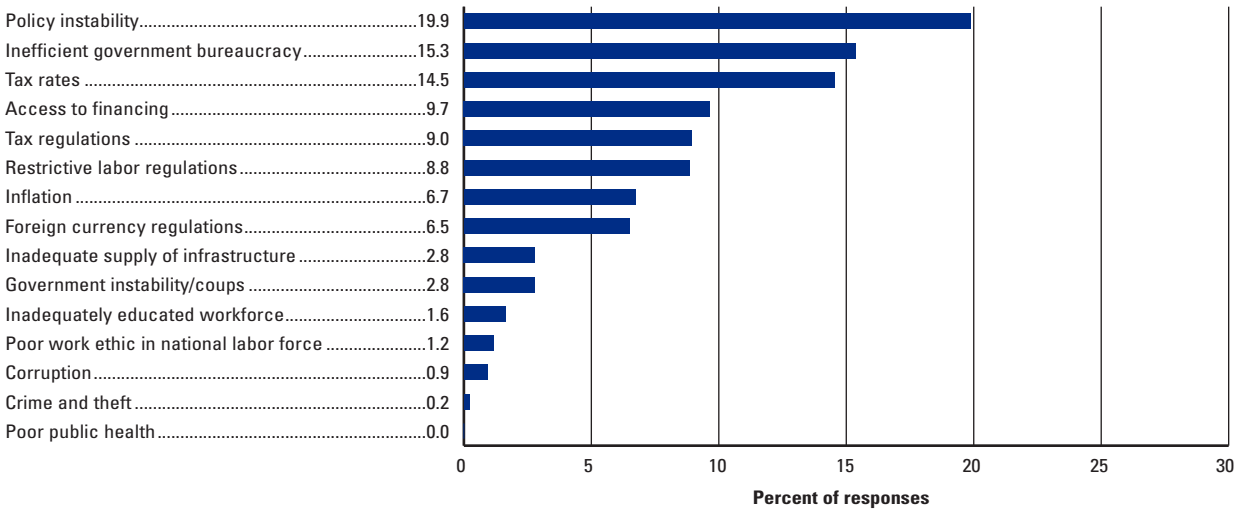
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**12**	**5.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	17	5.2
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	14	5.2
Basic requirements	**18**	**5.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	38	4.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	16	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	25	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	15	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	**17**	**5.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	13	5.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	14	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	24	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	54	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	18	5.4
10th pillar: Market size	17	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**8**	**5.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	13	5.2
12th pillar: Innovation	6	5.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Taiwan, China

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	35	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	27	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	37	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	42	■
1.05	Judicial independence	49	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	31	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	27	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	37	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	45	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	49	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	12	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	68	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	41	■
1.14	Organized crime	57	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	34	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	34	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	36	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	17	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	50	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	19	■
2.02	Quality of roads	18	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	7	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	16	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	41	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	26	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	32	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	4	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	57	■
3.02	National savings rate*	42	■
3.03	Inflation*	16	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	29	■
3.05	Government debt*	79	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	62	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	82	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	48	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	40	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	25	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	29	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	20	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	8	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	18	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	30	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	5	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	17	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	6	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	31	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	13	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	22	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	19	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	2	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	8	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	22	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	24	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	63	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	60	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	104	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	35	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	56	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	64	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	51	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	39	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	23	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	7	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	4	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	17	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	10	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	114	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	16	■
7.05	Firing costs*	109	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	3	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	33	■
7.08	Brain drain	24	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	62	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	39	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	5	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	23	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	8	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	86	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	94	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	35	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	83	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	33	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	12	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	23	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	18	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	41	■
9.06	Internet users*	19	■
9.07	Personal computers*	9	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	23	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	19	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	12	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	16	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	17	■
11.03	State of cluster development	6	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	21	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	16	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	14	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	15	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	19	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	43	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	13	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	18	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	9	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	12	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	7	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	7	■
12.07	Utility patents*	1	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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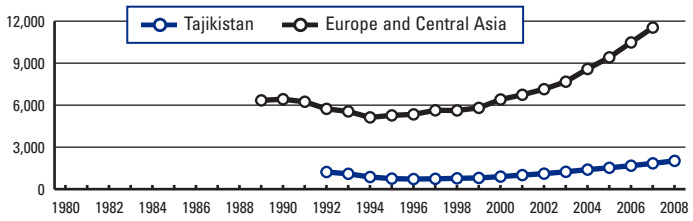
Tajikistan

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 6.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 5.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 795.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.02

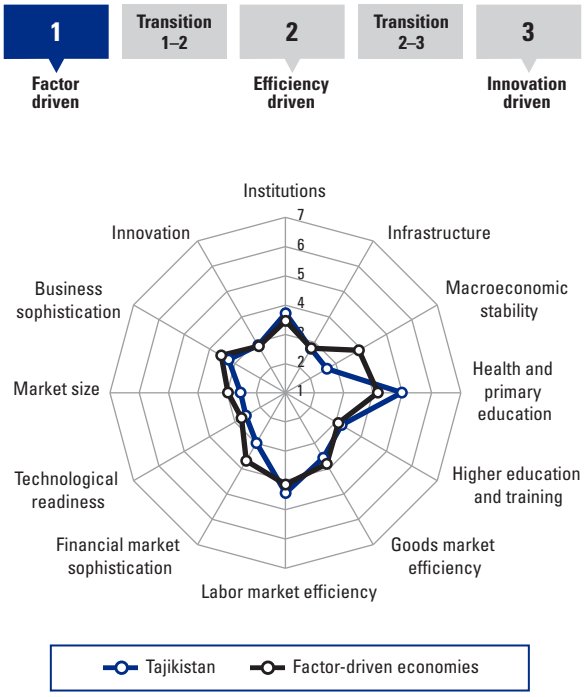
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



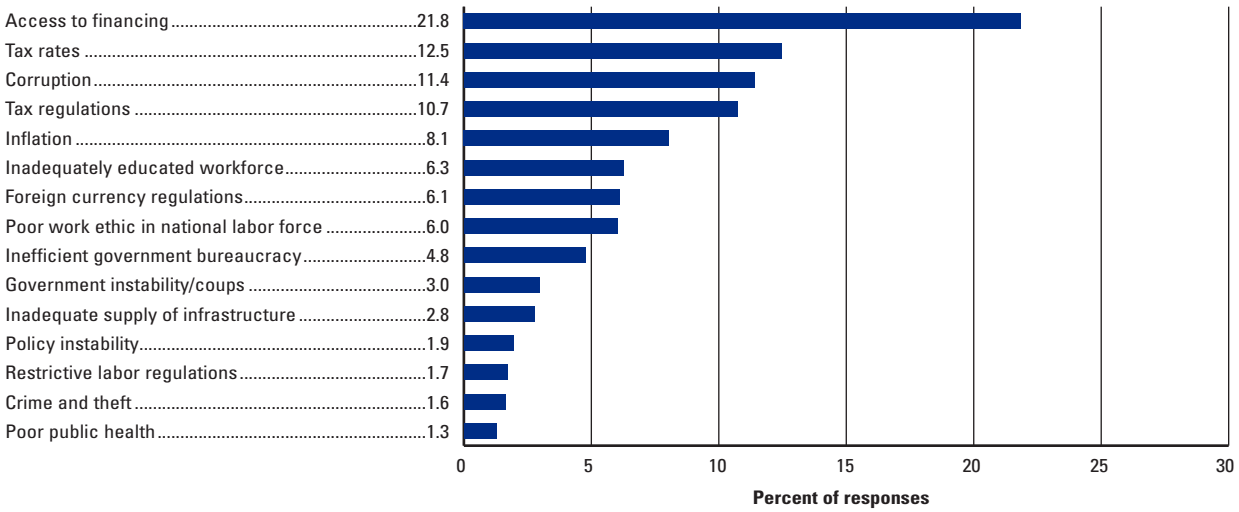
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**122**	**3.4**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	116	3.5
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	117	3.4
Basic requirements	**116**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	81	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	109	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	130	2.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	99	5.0
Efficiency enhancers	**123**	**3.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	107	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	122	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	62	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	128	3.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	121	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	117	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	**109**	**3.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	122	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation	97	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Tajikistan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	99	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	85	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	60	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	56	■
1.05	Judicial independence	85	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	49	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	53	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	58	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	77	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	73	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	99	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	82	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	52	■
1.14	Organized crime	68	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	86	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	109	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	118	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	114	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	95	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	91	■
2.02	Quality of roads	109	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	48	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	131	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	105	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	98	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	129	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	100	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	124	■
3.02	National savings rate*	130	■
3.03	Inflation*	122	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	120	■
3.05	Government debt*	52	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	106	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	83	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	99	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	109	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	87	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	69	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	106	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	96	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	112	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	32	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	95	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	81	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	83	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	106	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	119	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	126	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	92	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	129	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	116	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	117	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	100	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	109	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	88	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	125	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	111	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	109	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	85	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	123	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	66	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	115	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	101	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	108	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	102	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	96	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	82	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	48	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	111	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	32	■
7.05	Firing costs*	36	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	15	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	108	■
7.08	Brain drain	109	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	44	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	119	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	103	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	91	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	83	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	100	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	115	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	120	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	122	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	123	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	121	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	119	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	101	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	112	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	111	■
9.06	Internet users*	103	■
9.07	Personal computers*	110	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	104	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	116	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	114	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	121	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	122	■
11.03	State of cluster development	125	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	94	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	107	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	102	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	85	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	123	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	110	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	72	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	88	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	119	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	88	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	67	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	108	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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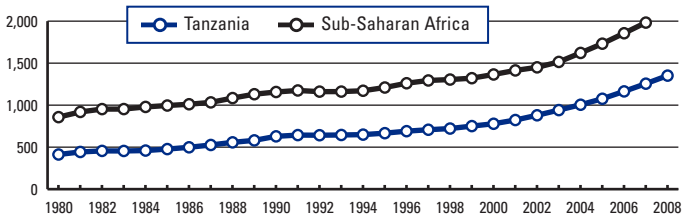
Tanzania

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 41.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 20.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 521.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.08

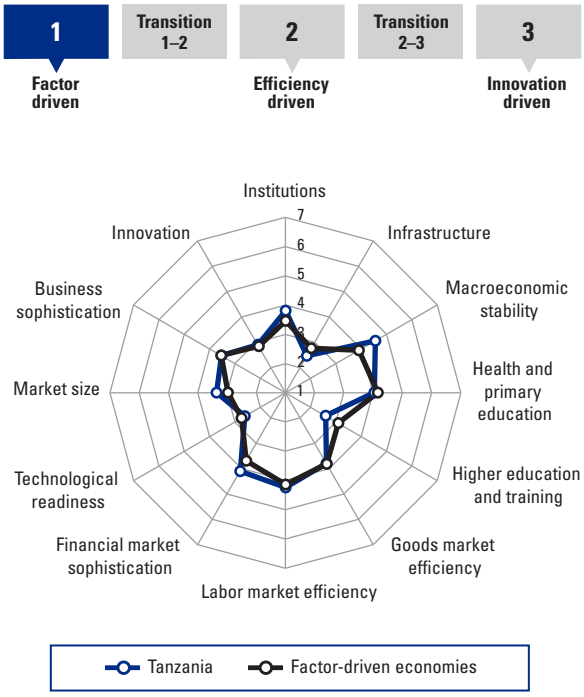
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



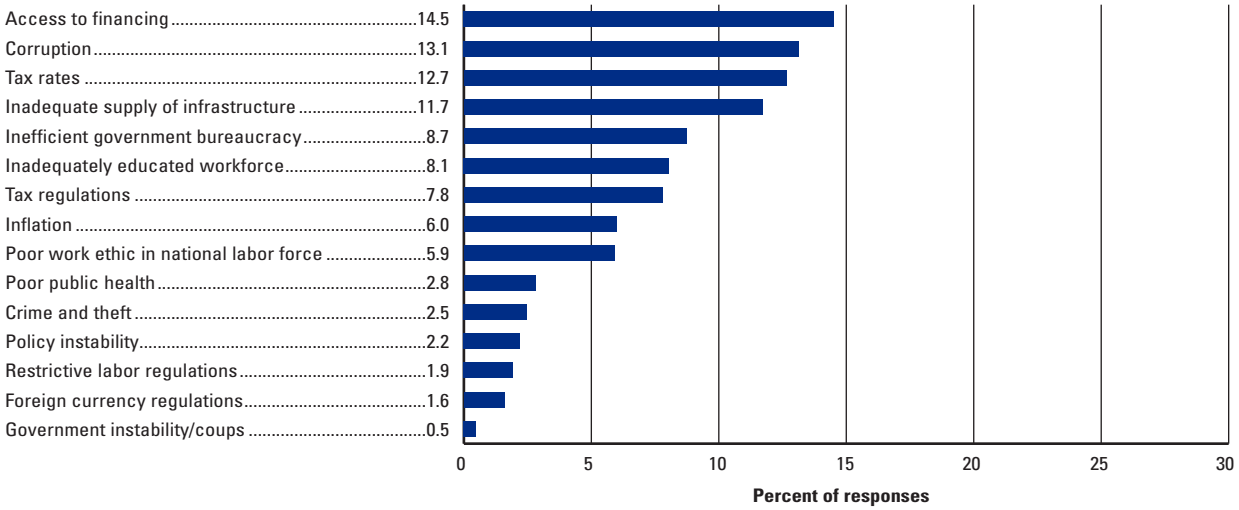
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**100**	**3.6**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	113	3.5
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	104	3.6
Basic requirements	**103**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	74	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	123	2.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	77	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	112	4.0
Efficiency enhancers	**104**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	128	2.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	104	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	82	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	74	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	120	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	79	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**95**	**3.2**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	97	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	93	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Tanzania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	101	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	89	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	97	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	61	■
1.05	Judicial independence	73	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	63	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	78	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	60	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	60	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	67	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	77	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	63	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	67	■
1.14	Organized crime	58	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	70	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	80	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	82	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	69	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	80	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	120	■
2.02	Quality of roads	108	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	68	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	120	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	114	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	89	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	122	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	128	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	44	■
3.02	National savings rate*	124	■
3.03	Inflation*	84	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	83	■
3.05	Government debt*	37	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	128	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	118	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	126	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	114	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	121	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	125	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	113	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	121	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	123	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	25	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	116	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	125	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	129	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	92	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	128	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	127	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	124	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	95	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	87	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	108	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	94	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	75	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	62	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	74	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	107	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	80	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	98	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	78	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	87	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	81	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	59	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	119	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	88	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	112	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	108	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	114	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	124	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	91	■
7.05	Firing costs*	35	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	107	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	71	■
7.08	Brain drain	93	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	4	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	108	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	75	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	68	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	82	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	85	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	71	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	107	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	95	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	111	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	112	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	96	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	84	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	115	■
9.06	Internet users*	124	■
9.07	Personal computers*	115	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	127	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	74	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	98	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	114	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	119	■
11.03	State of cluster development	64	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	98	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	115	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	95	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	112	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	96	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	61	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	108	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	74	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	88	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	79	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	77	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	103	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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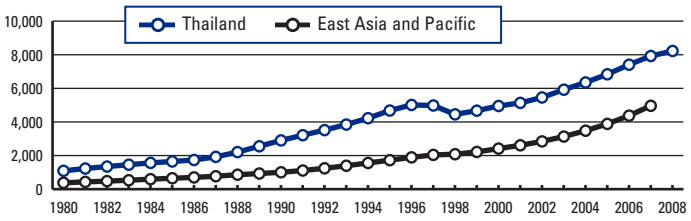
Thailand

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 64.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 273.2
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 4,115.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.80

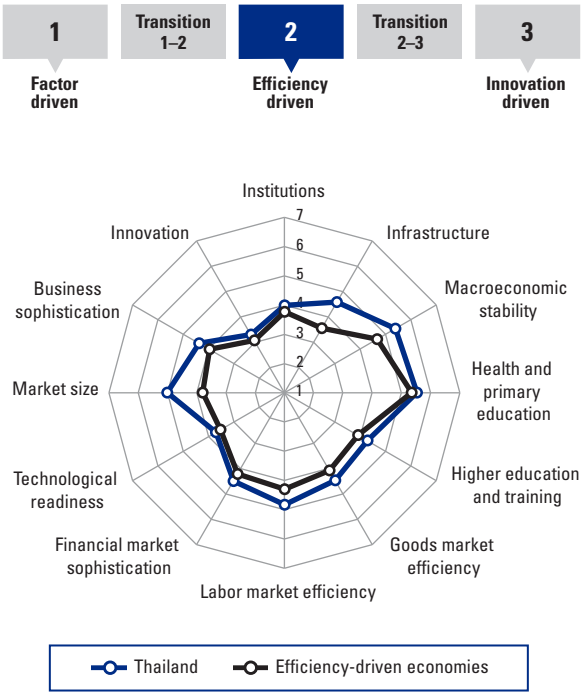
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



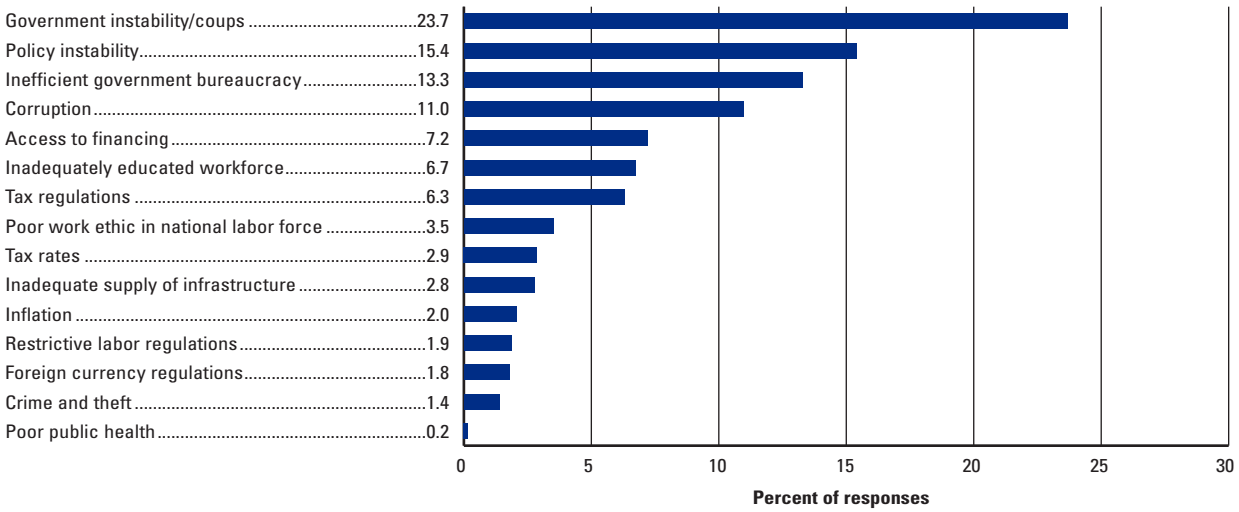
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**36**	**4.6**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	34	4.6
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	28	4.7
Basic requirements	**43**	**4.9**
1st pillar: Institutions	60	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	40	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	22	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	61	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	**40**	**4.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	54	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	44	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	25	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	49	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	63	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	21	5.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	**47**	**3.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	43	4.4
12th pillar: Innovation	57	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Thailand

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	73	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	77	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	63	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	71	■
1.05	Judicial independence	54	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	66	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	43	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	50	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	42	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	50	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	60	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	107	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	61	■
1.14	Organized crime	73	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	88	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	64	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	52	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	73	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	43	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	41	■
2.02	Quality of roads	35	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	52	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	47	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	26	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	16	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	41	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	84	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	34	■
3.02	National savings rate*	34	■
3.03	Inflation*	41	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	51	■
3.05	Government debt*	66	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	79	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	95	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	66	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	97	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	104	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	107	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	36	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	87	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	69	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	53	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	44	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	82	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	43	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	67	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	62	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	59	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	41	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	61	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	62	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	41	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	59	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	53	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	40	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	56	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	60	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	89	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	70	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	80	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	78	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	80	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	44	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	60	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	23	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	46	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	28	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	89	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	24	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	29	■
7.05	Firing costs*	84	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	38	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	61	■
7.08	Brain drain	32	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	53	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	33	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	32	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	35	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	49	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	87	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	11	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	43	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	36	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	83	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	53	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	61	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	68	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	50	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	21	■
9.06	Internet users*	75	■
9.07	Personal computers*	78	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	78	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	22	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	18	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	24	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	40	■
11.03	State of cluster development	35	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	63	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	42	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	62	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	66	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	47	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	76	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	59	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	60	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	47	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	44	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	58	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	54	■
12.07	Utility patents*	68	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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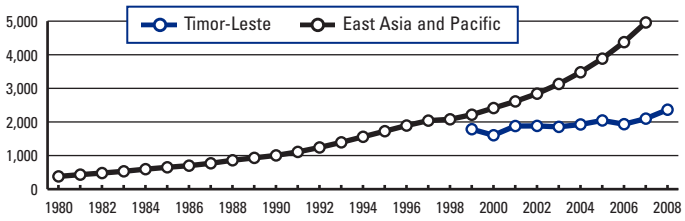
Timor-Leste

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 1.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 0.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 468.8
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total ..... n/a

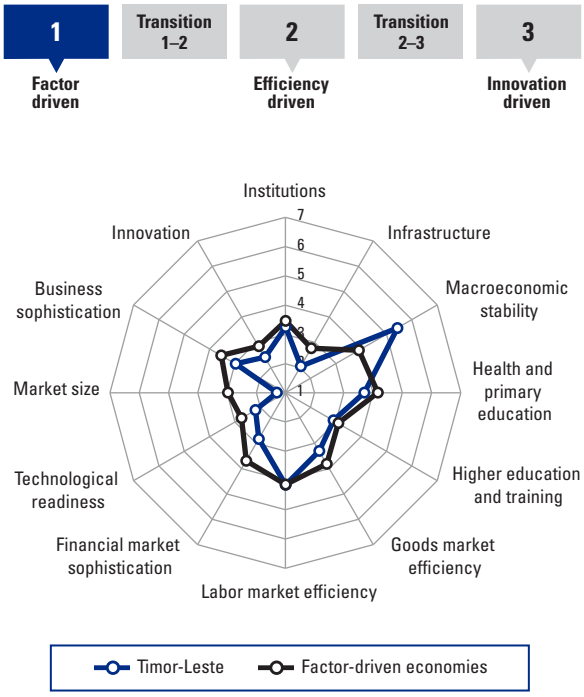
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



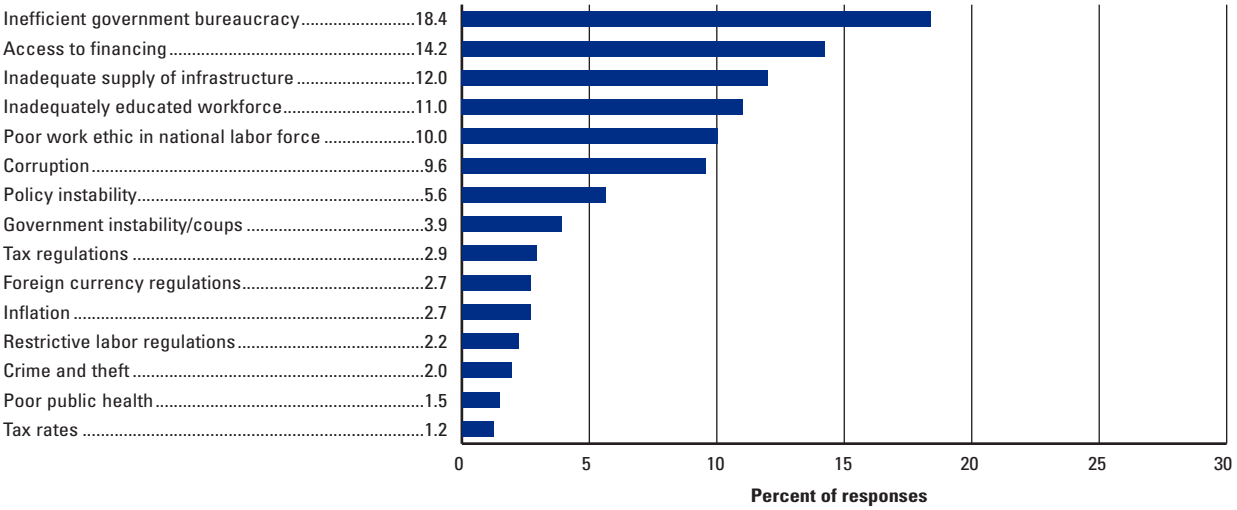
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**126**	**3.3**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	129	3.2
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	127	3.2
Basic requirements	**109**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	109	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	130	2.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	21	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	123	3.7
Efficiency enhancers	**132**	**2.8**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	116	2.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	128	3.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	91	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	130	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	133	2.2
10th pillar: Market size	133	1.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	**132**	**2.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	133	3.0
12th pillar: Innovation	127	2.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Timor-Leste

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	129	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	106	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	74	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	55	■
1.05	Judicial independence	89	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	72	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	62	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	55	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	84	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	86	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	120	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	125	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	110	■
1.14	Organized crime	106	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	92	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	117	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	132	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	130	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	126	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	128	■
2.02	Quality of roads	131	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	130	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	129	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	125	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	126	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	129	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	1	■
3.02	National savings rate*	28	■
3.03	Inflation*	57	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	116	■
3.05	Government debt*	1	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	133	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	132	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	133	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	119	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	117	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	40	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	102	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	106	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	125	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	128	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	1	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	108	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	106	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	113	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	129	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	132	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	130	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	132	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	115	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	132	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	118	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	127	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	35	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	20	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	85	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	123	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	87	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	126	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	n/a	
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	105	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	110	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	118	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	125	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	128	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	110	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	101	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	63	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	89	■
7.05	Firing costs*	28	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	114	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	117	■
7.08	Brain drain	81	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	86	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	132	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	123	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	97	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	84	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	96	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	100	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	122	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	121	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	127	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	133	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	133	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	129	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	127	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	130	■
9.06	Internet users*	132	■
9.07	Personal computers*	n/a	
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	123	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	128	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	133	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	132	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	133	■
11.03	State of cluster development	103	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	65	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	123	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	132	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	119	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	131	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	118	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	89	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	132	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	104	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	131	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	108	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	133	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

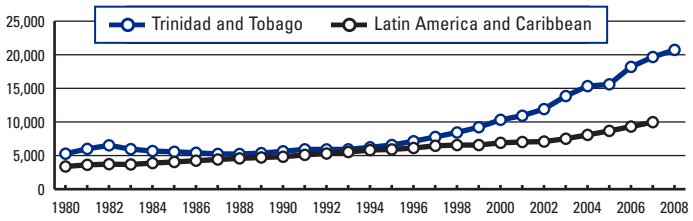
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Trinidad and Tobago

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 1.3
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 24.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 19,012.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.04

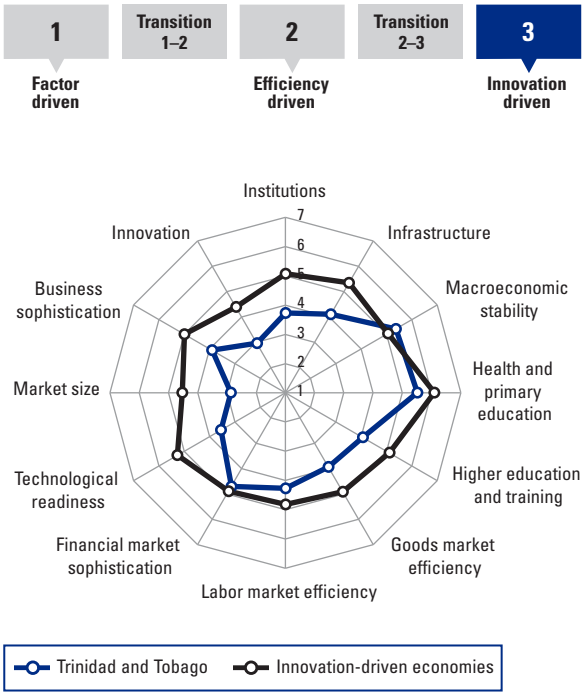
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



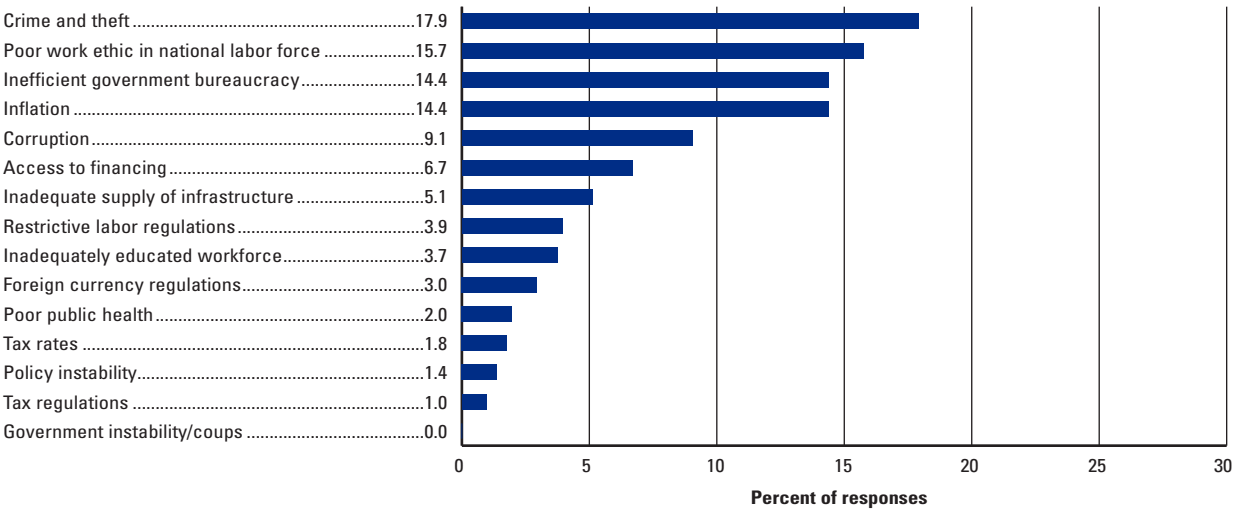
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**86**	**3.9**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	92	3.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	84	3.9
Basic requirements	**48**	**4.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	80	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	54	4.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	23	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	62	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	**79**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	63	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	92	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	81	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	34	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	67	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	102	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**79**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	75	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	87	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Trinidad and Tobago

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	62	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	80	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	81	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	100	■
1.05	Judicial independence	52	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	107	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	89	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	56	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	56	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	46	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	66	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	81	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	128	■
1.14	Organized crime	105	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	117	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	71	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	32	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	56	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	76	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	57	■
2.02	Quality of roads	56	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	72	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	46	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	84	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	49	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	56	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	14	■
3.02	National savings rate*	18	■
3.03	Inflation*	104	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	59	■
3.05	Government debt*	48	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	89	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	22	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	119	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	108	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	94	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	88	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	39	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	68	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	69	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	74	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	101	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	35	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	27	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	33	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	72	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	65	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	55	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	58	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	124	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	104	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	16	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	34	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	75	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	105	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	95	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	39	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	62	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	55	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	50	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	127	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	129	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	55	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	129	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	83	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	9	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	73	■
7.05	Firing costs*	92	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	127	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	43	■
7.08	Brain drain	66	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	82	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	52	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	79	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	47	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	70	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	43	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	18	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	23	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	67	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	62	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	78	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	100	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	34	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	35	■
9.06	Internet users*	79	■
9.07	Personal computers*	57	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	69	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	109	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	79	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	81	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	71	■
11.03	State of cluster development	61	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	117	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	99	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	82	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	55	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	75	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	87	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	131	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	61	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	98	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	65	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	117	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	45	■
12.07	Utility patents*	55	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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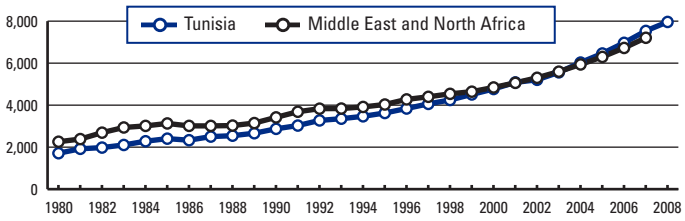
Tunisia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 10.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 40.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 3,907.2
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.12

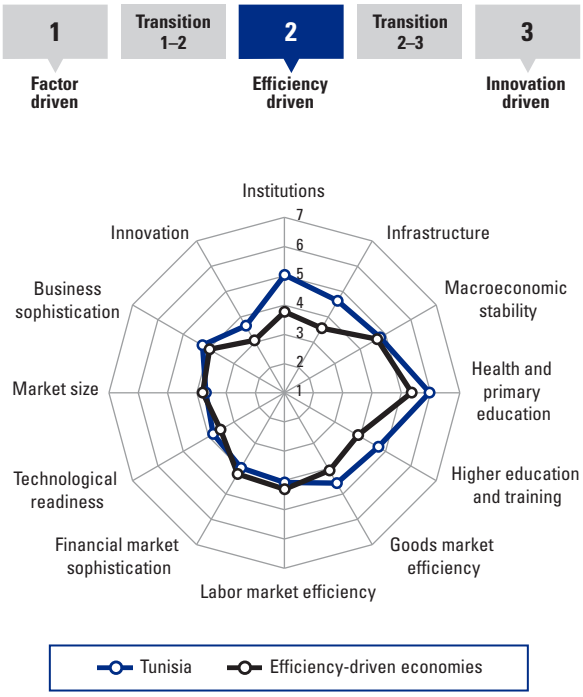
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



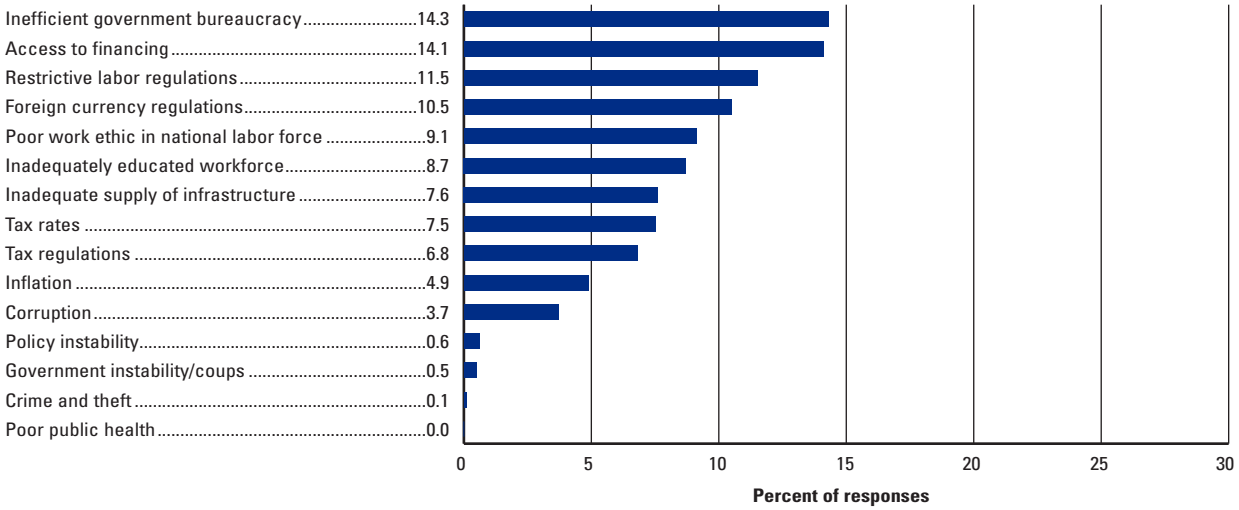
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**40**	**4.5**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	36	4.6
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	32	4.6
Basic requirements	**35**	**5.1**
1st pillar: Institutions	23	5.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	37	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	55	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	30	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	**56**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	32	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	39	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	98	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	87	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	55	3.8
10th pillar: Market size	66	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**45**	**3.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	54	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	38	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	42	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	43	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	22	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	16	■
1.05	Judicial independence	44	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	18	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	5	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	24	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	23	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	28	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	23	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	43	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	20	■
1.14	Organized crime	27	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	28	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	31	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	62	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	54	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	11	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	35	■
2.02	Quality of roads	39	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	28	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	41	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	30	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	71	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	34	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	81	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	88	■
3.02	National savings rate*	69	■
3.03	Inflation*	37	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	55	■
3.05	Government debt*	89	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	39	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	47	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	23	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	15	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	70	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	53	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	25	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	54	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	12	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	66	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	70	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	19	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	7	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	25	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	46	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	33	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	31	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	40	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	27	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	24	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	17	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	108	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	85	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	29	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	8	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	62	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	130	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	43	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	7	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	55	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	48	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	49	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	29	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	118	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	108	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	66	■
7.05	Firing costs*	28	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	65	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	50	■
7.08	Brain drain	48	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	124	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	72	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	43	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	56	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	36	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	89	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	110	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	76	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	43	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	40	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	38	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	34	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	25	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	75	■
9.06	Internet users*	61	■
9.07	Personal computers*	72	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	72	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	70	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	65	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	19	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	59	■
11.03	State of cluster development	75	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	62	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	32	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	47	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	49	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	65	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	80	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	51	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	49	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	43	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	52	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	10	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	9	■
12.07	Utility patents*	76	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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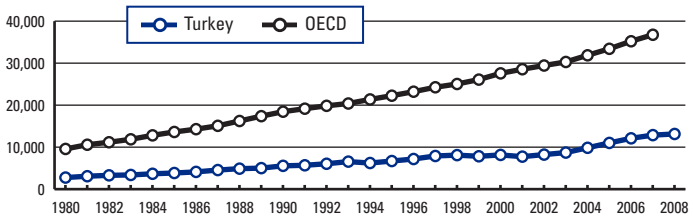
Turkey

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 75.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 729.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 10,471.7
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 1.35

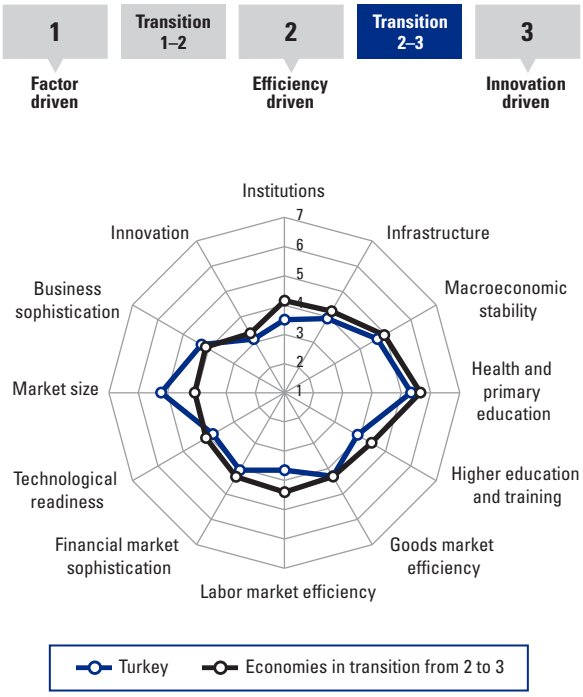
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



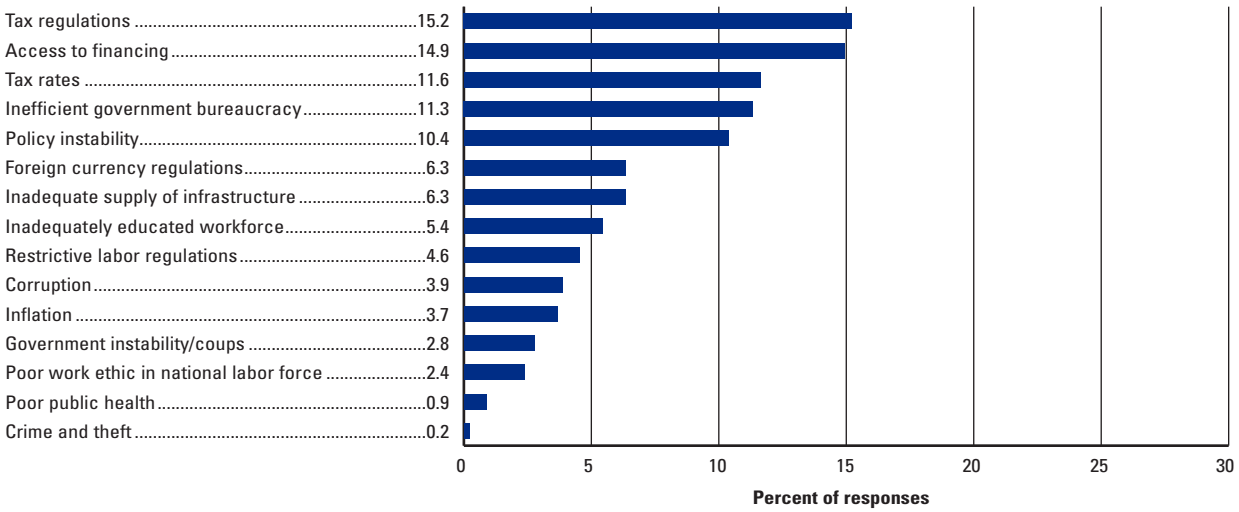
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**61**	**4.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	63	4.1
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	53	4.2
Basic requirements	**69**	**4.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	96	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	62	3.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	64	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	74	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**54**	**4.2**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	73	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	56	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	120	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	80	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	54	3.8
10th pillar: Market size	15	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**58**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	52	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	69	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	89	
1.02	Intellectual property protection	105	
1.03	Diversion of public funds	92	
1.04	Public trust of politicians	90	
1.05	Judicial independence	74	
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	95	
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	101	
1.08	Burden of government regulation	93	
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	83	
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	71	
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	67	
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	126	
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	83	
1.14	Organized crime	108	
1.15	Reliability of police services	91	
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	83	
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	89	
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	125	
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	98	
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	62	
2.02	Quality of roads	48	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	63	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	78	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	54	
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	24	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	84	
2.08	Telephone lines*	55	
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	73	
3.02	National savings rate*	64	
3.03	Inflation*	88	
3.04	Interest rate spread*	36	■
3.05	Government debt*	72	
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	69	
4.02	Malaria incidence*	72	
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	38	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	50	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	25	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	40	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	82	
4.08	Life expectancy*	59	
4.09	Quality of primary education	92	
4.10	Primary enrollment*	78	
4.11	Education expenditure*	81	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	87	
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	57	
5.03	Quality of the educational system	79	
5.04	Quality of math and science education	74	
5.05	Quality of management schools	81	
5.06	Internet access in schools	54	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	75	
5.08	Extent of staff training	84	

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	32	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	53	
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	45	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	121	
6.05	Total tax rate*	77	
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	9	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	73	
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	59	
6.10	Tariff barriers*	46	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	75	
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	53	
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	98	
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	58	
6.15	Buyer sophistication	97	
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	115	
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	69	
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	75	
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	31	■
7.05	Firing costs*	114	
7.06	Pay and productivity	75	
7.07	Reliance on professional management	80	
7.08	Brain drain	70	
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	125	
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	40	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	65	
8.03	Ease of access to loans	75	
8.04	Venture capital availability	107	
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	36	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	42	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	89	
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	71	
8.09	Legal rights index*	83	
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	47	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	52	
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	49	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	61	
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	71	
9.06	Internet users*	54	
9.07	Personal computers*	80	
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	49	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	15	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	25	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	29	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	52	
11.03	State of cluster development	52	
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	76	
11.05	Value chain breadth	41	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	36	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	46	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	44	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	95	
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	46	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	71	
12.03	Company spending on R&D	76	
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	67	
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	89	
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	51	
12.07	Utility patents*	74	

* Hard data

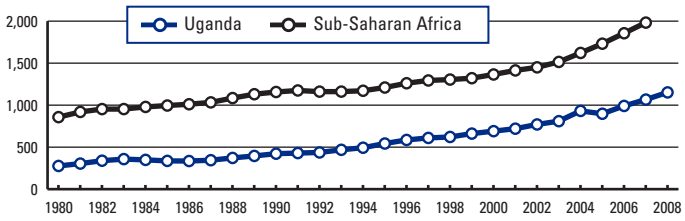
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Uganda

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 31.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 14.5
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 453.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.05

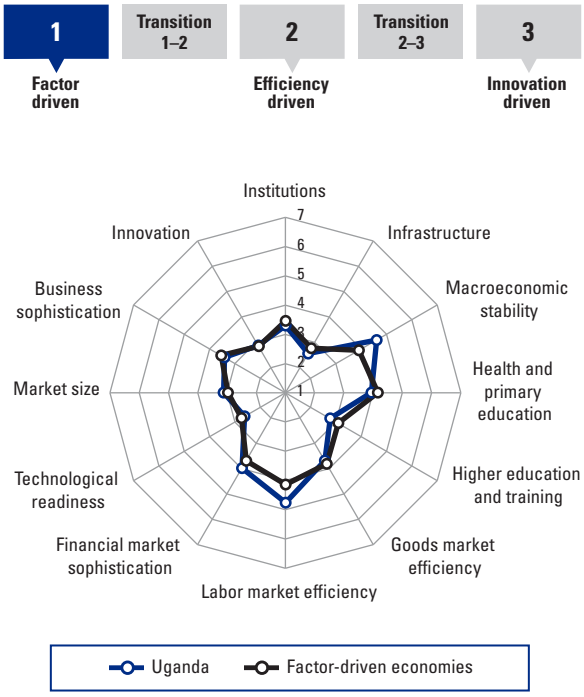
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



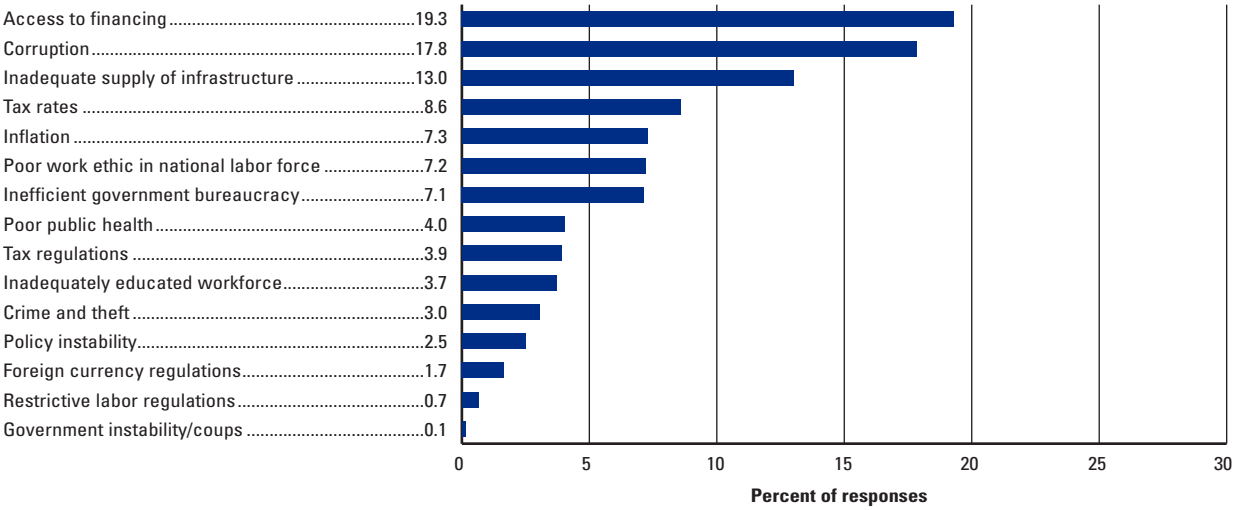
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**108**	**3.5**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	128	3.3
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	120	3.3
Basic requirements	**110**	**3.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	106	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	119	2.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	73	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	116	3.9
Efficiency enhancers	**102**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	123	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	114	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	30	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	86	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	118	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	91	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	**103**	**3.1**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	108	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	98	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Uganda

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	105	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	114	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	126	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	104	■
1.05	Judicial independence	92	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	125	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	111	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	36	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	69	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	64	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	73	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	120	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	105	■
1.14	Organized crime	98	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	84	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	106	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	103	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	75	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	86	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	109	■
2.02	Quality of roads	115	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	107	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	93	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	108	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	94	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	118	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	124	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	79	■
3.02	National savings rate*	90	■
3.03	Inflation*	54	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	105	■
3.05	Government debt*	23	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	132	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	125	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	125	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	120	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	130	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	123	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	117	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	128	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	108	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	57	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	70	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	129	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	122	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	91	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	107	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	104	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	118	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	87	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	102	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	55	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	127	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	83	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	96	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	41	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	126	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	69	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	101	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	89	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	112	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	20	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	11	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	99	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	100	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	127	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	70	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	5	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	4	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	10	■
7.05	Firing costs*	19	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	122	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	101	■
7.08	Brain drain	121	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	15	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	116	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	81	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	83	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	116	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	45	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	100	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	88	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	96	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	116	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	122	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	109	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	66	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	121	■
9.06	Internet users*	101	■
9.07	Personal computers*	106	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	119	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	85	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	107	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	62	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	93	■
11.03	State of cluster development	110	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	92	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	124	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	117	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	132	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	126	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	112	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	104	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	67	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	103	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	72	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	92	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	92	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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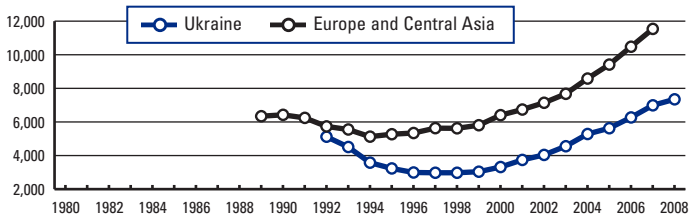
Ukraine

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 45.9
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 179.7
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 3,920.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.50

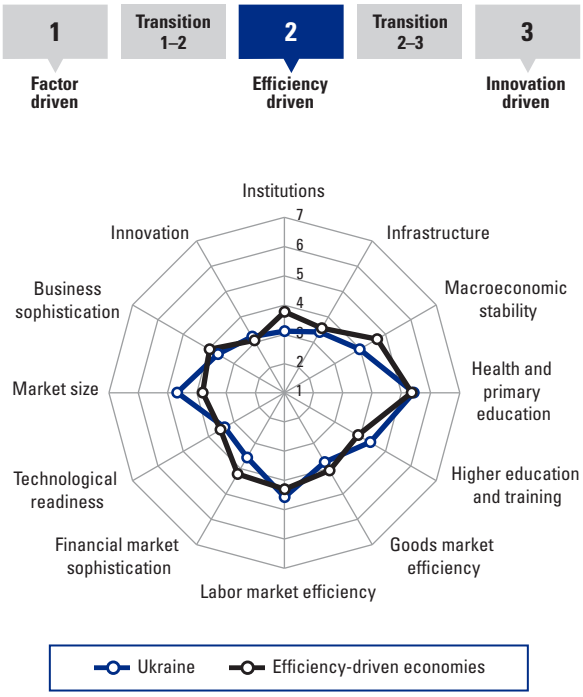
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



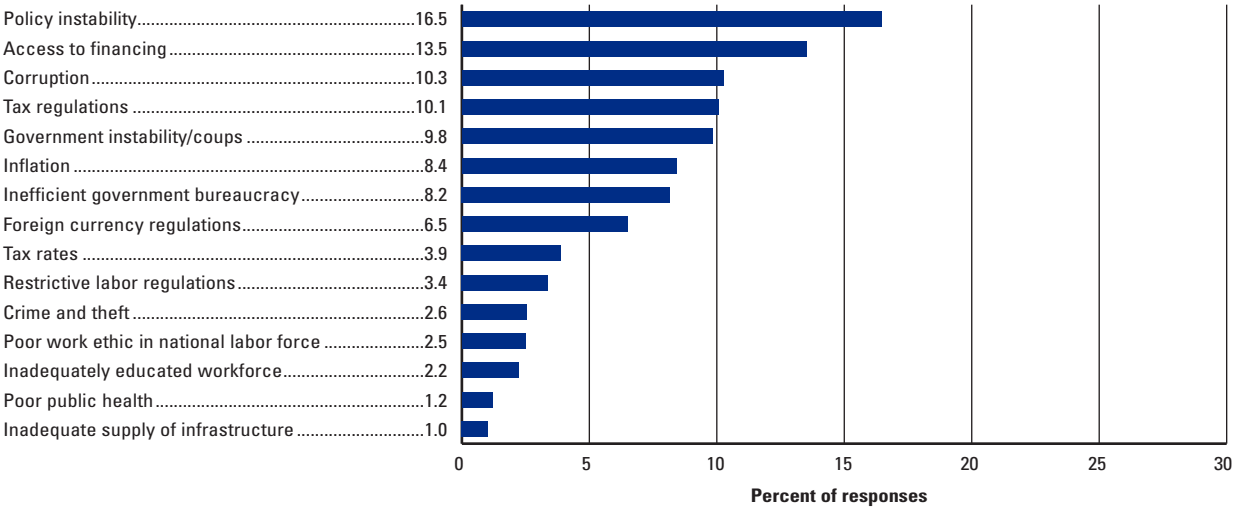
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**82**	**4.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	72	4.1
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	73	4.0
Basic requirements	**94**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	120	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	78	3.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	106	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	68	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	**68**	**4.0**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	46	4.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	109	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	49	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	106	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	80	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	29	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	**80**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	91	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	62	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Ukraine

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	127	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	108	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	115	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	105	■
1.05	Judicial independence	123	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	109	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	114	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	108	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	130	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	128	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	107	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	46	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	46	■
1.14	Organized crime	93	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	108	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	121	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	117	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	94	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	132	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	79	■
2.02	Quality of roads	125	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	30	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	80	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	101	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	60	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	74	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	44	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	68	■
3.02	National savings rate*	72	■
3.03	Inflation*	129	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	89	■
3.05	Government debt*	27	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	116	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	88	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	106	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	110	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	73	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	92	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	41	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	91	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	60	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	44	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	9	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	49	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	41	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	95	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	70	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	74	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	110	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	111	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	91	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	111	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	128	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	106	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	85	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	75	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	129	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	110	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	49	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	125	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	121	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	115	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	77	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	71	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	93	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	52	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	92	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	17	■
7.05	Firing costs*	19	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	22	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	92	■
7.08	Brain drain	99	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	27	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	100	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	107	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	87	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	91	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	124	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	110	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	133	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	127	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	5	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	90	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	97	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	90	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	116	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	25	■
9.06	Internet users*	71	■
9.07	Personal computers*	85	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	66	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	30	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	37	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	99	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	95	■
11.03	State of cluster development	86	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	108	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	90	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	76	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	72	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	87	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	103	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	32	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	56	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	68	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	64	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	85	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	50	■
12.07	Utility patents*	64	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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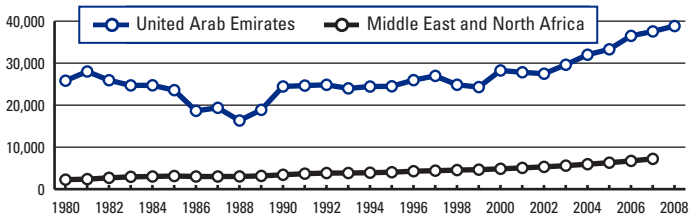
United Arab Emirates

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 4.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 260.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 54,606.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.27

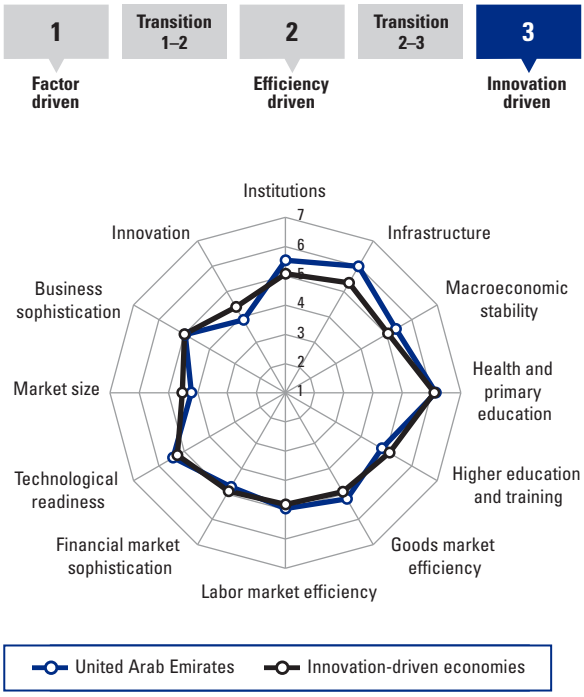
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



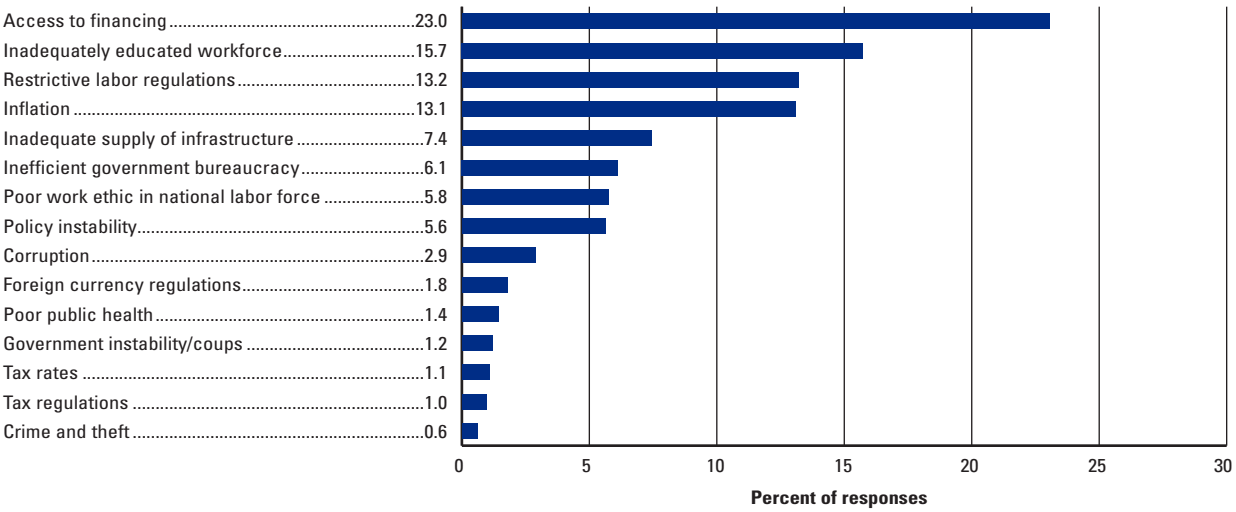
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**23**	**4.9**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	31	4.7
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	37	4.5
Basic requirements	**9**	**5.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	15	5.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	6	6.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	24	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	20	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**21**	**4.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	29	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	10	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	16	5.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	33	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	17	5.4
10th pillar: Market size	54	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**25**	**4.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	19	5.0
12th pillar: Innovation	27	3.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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United Arab Emirates

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	34	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	15	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	20	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	4	■
1.05	Judicial independence	32	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	11	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	4	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	6	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	9	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	15	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	21	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	15	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	7	■
1.14	Organized crime	11	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	6	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	19	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	31	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	26	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	20	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	11	■
2.02	Quality of roads	7	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	7	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	3	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	11	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	16	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	35	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	7	■
3.02	National savings rate*	16	■
3.03	Inflation*	98	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	41	■
3.05	Government debt*	77	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	58	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	33	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	53	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	40	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	41	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	30	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	19	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	83	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	n/a	
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	50	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	81	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	20	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	20	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	22	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	26	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	21	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	30	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	9	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	16	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	29	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	3	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	2	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	60	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	49	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	13	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	7	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	55	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	48	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	19	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	8	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	28	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	20	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	6	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	16	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	14	■
7.05	Firing costs*	100	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	10	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	34	■
7.08	Brain drain	3	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	121	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	30	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	10	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	7	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	13	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	9	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	90	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	36	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	23	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	83	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	8	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	4	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	10	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	6	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	1	■
9.06	Internet users*	2	■
9.07	Personal computers*	34	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	40	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	56	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	35	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	12	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	24	■
11.03	State of cluster development	25	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	25	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	28	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	12	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	29	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	16	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	18	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	39	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	53	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	30	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	39	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	28	■
12.07	Utility patents*	38	■

* Hard data

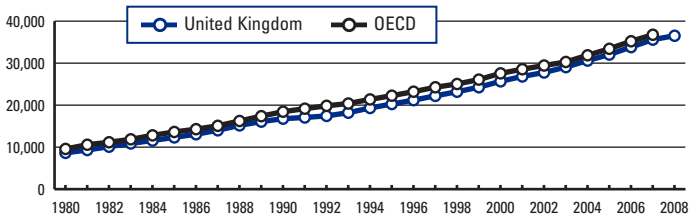
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

United Kingdom

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 61.0
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 2,674.1
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 43,785.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 3.23

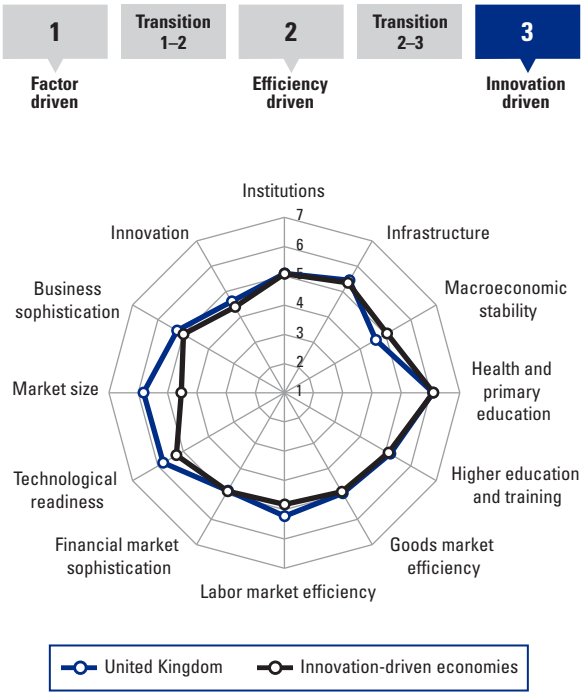
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



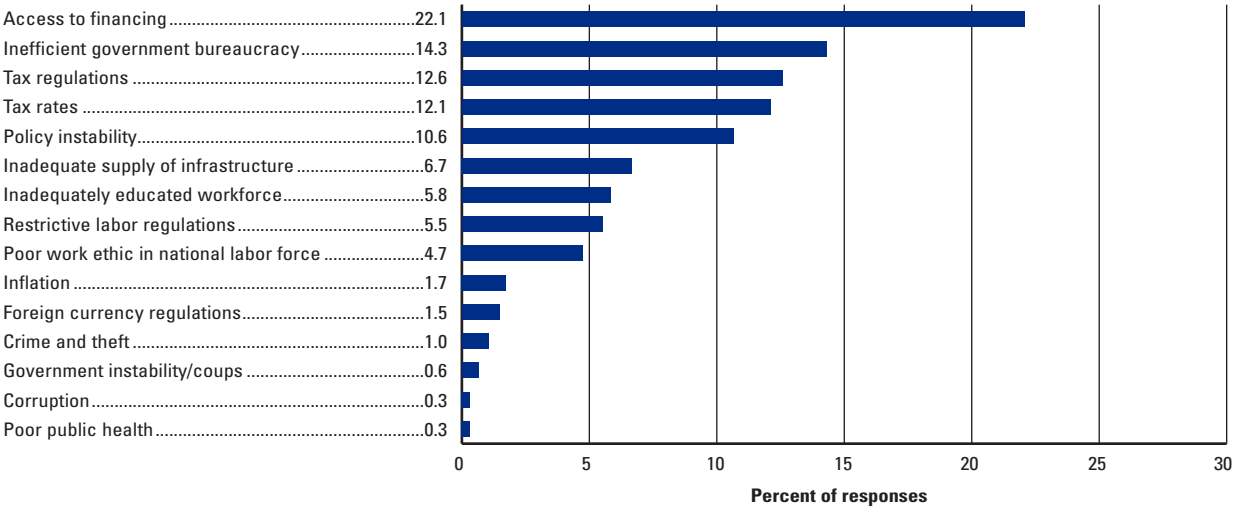
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**13**	**5.2**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	12	5.3
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	9	5.4
Basic requirements	**26**	**5.3**
1st pillar: Institutions	21	5.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	20	5.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	71	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	23	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	**8**	**5.3**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	18	5.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	20	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	8	5.2
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	24	4.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	8	5.8
10th pillar: Market size	6	5.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	**14**	**4.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	12	5.2
12th pillar: Innovation	15	4.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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United Kingdom

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	28	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	21	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	16	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	41	■
1.05	Judicial independence	16	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	25	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	75	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	86	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	10	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	14	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	40	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	113	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	73	■
1.14	Organized crime	54	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	33	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	15	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	23	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	23	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	25	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	33	■
2.02	Quality of roads	30	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	21	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	31	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	35	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	3	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	18	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	12	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	117	■
3.02	National savings rate*	92	■
3.03	Inflation*	18	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	17	■
3.05	Government debt*	96	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	40	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	32	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	57	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	54	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	26	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	15	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	28	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	33	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	38	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	36	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	30	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	30	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	52	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	16	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	17	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	9	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	26	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	6	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	14	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	17	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	84	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	47	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	33	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	53	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	28	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	5	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	10	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	17	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	35	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	40	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	10	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	25	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	18	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	19	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	50	■
7.05	Firing costs*	36	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	24	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	13	■
7.08	Brain drain	19	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	40	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	7	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	49	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	50	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	26	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	22	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	9	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	126	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	46	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	5	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	18	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	22	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	20	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	24	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	20	■
9.06	Internet users*	6	■
9.07	Personal computers*	5	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	12	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	6	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	9	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	18	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	27	■
11.03	State of cluster development	12	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	15	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	15	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	17	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	19	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	3	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	17	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	16	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	4	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	14	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	7	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	43	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	32	■
12.07	Utility patents*	20	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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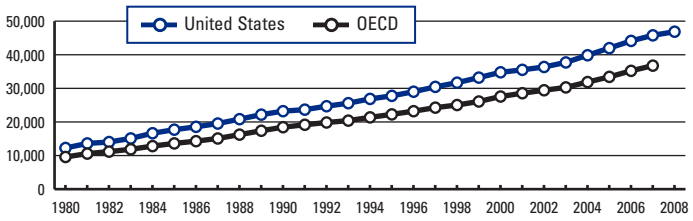
United States

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 308.8
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 14,264.6
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 46,859.1
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 20.69

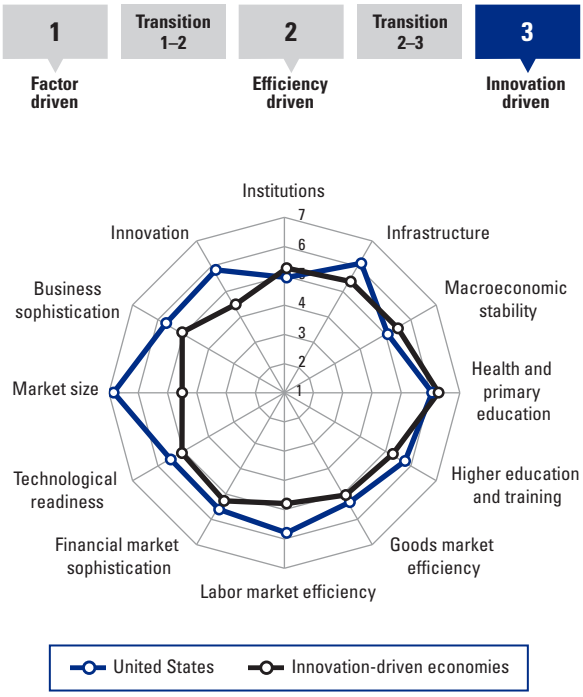
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



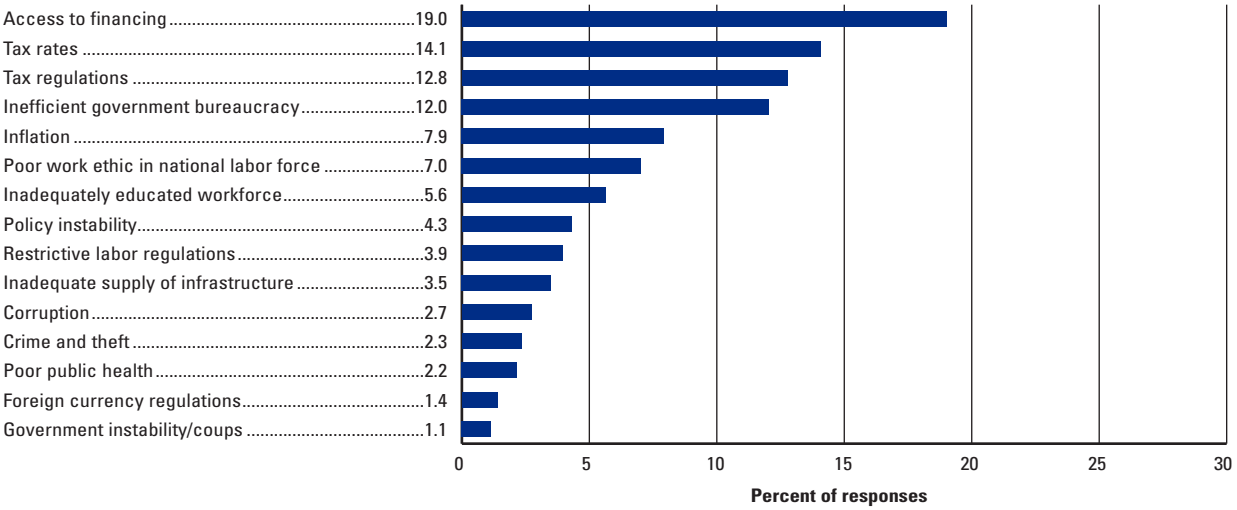
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**2**	**5.6**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	1	5.7
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	1	5.7
Basic requirements	**28**	**5.2**
1st pillar: Institutions	34	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	8	5.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	93	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	36	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	**1**	**5.7**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	7	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	12	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	3	5.8
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	20	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	13	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	1	6.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	**1**	**5.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	5	5.7
12th pillar: Innovation	1	5.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Report 2009-2010 © 2009 World Economic Forum

United States

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	30	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	19	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	28	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	43	■
1.05	Judicial independence	26	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	48	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	68	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	53	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	33	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	35	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	31	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	121	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	74	■
1.14	Organized crime	72	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	21	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	22	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	39	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	20	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	28	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	14	■
2.02	Quality of roads	11	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	17	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	13	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	20	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	1	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	17	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	14	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	122	■
3.02	National savings rate*	109	■
3.03	Inflation*	20	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	12	■
3.05	Government debt*	114	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	41	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	1	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	63	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	85	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	36	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	30	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	30	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	77	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	45	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	43	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	6	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	22	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	48	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	4	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	10	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	3	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	8	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	5	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	7	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	11	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	59	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	67	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	9	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	59	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	44	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	33	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	46	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	68	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	39	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	9	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	9	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	26	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	14	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	1	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	8	■
7.05	Firing costs*	1	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	8	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	11	■
7.08	Brain drain	1	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	39	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	11	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	35	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	33	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	7	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	54	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	5	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	108	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	47	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	5	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	9	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	32	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	69	■
9.06	Internet users*	13	■
9.07	Personal computers*	6	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	16	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	1	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	2	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	7	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	9	■
11.03	State of cluster development	2	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	16	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	11	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	5	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	8	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	1	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	5	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	6	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	2	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	5	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	1	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	5	■
12.07	Utility patents*	3	■

* Hard data

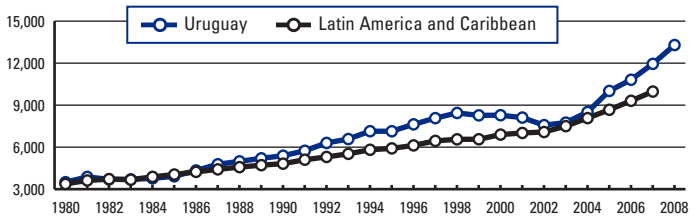
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Uruguay

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 3.4
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 32.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 10,081.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.06

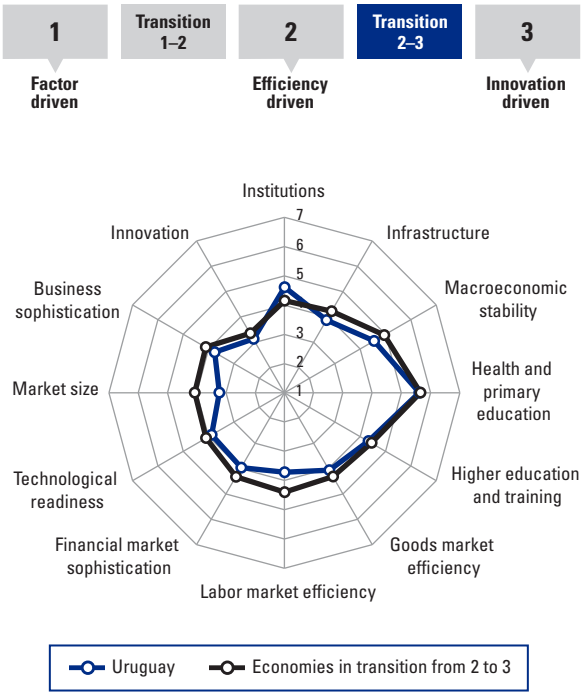
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



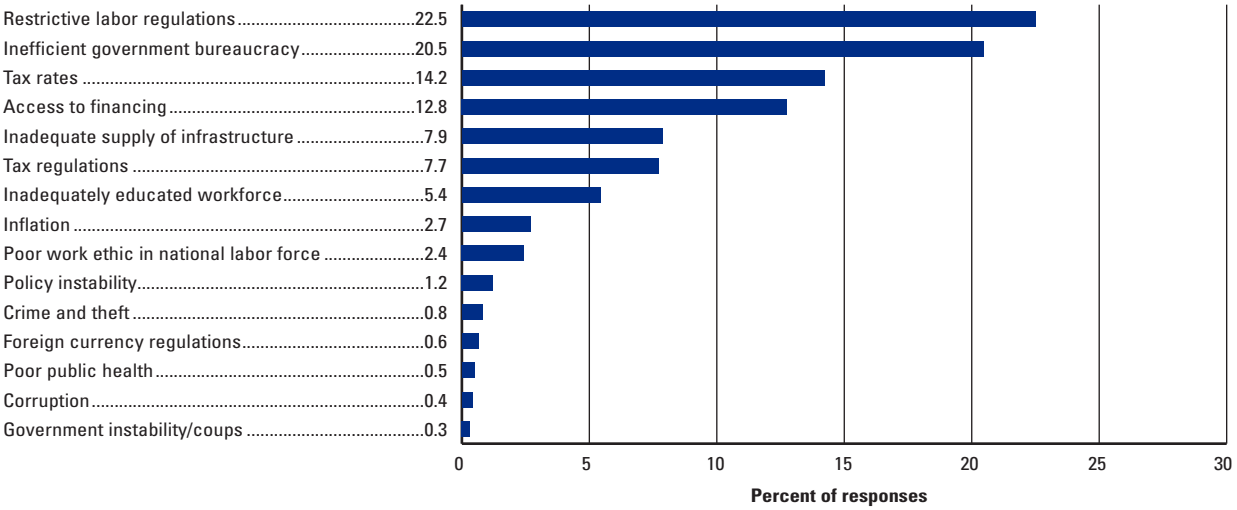
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**65**	**4.1**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	75	4.0
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	75	4.0
Basic requirements	**49**	**4.6**
1st pillar: Institutions	40	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	66	3.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	78	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	52	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	**82**	**3.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	50	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	78	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	119	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	88	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	51	3.9
10th pillar: Market size	88	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	**77**	**3.4**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	85	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	67	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Uruguay

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	53	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	52	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	30	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	28	■
1.05	Judicial independence	30	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	24	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	108	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	83	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	67	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	54	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	47	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	3	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	70	■
1.14	Organized crime	19	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	73	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	30	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	73	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	99	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	75	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	61	■
2.02	Quality of roads	46	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	103	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	40	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	99	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	97	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	36	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	47	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	46	■
3.02	National savings rate*	75	■
3.03	Inflation*	60	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	100	■
3.05	Government debt*	97	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	1	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	14	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	42	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	30	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	85	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	59	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	45	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	68	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	29	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	110	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	52	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	23	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	61	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	88	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	43	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	43	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	56	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	92	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	114	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	52	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	88	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	114	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	107	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	99	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	107	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	16	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	74	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	72	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	13	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	24	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	74	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	68	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	67	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	128	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	132	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	58	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	120	■
7.05	Firing costs*	55	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	131	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	89	■
7.08	Brain drain	108	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	77	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	89	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	132	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	101	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	99	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	5	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	71	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	71	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	72	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	71	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	77	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	96	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	69	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	22	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	48	■
9.06	Internet users*	44	■
9.07	Personal computers*	58	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	46	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	80	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	93	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	106	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	75	■
11.03	State of cluster development	88	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	97	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	76	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	70	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	75	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	68	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	71	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	65	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	76	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	69	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	66	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	70	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	87	■
12.07	Utility patents*	56	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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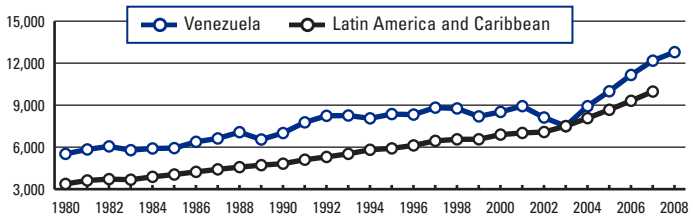
Venezuela

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 28.1
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 319.4
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 11,388.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.52

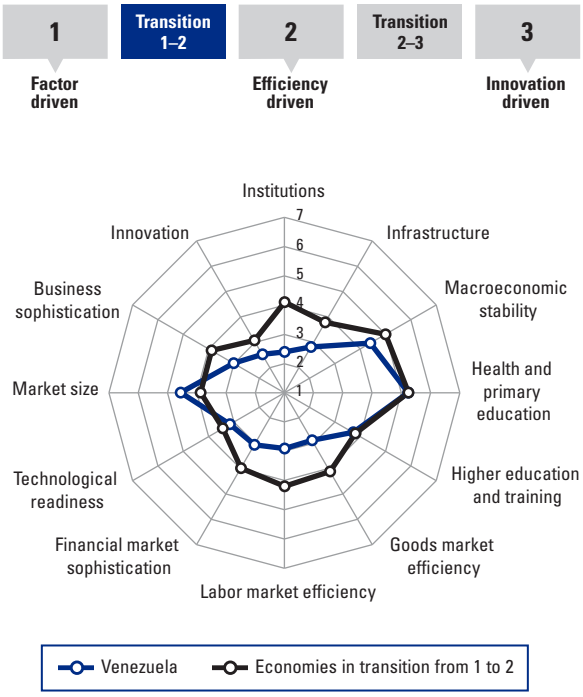
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



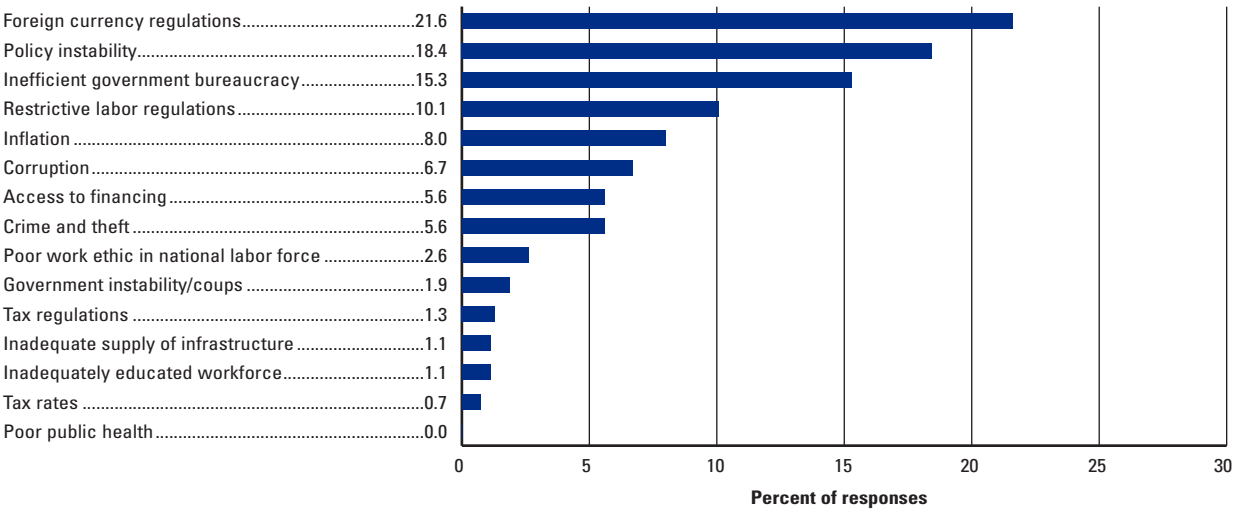
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**113**	**3.5**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	105	3.6
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	98	3.6
Basic requirements	**104**	**3.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	133	2.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	106	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	91	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	81	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	**108**	**3.4**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	83	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	132	2.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	133	2.9
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	126	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	91	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	37	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**130**	**2.8**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	132	3.0
12th pillar: Innovation	123	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Venezuela

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	132	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	132	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	133	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	124	■
1.05	Judicial independence	133	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	132	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	133	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	133	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	132	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	133	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	132	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	104	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	129	■
1.14	Organized crime	123	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	133	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	129	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	112	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	128	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	121	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	103	■
2.02	Quality of roads	88	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	97	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	129	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	109	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	56	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	105	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	57	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	60	■
3.02	National savings rate*	19	■
3.03	Inflation*	132	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	75	■
3.05	Government debt*	28	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	96	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	96	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	82	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	56	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	77	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	91	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	68	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	45	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	102	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	89	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	92	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	86	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	39	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	117	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	114	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	57	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	88	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	102	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	100	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	131	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	126	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	124	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	103	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	103	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	125	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	127	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	132	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	131	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	127	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	124	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	132	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	133	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	132	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	91	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	133	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	121	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	128	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	133	■
7.05	Firing costs*	128	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	129	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	88	■
7.08	Brain drain	122	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	98	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	88	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	111	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	109	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	110	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	133	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	126	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	109	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	110	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	98	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	110	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	113	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	110	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	125	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	58	■
9.06	Internet users*	64	■
9.07	Personal computers*	64	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	62	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	33	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	43	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	133	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	127	■
11.03	State of cluster development	133	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	133	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	133	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	118	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	105	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	92	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	96	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	125	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	103	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	123	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	95	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	130	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	106	■
12.07	Utility patents*	62	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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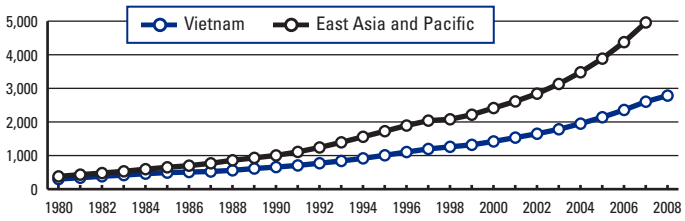
Vietnam

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 88.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 89.8
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 1,040.4
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.35

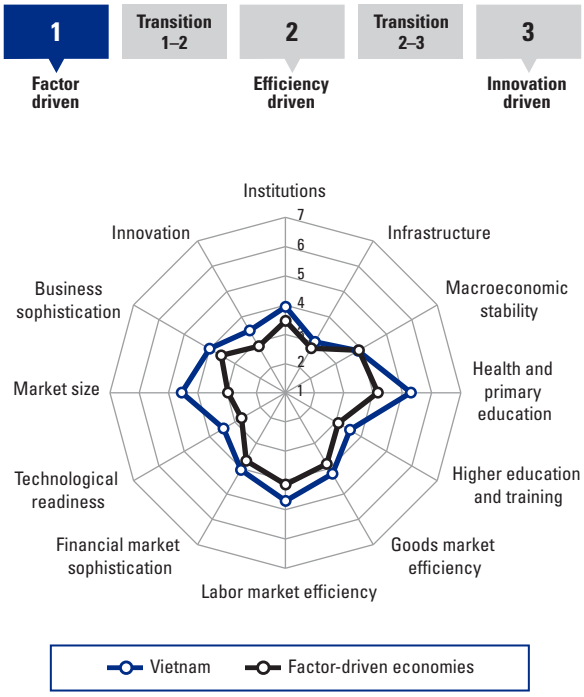
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



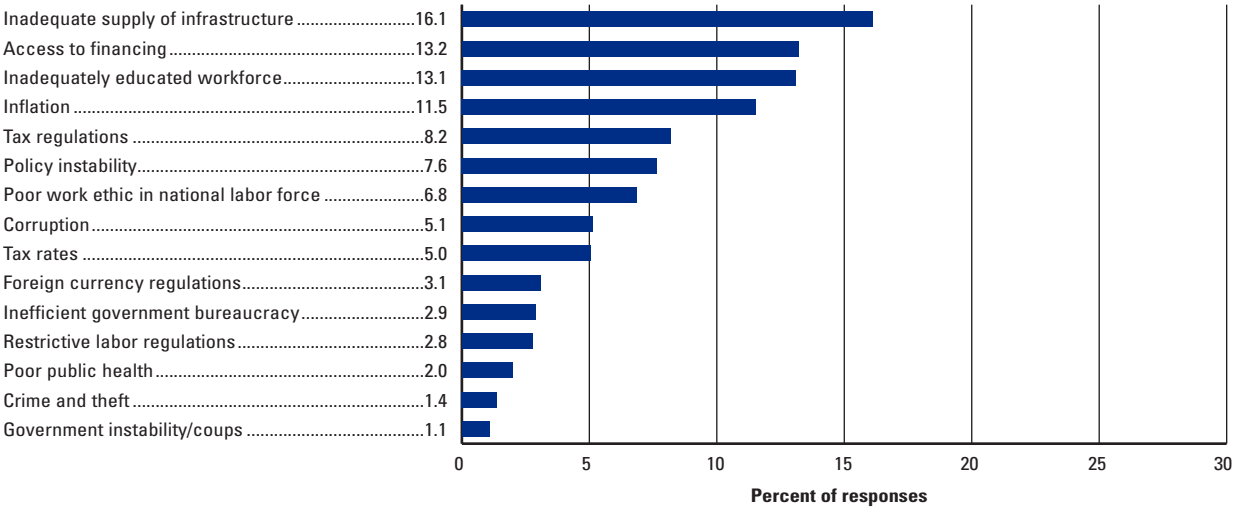
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**75**	**4.0**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	70	4.1
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	68	4.0
Basic requirements	**92**	**4.0**
1st pillar: Institutions	63	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	94	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	112	3.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	76	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	**61**	**4.1**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	92	3.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	67	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	38	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	82	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	73	3.5
10th pillar: Market size	38	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**55**	**3.7**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	70	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	44	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Vietnam

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	66	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	93	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	82	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	36	■
1.05	Judicial independence	68	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	57	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	76	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	106	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	49	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	48	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	53	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	99	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	72	■
1.14	Organized crime	85	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	44	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	63	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	108	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	78	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	66	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	111	■
2.02	Quality of roads	102	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	58	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	99	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	84	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	38	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	103	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	36	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	110	■
3.02	National savings rate*	31	■
3.03	Inflation*	126	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	24	■
3.05	Government debt*	81	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	91	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	86	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	88	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	100	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	82	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	78	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	63	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	69	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	80	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	71	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	103	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	100	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	107	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	85	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	53	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	111	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	58	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	89	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	46	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	62	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	41	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	56	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	48	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	61	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	99	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	111	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	29	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	103	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	126	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	107	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	27	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	91	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	80	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	43	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	49	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	79	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	35	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	24	■
7.05	Firing costs*	104	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	6	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	82	■
7.08	Brain drain	76	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	14	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	98	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	11	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	69	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	50	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	80	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	126	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	111	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	90	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	36	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	81	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	51	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	70	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	48	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	79	■
9.06	Internet users*	76	■
9.07	Personal computers*	62	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	77	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	39	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	29	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	74	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	92	■
11.03	State of cluster development	18	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	105	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	77	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	89	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	73	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	76	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	79	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	33	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	64	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	27	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	59	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	11	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	62	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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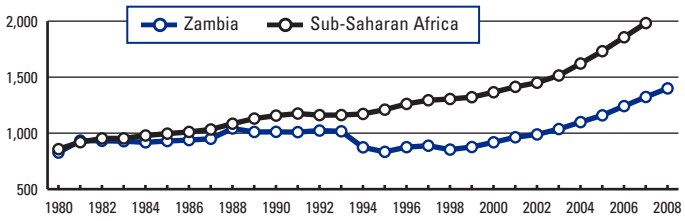
Zambia

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 12.2
GDP (US$ billions), 2008 ..... 14.3
GDP per capita (US$), 2008 ..... 1,150.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008 ..... 0.03

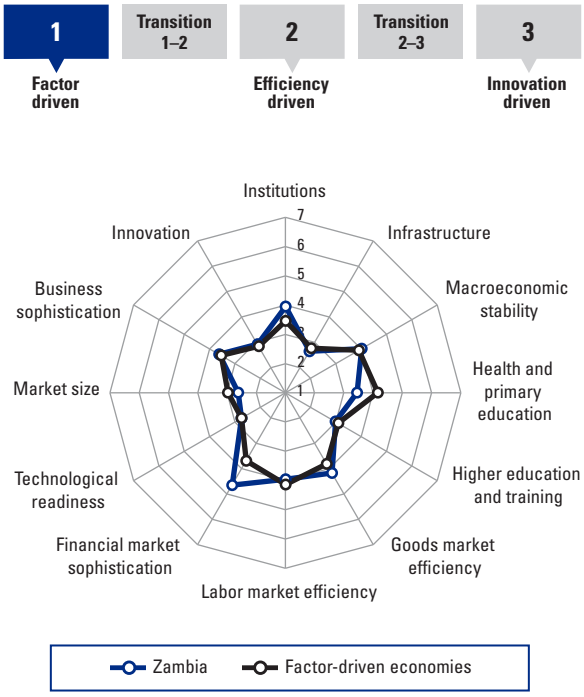
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



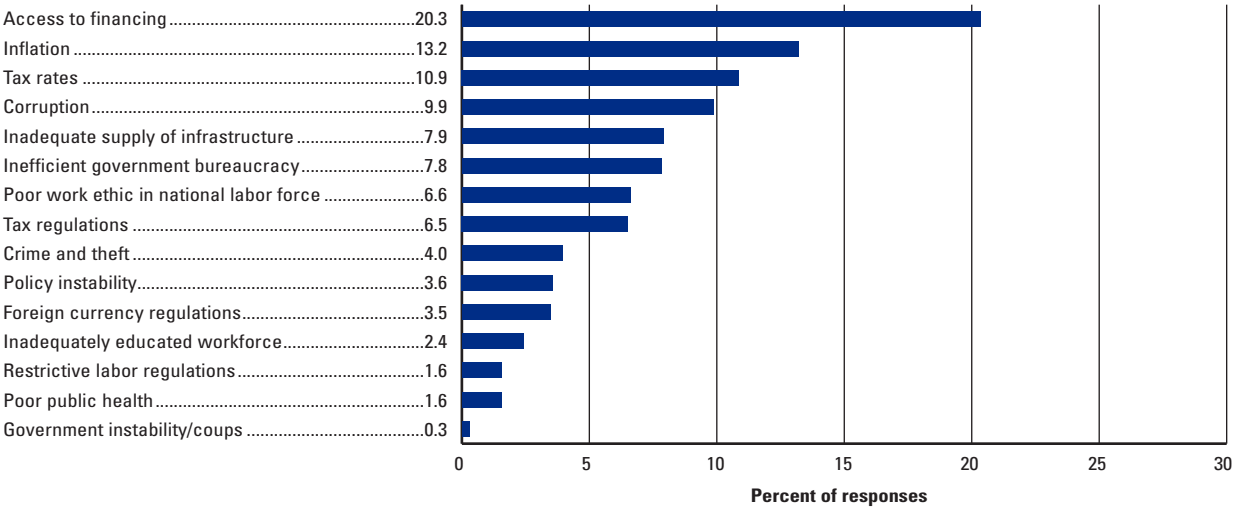
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**112**	**3.5**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	112	3.5
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	122	3.3
Basic requirements	**117**	**3.5**
1st pillar: Institutions	61	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	111	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	104	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	126	3.4
Efficiency enhancers	**98**	**3.5**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	114	3.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	70	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	107	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	41	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	109	2.7
10th pillar: Market size	111	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	**90**	**3.3**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	93	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	90	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Zambia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	64	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	62	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	79	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	77	■
1.05	Judicial independence	70	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	86	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	91	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	30	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	65	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	78	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	33	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	50	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	84	■
1.14	Organized crime	65	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	63	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	58	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	75	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	46	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	67	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	107	■
2.02	Quality of roads	110	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	90	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	81	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	117	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	104	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	108	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	120	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	77	■
3.02	National savings rate*	85	■
3.03	Inflation*	106	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	117	■
3.05	Government debt*	53	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	125	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	120	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	129	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	128	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	128	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	128	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	128	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	130	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	97	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	64	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	119	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	113	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	127	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	58	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	90	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	82	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	116	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	92	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	98	■
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	95	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	69	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	69	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	98	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	6	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	26	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	53	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	50	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	48	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	122	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	17	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	25	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	81	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	84	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	94	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	77	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	82	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	63	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	30	■
7.05	Firing costs*	125	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	103	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	51	■
7.08	Brain drain	92	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	79	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	91	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	39	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	81	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	103	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	30	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	55	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	53	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	44	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	5	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	97	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	103	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	87	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	76	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	117	■
9.06	Internet users*	108	■
9.07	Personal computers*	112	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	111	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	110	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	124	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	90	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	99	■
11.03	State of cluster development	73	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	77	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	120	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	119	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	110	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	100	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	90	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	115	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	84	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	113	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	74	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	101	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	76	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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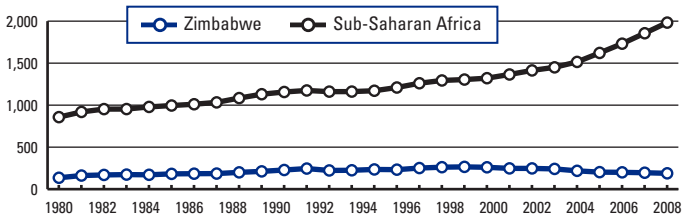
Zimbabwe

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008 ..... 13.5
GDP (US$ billions), 2007 ..... 12.0
GDP per capita (US$), 2007 ..... 54.6
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total ..... n/a

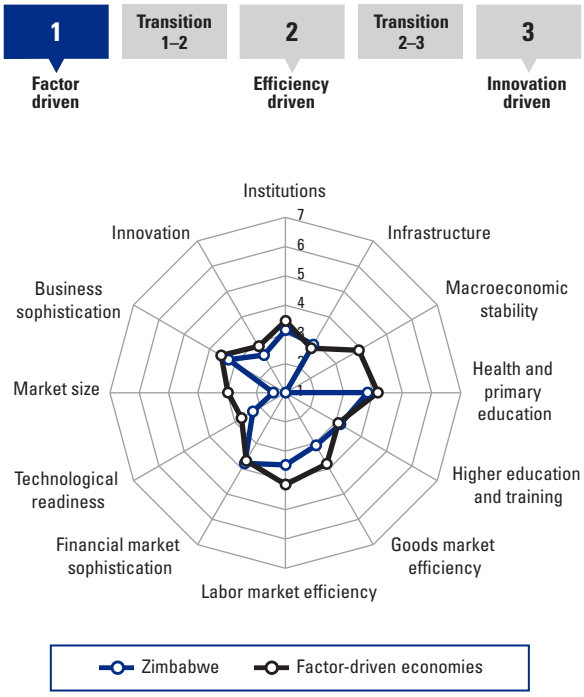
GDP (PPP int'l $) per capita, 1980–2008



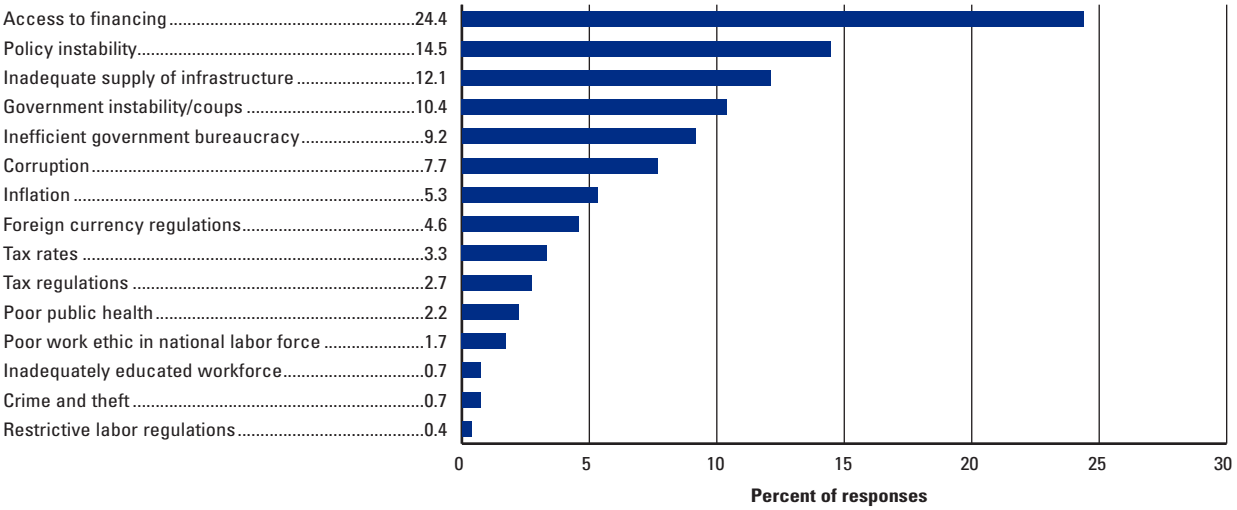
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	**132**	**2.8**
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	133	2.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)	129	2.9
Basic requirements	**132**	**2.7**
1st pillar: Institutions	118	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	101	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	133	1.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	119	3.8
Efficiency enhancers	**130**	**2.9**
5th pillar: Higher education and training	111	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	130	3.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	125	3.5
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	98	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	130	2.3
10th pillar: Market size	130	1.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	**124**	**2.9**
11th pillar: Business sophistication	121	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	124	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

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Zimbabwe

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive **Advantage** ■ Competitive **Disadvantage**

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	133	■
1.02	Intellectual property protection	99	■
1.03	Diversion of public funds	120	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	125	■
1.05	Judicial independence	129	■
1.06	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	126	■
1.07	Wastefulness of government spending	130	■
1.08	Burden of government regulation	118	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	93	■
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	130	■
1.11	Transparency of government policymaking	85	■
1.12	Business costs of terrorism	38	■
1.13	Business costs of crime and violence	91	■
1.14	Organized crime	46	■
1.15	Reliability of police services	125	■
1.16	Ethical behavior of firms	99	■
1.17	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	55	■
1.18	Efficacy of corporate boards	40	■
1.19	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	56	■
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	95	■
2.02	Quality of roads	86	■
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	59	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	55	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	102	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	109	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	127	■
2.08	Telephone lines*	108	■
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability		
3.01	Government surplus/deficit*	133	■
3.02	National savings rate*	n/a	
3.03	Inflation*	133	■
3.04	Interest rate spread*	129	■
3.05	Government debt*	131	■
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Business impact of malaria	110	■
4.02	Malaria incidence*	115	■
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	124	■
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*	132	■
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	127	■
4.06	HIV prevalence*	129	■
4.07	Infant mortality*	105	■
4.08	Life expectancy*	132	■
4.09	Quality of primary education	83	■
4.10	Primary enrollment*	99	■
4.11	Education expenditure*	10	■
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary enrollment*	115	■
5.02	Tertiary enrollment*	120	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	46	■
5.04	Quality of math and science education	75	■
5.05	Quality of management schools	84	■
5.06	Internet access in schools	125	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	116	■
5.08	Extent of staff training	66	■

	INDICATOR	RANK/133	
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	129	■
6.02	Extent of market dominance	77	■
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	93	■
6.04	Extent and effect of taxation	127	■
6.05	Total tax rate*	113	■
6.06	No. of procedures required to start a business*	85	■
6.07	Time required to start a business*	125	■
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	133	■
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	118	■
6.10	Tariff barriers*	117	■
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	122	■
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	131	■
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	116	■
6.14	Degree of customer orientation	128	■
6.15	Buyer sophistication	108	■
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	96	■
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	131	■
7.03	Rigidity of employment*	61	■
7.04	Hiring and firing practices	123	■
7.05	Firing costs*	127	■
7.06	Pay and productivity	112	■
7.07	Reliance on professional management	25	■
7.08	Brain drain	130	■
7.09	Female participation in labor force*	76	■
	8th pillar: Financial market sophistication		
8.01	Financial market sophistication	90	■
8.02	Financing through local equity market	28	■
8.03	Ease of access to loans	120	■
8.04	Venture capital availability	124	■
8.05	Restriction on capital flows	132	■
8.06	Strength of investor protection*	90	■
8.07	Soundness of banks	131	■
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	82	■
8.09	Legal rights index*	18	■
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	132	■
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	123	■
9.03	Laws relating to ICT	119	■
9.04	FDI and technology transfer	132	■
9.05	Mobile telephone subscriptions*	128	■
9.06	Internet users*	89	■
9.07	Personal computers*	76	■
9.08	Broadband Internet subscribers*	102	■
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index*	132	■
10.02	Foreign market size index*	131	■
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	127	■
11.02	Local supplier quality	125	■
11.03	State of cluster development	107	■
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	121	■
11.05	Value chain breadth	129	■
11.06	Control of international distribution	116	■
11.07	Production process sophistication	128	■
11.08	Extent of marketing	117	■
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	64	■
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	132	■
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	105	■
12.03	Company spending on R&D	111	■
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	108	■
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	132	■
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	126	■
12.07	Utility patents*	90	■

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

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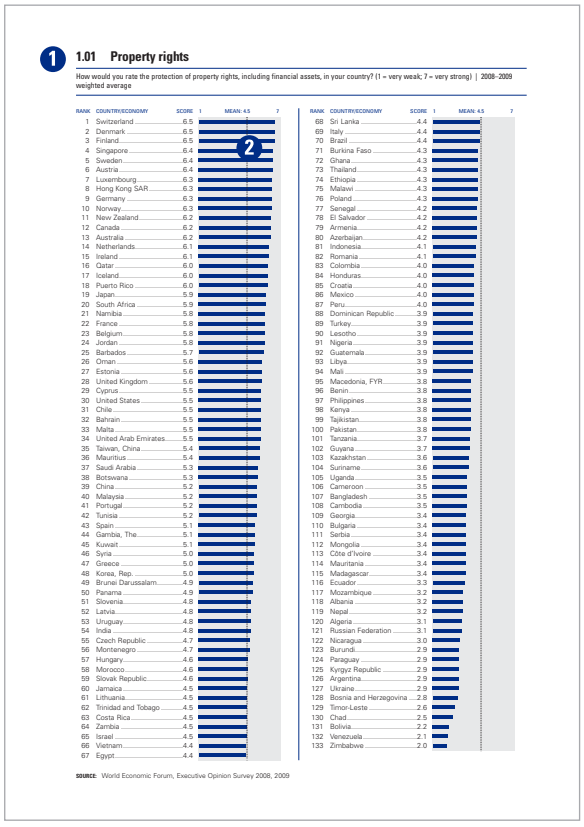
2.2
Data Tables

How to Read the Data Tables

The following pages provide detailed data for all 133 economies included in the *The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010.* The data tables are organized into 13 sections:

Basic indicators
I. Institutions
II. Infrastructure
III. Macroeconomic stability
IV. Health and primary education
V. Higher education and training
VI. Goods market efficiency
VII. Labor market efficiency
VIII. Financial market sophistication
IX. Technological readiness
X. Market size
XI. Business sophistication
XII. Innovation

The 12 numbered sections correspond to the 12 pillars of the Global Competitiveness Index.


1.01 Property rights

How would you rate the protection of property rights, including financial assets, in your country? (1 = very weak; 7 = very strong) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.5	7
1	Switzerland	6.5			
2	Denmark	6.5			
3	Finland	6.5			
4	Singapore	6.4			
5	Sweden	6.4			
6	Austria	6.4			
7	Luxembourg	6.3			
8	Hong Kong SAR	6.3			
9	Germany	6.3			
10	Norway	6.3			
11	New Zealand	6.2			
12	Canada	6.2			
13	Australia	6.2			
14	Netherlands	6.1			
15	Ireland	6.1			
16	Qatar	6.0			
17	Iceland	6.0			
18	Puerto Rico	6.0			
19	Japan	5.9			
20	South Africa	5.9			
21	Namibia	5.8			
22	France	5.8			
23	Belgium	5.8			
24	Jordan	5.8			
25	Barbados	5.7			
26	Oman	5.6			
27	Estonia	5.6			
28	United Kingdom	5.6			
29	Cyprus	5.5			
30	United States	5.5			
31	Chile	5.5			
32	Bahrain	5.5			
33	Malta	5.5			
34	United Arab Emirates	5.5			
35	Taiwan, China	5.4			
36	Mauritius	5.4			
37	Saudi Arabia	5.3			
38	Botswana	5.3			
39	China	5.2			
40	Malaysia	5.2			
41	Portugal	5.2			
42	Tunisia	5.2			
43	Spain	5.1			
44	Gambia, The	5.1			
45	Kuwait	5.1			
46	Syria	5.0			
47	Greece	5.0			
48	Korea, Rep.	5.0			
49	Brunei Darussalam	4.9			
50	Panama	4.9			
51	Slovenia	4.8			
52	Latvia	4.8			
53	Uruguay	4.8			
54	India	4.8			
55	Czech Republic	4.7			
56	Montenegro	4.7			
57	Hungary	4.6			
58	Morocco	4.6			
59	Slovak Republic	4.6			
60	Jamaica	4.5			
61	Lithuania	4.5			
62	Trinidad and Tobago	4.5			
63	Costa Rica	4.5			
64	Zambia	4.5			
65	Israel	4.5			
66	Vietnam	4.4			
67	Egypt	4.4			
68	Sri Lanka	4.4			
69	Italy	4.4			
70	Brazil	4.4			
71	Burkina Faso	4.3			
72	Ghana	4.3			
73	Thailand	4.3			
74	Ethiopia	4.3			
75	Malawi	4.3			
76	Poland	4.3			
77	Senegal	4.2			
78	El Salvador	4.2			
79	Armenia	4.2			
80	Azerbaijan	4.2			
81	Indonesia	4.1			
82	Romania	4.1			
83	Colombia	4.0			
84	Honduras	4.0			
85	Croatia	4.0			
86	Mexico	4.0			
87	Peru	4.0			
88	Dominican Republic	3.9			
89	Turkey	3.9			
90	Lesotho	3.9			
91	Nigeria	3.9			
92	Guatemala	3.9			
93	Libya	3.9			
94	Mali	3.9			
95	Macedonia, FYR	3.8			
96	Benin	3.8			
97	Philippines	3.8			
98	Kenya	3.8			
99	Tajikistan	3.8			
100	Pakistan	3.8			
101	Tanzania	3.7			
102	Guyana	3.7			
103	Kazakhstan	3.6			
104	Suriname	3.6			
105	Uganda	3.5			
106	Cameroon	3.5			
107	Bangladesh	3.5			
108	Cambodia	3.5			
109	Georgia	3.4			
110	Bulgaria	3.4			
111	Serbia	3.4			
112	Mongolia	3.4			
113	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4			
114	Mauritania	3.4			
115	Madagascar	3.4			
116	Ecuador	3.3			
117	Mozambique	3.2			
118	Albania	3.2			
119	Nepal	3.2			
120	Algeria	3.1			
121	Russian Federation	3.1			
122	Nicaragua	3.0			
123	Burundi	2.9			
124	Paraguay	2.9			
125	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9			
126	Argentina	2.9			
127	Ukraine	2.9			
128	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8			
129	Timor-Leste	2.6			
130	Chad	2.5			
131	Bolivia	2.2			
132	Venezuela	2.1			
133	Zimbabwe	2.0			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

Two types of data are presented in the tables:

- **Survey data**: These data are the results drawn from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey.
- **Hard data:** These data come from indicators obtained from a variety of sources.

Survey data

1 Data yielded from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey are presented in blue-colored bar graphs. Survey questions asked for responses on a scale of 1 to 7, where an answer of 1 corresponds to the lowest possible score and an answer of 7 corresponds to the highest possible score. For each Survey question, individual responses are aggregated at country level in order to produce country scores. For more information on the Executive Opinion Survey and a detailed explanation of how country scores are computed, please refer to Chapter 1.2.

For each Survey variable, the corresponding Survey question and the two extreme answers are shown. Scores are reported with a precision of one decimal point, although exact figures are used to determine rankings. For example, in the case of variable 1.01 on property rights, Luxembourg's score is 6.31593, Hong Kong SAR's score is 6.28335, Germany's score is 6.27012, and Norway's score is 6.26696. These countries are ranked 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, respectively, although they are all listed with the same rounded score of 6.3. For Table 4.01 showing the results of the Survey question about the business impact of malaria, the symbol "—" is used when no malaria cases were reported for a country (see Table 4.02).

2 A dotted line on the graph indicates the mean score across the 133 economies.

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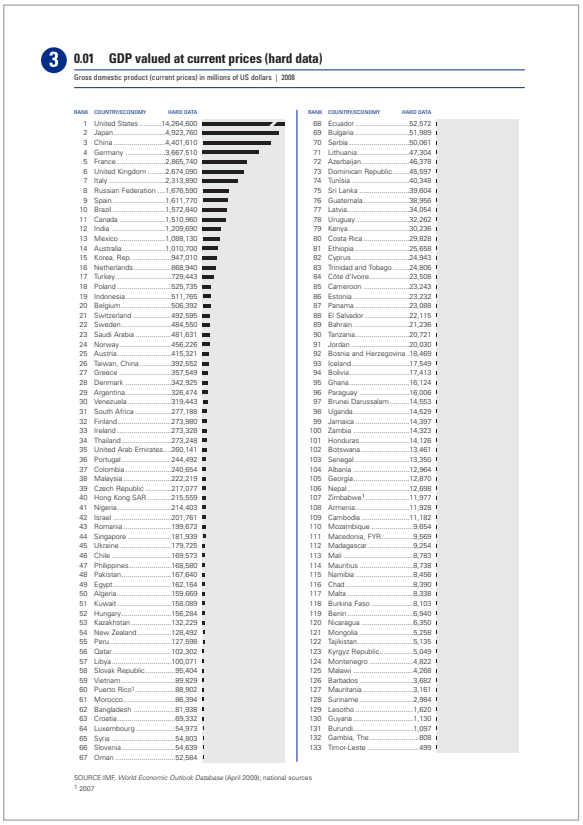

3 0.01 GDP valued at current prices (hard data)

Gross domestic product (current prices) in millions of US dollars | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	United States	14,264,600
2	Japan	4,923,760
3	China	4,401,610
4	Germany	3,667,510
5	France	2,865,740
6	United Kingdom	2,674,090
7	Italy	2,313,890
8	Russian Federation	1,676,590
9	Spain	1,611,770
10	Brazil	1,572,840
11	Canada	1,510,969
12	India	1,209,690
13	Mexico	1,088,130
14	Australia	1,010,700
15	Korea, Rep.	947,010
16	Netherlands	868,940
17	Turkey	729,443
18	Poland	525,735
19	Indonesia	511,765
20	Belgium	506,392
21	Switzerland	492,595
22	Sweden	484,550
23	Saudi Arabia	481,631
24	Norway	456,226
25	Austria	415,321
26	Taiwan, China	392,552
27	Greece	357,549
28	Denmark	342,925
29	Argentina	326,474
30	Venezuela	319,443
31	South Africa	277,188
32	Finland	273,980
33	Ireland	273,326
34	Thailand	273,248
35	United Arab Emirates	260,141
36	Portugal	244,492
37	Colombia	240,654
38	Malaysia	222,219
39	Czech Republic	217,077
40	Hong Kong SAR	215,559
41	Nigeria	214,403
42	Israel	201,761
43	Romania	199,673
44	Singapore	181,939
45	Ukraine	179,725
46	Chile	169,573
47	Philippines	168,580
48	Pakistan	167,640
49	Egypt	162,164
50	Algeria	159,669
51	Kuwait	158,089
52	Hungary	156,284
53	Kazakhstan	132,229
54	New Zealand	128,492
55	Peru	127,598
56	Qatar	102,302
57	Libya	100,071
58	Slovak Republic	95,404
59	Vietnam	89,829
60	Puerto Rico[1]	88,902
61	Morocco	86,394
62	Bangladesh	81,938
63	Croatia	69,332
64	Luxembourg	54,973
65	Syria	54,803
66	Slovenia	54,639
67	Oman	52,584
68	Ecuador	52,572
69	Bulgaria	51,989
70	Serbia	50,061
71	Lithuania	47,304
72	Azerbaijan	46,378
73	Dominican Republic	45,597
74	Tunisia	40,348
75	Sri Lanka	39,604
76	Guatemala	38,956
77	Latvia	34,054
78	Uruguay	32,262
79	Kenya	30,236
80	Costa Rica	29,828
81	Ethiopia	25,658
82	Cyprus	24,943
83	Trinidad and Tobago	24,806
84	Côte d'Ivoire	23,508
85	Cameroon	23,243
86	Estonia	23,232
87	Panama	23,088
88	El Salvador	22,115
89	Bahrain	21,236
90	Tanzania	20,721
91	Jordan	20,030
92	Bosnia and Herzegovina	18,469
93	Iceland	17,549
94	Bolivia	17,413
95	Ghana	16,124
96	Paraguay	16,006
97	Brunei Darussalam	14,553
98	Uganda	14,529
99	Jamaica	14,397
100	Zambia	14,323
101	Honduras	14,126
102	Botswana	13,461
103	Senegal	13,350
104	Albania	12,964
105	Georgia	12,870
106	Nepal	12,698
107	Zimbabwe[1]	11,977
108	Armenia	11,928
109	Cambodia	11,182
110	Mozambique	9,654
111	Macedonia, FYR	9,569
112	Madagascar	9,254
113	Mali	8,783
114	Mauritius	8,738
115	Namibia	8,456
116	Chad	8,390
117	Malta	8,338
118	Burkina Faso	8,103
119	Benin	6,940
120	Nicaragua	6,350
121	Mongolia	5,258
122	Tajikistan	5,135
123	Kyrgyz Republic	5,049
124	Montenegro	4,822
125	Malawi	4,268
126	Barbados	3,682
127	Mauritania	3,161
128	Suriname	2,984
129	Lesotho	1,620
130	Guyana	1,130
131	Burundi	1,097
132	Gambia, The	808
133	Timor-Leste	499

SOURCE IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

[1] 2007

Hard data

3 While Survey data provide qualitative information, hard data provide an objective measure of a quantity (e.g., gross domestic product, malaria incidence, number of personal computers, number of procedures required to start a business, and so on). We use the latest data available from international organizations (such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, various United Nations agencies, and the International Telecommunication Union), completed, if necessary, by national sources. In the following pages, hard data variables are presented in black-shaded bar graphs. For each indicator, a short description appears at the top of the page. The *base year* (i.e., the year when a majority of the data was collected) follows the description.

When the year differs from the base year for a particular country, this is indicated in a footnote. A more detailed description and the full source for each variable can be found in the Technical Notes and Sources section at the end of this *Report.* When data are not available or are too outdated, "n/a" is used in lieu of the rank and the value.

In the case of hard data, true ties between two or more countries are possible. In such cases, shared rankings are indicated accordingly. For example, the number of procedures required to start a business—just three—is the same in Belgium, Finland, Georgia, and Sweden. As a result, the four countries share the fourth position in Table 6.06.

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1.08 Burden of government regulation 353
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1.11 Transparency of government policymaking 356
1.12 Business costs of terrorism 357
1.13 Business costs of crime and violence 358
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Basic Indicators

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0.01 GDP valued at current prices (hard data)

Gross domestic product (current prices) in millions of US dollars | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	United States	14,264,600
2	Japan	4,923,760
3	China	4,401,610
4	Germany	3,667,510
5	France	2,865,740
6	United Kingdom	2,674,090
7	Italy	2,313,890
8	Russian Federation	1,676,590
9	Spain	1,611,770
10	Brazil	1,572,840
11	Canada	1,510,960
12	India	1,209,690
13	Mexico	1,088,130
14	Australia	1,010,700
15	Korea, Rep.	947,010
16	Netherlands	868,940
17	Turkey	729,443
18	Poland	525,735
19	Indonesia	511,765
20	Belgium	506,392
21	Switzerland	492,595
22	Sweden	484,550
23	Saudi Arabia	481,631
24	Norway	456,226
25	Austria	415,321
26	Taiwan, China	392,552
27	Greece	357,549
28	Denmark	342,925
29	Argentina	326,474
30	Venezuela	319,443
31	South Africa	277,188
32	Finland	273,980
33	Ireland	273,328
34	Thailand	273,248
35	United Arab Emirates	260,141
36	Portugal	244,492
37	Colombia	240,654
38	Malaysia	222,219
39	Czech Republic	217,077
40	Hong Kong SAR	215,559
41	Nigeria	214,403
42	Israel	201,761
43	Romania	199,673
44	Singapore	181,939
45	Ukraine	179,725
46	Chile	169,573
47	Philippines	168,580
48	Pakistan	167,640
49	Egypt	162,164
50	Algeria	159,669
51	Kuwait	158,089
52	Hungary	156,284
53	Kazakhstan	132,229
54	New Zealand	128,492
55	Peru	127,598
56	Qatar	102,302
57	Libya	100,071
58	Slovak Republic	95,404
59	Vietnam	89,829
60	Puerto Rico[1]	88,902
61	Morocco	86,394
62	Bangladesh	81,938
63	Croatia	69,332
64	Luxembourg	54,973
65	Syria	54,803
66	Slovenia	54,639
67	Oman	52,584
68	Ecuador	52,572
69	Bulgaria	51,989
70	Serbia	50,061
71	Lithuania	47,304
72	Azerbaijan	46,378
73	Dominican Republic	45,597
74	Tunisia	40,348
75	Sri Lanka	39,604
76	Guatemala	38,956
77	Latvia	34,054
78	Uruguay	32,262
79	Kenya	30,236
80	Costa Rica	29,828
81	Ethiopia	25,658
82	Cyprus	24,943
83	Trinidad and Tobago	24,806
84	Côte d'Ivoire	23,508
85	Cameroon	23,243
86	Estonia	23,232
87	Panama	23,088
88	El Salvador	22,115
89	Bahrain	21,236
90	Tanzania	20,721
91	Jordan	20,030
92	Bosnia and Herzegovina	18,469
93	Iceland	17,549
94	Bolivia	17,413
95	Ghana	16,124
96	Paraguay	16,006
97	Brunei Darussalam	14,553
98	Uganda	14,529
99	Jamaica	14,397
100	Zambia	14,323
101	Honduras	14,126
102	Botswana	13,461
103	Senegal	13,350
104	Albania	12,964
105	Georgia	12,870
106	Nepal	12,698
107	Zimbabwe[1]	11,977
108	Armenia	11,928
109	Cambodia	11,182
110	Mozambique	9,654
111	Macedonia, FYR	9,569
112	Madagascar	9,254
113	Mali	8,783
114	Mauritius	8,738
115	Namibia	8,456
116	Chad	8,390
117	Malta	8,338
118	Burkina Faso	8,103
119	Benin	6,940
120	Nicaragua	6,350
121	Mongolia	5,258
122	Tajikistan	5,135
123	Kyrgyz Republic	5,049
124	Montenegro	4,822
125	Malawi	4,268
126	Barbados	3,682
127	Mauritania	3,161
128	Suriname	2,984
129	Lesotho	1,620
130	Guyana	1,130
131	Burundi	1,097
132	Gambia, The	808
133	Timor-Leste	499

SOURCE: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (April 2009); national sources

[1] 2007

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0.02 Population (hard data)

Population in millions | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	China	1,336.3
2	India	1,186.2
3	United States	308.8
4	Indonesia	234.3
5	Brazil	194.2
6	Pakistan	167.0
7	Bangladesh	161.3
8	Nigeria	151.5
9	Russian Federation	141.8
10	Japan	127.9
11	Mexico	107.8
12	Philippines	89.7
13	Vietnam	88.5
14	Ethiopia	85.2
15	Germany	82.5
16	Egypt	76.8
17	Turkey	75.8
18	Thailand	64.3
19	France	61.9
20	United Kingdom	61.0
21	Italy	58.9
22	South Africa	48.8
23	Korea, Rep.	48.4
24	Colombia	46.7
25	Ukraine	45.9
26	Spain	44.6
27	Guyana	42.0
28	Tanzania	41.5
29	Argentina	39.9
30	Kenya	38.6
31	Poland	38.0
32	Algeria	34.4
33	Canada	33.2
34	Uganda	31.9
35	Morocco	31.6
36	Nepal	28.8
37	Peru	28.2
38	Venezuela	28.1
39	Suriname	28.0
40	Malaysia	27.0
41	Saudi Arabia	25.3
42	Ghana	23.9
43	Taiwan, China	22.7
44	Mozambique	21.8
45	Romania	21.3
46	Australia	21.0
47	Syria	20.4
48	Madagascar	20.2
49	Côte d'Ivoire	19.6
50	Sri Lanka	19.4
51	Cameroon	18.9
52	Chile	16.8
53	Netherlands	16.5
54	Kazakhstan	15.5
55	Burkina Faso	15.2
56	Cambodia	14.7
57	Malawi	14.3
58	Guatemala	13.7
59	Ecuador	13.5
59	Zimbabwe	13.5
61	Mali	12.7
61	Senegal	12.7
63	Zambia	12.2
64	Greece	11.2
65	Chad	11.1
66	Portugal	10.7
67	Belgium	10.5
68	Tunisia	10.4
69	Czech Republic	10.2
70	Hungary	10.0
71	Dominican Republic	9.9
71	Serbia	9.9
73	Bolivia	9.7
74	Benin	9.3
75	Sweden	9.2
76	Burundi	8.9
77	Azerbaijan	8.5
78	Austria	8.4
79	Bulgaria	7.6
80	Switzerland	7.5
81	Hong Kong SAR	7.3
82	Honduras	7.2
83	El Salvador	7.0
83	Israel	7.0
85	Tajikistan	6.8
86	Libya	6.3
87	Paraguay	6.2
88	Jordan	6.1
89	Nicaragua	5.7
90	Denmark	5.5
91	Kyrgyz Republic	5.4
91	Slovak Republic	5.4
93	Finland	5.3
94	Norway	4.7
95	Croatia	4.6
96	Costa Rica	4.5
96	Singapore	4.5
96	United Arab Emirates	4.5
99	Georgia	4.4
99	Ireland	4.4
101	New Zealand	4.2
102	Puerto Rico	4.0
103	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.9
104	Lithuania	3.4
104	Panama	3.4
104	Uruguay	3.4
107	Albania	3.2
107	Mauritania	3.2
109	Armenia	3.0
110	Kuwait	2.9
111	Jamaica	2.7
111	Mongolia	2.7
111	Oman	2.7
114	Latvia	2.3
115	Namibia	2.1
116	Lesotho	2.0
116	Macedonia, FYR	2.0
116	Slovenia	2.0
119	Botswana	1.9
120	Gambia, The	1.8
121	Estonia	1.3
121	Mauritius	1.3
121	Trinidad and Tobago	1.3
124	Timor-Leste	1.2
125	Cyprus	0.9
126	Qatar	0.9
127	Bahrain	0.8
128	Montenegro	0.6
129	Luxembourg	0.5
130	Malta	0.4
131	Brunei Darussalam	0.4
132	Iceland	0.3
133	Barbados	0.3

SOURCE: UNFPA, *State of World Population 2008*; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009)

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0.03 GDP (current prices) per capita (hard data)

Gross domestic product (current prices) per capita in US dollars | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Luxembourg	113,044.0
2	Norway	95,061.8
3	Qatar	93,204.1
4	Switzerland	67,384.5
5	Denmark	62,625.6
6	Ireland	61,809.6
7	Iceland	55,462.2
8	United Arab Emirates	54,606.5
9	Sweden	52,789.6
10	Netherlands	52,019.0
11	Finland	51,989.4
12	Austria	50,098.4
13	Australia	47,400.4
14	Belgium	47,107.8
15	United States	46,859.1
16	France	46,015.9
17	Kuwait	45,920.3
18	Canada	45,428.2
19	Germany	44,660.4
20	United Kingdom	43,785.3
21	Italy	38,996.2
22	Singapore	38,972.1
23	Japan	38,559.1
24	Brunei Darussalam	37,053.0
25	Spain	35,331.5
26	Cyprus	32,772.1
27	Greece	32,004.6
28	Hong Kong SAR	30,755.1
29	New Zealand	30,049.5
30	Israel	28,365.4
31	Bahrain	27,247.8
32	Slovenia	27,148.6
33	Portugal	22,997.4
34	Puerto Rico[1]	22,595.0
35	Czech Republic	21,027.5
36	Malta	20,202.3
37	Korea, Rep.	19,504.5
38	Saudi Arabia	19,345.3
39	Trinidad and Tobago	19,012.5
40	Oman	18,987.8
41	Slovak Republic	17,630.1
42	Estonia	17,299.1
43	Taiwan, China	17,040.1
44	Libya	16,114.7
45	Croatia	15,628.1
46	Hungary	15,542.3
47	Latvia	14,997.3
48	Lithuania	14,085.9
49	Poland	13,798.9
50	Barbados	13,355.9
51	Russian Federation	11,806.9
52	Venezuela	11,388.3
53	Turkey	10,471.7
54	Mexico	10,234.8
55	Chile	10,123.8
56	Uruguay	10,081.9
57	Romania	9,291.7
58	Kazakhstan	8,502.1
59	Argentina	8,214.1
60	Brazil	8,197.4
61	Malaysia	8,140.7
62	Botswana	7,554.2
63	Mauritius	6,871.8
64	Bulgaria	6,856.9
65	Panama	6,784.1
66	Serbia	6,781.9
67	Costa Rica	6,579.9
68	Montenegro	6,509.0
69	South Africa	5,693.3
70	Suriname	5,598.8
71	Azerbaijan	5,349.4
72	Jamaica	5,335.1
73	Dominican Republic	5,122.0
74	Colombia	4,985.2
75	Macedonia, FYR	4,656.6
76	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,625.4
77	Algeria	4,588.2
78	Peru	4,452.5
79	Namibia	4,135.4
80	Thailand	4,115.3
81	Albania	4,073.9
82	Ukraine	3,920.1
83	Tunisia	3,907.2
84	El Salvador	3,823.6
85	Ecuador	3,776.3
86	Jordan	3,421.4
87	Armenia	3,360.5
88	China	3,315.3
89	Georgia	2,925.1
90	Guatemala	2,848.1
91	Syria	2,756.6
92	Morocco	2,748.2
93	Paraguay	2,601.1
94	Indonesia	2,246.3
95	Egypt	2,160.9
96	Mongolia	1,980.8
97	Sri Lanka	1,971.8
98	Philippines	1,866.0
99	Honduras	1,842.4
100	Bolivia	1,736.5
101	Guyana	1,479.8
102	Nigeria	1,450.5
103	Cameroon	1,199.2
104	Zambia	1,150.5
105	Côte d'Ivoire	1,132.2
106	Senegal	1,066.4
107	Pakistan	1,044.5
108	Mauritania	1,042.4
109	Vietnam	1,040.4
110	Nicaragua	1,025.3
111	India	1,016.2
112	Kyrgyz Republic	950.5
113	Chad	862.3
114	Kenya	857.4
115	Benin	856.0
116	Cambodia	818.1
117	Tajikistan	795.1
118	Ghana	715.6
119	Lesotho	661.0
120	Mali	657.4
121	Burkina Faso	577.0
122	Tanzania	521.4
123	Bangladesh	506.1
124	Gambia, The	495.6
125	Timor-Leste	468.8
126	Mozambique	462.3
127	Nepal	459.3
128	Madagascar	457.8
129	Uganda	453.4
130	Ethiopia	324.0
131	Malawi	312.5
132	Burundi	138.0
133	Zimbabwe[1]	54.6

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; national sources

[1] 2007

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0.04 GDP (PPP) as share of world total (hard data)

Gross domestic product (valued at purchasing power parity) as a percentage of world GDP | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	United States	20.69
2	China	11.40
3	Japan	6.37
4	India	4.77
5	Germany	4.23
6	Russian Federation	3.30
7	United Kingdom	3.23
8	France	3.08
9	Brazil	2.86
10	Italy	2.64
11	Mexico	2.24
12	Spain	2.03
13	Canada	1.89
14	Korea, Rep.	1.85
15	Turkey	1.35
16	Indonesia	1.31
17	Australia	1.16
18	Taiwan, China	1.07
19	Netherlands	0.98
20	Poland	0.97
21	Saudi Arabia	0.87
22	Argentina	0.83
23	Thailand	0.80
24	South Africa	0.72
25	Egypt	0.64
26	Pakistan	0.64
27	Colombia	0.58
28	Belgium	0.57
29	Malaysia	0.56
30	Venezuela	0.52
31	Ukraine	0.50
32	Sweden	0.50
33	Greece	0.49
34	Austria	0.48
35	Philippines	0.46
36	Nigeria	0.46
37	Switzerland	0.45
38	Hong Kong SAR	0.45
39	Romania	0.39
40	Czech Republic	0.38
41	Norway	0.38
42	Chile	0.36
43	Peru	0.35
44	Vietnam	0.35
45	Singapore	0.35
46	Portugal	0.34
47	Algeria	0.34
48	Bangladesh	0.33
49	Denmark	0.30
50	Israel	0.29
51	Hungary	0.29
52	Finland	0.28
53	Ireland	0.27
54	United Arab Emirates	0.27
55	Kazakhstan	0.26
56	Kuwait	0.20
57	Morocco	0.20
58	Slovak Republic	0.17
59	New Zealand	0.17
60	Ecuador	0.15
61	Qatar	0.14
62	Bulgaria	0.14
63	Syria	0.13
64	Sri Lanka	0.13
65	Libya	0.13
66	Tunisia	0.12
67	Azerbaijan	0.11
68	Dominican Republic	0.11
69	Croatia	0.11
70	Ethiopia	0.10
71	Oman	0.10
72	Guatemala	0.10
73	Lithuania	0.09
74	Kenya	0.09
75	Slovenia	0.09
76	Tanzania	0.08
77	Costa Rica	0.07
78	Bolivia	0.06
78	El Salvador	0.06
80	Cameroon	0.06
81	Uruguay	0.06
82	Latvia	0.06
82	Luxembourg	0.06
84	Panama	0.06
85	Uganda	0.05
86	Côte d'Ivoire	0.05
87	Ghana	0.05
88	Honduras	0.05
89	Nepal	0.05
90	Jordan	0.05
91	Paraguay	0.04
92	Cambodia	0.04
93	Estonia	0.04
94	Bahrain	0.04
95	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04
96	Cyprus	0.03
97	Senegal	0.03
98	Albania	0.03
98	Georgia	0.03
98	Jamaica	0.03
101	Madagascar	0.03
102	Armenia	0.03
103	Macedonia, FYR	0.03
103	Mozambique	0.03
105	Burkina Faso	0.03
106	Zambia	0.03
107	Nicaragua	0.02
108	Chad	0.02
109	Mauritius	0.02
110	Mali	0.02
111	Benin	0.02
111	Tajikistan	0.02
113	Iceland	0.02
114	Kyrgyz Republic	0.02
114	Malawi	0.02
116	Namibia	0.02
117	Malta	0.01
117	Mongolia	0.01
119	Mauritania	0.01
120	Barbados	0.01
121	Suriname	0.01
122	Guyana	0.01
122	Lesotho	0.01
124	Burundi	0.00
125	Gambia, The	0.00
n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a
n/a	Botswana	n/a
n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a
n/a	Montenegro	n/a
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a
n/a	Serbia	n/a
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a
n/a	Zimbabwe	n/a

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009)

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Section I
Institutions

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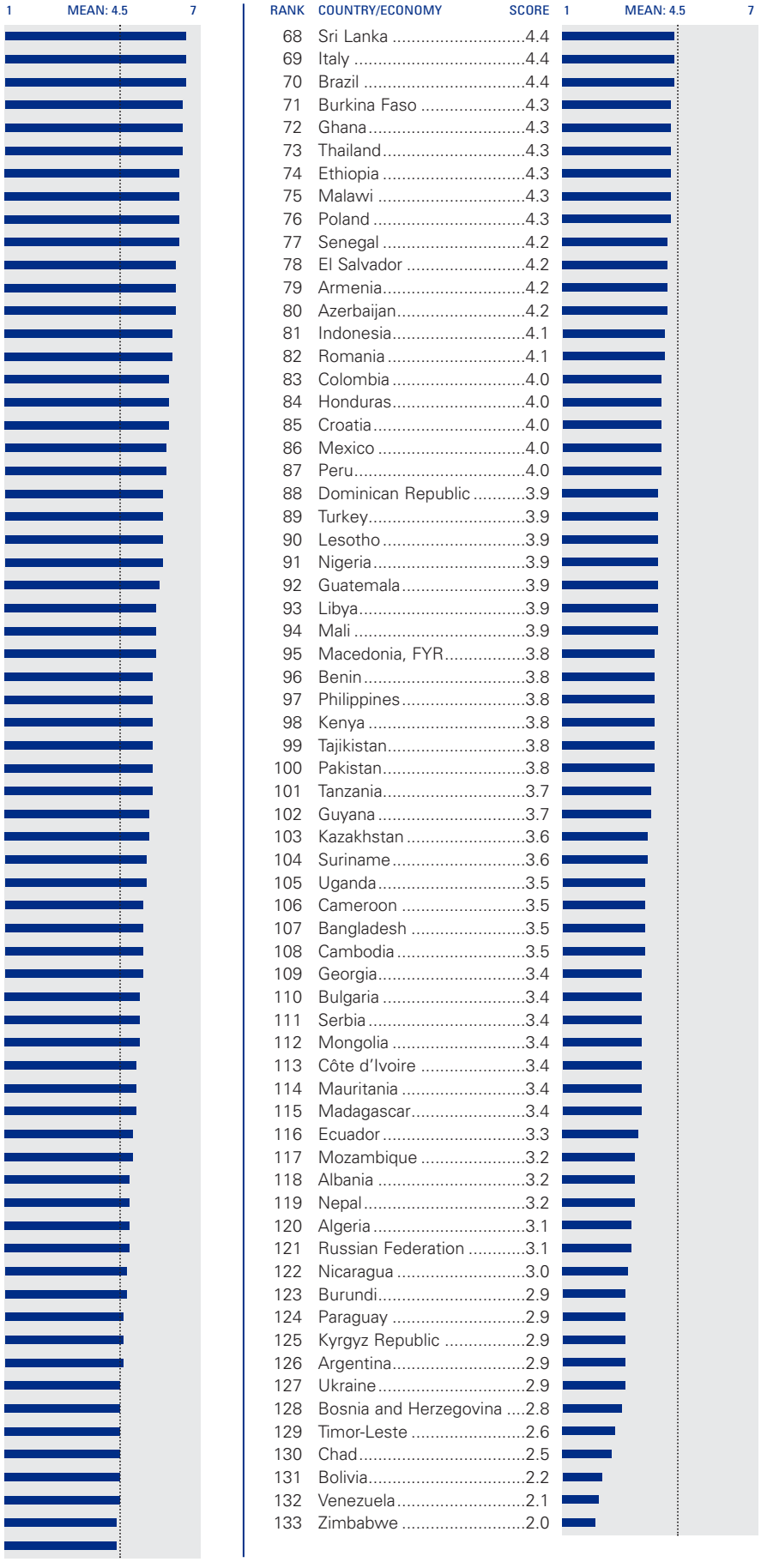
1.01 Property rights

How would you rate the protection of property rights, including financial assets, in your country? (1 = very weak; 7 = very strong) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	6.5
2	Denmark	6.5
3	Finland	6.5
4	Singapore	6.4
5	Sweden	6.4
6	Austria	6.4
7	Luxembourg	6.3
8	Hong Kong SAR	6.3
9	Germany	6.3
10	Norway	6.3
11	New Zealand	6.2
12	Canada	6.2
13	Australia	6.2
14	Netherlands	6.1
15	Ireland	6.1
16	Qatar	6.0
17	Iceland	6.0
18	Puerto Rico	6.0
19	Japan	5.9
20	South Africa	5.9
21	Namibia	5.8
22	France	5.8
23	Belgium	5.8
24	Jordan	5.8
25	Barbados	5.7
26	Oman	5.6
27	Estonia	5.6
28	United Kingdom	5.6
29	Cyprus	5.5
30	United States	5.5
31	Chile	5.5
32	Bahrain	5.5
33	Malta	5.5
34	United Arab Emirates	5.5
35	Taiwan, China	5.4
36	Mauritius	5.4
37	Saudi Arabia	5.3
38	Botswana	5.3
39	China	5.2
40	Malaysia	5.2
41	Portugal	5.2
42	Tunisia	5.2
43	Spain	5.1
44	Gambia, The	5.1
45	Kuwait	5.1
46	Syria	5.0
47	Greece	5.0
48	Korea, Rep.	5.0
49	Brunei Darussalam	4.9
50	Panama	4.9
51	Slovenia	4.8
52	Latvia	4.8
53	Uruguay	4.8
54	India	4.8
55	Czech Republic	4.7
56	Montenegro	4.7
57	Hungary	4.6
58	Morocco	4.6
59	Slovak Republic	4.6
60	Jamaica	4.5
61	Lithuania	4.5
62	Trinidad and Tobago	4.5
63	Costa Rica	4.5
64	Zambia	4.5
65	Israel	4.5
66	Vietnam	4.4
67	Egypt	4.4
68	Sri Lanka	4.4
69	Italy	4.4
70	Brazil	4.4
71	Burkina Faso	4.3
72	Ghana	4.3
73	Thailand	4.3
74	Ethiopia	4.3
75	Malawi	4.3
76	Poland	4.3
77	Senegal	4.2
78	El Salvador	4.2
79	Armenia	4.2
80	Azerbaijan	4.2
81	Indonesia	4.1
82	Romania	4.1
83	Colombia	4.0
84	Honduras	4.0
85	Croatia	4.0
86	Mexico	4.0
87	Peru	4.0
88	Dominican Republic	3.9
89	Turkey	3.9
90	Lesotho	3.9
91	Nigeria	3.9
92	Guatemala	3.9
93	Libya	3.9
94	Mali	3.9
95	Macedonia, FYR	3.8
96	Benin	3.8
97	Philippines	3.8
98	Kenya	3.8
99	Tajikistan	3.8
100	Pakistan	3.8
101	Tanzania	3.7
102	Guyana	3.7
103	Kazakhstan	3.6
104	Suriname	3.6
105	Uganda	3.5
106	Cameroon	3.5
107	Bangladesh	3.5
108	Cambodia	3.5
109	Georgia	3.4
110	Bulgaria	3.4
111	Serbia	3.4
112	Mongolia	3.4
113	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4
114	Mauritania	3.4
115	Madagascar	3.4
116	Ecuador	3.3
117	Mozambique	3.2
118	Albania	3.2
119	Nepal	3.2
120	Algeria	3.1
121	Russian Federation	3.1
122	Nicaragua	3.0
123	Burundi	2.9
124	Paraguay	2.9
125	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9
126	Argentina	2.9
127	Ukraine	2.9
128	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
129	Timor-Leste	2.6
130	Chad	2.5
131	Bolivia	2.2
132	Venezuela	2.1
133	Zimbabwe	2.0



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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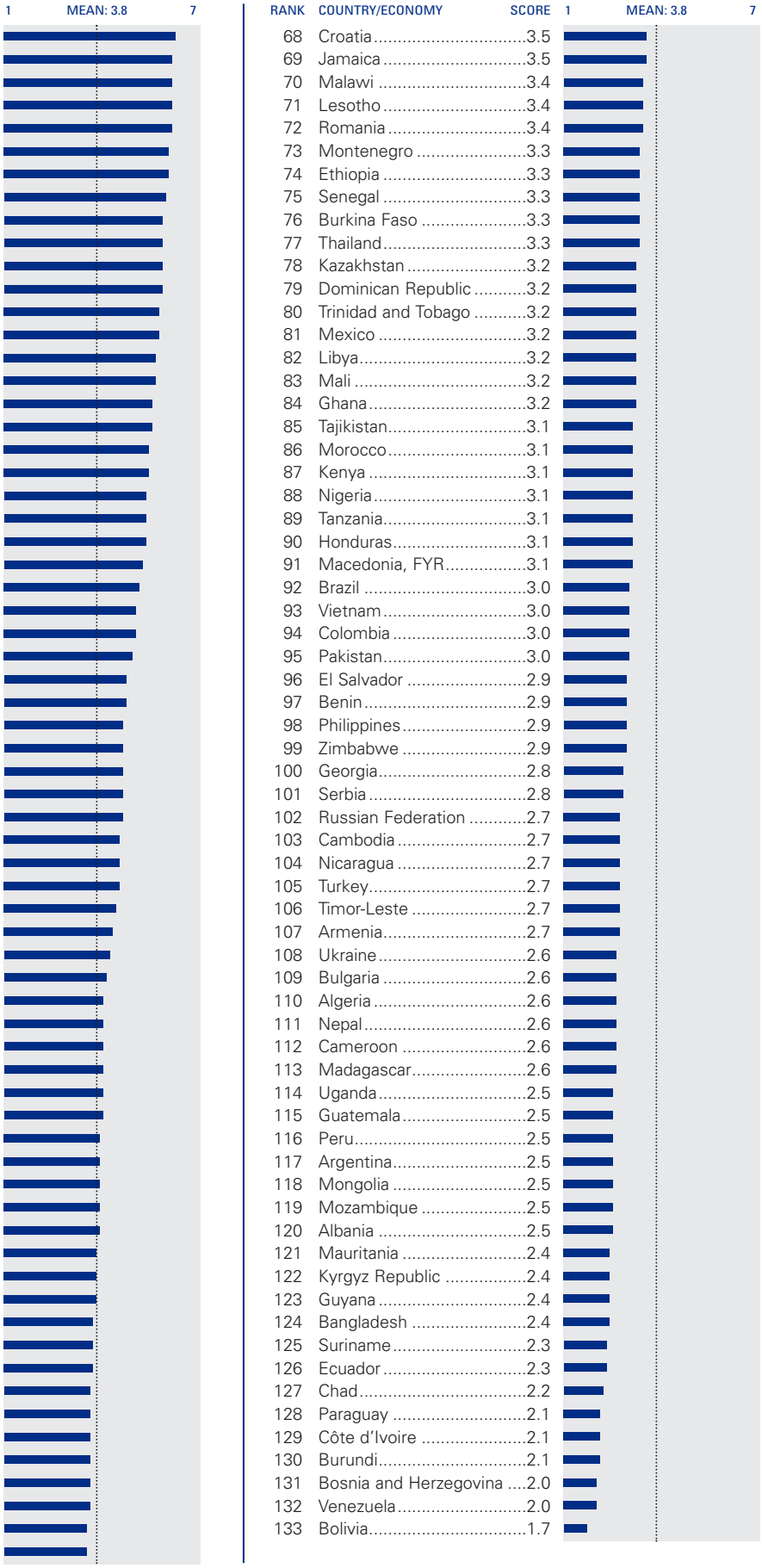
1.02 Intellectual property protection

How would you rate intellectual property protection, including anti-counterfeiting measures, in your country? (1 = very weak; 7 = very strong) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.2
2	Sweden	6.1
3	Finland	6.1
4	Switzerland	6.1
5	Austria	6.1
6	Denmark	6.0
7	New Zealand	6.0
8	Luxembourg	5.9
9	Netherlands	5.8
10	France	5.8
11	Puerto Rico	5.8
12	Australia	5.8
13	Germany	5.7
14	Norway	5.7
5	United Arab Emirates	5.6
16	Ireland	5.6
17	Iceland	5.5
18	Canada	5.5
19	United States	5.4
20	Japan	5.4
21	United Kingdom	5.3
22	Belgium	5.3
23	Hong Kong SAR	5.3
24	South Africa	5.2
25	Bahrain	5.1
26	Oman	5.0
27	Taiwan, China	5.0
28	Barbados	4.9
29	Cyprus	4.7
30	Jordan	4.7
31	Saudi Arabia	4.6
32	Namibia	4.6
33	Portugal	4.6
34	Estonia	4.6
35	Gambia, The	4.6
36	Qatar	4.5
37	Malaysia	4.5
38	Slovenia	4.5
39	Malta	4.4
40	Spain	4.3
41	Korea, Rep.	4.2
42	Greece	4.1
43	Tunisia	4.0
44	Israel	4.0
45	China	4.0
46	Czech Republic	4.0
47	Kuwait	4.0
48	Mauritius	4.0
49	Botswana	3.9
50	Italy	3.9
51	Brunei Darussalam	3.9
52	Uruguay	3.9
53	Hungary	3.9
54	Azerbaijan	3.8
55	Panama	3.8
56	Lithuania	3.8
57	Slovak Republic	3.7
58	Egypt	3.7
59	Syria	3.7
60	Latvia	3.6
61	India	3.6
62	Zambia	3.6
63	Sri Lanka	3.6
64	Poland	3.6
65	Chile	3.6
66	Costa Rica	3.5
67	Indonesia	3.5
68	Croatia	3.5
69	Jamaica	3.5
70	Malawi	3.4
71	Lesotho	3.4
72	Romania	3.4
73	Montenegro	3.3
74	Ethiopia	3.3
75	Senegal	3.3
76	Burkina Faso	3.3
77	Thailand	3.3
78	Kazakhstan	3.2
79	Dominican Republic	3.2
80	Trinidad and Tobago	3.2
81	Mexico	3.2
82	Libya	3.2
83	Mali	3.2
84	Ghana	3.2
85	Tajikistan	3.1
86	Morocco	3.1
87	Kenya	3.1
88	Nigeria	3.1
89	Tanzania	3.1
90	Honduras	3.1
91	Macedonia, FYR	3.1
92	Brazil	3.0
93	Vietnam	3.0
94	Colombia	3.0
95	Pakistan	3.0
96	El Salvador	2.9
97	Benin	2.9
98	Philippines	2.9
99	Zimbabwe	2.9
100	Georgia	2.8
101	Serbia	2.8
102	Russian Federation	2.7
103	Cambodia	2.7
104	Nicaragua	2.7
105	Turkey	2.7
106	Timor-Leste	2.7
107	Armenia	2.7
108	Ukraine	2.6
109	Bulgaria	2.6
110	Algeria	2.6
111	Nepal	2.6
112	Cameroon	2.6
113	Madagascar	2.6
114	Uganda	2.5
115	Guatemala	2.5
116	Peru	2.5
117	Argentina	2.5
118	Mongolia	2.5
119	Mozambique	2.5
120	Albania	2.5
121	Mauritania	2.4
122	Kyrgyz Republic	2.4
123	Guyana	2.4
124	Bangladesh	2.4
125	Suriname	2.3
126	Ecuador	2.3
127	Chad	2.2
128	Paraguay	2.1
129	Côte d'Ivoire	2.1
130	Burundi	2.1
131	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.0
132	Venezuela	2.0
133	Bolivia	1.7



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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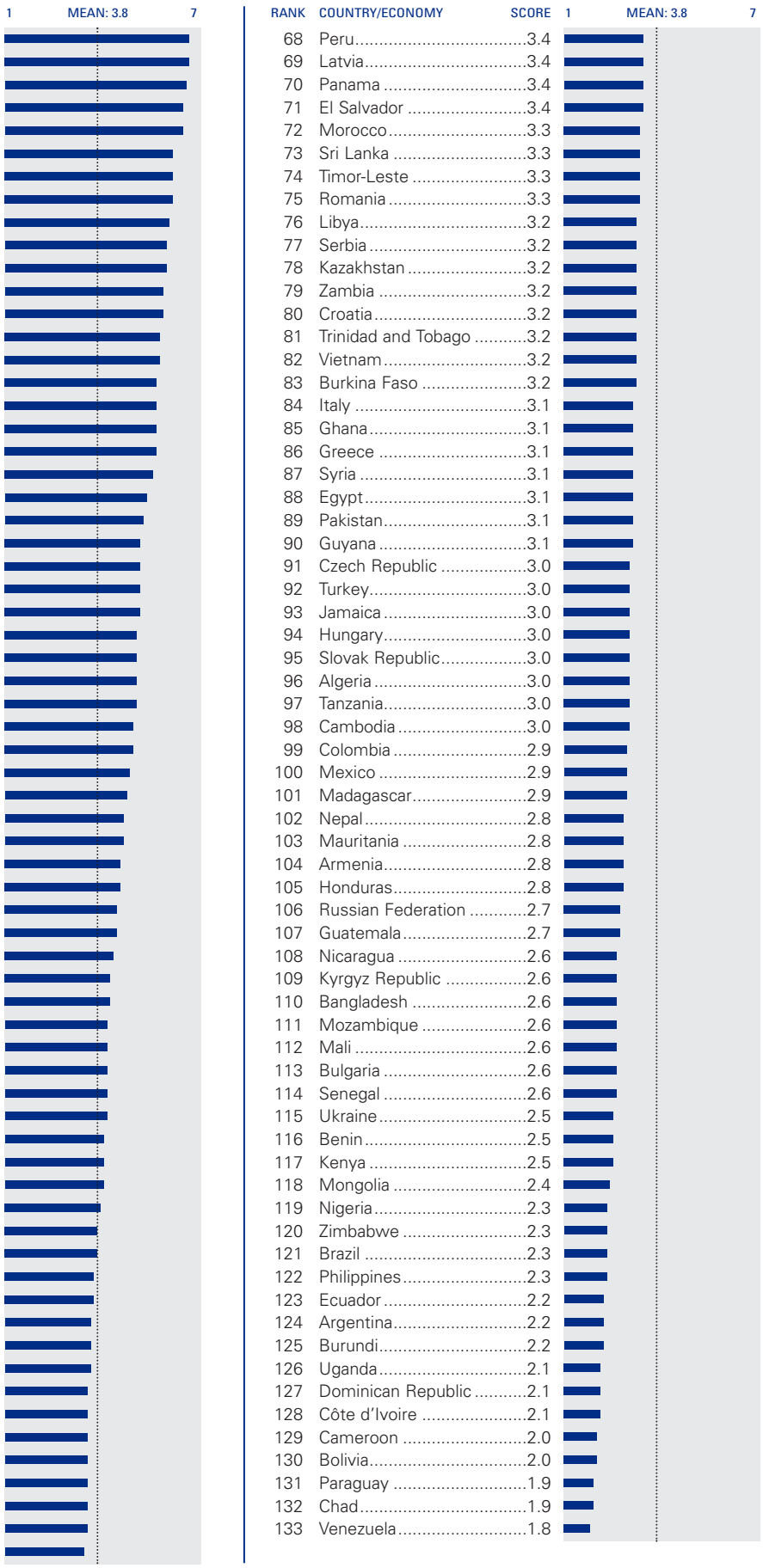
1.03 Diversion of public funds

In your country, how common is diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups due to corruption? (1 = very common; 7 = never occurs) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	New Zealand	6.6
2	Denmark	6.6
3	Sweden	6.5
4	Singapore	6.4
5	Finland	6.4
6	Luxembourg	6.1
7	Switzerland	6.1
8	Qatar	6.1
9	Norway	6.0
10	Australia	5.9
11	Netherlands	5.9
12	Iceland	5.8
13	Hong Kong SAR	5.8
14	Germany	5.7
15	Ireland	5.7
16	United Kingdom	5.6
17	Austria	5.6
18	Oman	5.6
19	Canada	5.6
20	United Arab Emirates	5.5
21	Israel	5.3
22	Tunisia	5.2
23	Belgium	5.1
24	Bahrain	5.1
25	Botswana	5.1
26	Cyprus	5.1
27	Barbados	5.0
28	United States	5.0
29	Brunei Darussalam	5.0
30	Uruguay	5.0
31	Japan	4.9
32	France	4.9
33	Saudi Arabia	4.8
34	Jordan	4.7
35	Malta	4.6
36	Spain	4.6
37	Taiwan, China	4.5
38	Portugal	4.5
39	Estonia	4.4
40	Gambia, The	4.4
41	Slovenia	4.3
42	Mauritius	4.2
43	Georgia	4.2
44	Costa Rica	4.1
45	Namibia	4.1
46	Korea, Rep.	4.1
47	Malawi	4.1
48	Malaysia	4.1
49	Montenegro	4.0
50	Poland	4.0
51	Puerto Rico	4.0
52	Chile	3.9
53	Azerbaijan	3.8
54	Macedonia, FYR	3.8
55	China	3.7
56	South Africa	3.7
57	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6
58	India	3.6
59	Indonesia	3.6
60	Tajikistan	3.5
61	Lesotho	3.5
62	Ethiopia	3.5
63	Thailand	3.5
64	Kuwait	3.5
65	Suriname	3.5
66	Albania	3.5
67	Lithuania	3.4
68	Peru	3.4
69	Latvia	3.4
70	Panama	3.4
71	El Salvador	3.4
72	Morocco	3.3
73	Sri Lanka	3.3
74	Timor-Leste	3.3
75	Romania	3.3
76	Libya	3.2
77	Serbia	3.2
78	Kazakhstan	3.2
79	Zambia	3.2
80	Croatia	3.2
81	Trinidad and Tobago	3.2
82	Vietnam	3.2
83	Burkina Faso	3.2
84	Italy	3.1
85	Ghana	3.1
86	Greece	3.1
87	Syria	3.1
88	Egypt	3.1
89	Pakistan	3.1
90	Guyana	3.1
91	Czech Republic	3.0
92	Turkey	3.0
93	Jamaica	3.0
94	Hungary	3.0
95	Slovak Republic	3.0
96	Algeria	3.0
97	Tanzania	3.0
98	Cambodia	3.0
99	Colombia	2.9
100	Mexico	2.9
101	Madagascar	2.9
102	Nepal	2.8
103	Mauritania	2.8
104	Armenia	2.8
105	Honduras	2.8
106	Russian Federation	2.7
107	Guatemala	2.7
108	Nicaragua	2.6
109	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6
110	Bangladesh	2.6
111	Mozambique	2.6
112	Mali	2.6
113	Bulgaria	2.6
114	Senegal	2.6
115	Ukraine	2.5
116	Benin	2.5
117	Kenya	2.5
118	Mongolia	2.4
119	Nigeria	2.3
120	Zimbabwe	2.3
121	Brazil	2.3
122	Philippines	2.3
123	Ecuador	2.2
124	Argentina	2.2
125	Burundi	2.2
126	Uganda	2.1
127	Dominican Republic	2.1
128	Côte d'Ivoire	2.1
129	Cameroon	2.0
130	Bolivia	2.0
131	Paraguay	1.9
132	Chad	1.9
133	Venezuela	1.8



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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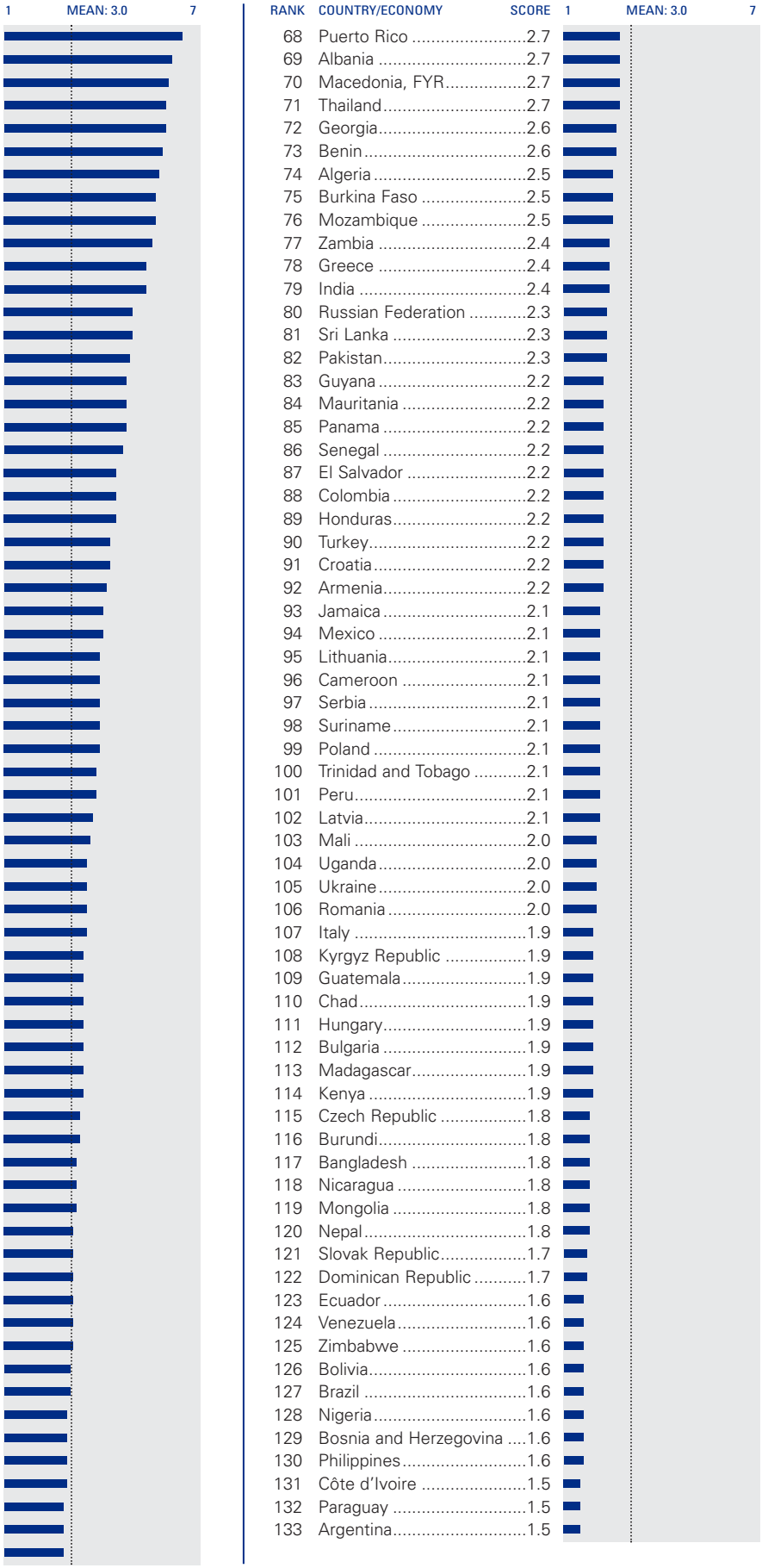
1.04 Public trust of politicians

How would you rate the level of public trust in the ethical standards of politicians in your country? (1 = very low; 7 = very high) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.4
2	Denmark	6.1
3	Qatar	6.0
4	United Arab Emirates	5.9
5	Luxembourg	5.9
6	Sweden	5.8
7	Norway	5.7
8	Switzerland	5.6
9	New Zealand	5.6
10	Finland	5.5
11	Netherlands	5.3
12	Oman	5.3
13	Saudi Arabia	4.9
14	Australia	4.9
15	Hong Kong SAR	4.8
16	Tunisia	4.7
17	Barbados	4.7
18	Iceland	4.7
19	Botswana	4.6
20	Brunei Darussalam	4.4
21	Gambia, The	4.4
22	Cyprus	4.4
23	Canada	4.2
24	Austria	4.2
25	Germany	4.1
26	China	4.0
27	Namibia	4.0
28	Uruguay	3.9
29	France	3.9
30	Malta	3.9
31	Jordan	3.9
32	Bahrain	3.9
33	Malaysia	3.8
34	Costa Rica	3.8
35	Azerbaijan	3.7
36	Vietnam	3.6
37	Egypt	3.5
38	Israel	3.5
39	Kuwait	3.5
40	Belgium	3.5
41	United Kingdom	3.4
42	Taiwan, China	3.4
43	United States	3.4
44	Portugal	3.4
45	Slovenia	3.4
46	Montenegro	3.4
47	Chile	3.4
48	Syria	3.3
49	Ireland	3.3
50	Spain	3.2
51	Estonia	3.2
52	Indonesia	3.2
53	Kazakhstan	3.1
54	Japan	3.1
55	Timor-Leste	3.1
56	Tajikistan	3.1
57	Malawi	3.1
58	Libya	3.1
59	Cambodia	3.0
60	Mauritius	3.0
61	Tanzania	2.9
62	Ghana	2.9
63	Ethiopia	2.9
64	Morocco	2.9
65	South Africa	2.8
66	Lesotho	2.8
67	Korea, Rep.	2.8
68	Puerto Rico	2.7
69	Albania	2.7
70	Macedonia, FYR	2.7
71	Thailand	2.7
72	Georgia	2.6
73	Benin	2.6
74	Algeria	2.5
75	Burkina Faso	2.5
76	Mozambique	2.5
77	Zambia	2.4
78	Greece	2.4
79	India	2.4
80	Russian Federation	2.3
81	Sri Lanka	2.3
82	Pakistan	2.3
83	Guyana	2.2
84	Mauritania	2.2
85	Panama	2.2
86	Senegal	2.2
87	El Salvador	2.2
88	Colombia	2.2
89	Honduras	2.2
90	Turkey	2.2
91	Croatia	2.2
92	Armenia	2.2
93	Jamaica	2.1
94	Mexico	2.1
95	Lithuania	2.1
96	Cameroon	2.1
97	Serbia	2.1
98	Suriname	2.1
99	Poland	2.1
100	Trinidad and Tobago	2.1
101	Peru	2.1
102	Latvia	2.1
103	Mali	2.0
104	Uganda	2.0
105	Ukraine	2.0
106	Romania	2.0
107	Italy	1.9
108	Kyrgyz Republic	1.9
109	Guatemala	1.9
110	Chad	1.9
111	Hungary	1.9
112	Bulgaria	1.9
113	Madagascar	1.9
114	Kenya	1.9
115	Czech Republic	1.8
116	Burundi	1.8
117	Bangladesh	1.8
118	Nicaragua	1.8
119	Mongolia	1.8
120	Nepal	1.8
121	Slovak Republic	1.7
122	Dominican Republic	1.7
123	Ecuador	1.6
124	Venezuela	1.6
125	Zimbabwe	1.6
126	Bolivia	1.6
127	Brazil	1.6
128	Nigeria	1.6
129	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.6
130	Philippines	1.6
131	Côte d'Ivoire	1.5
132	Paraguay	1.5
133	Argentina	1.5



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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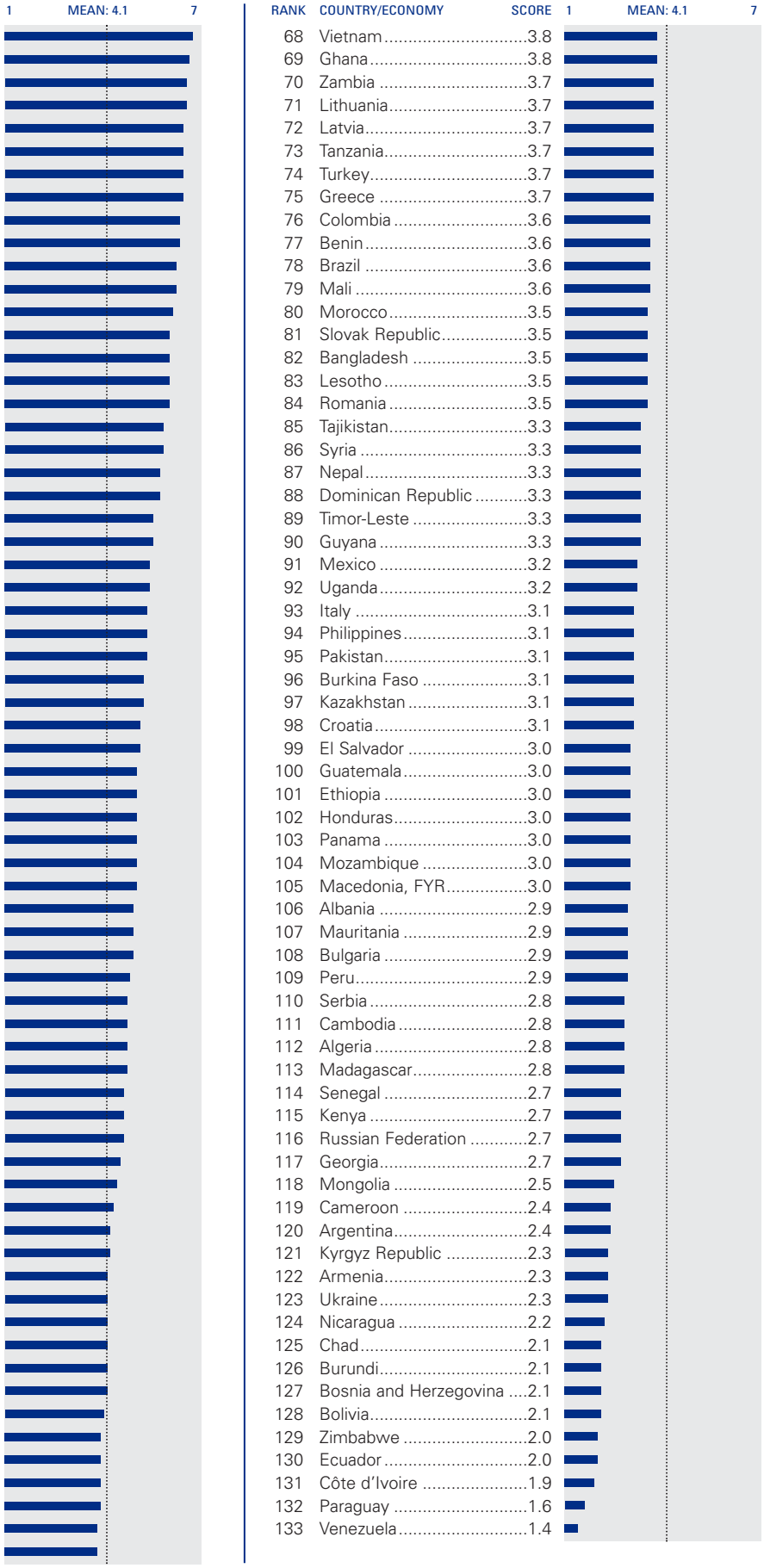
1.05 Judicial independence

To what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms? (1 = heavily influenced; 7 = entirely independent) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	New Zealand	6.7
2	Sweden	6.6
3	Denmark	6.5
4	Finland	6.5
5	Australia	6.4
6	Germany	6.4
7	Switzerland	6.4
8	Netherlands	6.4
9	Ireland	6.3
10	Qatar	6.3
11	Canada	6.2
12	Norway	6.2
13	Austria	6.1
14	Hong Kong SAR	6.0
15	Israel	6.0
16	United Kingdom	6.0
17	Luxembourg	6.0
18	Iceland	5.8
19	Singapore	5.8
20	Barbados	5.7
21	Namibia	5.7
22	Estonia	5.5
23	Japan	5.5
24	Cyprus	5.4
25	Belgium	5.4
26	United States	5.3
27	Botswana	5.3
28	Costa Rica	5.3
29	Oman	5.2
30	Uruguay	5.2
31	Malta	5.1
32	United Arab Emirates	5.1
33	Mauritius	5.0
34	Saudi Arabia	5.0
35	Jordan	5.0
36	Bahrain	5.0
37	India	5.0
38	South Africa	5.0
39	Malawi	4.9
40	Puerto Rico	4.9
41	Gambia, The	4.9
42	France	4.8
43	Chile	4.7
44	Tunisia	4.7
45	Portugal	4.7
46	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
47	Jamaica	4.6
48	Kuwait	4.6
49	Taiwan, China	4.6
50	Sri Lanka	4.5
51	Slovenia	4.4
52	Trinidad and Tobago	4.3
53	Malaysia	4.2
54	Thailand	4.2
55	Poland	4.1
56	Suriname	4.1
57	Hungary	4.1
58	Korea, Rep.	4.1
59	Nigeria	4.1
60	Spain	4.1
61	Czech Republic	4.0
62	China	3.9
63	Libya	3.9
64	Egypt	3.9
65	Azerbaijan	3.9
66	Indonesia	3.8
67	Montenegro	3.8
68	Vietnam	3.8
69	Ghana	3.8
70	Zambia	3.7
71	Lithuania	3.7
72	Latvia	3.7
73	Tanzania	3.7
74	Turkey	3.7
75	Greece	3.7
76	Colombia	3.6
77	Benin	3.6
78	Brazil	3.6
79	Mali	3.6
80	Morocco	3.5
81	Slovak Republic	3.5
82	Bangladesh	3.5
83	Lesotho	3.5
84	Romania	3.5
85	Tajikistan	3.3
86	Syria	3.3
87	Nepal	3.3
88	Dominican Republic	3.3
89	Timor-Leste	3.3
90	Guyana	3.3
91	Mexico	3.2
92	Uganda	3.2
93	Italy	3.1
94	Philippines	3.1
95	Pakistan	3.1
96	Burkina Faso	3.1
97	Kazakhstan	3.1
98	Croatia	3.1
99	El Salvador	3.0
100	Guatemala	3.0
101	Ethiopia	3.0
102	Honduras	3.0
103	Panama	3.0
104	Mozambique	3.0
105	Macedonia, FYR	3.0
106	Albania	2.9
107	Mauritania	2.9
108	Bulgaria	2.9
109	Peru	2.9
110	Serbia	2.8
111	Cambodia	2.8
112	Algeria	2.8
113	Madagascar	2.8
114	Senegal	2.7
115	Kenya	2.7
116	Russian Federation	2.7
117	Georgia	2.7
118	Mongolia	2.5
119	Cameroon	2.4
120	Argentina	2.4
121	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3
122	Armenia	2.3
123	Ukraine	2.3
124	Nicaragua	2.2
125	Chad	2.1
126	Burundi	2.1
127	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.1
128	Bolivia	2.1
129	Zimbabwe	2.0
130	Ecuador	2.0
131	Côte d'Ivoire	1.9
132	Paraguay	1.6
133	Venezuela	1.4



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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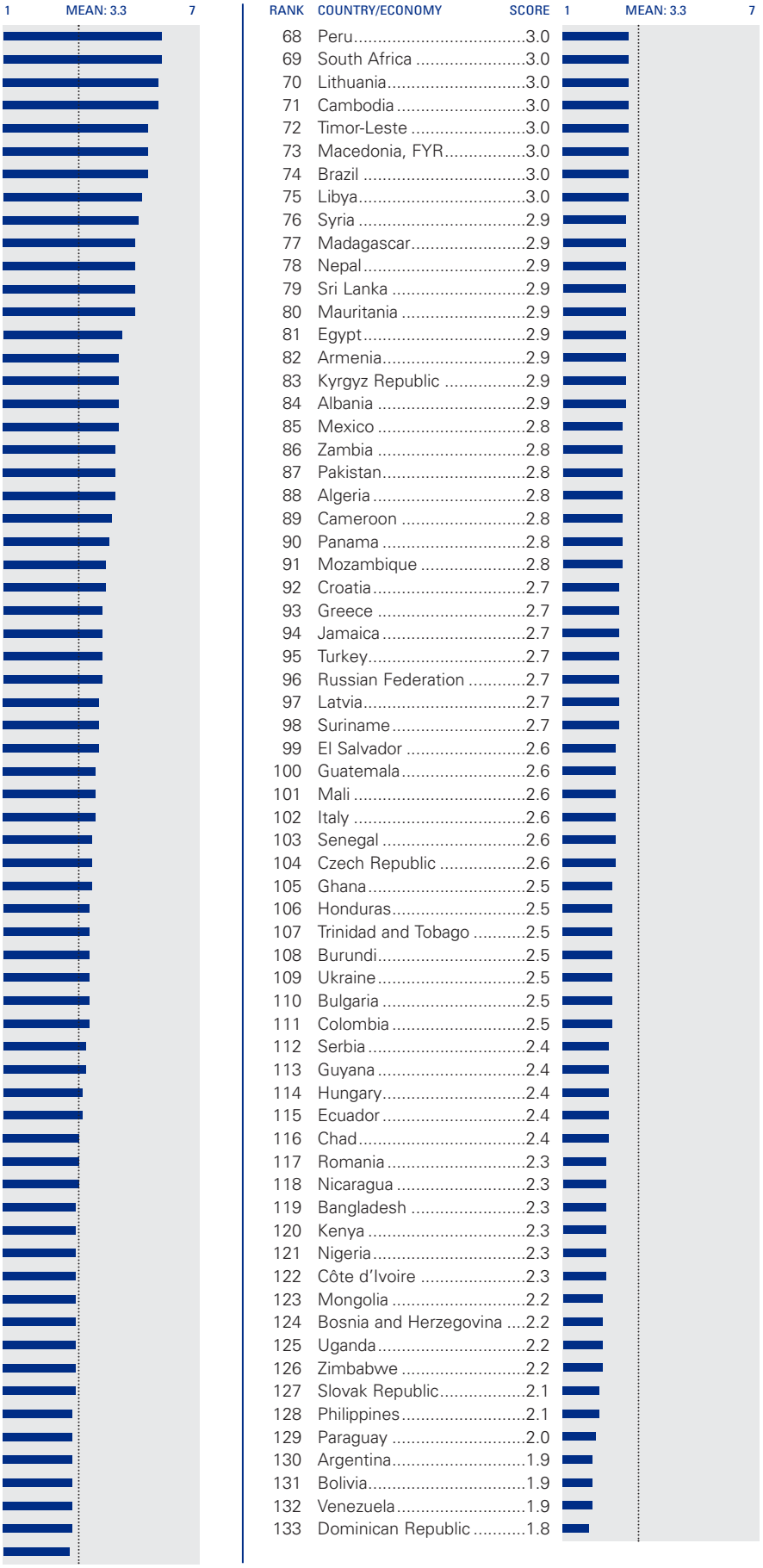
1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials

To what extent do government officials in your country show favoritism to well-connected firms and individuals when deciding upon policies and contracts? (1 = always show favoritism; 7 = never show favoritism) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	5.8
2	Singapore	5.8
3	Denmark	5.7
4	New Zealand	5.7
5	Netherlands	5.4
6	Qatar	5.4
7	Finland	5.4
8	Norway	5.2
9	Luxembourg	5.1
10	Switzerland	5.0
11	United Arab Emirates	5.0
12	Germany	5.0
13	Australia	5.0
14	Oman	4.6
15	Canada	4.5
16	Iceland	4.5
17	Japan	4.5
18	Tunisia	4.5
19	Saudi Arabia	4.4
20	Gambia, The	4.4
21	Botswana	4.4
22	Austria	4.3
23	Hong Kong SAR	4.2
24	Uruguay	4.1
25	United Kingdom	4.1
26	Barbados	4.0
27	Belgium	4.0
28	France	4.0
29	Ireland	4.0
30	Cyprus	3.9
31	Taiwan, China	3.9
32	Brunei Darussalam	3.9
33	Jordan	3.8
34	Costa Rica	3.8
35	China	3.8
36	Indonesia	3.7
37	Malaysia	3.7
38	Israel	3.7
39	Estonia	3.6
40	Montenegro	3.6
41	Chile	3.6
42	Azerbaijan	3.6
43	Namibia	3.6
44	Portugal	3.6
45	Malta	3.5
46	Spain	3.5
47	Malawi	3.4
48	United States	3.4
49	Tajikistan	3.3
50	Burkina Faso	3.3
51	Morocco	3.3
52	Benin	3.2
53	Mauritius	3.2
54	India	3.2
55	Bahrain	3.2
56	Slovenia	3.2
57	Vietnam	3.2
58	Kazakhstan	3.2
59	Ethiopia	3.2
60	Georgia	3.2
61	Kuwait	3.1
62	Lesotho	3.1
63	Tanzania	3.1
64	Poland	3.1
65	Korea, Rep.	3.1
66	Thailand	3.1
67	Puerto Rico	3.0
68	Peru	3.0
69	South Africa	3.0
70	Lithuania	3.0
71	Cambodia	3.0
72	Timor-Leste	3.0
73	Macedonia, FYR	3.0
74	Brazil	3.0
75	Libya	3.0
76	Syria	2.9
77	Madagascar	2.9
78	Nepal	2.9
79	Sri Lanka	2.9
80	Mauritania	2.9
81	Egypt	2.9
82	Armenia	2.9
83	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9
84	Albania	2.9
85	Mexico	2.8
86	Zambia	2.8
87	Pakistan	2.8
88	Algeria	2.8
89	Cameroon	2.8
90	Panama	2.8
91	Mozambique	2.8
92	Croatia	2.7
93	Greece	2.7
94	Jamaica	2.7
95	Turkey	2.7
96	Russian Federation	2.7
97	Latvia	2.7
98	Suriname	2.7
99	El Salvador	2.6
100	Guatemala	2.6
101	Mali	2.6
102	Italy	2.6
103	Senegal	2.6
104	Czech Republic	2.6
105	Ghana	2.5
106	Honduras	2.5
107	Trinidad and Tobago	2.5
108	Burundi	2.5
109	Ukraine	2.5
110	Bulgaria	2.5
111	Colombia	2.5
112	Serbia	2.4
113	Guyana	2.4
114	Hungary	2.4
115	Ecuador	2.4
116	Chad	2.4
117	Romania	2.3
118	Nicaragua	2.3
119	Bangladesh	2.3
120	Kenya	2.3
121	Nigeria	2.3
122	Côte d'Ivoire	2.3
123	Mongolia	2.2
124	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.2
125	Uganda	2.2
126	Zimbabwe	2.2
127	Slovak Republic	2.1
128	Philippines	2.1
129	Paraguay	2.0
130	Argentina	1.9
131	Bolivia	1.9
132	Venezuela	1.9
133	Dominican Republic	1.8



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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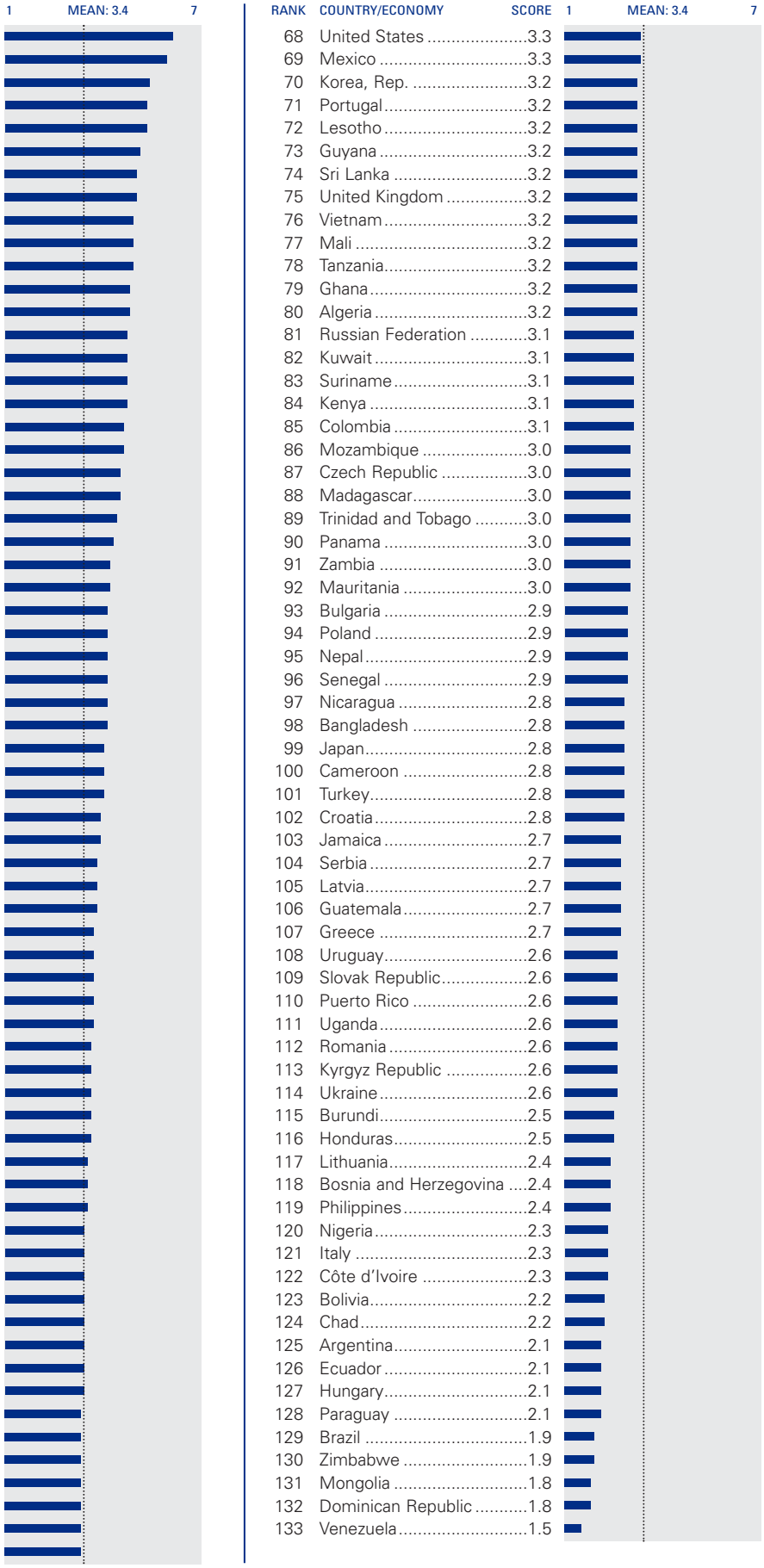
1.07 Wastefulness of government spending

How would you rate the composition of public spending in your country? (1 = extremely wasteful; 7 = highly efficient in providing necessary goods and services) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.1
2	Qatar	5.9
3	Oman	5.4
4	United Arab Emirates	5.3
5	Tunisia	5.3
6	Hong Kong SAR	5.1
7	Bahrain	5.0
8	Luxembourg	5.0
9	Switzerland	4.9
10	Finland	4.9
11	Gambia, The	4.9
12	Botswana	4.8
13	Saudi Arabia	4.8
14	Denmark	4.7
15	Iceland	4.7
16	Netherlands	4.7
17	Sweden	4.7
18	Cyprus	4.6
19	Brunei Darussalam	4.6
20	Norway	4.5
21	Barbados	4.5
22	Australia	4.4
23	Malaysia	4.3
24	Austria	4.2
25	Malawi	4.2
26	Jordan	4.1
27	Taiwan, China	4.1
28	Indonesia	4.1
29	Canada	4.1
30	New Zealand	4.1
31	Germany	4.1
32	Montenegro	4.0
33	Benin	4.0
34	Malta	4.0
35	China	3.9
36	Namibia	3.9
37	Costa Rica	3.8
38	South Africa	3.8
39	Mauritius	3.8
40	Chile	3.7
41	Peru	3.7
42	Ethiopia	3.7
43	Thailand	3.7
44	France	3.7
45	Belgium	3.6
46	Libya	3.6
47	Israel	3.6
48	Azerbaijan	3.6
49	Spain	3.6
50	Georgia	3.5
51	El Salvador	3.5
52	Kazakhstan	3.5
53	Tajikistan	3.4
54	Armenia	3.4
55	India	3.4
56	Estonia	3.4
57	Cambodia	3.4
58	Syria	3.4
59	Morocco	3.4
60	Burkina Faso	3.4
61	Egypt	3.3
62	Timor-Leste	3.3
63	Ireland	3.3
64	Macedonia, FYR	3.3
65	Albania	3.3
66	Slovenia	3.3
67	Pakistan	3.3
68	United States	3.3
69	Mexico	3.3
70	Korea, Rep.	3.2
71	Portugal	3.2
72	Lesotho	3.2
73	Guyana	3.2
74	Sri Lanka	3.2
75	United Kingdom	3.2
76	Vietnam	3.2
77	Mali	3.2
78	Tanzania	3.2
79	Ghana	3.2
80	Algeria	3.2
81	Russian Federation	3.1
82	Kuwait	3.1
83	Suriname	3.1
84	Kenya	3.1
85	Colombia	3.1
86	Mozambique	3.0
87	Czech Republic	3.0
88	Madagascar	3.0
89	Trinidad and Tobago	3.0
90	Panama	3.0
91	Zambia	3.0
92	Mauritania	3.0
93	Bulgaria	2.9
94	Poland	2.9
95	Nepal	2.9
96	Senegal	2.9
97	Nicaragua	2.8
98	Bangladesh	2.8
99	Japan	2.8
100	Cameroon	2.8
101	Turkey	2.8
102	Croatia	2.8
103	Jamaica	2.7
104	Serbia	2.7
105	Latvia	2.7
106	Guatemala	2.7
107	Greece	2.7
108	Uruguay	2.6
109	Slovak Republic	2.6
110	Puerto Rico	2.6
111	Uganda	2.6
112	Romania	2.6
113	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6
114	Ukraine	2.6
115	Burundi	2.5
116	Honduras	2.5
117	Lithuania	2.4
118	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.4
119	Philippines	2.4
120	Nigeria	2.3
121	Italy	2.3
122	Côte d'Ivoire	2.3
123	Bolivia	2.2
124	Chad	2.2
125	Argentina	2.1
126	Ecuador	2.1
127	Hungary	2.1
128	Paraguay	2.1
129	Brazil	1.9
130	Zimbabwe	1.9
131	Mongolia	1.8
132	Dominican Republic	1.8
133	Venezuela	1.5



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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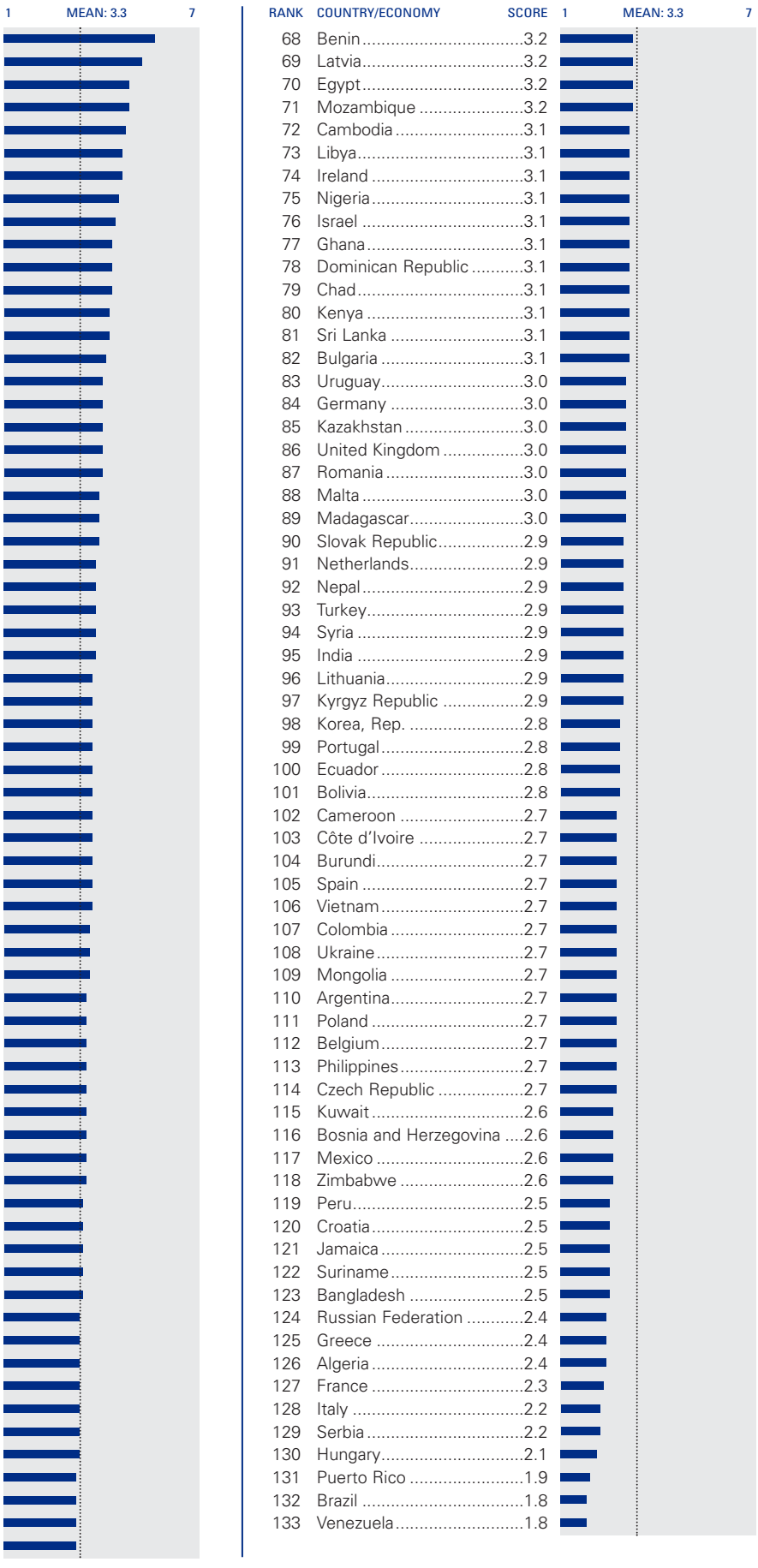
1.08 Burden of government regulation

How burdensome is it for businesses in your country to comply with governmental administrative requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)? (1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	5.6
2	Hong Kong SAR	5.2
3	Georgia	4.8
4	Gambia, The	4.8
5	Iceland	4.7
6	United Arab Emirates	4.6
7	Oman	4.6
8	Estonia	4.5
9	Mauritania	4.4
10	Qatar	4.3
11	Switzerland	4.3
12	Finland	4.3
13	Luxembourg	4.2
14	Azerbaijan	4.2
15	Malaysia	4.1
16	Cyprus	4.0
17	Barbados	4.0
18	Jordan	4.0
19	Sweden	4.0
20	Saudi Arabia	4.0
21	China	3.9
22	Japan	3.9
23	Indonesia	3.9
24	Tunisia	3.8
25	Slovenia	3.8
26	Malawi	3.8
27	Denmark	3.8
28	Ethiopia	3.8
29	Mauritius	3.7
30	Zambia	3.7
31	New Zealand	3.7
32	Bahrain	3.7
33	Honduras	3.7
34	Namibia	3.7
35	Panama	3.7
36	Uganda	3.7
37	Taiwan, China	3.7
38	Guatemala	3.7
39	Brunei Darussalam	3.7
40	Botswana	3.6
41	Chile	3.6
42	Canada	3.6
43	Guyana	3.5
44	Burkina Faso	3.5
45	Austria	3.5
46	Lesotho	3.5
47	Mali	3.5
48	El Salvador	3.5
49	Norway	3.5
50	Thailand	3.5
51	Paraguay	3.5
52	Morocco	3.4
53	United States	3.4
54	Albania	3.4
55	Timor-Leste	3.4
56	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4
57	Nicaragua	3.3
58	Tajikistan	3.3
59	Pakistan	3.3
60	Tanzania	3.3
61	Montenegro	3.3
62	Macedonia, FYR	3.3
63	Costa Rica	3.3
64	Armenia	3.2
65	South Africa	3.2
66	Australia	3.2
67	Senegal	3.2
68	Benin	3.2
69	Latvia	3.2
70	Egypt	3.2
71	Mozambique	3.2
72	Cambodia	3.1
73	Libya	3.1
74	Ireland	3.1
75	Nigeria	3.1
76	Israel	3.1
77	Ghana	3.1
78	Dominican Republic	3.1
79	Chad	3.1
80	Kenya	3.1
81	Sri Lanka	3.1
82	Bulgaria	3.1
83	Uruguay	3.0
84	Germany	3.0
85	Kazakhstan	3.0
86	United Kingdom	3.0
87	Romania	3.0
88	Malta	3.0
89	Madagascar	3.0
90	Slovak Republic	2.9
91	Netherlands	2.9
92	Nepal	2.9
93	Turkey	2.9
94	Syria	2.9
95	India	2.9
96	Lithuania	2.9
97	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9
98	Korea, Rep.	2.8
99	Portugal	2.8
100	Ecuador	2.8
101	Bolivia	2.8
102	Cameroon	2.7
103	Côte d'Ivoire	2.7
104	Burundi	2.7
105	Spain	2.7
106	Vietnam	2.7
107	Colombia	2.7
108	Ukraine	2.7
109	Mongolia	2.7
110	Argentina	2.7
111	Poland	2.7
112	Belgium	2.7
113	Philippines	2.7
114	Czech Republic	2.7
115	Kuwait	2.6
116	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.6
117	Mexico	2.6
118	Zimbabwe	2.6
119	Peru	2.5
120	Croatia	2.5
121	Jamaica	2.5
122	Suriname	2.5
123	Bangladesh	2.5
124	Russian Federation	2.4
125	Greece	2.4
126	Algeria	2.4
127	France	2.3
128	Italy	2.2
129	Serbia	2.2
130	Hungary	2.1
131	Puerto Rico	1.9
132	Brazil	1.8
133	Venezuela	1.8



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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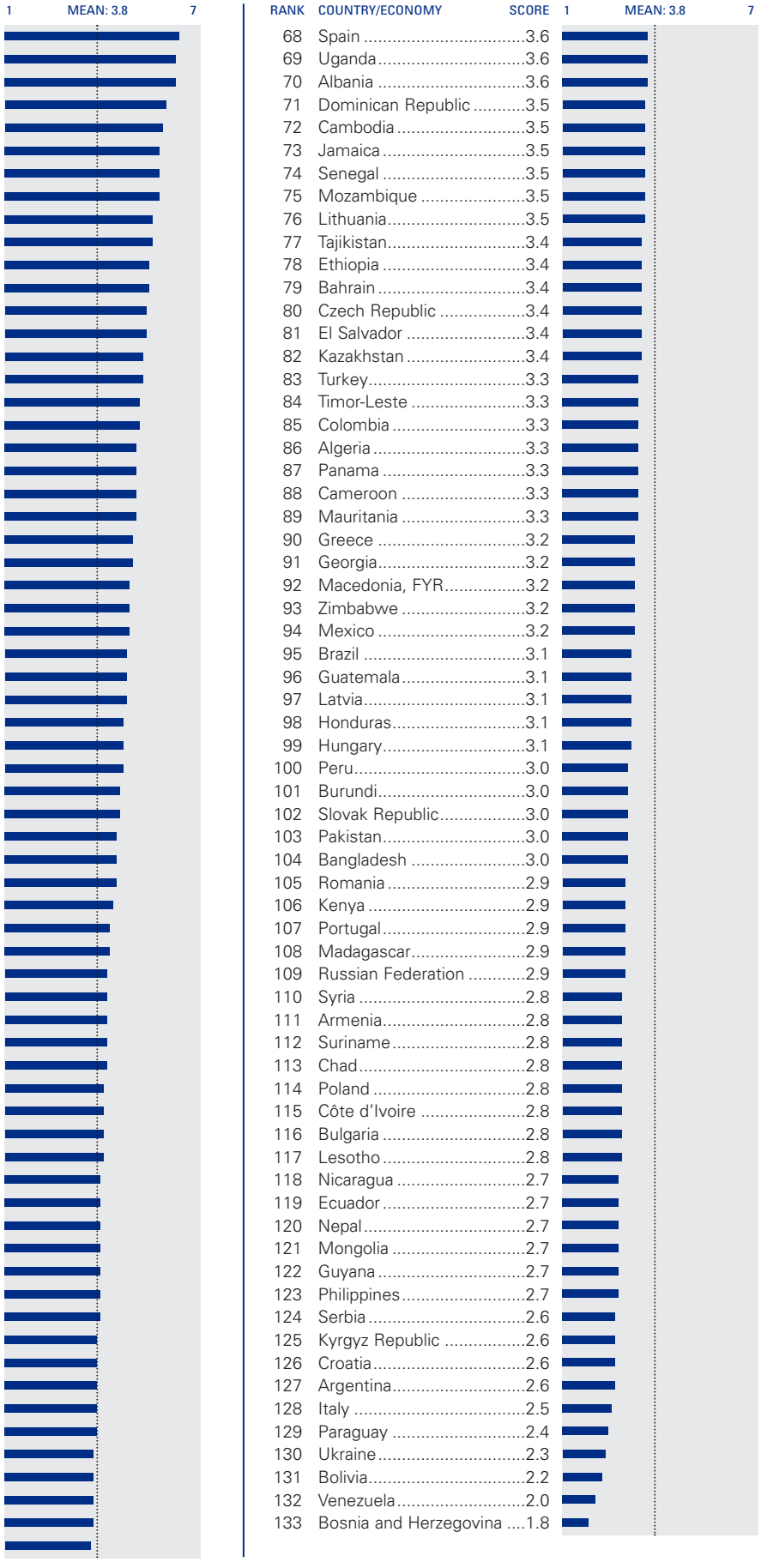
1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes

How efficient is the legal framework in your country for private businesses in settling disputes? (1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = highly efficient) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.3
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.2
3	Sweden	6.2
4	New Zealand	5.9
5	Qatar	5.8
6	Denmark	5.7
7	Norway	5.7
8	Luxembourg	5.7
9	United Arab Emirates	5.5
10	United Kingdom	5.5
11	Netherlands	5.4
12	Australia	5.4
13	Switzerland	5.3
14	Austria	5.3
15	Finland	5.2
16	Canada	5.2
17	Germany	5.1
18	South Africa	5.1
19	Oman	5.0
20	Gambia, The	5.0
21	Iceland	5.0
22	Barbados	5.0
23	Tunisia	4.9
24	Puerto Rico	4.9
25	Cyprus	4.8
26	Chile	4.8
27	France	4.8
28	Jordan	4.7
29	Namibia	4.7
30	Ireland	4.7
31	Japan	4.6
32	Brunei Darussalam	4.6
33	United States	4.6
34	Botswana	4.5
35	Mauritius	4.5
36	Malaysia	4.4
37	India	4.4
38	Kuwait	4.4
39	Egypt	4.3
40	Estonia	4.2
41	Malta	4.2
42	Thailand	4.1
43	China	4.1
44	Israel	4.1
45	Taiwan, China	4.1
46	Benin	4.1
47	Nigeria	4.0
48	Belgium	4.0
49	Vietnam	4.0
50	Slovenia	4.0
51	Sri Lanka	3.9
52	Libya	3.9
53	Montenegro	3.9
54	Burkina Faso	3.9
55	Costa Rica	3.9
56	Trinidad and Tobago	3.9
57	Morocco	3.9
58	Saudi Arabia	3.8
59	Indonesia	3.8
60	Tanzania	3.8
61	Azerbaijan	3.8
62	Korea, Rep.	3.8
63	Malawi	3.7
64	Mali	3.7
65	Zambia	3.7
66	Ghana	3.7
67	Uruguay	3.6
68	Spain	3.6
69	Uganda	3.6
70	Albania	3.6
71	Dominican Republic	3.5
72	Cambodia	3.5
73	Jamaica	3.5
74	Senegal	3.5
75	Mozambique	3.5
76	Lithuania	3.5
77	Tajikistan	3.4
78	Ethiopia	3.4
79	Bahrain	3.4
80	Czech Republic	3.4
81	El Salvador	3.4
82	Kazakhstan	3.4
83	Turkey	3.3
84	Timor-Leste	3.3
85	Colombia	3.3
86	Algeria	3.3
87	Panama	3.3
88	Cameroon	3.3
89	Mauritania	3.3
90	Greece	3.2
91	Georgia	3.2
92	Macedonia, FYR	3.2
93	Zimbabwe	3.2
94	Mexico	3.2
95	Brazil	3.1
96	Guatemala	3.1
97	Latvia	3.1
98	Honduras	3.1
99	Hungary	3.1
100	Peru	3.0
101	Burundi	3.0
102	Slovak Republic	3.0
103	Pakistan	3.0
104	Bangladesh	3.0
105	Romania	2.9
106	Kenya	2.9
107	Portugal	2.9
108	Madagascar	2.9
109	Russian Federation	2.9
110	Syria	2.8
111	Armenia	2.8
112	Suriname	2.8
113	Chad	2.8
114	Poland	2.8
115	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8
116	Bulgaria	2.8
117	Lesotho	2.8
118	Nicaragua	2.7
119	Ecuador	2.7
120	Nepal	2.7
121	Mongolia	2.7
122	Guyana	2.7
123	Philippines	2.7
124	Serbia	2.6
125	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6
126	Croatia	2.6
127	Argentina	2.6
128	Italy	2.5
129	Paraguay	2.4
130	Ukraine	2.3
131	Bolivia	2.2
132	Venezuela	2.0
133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.8



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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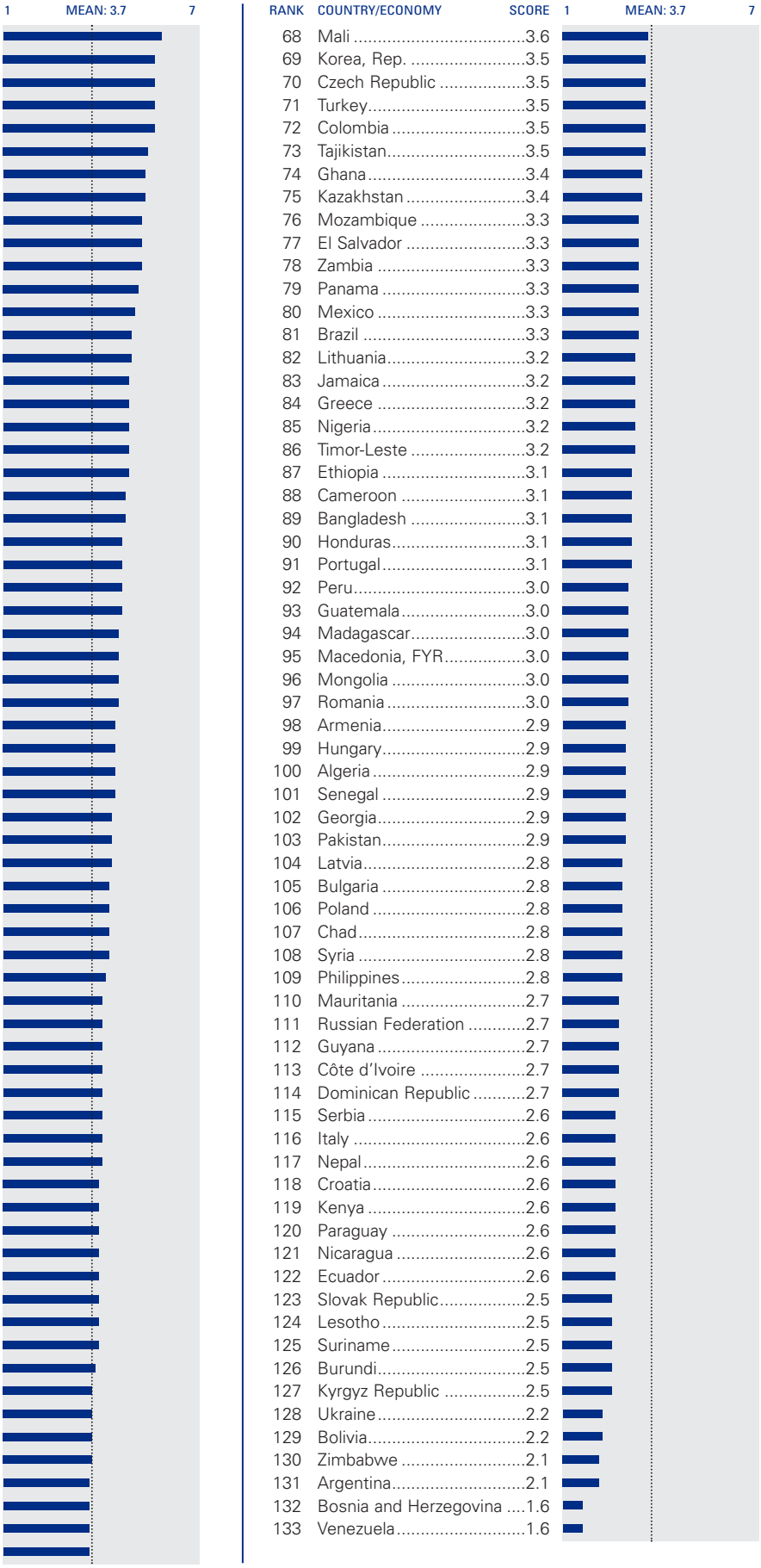
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations

How efficient is the legal framework in your country for private businesses in challenging the legality of government actions and/or regulations? (1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = highly efficient) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	5.8
2	Luxembourg	5.6
3	New Zealand	5.6
4	Singapore	5.6
5	Hong Kong SAR	5.6
6	Denmark	5.4
7	Austria	5.3
8	Switzerland	5.3
9	Finland	5.2
10	Germany	5.2
11	Norway	5.2
12	Netherlands	5.1
13	Iceland	5.0
14	United Kingdom	4.9
15	United Arab Emirates	4.9
16	Canada	4.8
17	France	4.8
18	Barbados	4.8
19	Namibia	4.8
20	Australia	4.8
21	India	4.7
22	South Africa	4.7
23	Israel	4.6
24	Ireland	4.6
25	Cyprus	4.6
26	Botswana	4.6
27	Oman	4.5
28	Tunisia	4.5
29	Chile	4.5
30	Benin	4.5
31	Bahrain	4.4
32	Qatar	4.4
33	Puerto Rico	4.4
34	Kuwait	4.4
35	United States	4.3
36	Jordan	4.3
37	Gambia, The	4.3
38	Mauritius	4.2
39	Costa Rica	4.2
40	Malaysia	4.2
41	Japan	4.2
42	Azerbaijan	4.1
43	Malta	4.0
44	Saudi Arabia	4.0
45	Malawi	4.0
46	Trinidad and Tobago	4.0
47	Estonia	4.0
48	Vietnam	4.0
49	Taiwan, China	4.0
50	Thailand	4.0
51	Montenegro	3.9
52	Indonesia	3.9
53	Morocco	3.9
54	Uruguay	3.9
55	Brunei Darussalam	3.9
56	Belgium	3.9
57	China	3.9
58	Sri Lanka	3.9
59	Burkina Faso	3.8
60	Slovenia	3.7
61	Libya	3.7
62	Albania	3.7
63	Egypt	3.7
64	Uganda	3.6
65	Cambodia	3.6
66	Spain	3.6
67	Tanzania	3.6
68	Mali	3.6
69	Korea, Rep.	3.5
70	Czech Republic	3.5
71	Turkey	3.5
72	Colombia	3.5
73	Tajikistan	3.5
74	Ghana	3.4
75	Kazakhstan	3.4
76	Mozambique	3.3
77	El Salvador	3.3
78	Zambia	3.3
79	Panama	3.3
80	Mexico	3.3
81	Brazil	3.3
82	Lithuania	3.2
83	Jamaica	3.2
84	Greece	3.2
85	Nigeria	3.2
86	Timor-Leste	3.2
87	Ethiopia	3.1
88	Cameroon	3.1
89	Bangladesh	3.1
90	Honduras	3.1
91	Portugal	3.1
92	Peru	3.0
93	Guatemala	3.0
94	Madagascar	3.0
95	Macedonia, FYR	3.0
96	Mongolia	3.0
97	Romania	3.0
98	Armenia	2.9
99	Hungary	2.9
100	Algeria	2.9
101	Senegal	2.9
102	Georgia	2.9
103	Pakistan	2.9
104	Latvia	2.8
105	Bulgaria	2.8
106	Poland	2.8
107	Chad	2.8
108	Syria	2.8
109	Philippines	2.8
110	Mauritania	2.7
111	Russian Federation	2.7
112	Guyana	2.7
113	Côte d'Ivoire	2.7
114	Dominican Republic	2.7
115	Serbia	2.6
116	Italy	2.6
117	Nepal	2.6
118	Croatia	2.6
119	Kenya	2.6
120	Paraguay	2.6
121	Nicaragua	2.6
122	Ecuador	2.6
123	Slovak Republic	2.5
124	Lesotho	2.5
125	Suriname	2.5
126	Burundi	2.5
127	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5
128	Ukraine	2.2
129	Bolivia	2.2
130	Zimbabwe	2.1
131	Argentina	2.1
132	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.6
133	Venezuela	1.6



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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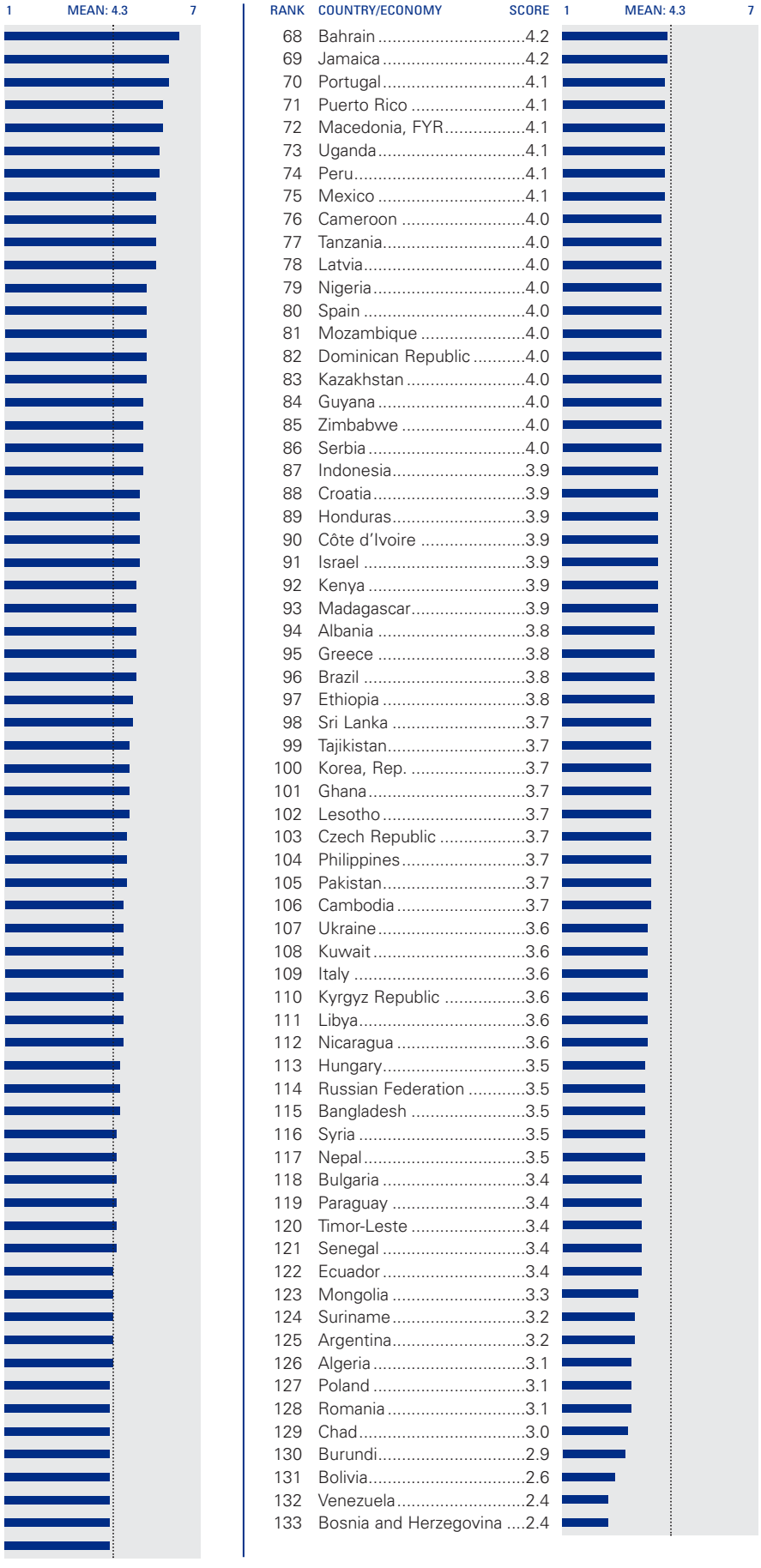
1.11 Transparency of government policymaking

How easy is it for businesses in your country to obtain information about changes in government policies and regulations affecting your industry? (1 = impossible; 7 = extremely easy) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.3
2	Sweden	6.0
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.0
4	Denmark	5.8
5	New Zealand	5.8
6	Luxembourg	5.7
7	Switzerland	5.7
8	Finland	5.6
9	Qatar	5.6
10	Iceland	5.6
11	Norway	5.6
12	Taiwan, China	5.3
13	Ireland	5.3
14	Canada	5.3
15	Australia	5.3
16	Barbados	5.3
17	Estonia	5.2
18	Chile	5.2
19	Oman	5.2
20	Netherlands	5.2
21	United Arab Emirates	5.1
22	Gambia, The	5.1
23	Tunisia	5.1
24	South Africa	5.1
25	Austria	5.0
26	Mauritius	5.0
27	Cyprus	5.0
28	Germany	5.0
29	Slovenia	5.0
30	Malaysia	4.9
31	United States	4.9
32	China	4.8
33	Zambia	4.8
34	Burkina Faso	4.8
35	Japan	4.8
36	Malta	4.7
37	France	4.7
38	Botswana	4.7
39	Namibia	4.6
40	United Kingdom	4.6
41	Jordan	4.6
42	Montenegro	4.6
43	India	4.6
44	Saudi Arabia	4.6
45	Georgia	4.6
46	Brunei Darussalam	4.5
47	Uruguay	4.5
48	Costa Rica	4.5
49	Mali	4.4
50	Malawi	4.4
51	Azerbaijan	4.4
52	Colombia	4.4
53	Vietnam	4.4
54	Slovak Republic	4.4
55	El Salvador	4.3
56	Guatemala	4.3
57	Egypt	4.3
58	Morocco	4.3
59	Panama	4.3
60	Thailand	4.2
61	Lithuania	4.2
62	Benin	4.2
63	Belgium	4.2
64	Mauritania	4.2
65	Armenia	4.2
66	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2
67	Turkey	4.2
68	Bahrain	4.2
69	Jamaica	4.2
70	Portugal	4.1
71	Puerto Rico	4.1
72	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
73	Uganda	4.1
74	Peru	4.1
75	Mexico	4.1
76	Cameroon	4.0
77	Tanzania	4.0
78	Latvia	4.0
79	Nigeria	4.0
80	Spain	4.0
81	Mozambique	4.0
82	Dominican Republic	4.0
83	Kazakhstan	4.0
84	Guyana	4.0
85	Zimbabwe	4.0
86	Serbia	4.0
87	Indonesia	3.9
88	Croatia	3.9
89	Honduras	3.9
90	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9
91	Israel	3.9
92	Kenya	3.9
93	Madagascar	3.9
94	Albania	3.8
95	Greece	3.8
96	Brazil	3.8
97	Ethiopia	3.8
98	Sri Lanka	3.7
99	Tajikistan	3.7
100	Korea, Rep.	3.7
101	Ghana	3.7
102	Lesotho	3.7
103	Czech Republic	3.7
104	Philippines	3.7
105	Pakistan	3.7
106	Cambodia	3.7
107	Ukraine	3.6
108	Kuwait	3.6
109	Italy	3.6
110	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6
111	Libya	3.6
112	Nicaragua	3.6
113	Hungary	3.5
114	Russian Federation	3.5
115	Bangladesh	3.5
116	Syria	3.5
117	Nepal	3.5
118	Bulgaria	3.4
119	Paraguay	3.4
120	Timor-Leste	3.4
121	Senegal	3.4
122	Ecuador	3.4
123	Mongolia	3.3
124	Suriname	3.2
125	Argentina	3.2
126	Algeria	3.1
127	Poland	3.1
128	Romania	3.1
129	Chad	3.0
130	Burundi	2.9
131	Bolivia	2.6
132	Venezuela	2.4
133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.4



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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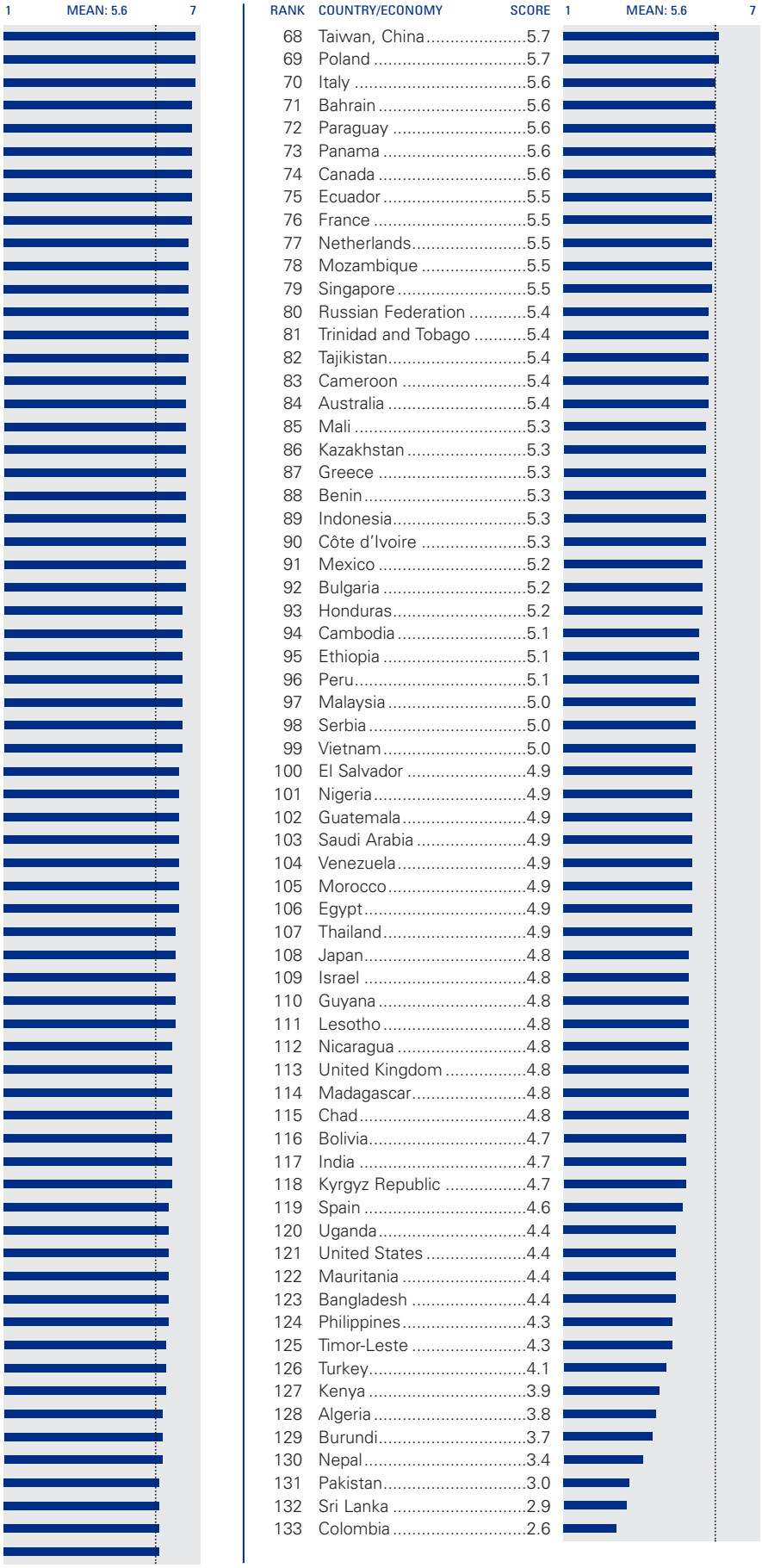
1.12 Business costs of terrorism

Does the threat of terrorism impose costs on businesses in your country? (1 = significant costs; 7 = no costs) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Austria	6.8
2	Iceland	6.8
3	Uruguay	6.8
4	Finland	6.7
5	Brazil	6.7
6	Syria	6.7
7	Lithuania	6.7
8	Norway	6.7
9	Slovak Republic	6.7
10	Estonia	6.6
11	Senegal	6.6
12	Montenegro	6.6
13	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.6
14	Brunei Darussalam	6.6
15	United Arab Emirates	6.6
16	Czech Republic	6.5
17	Latvia	6.5
18	Malta	6.5
19	Hungary	6.5
20	Ireland	6.5
21	Oman	6.5
22	Malawi	6.5
23	Qatar	6.5
24	Libya	6.5
25	Chile	6.5
26	Armenia	6.4
27	Mauritius	6.4
28	Luxembourg	6.4
29	Portugal	6.4
30	Cyprus	6.4
31	Namibia	6.4
32	Slovenia	6.4
33	Mongolia	6.3
34	Switzerland	6.3
35	Hong Kong SAR	6.3
36	South Africa	6.3
37	Ghana	6.3
38	Zimbabwe	6.3
39	Croatia	6.3
40	Denmark	6.2
41	Argentina	6.2
42	Romania	6.2
43	Tunisia	6.2
44	Gambia, The	6.2
45	Sweden	6.1
46	Ukraine	6.1
47	Belgium	6.1
48	Suriname	6.1
49	Botswana	6.1
50	Zambia	6.1
51	Costa Rica	6.1
52	Georgia	6.0
53	New Zealand	6.0
54	Puerto Rico	6.0
55	Dominican Republic	6.0
56	Jordan	6.0
57	Barbados	6.0
58	Germany	5.9
59	Albania	5.9
60	Kuwait	5.9
61	Burkina Faso	5.8
62	Azerbaijan	5.8
63	Tanzania	5.8
64	Korea, Rep.	5.7
65	Macedonia, FYR	5.7
66	China	5.7
67	Jamaica	5.7
68	Taiwan, China	5.7
69	Poland	5.7
70	Italy	5.6
71	Bahrain	5.6
72	Paraguay	5.6
73	Panama	5.6
74	Canada	5.6
75	Ecuador	5.5
76	France	5.5
77	Netherlands	5.5
78	Mozambique	5.5
79	Singapore	5.5
80	Russian Federation	5.4
81	Trinidad and Tobago	5.4
82	Tajikistan	5.4
83	Cameroon	5.4
84	Australia	5.4
85	Mali	5.3
86	Kazakhstan	5.3
87	Greece	5.3
88	Benin	5.3
89	Indonesia	5.3
90	Côte d'Ivoire	5.3
91	Mexico	5.2
92	Bulgaria	5.2
93	Honduras	5.2
94	Cambodia	5.1
95	Ethiopia	5.1
96	Peru	5.1
97	Malaysia	5.0
98	Serbia	5.0
99	Vietnam	5.0
100	El Salvador	4.9
101	Nigeria	4.9
102	Guatemala	4.9
103	Saudi Arabia	4.9
104	Venezuela	4.9
105	Morocco	4.9
106	Egypt	4.9
107	Thailand	4.9
108	Japan	4.8
109	Israel	4.8
110	Guyana	4.8
111	Lesotho	4.8
112	Nicaragua	4.8
113	United Kingdom	4.8
114	Madagascar	4.8
115	Chad	4.8
116	Bolivia	4.7
117	India	4.7
118	Kyrgyz Republic	4.7
119	Spain	4.6
120	Uganda	4.4
121	United States	4.4
122	Mauritania	4.4
123	Bangladesh	4.4
124	Philippines	4.3
125	Timor-Leste	4.3
126	Turkey	4.1
127	Kenya	3.9
128	Algeria	3.8
129	Burundi	3.7
130	Nepal	3.4
131	Pakistan	3.0
132	Sri Lanka	2.9
133	Colombia	2.6



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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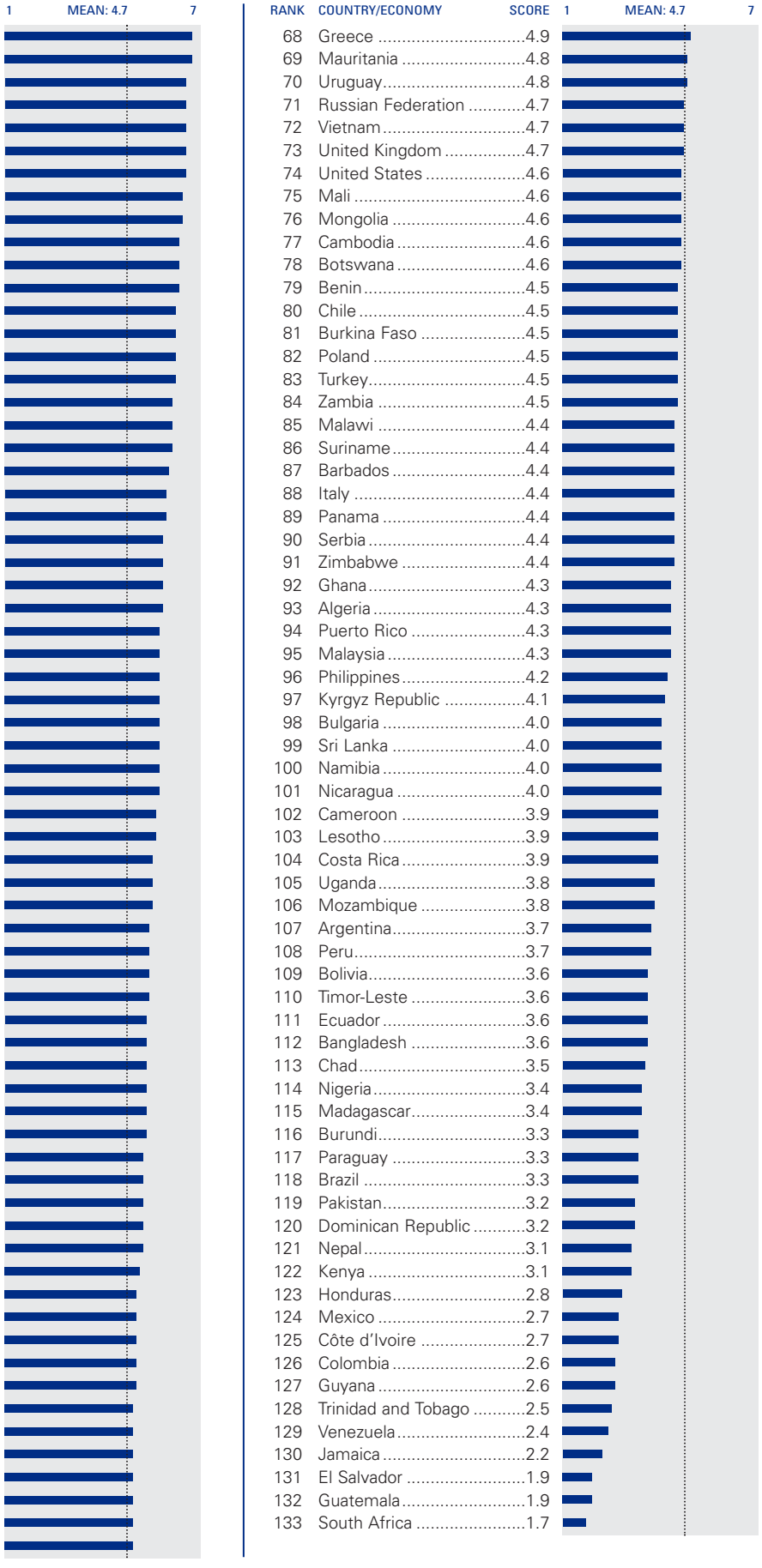
1.13 Business costs of crime and violence

Does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses in your country? (1 = significant costs; 7 = no costs) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Qatar	6.7
2	Syria	6.7
3	Finland	6.5
4	Oman	6.5
5	Luxembourg	6.5
6	Iceland	6.5
7	United Arab Emirates	6.5
8	Norway	6.4
9	Hong Kong SAR	6.4
10	Singapore	6.3
11	Libya	6.3
12	Denmark	6.3
13	Cyprus	6.2
14	Kuwait	6.2
15	Brunei Darussalam	6.2
16	Malta	6.2
17	Jordan	6.1
18	Switzerland	6.1
19	Austria	6.1
20	Tunisia	6.0
21	Slovenia	5.9
22	Senegal	5.9
23	Armenia	5.8
24	Belgium	5.8
25	New Zealand	5.8
26	Estonia	5.8
27	Romania	5.7
28	Czech Republic	5.7
29	Germany	5.7
30	Israel	5.7
31	Montenegro	5.7
32	Portugal	5.7
33	Bahrain	5.7
34	Georgia	5.7
35	Sweden	5.6
36	Latvia	5.6
37	Gambia, The	5.5
38	Canada	5.5
39	Ireland	5.5
40	Lithuania	5.4
41	Taiwan, China	5.4
42	Azerbaijan	5.4
43	China	5.4
44	Croatia	5.3
45	Slovak Republic	5.3
46	Ukraine	5.3
47	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.3
48	Australia	5.3
49	France	5.3
50	India	5.2
51	Korea, Rep.	5.2
52	Tajikistan	5.2
53	Egypt	5.2
54	Hungary	5.2
55	Saudi Arabia	5.1
56	Morocco	5.0
57	Netherlands	5.0
58	Ethiopia	5.0
59	Kazakhstan	5.0
60	Macedonia, FYR	5.0
61	Thailand	4.9
62	Indonesia	4.9
63	Albania	4.9
64	Japan	4.9
65	Mauritius	4.9
66	Spain	4.9
67	Tanzania	4.9
68	Greece	4.9
69	Mauritania	4.8
70	Uruguay	4.8
71	Russian Federation	4.7
72	Vietnam	4.7
73	United Kingdom	4.7
74	United States	4.6
75	Mali	4.6
76	Mongolia	4.6
77	Cambodia	4.6
78	Botswana	4.6
79	Benin	4.5
80	Chile	4.5
81	Burkina Faso	4.5
82	Poland	4.5
83	Turkey	4.5
84	Zambia	4.5
85	Malawi	4.4
86	Suriname	4.4
87	Barbados	4.4
88	Italy	4.4
89	Panama	4.4
90	Serbia	4.4
91	Zimbabwe	4.4
92	Ghana	4.3
93	Algeria	4.3
94	Puerto Rico	4.3
95	Malaysia	4.3
96	Philippines	4.2
97	Kyrgyz Republic	4.1
98	Bulgaria	4.0
99	Sri Lanka	4.0
100	Namibia	4.0
101	Nicaragua	4.0
102	Cameroon	3.9
103	Lesotho	3.9
104	Costa Rica	3.9
105	Uganda	3.8
106	Mozambique	3.8
107	Argentina	3.7
108	Peru	3.7
109	Bolivia	3.6
110	Timor-Leste	3.6
111	Ecuador	3.6
112	Bangladesh	3.6
113	Chad	3.5
114	Nigeria	3.4
115	Madagascar	3.4
116	Burundi	3.3
117	Paraguay	3.3
118	Brazil	3.3
119	Pakistan	3.2
120	Dominican Republic	3.2
121	Nepal	3.1
122	Kenya	3.1
123	Honduras	2.8
124	Mexico	2.7
125	Côte d'Ivoire	2.7
126	Colombia	2.6
127	Guyana	2.6
128	Trinidad and Tobago	2.5
129	Venezuela	2.4
130	Jamaica	2.2
131	El Salvador	1.9
132	Guatemala	1.9
133	South Africa	1.7



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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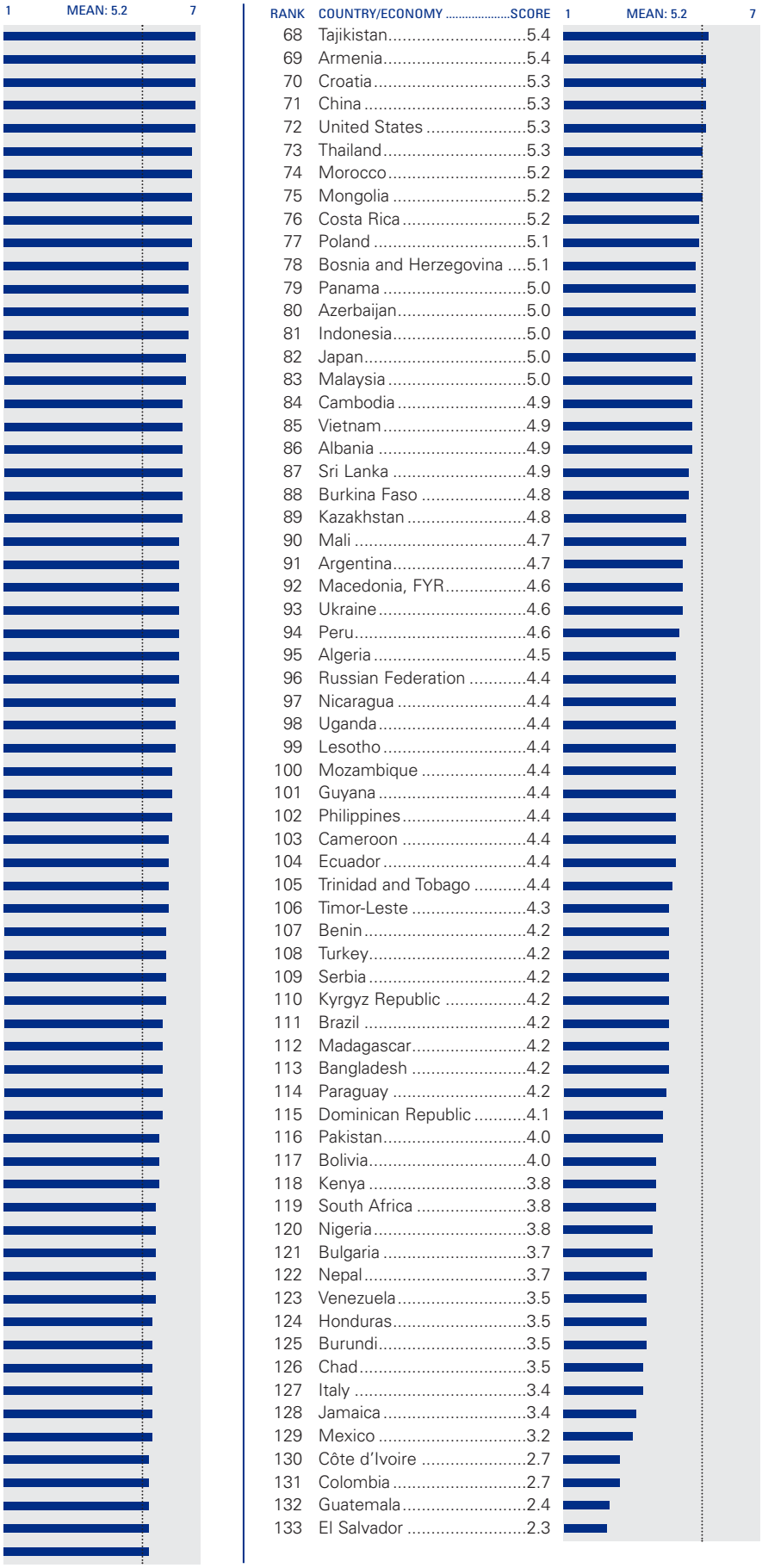
1.14 Organized crime

Does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses in your country? (1 = significant costs; 7 = no costs) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Luxembourg	6.8
2	Iceland	6.8
3	Qatar	6.8
4	Denmark	6.8
5	Syria	6.8
6	Finland	6.7
7	Norway	6.7
8	Jordan	6.7
9	Singapore	6.7
10	Malta	6.7
11	United Arab Emirates	6.6
12	Austria	6.6
13	New Zealand	6.6
14	Oman	6.6
15	Egypt	6.6
16	Brunei Darussalam	6.5
17	Bahrain	6.5
18	Sweden	6.4
19	Uruguay	6.4
20	Barbados	6.4
21	Ireland	6.4
22	Switzerland	6.4
23	Libya	6.4
24	Kuwait	6.3
25	Cyprus	6.3
26	Latvia	6.3
27	Tunisia	6.3
28	Mauritius	6.3
29	Chile	6.3
30	Estonia	6.3
31	Germany	6.2
32	Portugal	6.2
33	Hong Kong SAR	6.2
34	Australia	6.1
35	Belgium	6.1
36	Senegal	6.1
37	Gambia, The	6.0
38	Saudi Arabia	6.0
39	Slovenia	6.0
40	Canada	6.0
41	Czech Republic	5.9
42	Netherlands	5.9
43	Lithuania	5.9
44	Malawi	5.9
45	Israel	5.8
46	Zimbabwe	5.8
47	France	5.8
48	Korea, Rep.	5.8
49	Puerto Rico	5.8
50	Romania	5.7
51	Botswana	5.7
52	Suriname	5.7
53	Ghana	5.6
54	United Kingdom	5.6
55	Greece	5.6
56	Namibia	5.6
57	Taiwan, China	5.6
58	Tanzania	5.5
59	Mauritania	5.5
60	Montenegro	5.5
61	Ethiopia	5.5
62	Spain	5.5
63	India	5.5
64	Georgia	5.4
65	Zambia	5.4
66	Hungary	5.4
67	Slovak Republic	5.4
68	Tajikistan	5.4
69	Armenia	5.4
70	Croatia	5.3
71	China	5.3
72	United States	5.3
73	Thailand	5.3
74	Morocco	5.2
75	Mongolia	5.2
76	Costa Rica	5.2
77	Poland	5.1
78	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.1
79	Panama	5.0
80	Azerbaijan	5.0
81	Indonesia	5.0
82	Japan	5.0
83	Malaysia	5.0
84	Cambodia	4.9
85	Vietnam	4.9
86	Albania	4.9
87	Sri Lanka	4.9
88	Burkina Faso	4.8
89	Kazakhstan	4.8
90	Mali	4.7
91	Argentina	4.7
92	Macedonia, FYR	4.6
93	Ukraine	4.6
94	Peru	4.6
95	Algeria	4.5
96	Russian Federation	4.4
97	Nicaragua	4.4
98	Uganda	4.4
99	Lesotho	4.4
100	Mozambique	4.4
101	Guyana	4.4
102	Philippines	4.4
103	Cameroon	4.4
104	Ecuador	4.4
105	Trinidad and Tobago	4.4
106	Timor-Leste	4.3
107	Benin	4.2
108	Turkey	4.2
109	Serbia	4.2
110	Kyrgyz Republic	4.2
111	Brazil	4.2
112	Madagascar	4.2
113	Bangladesh	4.2
114	Paraguay	4.2
115	Dominican Republic	4.1
116	Pakistan	4.0
117	Bolivia	4.0
118	Kenya	3.8
119	South Africa	3.8
120	Nigeria	3.8
121	Bulgaria	3.7
122	Nepal	3.7
123	Venezuela	3.5
124	Honduras	3.5
125	Burundi	3.5
126	Chad	3.5
127	Italy	3.4
128	Jamaica	3.4
129	Mexico	3.2
130	Côte d'Ivoire	2.7
131	Colombia	2.7
132	Guatemala	2.4
133	El Salvador	2.3



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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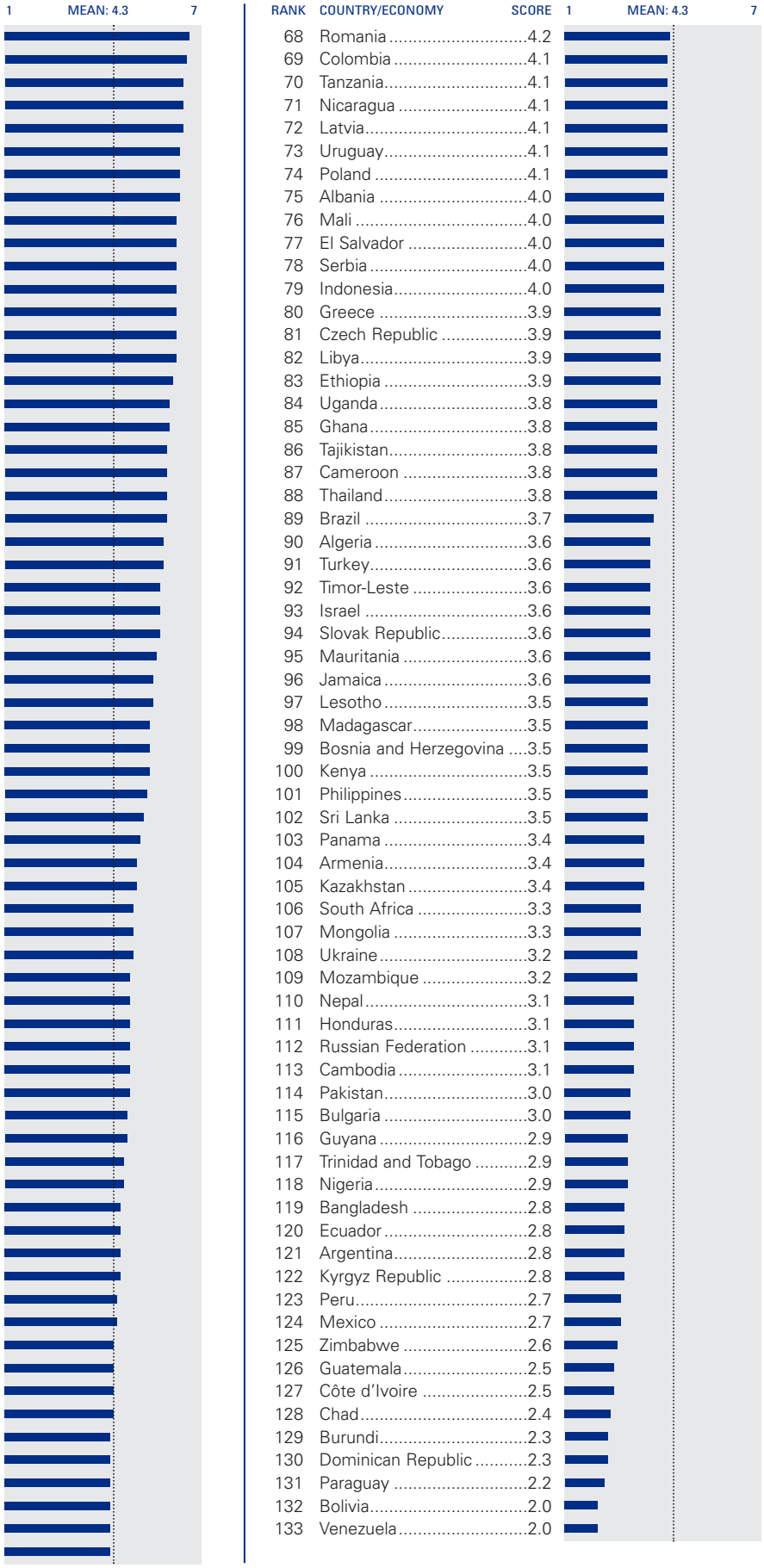
1.15 Reliability of police services

To what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order in your country? (1 = cannot be relied upon at all; 7 = can always be relied upon) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Finland	6.6
2	Denmark	6.5
3	Singapore	6.4
4	Switzerland	6.4
5	Iceland	6.4
6	United Arab Emirates	6.3
7	Norway	6.3
8	Hong Kong SAR	6.3
9	Germany	6.2
10	Chile	6.2
11	Canada	6.2
12	Sweden	6.2
13	Netherlands	6.2
14	Qatar	6.2
15	Luxembourg	6.2
16	New Zealand	6.1
17	Jordan	6.0
18	Australia	6.0
19	Barbados	5.9
20	Ireland	5.9
21	United States	5.9
22	Oman	5.9
23	Japan	5.8
24	Austria	5.8
25	France	5.7
26	Belgium	5.7
27	Spain	5.7
28	Tunisia	5.6
29	Estonia	5.5
30	Malta	5.5
31	Bahrain	5.4
32	Cyprus	5.4
33	United Kingdom	5.4
34	Taiwan, China	5.3
35	Gambia, The	5.2
36	Saudi Arabia	5.1
37	Portugal	5.0
38	Brunei Darussalam	5.0
39	Botswana	4.9
40	Senegal	4.9
41	Georgia	4.9
42	Kuwait	4.8
43	Korea, Rep.	4.8
44	Vietnam	4.8
45	Montenegro	4.8
46	Slovenia	4.8
47	Puerto Rico	4.8
48	Malaysia	4.7
49	China	4.7
50	Italy	4.6
51	Suriname	4.6
52	India	4.5
53	Morocco	4.5
54	Egypt	4.5
55	Malawi	4.5
56	Hungary	4.4
57	Croatia	4.4
58	Costa Rica	4.3
59	Namibia	4.3
60	Mauritius	4.3
61	Azerbaijan	4.3
62	Macedonia, FYR	4.2
63	Zambia	4.2
64	Lithuania	4.2
65	Burkina Faso	4.2
66	Benin	4.2
67	Syria	4.2
68	Romania	4.2
69	Colombia	4.1
70	Tanzania	4.1
71	Nicaragua	4.1
72	Latvia	4.1
73	Uruguay	4.1
74	Poland	4.1
75	Albania	4.0
76	Mali	4.0
77	El Salvador	4.0
78	Serbia	4.0
79	Indonesia	4.0
80	Greece	3.9
81	Czech Republic	3.9
82	Libya	3.9
83	Ethiopia	3.9
84	Uganda	3.8
85	Ghana	3.8
86	Tajikistan	3.8
87	Cameroon	3.8
88	Thailand	3.8
89	Brazil	3.7
90	Algeria	3.6
91	Turkey	3.6
92	Timor-Leste	3.6
93	Israel	3.6
94	Slovak Republic	3.6
95	Mauritania	3.6
96	Jamaica	3.6
97	Lesotho	3.5
98	Madagascar	3.5
99	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5
100	Kenya	3.5
101	Philippines	3.5
102	Sri Lanka	3.5
103	Panama	3.4
104	Armenia	3.4
105	Kazakhstan	3.4
106	South Africa	3.3
107	Mongolia	3.3
108	Ukraine	3.2
109	Mozambique	3.2
110	Nepal	3.1
111	Honduras	3.1
112	Russian Federation	3.1
113	Cambodia	3.1
114	Pakistan	3.0
115	Bulgaria	3.0
116	Guyana	2.9
117	Trinidad and Tobago	2.9
118	Nigeria	2.9
119	Bangladesh	2.8
120	Ecuador	2.8
121	Argentina	2.8
122	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
123	Peru	2.7
124	Mexico	2.7
125	Zimbabwe	2.6
126	Guatemala	2.5
127	Côte d'Ivoire	2.5
128	Chad	2.4
129	Burundi	2.3
130	Dominican Republic	2.3
131	Paraguay	2.2
132	Bolivia	2.0
133	Venezuela	2.0



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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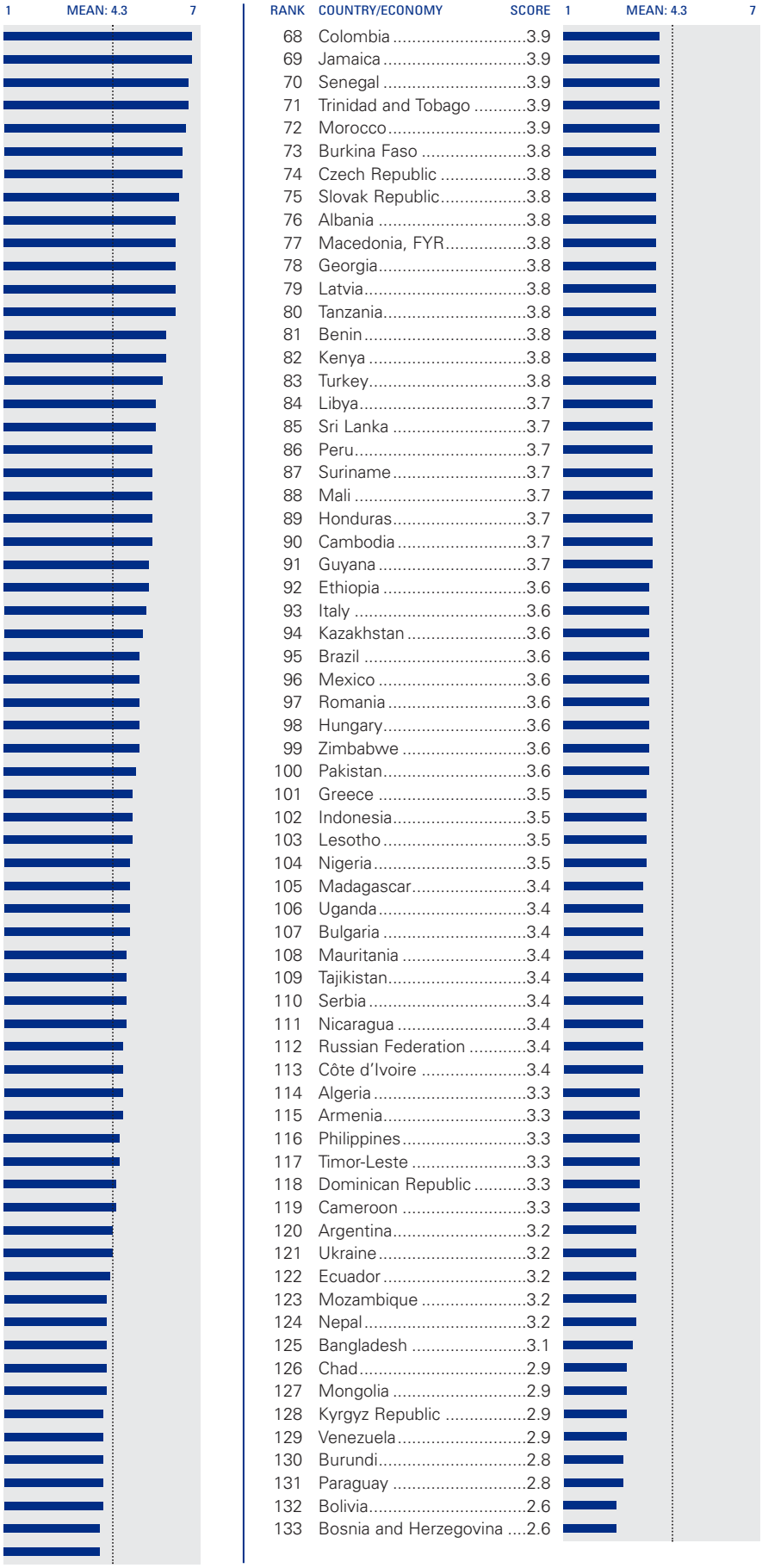
1.16 Ethical behavior of firms

How would you compare the corporate ethics (ethical behavior in interactions with public officials, politicians, and other enterprises) of firms in your country with those of other countries in the world? (1 = among the worst in the world; 7 = among the best in the world) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	New Zealand	6.7
2	Sweden	6.7
3	Finland	6.6
4	Denmark	6.6
5	Singapore	6.5
6	Switzerland	6.4
7	Netherlands	6.4
8	Norway	6.3
9	Iceland	6.2
10	Canada	6.2
11	Australia	6.2
12	Luxembourg	6.2
13	Austria	6.2
14	Germany	5.9
15	United Kingdom	5.9
16	Hong Kong SAR	5.8
17	Ireland	5.6
18	Barbados	5.6
19	United Arab Emirates	5.5
20	Belgium	5.5
21	Chile	5.5
22	United States	5.5
23	Oman	5.5
24	Japan	5.4
25	France	5.4
26	Bahrain	5.3
27	Israel	5.2
28	Botswana	5.1
29	Qatar	5.1
30	Uruguay	5.1
31	Tunisia	5.1
32	Estonia	5.1
33	Jordan	5.0
34	Taiwan, China	4.9
35	Saudi Arabia	4.9
36	Spain	4.9
37	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
38	Puerto Rico	4.8
39	Cyprus	4.8
40	Costa Rica	4.8
41	Portugal	4.7
42	Slovenia	4.7
43	South Africa	4.7
44	Malaysia	4.7
45	Gambia, The	4.6
46	Malta	4.6
47	Namibia	4.6
48	Korea, Rep.	4.6
49	Mauritius	4.5
50	Poland	4.5
51	Malawi	4.4
52	Egypt	4.4
53	Montenegro	4.3
54	China	4.3
55	Kuwait	4.2
56	Azerbaijan	4.1
57	India	4.1
58	Zambia	4.1
59	Syria	4.1
60	Lithuania	4.1
61	Panama	4.0
62	El Salvador	4.0
63	Vietnam	4.0
64	Thailand	4.0
65	Ghana	4.0
66	Croatia	3.9
67	Guatemala	3.9
68	Colombia	3.9
69	Jamaica	3.9
70	Senegal	3.9
71	Trinidad and Tobago	3.9
72	Morocco	3.9
73	Burkina Faso	3.8
74	Czech Republic	3.8
75	Slovak Republic	3.8
76	Albania	3.8
77	Macedonia, FYR	3.8
78	Georgia	3.8
79	Latvia	3.8
80	Tanzania	3.8
81	Benin	3.8
82	Kenya	3.8
83	Turkey	3.8
84	Libya	3.7
85	Sri Lanka	3.7
86	Peru	3.7
87	Suriname	3.7
88	Mali	3.7
89	Honduras	3.7
90	Cambodia	3.7
91	Guyana	3.7
92	Ethiopia	3.6
93	Italy	3.6
94	Kazakhstan	3.6
95	Brazil	3.6
96	Mexico	3.6
97	Romania	3.6
98	Hungary	3.6
99	Zimbabwe	3.6
100	Pakistan	3.6
101	Greece	3.5
102	Indonesia	3.5
103	Lesotho	3.5
104	Nigeria	3.5
105	Madagascar	3.4
106	Uganda	3.4
107	Bulgaria	3.4
108	Mauritania	3.4
109	Tajikistan	3.4
110	Serbia	3.4
111	Nicaragua	3.4
112	Russian Federation	3.4
113	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4
114	Algeria	3.3
115	Armenia	3.3
116	Philippines	3.3
117	Timor-Leste	3.3
118	Dominican Republic	3.3
119	Cameroon	3.3
120	Argentina	3.2
121	Ukraine	3.2
122	Ecuador	3.2
123	Mozambique	3.2
124	Nepal	3.2
125	Bangladesh	3.1
126	Chad	2.9
127	Mongolia	2.9
128	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9
129	Venezuela	2.9
130	Burundi	2.8
131	Paraguay	2.8
132	Bolivia	2.6
133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.6



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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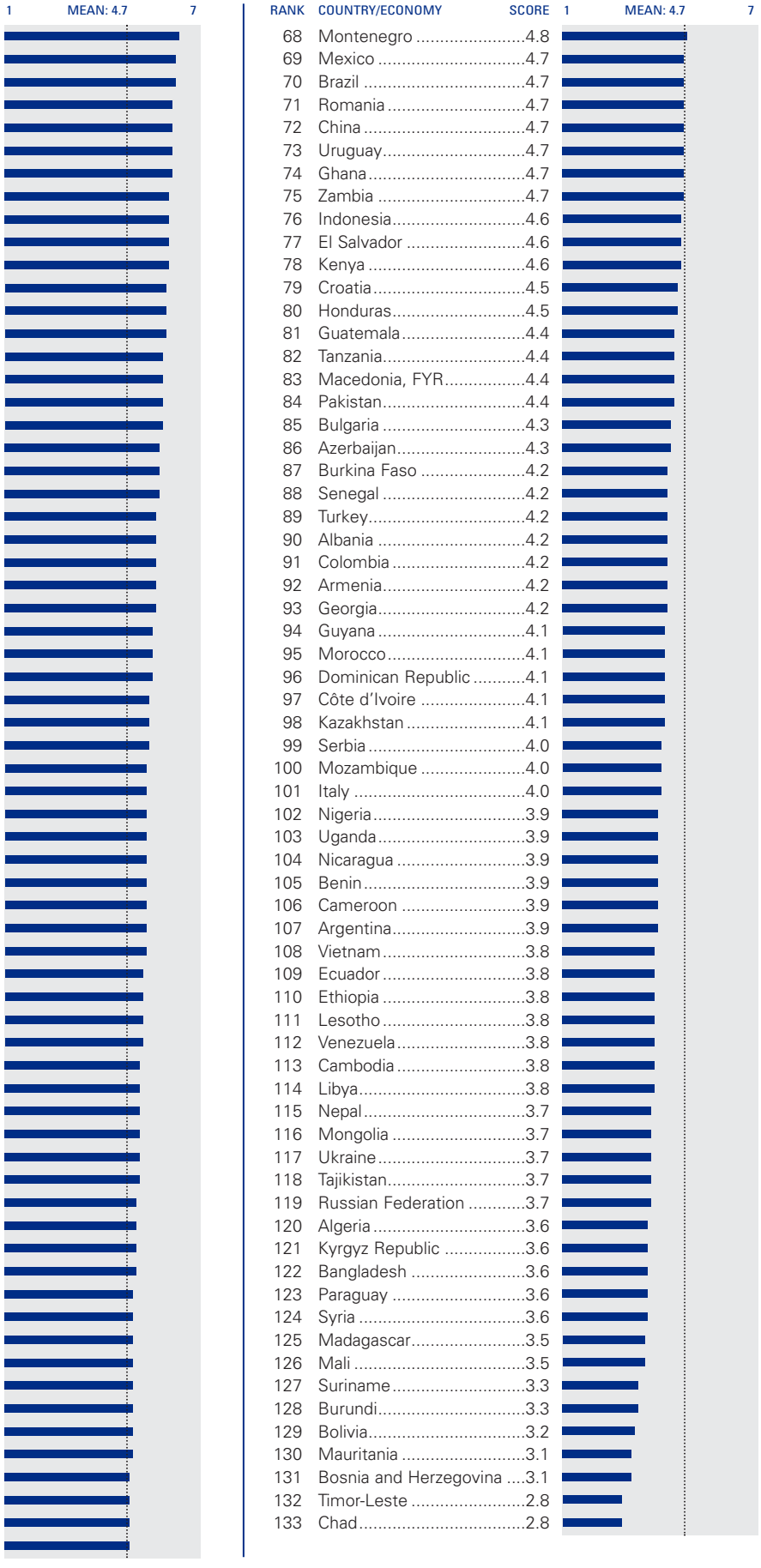
1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards

In your country, how would you assess financial auditing and reporting standards regarding company financial performance? (1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	New Zealand	6.3
2	South Africa	6.2
3	Finland	6.2
4	Sweden	6.1
5	Norway	6.1
6	Singapore	6.1
7	Canada	6.1
8	Luxembourg	6.0
9	Hong Kong SAR	6.0
10	Australia	6.0
11	Austria	6.0
12	Malta	5.9
13	Netherlands	5.9
14	Denmark	5.9
15	Germany	5.8
16	Barbados	5.8
17	Namibia	5.8
18	Estonia	5.8
19	Puerto Rico	5.7
20	Cyprus	5.7
21	Switzerland	5.7
22	Belgium	5.6
23	United Kingdom	5.6
24	Chile	5.6
25	France	5.6
26	Mauritius	5.6
27	India	5.5
28	Qatar	5.5
29	Iceland	5.5
30	Jordan	5.4
31	United Arab Emirates	5.4
32	Trinidad and Tobago	5.4
33	Bahrain	5.3
34	Jamaica	5.3
35	Ireland	5.3
36	Taiwan, China	5.3
37	Hungary	5.3
38	Japan	5.3
39	United States	5.3
40	Slovenia	5.3
41	Czech Republic	5.3
42	Israel	5.2
43	Malaysia	5.2
44	Sri Lanka	5.2
45	Oman	5.2
46	Lithuania	5.1
47	Panama	5.1
48	Malawi	5.1
49	Gambia, The	5.1
50	Egypt	5.1
51	Brunei Darussalam	5.1
52	Thailand	5.0
53	Saudi Arabia	5.0
54	Spain	5.0
55	Zimbabwe	5.0
56	Greece	4.9
57	Botswana	4.9
58	Korea, Rep.	4.9
59	Costa Rica	4.9
60	Poland	4.9
61	Philippines	4.9
62	Tunisia	4.9
63	Portugal	4.9
64	Slovak Republic	4.8
65	Kuwait	4.8
66	Latvia	4.8
67	Peru	4.8
68	Montenegro	4.8
69	Mexico	4.7
70	Brazil	4.7
71	Romania	4.7
72	China	4.7
73	Uruguay	4.7
74	Ghana	4.7
75	Zambia	4.7
76	Indonesia	4.6
77	El Salvador	4.6
78	Kenya	4.6
79	Croatia	4.5
80	Honduras	4.5
81	Guatemala	4.4
82	Tanzania	4.4
83	Macedonia, FYR	4.4
84	Pakistan	4.4
85	Bulgaria	4.3
86	Azerbaijan	4.3
87	Burkina Faso	4.2
88	Senegal	4.2
89	Turkey	4.2
90	Albania	4.2
91	Colombia	4.2
92	Armenia	4.2
93	Georgia	4.2
94	Guyana	4.1
95	Morocco	4.1
96	Dominican Republic	4.1
97	Côte d'Ivoire	4.1
98	Kazakhstan	4.1
99	Serbia	4.0
100	Mozambique	4.0
101	Italy	4.0
102	Nigeria	3.9
103	Uganda	3.9
104	Nicaragua	3.9
105	Benin	3.9
106	Cameroon	3.9
107	Argentina	3.9
108	Vietnam	3.8
109	Ecuador	3.8
110	Ethiopia	3.8
111	Lesotho	3.8
112	Venezuela	3.8
113	Cambodia	3.8
114	Libya	3.8
115	Nepal	3.7
116	Mongolia	3.7
117	Ukraine	3.7
118	Tajikistan	3.7
119	Russian Federation	3.7
120	Algeria	3.6
121	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6
122	Bangladesh	3.6
123	Paraguay	3.6
124	Syria	3.6
125	Madagascar	3.5
126	Mali	3.5
127	Suriname	3.3
128	Burundi	3.3
129	Bolivia	3.2
130	Mauritania	3.1
131	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1
132	Timor-Leste	2.8
133	Chad	2.8



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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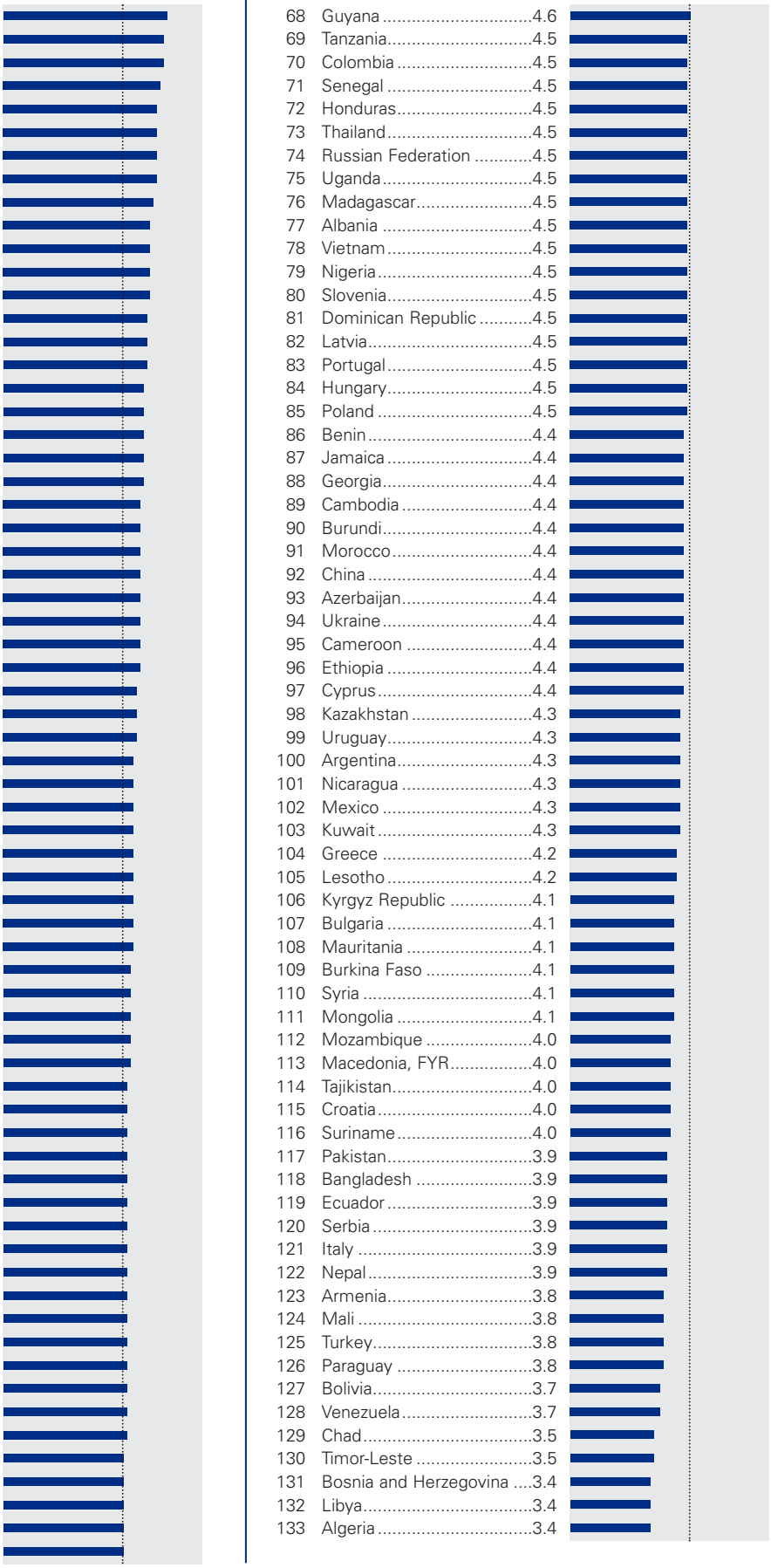
1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards

How would you characterize corporate governance by investors and boards of directors in your country? (1 = management has little accountability to investors and boards; 7 = investors and boards exert strong supervision of management decisions) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	5.9
2	New Zealand	5.8
3	South Africa	5.8
4	Canada	5.7
5	Australia	5.6
6	Finland	5.6
7	Norway	5.6
8	Singapore	5.6
9	Denmark	5.5
10	Netherlands	5.4
11	Chile	5.4
12	Luxembourg	5.4
13	Qatar	5.4
14	Switzerland	5.3
15	Germany	5.3
16	Gambia, The	5.3
17	Taiwan, China	5.2
18	Lithuania	5.2
19	Belgium	5.2
20	United States	5.2
21	Czech Republic	5.2
22	Slovak Republic	5.1
23	United Kingdom	5.1
24	Japan	5.1
25	Malaysia	5.1
26	United Arab Emirates	5.1
27	Sri Lanka	5.1
28	Austria	5.1
29	France	5.1
30	Oman	5.0
31	Iceland	5.0
32	Indonesia	5.0
33	Ireland	4.9
34	Namibia	4.9
35	Barbados	4.9
36	Bahrain	4.9
37	Puerto Rico	4.9
38	Mauritius	4.9
39	El Salvador	4.9
40	Zimbabwe	4.9
41	Guatemala	4.9
42	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
43	Peru	4.8
44	Panama	4.8
45	Ghana	4.8
46	Zambia	4.8
47	Malta	4.7
48	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7
49	Spain	4.7
50	Botswana	4.7
51	Costa Rica	4.7
52	Hong Kong SAR	4.7
53	Israel	4.7
54	Tunisia	4.7
55	Kenya	4.7
56	Trinidad and Tobago	4.7
57	Korea, Rep.	4.7
58	Brazil	4.7
59	Jordan	4.7
60	Estonia	4.7
61	Malawi	4.7
62	Philippines	4.7
63	India	4.6
64	Egypt	4.6
65	Montenegro	4.6
66	Romania	4.6
67	Saudi Arabia	4.6
68	Guyana	4.6
69	Tanzania	4.5
70	Colombia	4.5
71	Senegal	4.5
72	Honduras	4.5
73	Thailand	4.5
74	Russian Federation	4.5
75	Uganda	4.5
76	Madagascar	4.5
77	Albania	4.5
78	Vietnam	4.5
79	Nigeria	4.5
80	Slovenia	4.5
81	Dominican Republic	4.5
82	Latvia	4.5
83	Portugal	4.5
84	Hungary	4.5
85	Poland	4.5
86	Benin	4.4
87	Jamaica	4.4
88	Georgia	4.4
89	Cambodia	4.4
90	Burundi	4.4
91	Morocco	4.4
92	China	4.4
93	Azerbaijan	4.4
94	Ukraine	4.4
95	Cameroon	4.4
96	Ethiopia	4.4
97	Cyprus	4.4
98	Kazakhstan	4.3
99	Uruguay	4.3
100	Argentina	4.3
101	Nicaragua	4.3
102	Mexico	4.3
103	Kuwait	4.3
104	Greece	4.2
105	Lesotho	4.2
106	Kyrgyz Republic	4.1
107	Bulgaria	4.1
108	Mauritania	4.1
109	Burkina Faso	4.1
110	Syria	4.1
111	Mongolia	4.1
112	Mozambique	4.0
113	Macedonia, FYR	4.0
114	Tajikistan	4.0
115	Croatia	4.0
116	Suriname	4.0
117	Pakistan	3.9
118	Bangladesh	3.9
119	Ecuador	3.9
120	Serbia	3.9
121	Italy	3.9
122	Nepal	3.9
123	Armenia	3.8
124	Mali	3.8
125	Turkey	3.8
126	Paraguay	3.8
127	Bolivia	3.7
128	Venezuela	3.7
129	Chad	3.5
130	Timor-Leste	3.5
131	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.4
132	Libya	3.4
133	Algeria	3.4



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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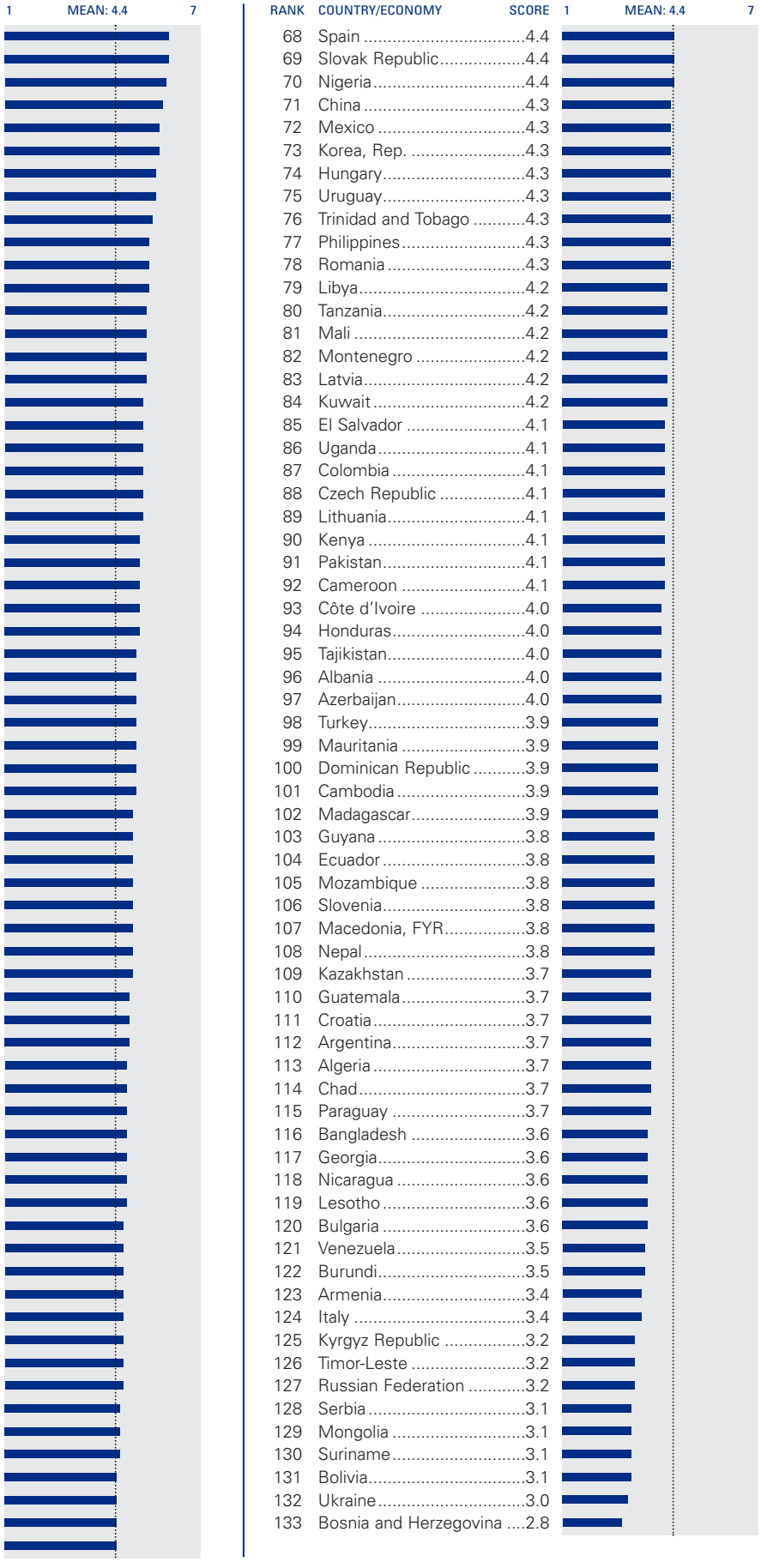
1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests

In your country, to what extent are the interests of minority shareholders protected by the legal system? (1 = not protected at all; 7 = fully protected) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	New Zealand	6.0
2	Sweden	6.0
3	Finland	5.9
4	Norway	5.8
5	Denmark	5.7
6	Singapore	5.7
7	Puerto Rico	5.6
8	Canada	5.6
9	South Africa	5.5
10	Germany	5.4
11	Tunisia	5.4
12	Mauritius	5.4
13	Oman	5.3
14	Namibia	5.3
15	Jordan	5.3
16	Qatar	5.3
17	Malta	5.2
18	Australia	5.2
19	Austria	5.2
20	United Arab Emirates	5.2
21	Netherlands	5.2
22	Luxembourg	5.2
23	Malaysia	5.1
24	Cyprus	5.1
25	United Kingdom	5.1
26	Gambia, The	5.1
27	Belgium	5.1
28	United States	5.0
29	Chile	5.0
30	Bahrain	5.0
31	Israel	5.0
32	Ireland	5.0
33	Greece	5.0
34	Hong Kong SAR	5.0
35	Japan	4.9
36	India	4.9
37	Ghana	4.9
38	Barbados	4.9
39	Senegal	4.9
40	Sri Lanka	4.9
41	Switzerland	4.9
42	France	4.9
43	Thailand	4.8
44	Botswana	4.8
45	Jamaica	4.8
46	Saudi Arabia	4.7
47	Costa Rica	4.7
48	Indonesia	4.7
49	Syria	4.7
50	Taiwan, China	4.7
51	Estonia	4.7
52	Malawi	4.7
53	Portugal	4.6
54	Iceland	4.6
55	Benin	4.6
56	Zimbabwe	4.6
57	Peru	4.6
58	Morocco	4.6
59	Brazil	4.6
60	Egypt	4.6
61	Brunei Darussalam	4.5
62	Poland	4.5
63	Panama	4.5
64	Ethiopia	4.4
65	Burkina Faso	4.4
66	Vietnam	4.4
67	Zambia	4.4
68	Spain	4.4
69	Slovak Republic	4.4
70	Nigeria	4.4
71	China	4.3
72	Mexico	4.3
73	Korea, Rep.	4.3
74	Hungary	4.3
75	Uruguay	4.3
76	Trinidad and Tobago	4.3
77	Philippines	4.3
78	Romania	4.3
79	Libya	4.2
80	Tanzania	4.2
81	Mali	4.2
82	Montenegro	4.2
83	Latvia	4.2
84	Kuwait	4.2
85	El Salvador	4.1
86	Uganda	4.1
87	Colombia	4.1
88	Czech Republic	4.1
89	Lithuania	4.1
90	Kenya	4.1
91	Pakistan	4.1
92	Cameroon	4.1
93	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0
94	Honduras	4.0
95	Tajikistan	4.0
96	Albania	4.0
97	Azerbaijan	4.0
98	Turkey	3.9
99	Mauritania	3.9
100	Dominican Republic	3.9
101	Cambodia	3.9
102	Madagascar	3.9
103	Guyana	3.8
104	Ecuador	3.8
105	Mozambique	3.8
106	Slovenia	3.8
107	Macedonia, FYR	3.8
108	Nepal	3.8
109	Kazakhstan	3.7
110	Guatemala	3.7
111	Croatia	3.7
112	Argentina	3.7
113	Algeria	3.7
114	Chad	3.7
115	Paraguay	3.7
116	Bangladesh	3.6
117	Georgia	3.6
118	Nicaragua	3.6
119	Lesotho	3.6
120	Bulgaria	3.6
121	Venezuela	3.5
122	Burundi	3.5
123	Armenia	3.4
124	Italy	3.4
125	Kyrgyz Republic	3.2
126	Timor-Leste	3.2
127	Russian Federation	3.2
128	Serbia	3.1
129	Mongolia	3.1
130	Suriname	3.1
131	Bolivia	3.1
132	Ukraine	3.0
133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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Section II
Infrastructure

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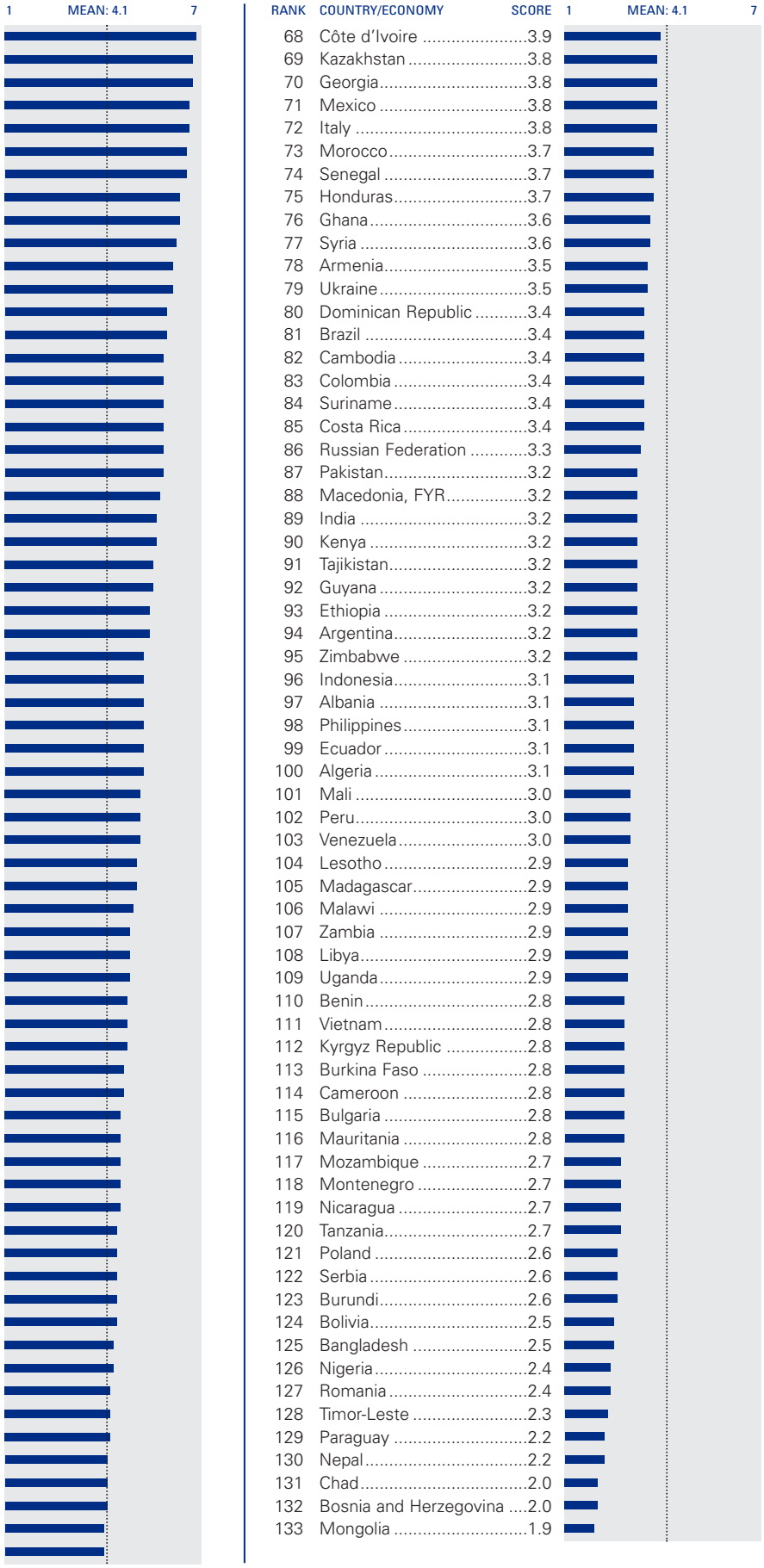
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure

How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	6.8
2	Singapore	6.7
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.7
4	Austria	6.6
5	France	6.6
6	Germany	6.5
7	Finland	6.5
8	Iceland	6.3
9	Denmark	6.3
10	Sweden	6.2
11	United Arab Emirates	6.1
12	Luxembourg	6.1
13	Canada	5.9
14	United States	5.9
15	Belgium	5.8
16	Barbados	5.8
17	Japan	5.8
18	Netherlands	5.8
19	Taiwan, China	5.8
20	Korea, Rep.	5.8
21	Portugal	5.7
22	Oman	5.6
23	Chile	5.6
24	Cyprus	5.5
25	Namibia	5.5
26	Bahrain	5.4
27	Malaysia	5.4
28	Spain	5.2
29	Jordan	5.2
30	Slovenia	5.2
31	Norway	5.2
32	Saudi Arabia	5.2
33	United Kingdom	5.2
34	Estonia	5.1
35	Tunisia	5.1
36	Puerto Rico	5.1
37	Brunei Darussalam	5.0
38	Australia	5.0
39	Lithuania	4.9
40	El Salvador	4.8
41	Thailand	4.8
42	Malta	4.8
43	South Africa	4.7
44	Kuwait	4.7
45	New Zealand	4.7
46	Botswana	4.6
47	Qatar	4.6
48	Croatia	4.5
49	Gambia, The	4.5
50	Israel	4.5
51	Azerbaijan	4.5
52	Czech Republic	4.5
53	Mauritius	4.4
54	Greece	4.4
55	Jamaica	4.4
56	Egypt	4.4
57	Trinidad and Tobago	4.4
58	Hungary	4.3
59	Guatemala	4.3
60	Latvia	4.2
61	Uruguay	4.2
62	Turkey	4.2
63	Sri Lanka	4.1
64	Slovak Republic	4.1
65	Ireland	4.1
66	China	4.0
67	Panama	4.0
68	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9
69	Kazakhstan	3.8
70	Georgia	3.8
71	Mexico	3.8
72	Italy	3.8
73	Morocco	3.7
74	Senegal	3.7
75	Honduras	3.7
76	Ghana	3.6
77	Syria	3.6
78	Armenia	3.5
79	Ukraine	3.5
80	Dominican Republic	3.4
81	Brazil	3.4
82	Cambodia	3.4
83	Colombia	3.4
84	Suriname	3.4
85	Costa Rica	3.4
86	Russian Federation	3.3
87	Pakistan	3.2
88	Macedonia, FYR	3.2
89	India	3.2
90	Kenya	3.2
91	Tajikistan	3.2
92	Guyana	3.2
93	Ethiopia	3.2
94	Argentina	3.2
95	Zimbabwe	3.2
96	Indonesia	3.1
97	Albania	3.1
98	Philippines	3.1
99	Ecuador	3.1
100	Algeria	3.1
101	Mali	3.0
102	Peru	3.0
103	Venezuela	3.0
104	Lesotho	2.9
105	Madagascar	2.9
106	Malawi	2.9
107	Zambia	2.9
108	Libya	2.9
109	Uganda	2.9
110	Benin	2.8
111	Vietnam	2.8
112	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
113	Burkina Faso	2.8
114	Cameroon	2.8
115	Bulgaria	2.8
116	Mauritania	2.8
117	Mozambique	2.7
118	Montenegro	2.7
119	Nicaragua	2.7
120	Tanzania	2.7
121	Poland	2.6
122	Serbia	2.6
123	Burundi	2.6
124	Bolivia	2.5
125	Bangladesh	2.5
126	Nigeria	2.4
127	Romania	2.4
128	Timor-Leste	2.3
129	Paraguay	2.2
130	Nepal	2.2
131	Chad	2.0
132	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.0
133	Mongolia	1.9



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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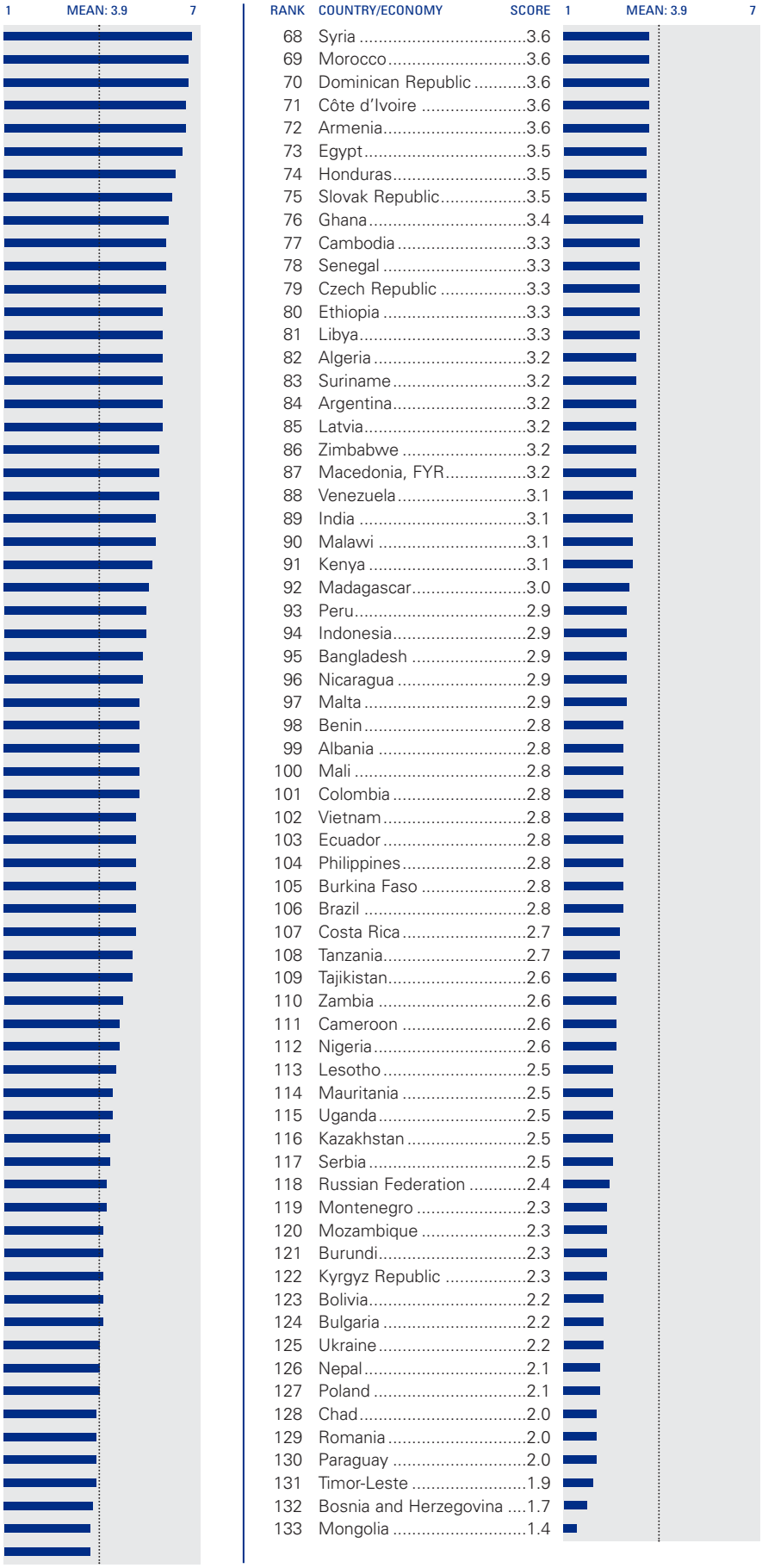
2.02 Quality of roads

How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.7
2	France	6.6
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.6
4	Switzerland	6.5
5	Germany	6.5
6	Austria	6.4
7	United Arab Emirates	6.2
8	Denmark	6.1
9	Portugal	6.0
10	Oman	5.9
11	United States	5.9
12	Finland	5.9
13	Cyprus	5.8
14	Korea, Rep.	5.8
15	Chile	5.8
16	Belgium	5.8
17	Luxembourg	5.8
18	Taiwan, China	5.8
19	Sweden	5.7
20	Namibia	5.7
21	Canada	5.7
22	Japan	5.6
23	Bahrain	5.6
24	Malaysia	5.5
25	Netherlands	5.4
26	Lithuania	5.3
27	El Salvador	5.3
28	Spain	5.2
29	Brunei Darussalam	5.2
30	United Kingdom	5.1
31	Puerto Rico	5.1
32	Barbados	5.1
33	Iceland	5.1
34	Croatia	5.1
35	Thailand	5.0
36	Kuwait	5.0
37	Australia	5.0
38	Saudi Arabia	5.0
39	Tunisia	5.0
40	South Africa	5.0
41	Slovenia	4.9
42	Jordan	4.9
43	New Zealand	4.6
44	Qatar	4.5
45	Botswana	4.5
46	Uruguay	4.4
47	Israel	4.3
48	Turkey	4.3
49	Estonia	4.2
50	China	4.2
51	Mauritius	4.1
52	Greece	4.1
53	Italy	4.0
54	Gambia, The	4.0
55	Guatemala	4.0
56	Trinidad and Tobago	4.0
57	Mexico	4.0
58	Azerbaijan	3.9
59	Ireland	3.9
60	Sri Lanka	3.9
61	Norway	3.8
62	Panama	3.8
63	Jamaica	3.8
64	Hungary	3.8
65	Pakistan	3.7
66	Georgia	3.6
67	Guyana	3.6
68	Syria	3.6
69	Morocco	3.6
70	Dominican Republic	3.6
71	Côte d'Ivoire	3.6
72	Armenia	3.6
73	Egypt	3.5
74	Honduras	3.5
75	Slovak Republic	3.5
76	Ghana	3.4
77	Cambodia	3.3
78	Senegal	3.3
79	Czech Republic	3.3
80	Ethiopia	3.3
81	Libya	3.3
82	Algeria	3.2
83	Suriname	3.2
84	Argentina	3.2
85	Latvia	3.2
86	Zimbabwe	3.2
87	Macedonia, FYR	3.2
88	Venezuela	3.1
89	India	3.1
90	Malawi	3.1
91	Kenya	3.1
92	Madagascar	3.0
93	Peru	2.9
94	Indonesia	2.9
95	Bangladesh	2.9
96	Nicaragua	2.9
97	Malta	2.9
98	Benin	2.8
99	Albania	2.8
100	Mali	2.8
101	Colombia	2.8
102	Vietnam	2.8
103	Ecuador	2.8
104	Philippines	2.8
105	Burkina Faso	2.8
106	Brazil	2.8
107	Costa Rica	2.7
108	Tanzania	2.7
109	Tajikistan	2.6
110	Zambia	2.6
111	Cameroon	2.6
112	Nigeria	2.6
113	Lesotho	2.5
114	Mauritania	2.5
115	Uganda	2.5
116	Kazakhstan	2.5
117	Serbia	2.5
118	Russian Federation	2.4
119	Montenegro	2.3
120	Mozambique	2.3
121	Burundi	2.3
122	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3
123	Bolivia	2.2
124	Bulgaria	2.2
125	Ukraine	2.2
126	Nepal	2.1
127	Poland	2.1
128	Chad	2.0
129	Romania	2.0
130	Paraguay	2.0
131	Timor-Leste	1.9
132	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.7
133	Mongolia	1.4



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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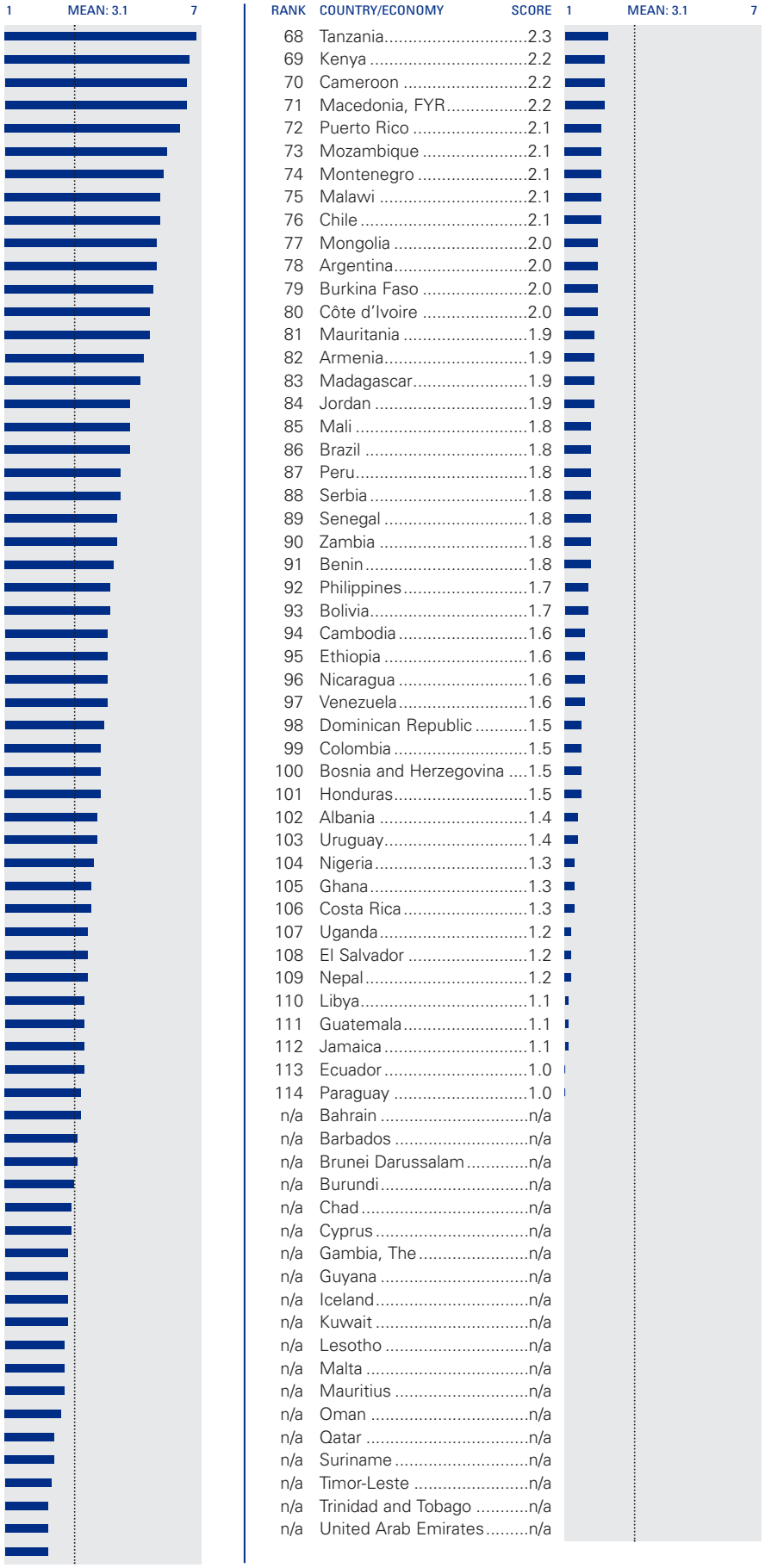
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure

How would you assess the railroad system in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	6.8
2	Japan	6.6
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.5
4	France	6.5
5	Germany	6.3
6	Finland	5.9
7	Taiwan, China	5.8
8	Korea, Rep.	5.7
9	Singapore	5.7
10	Netherlands	5.6
11	Belgium	5.6
12	Austria	5.5
13	Sweden	5.4
14	Denmark	5.4
15	Canada	5.2
16	Luxembourg	5.1
17	United States	4.8
18	Spain	4.8
19	Malaysia	4.8
20	India	4.5
21	United Kingdom	4.5
22	Slovak Republic	4.4
23	Portugal	4.4
24	Czech Republic	4.3
25	Namibia	4.2
26	Lithuania	4.2
27	China	4.1
28	Tunisia	4.1
29	Australia	4.1
30	Ukraine	4.1
31	Azerbaijan	4.0
32	Kazakhstan	3.9
33	Russian Federation	3.9
34	Botswana	3.9
35	Latvia	3.8
36	Norway	3.8
37	New Zealand	3.7
38	Morocco	3.6
39	Estonia	3.6
40	South Africa	3.5
41	Georgia	3.5
42	Slovenia	3.5
43	Croatia	3.4
44	Sri Lanka	3.4
45	Italy	3.4
46	Hungary	3.4
47	Egypt	3.3
48	Tajikistan	3.3
49	Israel	3.2
50	Ireland	3.2
51	Pakistan	3.1
52	Thailand	3.0
53	Saudi Arabia	3.0
54	Bulgaria	2.9
55	Syria	2.9
56	Poland	2.9
57	Greece	2.9
58	Vietnam	2.8
59	Zimbabwe	2.8
60	Indonesia	2.8
61	Romania	2.7
62	Panama	2.5
63	Turkey	2.5
64	Algeria	2.4
65	Bangladesh	2.3
66	Mexico	2.3
67	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3
68	Tanzania	2.3
69	Kenya	2.2
70	Cameroon	2.2
71	Macedonia, FYR	2.2
72	Puerto Rico	2.1
73	Mozambique	2.1
74	Montenegro	2.1
75	Malawi	2.1
76	Chile	2.1
77	Mongolia	2.0
78	Argentina	2.0
79	Burkina Faso	2.0
80	Côte d'Ivoire	2.0
81	Mauritania	1.9
82	Armenia	1.9
83	Madagascar	1.9
84	Jordan	1.9
85	Mali	1.8
86	Brazil	1.8
87	Peru	1.8
88	Serbia	1.8
89	Senegal	1.8
90	Zambia	1.8
91	Benin	1.8
92	Philippines	1.7
93	Bolivia	1.7
94	Cambodia	1.6
95	Ethiopia	1.6
96	Nicaragua	1.6
97	Venezuela	1.6
98	Dominican Republic	1.5
99	Colombia	1.5
100	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.5
101	Honduras	1.5
102	Albania	1.4
103	Uruguay	1.4
104	Nigeria	1.3
105	Ghana	1.3
106	Costa Rica	1.3
107	Uganda	1.2
108	El Salvador	1.2
109	Nepal	1.2
110	Libya	1.1
111	Guatemala	1.1
112	Jamaica	1.1
113	Ecuador	1.0
114	Paraguay	1.0
n/a	Bahrain	n/a
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a
n/a	Burundi	n/a
n/a	Chad	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Gambia, The	n/a
n/a	Guyana	n/a
n/a	Iceland	n/a
n/a	Kuwait	n/a
n/a	Lesotho	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a
n/a	Mauritius	n/a
n/a	Oman	n/a
n/a	Qatar	n/a
n/a	Suriname	n/a
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a
n/a	Trinidad and Tobago	n/a
n/a	United Arab Emirates	n/a



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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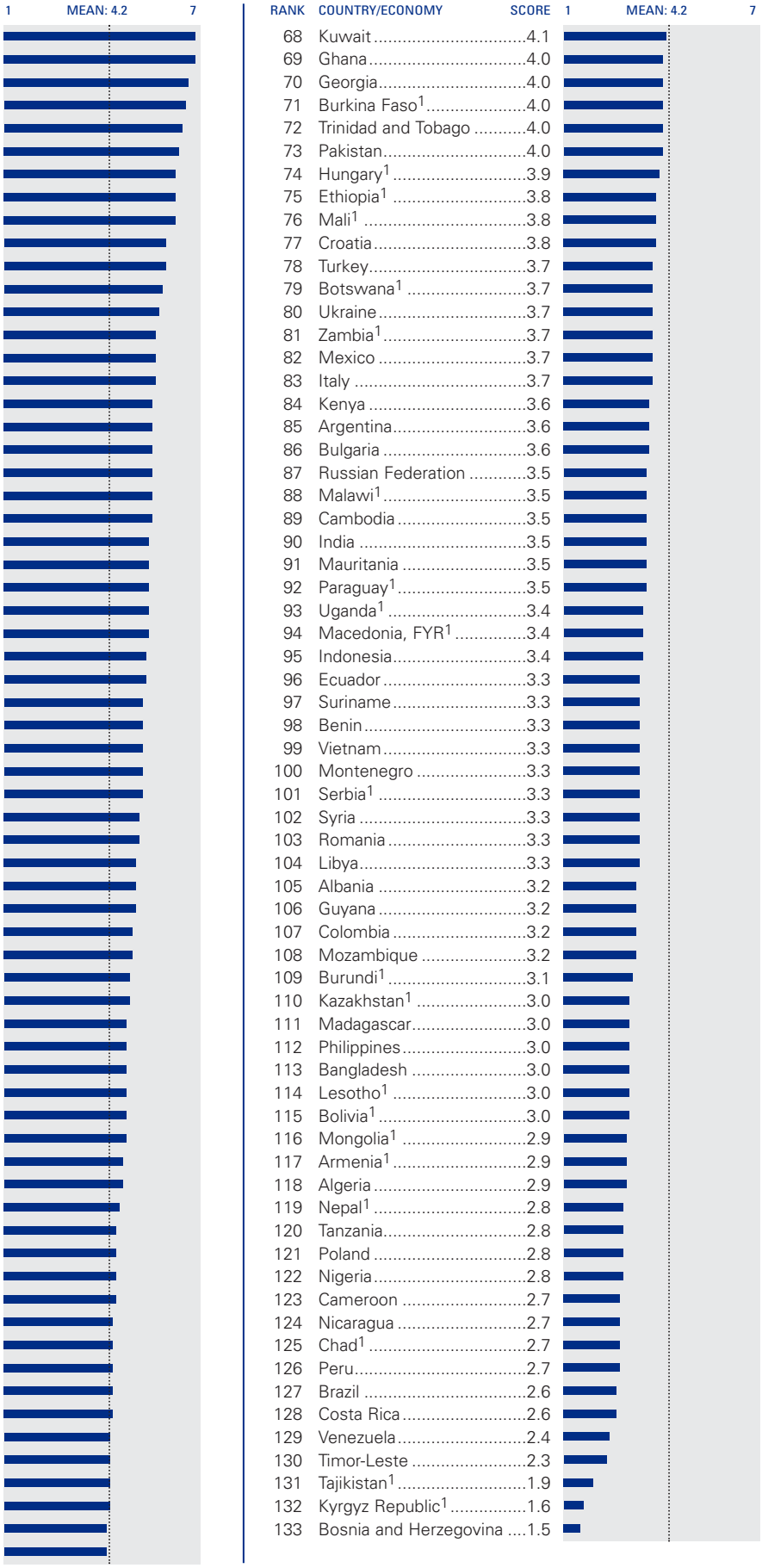
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure

How would you assess port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well developed and efficient by international standards)* | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.8
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.8
3	Netherlands	6.6
4	Finland	6.5
5	Germany	6.4
6	Belgium	6.3
7	United Arab Emirates	6.2
8	Iceland	6.2
9	Denmark	6.2
10	France	5.9
11	Sweden	5.9
12	Norway	5.8
13	United States	5.7
14	Canada	5.6
15	Estonia	5.6
16	Taiwan, China	5.6
17	Bahrain	5.5
18	Panama	5.5
19	Malaysia	5.5
20	Luxembourg[1]	5.5
21	Barbados	5.5
22	New Zealand	5.5
23	Malta	5.4
24	Namibia	5.4
25	Puerto Rico	5.4
26	Switzerland[1]	5.4
27	Chile	5.4
28	Jamaica	5.3
29	Cyprus	5.3
30	Slovenia	5.2
31	United Kingdom	5.2
32	Oman	5.2
33	Spain	5.2
34	Japan	5.2
35	Honduras	5.1
36	Korea, Rep.	5.1
37	Qatar	5.0
38	Austria[1]	5.0
39	Côte d'Ivoire	5.0
40	Uruguay	4.9
41	Tunisia	4.9
42	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
43	Sri Lanka	4.8
44	Lithuania	4.7
45	Portugal	4.7
46	Saudi Arabia	4.7
47	Thailand	4.7
48	Gambia, The	4.7
49	South Africa	4.7
50	Australia	4.6
51	Israel	4.6
52	Jordan	4.5
53	Ireland	4.4
54	Senegal	4.4
55	Zimbabwe[1]	4.4
56	Latvia	4.4
57	Egypt	4.3
58	Dominican Republic	4.3
59	Guatemala	4.3
60	Mauritius	4.3
61	China	4.3
62	Morocco	4.2
63	Azerbaijan[1]	4.2
64	El Salvador	4.2
65	Czech Republic[1]	4.2
66	Greece	4.1
67	Slovak Republic[1]	4.1
68	Kuwait	4.1
69	Ghana	4.0
70	Georgia	4.0
71	Burkina Faso[1]	4.0
72	Trinidad and Tobago	4.0
73	Pakistan	4.0
74	Hungary[1]	3.9
75	Ethiopia[1]	3.8
76	Mali[1]	3.8
77	Croatia	3.8
78	Turkey	3.7
79	Botswana[1]	3.7
80	Ukraine	3.7
81	Zambia[1]	3.7
82	Mexico	3.7
83	Italy	3.7
84	Kenya	3.6
85	Argentina	3.6
86	Bulgaria	3.6
87	Russian Federation	3.5
88	Malawi[1]	3.5
89	Cambodia	3.5
90	India	3.5
91	Mauritania	3.5
92	Paraguay[1]	3.5
93	Uganda[1]	3.4
94	Macedonia, FYR[1]	3.4
95	Indonesia	3.4
96	Ecuador	3.3
97	Suriname	3.3
98	Benin	3.3
99	Vietnam	3.3
100	Montenegro	3.3
101	Serbia[1]	3.3
102	Syria	3.3
103	Romania	3.3
104	Libya	3.3
105	Albania	3.2
106	Guyana	3.2
107	Colombia	3.2
108	Mozambique	3.2
109	Burundi[1]	3.1
110	Kazakhstan[1]	3.0
111	Madagascar	3.0
112	Philippines	3.0
113	Bangladesh	3.0
114	Lesotho[1]	3.0
115	Bolivia[1]	3.0
116	Mongolia[1]	2.9
117	Armenia[1]	2.9
118	Algeria	2.9
119	Nepal[1]	2.8
120	Tanzania	2.8
121	Poland	2.8
122	Nigeria	2.8
123	Cameroon	2.7
124	Nicaragua	2.7
125	Chad[1]	2.7
126	Peru	2.7
127	Brazil	2.6
128	Costa Rica	2.6
129	Venezuela	2.4
130	Timor-Leste	2.3
131	Tajikistan[1]	1.9
132	Kyrgyz Republic[1]	1.6
133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.5



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

* For landlocked countries, the question is: How accessible are port facilities? (1 = extremely inaccessible; 7 = extremely accessible)

[1] Landlocked

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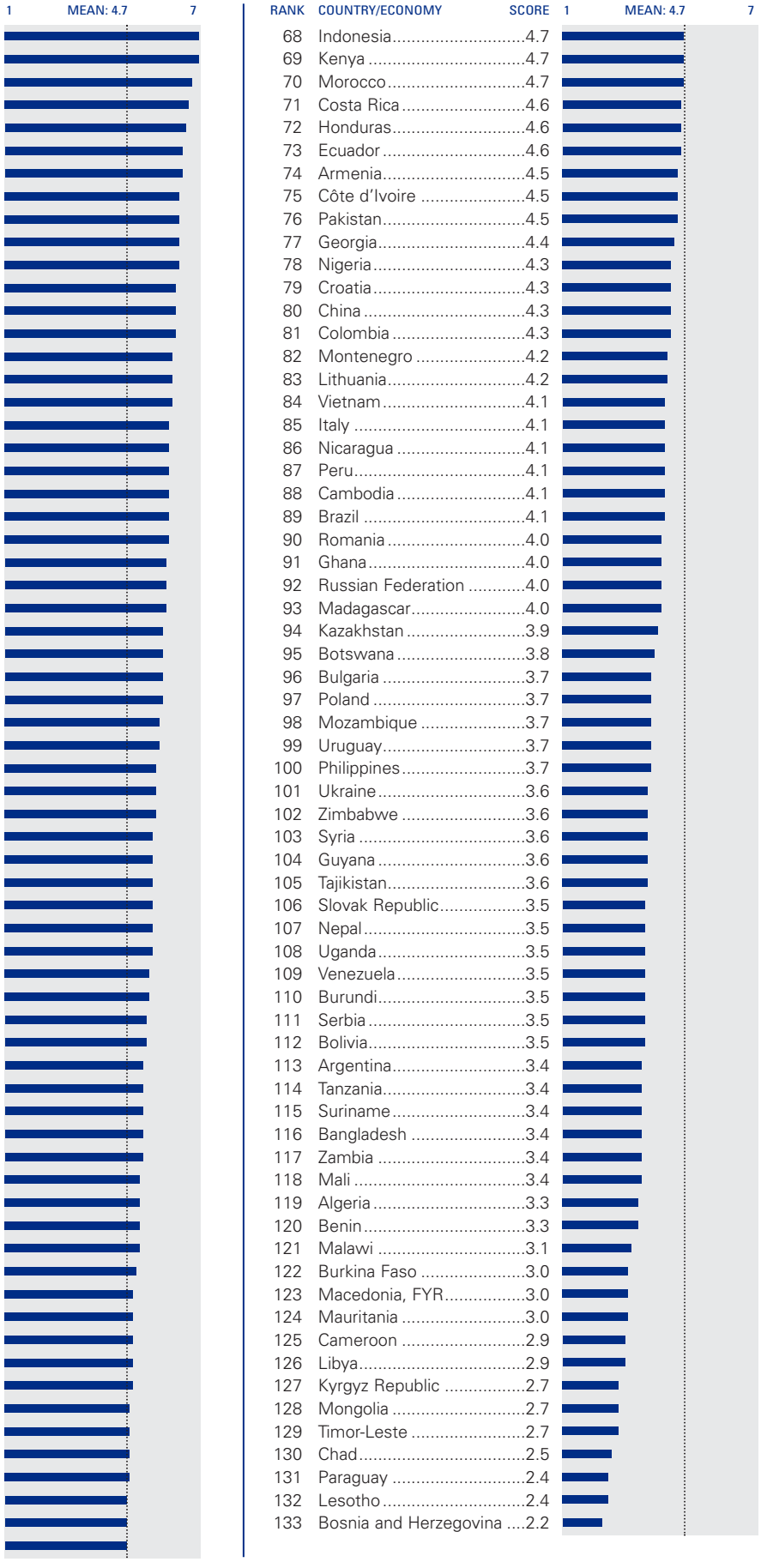
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure

How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.9
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.9
3	United Arab Emirates	6.7
4	Germany	6.6
5	Switzerland	6.5
6	Denmark	6.4
7	Netherlands	6.4
8	Finland	6.3
9	France	6.3
10	Iceland	6.3
11	Norway	6.3
12	Qatar	6.2
13	Austria	6.2
14	Belgium	6.2
15	Puerto Rico	6.1
16	Barbados	6.1
17	New Zealand	6.1
18	Sweden	6.0
19	Chile	6.0
20	United States	6.0
21	Korea, Rep.	6.0
22	Bahrain	6.0
23	South Africa	6.0
24	Czech Republic	5.9
25	Canada	5.9
26	Thailand	5.9
27	Malaysia	5.8
28	Australia	5.8
29	El Salvador	5.8
30	Tunisia	5.8
31	Malta	5.7
32	Panama	5.7
33	Jordan	5.6
34	Israel	5.6
35	United Kingdom	5.6
36	Dominican Republic	5.5
37	Spain	5.5
38	Jamaica	5.5
39	Greece	5.5
40	Latvia	5.5
41	Taiwan, China	5.5
42	Luxembourg	5.4
43	Cyprus	5.4
44	Egypt	5.3
45	Guatemala	5.3
46	Trinidad and Tobago	5.2
47	Brunei Darussalam	5.2
48	Ireland	5.2
49	Portugal	5.2
50	Azerbaijan	5.2
51	Saudi Arabia	5.1
52	Oman	5.1
53	Japan	5.1
54	Turkey	5.1
55	Namibia	5.0
56	Mexico	4.9
57	Mauritius	4.9
58	Kuwait	4.9
59	Estonia	4.9
60	Slovenia	4.9
61	Gambia, The	4.8
62	Hungary	4.8
63	Albania	4.8
64	Sri Lanka	4.8
65	India	4.7
66	Senegal	4.7
67	Ethiopia	4.7
68	Indonesia	4.7
69	Kenya	4.7
70	Morocco	4.7
71	Costa Rica	4.6
72	Honduras	4.6
73	Ecuador	4.6
74	Armenia	4.5
75	Côte d'Ivoire	4.5
76	Pakistan	4.5
77	Georgia	4.4
78	Nigeria	4.3
79	Croatia	4.3
80	China	4.3
81	Colombia	4.3
82	Montenegro	4.2
83	Lithuania	4.2
84	Vietnam	4.1
85	Italy	4.1
86	Nicaragua	4.1
87	Peru	4.1
88	Cambodia	4.1
89	Brazil	4.1
90	Romania	4.0
91	Ghana	4.0
92	Russian Federation	4.0
93	Madagascar	4.0
94	Kazakhstan	3.9
95	Botswana	3.8
96	Bulgaria	3.7
97	Poland	3.7
98	Mozambique	3.7
99	Uruguay	3.7
100	Philippines	3.7
101	Ukraine	3.6
102	Zimbabwe	3.6
103	Syria	3.6
104	Guyana	3.6
105	Tajikistan	3.6
106	Slovak Republic	3.5
107	Nepal	3.5
108	Uganda	3.5
109	Venezuela	3.5
110	Burundi	3.5
111	Serbia	3.5
112	Bolivia	3.5
113	Argentina	3.4
114	Tanzania	3.4
115	Suriname	3.4
116	Bangladesh	3.4
117	Zambia	3.4
118	Mali	3.4
119	Algeria	3.3
120	Benin	3.3
121	Malawi	3.1
122	Burkina Faso	3.0
123	Macedonia, FYR	3.0
124	Mauritania	3.0
125	Cameroon	2.9
126	Libya	2.9
127	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7
128	Mongolia	2.7
129	Timor-Leste	2.7
130	Chad	2.5
131	Paraguay	2.4
132	Lesotho	2.4
133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.2



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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2.06 Available seat kilometers (hard data)

Scheduled available seat kilometers per week originating in country (in millions) | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	United States	30,919.9
2	China	8,056.0
3	United Kingdom	6,248.2
4	Japan	4,844.8
5	Germany	4,271.1
6	France	3,414.4
7	Australia	3,337.6
8	Spain	3,235.9
9	Canada	2,829.2
10	India	2,645.3
11	United Arab Emirates	2,572.8
12	Brazil	2,471.8
13	Russian Federation	2,147.6
14	Hong Kong SAR	2,071.4
15	Italy	2,067.3
16	Thailand	1,906.6
17	Singapore	1,892.9
18	Korea, Rep.	1,647.9
19	Netherlands	1,568.4
20	Mexico	1,505.2
21	Indonesia	1,196.2
22	Malaysia	1,163.6
23	South Africa	1,054.7
24	Turkey	1,048.0
25	Switzerland	802.9
26	Taiwan, China	795.7
27	Saudi Arabia	795.3
28	Philippines	715.9
29	Argentina	683.5
30	New Zealand	672.5
31	Portugal	632.9
32	Egypt	627.8
33	Greece	542.4
34	Qatar	533.5
35	Puerto Rico	461.7
36	Belgium	460.8
37	Israel	454.7
38	Vietnam	439.3
39	Ireland	431.0
40	Chile	404.0
41	Austria	384.6
42	Sweden	381.1
43	Norway	374.6
44	Denmark	374.2
45	Colombia	366.3
46	Finland	344.2
47	Peru	332.7
48	Pakistan	327.5
49	Morocco	307.9
50	Dominican Republic	281.3
51	Poland	268.3
52	Bahrain	260.7
53	Kuwait	244.9
54	Kenya	243.6
55	Nigeria	234.2
56	Venezuela	230.4
57	Czech Republic	185.2
58	Panama	182.2
59	Cyprus	176.2
60	Ukraine	175.7
61	Bangladesh	173.4
62	Jordan	162.3
63	Romania	161.9
64	Kazakhstan	158.4
65	Mauritius	158.3
66	Sri Lanka	148.9
67	Ethiopia	142.8
68	Algeria	138.3
69	Ecuador	136.7
70	Hungary	127.0
71	Tunisia	126.7
72	Senegal	125.9
73	Jamaica	125.3
74	Costa Rica	120.2
75	Oman	108.4
76	Libya	100.1
77	Syria	86.5
78	Ghana	78.6
79	Bulgaria	76.7
80	Barbados	70.8
81	Latvia	66.0
82	Iceland	65.8
83	El Salvador	63.6
84	Trinidad and Tobago	60.5
85	Nepal	59.3
86	Bolivia	56.7
87	Croatia	54.6
88	Malta	54.2
89	Tanzania	54.2
90	Brunei Darussalam	52.7
91	Cambodia	44.9
92	Serbia	43.0
93	Guatemala	42.2
94	Uganda	41.5
95	Azerbaijan	40.4
96	Madagascar	37.7
97	Uruguay	37.5
98	Tajikistan	36.2
99	Cameroon	35.3
100	Armenia	34.9
101	Côte d'Ivoire	31.1
102	Namibia	27.3
103	Honduras	26.7
104	Zambia	25.8
105	Suriname	24.9
106	Slovak Republic	23.4
107	Mali	23.1
108	Mozambique	22.8
109	Zimbabwe	20.6
110	Kyrgyz Republic	19.2
111	Luxembourg	19.0
112	Georgia	18.9
113	Lithuania	18.8
114	Nicaragua	18.2
115	Slovenia	16.8
116	Mongolia	16.4
117	Albania	16.0
118	Benin	13.8
119	Estonia	12.9
120	Paraguay	12.3
121	Burkina Faso	11.2
122	Montenegro	10.1
123	Malawi	8.8
124	Macedonia, FYR	8.0
125	Timor-Leste	7.4
126	Chad	7.3
127	Guyana	7.2
128	Mauritania	7.2
129	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.2
130	Gambia, The	3.4
131	Botswana	3.2
132	Burundi	2.3
133	Lesotho	0.3

SOURCE: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser; national sources

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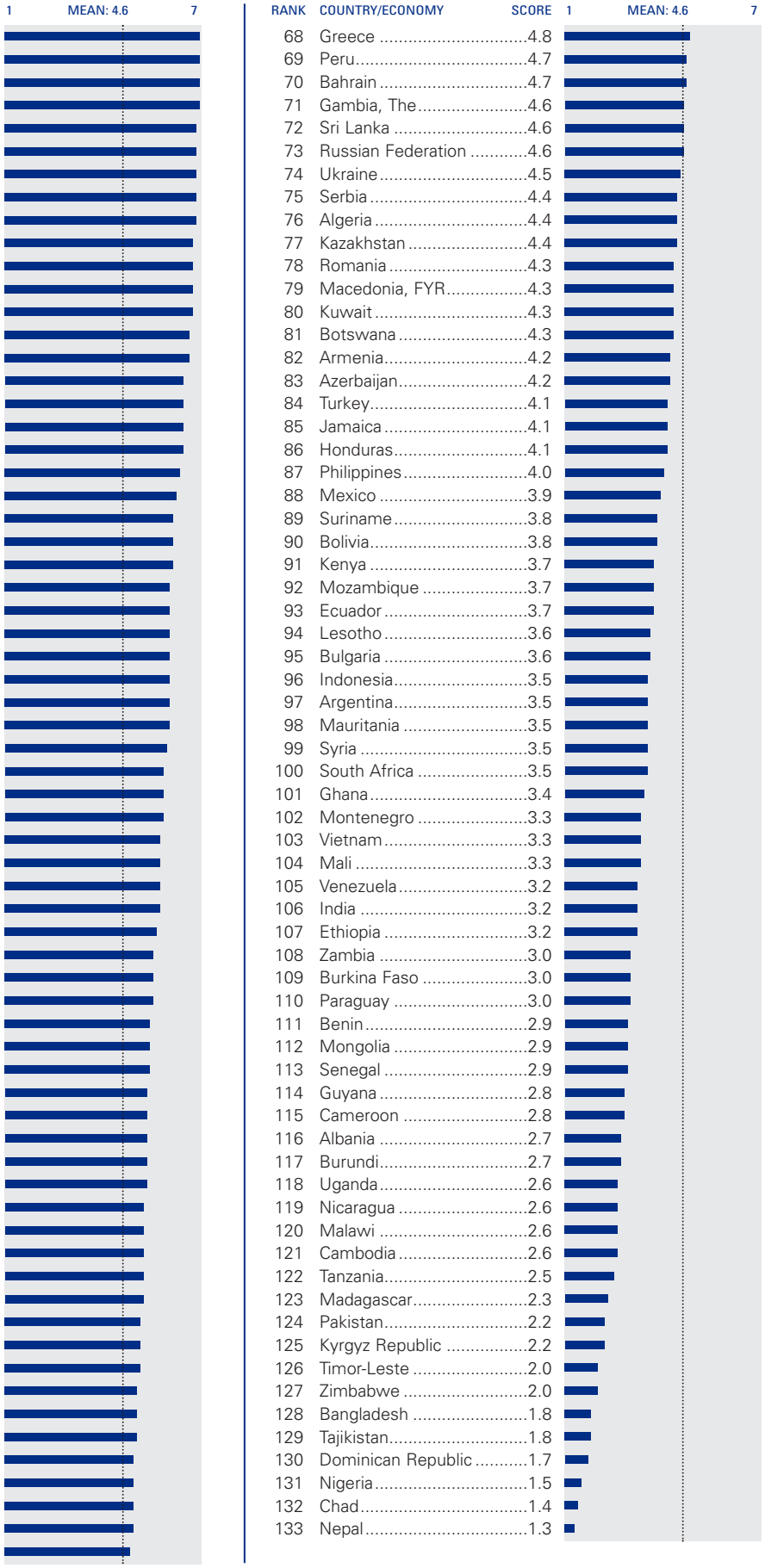
2.07 Quality of electricity supply

How does the quality of the electricity supply in your country (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations) compare with that of other countries? (1 = worse than in most other countries; 7 = meets the highest standards in the world) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Denmark	6.9
2	Iceland	6.9
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.9
4	Finland	6.9
5	France	6.8
6	Switzerland	6.8
7	Germany	6.8
8	Sweden	6.8
9	Netherlands	6.8
10	Austria	6.7
11	Japan	6.7
12	Singapore	6.7
13	Norway	6.7
14	Belgium	6.6
15	Canada	6.6
16	United Arab Emirates	6.4
17	United States	6.4
18	United Kingdom	6.4
19	Czech Republic	6.4
20	Luxembourg	6.3
21	Korea, Rep.	6.2
22	Portugal	6.1
23	Cyprus	6.1
24	Barbados	6.1
25	Qatar	6.0
26	Ireland	6.0
27	Slovak Republic	6.0
28	Australia	6.0
29	Oman	6.0
30	Israel	6.0
31	Slovenia	6.0
32	Taiwan, China	5.9
33	Saudi Arabia	5.8
34	Tunisia	5.8
35	Jordan	5.8
36	Uruguay	5.7
37	Chile	5.7
38	Estonia	5.7
39	Malaysia	5.7
40	Costa Rica	5.6
41	Thailand	5.5
42	Spain	5.5
43	Croatia	5.5
44	Lithuania	5.4
45	Italy	5.4
46	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.4
47	Brunei Darussalam	5.3
48	Poland	5.3
49	Trinidad and Tobago	5.3
50	Latvia	5.3
51	Egypt	5.3
52	Hungary	5.2
53	New Zealand	5.2
54	Namibia	5.2
55	Brazil	5.2
56	Panama	5.2
57	Puerto Rico	5.1
58	Colombia	5.1
59	Mauritius	5.1
60	Morocco	5.0
61	China	5.0
62	El Salvador	5.0
63	Libya	4.9
64	Côte d'Ivoire	4.9
65	Guatemala	4.9
66	Georgia	4.9
67	Malta	4.8
68	Greece	4.8
69	Peru	4.7
70	Bahrain	4.7
71	Gambia, The	4.6
72	Sri Lanka	4.6
73	Russian Federation	4.6
74	Ukraine	4.5
75	Serbia	4.4
76	Algeria	4.4
77	Kazakhstan	4.4
78	Romania	4.3
79	Macedonia, FYR	4.3
80	Kuwait	4.3
81	Botswana	4.3
82	Armenia	4.2
83	Azerbaijan	4.2
84	Turkey	4.1
85	Jamaica	4.1
86	Honduras	4.1
87	Philippines	4.0
88	Mexico	3.9
89	Suriname	3.8
90	Bolivia	3.8
91	Kenya	3.7
92	Mozambique	3.7
93	Ecuador	3.7
94	Lesotho	3.6
95	Bulgaria	3.6
96	Indonesia	3.5
97	Argentina	3.5
98	Mauritania	3.5
99	Syria	3.5
100	South Africa	3.5
101	Ghana	3.4
102	Montenegro	3.3
103	Vietnam	3.3
104	Mali	3.3
105	Venezuela	3.2
106	India	3.2
107	Ethiopia	3.2
108	Zambia	3.0
109	Burkina Faso	3.0
110	Paraguay	3.0
111	Benin	2.9
112	Mongolia	2.9
113	Senegal	2.9
114	Guyana	2.8
115	Cameroon	2.8
116	Albania	2.7
117	Burundi	2.7
118	Uganda	2.6
119	Nicaragua	2.6
120	Malawi	2.6
121	Cambodia	2.6
122	Tanzania	2.5
123	Madagascar	2.3
124	Pakistan	2.2
125	Kyrgyz Republic	2.2
126	Timor-Leste	2.0
127	Zimbabwe	2.0
128	Bangladesh	1.8
129	Tajikistan	1.8
130	Dominican Republic	1.7
131	Nigeria	1.5
132	Chad	1.4
133	Nepal	1.3



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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2.08 Telephone lines (hard data)

Main telephone lines per 100 population | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Switzerland	64.2
2	Germany	62.4
3	Iceland[2]	62.0
4	Taiwan, China	62.0
5	Sweden[2]	60.4
6	Malta	59.1
7	Montenegro[1]	58.9
8	France	56.5
9	Hong Kong SAR	56.4
10	Canada[2]	55.5
11	Luxembourg	55.2
12	United Kingdom	54.4
13	Greece	53.5
14	United States[2]	51.8
15	Slovenia	50.4
16	Ireland	50.3
17	Barbados[2]	49.0
18	Cyprus	47.9
19	Denmark	45.6
20	Spain	45.3
21	Australia	44.7
22	Netherlands	44.5
23	Korea, Rep.	44.1
24	Belgium	42.5
25	Norway[2]	42.4
26	New Zealand	41.5
27	Singapore	41.4
28	Israel	41.2
29	Croatia	40.7
30	Japan[2]	40.0
31	Austria	39.8
32	Portugal	38.7
33	Estonia	37.4
34	Italy	34.0
35	United Arab Emirates	33.5
36	Vietnam[2]	32.7
37	Costa Rica	31.7
38	Serbia	31.2
39	Finland	31.2
40	Russian Federation[2]	31.0
41	Hungary	30.9
42	Qatar	30.8
43	Bulgaria	29.8
44	Ukraine	28.7
45	Bahrain	28.7
46	Mauritius	28.7
47	Uruguay	28.6
48	Latvia[2]	28.3
49	China[2]	27.5
50	Poland[2]	27.1
51	Bosnia and Herzegovina	26.2
52	Argentina	24.1
53	Romania	23.6
54	Lithuania	23.3
55	Turkey	23.1
56	Trinidad and Tobago	23.0
57	Venezuela	22.4
58	Macedonia, FYR	22.4
59	Czech Republic	22.4
60	Kazakhstan	22.0
61	Brazil	21.2
62	Chile	21.0
63	Slovak Republic	20.4
64	Brunei Darussalam[2]	19.6
65	Mexico	19.1
66	Armenia[3]	19.0
67	Kuwait[1]	18.7
68	Suriname[1]	18.0
69	Sri Lanka	17.8
70	Syria	17.8
71	Saudi Arabia	16.2
72	Malaysia	15.9
73	Egypt	15.6
74	El Salvador	15.5
75	Azerbaijan	15.4
76	Colombia	14.6
77	Panama	14.6
78	Ecuador	14.2
79	Indonesia	13.0
80	Georgia[2]	12.7
81	Tunisia	11.9
82	Jamaica	11.6
83	Honduras	11.4
84	Thailand[2]	11.0
85	Guatemala	10.6
86	Oman	10.3
87	Peru	10.2
88	Dominican Republic	10.0
89	Albania	9.9
90	Morocco	9.5
91	South Africa[2]	9.3
92	Kyrgyz Republic[2]	9.1
93	Algeria[2]	9.1
94	Jordan	8.5
95	Botswana	7.5
96	Bolivia[2]	7.1
97	Namibia[2]	6.7
98	Mongolia[2]	6.1
99	Paraguay	5.8
100	Tajikistan[2]	5.0
101	Nicaragua[1]	4.4
102	Philippines	4.4
103	India	3.2
104	Lesotho[1]	3.0
105	Nepal	2.8
106	Gambia, The	2.8
107	Pakistan	2.6
108	Zimbabwe[2]	2.6
109	Mauritania	2.4
110	Senegal	1.9
111	Côte d'Ivoire	1.8
112	Malawi[2]	1.3
113	Benin[2]	1.2
114	Ethiopia	1.1
115	Cameroon	1.0
116	Nigeria	0.9
117	Bangladesh	0.8
118	Burkina Faso[2]	0.8
119	Madagascar	0.8
120	Zambia	0.7
121	Kenya	0.7
122	Mali	0.7
123	Ghana	0.6
124	Uganda	0.5
125	Mozambique	0.4
126	Burundi	0.3
127	Cambodia	0.3
128	Tanzania	0.3
129	Timor-Leste[2]	0.2
130	Chad[1]	0.1
n/a	Guyana	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

[1] 2006 [2] 2007 [3] 2009

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Section III
Macroeconomic stability

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3.01 Government budget balance (hard data)

Government gross budget balance as a percentage of GDP | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Timor-Leste	384.0
2	Libya	34.5
3	Saudi Arabia	33.4
4	Brunei Darussalam	29.1
5	Kuwait	25.8
6	Azerbaijan	25.5
7	United Arab Emirates	23.2
8	Norway	18.8
9	Chad	12.7
10	Lesotho	10.8
11	Qatar	9.3
12	Bahrain	7.5
13	Algeria	6.8
14	Trinidad and Tobago	6.5
15	Cameroon	5.9
16	Chile	5.7
17	Russian Federation	5.2
18	Singapore	5.0
19	Finland	4.1
20	Oman	3.8
21	Bulgaria	3.0
21	Denmark	3.0
23	Sweden	2.5
24	Bolivia	2.4
24	Peru	2.4
26	Argentina	1.4
27	Luxembourg	1.4
28	Korea, Rep.	1.1
29	Kazakhstan	1.1
30	Cyprus	1.0
31	Switzerland	0.9
32	Nigeria	0.9
33	Montenegro	0.9
34	Morocco	0.8
34	Thailand	0.8
36	Netherlands	0.8
37	Kyrgyz Republic	0.6
38	Panama	0.4
39	Canada	0.4
40	Costa Rica	0.2
41	Paraguay	0.2
42	Australia	0.1
43	New Zealand	0.1
44	Suriname	0.0
44	Tanzania	0.0
46	Mexico	–0.1
46	Uruguay	–0.1
48	Hong Kong SAR	–0.1
49	Germany	–0.1
50	Côte d'Ivoire	–0.2
51	Slovenia	–0.3
52	Botswana	–0.3
53	Austria	–0.4
54	Benin	–0.5
54	Ecuador	–0.5
56	China	–0.7
57	Taiwan, China	–0.9
58	El Salvador	–1.0
58	South Africa	–1.0
60	Gambia, The	–1.1
60	Philippines	–1.1
60	Venezuela	–1.1
63	Iceland	–1.2
64	Belgium	–1.2
65	Dominican Republic	–1.3
66	Armenia	–1.4
67	Macedonia, FYR	–1.4
68	Ukraine	–1.5
69	Brazil	–1.5
69	Guatemala	–1.5
71	Czech Republic	–1.5
72	Cambodia	–1.7
73	Turkey	–1.9
74	Indonesia	–1.9
75	Croatia	–2.0
76	Bosnia and Herzegovina	–2.0
77	Zambia	–2.1
78	Serbia	–2.1
79	Uganda	–2.2
80	Slovak Republic	–2.2
81	Honduras	–2.3
82	Colombia	–2.6
83	Portugal	–2.6
84	Malawi	–2.7
85	Italy	–2.7
86	Israel	–2.8
87	Estonia	–3.0
88	Tunisia	–3.0
89	Ethiopia	–3.1
90	Lithuania	–3.2
91	Hungary	–3.3
92	France	–3.4
92	Mauritius	–3.4
92	Puerto Rico	–3.4
95	Syria	–3.5
96	Namibia	–3.6
97	Mauritania	–3.7
98	Greece	–3.7
99	Spain	–3.8
100	Poland	–3.9
101	Latvia	–4.0
102	Barbados	–4.0
103	Nicaragua	–4.1
104	Malta	–4.1
105	Pakistan	–4.2
106	Mozambique	–4.4
107	Jamaica	–4.5
107	Madagascar	–4.5
107	Senegal	–4.5
110	Bangladesh	–4.7
110	Malaysia	–4.7
110	Vietnam	–4.7
113	Romania	–4.9
114	Jordan	–4.9
115	India	–4.9
116	Mongolia	–5.0
117	United Kingdom	–5.4
118	Mali	–5.4
119	Albania	–5.5
120	Japan	–5.6
121	Nepal	–5.7
122	United States	–6.1
123	Kenya	–6.1
124	Tajikistan	–6.1
125	Ireland	–6.4
126	Georgia	–6.4
127	Burkina Faso	–6.4
128	Egypt	–6.8
129	Sri Lanka	–7.5
130	Guyana	–7.9
131	Burundi	–8.9
132	Ghana	–10.0
133	Zimbabwe	–39.7

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); IMF country reports; European Commission, *Eurostat Database* (June 2009); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; African Development Bank; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); national sources

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3.02 National savings rate (hard data)

National savings rate as a percentage of GDP | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Azerbaijan	61.3
2	Brunei Darussalam[3]	59.1
3	Kuwait	58.8
4	Libya	58.1
5	Algeria	55.9
6	Qatar	52.6
7	China	51.5
8	Lesotho	47.5
9	Saudi Arabia	47.3
10	Singapore	45.1
11	Oman	43.6
12	Mongolia[3]	41.7
13	Norway	41.4
14	Kazakhstan	39.4
15	Botswana	38.6
16	Nigeria	38.0
16	United Arab Emirates	38.0
18	Trinidad and Tobago	36.8
19	Venezuela	36.1
20	India	35.6
21	Bahrain	35.3
22	Malaysia	34.7
23	Hong Kong SAR	34.6
24	Suriname[3]	33.4
25	Russian Federation	32.3
26	Switzerland	32.1
27	Bolivia	32.0
28	Timor-Leste	31.2
29	Mauritius	31.0
30	Korea, Rep.	30.7
31	Vietnam	30.6
32	Ecuador	30.3
33	Mauritania[3]	29.1
34	Thailand	28.7
35	Nepal[3]	28.5
36	Armenia	28.5
37	Netherlands	28.2
38	Sweden	28.1
39	Jordan	28.0
40	Indonesia	27.9
41	Morocco	27.9
42	Taiwan, China	27.6
43	Argentina	27.3
44	Austria	26.9
45	Luxembourg	26.8
46	Japan	26.7
47	Syria	26.0
48	Germany	25.7
49	Namibia	25.1
50	Belgium	25.0
51	Mexico	24.9
51	Slovenia	24.9
53	Finland	24.6
54	Denmark	24.5
55	Bangladesh	24.3
56	Australia	24.2
57	Croatia	24.1
58	Canada	23.7
59	Peru	23.3
60	Czech Republic	23.3
61	Panama[3]	23.0
62	Chile	22.6
63	Slovak Republic	22.2
64	Colombia	22.1
64	Turkey	22.1
66	Latvia	21.9
67	Honduras	21.9
68	Spain	21.4
69	Tunisia	21.1
70	France	20.8
71	Estonia	20.6
72	Ukraine	20.4
73	Sri Lanka	20.3
74	Israel	20.1
75	Uruguay	19.5
76	Poland	19.3
77	Paraguay	19.1
78	Romania	19.0
79	Costa Rica	18.4
80	Egypt	18.1
80	Ethiopia	18.1
82	Italy	18.0
83	Philippines	17.8
84	Cameroon	17.7
85	Zambia	17.4
86	Brazil	17.1
87	Ireland	16.9
88	Guatemala[3]	16.7
89	Senegal	16.2
90	Uganda	15.8
91	South Africa	15.2
92	United Kingdom	15.1
93	Bulgaria	15.0
94	Madagascar	14.8
95	Lithuania	14.7
96	New Zealand	14.5
97	Nicaragua[3]	14.3
98	Cambodia	14.3
99	Ghana	13.9
100	Kenya	13.7
101	Barbados[1]	13.5
102	Iceland	13.2
103	Hungary	13.1
104	Mali[2]	13.0
105	Benin	12.9
106	Macedonia, FYR	12.8
106	Malta	12.8
108	Gambia, The	12.6
109	United States	11.9
110	Mozambique	11.6
111	Cyprus	11.1
112	Kyrgyz Republic	10.8
113	Portugal	10.0
114	Dominican Republic	9.9
114	Pakistan	9.9
116	Guyana	9.3
117	Bosnia and Herzegovina[3]	9.2
118	Côte d'Ivoire[3]	9.2
119	Burkina Faso	9.1
120	Puerto Rico	9.0
121	El Salvador	7.8
122	Georgia	7.7
123	Serbia[3]	7.6
124	Tanzania	7.4
125	Albania	6.6
126	Greece	6.4
127	Jamaica	5.2
128	Chad	–0.8
129	Malawi	–1.9
130	Tajikistan	–3.2
131	Burundi	–4.3
132	Montenegro[3]	–12.3
n/a	Zimbabwe	n/a

SOURCE: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

[1] 2005 [2] 2006 [3] 2007

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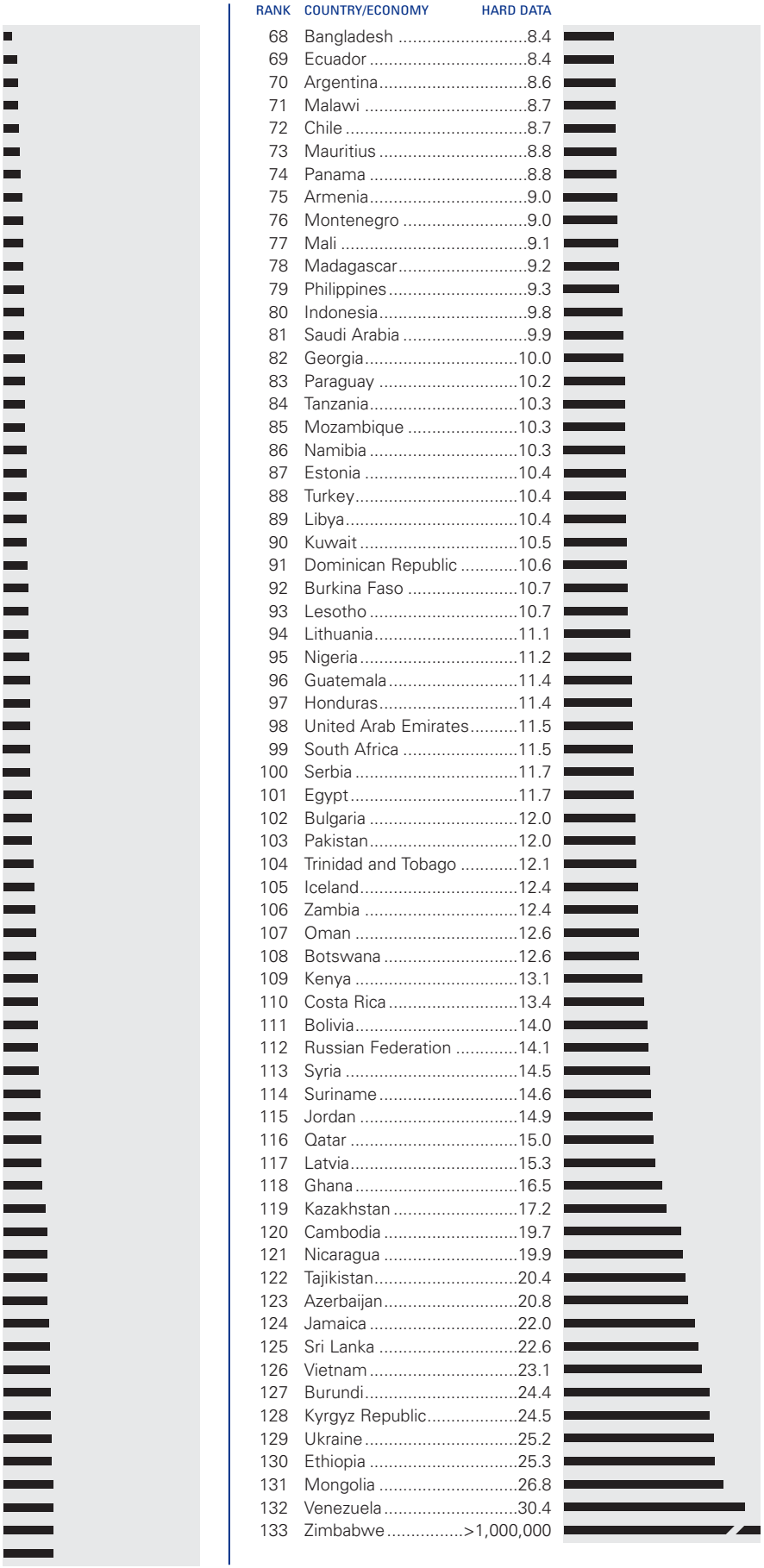
3.03 Inflation (hard data)

Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average) | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Japan	1.4
2	Netherlands	2.2
3	Canada	2.4
4	Switzerland	2.4
5	Portugal	2.6
6	Brunei Darussalam	2.7
7	Germany	2.8
8	Ireland	3.1
9	France	3.2
10	Austria	3.2
11	Sweden	3.3
12	Albania	3.4
13	Luxembourg	3.4
14	Denmark	3.4
15	Italy	3.5
16	Taiwan, China	3.5
17	Bahrain	3.5
18	United Kingdom	3.6
19	Norway	3.8
20	United States	3.8
21	Morocco	3.9
22	Finland	3.9
23	Slovak Republic	3.9
24	New Zealand	4.0
25	Spain	4.1
26	Poland	4.2
27	Greece	4.2
28	Hong Kong SAR	4.3
29	Australia	4.4
30	Cyprus	4.4
31	Gambia, The	4.5
32	Algeria	4.5
33	Belgium	4.5
34	Korea, Rep.	4.7
35	Malta	4.7
36	Israel	4.7
37	Tunisia	5.0
38	Mexico	5.1
39	Cameroon	5.3
40	Malaysia	5.4
41	Thailand	5.5
42	Brazil	5.7
43	Slovenia	5.7
44	Senegal	5.8
45	Peru	5.8
46	China	5.9
47	Hungary	6.1
48	Croatia	6.1
49	Côte d'Ivoire	6.3
50	Czech Republic	6.3
51	Singapore	6.5
52	Colombia	7.0
53	El Salvador	7.3
54	Uganda	7.3
55	Mauritania	7.3
56	Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.4
57	Timor-Leste	7.6
58	Nepal	7.7
59	Romania	7.8
60	Puerto Rico	7.9
60	Uruguay	7.9
62	Benin	8.0
63	Guyana	8.1
64	Barbados	8.3
65	Macedonia, FYR	8.3
66	Chad	8.3
67	India	8.3
68	Bangladesh	8.4
69	Ecuador	8.4
70	Argentina	8.6
71	Malawi	8.7
72	Chile	8.7
73	Mauritius	8.8
74	Panama	8.8
75	Armenia	9.0
76	Montenegro	9.0
77	Mali	9.1
78	Madagascar	9.2
79	Philippines	9.3
80	Indonesia	9.8
81	Saudi Arabia	9.9
82	Georgia	10.0
83	Paraguay	10.2
84	Tanzania	10.3
85	Mozambique	10.3
86	Namibia	10.3
87	Estonia	10.4
88	Turkey	10.4
89	Libya	10.4
90	Kuwait	10.5
91	Dominican Republic	10.6
92	Burkina Faso	10.7
93	Lesotho	10.7
94	Lithuania	11.1
95	Nigeria	11.2
96	Guatemala	11.4
97	Honduras	11.4
98	United Arab Emirates	11.5
99	South Africa	11.5
100	Serbia	11.7
101	Egypt	11.7
102	Bulgaria	12.0
103	Pakistan	12.0
104	Trinidad and Tobago	12.1
105	Iceland	12.4
106	Zambia	12.4
107	Oman	12.6
108	Botswana	12.6
109	Kenya	13.1
110	Costa Rica	13.4
111	Bolivia	14.0
112	Russian Federation	14.1
113	Syria	14.5
114	Suriname	14.6
115	Jordan	14.9
116	Qatar	15.0
117	Latvia	15.3
118	Ghana	16.5
119	Kazakhstan	17.2
120	Cambodia	19.7
121	Nicaragua	19.9
122	Tajikistan	20.4
123	Azerbaijan	20.8
124	Jamaica	22.0
125	Sri Lanka	22.6
126	Vietnam	23.1
127	Burundi	24.4
128	Kyrgyz Republic	24.5
129	Ukraine	25.2
130	Ethiopia	25.3
131	Mongolia	26.8
132	Venezuela	30.4
133	Zimbabwe	>1,000,000



SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

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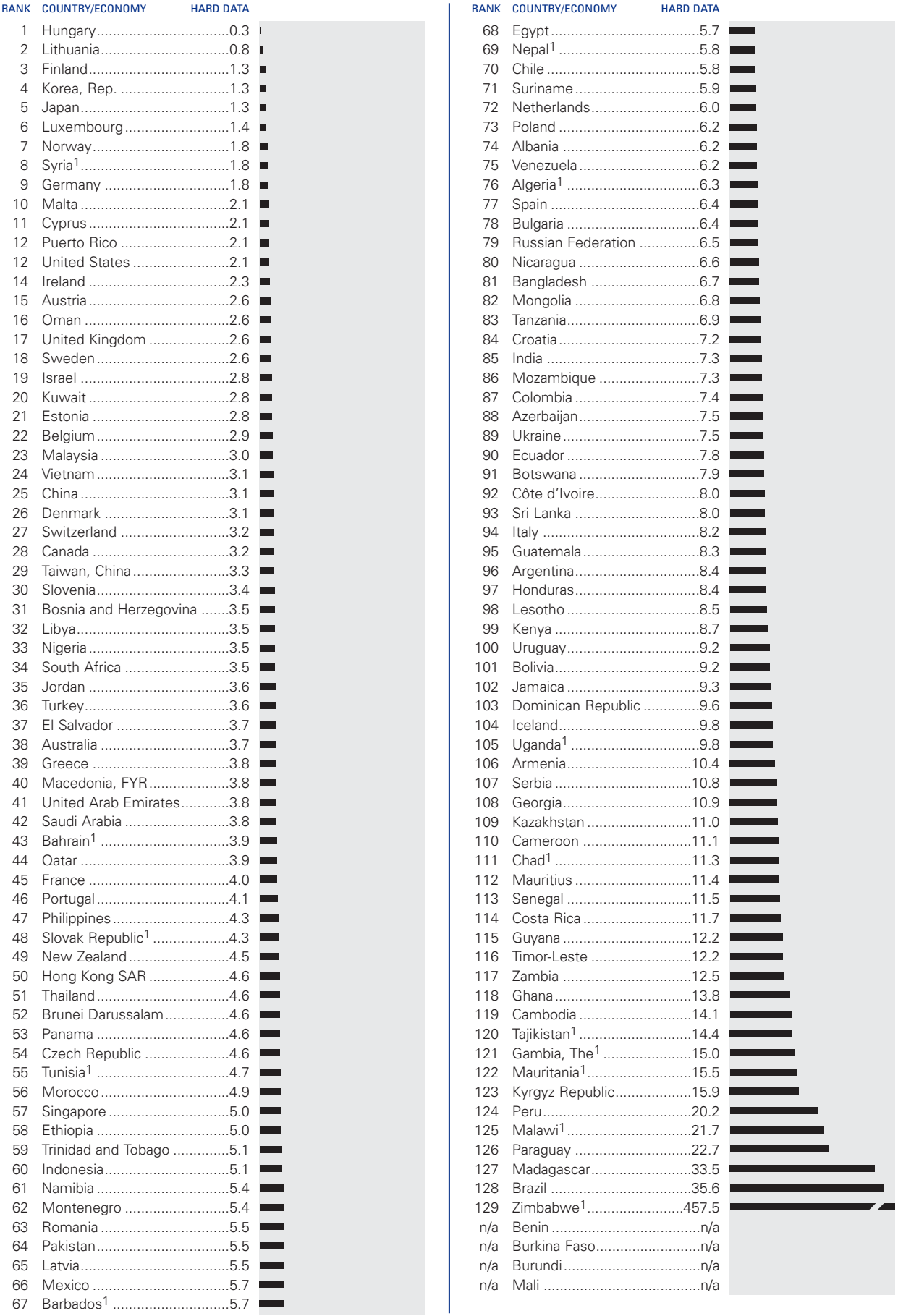
3.04 Interest rate spread (hard data)

Average interest rate spread (difference between typical lending and deposit rates) | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Hungary	0.3
2	Lithuania	0.8
3	Finland	1.3
4	Korea, Rep.	1.3
5	Japan	1.3
6	Luxembourg	1.4
7	Norway	1.8
8	Syria[1]	1.8
9	Germany	1.8
10	Malta	2.1
11	Cyprus	2.1
12	Puerto Rico	2.1
12	United States	2.1
14	Ireland	2.3
15	Austria	2.6
16	Oman	2.6
17	United Kingdom	2.6
18	Sweden	2.6
19	Israel	2.8
20	Kuwait	2.8
21	Estonia	2.8
22	Belgium	2.9
23	Malaysia	3.0
24	Vietnam	3.1
25	China	3.1
26	Denmark	3.1
27	Switzerland	3.2
28	Canada	3.2
29	Taiwan, China	3.3
30	Slovenia	3.4
31	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5
32	Libya	3.5
33	Nigeria	3.5
34	South Africa	3.5
35	Jordan	3.6
36	Turkey	3.6
37	El Salvador	3.7
38	Australia	3.7
39	Greece	3.8
40	Macedonia, FYR	3.8
41	United Arab Emirates	3.8
42	Saudi Arabia	3.8
43	Bahrain[1]	3.9
44	Qatar	3.9
45	France	4.0
46	Portugal	4.1
47	Philippines	4.3
48	Slovak Republic[1]	4.3
49	New Zealand	4.5
50	Hong Kong SAR	4.6
51	Thailand	4.6
52	Brunei Darussalam	4.6
53	Panama	4.6
54	Czech Republic	4.6
55	Tunisia[1]	4.7
56	Morocco	4.9
57	Singapore	5.0
58	Ethiopia	5.0
59	Trinidad and Tobago	5.1
60	Indonesia	5.1
61	Namibia	5.4
62	Montenegro	5.4
63	Romania	5.5
64	Pakistan	5.5
65	Latvia	5.5
66	Mexico	5.7
67	Barbados[1]	5.7
68	Egypt	5.7
69	Nepal[1]	5.8
70	Chile	5.8
71	Suriname	5.9
72	Netherlands	6.0
73	Poland	6.2
74	Albania	6.2
75	Venezuela	6.2
76	Algeria[1]	6.3
77	Spain	6.4
78	Bulgaria	6.4
79	Russian Federation	6.5
80	Nicaragua	6.6
81	Bangladesh	6.7
82	Mongolia	6.8
83	Tanzania	6.9
84	Croatia	7.2
85	India	7.3
86	Mozambique	7.3
87	Colombia	7.4
88	Azerbaijan	7.5
89	Ukraine	7.5
90	Ecuador	7.8
91	Botswana	7.9
92	Côte d'Ivoire	8.0
93	Sri Lanka	8.0
94	Italy	8.2
95	Guatemala	8.3
96	Argentina	8.4
97	Honduras	8.4
98	Lesotho	8.5
99	Kenya	8.7
100	Uruguay	9.2
101	Bolivia	9.2
102	Jamaica	9.3
103	Dominican Republic	9.6
104	Iceland	9.8
105	Uganda[1]	9.8
106	Armenia	10.4
107	Serbia	10.8
108	Georgia	10.9
109	Kazakhstan	11.0
110	Cameroon	11.1
111	Chad[1]	11.3
112	Mauritius	11.4
113	Senegal	11.5
114	Costa Rica	11.7
115	Guyana	12.2
116	Timor-Leste	12.2
117	Zambia	12.5
118	Ghana	13.8
119	Cambodia	14.1
120	Tajikistan[1]	14.4
121	Gambia, The[1]	15.0
122	Mauritania[1]	15.5
123	Kyrgyz Republic	15.9
124	Peru	20.2
125	Malawi[1]	21.7
126	Paraguay	22.7
127	Madagascar	33.5
128	Brazil	35.6
129	Zimbabwe[1]	457.5
n/a	Benin	n/a
n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a
n/a	Burundi	n/a
n/a	Mali	n/a



SOURCE: IMF, *International Financial Statistics* (June 2009); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); national sources

[1] 2007

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3.05 Government debt (hard data)

Government gross debt as a percentage of GDP | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Timor-Leste	0.0
2	Oman	2.7
3	Libya	4.2
4	Estonia	4.8
5	Qatar	4.8
6	Chile	5.2
7	Kuwait	5.3
8	Botswana	5.9
9	Algeria	6.5
10	Russian Federation	6.7
11	Kazakhstan	6.8
12	Azerbaijan	9.7
13	Luxembourg	12.7
14	Benin	14.2
15	Australia	14.2
16	Cameroon	14.3
17	Nigeria	14.7
18	Lithuania	15.6
19	Armenia	15.8
20	China	15.9
21	Senegal	16.4
22	Hong Kong SAR	16.9
23	Uganda	17.4
24	Saudi Arabia	18.9
25	Latvia	19.5
26	Bulgaria	19.6
27	Ukraine	19.9
28	Venezuela	20.4
29	Georgia	20.7
30	Suriname	20.8
31	Macedonia, FYR	21.3
32	Mozambique	21.4
33	Romania	21.6
34	Guatemala	21.7
35	Honduras	21.9
36	Namibia	22.0
37	Burkina Faso	23.6
37	Tanzania	23.6
39	Peru	24.0
40	Dominican Republic	24.3
41	Mexico	24.5
42	Korea, Rep.	25.2
43	Paraguay	25.4
44	New Zealand	25.5
45	Syria	26.1
46	Ecuador	26.7
47	Mali	26.9
48	Trinidad and Tobago	27.2
49	Cambodia	27.5
50	Montenegro	28.1
51	Bahrain	28.9
52	Tajikistan	29.1
53	Zambia	29.5
54	Slovenia	29.6
55	Slovak Republic	30.3
56	Indonesia	31.2
57	South Africa	31.6
58	Chad	32.7
59	Mongolia	33.2
60	Bangladesh	34.5
61	Madagascar	34.8
62	Czech Republic	34.8
63	Ethiopia	35.0
64	Croatia	35.3
65	Serbia	38.0
66	Thailand	38.1
67	Brazil	39.4
68	Bosnia and Herzegovina	40.0
69	Denmark	40.1
70	El Salvador	40.5
71	Finland	40.6
72	Turkey	40.7
73	Bolivia	41.0
74	Malaysia	41.2
75	Gambia, The	41.8
76	Costa Rica	42.2
77	United Arab Emirates	42.3
78	Colombia	42.8
79	Taiwan, China	43.2
80	Nepal	44.3
81	Vietnam	44.4
82	Panama	45.3
83	Lesotho	45.6
84	Switzerland	45.6
85	Spain	46.8
86	Sweden	47.4
87	Ireland	47.5
88	Puerto Rico	48.2
89	Tunisia	48.4
90	Argentina	48.5
91	Malawi	48.9
92	Cyprus	49.1
93	Kyrgyz Republic	49.2
94	Ghana	51.4
95	Albania	51.6
96	United Kingdom	51.9
97	Uruguay	53.0
98	Nicaragua	53.2
99	Poland	54.1
100	Norway	55.7
101	Philippines	56.3
102	Mauritius	56.6
103	Pakistan	57.4
104	Kenya	58.3
105	Morocco	59.7
106	Jordan	60.1
107	Côte d'Ivoire	60.3
108	Canada	63.6
109	Malta	64.1
110	Netherlands	64.6
111	Austria	65.7
112	Germany	67.2
113	France	67.3
114	United States	70.5
115	Sri Lanka	74.1
116	India	75.2
117	Portugal	75.3
118	Mauritania	75.3
119	Hungary	76.5
120	Israel	77.6
121	Egypt	85.9
122	Guyana	92.5
123	Belgium	93.2
124	Iceland	93.2
125	Barbados	95.7
126	Singapore	99.2
127	Greece	101.1
128	Italy	105.8
129	Burundi	126.5
130	Jamaica	128.3
131	Zimbabwe	189.0
132	Japan	196.3
n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); IMF country reports; OECD, *OECD Economic Outlook* no. 85 (June 2009); European Central Bank; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); national sources

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Section IV
Health and primary education

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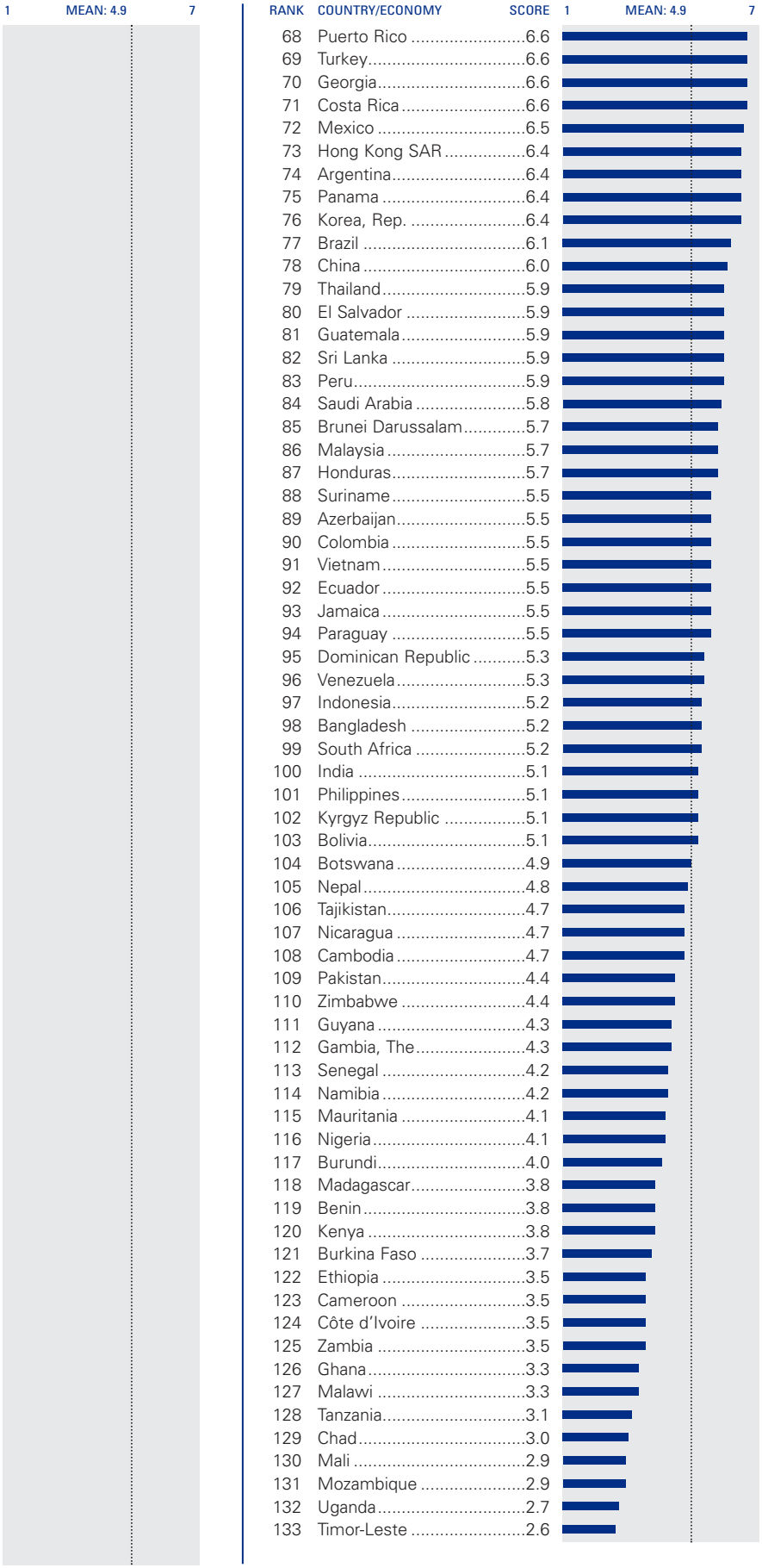
4.01 Business impact of malaria

How serious an impact do you consider malaria to have on your country in the next five years? (1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Albania	—
1	Algeria	—
1	Armenia	—
1	Australia	—
1	Austria	—
1	Bahrain	—
1	Barbados	—
1	Belgium	—
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	—
1	Bulgaria	—
1	Canada	—
1	Chile	—
1	Croatia	—
1	Cyprus	—
1	Czech Republic	—
1	Denmark	—
1	Egypt	—
1	Estonia	—
1	Finland	—
1	France	—
1	Germany	—
1	Greece	—
1	Hungary	—
1	Iceland	—
1	Ireland	—
1	Israel	—
1	Italy	—
1	Japan	—
1	Jordan	—
1	Kazakhstan	—
1	Kuwait	—
1	Latvia	—
1	Lesotho	—
1	Libya	—
1	Lithuania	—
1	Luxembourg	—
1	Macedonia, FYR	—
1	Malta	—
1	Mauritius	—
1	Mongolia	—
1	Montenegro	—
1	Morocco	—
1	Netherlands	—
1	New Zealand	—
1	Norway	—
1	Oman	—
1	Poland	—
1	Portugal	—
1	Qatar	—
1	Romania	—
1	Russian Federation	—
1	Serbia	—
1	Singapore	—
1	Slovak Republic	—
1	Slovenia	—
1	Spain	—
1	Sweden	—
1	Switzerland	—
1	Syria	—
1	Taiwan, China	—
1	Trinidad and Tobago	—
1	Tunisia	—
1	Ukraine	—
1	United Arab Emirates	—
1	United Kingdom	—
1	United States	—
1	Uruguay	—

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
68	Puerto Rico	6.6
69	Turkey	6.6
70	Georgia	6.6
71	Costa Rica	6.6
72	Mexico	6.5
73	Hong Kong SAR	6.4
74	Argentina	6.4
75	Panama	6.4
76	Korea, Rep.	6.4
77	Brazil	6.1
78	China	6.0
79	Thailand	5.9
80	El Salvador	5.9
81	Guatemala	5.9
82	Sri Lanka	5.9
83	Peru	5.9
84	Saudi Arabia	5.8
85	Brunei Darussalam	5.7
86	Malaysia	5.7
87	Honduras	5.7
88	Suriname	5.5
89	Azerbaijan	5.5
90	Colombia	5.5
91	Vietnam	5.5
92	Ecuador	5.5
93	Jamaica	5.5
94	Paraguay	5.5
95	Dominican Republic	5.3
96	Venezuela	5.3
97	Indonesia	5.2
98	Bangladesh	5.2
99	South Africa	5.2
100	India	5.1
101	Philippines	5.1
102	Kyrgyz Republic	5.1
103	Bolivia	5.1
104	Botswana	4.9
105	Nepal	4.8
106	Tajikistan	4.7
107	Nicaragua	4.7
108	Cambodia	4.7
109	Pakistan	4.4
110	Zimbabwe	4.4
111	Guyana	4.3
112	Gambia, The	4.3
113	Senegal	4.2
114	Namibia	4.2
115	Mauritania	4.1
116	Nigeria	4.1
117	Burundi	4.0
118	Madagascar	3.8
119	Benin	3.8
120	Kenya	3.8
121	Burkina Faso	3.7
122	Ethiopia	3.5
123	Cameroon	3.5
124	Côte d'Ivoire	3.5
125	Zambia	3.5
126	Ghana	3.3
127	Malawi	3.3
128	Tanzania	3.1
129	Chad	3.0
130	Mali	2.9
131	Mozambique	2.9
132	Uganda	2.7
133	Timor-Leste	2.6



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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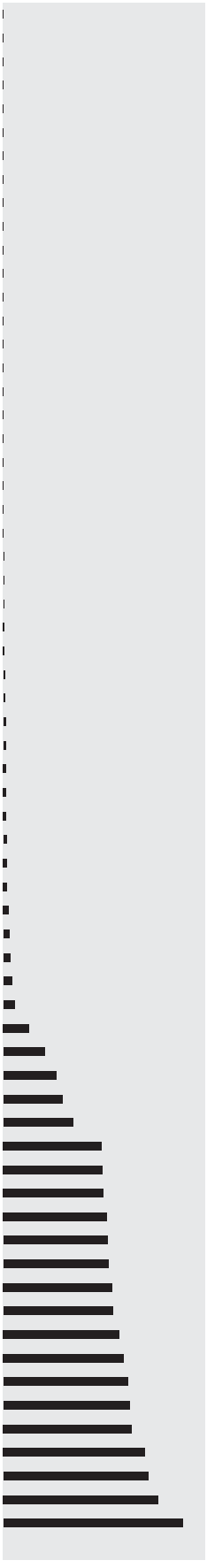
4.02 Malaria incidence (hard data)

Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Albania	0.0
1	Algeria	0.0
1	Armenia	0.0
1	Australia	0.0
1	Austria	0.0
1	Bahrain	0.0
1	Barbados	0.0
1	Belgium	0.0
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0
1	Bulgaria	0.0
1	Canada	0.0
1	Chile	0.0
1	Croatia	0.0
1	Cyprus	0.0
1	Czech Republic	0.0
1	Denmark	0.0
1	Egypt	0.0
1	Estonia	0.0
1	Finland	0.0
1	France	0.0
1	Germany	0.0
1	Greece	0.0
1	Hungary	0.0
1	Iceland	0.0
1	Ireland	0.0
1	Israel	0.0
1	Italy	0.0
1	Japan	0.0
1	Jordan	0.0
1	Kazakhstan	0.0
1	Kuwait	0.0
1	Latvia	0.0
1	Lesotho	0.0
1	Libya	0.0
1	Lithuania	0.0
1	Luxembourg	0.0
1	Macedonia, FYR	0.0
1	Malta	0.0
1	Mauritius	0.0
1	Mongolia	0.0
1	Montenegro	0.0
1	Morocco	0.0
1	Netherlands	0.0
1	New Zealand	0.0
1	Norway	0.0
1	Oman	0.0
1	Poland	0.0
1	Portugal	0.0
1	Qatar	0.0
1	Romania	0.0
1	Russian Federation	0.0
1	Serbia	0.0
1	Singapore	0.0
1	Slovak Republic	0.0
1	Slovenia	0.0
1	Spain	0.0
1	Sweden	0.0
1	Switzerland	0.0
1	Syria[1]	0.0
1	Taiwan, China[2]	0.0
1	Trinidad and Tobago	0.0
1	Tunisia	0.0
1	Ukraine	0.0
1	United Arab Emirates	0.0
1	United Kingdom	0.0
1	United States	0.0
1	Uruguay	0.0
68	Hong Kong SAR[2]	0.4
69	Puerto Rico[1]	0.6
70	El Salvador	1.2
71	Argentina	1.3
72	Turkey	1.7
73	Georgia	1.9
74	Azerbaijan	2.4
75	Brunei Darussalam[2]	4.5
76	Saudi Arabia	5.8
77	Kyrgyz Republic	7.1
78	China	7.6
79	Mexico	8.8
80	Korea, Rep.	13.5
81	Sri Lanka	15.6
82	Paraguay	31.3
83	Tajikistan	35.9
84	Malaysia	56.6
85	South Africa	68.3
86	Vietnam	82.4
87	Dominican Republic	94.9
88	Nicaragua	103.9
89	Nepal	111.9
90	Philippines	146.9
91	Panama	161.1
92	Costa Rica	210.9
93	Ecuador	235.2
94	Botswana	373.5
95	Thailand	396.6
96	Venezuela	435.5
97	Honduras	456.1
98	Brazil	729.9
99	Peru	781.0
100	Bolivia	785.1
101	Colombia	882.0
102	Pakistan	929.8
103	India	951.3
104	Guatemala	1,089.5
105	Indonesia	1,116.7
106	Namibia	1,655.3
107	Cambodia	1,819.1
108	Bangladesh	2,060.0
109	Suriname	2,567.5
110	Madagascar	3,366.3
111	Guyana	7,713.1
112	Senegal	12,238.1
113	Ethiopia	15,643.3
114	Mauritania	17,483.9
115	Zimbabwe	20,567.2
116	Burundi	29,113.7
117	Gambia, The	29,336.4
118	Tanzania	29,589.4
119	Cameroon	30,670.5
120	Zambia	30,716.0
121	Mali	31,061.1
122	Ghana	32,222.9
123	Kenya	32,312.7
124	Malawi	34,300.4
125	Uganda	35,541.6
126	Mozambique	36,794.7
127	Benin	37,229.6
128	Côte d'Ivoire	37,994.5
129	Chad	41,789.4
130	Nigeria	42,787.5
131	Burkina Faso	45,784.3
132	Timor-Leste	52,881.0
n/a	Jamaica	n/a



SOURCE: World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2008*; national sources

[1] 2007 [2] 2008

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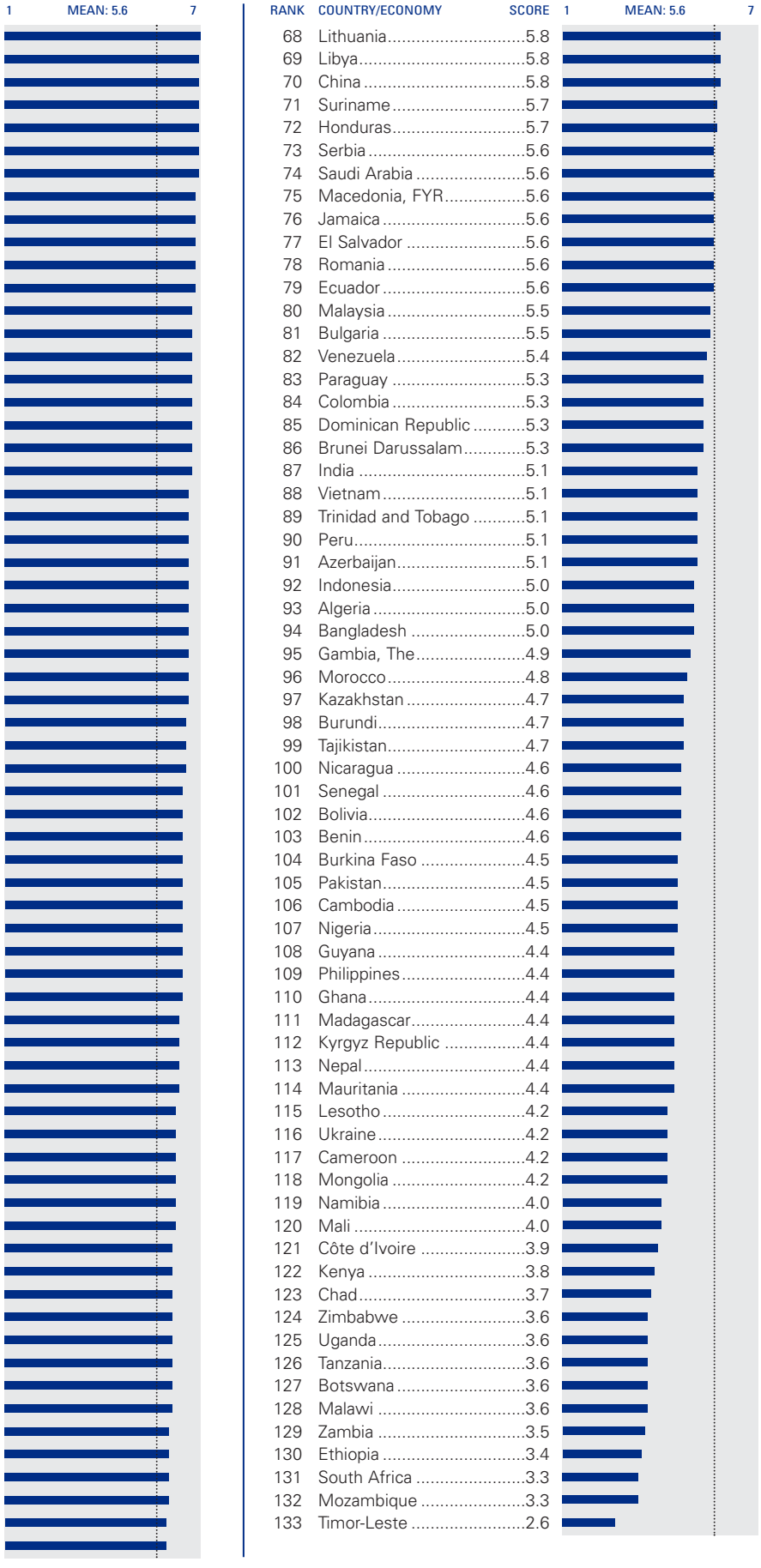
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis

How serious an impact do you consider tuberculosis to have on your company in the next five years? (1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Finland	7.0
2	Iceland	6.9
3	Denmark	6.9
4	Israel	6.9
5	Sweden	6.9
6	Austria	6.9
7	Norway	6.9
8	Croatia	6.8
9	Belgium	6.8
10	Switzerland	6.8
11	Luxembourg	6.8
12	Greece	6.8
13	Netherlands	6.7
14	Uruguay	6.7
15	Italy	6.7
16	Canada	6.7
17	Germany	6.7
18	Cyprus	6.7
19	New Zealand	6.7
20	Chile	6.7
21	Australia	6.6
22	Albania	6.6
23	Slovak Republic	6.6
24	France	6.6
25	Slovenia	6.6
26	Puerto Rico	6.6
27	Costa Rica	6.6
28	Spain	6.6
29	Jordan	6.6
30	Qatar	6.6
31	Ireland	6.5
32	Montenegro	6.5
33	Portugal	6.5
34	Hungary	6.4
35	Singapore	6.4
36	Mauritius	6.4
37	Malta	6.4
38	Turkey	6.4
39	Tunisia	6.4
40	United Kingdom	6.4
41	United States	6.4
42	Panama	6.4
43	Estonia	6.4
44	Japan	6.3
45	Syria	6.3
46	Barbados	6.3
47	Mexico	6.3
48	Armenia	6.2
49	Poland	6.2
50	Czech Republic	6.2
51	Korea, Rep.	6.2
52	Kuwait	6.2
53	Russian Federation	6.2
54	Hong Kong SAR	6.1
55	Bahrain	6.1
56	Argentina	6.1
57	Egypt	6.1
58	United Arab Emirates	6.1
59	Brazil	6.1
60	Georgia	6.1
61	Oman	6.1
62	Taiwan, China	6.0
63	Sri Lanka	6.0
64	Latvia	6.0
65	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.0
66	Thailand	5.9
67	Guatemala	5.9
68	Lithuania	5.8
69	Libya	5.8
70	China	5.8
71	Suriname	5.7
72	Honduras	5.7
73	Serbia	5.6
74	Saudi Arabia	5.6
75	Macedonia, FYR	5.6
76	Jamaica	5.6
77	El Salvador	5.6
78	Romania	5.6
79	Ecuador	5.6
80	Malaysia	5.5
81	Bulgaria	5.5
82	Venezuela	5.4
83	Paraguay	5.3
84	Colombia	5.3
85	Dominican Republic	5.3
86	Brunei Darussalam	5.3
87	India	5.1
88	Vietnam	5.1
89	Trinidad and Tobago	5.1
90	Peru	5.1
91	Azerbaijan	5.1
92	Indonesia	5.0
93	Algeria	5.0
94	Bangladesh	5.0
95	Gambia, The	4.9
96	Morocco	4.8
97	Kazakhstan	4.7
98	Burundi	4.7
99	Tajikistan	4.7
100	Nicaragua	4.6
101	Senegal	4.6
102	Bolivia	4.6
103	Benin	4.6
104	Burkina Faso	4.5
105	Pakistan	4.5
106	Cambodia	4.5
107	Nigeria	4.5
108	Guyana	4.4
109	Philippines	4.4
110	Ghana	4.4
111	Madagascar	4.4
112	Kyrgyz Republic	4.4
113	Nepal	4.4
114	Mauritania	4.4
115	Lesotho	4.2
116	Ukraine	4.2
117	Cameroon	4.2
118	Mongolia	4.2
119	Namibia	4.0
120	Mali	4.0
121	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9
122	Kenya	3.8
123	Chad	3.7
124	Zimbabwe	3.6
125	Uganda	3.6
126	Tanzania	3.6
127	Botswana	3.6
128	Malawi	3.6
129	Zambia	3.5
130	Ethiopia	3.4
131	South Africa	3.3
132	Mozambique	3.3
133	Timor-Leste	2.6



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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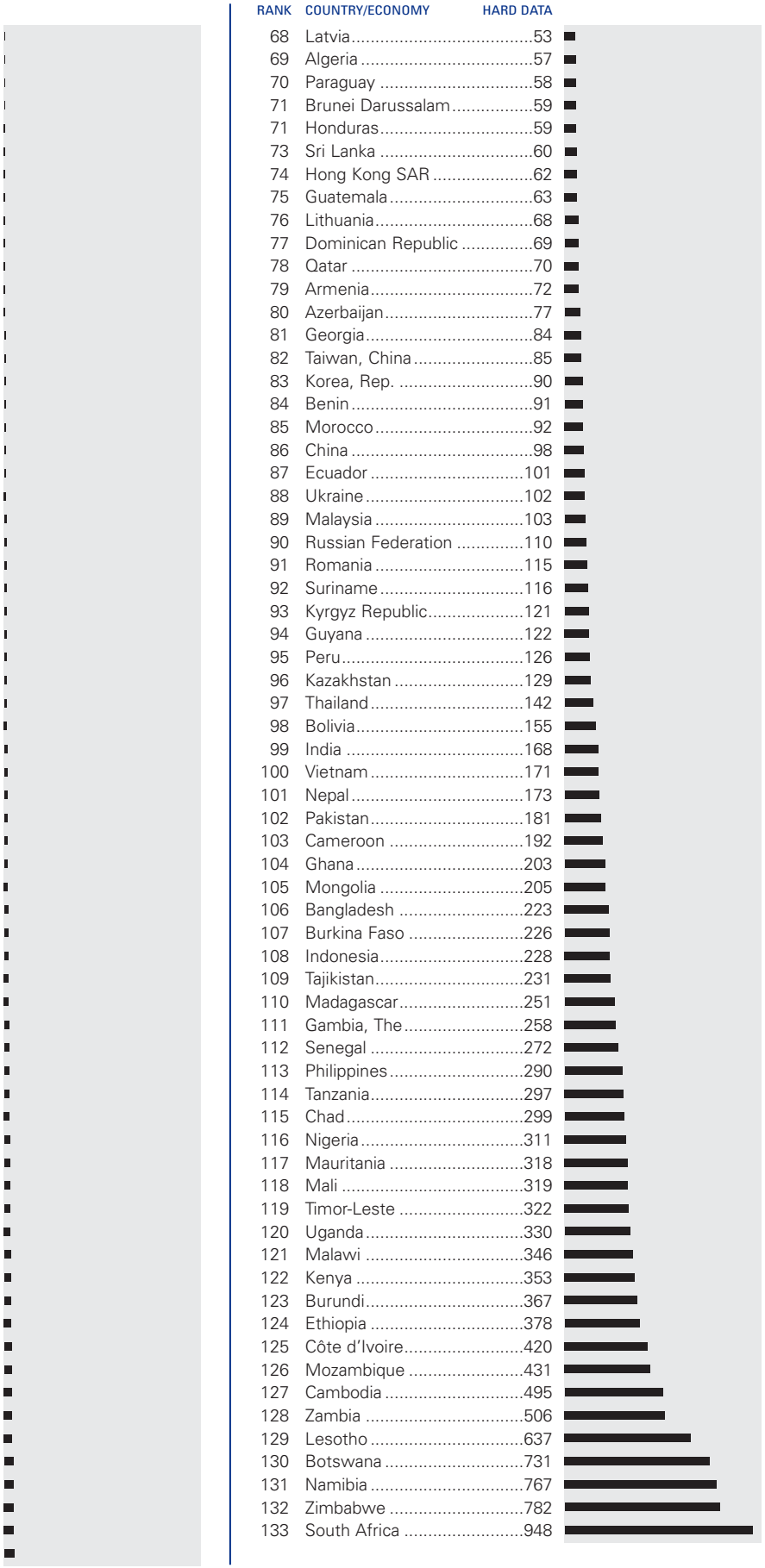
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence (hard data)

Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Barbados	4
1	Iceland	4
1	United States	4
4	Puerto Rico	4
5	Canada	5
5	Cyprus	5
7	Australia	6
7	Finland	6
7	Germany	6
7	Malta	6
7	Norway	6
7	Sweden	6
7	Switzerland	6
14	Italy	7
14	Jamaica	7
14	Jordan	7
14	New Zealand	7
18	Denmark	8
18	Israel	8
18	Netherlands	8
21	Czech Republic	9
22	Costa Rica	11
22	Trinidad and Tobago	11
24	Austria	12
24	Belgium	12
24	Chile	12
24	Luxembourg	12
28	Ireland	13
28	Oman	13
28	Slovenia	13
31	France	14
32	United Kingdom	15
33	United Arab Emirates	16
34	Albania	17
34	Hungary	17
34	Libya	17
34	Slovak Republic	17
38	Greece	18
39	Mexico	20
40	Egypt	21
40	Japan	21
42	Mauritius	22
42	Uruguay	22
44	Kuwait	24
44	Syria	24
46	Poland	25
47	Tunisia	26
48	Singapore	27
49	Macedonia, FYR	29
50	Portugal	30
50	Spain	30
50	Turkey	30
53	Argentina	31
54	Montenegro	32
54	Serbia	32
56	Venezuela	34
57	Colombia	35
58	Estonia	38
59	Bulgaria	39
60	Bahrain	40
60	Croatia	40
60	El Salvador	40
63	Saudi Arabia	46
64	Panama	47
65	Brazil	48
66	Nicaragua	49
67	Bosnia and Herzegovina	51
68	Latvia	53
69	Algeria	57
70	Paraguay	58
71	Brunei Darussalam	59
71	Honduras	59
73	Sri Lanka	60
74	Hong Kong SAR	62
75	Guatemala	63
76	Lithuania	68
77	Dominican Republic	69
78	Qatar	70
79	Armenia	72
80	Azerbaijan	77
81	Georgia	84
82	Taiwan, China	85
83	Korea, Rep.	90
84	Benin	91
85	Morocco	92
86	China	98
87	Ecuador	101
88	Ukraine	102
89	Malaysia	103
90	Russian Federation	110
91	Romania	115
92	Suriname	116
93	Kyrgyz Republic	121
94	Guyana	122
95	Peru	126
96	Kazakhstan	129
97	Thailand	142
98	Bolivia	155
99	India	168
100	Vietnam	171
101	Nepal	173
102	Pakistan	181
103	Cameroon	192
104	Ghana	203
105	Mongolia	205
106	Bangladesh	223
107	Burkina Faso	226
108	Indonesia	228
109	Tajikistan	231
110	Madagascar	251
111	Gambia, The	258
112	Senegal	272
113	Philippines	290
114	Tanzania	297
115	Chad	299
116	Nigeria	311
117	Mauritania	318
118	Mali	319
119	Timor-Leste	322
120	Uganda	330
121	Malawi	346
122	Kenya	353
123	Burundi	367
124	Ethiopia	378
125	Côte d'Ivoire	420
126	Mozambique	431
127	Cambodia	495
128	Zambia	506
129	Lesotho	637
130	Botswana	731
131	Namibia	767
132	Zimbabwe	782
133	South Africa	948



SOURCE: World Health Organization, *Global Tuberculosis database* (June 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

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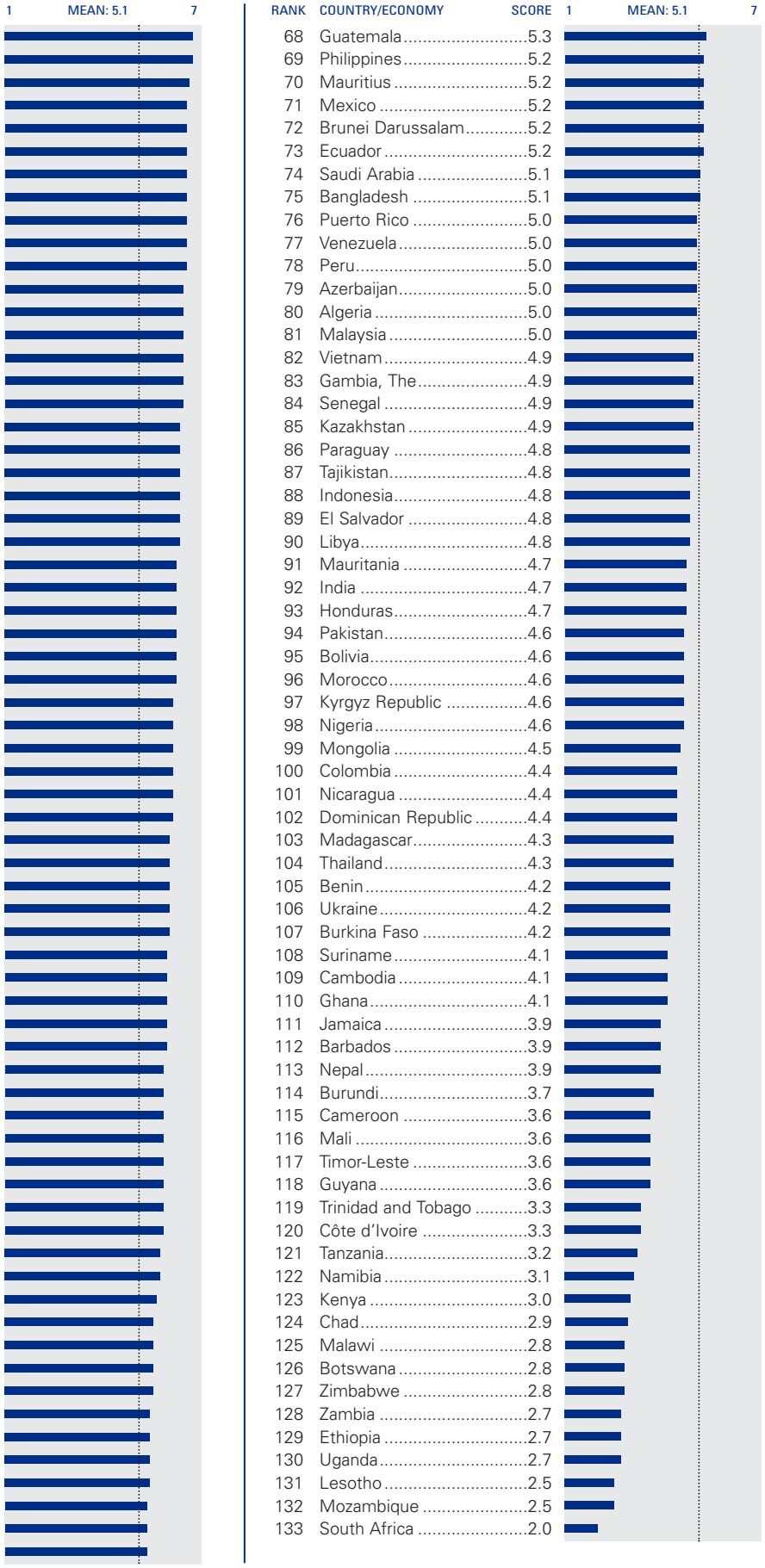
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS

How serious an impact do you consider HIV/AIDS to have on your company in the next five years? (1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Norway	6.7
2	Israel	6.7
3	Sweden	6.6
4	Slovak Republic	6.5
5	Finland	6.5
6	Austria	6.5
7	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.5
8	Croatia	6.5
9	Denmark	6.5
10	Germany	6.5
11	Jordan	6.5
12	Iceland	6.4
13	Hungary	6.4
14	Qatar	6.4
15	Syria	6.4
16	Slovenia	6.4
17	New Zealand	6.4
18	Switzerland	6.3
19	Belgium	6.3
20	Cyprus	6.3
21	Kuwait	6.3
22	Portugal	6.3
23	Tunisia	6.3
24	Netherlands	6.2
25	Turkey	6.2
26	Singapore	6.2
27	Ireland	6.2
28	Greece	6.2
29	Canada	6.2
30	Uruguay	6.1
31	Italy	6.1
32	Albania	6.1
33	Luxembourg	6.1
34	Armenia	6.1
35	Chile	6.1
36	Hong Kong SAR	6.0
37	Russian Federation	6.0
38	Poland	6.0
39	Egypt	6.0
40	France	6.0
41	Montenegro	5.9
42	Oman	5.9
43	Costa Rica	5.9
44	Australia	5.9
45	Korea, Rep.	5.9
46	Japan	5.8
47	Spain	5.8
48	Taiwan, China	5.8
49	China	5.8
50	Latvia	5.8
51	Sri Lanka	5.8
52	Lithuania	5.8
53	United Arab Emirates	5.8
54	Malta	5.7
55	Georgia	5.7
56	Romania	5.6
57	United Kingdom	5.5
58	Czech Republic	5.5
59	Macedonia, FYR	5.5
60	Estonia	5.5
61	Panama	5.4
62	Bahrain	5.4
63	United States	5.4
64	Argentina	5.4
65	Bulgaria	5.3
66	Brazil	5.3
67	Serbia	5.3
68	Guatemala	5.3
69	Philippines	5.2
70	Mauritius	5.2
71	Mexico	5.2
72	Brunei Darussalam	5.2
73	Ecuador	5.2
74	Saudi Arabia	5.1
75	Bangladesh	5.1
76	Puerto Rico	5.0
77	Venezuela	5.0
78	Peru	5.0
79	Azerbaijan	5.0
80	Algeria	5.0
81	Malaysia	5.0
82	Vietnam	4.9
83	Gambia, The	4.9
84	Senegal	4.9
85	Kazakhstan	4.9
86	Paraguay	4.8
87	Tajikistan	4.8
88	Indonesia	4.8
89	El Salvador	4.8
90	Libya	4.8
91	Mauritania	4.7
92	India	4.7
93	Honduras	4.7
94	Pakistan	4.6
95	Bolivia	4.6
96	Morocco	4.6
97	Kyrgyz Republic	4.6
98	Nigeria	4.6
99	Mongolia	4.5
100	Colombia	4.4
101	Nicaragua	4.4
102	Dominican Republic	4.4
103	Madagascar	4.3
104	Thailand	4.3
105	Benin	4.2
106	Ukraine	4.2
107	Burkina Faso	4.2
108	Suriname	4.1
109	Cambodia	4.1
110	Ghana	4.1
111	Jamaica	3.9
112	Barbados	3.9
113	Nepal	3.9
114	Burundi	3.7
115	Cameroon	3.6
116	Mali	3.6
117	Timor-Leste	3.6
118	Guyana	3.6
119	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3
120	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3
121	Tanzania	3.2
122	Namibia	3.1
123	Kenya	3.0
124	Chad	2.9
125	Malawi	2.8
126	Botswana	2.8
127	Zimbabwe	2.8
128	Zambia	2.7
129	Ethiopia	2.7
130	Uganda	2.7
131	Lesotho	2.5
132	Mozambique	2.5
133	South Africa	2.0



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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4.06 HIV prevalence (hard data)

HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15–49 years | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Bangladesh[1]	<0.1
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<0.1
1	Brunei Darussalam[2]	<0.1
1	Bulgaria[1]	<0.1
1	Croatia	<0.1
1	Egypt	<0.1
1	Hong Kong SAR[2]	<0.1
1	Japan[1]	<0.1
1	Korea, Rep.	<0.1
1	Macedonia, FYR	<0.1
1	Philippines[1]	<0.1
1	Slovak Republic	<0.1
1	Slovenia	<0.1
1	Sri Lanka[1]	<0.1
15	Algeria	0.1
15	Armenia	0.1
15	China	0.1
15	Czech Republic[1]	0.1
15	Finland	0.1
15	Georgia	0.1
15	Germany	0.1
15	Hungary	0.1
15	Israel	0.1
15	Kazakhstan	0.1
15	Kyrgyz Republic	0.1
15	Lithuania	0.1
15	Madagascar	0.1
15	Malta	0.1
15	Mongolia	0.1
15	Morocco	0.1
15	New Zealand	0.1
15	Norway	0.1
15	Pakistan	0.1
15	Poland	0.1
15	Romania	0.1
15	Serbia	0.1
15	Sweden	0.1
15	Tunisia	0.1
39	Montenegro	0.1
40	Albania[1]	<0.2
40	Bahrain[1]	<0.2
40	Cyprus[1]	<0.2
40	Jordan[1]	<0.2
40	Kuwait[1]	<0.2
40	Libya[1]	<0.2
40	Oman[1]	<0.2
40	Qatar[1]	<0.2
40	Saudi Arabia[1]	<0.2
40	Syria[1]	<0.2
40	Taiwan, China[2]	0.2
40	Timor-Leste[1]	<0.2
40	Turkey[1]	<0.2
40	United Arab Emirates[1]	<0.2
54	Australia	0.2
54	Austria	0.2
54	Azerbaijan	0.2
54	Belgium	0.2
54	Bolivia	0.2
54	Denmark	0.2
54	Greece	0.2
54	Iceland	0.2
54	Indonesia	0.2
54	Ireland	0.2
54	Luxembourg	0.2
54	Netherlands	0.2
54	Nicaragua	0.2
54	Singapore	0.2
54	United Kingdom	0.2
69	Chile	0.3
69	Ecuador	0.3
69	India	0.3
69	Mexico	0.3
69	Tajikistan	0.3
74	Canada	0.4
74	Costa Rica	0.4
74	France	0.4
74	Italy	0.4
78	Argentina	0.5
78	Malaysia	0.5
78	Nepal	0.5
78	Peru	0.5
78	Portugal	0.5
78	Spain	0.5
78	Vietnam	0.5
85	Brazil	0.6
85	Colombia	0.6
85	Paraguay	0.6
85	Switzerland	0.6
85	United States	0.6
85	Uruguay	0.6
91	Honduras	0.7
91	Venezuela[1]	0.7
93	Cambodia	0.8
93	El Salvador	0.8
93	Guatemala	0.8
93	Latvia	0.8
93	Mauritania	0.8
98	Gambia, The	0.9
99	Panama	1.0
99	Senegal	1.0
101	Puerto Rico	1.1
102	Dominican Republic	1.1
102	Russian Federation	1.1
104	Barbados	1.2
104	Benin	1.2
106	Estonia	1.3
107	Thailand	1.4
108	Mali	1.5
108	Trinidad and Tobago	1.5
110	Burkina Faso	1.6
110	Jamaica	1.6
110	Ukraine	1.6
113	Mauritius	1.7
114	Ghana	1.9
115	Burundi	2.0
116	Ethiopia	2.1
117	Suriname	2.4
118	Guyana	2.5
119	Nigeria	3.1
120	Chad	3.5
121	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9
122	Cameroon	5.1
123	Uganda	5.4
124	Kenya[1]	6.1
125	Tanzania	6.2
126	Malawi[1]	11.9
127	Mozambique	12.5
128	Zambia	15.2
129	Namibia	15.3
129	Zimbabwe	15.3
131	South Africa	18.1
132	Lesotho	23.2
133	Botswana	23.9

SOURCE: UNAIDS/WHO, *2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*; UNDP, *Human Development Report 2007/2008* online database (June 2009); national sources

[1] 2005 [2] 2008

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4.07 Infant mortality (hard data)

Infant (children aged 0–12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Hong Kong SAR[2]	1.8
2	Iceland	2.0
3	Cyprus	3.0
3	Czech Republic	3.0
3	Denmark	3.0
3	Finland	3.0
3	Italy	3.0
3	Japan	3.0
3	Luxembourg	3.0
3	Norway	3.0
3	Portugal	3.0
3	Singapore	3.0
3	Slovenia	3.0
3	Sweden	3.0
15	Austria	4.0
15	Belgium	4.0
15	France	4.0
15	Germany	4.0
15	Greece	4.0
15	Ireland	4.0
15	Israel	4.0
15	Netherlands	4.0
15	Spain	4.0
15	Switzerland	4.0
25	Taiwan, China[2]	4.5
26	Australia	5.0
26	Canada	5.0
26	Croatia	5.0
26	Estonia	5.0
26	Korea, Rep.	5.0
26	Malta	5.0
26	New Zealand	5.0
26	United Kingdom	5.0
34	Hungary	6.0
34	Poland	6.0
36	Lithuania	7.0
36	Serbia	7.0
36	Slovak Republic	7.0
36	Thailand	7.0
36	United States	7.0
41	Brunei Darussalam	8.0
41	Chile	8.0
41	Latvia	8.0
41	United Arab Emirates	8.0
45	Bahrain	9.0
45	Kuwait	9.0
45	Montenegro	9.0
45	Qatar	9.0
49	Puerto Rico[1]	9.3
50	Bulgaria	10.0
50	Malaysia	10.0
50	Oman	10.0
50	Russian Federation	10.0
54	Barbados	11.0
54	Costa Rica	11.0
54	Sri Lanka	11.0
57	Mauritius	12.0
57	Syria	12.0
59	Bosnia and Herzegovina	13.0
59	Uruguay	13.0
61	Argentina	14.0
61	Romania	14.0
63	Albania	15.0
63	Macedonia, FYR	15.0
63	Vietnam	15.0
66	Colombia	17.0
66	Libya	17.0
68	Panama	18.0
68	Venezuela	18.0
70	Brazil	19.0
70	Paraguay	19.0
70	Tunisia	19.0
73	China	20.0
73	Ukraine	20.0
75	Armenia	21.0
75	Ecuador	21.0
75	Jordan	21.0
75	Peru	21.0
75	Saudi Arabia	21.0
80	El Salvador	22.0
81	Honduras	23.0
82	Philippines	24.0
82	Turkey	24.0
84	Dominican Republic	25.0
85	Indonesia	26.0
85	Jamaica	26.0
85	Kazakhstan	26.0
88	Georgia	28.0
89	Egypt	29.0
89	Mexico	29.0
89	Nicaragua	29.0
89	Suriname	29.0
93	Guatemala	31.0
94	Algeria	33.0
94	Trinidad and Tobago	33.0
96	Morocco	34.0
97	Mongolia	35.0
98	Kyrgyz Republic	36.0
99	Namibia	45.0
100	Guyana	46.0
100	Nepal	46.0
102	Timor-Leste	47.0
103	Bolivia	50.0
104	Bangladesh	52.0
105	Zimbabwe	55.0
106	South Africa	56.0
106	Tajikistan	56.0
108	India	57.0
109	Senegal	60.0
110	Cambodia	65.0
111	Madagascar	72.0
112	Azerbaijan	73.0
113	Tanzania	74.0
114	Ghana	76.0
114	Malawi	76.0
116	Ethiopia	77.0
117	Mauritania	78.0
117	Pakistan	78.0
117	Uganda	78.0
120	Kenya	79.0
121	Gambia, The	84.0
122	Cameroon	87.0
123	Benin	88.0
124	Botswana	90.0
124	Côte d'Ivoire	90.0
126	Mozambique	96.0
127	Nigeria	99.0
128	Lesotho	102.0
128	Zambia	102.0
130	Burundi	109.0
131	Mali	119.0
132	Burkina Faso	122.0
133	Chad	124.0

SOURCE: World Health Organization, *WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)* (May 2009); national sources

[1] 2007 [2] 2008

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4.08 Life expectancy (hard data)

Life expectancy at birth (years) | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Japan	83
2	Hong Kong SAR	82
3	Australia	82
3	Iceland	82
3	Italy	82
3	Switzerland	82
7	Canada	81
7	France	81
7	Israel	81
7	New Zealand	81
7	Norway	81
7	Singapore	81
7	Spain	81
7	Sweden	81
15	Austria	80
15	Belgium	80
15	Cyprus	80
15	Germany	80
15	Greece	80
15	Ireland	80
15	Luxembourg	80
15	Malta	80
15	Netherlands	80
15	United Kingdom	80
25	Costa Rica	79
25	Finland	79
25	Korea, Rep.	79
25	Portugal	79
29	Taiwan, China	79
30	Chile	78
30	Denmark	78
30	Kuwait	78
30	Slovenia	78
30	United Arab Emirates	78
30	United States	78
36	Puerto Rico	78
37	Czech Republic	77
38	Barbados	76
38	Brunei Darussalam	76
38	Croatia	76
38	Mexico	76
38	Panama	76
38	Peru	76
38	Qatar	76
45	Argentina	75
45	Bahrain	75
45	Bosnia and Herzegovina	75
45	Colombia	75
45	Poland	75
45	Slovak Republic	75
45	Uruguay	75
45	Venezuela	75
53	China	74
53	Macedonia, FYR	74
53	Montenegro	74
53	Oman	74
53	Paraguay	74
53	Tunisia	74
59	Brazil	73
59	Bulgaria	73
59	Ecuador	73
59	Estonia	73
59	Hungary	73
59	Mauritius	73
59	Nicaragua	73
59	Romania	73
59	Serbia	73
59	Turkey	73
69	Albania	72
69	Dominican Republic	72
69	El Salvador	72
69	Georgia	72
69	Jamaica	72
69	Jordan	72
69	Libya	72
69	Malaysia	72
69	Morocco	72
69	Syria	72
69	Vietnam	72
80	Algeria	71
80	Honduras	71
80	Latvia	71
80	Lithuania	71
80	Philippines	71
80	Saudi Arabia	71
80	Sri Lanka	71
87	Thailand	70
88	Armenia	69
88	Guatemala	69
88	Suriname	69
88	Trinidad and Tobago	69
92	Azerbaijan	68
92	Egypt	68
92	Indonesia	68
92	Ukraine	68
96	Tajikistan	67
97	Bolivia	66
97	Kyrgyz Republic	66
97	Russian Federation	66
100	Bangladesh	64
100	India	64
100	Kazakhstan	64
100	Mongolia	64
104	Nepal	63
104	Pakistan	63
106	Cambodia	61
106	Timor-Leste	61
108	Guyana	60
109	Gambia, The	59
109	Madagascar	59
109	Namibia	59
109	Senegal	59
113	Mauritania	58
114	Benin	57
114	Ethiopia	57
114	Ghana	57
117	Botswana	56
118	Côte d'Ivoire	54
118	Kenya	54
118	South Africa	54
121	Cameroon	52
121	Tanzania	52
123	Malawi	50
124	Burkina Faso	49
124	Burundi	49
124	Mali	49
124	Nigeria	49
128	Mozambique	48
128	Uganda	48
130	Chad	46
130	Zambia	46
132	Lesotho	45
132	Zimbabwe	45

SOURCE: World Health Organization, *WHO World Health Statistics 2009*; The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

[1] 2008

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4.09 Quality of primary education

How would you assess the quality of primary schools in your country? (1 = poor; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world) | 2008–2009 weighted average

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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4.10 Primary enrollment (hard data)

Net primary education enrollment rate | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Costa Rica	101.7
2	Russian Federation[8]	99.8
3	Japan	99.8
4	Spain	99.7
5	Greece	99.6
6	China	99.5
7	Canada[1]	99.5
8	Taiwan, China[8]	99.4
9	New Zealand	99.1
10	Cyprus	99.0
11	Portugal	98.9
12	Norway	98.7
13	Italy	98.7
14	France	98.5
15	Montenegro[8]	98.5
16	Madagascar	98.5
17	Netherlands	98.4
18	Argentina[8]	98.3
19	Panama	98.3
20	Bahrain[6]	98.2
21	Korea, Rep.[7]	98.2
22	Puerto Rico	98.2
23	Germany	98.2
24	Belgium	98.1
25	Tanzania[7]	97.8
26	Guyana[7]	97.8
27	Mexico	97.6
28	Malaysia[7]	97.5
29	Uruguay	97.4
30	Austria[7]	97.4
31	Iceland	97.4
32	Tajikistan	97.2
33	United Kingdom	97.2
34	Israel	97.1
35	Luxembourg	97.1
36	Singapore[8]	97.1
37	Australia	97.1
38	Barbados	96.9
39	Ecuador	96.9
40	Sri Lanka[5]	96.7
41	Finland	96.3
42	Slovenia	96.3
43	Peru	96.1
44	Ireland	96.0
45	Egypt	95.8
46	Denmark	95.6
47	Poland	95.5
48	Nicaragua	95.5
49	Mauritius	95.4
50	Algeria	95.4
51	Azerbaijan	95.3
52	Serbia	95.1
53	Thailand[8]	95.1
54	Tunisia	95.0
55	Guatemala	95.0
56	Indonesia	94.8
57	Uganda	94.6
58	Bulgaria	94.6
59	Estonia	94.5
60	Syria[3]	94.5
61	Chile	94.4
62	Paraguay[6]	94.3
63	Suriname	94.1
64	Zambia	94.1
65	Sweden	94.0
66	Romania	93.9
67	Georgia	93.7
68	Trinidad and Tobago	93.7
69	Bolivia	93.7
70	Albania[5]	93.6
71	Vietnam[2]	93.4
72	Honduras	93.3
73	Qatar	93.0
74	Brunei Darussalam	92.8
75	Brazil	92.6
76	Czech Republic[6]	92.5
77	United States	92.4
78	Turkey	92.3
79	Slovak Republic[6]	92.0
80	El Salvador	92.0
81	Philippines	91.3
82	Malta[6]	91.2
83	United Arab Emirates[8]	90.9
84	Hong Kong SAR[6]	90.7
85	Lithuania	90.5
86	Kazakhstan[8]	90.3
87	Croatia	90.3
88	Latvia[7]	90.1
89	Venezuela[8]	90.1
90	Cambodia	89.4
91	Ukraine	89.4
92	Switzerland	88.9
93	Mongolia	88.9
94	Morocco	88.8
95	Macedonia, FYR	88.7
96	India[7]	88.7
97	Jordan	88.6
98	Kuwait	88.2
99	Zimbabwe[7]	87.8
100	Colombia	87.3
101	Malawi	87.0
102	Hungary	86.8
103	Bangladesh[7]	86.5
104	Namibia	86.5
105	Jamaica	86.3
106	Kenya	86.3
107	South Africa	85.8
108	Armenia	85.0
109	Saudi Arabia	84.6
110	Kyrgyz Republic	84.5
111	Botswana[6]	84.0
112	Burundi	81.2
113	Mauritania	80.4
114	Benin[7]	80.2
115	Nepal[8]	79.6
116	Dominican Republic[8]	78.3
117	Cameroon	77.2
118	Mozambique[7]	76.1
119	Ghana[8]	72.9
120	Oman	72.7
121	Lesotho[7]	72.4
122	Senegal	71.9
123	Ethiopia	71.4
124	Gambia, The[8]	66.5
125	Pakistan[7]	65.6
126	Nigeria[7]	63.8
127	Mali	63.0
128	Timor-Leste	63.0
129	Chad[4]	60.2
130	Burkina Faso[8]	58.1
131	Côte d'Ivoire[4]	54.9
n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2009); national sources

[1] 2000 [2] 2001 [3] 2002 [4] 2003 [5] 2004 [6] 2005 [7] 2006 [8] 2008

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4.11 Education expenditure (hard data)

Adjusted savings: Public education expenditure as percentage of GNI | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Timor-Leste[1]	11.0
2	Lesotho	10.0
3	Guyana	7.8
4	Denmark	7.8
5	Namibia	7.3
6	Iceland	7.2
7	Saudi Arabia	7.2
8	Sweden	7.2
9	Barbados	7.0
10	Zimbabwe	6.9
11	New Zealand	6.7
12	Tunisia	6.7
13	Kenya	6.6
14	Botswana	6.6
15	Norway	6.5
16	Bolivia	6.3
17	Israel	6.0
18	Taiwan, China[1]	5.9
19	Finland	5.9
20	Belgium	5.8
21	Cyprus	5.7
22	Jordan	5.6
23	Latvia	5.6
24	Malaysia	5.5
25	Mexico	5.5
26	Slovenia	5.5
27	Portugal	5.4
28	Jamaica	5.4
29	Hungary	5.4
30	Poland	5.3
31	Austria	5.3
32	South Africa	5.3
33	Morocco	5.2
34	Kyrgyz Republic	5.2
35	Ireland	5.1
36	France	5.1
37	Burundi	5.1
38	United Kingdom	5.0
39	Macedonia, FYR	4.9
40	Netherlands	4.8
41	Switzerland	4.8
42	Australia	4.8
43	Colombia	4.8
44	Thailand	4.8
45	United States	4.8
46	Lithuania	4.8
47	Canada	4.8
48	Ghana	4.7
49	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7
50	Malta	4.6
51	Estonia	4.6
52	Mongolia	4.6
53	Senegal	4.5
54	Algeria	4.5
55	Brazil	4.4
56	Germany	4.4
57	Panama	4.4
58	Kazakhstan	4.4
59	Egypt	4.4
60	Ukraine	4.4
61	Serbia[1]	4.4
62	Bahrain	4.4
63	Croatia	4.3
64	Burkina Faso	4.3
65	Italy	4.2
66	Bulgaria	4.1
67	Costa Rica	4.1
68	Czech Republic	4.0
69	Trinidad and Tobago	4.0
70	Uganda	4.0
71	Argentina	4.0
72	Spain	3.9
73	Oman	3.9
74	Paraguay	3.9
75	Korea, Rep.	3.9
76	Slovak Republic	3.8
77	Puerto Rico[1]	3.8
78	Mozambique	3.8
79	Luxembourg	3.7
80	Ethiopia	3.7
81	Turkey	3.7
82	Brunei Darussalam	3.6
83	Benin	3.6
84	Mali	3.6
85	Honduras	3.5
86	Russian Federation	3.5
87	Dominican Republic	3.5
88	Malawi	3.5
89	Montenegro[1]	3.5
90	Mauritius	3.4
91	Romania	3.4
92	Venezuela	3.4
93	Chile	3.4
94	India	3.2
95	Tajikistan	3.2
96	Japan	3.2
97	Madagascar	3.1
98	Kuwait	3.0
99	Hong Kong SAR	3.0
100	Nicaragua	3.0
101	Albania	2.8
102	Azerbaijan	2.8
103	Vietnam	2.8
104	Georgia	2.8
105	Guatemala	2.8
106	El Salvador	2.8
107	Greece	2.8
108	Mauritania	2.8
109	Singapore	2.7
110	Uruguay	2.6
111	Cameroon	2.6
112	Syria	2.6
113	Peru	2.6
114	Sri Lanka	2.6
115	Nepal	2.4
116	Tanzania	2.4
117	Armenia	2.2
118	Philippines	2.2
119	Zambia	2.1
120	Pakistan	2.1
121	Gambia, The	2.0
122	Bangladesh	1.8
123	China	1.8
124	Cambodia	1.7
125	Ecuador	1.4
126	Chad	1.2
127	Indonesia	1.1
128	Nigeria	0.9
n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Qatar	n/a
n/a	Suriname	n/a
n/a	United Arab Emirates	n/a

SOURCE: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

[1] 2008

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Section V
Higher education and training

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5.01 Secondary enrollment (hard data)

Gross secondary education enrollment rate | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Australia	148.6
2	New Zealand	121.1
3	Spain	119.8
4	Netherlands	119.6
5	Denmark	119.2
6	Ireland	113.5
7	France	113.4
8	Norway	112.8
9	Finland	111.3
10	Iceland	110.6
11	Belgium	110.1
12	Guyana	106.6
13	Bulgaria	105.6
14	Sweden	103.6
15	Qatar	103.5
16	Barbados	103.2
17	Singapore[6]	102.3
18	Bahrain[5]	102.1
19	Greece	101.8
20	Austria	101.6
21	Canada[5]	101.5
22	Italy	101.1
23	Portugal	101.0
24	Japan	100.9
25	Brazil	100.1
26	Poland	99.9
27	Estonia	99.8
28	Germany	99.7
29	Malta[4]	99.5
30	Taiwan, China[6]	99.2
31	Korea, Rep.	98.3
32	Peru	98.0
33	Latvia	97.9
34	Lithuania	97.8
35	Cyprus	97.8
36	United Kingdom	97.5
37	Brunei Darussalam	97.4
38	Luxembourg	97.2
39	South Africa	97.1
40	Czech Republic	95.7
41	Hungary	95.5
42	Puerto Rico	94.5
43	United States	94.2
44	Ukraine	94.2
45	Saudi Arabia	93.9
46	Slovenia	93.8
47	Slovak Republic	93.7
48	Libya[5]	93.5
49	Switzerland	92.7
50	United Arab Emirates	92.4
51	Kazakhstan[6]	92.2
52	Uruguay	92.0
53	Mongolia	91.7
54	Croatia	91.7
55	Israel	91.5
56	Kuwait	90.8
57	Chile	90.6
58	Georgia	90.2
59	Jamaica	89.8
60	Oman	89.8
61	Jordan	89.3
62	Armenia	89.0
63	Azerbaijan	88.8
64	Mexico	88.7
65	Mauritius[4]	88.4
66	Tunisia	88.0
67	Serbia	87.9
68	Egypt[3]	87.8
69	Romania	87.5
70	Costa Rica	87.4
71	Sri Lanka[3]	87.2
72	Kyrgyz Republic	86.4
73	Hong Kong SAR	86.2
74	Trinidad and Tobago	86.0
75	Bosnia and Herzegovina	85.5
76	Montenegro[6]	85.5
77	Colombia	85.1
78	Russian Federation	84.3
79	Macedonia, FYR	84.3
80	Argentina[5]	84.1
81	Tajikistan	83.6
82	Thailand[6]	83.4
83	Philippines	83.3
84	Algeria[4]	83.2
85	Bolivia	81.9
86	Venezuela[6]	81.1
87	Turkey	80.2
88	Suriname	79.6
89	China	77.3
90	Dominican Republic[6]	77.2
91	Albania[3]	76.7
92	Botswana[4]	76.5
93	Indonesia	73.5
94	Syria	72.1
95	Panama	70.2
96	Nicaragua	69.9
97	Ecuador	69.6
98	Malaysia[4]	69.1
99	Paraguay[4]	66.5
100	Vietnam[1]	66.5
101	El Salvador	64.4
102	Honduras	64.0
103	Namibia	59.0
104	Morocco	55.8
105	Guatemala	55.6
106	Ghana[6]	55.3
107	India[5]	54.6
108	Timor-Leste[4]	53.4
109	Kenya	52.8
110	Gambia, The[6]	48.6
111	Nepal[6]	48.3
112	Bangladesh	43.3
113	Zambia	43.1
114	Cambodia	40.4
115	Zimbabwe[5]	40.0
116	Lesotho[5]	37.0
117	Pakistan	32.5
118	Benin[4]	32.5
119	Nigeria[5]	31.9
120	Mali	31.6
121	Ethiopia	30.5
122	Malawi	28.3
123	Madagascar	26.4
124	Senegal	26.3
125	Tanzania[6]	26.1
126	Mauritania	25.2
127	Cameroon	25.2
128	Côte d'Ivoire[2]	24.6
129	Uganda	22.5
130	Chad	18.8
131	Mozambique	18.3
132	Burkina Faso[6]	18.1
133	Burundi	15.2

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

[1] 2001 [2] 2002 [3] 2004 [4] 2005 [5] 2006 [6] 2008

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5.02 Tertiary enrollment (hard data)

Gross tertiary education enrollment rate | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Korea, Rep.	94.7
2	Finland	93.8
3	Greece	90.8
4	Slovenia	85.5
5	Taiwan, China[8]	83.2
6	United States	81.7
7	Denmark	80.3
8	New Zealand	79.8
9	Ukraine	76.4
10	Norway	76.2
11	Lithuania	75.6
12	Sweden	75.2
13	Australia	75.1
14	Russian Federation	74.7
15	Iceland	73.4
16	Latvia	71.3
17	Hungary	69.1
18	Spain	68.9
19	Italy	68.1
20	Argentina	67.1
21	Poland	66.9
22	Estonia	65.0
23	Uruguay	64.3
24	Belgium	62.5
25	Canada[5]	62.4
26	Ireland	61.1
27	Israel	60.4
28	Netherlands	60.3
29	Singapore[8]	59.8
30	United Kingdom	59.1
31	Romania	58.3
32	Japan	58.1
33	Portugal	56.0
34	Libya[4]	55.8
35	France	55.6
36	Czech Republic	54.8
37	Barbados	53.1
38	Chile	52.1
39	Venezuela[7]	52.0
40	Austria	51.1
41	Slovak Republic	50.8
42	Bulgaria	49.5
43	Thailand[8]	48.3
44	Mongolia	47.7
45	Kazakhstan[8]	47.0
46	Switzerland	47.0
47	Croatia	45.8
48	Panama[7]	44.9
49	Puerto Rico	43.8
50	Germany[7]	43.6
51	Kyrgyz Republic	42.8
52	Montenegro	41.1
53	Bolivia[5]	40.6
54	Jordan	39.9
55	Georgia	37.3
56	Bosnia and Herzegovina	36.9
57	Turkey	36.3
58	Cyprus	36.2
59	Serbia[8]	35.8
60	Macedonia, FYR	35.5
61	Ecuador	35.3
62	Peru[7]	35.1
63	Egypt[6]	34.7
64	Dominican Republic[5]	34.5
65	Armenia	34.2
66	Hong Kong SAR	33.8
67	Bahrain[7]	32.1
68	Colombia	31.8
69	Malta[6]	31.6
70	Tunisia	30.8
71	Malaysia[7]	30.2
72	Saudi Arabia[7]	30.2
73	Brazil	30.0
74	Philippines[7]	28.5
75	Mexico	26.9
76	Paraguay[6]	25.5
77	Oman	25.5
78	Costa Rica[6]	25.3
79	Algeria	24.0
80	China	22.9
81	United Arab Emirates[8]	22.9
82	El Salvador	21.7
83	Tajikistan	19.8
84	Syria[8]	19.4
85	Albania[5]	19.1
86	Jamaica[4]	19.0
87	Nicaragua[4]	18.1
88	Guatemala	17.7
89	Kuwait[7]	17.6
90	Indonesia	17.5
91	Honduras[5]	17.2
92	Sri Lanka	17.1
93	Qatar	15.9
94	South Africa[7]	15.4
95	Brunei Darussalam	15.4
96	Azerbaijan	15.2
97	Mauritius[8]	14.0
98	Suriname[3]	12.4
99	Guyana	12.3
100	India[7]	11.8
101	Trinidad and Tobago[6]	11.4
102	Nepal	11.3
103	Morocco	11.3
104	Luxembourg[7]	10.2
105	Nigeria[6]	10.2
106	Timor-Leste[3]	9.6
107	Vietnam[2]	9.5
108	Côte d'Ivoire	7.9
109	Senegal[8]	7.7
110	Bangladesh	7.2
111	Cameroon	7.2
112	Namibia[7]	6.4
113	Ghana	5.8
114	Cambodia	5.3
115	Botswana[6]	5.1
116	Pakistan	5.1
117	Benin[7]	5.1
118	Mali	4.4
119	Mauritania	4.0
120	Zimbabwe[4]	3.6
121	Lesotho[7]	3.6
122	Uganda[5]	3.5
123	Kenya	3.5
124	Madagascar	3.2
125	Burkina Faso[8]	3.0
126	Ethiopia	2.8
127	Zambia[1]	2.3
128	Burundi	1.9
129	Tanzania	1.5
130	Mozambique[6]	1.5
131	Chad[6]	1.2
132	Gambia, The[5]	1.1
133	Malawi	0.0

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

[1] 2000 [2] 2001 [3] 2002 [4] 2003 [5] 2004 [6] 2005 [7] 2006 [8] 2008

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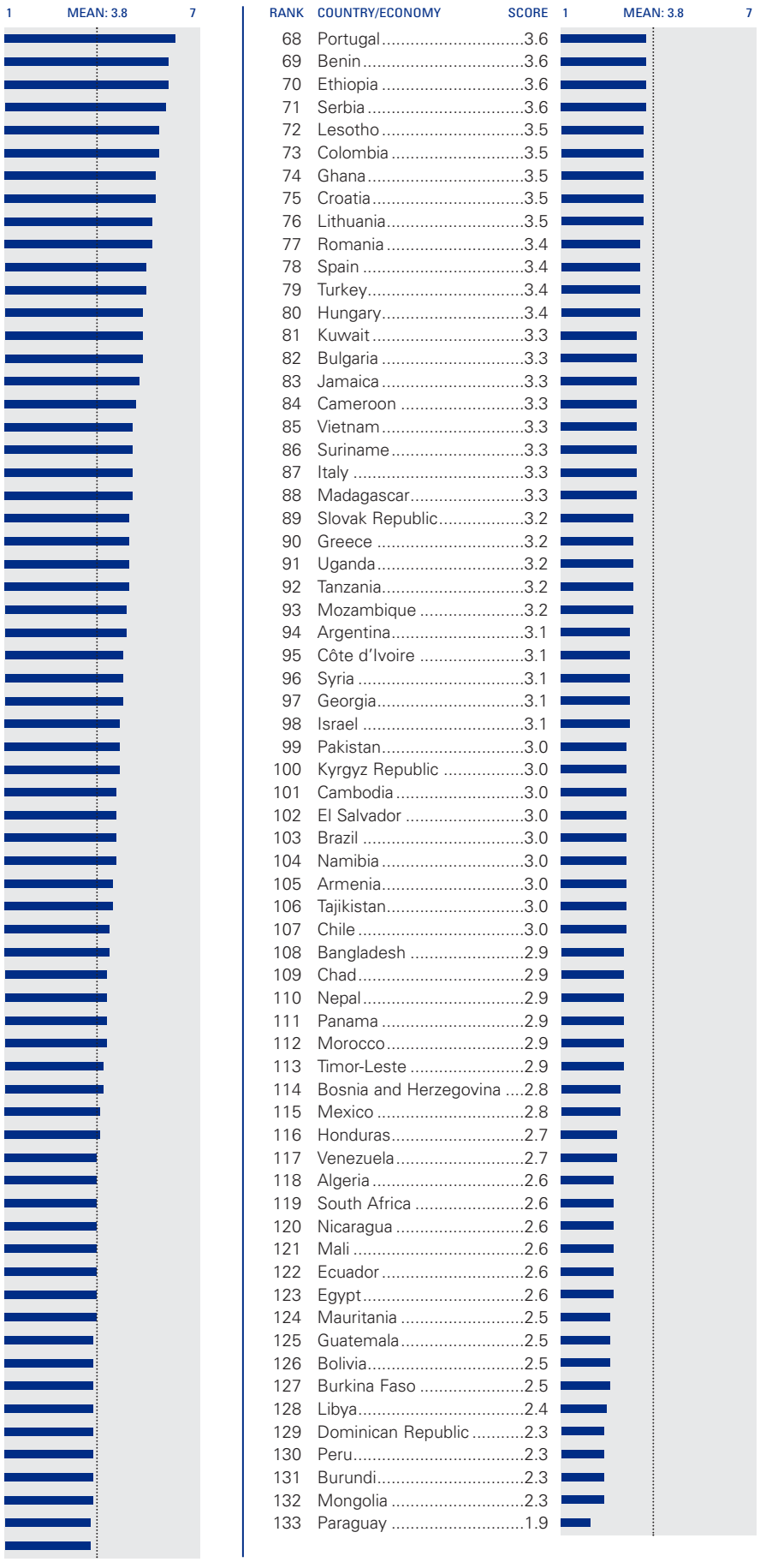
5.03 Quality of the educational system

How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy? (1 = not well at all; 7 = very well) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.2
2	Switzerland	6.0
3	Iceland	6.0
4	Finland	5.9
5	Canada	5.7
6	Denmark	5.7
7	Belgium	5.6
8	Ireland	5.6
9	Cyprus	5.5
10	Qatar	5.5
11	New Zealand	5.3
12	Sweden	5.3
13	Barbados	5.2
14	Australia	5.2
15	Netherlands	5.2
16	Norway	5.1
17	Taiwan, China	5.0
18	Austria	4.9
19	Tunisia	4.9
20	United Arab Emirates	4.9
21	Malta	4.9
22	United States	4.8
23	Malaysia	4.8
24	France	4.8
25	Czech Republic	4.8
26	Costa Rica	4.7
27	Germany	4.7
28	Hong Kong SAR	4.6
29	Gambia, The	4.6
30	United Kingdom	4.6
31	Japan	4.5
32	Slovenia	4.5
33	Jordan	4.5
34	Kenya	4.4
35	Trinidad and Tobago	4.4
36	Estonia	4.4
37	India	4.4
38	Luxembourg	4.3
39	Brunei Darussalam	4.3
40	Bahrain	4.2
41	Sri Lanka	4.2
42	Botswana	4.1
43	Montenegro	4.1
44	Indonesia	4.1
45	Poland	4.1
46	Zimbabwe	4.0
47	Korea, Rep.	4.0
48	Nigeria	3.9
49	Ukraine	3.9
50	Philippines	3.8
51	Mauritius	3.8
52	China	3.8
53	Puerto Rico	3.8
54	Oman	3.8
55	Senegal	3.8
56	Russian Federation	3.8
57	Latvia	3.8
58	Zambia	3.7
59	Macedonia, FYR	3.7
60	Saudi Arabia	3.7
61	Uruguay	3.7
62	Guyana	3.7
63	Albania	3.7
64	Azerbaijan	3.7
65	Malawi	3.7
66	Kazakhstan	3.6
67	Thailand	3.6
68	Portugal	3.6
69	Benin	3.6
70	Ethiopia	3.6
71	Serbia	3.6
72	Lesotho	3.5
73	Colombia	3.5
74	Ghana	3.5
75	Croatia	3.5
76	Lithuania	3.5
77	Romania	3.4
78	Spain	3.4
79	Turkey	3.4
80	Hungary	3.4
81	Kuwait	3.3
82	Bulgaria	3.3
83	Jamaica	3.3
84	Cameroon	3.3
85	Vietnam	3.3
86	Suriname	3.3
87	Italy	3.3
88	Madagascar	3.3
89	Slovak Republic	3.2
90	Greece	3.2
91	Uganda	3.2
92	Tanzania	3.2
93	Mozambique	3.2
94	Argentina	3.1
95	Côte d'Ivoire	3.1
96	Syria	3.1
97	Georgia	3.1
98	Israel	3.1
99	Pakistan	3.0
100	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0
101	Cambodia	3.0
102	El Salvador	3.0
103	Brazil	3.0
104	Namibia	3.0
105	Armenia	3.0
106	Tajikistan	3.0
107	Chile	3.0
108	Bangladesh	2.9
109	Chad	2.9
110	Nepal	2.9
111	Panama	2.9
112	Morocco	2.9
113	Timor-Leste	2.9
114	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
115	Mexico	2.8
116	Honduras	2.7
117	Venezuela	2.7
118	Algeria	2.6
119	South Africa	2.6
120	Nicaragua	2.6
121	Mali	2.6
122	Ecuador	2.6
123	Egypt	2.6
124	Mauritania	2.5
125	Guatemala	2.5
126	Bolivia	2.5
127	Burkina Faso	2.5
128	Libya	2.4
129	Dominican Republic	2.3
130	Peru	2.3
131	Burundi	2.3
132	Mongolia	2.3
133	Paraguay	1.9



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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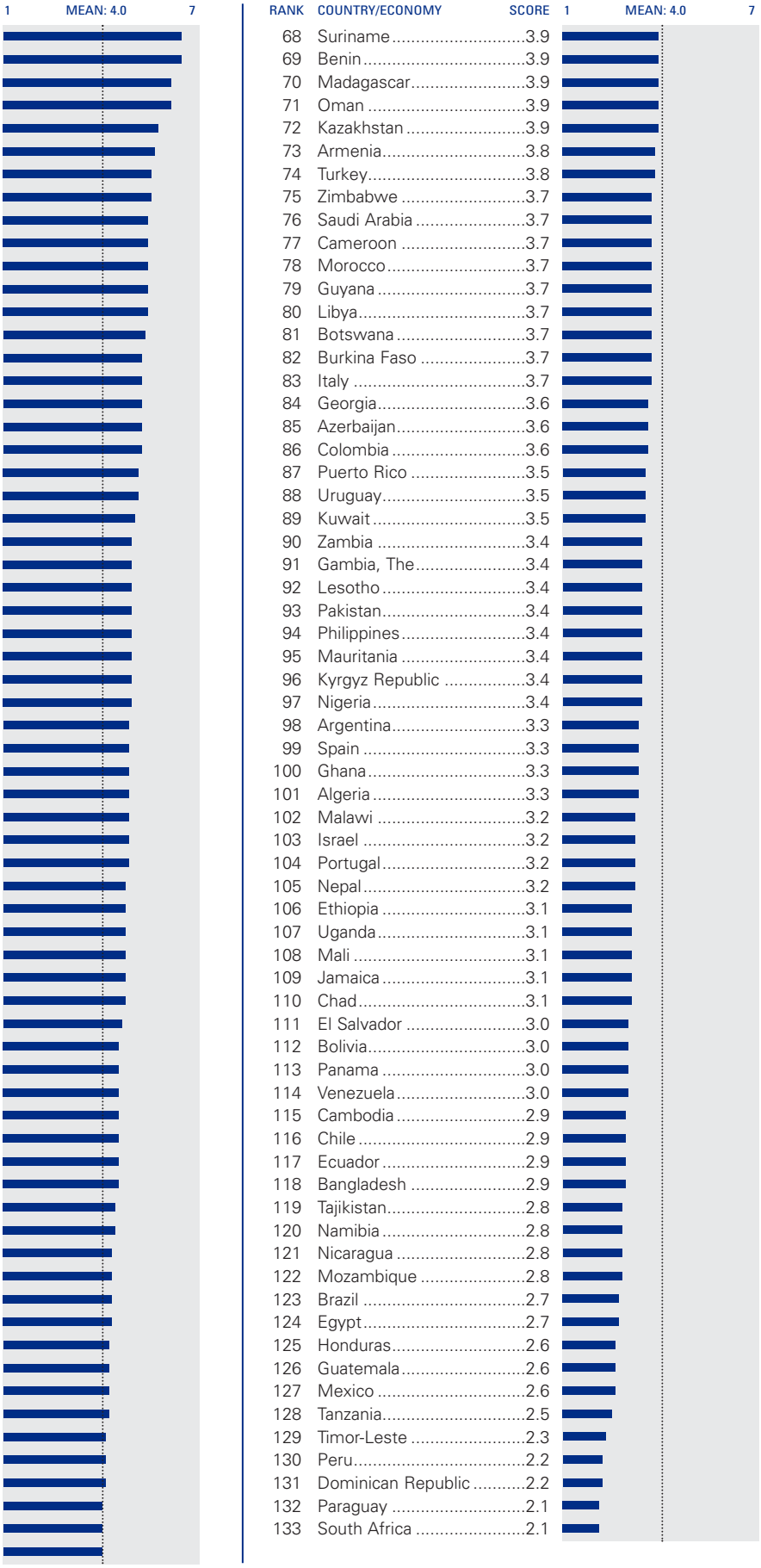
5.04 Quality of math and science education

How would you assess the quality of math and science education in your country's schools? (1 = poor; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.4
2	Finland	6.4
3	Qatar	6.1
4	Belgium	6.1
5	Switzerland	5.7
6	Taiwan, China	5.6
7	Tunisia	5.5
8	France	5.5
9	New Zealand	5.4
10	Czech Republic	5.4
11	Hong Kong SAR	5.4
12	Barbados	5.4
13	Cyprus	5.4
14	Canada	5.3
15	Denmark	5.2
16	Netherlands	5.2
17	Estonia	5.2
18	Korea, Rep.	5.2
19	Slovenia	5.2
20	United Arab Emirates	5.1
21	Iceland	5.1
22	India	5.0
23	Poland	4.9
24	Ireland	4.9
25	Japan	4.9
26	Hungary	4.9
27	Trinidad and Tobago	4.9
28	Malta	4.9
29	Romania	4.9
30	Australia	4.9
31	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.8
32	Montenegro	4.8
33	Croatia	4.8
34	Malaysia	4.8
35	China	4.8
36	Sweden	4.8
37	Lithuania	4.8
38	Jordan	4.7
39	Austria	4.7
40	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
41	Ukraine	4.7
42	Russian Federation	4.7
43	Serbia	4.7
44	Sri Lanka	4.6
45	Germany	4.5
46	Luxembourg	4.5
47	Greece	4.5
48	United States	4.5
49	Senegal	4.5
50	Indonesia	4.5
51	Slovak Republic	4.5
52	United Kingdom	4.4
53	Vietnam	4.4
54	Bahrain	4.3
55	Costa Rica	4.3
56	Bulgaria	4.3
57	Macedonia, FYR	4.3
58	Norway	4.2
59	Albania	4.2
60	Latvia	4.2
61	Syria	4.2
62	Thailand	4.1
63	Burundi	4.1
64	Kenya	4.1
65	Mauritius	4.0
66	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0
67	Mongolia	4.0
68	Suriname	3.9
69	Benin	3.9
70	Madagascar	3.9
71	Oman	3.9
72	Kazakhstan	3.9
73	Armenia	3.8
74	Turkey	3.8
75	Zimbabwe	3.7
76	Saudi Arabia	3.7
77	Cameroon	3.7
78	Morocco	3.7
79	Guyana	3.7
80	Libya	3.7
81	Botswana	3.7
82	Burkina Faso	3.7
83	Italy	3.7
84	Georgia	3.6
85	Azerbaijan	3.6
86	Colombia	3.6
87	Puerto Rico	3.5
88	Uruguay	3.5
89	Kuwait	3.5
90	Zambia	3.4
91	Gambia, The	3.4
92	Lesotho	3.4
93	Pakistan	3.4
94	Philippines	3.4
95	Mauritania	3.4
96	Kyrgyz Republic	3.4
97	Nigeria	3.4
98	Argentina	3.3
99	Spain	3.3
100	Ghana	3.3
101	Algeria	3.3
102	Malawi	3.2
103	Israel	3.2
104	Portugal	3.2
105	Nepal	3.2
106	Ethiopia	3.1
107	Uganda	3.1
108	Mali	3.1
109	Jamaica	3.1
110	Chad	3.1
111	El Salvador	3.0
112	Bolivia	3.0
113	Panama	3.0
114	Venezuela	3.0
115	Cambodia	2.9
116	Chile	2.9
117	Ecuador	2.9
118	Bangladesh	2.9
119	Tajikistan	2.8
120	Namibia	2.8
121	Nicaragua	2.8
122	Mozambique	2.8
123	Brazil	2.7
124	Egypt	2.7
125	Honduras	2.6
126	Guatemala	2.6
127	Mexico	2.6
128	Tanzania	2.5
129	Timor-Leste	2.3
130	Peru	2.2
131	Dominican Republic	2.2
132	Paraguay	2.1
133	South Africa	2.1



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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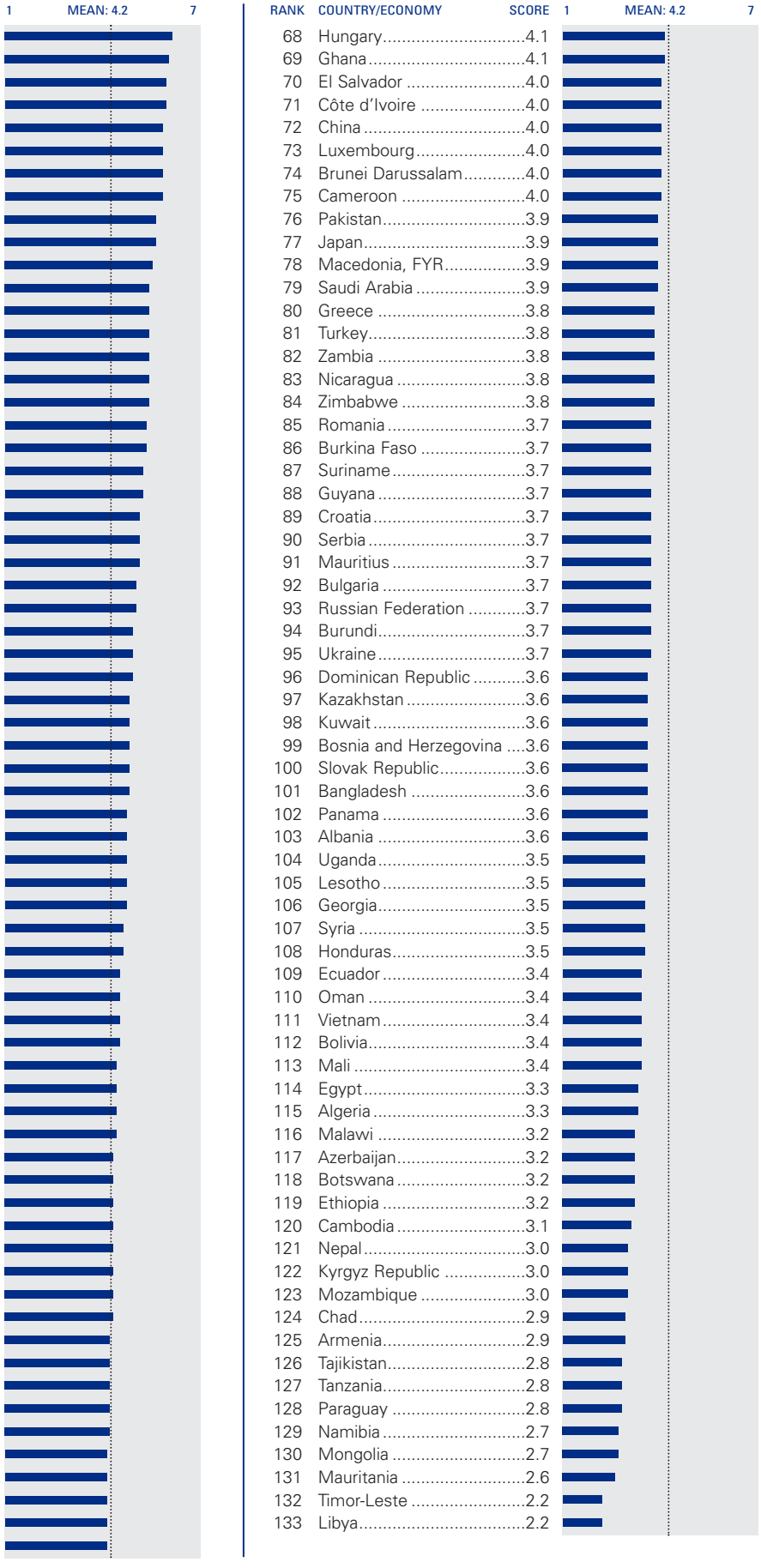
5.05 Quality of management schools

How would you assess the quality of management or business schools in your country? (1 = poor; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	6.1
2	Canada	6.0
3	France	5.9
4	United States	5.9
5	Singapore	5.8
6	Spain	5.8
7	Belgium	5.8
8	Qatar	5.8
9	Denmark	5.6
10	Iceland	5.6
11	Netherlands	5.5
12	Finland	5.4
13	Costa Rica	5.4
14	Sweden	5.4
15	India	5.4
16	United Kingdom	5.4
17	Chile	5.4
18	Australia	5.3
19	Ireland	5.3
20	New Zealand	5.2
21	Norway	5.2
22	United Arab Emirates	5.1
23	Argentina	5.1
24	Austria	5.1
25	Tunisia	5.0
26	Germany	5.0
27	Barbados	4.9
28	Hong Kong SAR	4.9
29	Senegal	4.9
30	South Africa	4.8
31	Taiwan, China	4.8
32	Cyprus	4.8
33	Trinidad and Tobago	4.8
34	Malaysia	4.8
35	Estonia	4.7
36	Czech Republic	4.7
37	Slovenia	4.7
38	Portugal	4.7
39	Philippines	4.7
40	Sri Lanka	4.6
41	Bahrain	4.6
42	Malta	4.5
43	Uruguay	4.5
44	Korea, Rep.	4.5
45	Poland	4.5
46	Italy	4.4
47	Kenya	4.4
48	Guatemala	4.4
49	Mexico	4.4
50	Latvia	4.3
51	Indonesia	4.3
52	Morocco	4.3
53	Jordan	4.3
54	Peru	4.3
55	Puerto Rico	4.3
56	Benin	4.3
57	Venezuela	4.3
58	Gambia, The	4.2
59	Thailand	4.2
60	Lithuania	4.2
61	Colombia	4.2
62	Madagascar	4.2
63	Nigeria	4.1
64	Montenegro	4.1
65	Israel	4.1
66	Brazil	4.1
67	Jamaica	4.1
68	Hungary	4.1
69	Ghana	4.1
70	El Salvador	4.0
71	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0
72	China	4.0
73	Luxembourg	4.0
74	Brunei Darussalam	4.0
75	Cameroon	4.0
76	Pakistan	3.9
77	Japan	3.9
78	Macedonia, FYR	3.9
79	Saudi Arabia	3.9
80	Greece	3.8
81	Turkey	3.8
82	Zambia	3.8
83	Nicaragua	3.8
84	Zimbabwe	3.8
85	Romania	3.7
86	Burkina Faso	3.7
87	Suriname	3.7
88	Guyana	3.7
89	Croatia	3.7
90	Serbia	3.7
91	Mauritius	3.7
92	Bulgaria	3.7
93	Russian Federation	3.7
94	Burundi	3.7
95	Ukraine	3.7
96	Dominican Republic	3.6
97	Kazakhstan	3.6
98	Kuwait	3.6
99	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6
100	Slovak Republic	3.6
101	Bangladesh	3.6
102	Panama	3.6
103	Albania	3.6
104	Uganda	3.5
105	Lesotho	3.5
106	Georgia	3.5
107	Syria	3.5
108	Honduras	3.5
109	Ecuador	3.4
110	Oman	3.4
111	Vietnam	3.4
112	Bolivia	3.4
113	Mali	3.4
114	Egypt	3.3
115	Algeria	3.3
116	Malawi	3.2
117	Azerbaijan	3.2
118	Botswana	3.2
119	Ethiopia	3.2
120	Cambodia	3.1
121	Nepal	3.0
122	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0
123	Mozambique	3.0
124	Chad	2.9
125	Armenia	2.9
126	Tajikistan	2.8
127	Tanzania	2.8
128	Paraguay	2.8
129	Namibia	2.7
130	Mongolia	2.7
131	Mauritania	2.6
132	Timor-Leste	2.2
133	Libya	2.2



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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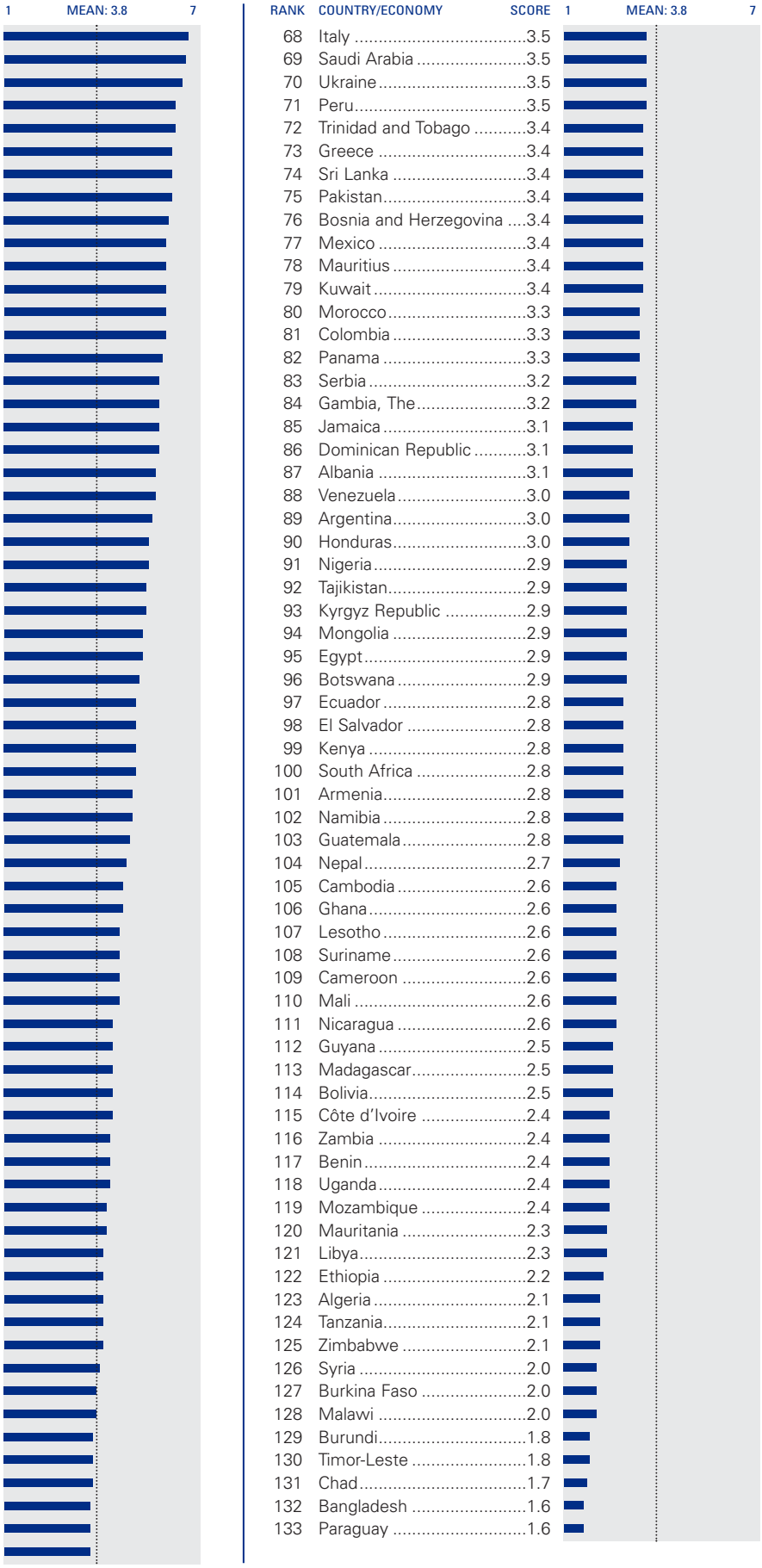
5.06 Internet access in schools

How would you rate the level of access to the Internet in schools in your country? (1 = very limited; 7 = extensive) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Iceland	6.6
2	Estonia	6.5
3	Sweden	6.4
4	Korea, Rep.	6.2
5	Singapore	6.2
6	Denmark	6.1
7	Finland	6.1
8	Switzerland	6.1
9	Netherlands	6.0
10	United States	5.9
11	Austria	5.9
12	Canada	5.9
13	Taiwan, China	5.9
14	Hong Kong SAR	5.9
15	Qatar	5.8
16	Slovenia	5.7
17	United Kingdom	5.7
18	New Zealand	5.7
19	Czech Republic	5.7
20	Luxembourg	5.6
21	Norway	5.6
22	Malta	5.5
23	China	5.4
24	Belgium	5.4
25	Australia	5.3
26	United Arab Emirates	5.3
27	Portugal	5.2
28	Bahrain	5.2
29	Hungary	5.1
30	Latvia	5.0
31	Israel	5.0
32	Lithuania	5.0
33	Japan	5.0
34	Cyprus	4.9
35	France	4.9
36	Slovak Republic	4.8
37	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
38	Chile	4.6
39	Germany	4.6
40	Malaysia	4.5
41	Thailand	4.5
42	Barbados	4.5
43	Uruguay	4.5
44	Spain	4.3
45	Jordan	4.3
46	Tunisia	4.3
47	Ireland	4.3
48	Oman	4.3
49	Poland	4.2
50	Senegal	4.2
51	Croatia	4.2
52	Bulgaria	4.1
53	Puerto Rico	4.1
54	Turkey	4.0
55	Kazakhstan	4.0
56	Azerbaijan	4.0
57	Romania	4.0
58	Vietnam	4.0
59	Indonesia	3.9
60	Montenegro	3.8
61	Macedonia, FYR	3.8
62	Costa Rica	3.7
63	Russian Federation	3.7
64	Brazil	3.7
65	Georgia	3.6
66	Philippines	3.6
67	India	3.6
68	Italy	3.5
69	Saudi Arabia	3.5
70	Ukraine	3.5
71	Peru	3.5
72	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4
73	Greece	3.4
74	Sri Lanka	3.4
75	Pakistan	3.4
76	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.4
77	Mexico	3.4
78	Mauritius	3.4
79	Kuwait	3.4
80	Morocco	3.3
81	Colombia	3.3
82	Panama	3.3
83	Serbia	3.2
84	Gambia, The	3.2
85	Jamaica	3.1
86	Dominican Republic	3.1
87	Albania	3.1
88	Venezuela	3.0
89	Argentina	3.0
90	Honduras	3.0
91	Nigeria	2.9
92	Tajikistan	2.9
93	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9
94	Mongolia	2.9
95	Egypt	2.9
96	Botswana	2.9
97	Ecuador	2.8
98	El Salvador	2.8
99	Kenya	2.8
100	South Africa	2.8
101	Armenia	2.8
102	Namibia	2.8
103	Guatemala	2.8
104	Nepal	2.7
105	Cambodia	2.6
106	Ghana	2.6
107	Lesotho	2.6
108	Suriname	2.6
109	Cameroon	2.6
110	Mali	2.6
111	Nicaragua	2.6
112	Guyana	2.5
113	Madagascar	2.5
114	Bolivia	2.5
115	Côte d'Ivoire	2.4
116	Zambia	2.4
117	Benin	2.4
118	Uganda	2.4
119	Mozambique	2.4
120	Mauritania	2.3
121	Libya	2.3
122	Ethiopia	2.2
123	Algeria	2.1
124	Tanzania	2.1
125	Zimbabwe	2.1
126	Syria	2.0
127	Burkina Faso	2.0
128	Malawi	2.0
129	Burundi	1.8
130	Timor-Leste	1.8
131	Chad	1.7
132	Bangladesh	1.6
133	Paraguay	1.6



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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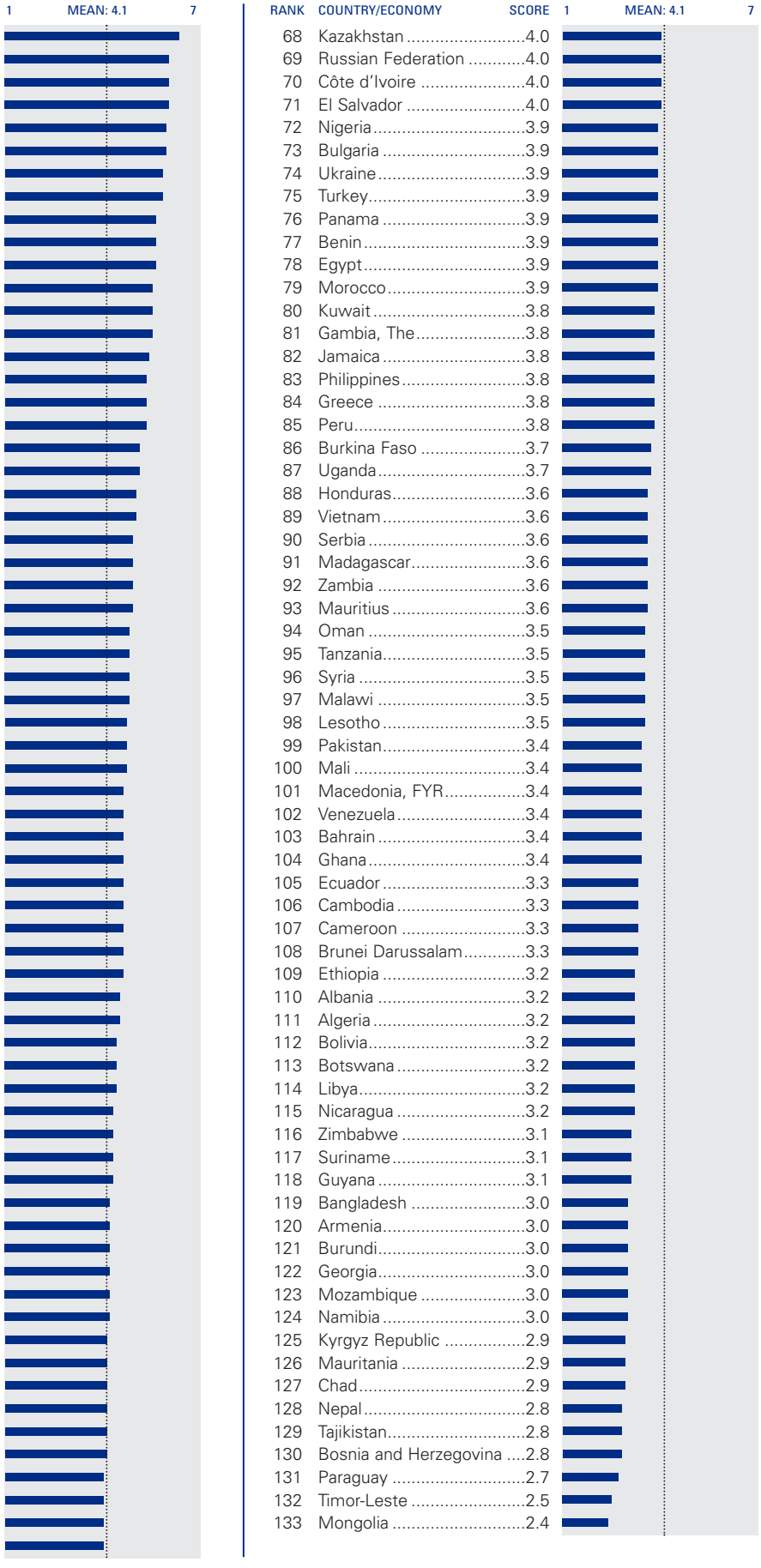
5.07 Local availability of specialized research and training services

In your country, to what extent are high-quality, specialized training services available? (1 = not available; 7 = widely available) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	6.3
2	Germany	6.0
3	United States	6.0
4	Netherlands	6.0
5	Finland	5.9
6	Denmark	5.9
7	Sweden	5.8
8	France	5.8
9	United Kingdom	5.6
10	Belgium	5.6
11	Canada	5.6
12	Austria	5.5
13	Japan	5.5
14	Singapore	5.5
15	Norway	5.4
16	Czech Republic	5.3
17	Australia	5.3
18	Iceland	5.3
19	New Zealand	5.1
20	Hong Kong SAR	5.1
21	United Arab Emirates	5.0
22	Taiwan, China	5.0
23	Puerto Rico	4.9
24	Estonia	4.9
25	Ireland	4.9
26	Malaysia	4.9
27	Spain	4.8
28	Israel	4.8
29	Brazil	4.8
30	Poland	4.8
31	Slovenia	4.7
32	India	4.7
33	Tunisia	4.7
34	Portugal	4.6
35	Korea, Rep.	4.6
36	Senegal	4.6
37	Costa Rica	4.6
38	Luxembourg	4.6
39	Cyprus	4.6
40	South Africa	4.6
41	Chile	4.6
42	Saudi Arabia	4.6
43	Italy	4.5
44	Jordan	4.5
45	Kenya	4.4
46	Sri Lanka	4.4
47	China	4.4
48	Indonesia	4.3
49	Hungary	4.3
50	Slovak Republic	4.3
51	Lithuania	4.3
52	Qatar	4.2
53	Mexico	4.2
54	Croatia	4.2
55	Guatemala	4.2
56	Uruguay	4.2
57	Argentina	4.2
58	Malta	4.1
59	Colombia	4.1
60	Azerbaijan	4.1
61	Thailand	4.1
62	Barbados	4.1
63	Dominican Republic	4.1
64	Montenegro	4.0
65	Trinidad and Tobago	4.0
66	Latvia	4.0
67	Romania	4.0
68	Kazakhstan	4.0
69	Russian Federation	4.0
70	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0
71	El Salvador	4.0
72	Nigeria	3.9
73	Bulgaria	3.9
74	Ukraine	3.9
75	Turkey	3.9
76	Panama	3.9
77	Benin	3.9
78	Egypt	3.9
79	Morocco	3.9
80	Kuwait	3.8
81	Gambia, The	3.8
82	Jamaica	3.8
83	Philippines	3.8
84	Greece	3.8
85	Peru	3.8
86	Burkina Faso	3.7
87	Uganda	3.7
88	Honduras	3.6
89	Vietnam	3.6
90	Serbia	3.6
91	Madagascar	3.6
92	Zambia	3.6
93	Mauritius	3.6
94	Oman	3.5
95	Tanzania	3.5
96	Syria	3.5
97	Malawi	3.5
98	Lesotho	3.5
99	Pakistan	3.4
100	Mali	3.4
101	Macedonia, FYR	3.4
102	Venezuela	3.4
103	Bahrain	3.4
104	Ghana	3.4
105	Ecuador	3.3
106	Cambodia	3.3
107	Cameroon	3.3
108	Brunei Darussalam	3.3
109	Ethiopia	3.2
110	Albania	3.2
111	Algeria	3.2
112	Bolivia	3.2
113	Botswana	3.2
114	Libya	3.2
115	Nicaragua	3.2
116	Zimbabwe	3.1
117	Suriname	3.1
118	Guyana	3.1
119	Bangladesh	3.0
120	Armenia	3.0
121	Burundi	3.0
122	Georgia	3.0
123	Mozambique	3.0
124	Namibia	3.0
125	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9
126	Mauritania	2.9
127	Chad	2.9
128	Nepal	2.8
129	Tajikistan	2.8
130	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
131	Paraguay	2.7
132	Timor-Leste	2.5
133	Mongolia	2.4



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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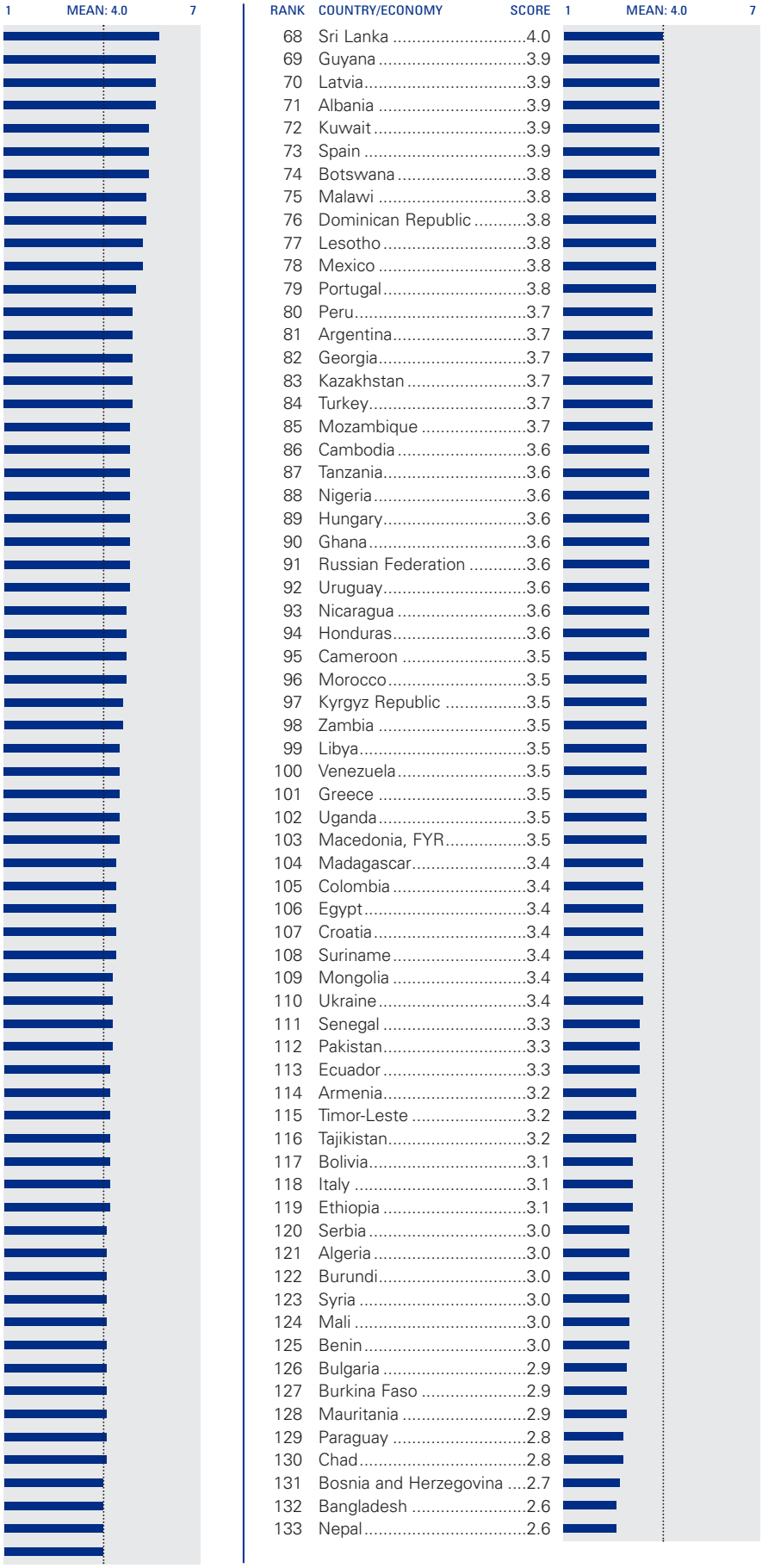
5.08 Extent of staff training

To what extent do companies in your country invest in training and employee development? (1 = hardly at all; 7 = to a great extent) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	5.7
2	Singapore	5.6
3	Switzerland	5.6
4	Denmark	5.6
5	Japan	5.4
6	Luxembourg	5.4
7	Norway	5.4
8	United States	5.3
9	Finland	5.3
10	Netherlands	5.2
11	Germany	5.2
12	Canada	5.0
13	Belgium	4.9
14	Iceland	4.9
15	Ireland	4.9
16	Malaysia	4.9
17	France	4.9
18	Australia	4.8
19	Taiwan, China	4.8
20	New Zealand	4.8
21	South Africa	4.8
22	Puerto Rico	4.8
23	Qatar	4.8
24	Austria	4.8
25	Hong Kong SAR	4.8
26	United Kingdom	4.7
27	Costa Rica	4.7
28	Czech Republic	4.7
29	Korea, Rep.	4.7
30	United Arab Emirates	4.6
31	Tunisia	4.6
32	Azerbaijan	4.5
33	Indonesia	4.5
34	India	4.5
35	Israel	4.5
36	Bahrain	4.5
37	Barbados	4.4
38	Philippines	4.4
39	Chile	4.4
40	Estonia	4.4
41	Gambia, The	4.4
42	Slovenia	4.3
43	Cyprus	4.3
44	Mauritius	4.3
45	Saudi Arabia	4.3
46	Vietnam	4.2
47	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2
48	Kenya	4.2
49	Malta	4.2
50	China	4.2
51	Slovak Republic	4.2
52	Brazil	4.2
53	Oman	4.1
54	Brunei Darussalam	4.1
55	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1
56	El Salvador	4.1
57	Romania	4.1
58	Namibia	4.1
59	Panama	4.1
60	Lithuania	4.1
61	Jamaica	4.1
62	Thailand	4.1
63	Poland	4.1
64	Guatemala	4.0
65	Montenegro	4.0
66	Zimbabwe	4.0
67	Jordan	4.0
68	Sri Lanka	4.0
69	Guyana	3.9
70	Latvia	3.9
71	Albania	3.9
72	Kuwait	3.9
73	Spain	3.9
74	Botswana	3.8
75	Malawi	3.8
76	Dominican Republic	3.8
77	Lesotho	3.8
78	Mexico	3.8
79	Portugal	3.8
80	Peru	3.7
81	Argentina	3.7
82	Georgia	3.7
83	Kazakhstan	3.7
84	Turkey	3.7
85	Mozambique	3.7
86	Cambodia	3.6
87	Tanzania	3.6
88	Nigeria	3.6
89	Hungary	3.6
90	Ghana	3.6
91	Russian Federation	3.6
92	Uruguay	3.6
93	Nicaragua	3.6
94	Honduras	3.6
95	Cameroon	3.5
96	Morocco	3.5
97	Kyrgyz Republic	3.5
98	Zambia	3.5
99	Libya	3.5
100	Venezuela	3.5
101	Greece	3.5
102	Uganda	3.5
103	Macedonia, FYR	3.5
104	Madagascar	3.4
105	Colombia	3.4
106	Egypt	3.4
107	Croatia	3.4
108	Suriname	3.4
109	Mongolia	3.4
110	Ukraine	3.4
111	Senegal	3.3
112	Pakistan	3.3
113	Ecuador	3.3
114	Armenia	3.2
115	Timor-Leste	3.2
116	Tajikistan	3.2
117	Bolivia	3.1
118	Italy	3.1
119	Ethiopia	3.1
120	Serbia	3.0
121	Algeria	3.0
122	Burundi	3.0
123	Syria	3.0
124	Mali	3.0
125	Benin	3.0
126	Bulgaria	2.9
127	Burkina Faso	2.9
128	Mauritania	2.9
129	Paraguay	2.8
130	Chad	2.8
131	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.7
132	Bangladesh	2.6
133	Nepal	2.6



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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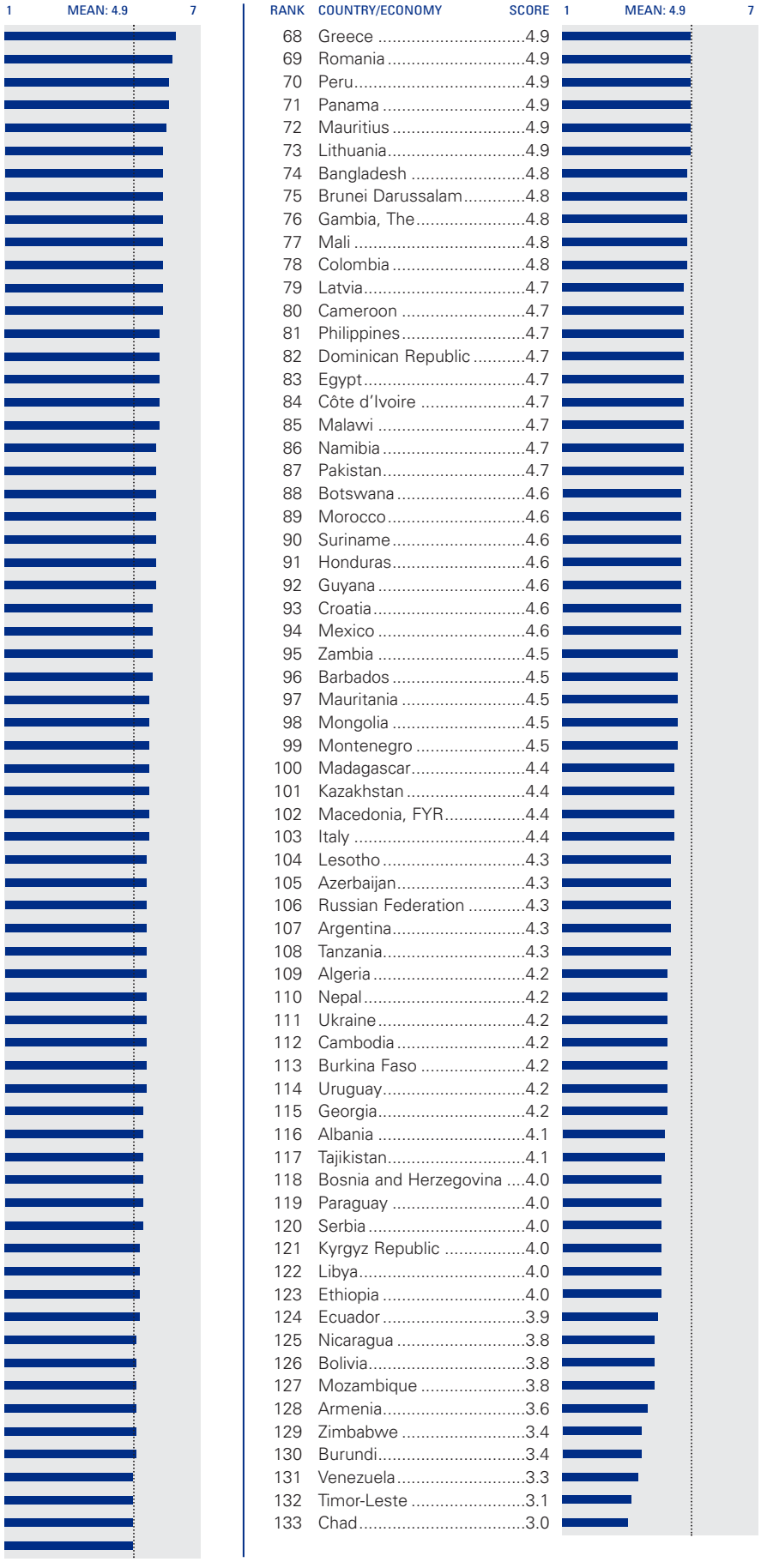
Section VI
Goods market efficiency

6.01 Intensity of local competition

How would you assess the intensity of competition in the local markets in your country? (1 = limited in most industries; 7 = intense in most industries) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Germany	6.2
2	Taiwan, China	6.1
3	Austria	6.0
4	Netherlands	6.0
5	United States	5.9
6	United Kingdom	5.8
7	Belgium	5.8
8	Japan	5.8
9	United Arab Emirates	5.8
10	Czech Republic	5.8
11	Denmark	5.8
12	India	5.8
13	China	5.8
14	Qatar	5.7
15	France	5.7
16	Cyprus	5.7
17	Australia	5.7
18	Puerto Rico	5.7
19	Norway	5.6
20	Sweden	5.6
21	Singapore	5.6
22	Spain	5.6
23	Chile	5.6
24	Canada	5.6
25	Slovak Republic	5.6
26	Estonia	5.5
27	Switzerland	5.5
28	Malta	5.5
29	Israel	5.5
30	Jordan	5.4
31	Finland	5.4
32	Turkey	5.4
33	Poland	5.4
34	Nigeria	5.4
35	Hong Kong SAR	5.4
36	Sri Lanka	5.4
37	Saudi Arabia	5.3
38	Senegal	5.3
39	Korea, Rep.	5.3
40	Tunisia	5.3
41	Thailand	5.3
42	Malaysia	5.3
43	El Salvador	5.3
44	Hungary	5.3
45	Kuwait	5.3
46	Portugal	5.3
47	Indonesia	5.3
48	Jamaica	5.2
49	Ireland	5.2
50	Guatemala	5.2
51	Bahrain	5.2
52	Brazil	5.2
53	New Zealand	5.2
54	Costa Rica	5.1
55	Uganda	5.1
56	Slovenia	5.1
57	Iceland	5.1
58	Trinidad and Tobago	5.0
59	Oman	5.0
60	South Africa	5.0
61	Kenya	5.0
62	Vietnam	5.0
63	Benin	5.0
64	Luxembourg	4.9
65	Ghana	4.9
66	Bulgaria	4.9
67	Syria	4.9
68	Greece	4.9
69	Romania	4.9
70	Peru	4.9
71	Panama	4.9
72	Mauritius	4.9
73	Lithuania	4.9
74	Bangladesh	4.8
75	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
76	Gambia, The	4.8
77	Mali	4.8
78	Colombia	4.8
79	Latvia	4.7
80	Cameroon	4.7
81	Philippines	4.7
82	Dominican Republic	4.7
83	Egypt	4.7
84	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7
85	Malawi	4.7
86	Namibia	4.7
87	Pakistan	4.7
88	Botswana	4.6
89	Morocco	4.6
90	Suriname	4.6
91	Honduras	4.6
92	Guyana	4.6
93	Croatia	4.6
94	Mexico	4.6
95	Zambia	4.5
96	Barbados	4.5
97	Mauritania	4.5
98	Mongolia	4.5
99	Montenegro	4.5
100	Madagascar	4.4
101	Kazakhstan	4.4
102	Macedonia, FYR	4.4
103	Italy	4.4
104	Lesotho	4.3
105	Azerbaijan	4.3
106	Russian Federation	4.3
107	Argentina	4.3
108	Tanzania	4.3
109	Algeria	4.2
110	Nepal	4.2
111	Ukraine	4.2
112	Cambodia	4.2
113	Burkina Faso	4.2
114	Uruguay	4.2
115	Georgia	4.2
116	Albania	4.1
117	Tajikistan	4.1
118	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.0
119	Paraguay	4.0
120	Serbia	4.0
121	Kyrgyz Republic	4.0
122	Libya	4.0
123	Ethiopia	4.0
124	Ecuador	3.9
125	Nicaragua	3.8
126	Bolivia	3.8
127	Mozambique	3.8
128	Armenia	3.6
129	Zimbabwe	3.4
130	Burundi	3.4
131	Venezuela	3.3
132	Timor-Leste	3.1
133	Chad	3.0



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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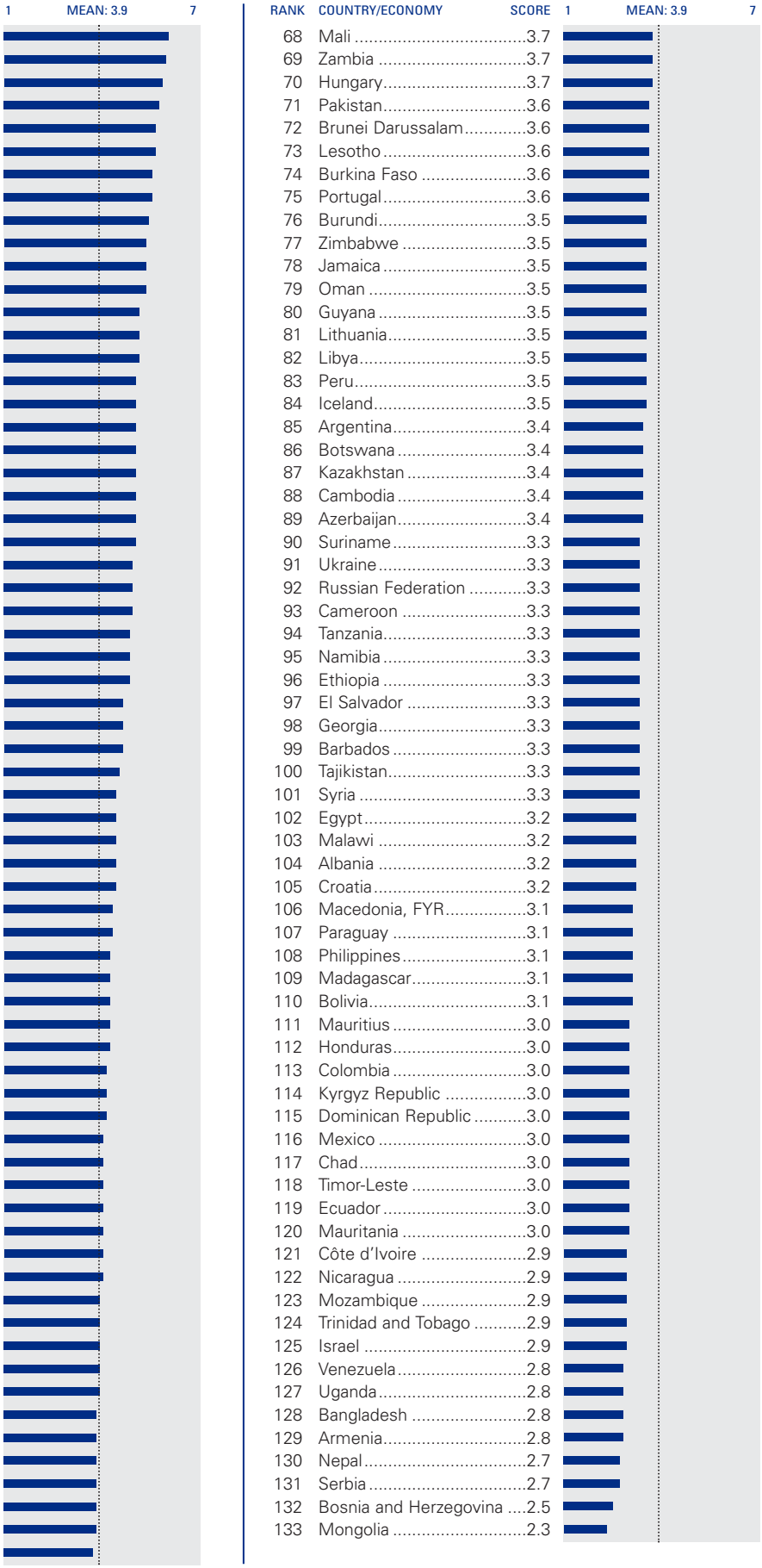
6.02 Extent of market dominance

How would you characterize corporate activity in your country? (1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Germany	6.0
2	Japan	5.9
3	Switzerland	5.8
4	Austria	5.7
5	Netherlands	5.6
6	Qatar	5.6
7	United States	5.5
8	Taiwan, China	5.5
9	Belgium	5.4
10	Denmark	5.3
11	Singapore	5.3
12	Australia	5.3
13	Canada	5.1
14	United Kingdom	5.1
15	Slovak Republic	5.1
16	United Arab Emirates	5.0
17	Sweden	5.0
18	Finland	5.0
19	Czech Republic	5.0
20	Puerto Rico	5.0
21	Spain	5.0
22	India	5.0
23	Norway	5.0
24	Luxembourg	4.9
25	France	4.9
26	China	4.9
27	Tunisia	4.8
28	Costa Rica	4.8
29	Ireland	4.8
30	Italy	4.6
31	Senegal	4.6
32	Malaysia	4.6
33	Cyprus	4.5
34	Indonesia	4.4
35	Brazil	4.4
36	Gambia, The	4.4
37	Saudi Arabia	4.4
38	Sri Lanka	4.4
39	Romania	4.3
40	South Africa	4.3
41	Vietnam	4.2
42	Jordan	4.2
43	Estonia	4.2
44	Benin	4.2
45	New Zealand	4.2
46	Bahrain	4.1
47	Poland	4.1
48	Slovenia	4.1
49	Panama	4.0
50	Malta	4.0
51	Nigeria	4.0
52	Uruguay	4.0
53	Turkey	4.0
54	Kenya	4.0
55	Ghana	4.0
56	Kuwait	3.9
57	Latvia	3.9
58	Guatemala	3.9
59	Thailand	3.9
60	Hong Kong SAR	3.9
61	Greece	3.8
62	Algeria	3.8
63	Chile	3.8
64	Morocco	3.8
65	Korea, Rep.	3.8
66	Montenegro	3.8
67	Bulgaria	3.7
68	Mali	3.7
69	Zambia	3.7
70	Hungary	3.7
71	Pakistan	3.6
72	Brunei Darussalam	3.6
73	Lesotho	3.6
74	Burkina Faso	3.6
75	Portugal	3.6
76	Burundi	3.5
77	Zimbabwe	3.5
78	Jamaica	3.5
79	Oman	3.5
80	Guyana	3.5
81	Lithuania	3.5
82	Libya	3.5
83	Peru	3.5
84	Iceland	3.5
85	Argentina	3.4
86	Botswana	3.4
87	Kazakhstan	3.4
88	Cambodia	3.4
89	Azerbaijan	3.4
90	Suriname	3.3
91	Ukraine	3.3
92	Russian Federation	3.3
93	Cameroon	3.3
94	Tanzania	3.3
95	Namibia	3.3
96	Ethiopia	3.3
97	El Salvador	3.3
98	Georgia	3.3
99	Barbados	3.3
100	Tajikistan	3.3
101	Syria	3.3
102	Egypt	3.2
103	Malawi	3.2
104	Albania	3.2
105	Croatia	3.2
106	Macedonia, FYR	3.1
107	Paraguay	3.1
108	Philippines	3.1
109	Madagascar	3.1
110	Bolivia	3.1
111	Mauritius	3.0
112	Honduras	3.0
113	Colombia	3.0
114	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0
115	Dominican Republic	3.0
116	Mexico	3.0
117	Chad	3.0
118	Timor-Leste	3.0
119	Ecuador	3.0
120	Mauritania	3.0
121	Côte d'Ivoire	2.9
122	Nicaragua	2.9
123	Mozambique	2.9
124	Trinidad and Tobago	2.9
125	Israel	2.9
126	Venezuela	2.8
127	Uganda	2.8
128	Bangladesh	2.8
129	Armenia	2.8
130	Nepal	2.7
131	Serbia	2.7
132	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.5
133	Mongolia	2.3



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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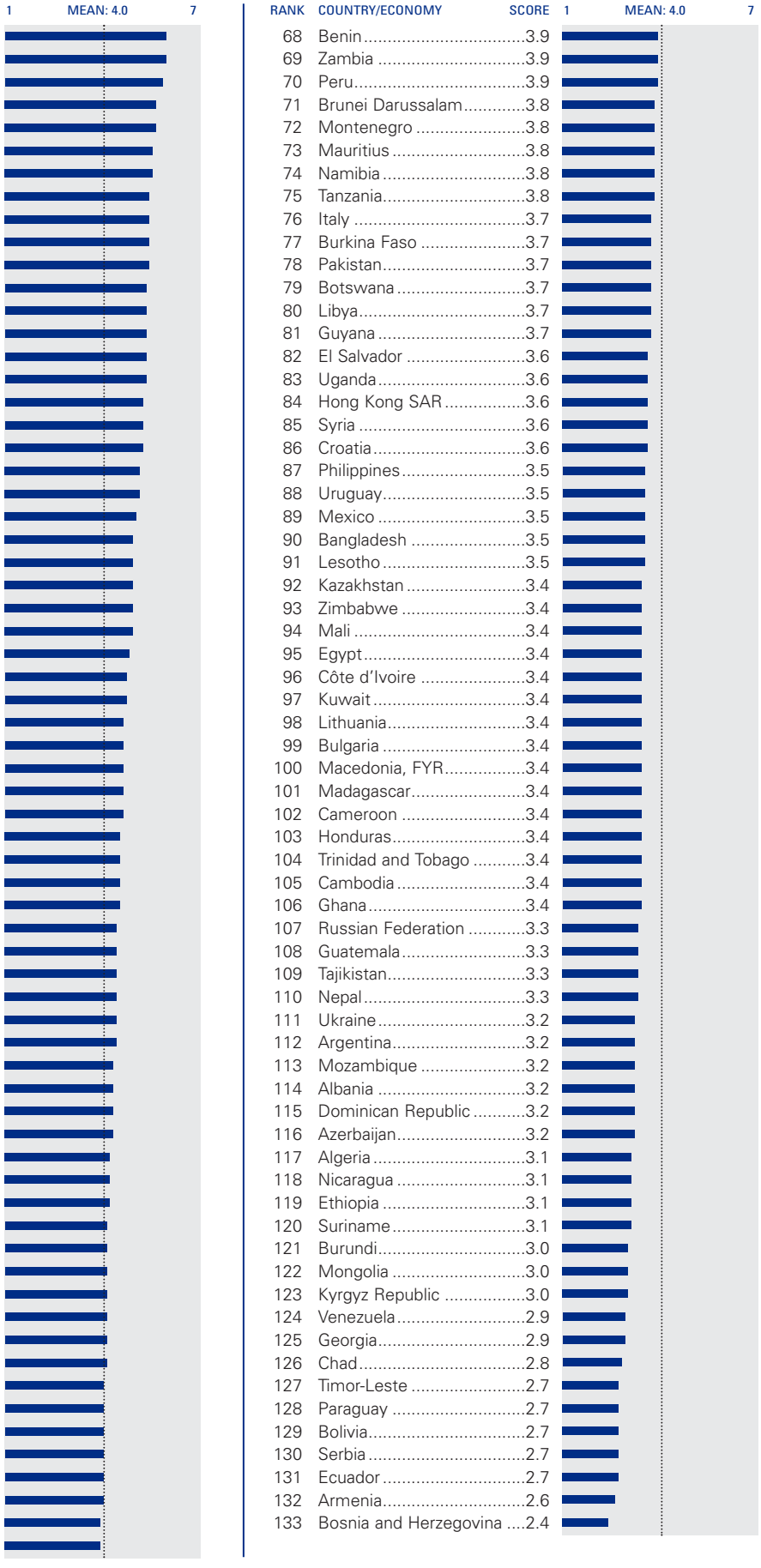
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy

To what extent does anti-monopoly policy promote competition in your country? (1 = does not promote competition; 7 = effectively promotes competition) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Netherlands	5.9
2	Sweden	5.9
3	Germany	5.8
4	New Zealand	5.6
5	Denmark	5.6
6	Finland	5.5
7	Australia	5.5
8	Singapore	5.4
9	Norway	5.4
10	France	5.4
11	United States	5.4
12	Austria	5.3
13	Japan	5.3
14	Belgium	5.3
15	South Africa	5.3
16	Luxembourg	5.3
17	United Kingdom	5.2
18	Puerto Rico	5.2
19	Canada	5.2
20	Ireland	5.1
21	Switzerland	5.1
22	Taiwan, China	5.0
23	Iceland	4.9
24	Tunisia	4.9
25	India	4.9
26	Cyprus	4.9
27	Czech Republic	4.9
28	Chile	4.8
29	United Arab Emirates	4.7
30	Indonesia	4.7
31	Korea, Rep.	4.6
32	Spain	4.6
33	Gambia, The	4.6
34	Slovak Republic	4.6
35	Estonia	4.6
36	Brazil	4.5
37	Jordan	4.5
38	Malta	4.5
39	Qatar	4.5
40	Israel	4.4
41	Saudi Arabia	4.4
42	Slovenia	4.4
43	Portugal	4.4
44	Bahrain	4.4
45	Turkey	4.4
46	Sri Lanka	4.3
47	Malaysia	4.3
48	Oman	4.3
49	Kenya	4.3
50	China	4.2
51	Poland	4.2
52	Costa Rica	4.2
53	Thailand	4.1
54	Hungary	4.1
55	Panama	4.1
56	Vietnam	4.1
57	Nigeria	4.1
58	Jamaica	4.1
59	Greece	4.1
60	Senegal	4.0
61	Morocco	4.0
62	Malawi	4.0
63	Latvia	4.0
64	Mauritania	4.0
65	Colombia	4.0
66	Romania	3.9
67	Barbados	3.9
68	Benin	3.9
69	Zambia	3.9
70	Peru	3.9
71	Brunei Darussalam	3.8
72	Montenegro	3.8
73	Mauritius	3.8
74	Namibia	3.8
75	Tanzania	3.8
76	Italy	3.7
77	Burkina Faso	3.7
78	Pakistan	3.7
79	Botswana	3.7
80	Libya	3.7
81	Guyana	3.7
82	El Salvador	3.6
83	Uganda	3.6
84	Hong Kong SAR	3.6
85	Syria	3.6
86	Croatia	3.6
87	Philippines	3.5
88	Uruguay	3.5
89	Mexico	3.5
90	Bangladesh	3.5
91	Lesotho	3.5
92	Kazakhstan	3.4
93	Zimbabwe	3.4
94	Mali	3.4
95	Egypt	3.4
96	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4
97	Kuwait	3.4
98	Lithuania	3.4
99	Bulgaria	3.4
100	Macedonia, FYR	3.4
101	Madagascar	3.4
102	Cameroon	3.4
103	Honduras	3.4
104	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4
105	Cambodia	3.4
106	Ghana	3.4
107	Russian Federation	3.3
108	Guatemala	3.3
109	Tajikistan	3.3
110	Nepal	3.3
111	Ukraine	3.2
112	Argentina	3.2
113	Mozambique	3.2
114	Albania	3.2
115	Dominican Republic	3.2
116	Azerbaijan	3.2
117	Algeria	3.1
118	Nicaragua	3.1
119	Ethiopia	3.1
120	Suriname	3.1
121	Burundi	3.0
122	Mongolia	3.0
123	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0
124	Venezuela	2.9
125	Georgia	2.9
126	Chad	2.8
127	Timor-Leste	2.7
128	Paraguay	2.7
129	Bolivia	2.7
130	Serbia	2.7
131	Ecuador	2.7
132	Armenia	2.6
133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.4



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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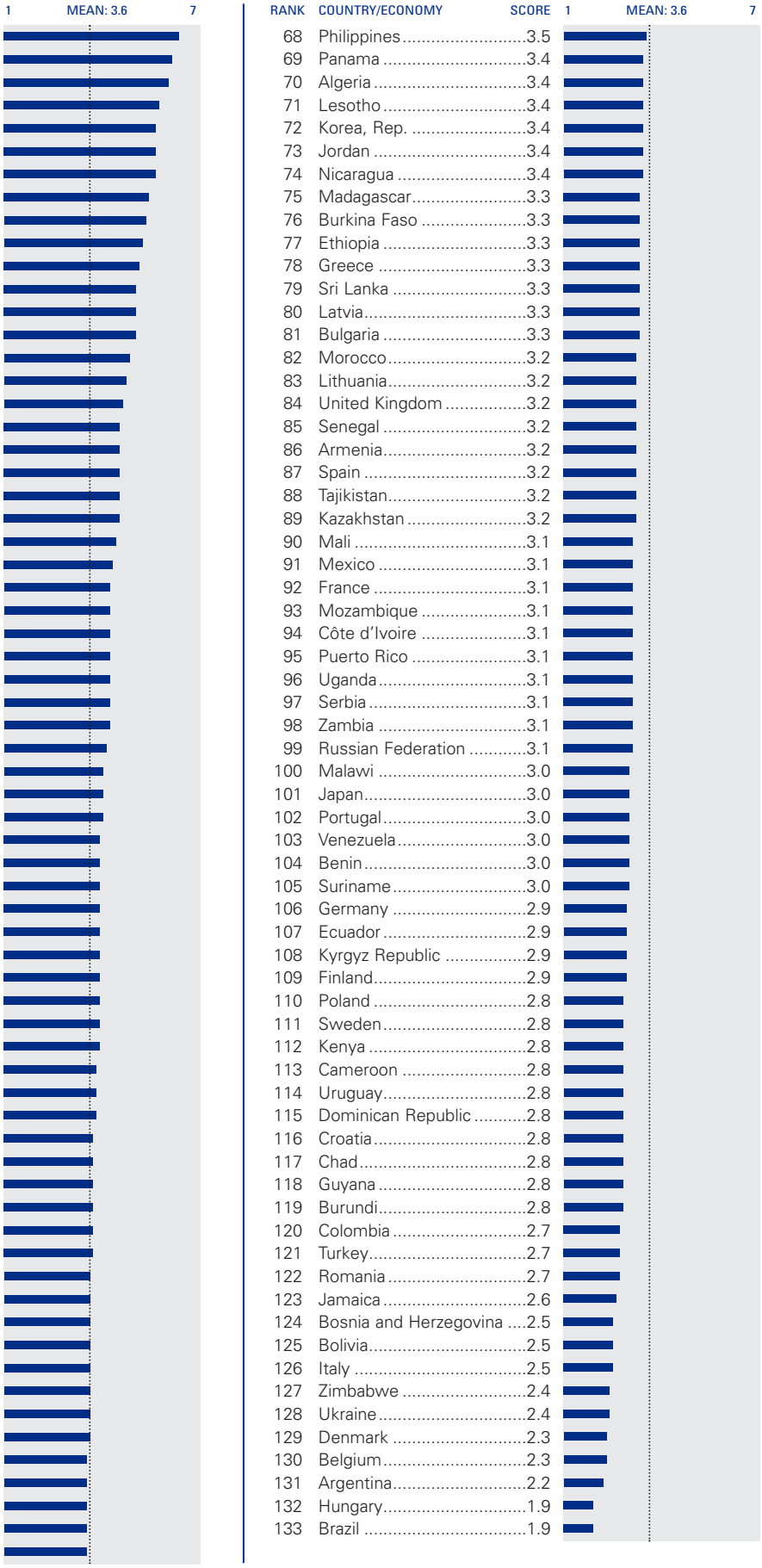
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation

What impact does the level of taxes in your country have on incentives to work or invest? (1 = significantly limits incentives to work or invest; 7 = has no impact on incentives to work or invest) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Bahrain	6.3
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.1
3	United Arab Emirates	6.0
4	Singapore	5.7
5	Oman	5.6
6	Mauritius	5.6
7	Luxembourg	5.6
8	Saudi Arabia	5.4
9	Kuwait	5.3
10	Qatar	5.2
11	Iceland	5.1
12	Switzerland	5.0
13	Cyprus	5.0
14	Brunei Darussalam	5.0
15	Estonia	4.8
16	Trinidad and Tobago	4.7
17	Tunisia	4.6
18	Slovak Republic	4.5
19	Georgia	4.5
20	Botswana	4.5
21	Paraguay	4.5
22	Indonesia	4.5
23	Libya	4.4
24	Taiwan, China	4.3
25	El Salvador	4.2
26	Ireland	4.2
27	South Africa	4.2
28	Barbados	4.2
29	India	4.2
30	Malaysia	4.2
31	Montenegro	4.2
32	China	4.1
33	Malta	4.0
34	Syria	4.0
35	Timor-Leste	4.0
36	Gambia, The	3.9
37	Honduras	3.9
38	Azerbaijan	3.9
39	Namibia	3.9
40	Thailand	3.9
41	Macedonia, FYR	3.9
42	Chile	3.9
43	Costa Rica	3.9
44	Guatemala	3.9
45	Czech Republic	3.9
46	Norway	3.8
47	Nigeria	3.8
48	Vietnam	3.8
49	Peru	3.7
50	Cambodia	3.7
51	Pakistan	3.7
52	Egypt	3.7
53	New Zealand	3.7
54	Mauritania	3.7
55	Netherlands	3.6
56	Slovenia	3.6
57	Albania	3.6
58	Nepal	3.6
59	United States	3.6
60	Mongolia	3.6
61	Ghana	3.6
62	Tanzania	3.6
63	Bangladesh	3.5
64	Israel	3.5
65	Canada	3.5
66	Australia	3.5
67	Austria	3.5
68	Philippines	3.5
69	Panama	3.4
70	Algeria	3.4
71	Lesotho	3.4
72	Korea, Rep.	3.4
73	Jordan	3.4
74	Nicaragua	3.4
75	Madagascar	3.3
76	Burkina Faso	3.3
77	Ethiopia	3.3
78	Greece	3.3
79	Sri Lanka	3.3
80	Latvia	3.3
81	Bulgaria	3.3
82	Morocco	3.2
83	Lithuania	3.2
84	United Kingdom	3.2
85	Senegal	3.2
86	Armenia	3.2
87	Spain	3.2
88	Tajikistan	3.2
89	Kazakhstan	3.2
90	Mali	3.1
91	Mexico	3.1
92	France	3.1
93	Mozambique	3.1
94	Côte d'Ivoire	3.1
95	Puerto Rico	3.1
96	Uganda	3.1
97	Serbia	3.1
98	Zambia	3.1
99	Russian Federation	3.1
100	Malawi	3.0
101	Japan	3.0
102	Portugal	3.0
103	Venezuela	3.0
104	Benin	3.0
105	Suriname	3.0
106	Germany	2.9
107	Ecuador	2.9
108	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9
109	Finland	2.9
110	Poland	2.8
111	Sweden	2.8
112	Kenya	2.8
113	Cameroon	2.8
114	Uruguay	2.8
115	Dominican Republic	2.8
116	Croatia	2.8
117	Chad	2.8
118	Guyana	2.8
119	Burundi	2.8
120	Colombia	2.7
121	Turkey	2.7
122	Romania	2.7
123	Jamaica	2.6
124	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.5
125	Bolivia	2.5
126	Italy	2.5
127	Zimbabwe	2.4
128	Ukraine	2.4
129	Denmark	2.3
130	Belgium	2.3
131	Argentina	2.2
132	Hungary	1.9
133	Brazil	1.9



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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6.05 Total tax rate (hard data)

This variable is a combination of profit tax (% of profits), labor tax and contribution (% of profits), and other taxes (% of profits) | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Qatar	11.3
2	Kuwait	14.4
2	United Arab Emirates	14.4
4	Saudi Arabia	14.5
5	Bahrain	15.0
6	Zambia	16.1
7	Botswana	17.1
8	Lesotho	18.0
9	Macedonia, FYR	18.4
10	Luxembourg	21.0
11	Oman	21.6
12	Mauritius	22.2
13	Cambodia	22.6
14	Hong Kong SAR	24.2
15	Namibia	25.3
16	Chile	25.9
17	Iceland	26.8
18	Singapore	27.9
18	Suriname	27.9
20	Timor-Leste	28.3
21	Ireland	28.8
22	Pakistan	28.9
22	Switzerland	28.9
24	Denmark	29.9
25	Mongolia	30.3
26	Ethiopia	31.1
26	Jordan	31.1
28	Malawi	31.4
29	Montenegro	31.8
30	Nigeria	32.2
31	Croatia	32.5
32	Ghana	32.7
33	Latvia	33.0
34	Trinidad and Tobago	33.1
35	Korea, Rep.	33.7
36	Israel	33.9
37	Serbia	34.0
38	Nepal	34.1
39	South Africa	34.2
40	Mozambique	34.3
41	Malaysia	34.5
41	Uganda	34.5
43	Bulgaria	34.9
43	Ecuador	34.9
43	El Salvador	34.9
46	Paraguay	35.0
47	United Kingdom	35.3
48	New Zealand	35.6
49	Dominican Republic	35.7
50	Kazakhstan	36.4
51	Guatemala	36.5
52	Armenia	36.6
53	Slovenia	36.7
54	Indonesia	37.3
55	Brunei Darussalam	37.4
56	Thailand	37.8
57	Georgia	38.6
58	Netherlands	39.1
59	Guyana	39.4
60	Bangladesh	39.5
61	Vietnam	40.1
62	Poland	40.2
63	Taiwan, China	40.4
64	Azerbaijan	41.1
65	Peru	41.2
66	Norway	41.6
67	United States	42.3
68	Madagascar	42.8
69	Syria	43.5
70	Portugal	43.6
71	Bosnia and Herzegovina	44.1
72	Burkina Faso	44.6
72	Morocco	44.6
74	Tanzania	45.1
75	Canada	45.4
75	Côte d'Ivoire	45.4
77	Turkey	45.5
78	Senegal	46.0
79	Egypt	46.1
80	Lithuania	46.4
81	Greece	47.4
81	Slovak Republic	47.4
83	Finland	47.8
84	Romania	48.0
85	Czech Republic	48.6
85	Estonia	48.6
87	Russian Federation	48.7
88	Honduras	49.3
89	Australia	50.3
90	Albania	50.5
90	Germany	50.5
92	Panama	50.6
93	Philippines	50.8
94	Kenya	50.9
95	Jamaica	51.3
96	Cameroon	51.4
96	Mali	51.4
98	Mexico	51.5
99	Austria	54.5
99	Sweden	54.5
101	Japan	55.4
102	Costa Rica	55.7
103	Venezuela	56.6
104	Hungary	57.5
105	Belgium	58.1
106	Ukraine	58.4
107	Uruguay	58.5
108	Tunisia	59.1
109	Spain	60.2
110	Chad	60.5
111	Kyrgyz Republic	61.4
112	Nicaragua	63.2
113	Sri Lanka	63.7
113	Zimbabwe	63.7
115	Puerto Rico	64.7
116	France	65.4
117	Brazil	69.4
118	India	71.5
119	Benin	73.2
120	Italy	73.3
121	Algeria	74.2
122	Bolivia	78.1
123	Colombia	78.4
124	China	79.9
125	Tajikistan	85.5
126	Mauritania	98.7
127	Argentina	108.1
128	Burundi	278.7
129	Gambia, The	292.4
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

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6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business (hard data)

Number of procedures required to start a business | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Canada	1
1	New Zealand	1
3	Australia	2
4	Belgium	3
4	Finland	3
4	Georgia	3
4	Sweden	3
8	Bulgaria	4
8	Denmark	4
8	Hungary	4
8	Ireland	4
8	Kyrgyz Republic	4
8	Senegal	4
8	Singapore	4
8	Sri Lanka	4
16	Burkina Faso	5
16	Estonia	5
16	France	5
16	Hong Kong SAR	5
16	Iceland	5
16	Israel	5
16	Latvia	5
16	Madagascar	5
16	Mauritius	5
16	Slovenia	5
26	Albania	6
26	Azerbaijan	6
26	Egypt	6
26	Italy	6
26	Jamaica	6
26	Luxembourg	6
26	Morocco	6
26	Netherlands	6
26	Nicaragua	6
26	Norway	6
26	Portugal	6
26	Qatar	6
26	Romania	6
26	Slovak Republic	6
26	South Africa	6
26	Switzerland	6
26	Turkey	6
26	United Kingdom	6
26	United States	6
26	Zambia	6
46	Bahrain	7
46	Bangladesh	7
46	Benin	7
46	Ethiopia	7
46	Lesotho	7
46	Lithuania	7
46	Macedonia, FYR	7
46	Mongolia	7
46	Nepal	7
46	Oman	7
46	Panama	7
46	Paraguay	7
46	Puerto Rico	7
46	Saudi Arabia	7
60	Austria	8
60	Croatia	8
60	Czech Republic	8
60	Dominican Republic	8
60	El Salvador	8
60	Gambia, The	8
60	Guyana	8
60	Japan	8
60	Kazakhstan	8
60	Nigeria	8
60	Russian Federation	8
60	Syria	8
60	Taiwan, China	8
60	Thailand	8
60	United Arab Emirates	8
75	Armenia	9
75	Cambodia	9
75	Chile	9
75	Colombia	9
75	Germany	9
75	Ghana	9
75	Malaysia	9
75	Mauritania	9
75	Mexico	9
75	Trinidad and Tobago	9
85	Botswana	10
85	Côte d'Ivoire	10
85	Jordan	10
85	Korea, Rep.	10
85	Malawi	10
85	Mozambique	10
85	Namibia	10
85	Peru	10
85	Poland	10
85	Spain	10
85	Timor-Leste	10
85	Tunisia	10
85	Ukraine	10
85	Zimbabwe	10
99	Burundi	11
99	Guatemala	11
99	Indonesia	11
99	Mali	11
99	Pakistan	11
99	Serbia	11
99	Uruguay	11
99	Vietnam	11
107	Bosnia and Herzegovina	12
107	Costa Rica	12
107	Kenya	12
107	Tanzania	12
111	Cameroon	13
111	Honduras	13
111	India	13
111	Kuwait	13
111	Suriname	13
111	Tajikistan[1]	13
117	Algeria	14
117	China	14
117	Ecuador	14
120	Argentina	15
120	Bolivia	15
120	Greece	15
120	Montenegro	15
120	Philippines	15
125	Venezuela	16
126	Brazil	18
126	Brunei Darussalam	18
126	Uganda	18
129	Chad	19
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

[1] 2009

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6.07 Time required to start a business (hard data)

Number of days required to start a business | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	New Zealand	1.0
2	Australia	2.0
3	Georgia	3.0
4	Belgium	4.0
4	Singapore	4.0
6	Canada	5.0
6	Hungary	5.0
6	Iceland	5.0
9	Denmark	6.0
9	Mauritius	6.0
9	Portugal	6.0
9	Qatar	6.0
9	Turkey	6.0
9	United States	6.0
15	Egypt	7.0
15	Estonia	7.0
15	France	7.0
15	Madagascar	7.0
15	Puerto Rico	7.0
20	Albania	8.0
20	Jamaica	8.0
20	Senegal	8.0
23	Bahrain	9.0
23	Macedonia, FYR	9.0
25	Italy	10.0
25	Netherlands	10.0
25	Norway	10.0
25	Romania	10.0
29	Hong Kong SAR	11.0
29	Tunisia	11.0
31	Morocco	12.0
31	Saudi Arabia	12.0
33	Ireland	13.0
33	Malaysia	13.0
33	Mongolia	13.0
33	Panama	13.0
33	United Kingdom	13.0
38	Finland	14.0
38	Jordan	14.0
38	Oman	14.0
41	Czech Republic	15.0
41	Kyrgyz Republic	15.0
41	Sweden	15.0
44	Azerbaijan	16.0
44	Burkina Faso	16.0
44	Ethiopia	16.0
44	Latvia	16.0
44	Slovak Republic	16.0
49	El Salvador	17.0
49	Korea, Rep.	17.0
49	Syria	17.0
49	United Arab Emirates	17.0
53	Armenia	18.0
53	Germany	18.0
53	Zambia	18.0
56	Dominican Republic	19.0
56	Greece	19.0
56	Mauritania	19.0
56	Slovenia	19.0
60	Honduras	20.0
60	Switzerland	20.0
62	Kazakhstan	21.0
62	Montenegro	21.0
64	South Africa	22.0
65	Japan	23.0
65	Serbia	23.0
67	Algeria	24.0
67	Pakistan	24.0
69	Uganda	25.0
70	Guatemala	26.0
70	Lithuania	26.0
70	Luxembourg	26.0
70	Mali	26.0
70	Mozambique	26.0
75	Chile	27.0
75	Gambia, The	27.0
75	Ukraine	27.0
78	Austria	28.0
78	Mexico	28.0
80	Russian Federation	29.0
80	Tanzania	29.0
82	India	30.0
82	Kenya	30.0
84	Benin	31.0
84	Nepal	31.0
84	Nigeria	31.0
84	Poland	31.0
88	Argentina	32.0
89	Thailand	33.0
90	Ghana	34.0
90	Israel	34.0
92	Kuwait	35.0
92	Paraguay	35.0
94	Colombia	36.0
95	Cameroon	37.0
96	Sri Lanka	38.0
97	Malawi	39.0
97	Nicaragua	39.0
99	China	40.0
99	Côte d'Ivoire	40.0
99	Croatia	40.0
99	Guyana	40.0
99	Lesotho	40.0
104	Taiwan, China	42.0
105	Burundi	43.0
105	Trinidad and Tobago	43.0
107	Uruguay	44.0
108	Spain	47.0
109	Bulgaria	49.0
109	Tajikistan	49.0
111	Bolivia	50.0
111	Vietnam	50.0
113	Philippines	52.0
114	Bosnia and Herzegovina	60.0
114	Costa Rica	60.0
116	Ecuador	65.0
116	Peru	65.0
118	Namibia	66.0
119	Bangladesh	73.0
120	Chad	75.0
121	Indonesia	76.0
122	Botswana	78.0
123	Timor-Leste	83.0
124	Cambodia	85.0
125	Zimbabwe	96.0
126	Brunei Darussalam	116.0
127	Venezuela	141.0
128	Brazil	152.0
129	Suriname	694.0
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

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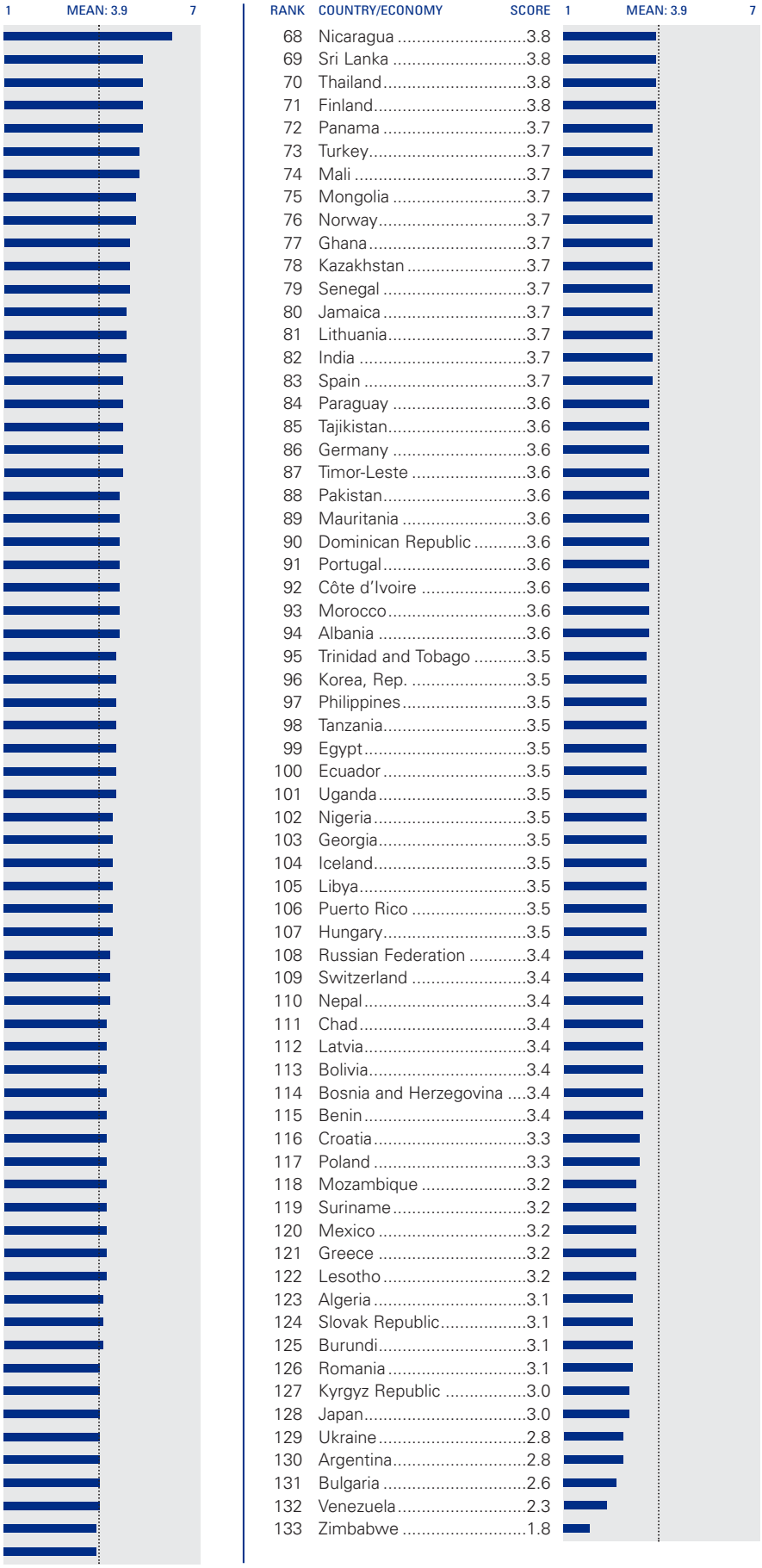
6.08 Agricultural policy costs

How would you assess the agricultural policy in your country? (1 = it is excessively burdensome for the economy; 7 = it balances the interests of taxpayers, consumers, and producers) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	New Zealand	6.1
2	Singapore	5.2
3	Australia	5.2
4	Chile	5.2
5	Hong Kong SAR	5.2
6	China	5.1
7	Oman	5.1
8	Tunisia	5.0
9	Gambia, The	5.0
10	Luxembourg	4.8
11	Malta	4.8
12	Israel	4.8
13	United Arab Emirates	4.7
14	Malaysia	4.7
15	Malawi	4.7
16	Uruguay	4.6
17	Netherlands	4.6
18	Mauritius	4.6
19	Barbados	4.6
20	Sweden	4.6
21	Namibia	4.5
22	Indonesia	4.5
23	Bahrain	4.5
24	Macedonia, FYR	4.5
25	Estonia	4.5
26	Armenia	4.5
27	Brunei Darussalam	4.5
28	Saudi Arabia	4.4
29	Vietnam	4.4
30	Guatemala	4.4
31	Austria	4.4
32	Botswana	4.4
33	Brazil	4.4
34	South Africa	4.4
35	Taiwan, China	4.3
36	Denmark	4.3
37	Ireland	4.3
38	Costa Rica	4.3
39	Guyana	4.3
40	Peru	4.3
41	Canada	4.2
42	Cyprus	4.2
43	Belgium	4.2
44	El Salvador	4.1
45	Montenegro	4.1
46	Syria	4.1
47	Bangladesh	4.1
48	Cambodia	4.1
49	Kuwait	4.1
50	Zambia	4.1
51	Jordan	4.1
52	Cameroon	4.1
53	United Kingdom	4.1
54	Qatar	4.1
55	France	4.1
56	Czech Republic	4.0
57	Kenya	4.0
58	Madagascar	4.0
59	United States	3.9
60	Ethiopia	3.9
61	Honduras	3.9
62	Azerbaijan	3.9
63	Colombia	3.9
64	Burkina Faso	3.9
65	Slovenia	3.9
66	Italy	3.8
67	Serbia	3.8
68	Nicaragua	3.8
69	Sri Lanka	3.8
70	Thailand	3.8
71	Finland	3.8
72	Panama	3.7
73	Turkey	3.7
74	Mali	3.7
75	Mongolia	3.7
76	Norway	3.7
77	Ghana	3.7
78	Kazakhstan	3.7
79	Senegal	3.7
80	Jamaica	3.7
81	Lithuania	3.7
82	India	3.7
83	Spain	3.7
84	Paraguay	3.6
85	Tajikistan	3.6
86	Germany	3.6
87	Timor-Leste	3.6
88	Pakistan	3.6
89	Mauritania	3.6
90	Dominican Republic	3.6
91	Portugal	3.6
92	Côte d'Ivoire	3.6
93	Morocco	3.6
94	Albania	3.6
95	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5
96	Korea, Rep.	3.5
97	Philippines	3.5
98	Tanzania	3.5
99	Egypt	3.5
100	Ecuador	3.5
101	Uganda	3.5
102	Nigeria	3.5
103	Georgia	3.5
104	Iceland	3.5
105	Libya	3.5
106	Puerto Rico	3.5
107	Hungary	3.5
108	Russian Federation	3.4
109	Switzerland	3.4
110	Nepal	3.4
111	Chad	3.4
112	Latvia	3.4
113	Bolivia	3.4
114	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.4
115	Benin	3.4
116	Croatia	3.3
117	Poland	3.3
118	Mozambique	3.2
119	Suriname	3.2
120	Mexico	3.2
121	Greece	3.2
122	Lesotho	3.2
123	Algeria	3.1
124	Slovak Republic	3.1
125	Burundi	3.1
126	Romania	3.1
127	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0
128	Japan	3.0
129	Ukraine	2.8
130	Argentina	2.8
131	Bulgaria	2.6
132	Venezuela	2.3
133	Zimbabwe	1.8



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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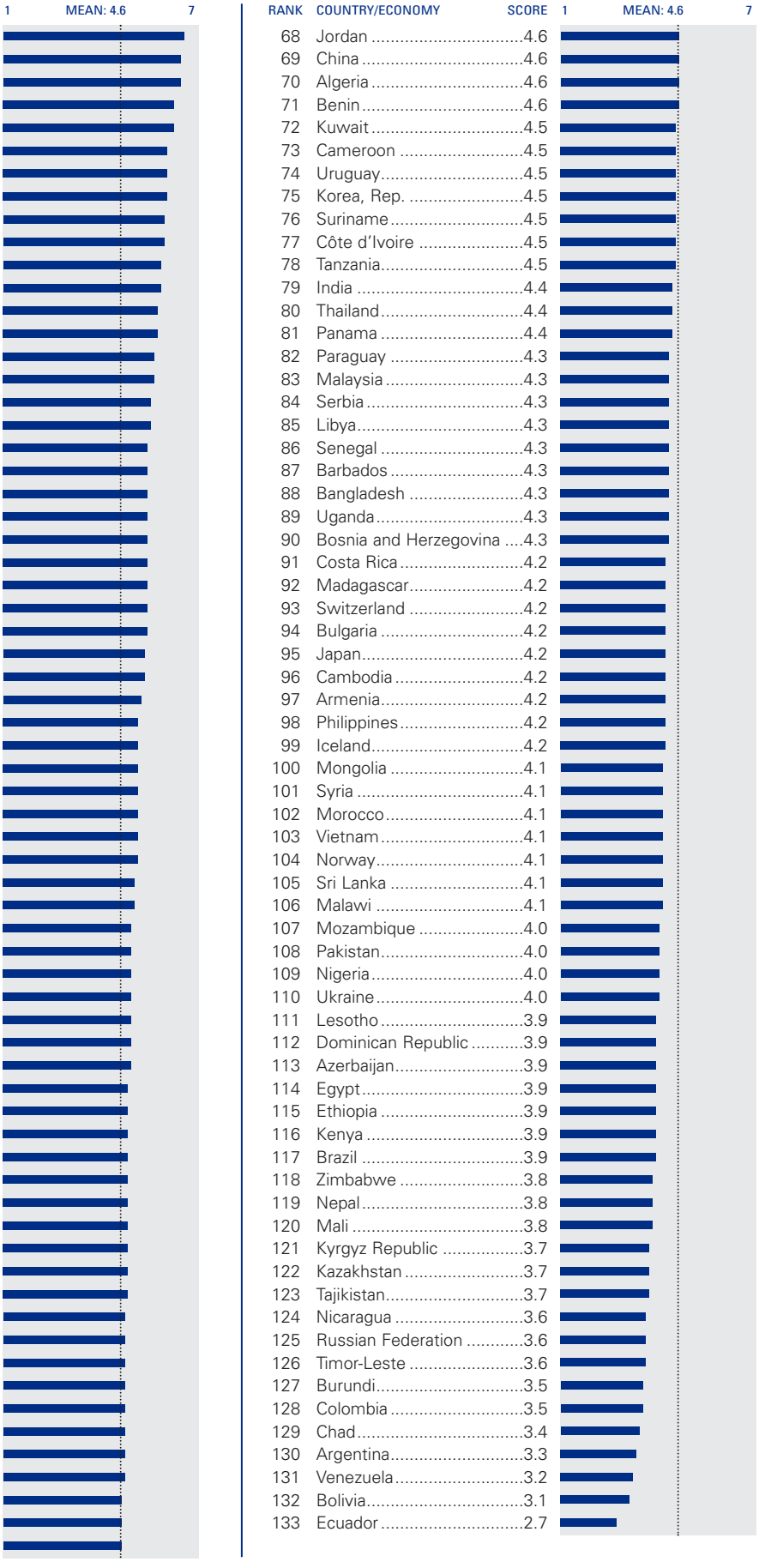
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers

In your country, to what extent do tariff and non-tariff barriers limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market? (1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	6.5
2	Chile	6.4
3	Singapore	6.4
4	New Zealand	6.2
5	Qatar	6.2
6	Sweden	6.0
7	United Arab Emirates	6.0
8	Luxembourg	6.0
9	Czech Republic	5.9
10	Finland	5.9
11	Slovak Republic	5.8
12	Belgium	5.8
13	Estonia	5.7
14	Ireland	5.7
15	Austria	5.6
16	Bahrain	5.6
17	Latvia	5.5
18	Portugal	5.5
19	Georgia	5.4
20	Israel	5.4
21	Denmark	5.4
22	Australia	5.4
23	Netherlands	5.4
24	Malta	5.4
25	Hungary	5.4
26	Oman	5.4
27	Cyprus	5.4
28	United Kingdom	5.3
29	France	5.3
30	Slovenia	5.2
31	Jamaica	5.1
32	Greece	5.1
33	Germany	5.1
34	Mauritius	5.1
35	Ghana	5.1
36	Montenegro	5.1
37	Saudi Arabia	5.1
38	Indonesia	5.0
39	Trinidad and Tobago	5.0
40	Gambia, The	4.9
41	Spain	4.9
42	Botswana	4.9
43	Peru	4.9
44	United States	4.9
45	Canada	4.9
46	Mauritania	4.9
47	Mexico	4.8
48	Zambia	4.8
49	Poland	4.8
50	Lithuania	4.8
51	El Salvador	4.8
52	Romania	4.8
53	Italy	4.8
54	Albania	4.8
55	Puerto Rico	4.8
56	Taiwan, China	4.8
57	Guyana	4.7
58	South Africa	4.7
59	Turkey	4.7
60	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
61	Namibia	4.7
62	Tunisia	4.7
63	Honduras	4.7
64	Burkina Faso	4.7
65	Guatemala	4.6
66	Croatia	4.6
67	Macedonia, FYR	4.6
68	Jordan	4.6
69	China	4.6
70	Algeria	4.6
71	Benin	4.6
72	Kuwait	4.5
73	Cameroon	4.5
74	Uruguay	4.5
75	Korea, Rep.	4.5
76	Suriname	4.5
77	Côte d'Ivoire	4.5
78	Tanzania	4.5
79	India	4.4
80	Thailand	4.4
81	Panama	4.4
82	Paraguay	4.3
83	Malaysia	4.3
84	Serbia	4.3
85	Libya	4.3
86	Senegal	4.3
87	Barbados	4.3
88	Bangladesh	4.3
89	Uganda	4.3
90	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.3
91	Costa Rica	4.2
92	Madagascar	4.2
93	Switzerland	4.2
94	Bulgaria	4.2
95	Japan	4.2
96	Cambodia	4.2
97	Armenia	4.2
98	Philippines	4.2
99	Iceland	4.2
100	Mongolia	4.1
101	Syria	4.1
102	Morocco	4.1
103	Vietnam	4.1
104	Norway	4.1
105	Sri Lanka	4.1
106	Malawi	4.1
107	Mozambique	4.0
108	Pakistan	4.0
109	Nigeria	4.0
110	Ukraine	4.0
111	Lesotho	3.9
112	Dominican Republic	3.9
113	Azerbaijan	3.9
114	Egypt	3.9
115	Ethiopia	3.9
116	Kenya	3.9
117	Brazil	3.9
118	Zimbabwe	3.8
119	Nepal	3.8
120	Mali	3.8
121	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7
122	Kazakhstan	3.7
123	Tajikistan	3.7
124	Nicaragua	3.6
125	Russian Federation	3.6
126	Timor-Leste	3.6
127	Burundi	3.5
128	Colombia	3.5
129	Chad	3.4
130	Argentina	3.3
131	Venezuela	3.2
132	Bolivia	3.1
133	Ecuador	2.7



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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6.10 Tariff barriers (hard data)

Trade-weighted average tariff rate | 2008

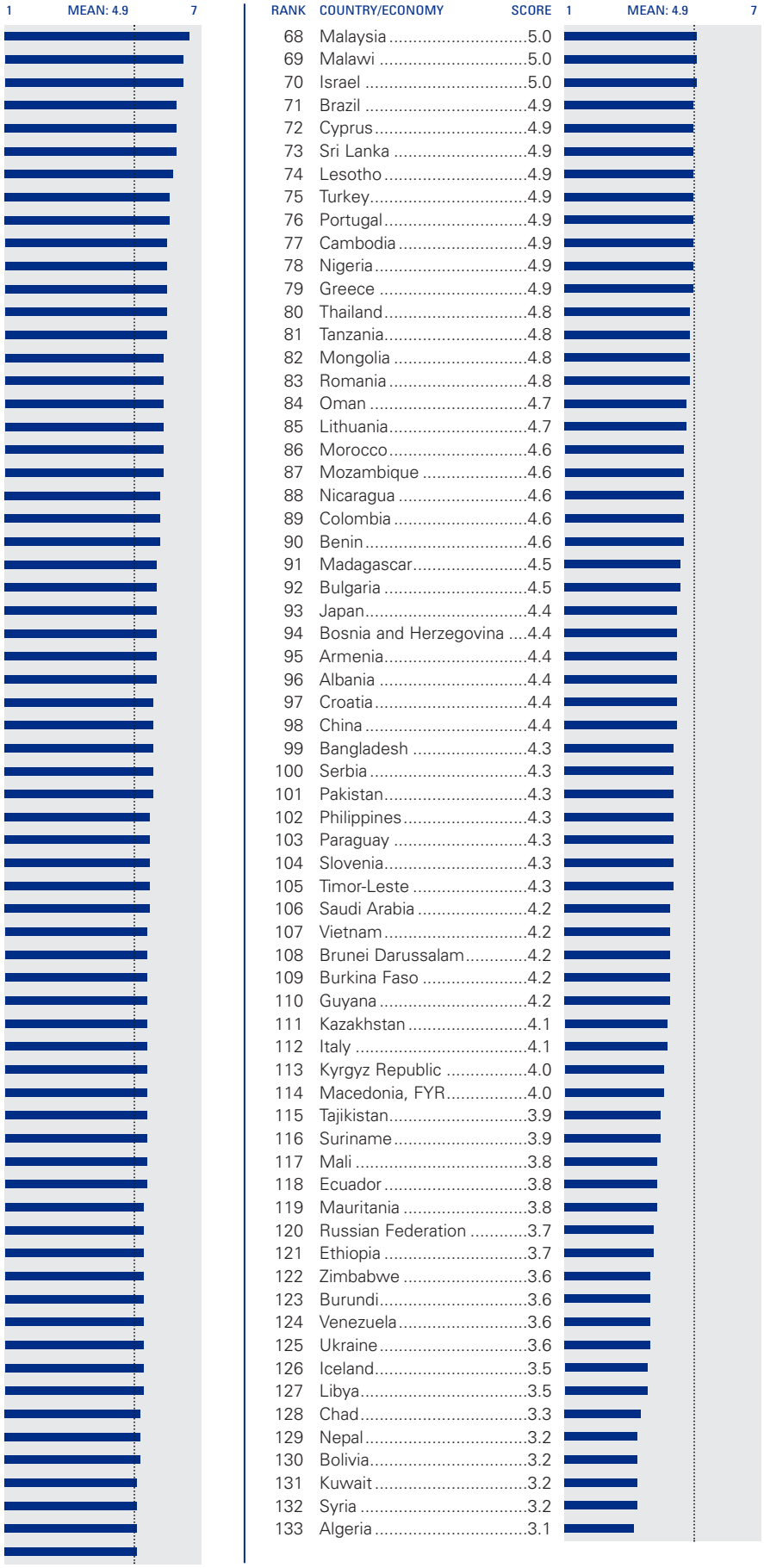
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Hong Kong SAR	0.0
1	Libya	0.0
3	Singapore	0.0
4	Georgia	0.7
5	Austria	1.1
5	Belgium	1.1
5	Bulgaria	1.1
5	Cyprus	1.1
5	Czech Republic	1.1
5	Denmark	1.1
5	Estonia	1.1
5	Finland	1.1
5	France	1.1
5	Germany	1.1
5	Greece	1.1
5	Hungary	1.1
5	Ireland	1.1
5	Italy	1.1
5	Latvia	1.1
5	Lithuania	1.1
5	Luxembourg	1.1
5	Malta	1.1
5	Netherlands	1.1
5	Poland	1.1
5	Portugal	1.1
5	Romania	1.1
5	Slovak Republic	1.1
5	Slovenia	1.1
5	Spain	1.1
5	Sweden	1.1
5	United Kingdom	1.1
32	New Zealand	1.1
33	Puerto Rico	1.7
33	United States	1.7
35	Switzerland	2.4
36	Canada	2.4
37	Croatia	2.4
38	Peru	2.9
39	Montenegro	2.9
40	Costa Rica	3.0
41	Kazakhstan	3.1
42	Guatemala	3.3
43	El Salvador	3.4
44	Mauritius	3.6
45	Japan	3.6
46	Turkey	3.8
47	Albania	4.0
48	Lesotho	4.2
49	Ukraine	4.2
50	Philippines	4.2
51	Iceland	4.3
52	Serbia	4.5
53	Botswana	4.6
54	Chile	4.6
55	United Arab Emirates	4.8
56	Israel	4.8
57	Norway	4.9
58	Oman	4.9
59	Qatar	4.9
60	Mongolia	5.0
61	Bahrain	5.0
62	Trinidad and Tobago	5.2
63	Panama	5.3
64	Taiwan, China	5.4
65	Brunei Darussalam	5.7
66	Tajikistan	5.8
67	Saudi Arabia	5.8
68	Malaysia	5.9
69	Kuwait	6.0
70	Azerbaijan	6.0
71	Indonesia	6.1
72	Uruguay	6.1
73	South Africa	6.1
74	Nicaragua	6.1
75	Dominican Republic	6.2
76	Paraguay	6.5
77	Honduras	6.5
78	Thailand	7.6
79	Ecuador	7.7
80	Kenya	7.7
81	Mozambique	7.7
82	Benin	7.8
83	Argentina	7.9
84	Suriname	7.9
85	Mauritania	8.0
86	Korea, Rep.	8.0
87	Tanzania	8.1
88	Sri Lanka	8.2
89	Bolivia	8.3
90	Madagascar	8.3
91	Macedonia, FYR	8.4
92	Namibia	8.5
93	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.5
94	Brazil	8.6
95	Jamaica	8.9
96	Australia	9.3
97	Mexico	9.8
98	Mali	9.8
99	Burkina Faso	9.8
100	Senegal	9.8
101	Colombia	10.2
102	Ghana	10.4
103	Côte d'Ivoire	10.5
104	India	10.9
105	Pakistan	11.4
106	Guyana	11.4
107	Cambodia	11.5
108	Malawi	11.5
109	Burundi	11.6
110	Kyrgyz Republic	11.7
111	Ethiopia	12.1
112	Uganda	12.2
113	Jordan	12.2
114	Morocco	12.2
115	Nigeria	12.7
116	Nepal	12.8
117	Zimbabwe	13.0
118	Bangladesh	13.0
119	Armenia	13.6
120	China	13.9
121	Cameroon	14.1
122	Zambia	14.1
123	Barbados	14.6
124	Chad	14.7
125	Russian Federation	14.9
126	Vietnam	14.9
127	Venezuela	15.2
128	Algeria	15.6
129	Gambia, The	16.2
130	Tunisia	16.8
131	Egypt	22.2
132	Syria	22.9
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

SOURCE: International Trade Centre

6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership

How prevalent is foreign ownership of companies in your country? (1 = very rare; 7 = highly prevalent) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	6.6
2	Slovak Republic	6.4
3	Singapore	6.4
4	Sweden	6.2
5	Luxembourg	6.2
6	Ireland	6.2
7	Chile	6.1
8	Hungary	6.0
9	Finland	6.0
10	United Kingdom	5.9
11	Gambia, The	5.9
12	Belgium	5.9
13	Uruguay	5.9
14	New Zealand	5.9
15	Peru	5.8
16	Costa Rica	5.8
17	Zambia	5.8
18	Switzerland	5.8
19	Bahrain	5.8
20	Uganda	5.8
21	Denmark	5.7
22	Canada	5.7
23	Mexico	5.7
24	Australia	5.6
25	Panama	5.6
26	Austria	5.6
27	France	5.6
28	Netherlands	5.6
29	Dominican Republic	5.6
30	Côte d'Ivoire	5.5
31	Qatar	5.5
32	Czech Republic	5.5
33	Puerto Rico	5.5
34	Norway	5.5
35	El Salvador	5.4
36	Azerbaijan	5.4
37	Namibia	5.4
38	Jamaica	5.4
39	Germany	5.4
40	Guatemala	5.3
41	Indonesia	5.3
42	Ghana	5.3
43	Tunisia	5.3
44	Botswana	5.3
45	South Africa	5.3
46	United States	5.3
47	Honduras	5.3
48	United Arab Emirates	5.3
49	Spain	5.3
50	Estonia	5.3
51	Taiwan, China	5.3
52	Jordan	5.2
53	Barbados	5.2
54	Poland	5.2
55	Trinidad and Tobago	5.2
56	Latvia	5.2
57	Cameroon	5.2
58	Montenegro	5.2
59	Argentina	5.2
60	Mauritius	5.2
61	Georgia	5.1
62	Korea, Rep.	5.1
63	Senegal	5.1
64	Malta	5.0
65	India	5.0
66	Egypt	5.0
67	Kenya	5.0
68	Malaysia	5.0
69	Malawi	5.0
70	Israel	5.0
71	Brazil	4.9
72	Cyprus	4.9
73	Sri Lanka	4.9
74	Lesotho	4.9
75	Turkey	4.9
76	Portugal	4.9
77	Cambodia	4.9
78	Nigeria	4.9
79	Greece	4.9
80	Thailand	4.8
81	Tanzania	4.8
82	Mongolia	4.8
83	Romania	4.8
84	Oman	4.7
85	Lithuania	4.7
86	Morocco	4.6
87	Mozambique	4.6
88	Nicaragua	4.6
89	Colombia	4.6
90	Benin	4.6
91	Madagascar	4.5
92	Bulgaria	4.5
93	Japan	4.4
94	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.4
95	Armenia	4.4
96	Albania	4.4
97	Croatia	4.4
98	China	4.4
99	Bangladesh	4.3
100	Serbia	4.3
101	Pakistan	4.3
102	Philippines	4.3
103	Paraguay	4.3
104	Slovenia	4.3
105	Timor-Leste	4.3
106	Saudi Arabia	4.2
107	Vietnam	4.2
108	Brunei Darussalam	4.2
109	Burkina Faso	4.2
110	Guyana	4.2
111	Kazakhstan	4.1
112	Italy	4.1
113	Kyrgyz Republic	4.0
114	Macedonia, FYR	4.0
115	Tajikistan	3.9
116	Suriname	3.9
117	Mali	3.8
118	Ecuador	3.8
119	Mauritania	3.8
120	Russian Federation	3.7
121	Ethiopia	3.7
122	Zimbabwe	3.6
123	Burundi	3.6
124	Venezuela	3.6
125	Ukraine	3.6
126	Iceland	3.5
127	Libya	3.5
128	Chad	3.3
129	Nepal	3.2
130	Bolivia	3.2
131	Kuwait	3.2
132	Syria	3.2
133	Algeria	3.1



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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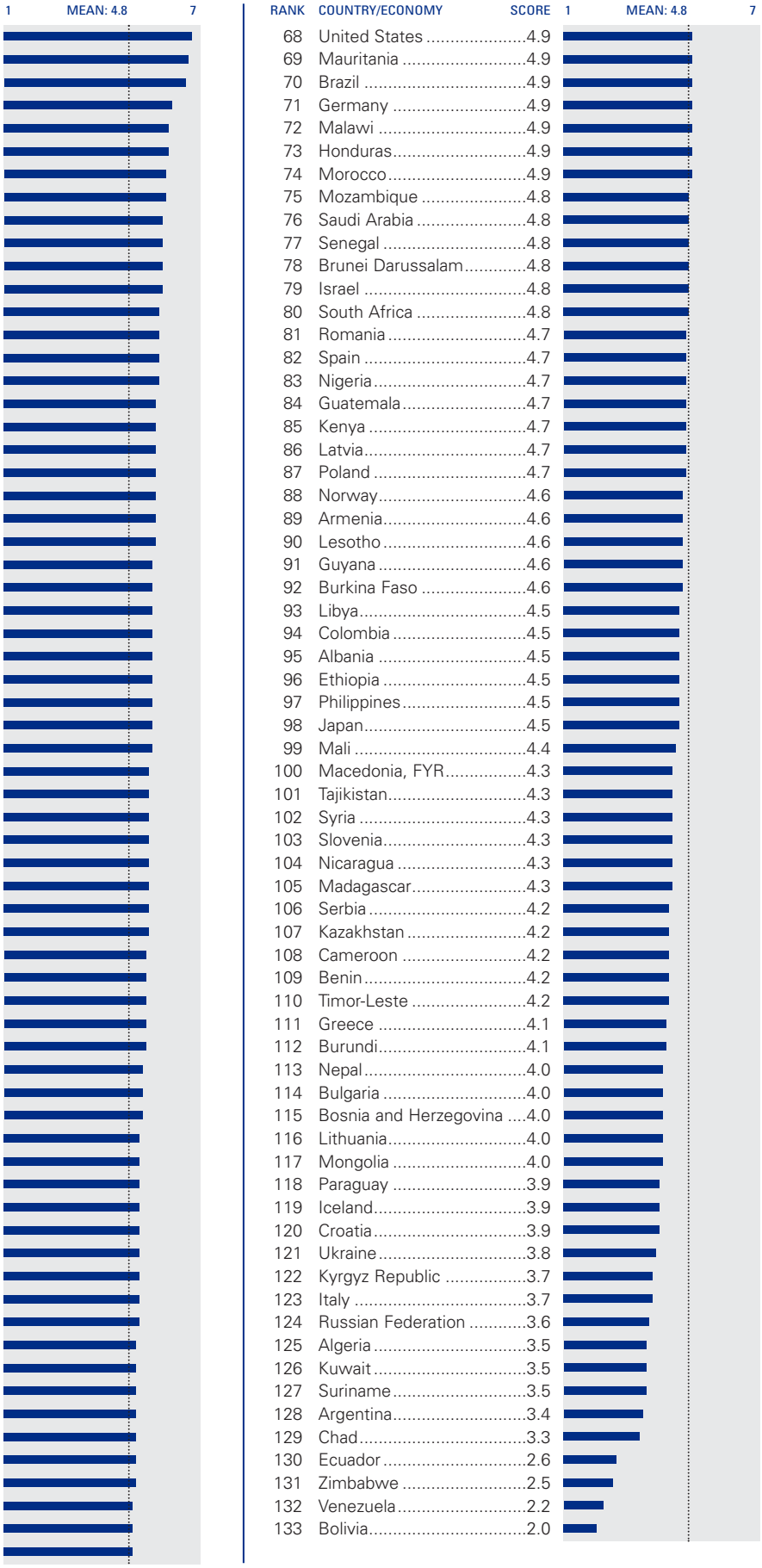
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI

To what extent do rules governing foreign direct investment (FDI) encourage or discourage it? (1 = strongly discourage FDI; 7 = strongly encourage FDI) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.7
2	Ireland	6.6
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.5
4	Luxembourg	6.1
5	Slovak Republic	6.0
6	Mauritius	6.0
7	Tunisia	5.9
8	Bahrain	5.9
9	Gambia, The	5.8
10	Malta	5.8
11	Uganda	5.8
12	Czech Republic	5.8
13	Qatar	5.7
14	Sweden	5.7
15	Chile	5.7
16	Estonia	5.7
17	United Kingdom	5.6
18	Montenegro	5.6
19	United Arab Emirates	5.6
20	Costa Rica	5.6
21	Peru	5.6
22	Panama	5.6
23	China	5.6
24	Uruguay	5.5
25	Zambia	5.5
26	Belgium	5.5
27	Vietnam	5.5
28	Botswana	5.5
29	Sri Lanka	5.5
30	Switzerland	5.5
31	Finland	5.5
32	Barbados	5.5
33	Netherlands	5.4
34	Puerto Rico	5.4
35	Jamaica	5.4
36	Cyprus	5.4
37	Jordan	5.4
38	Georgia	5.4
39	Taiwan, China	5.4
40	El Salvador	5.4
41	Indonesia	5.3
42	Portugal	5.3
43	Malaysia	5.3
44	Thailand	5.3
45	India	5.3
46	Bangladesh	5.2
47	Cambodia	5.2
48	Austria	5.2
49	Ghana	5.1
50	Trinidad and Tobago	5.1
51	Canada	5.1
52	Oman	5.1
53	Turkey	5.1
54	Namibia	5.1
55	Australia	5.1
56	Hungary	5.1
57	Mexico	5.1
58	Denmark	5.0
59	Tanzania	5.0
60	Côte d'Ivoire	5.0
61	New Zealand	5.0
62	Dominican Republic	5.0
63	Egypt	5.0
64	Azerbaijan	5.0
65	Korea, Rep.	4.9
66	France	4.9
67	Pakistan	4.9
68	United States	4.9
69	Mauritania	4.9
70	Brazil	4.9
71	Germany	4.9
72	Malawi	4.9
73	Honduras	4.9
74	Morocco	4.9
75	Mozambique	4.8
76	Saudi Arabia	4.8
77	Senegal	4.8
78	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
79	Israel	4.8
80	South Africa	4.8
81	Romania	4.7
82	Spain	4.7
83	Nigeria	4.7
84	Guatemala	4.7
85	Kenya	4.7
86	Latvia	4.7
87	Poland	4.7
88	Norway	4.6
89	Armenia	4.6
90	Lesotho	4.6
91	Guyana	4.6
92	Burkina Faso	4.6
93	Libya	4.5
94	Colombia	4.5
95	Albania	4.5
96	Ethiopia	4.5
97	Philippines	4.5
98	Japan	4.5
99	Mali	4.4
100	Macedonia, FYR	4.3
101	Tajikistan	4.3
102	Syria	4.3
103	Slovenia	4.3
104	Nicaragua	4.3
105	Madagascar	4.3
106	Serbia	4.2
107	Kazakhstan	4.2
108	Cameroon	4.2
109	Benin	4.2
110	Timor-Leste	4.2
111	Greece	4.1
112	Burundi	4.1
113	Nepal	4.0
114	Bulgaria	4.0
115	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.0
116	Lithuania	4.0
117	Mongolia	4.0
118	Paraguay	3.9
119	Iceland	3.9
120	Croatia	3.9
121	Ukraine	3.8
122	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7
123	Italy	3.7
124	Russian Federation	3.6
125	Algeria	3.5
126	Kuwait	3.5
127	Suriname	3.5
128	Argentina	3.4
129	Chad	3.3
130	Ecuador	2.6
131	Zimbabwe	2.5
132	Venezuela	2.2
133	Bolivia	2.0



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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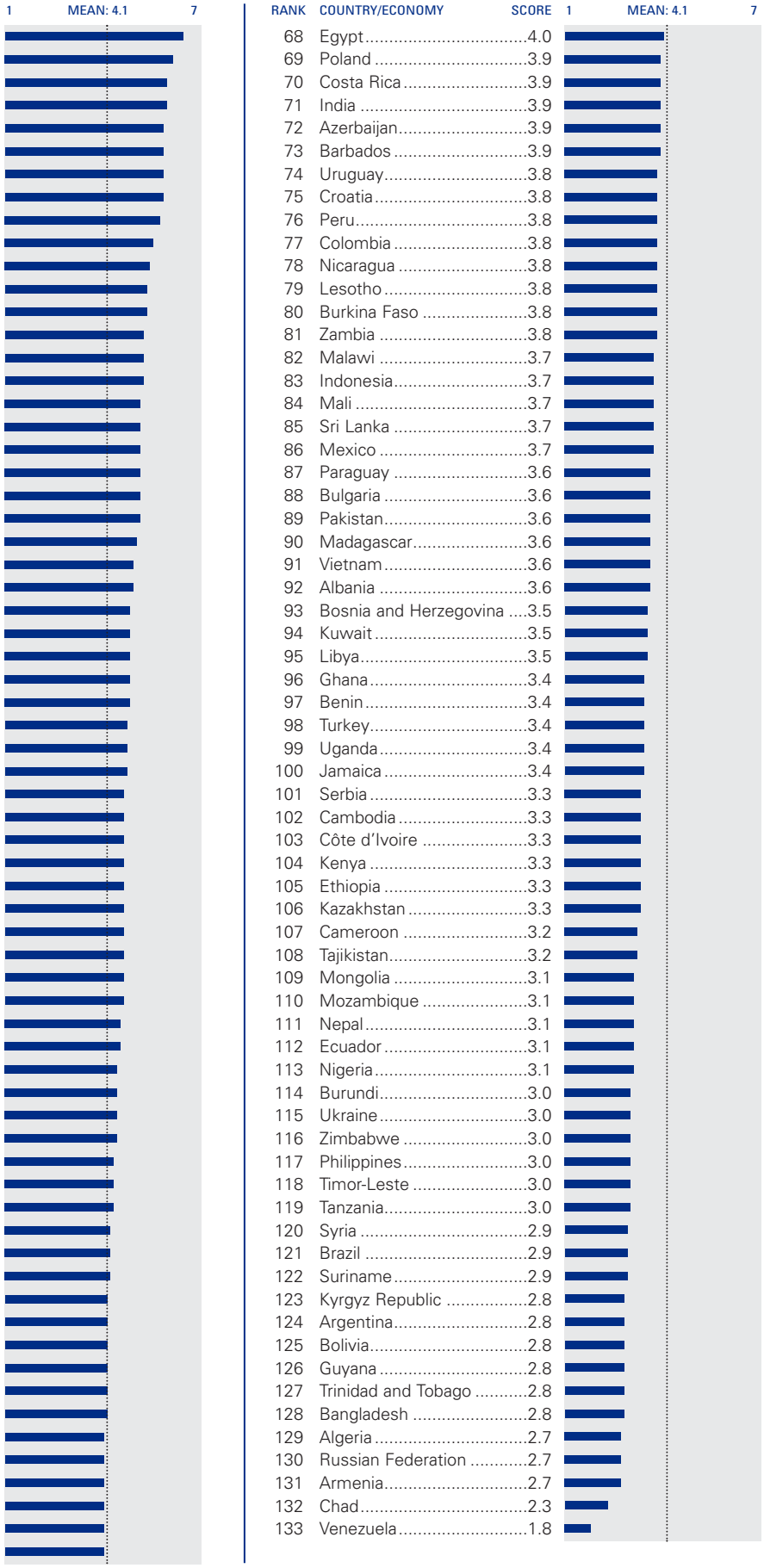
6.13 Burden of customs procedures

How would you rate the level of efficiency of customs procedures (related to the entry and exit of merchandise) in your country? (1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.4
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.1
3	United Arab Emirates	5.9
4	New Zealand	5.9
5	Chile	5.8
6	Sweden	5.8
7	Denmark	5.8
8	Luxembourg	5.8
9	Finland	5.7
10	Estonia	5.5
11	Slovenia	5.4
12	Bahrain	5.3
13	Austria	5.3
14	Iceland	5.2
15	Netherlands	5.2
16	Norway	5.2
17	Ireland	5.1
18	Cyprus	5.1
19	Switzerland	5.1
20	Gambia, The	5.1
21	Germany	5.1
22	Oman	5.1
23	Taiwan, China	5.0
24	Australia	4.9
25	Portugal	4.9
26	Lithuania	4.8
27	Malta	4.8
28	Malaysia	4.8
29	France	4.8
30	Saudi Arabia	4.8
31	Canada	4.7
32	Puerto Rico	4.7
33	Slovak Republic	4.7
34	Jordan	4.6
35	United Kingdom	4.6
36	Brunei Darussalam	4.6
37	Mauritius	4.6
38	Belgium	4.6
39	United States	4.6
40	Georgia	4.6
41	China	4.6
42	Korea, Rep.	4.6
43	Czech Republic	4.6
44	Qatar	4.5
45	Dominican Republic	4.5
46	Senegal	4.4
47	Botswana	4.4
48	Spain	4.4
49	Japan	4.4
50	Panama	4.3
51	South Africa	4.3
52	Hungary	4.3
53	Guatemala	4.2
54	Namibia	4.2
55	Tunisia	4.2
56	Morocco	4.1
57	Latvia	4.1
58	El Salvador	4.1
59	Romania	4.1
60	Thailand	4.1
61	Greece	4.1
62	Macedonia, FYR	4.0
63	Honduras	4.0
64	Mauritania	4.0
65	Montenegro	4.0
66	Italy	4.0
67	Israel	4.0
68	Egypt	4.0
69	Poland	3.9
70	Costa Rica	3.9
71	India	3.9
72	Azerbaijan	3.9
73	Barbados	3.9
74	Uruguay	3.8
75	Croatia	3.8
76	Peru	3.8
77	Colombia	3.8
78	Nicaragua	3.8
79	Lesotho	3.8
80	Burkina Faso	3.8
81	Zambia	3.8
82	Malawi	3.7
83	Indonesia	3.7
84	Mali	3.7
85	Sri Lanka	3.7
86	Mexico	3.7
87	Paraguay	3.6
88	Bulgaria	3.6
89	Pakistan	3.6
90	Madagascar	3.6
91	Vietnam	3.6
92	Albania	3.6
93	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5
94	Kuwait	3.5
95	Libya	3.5
96	Ghana	3.4
97	Benin	3.4
98	Turkey	3.4
99	Uganda	3.4
100	Jamaica	3.4
101	Serbia	3.3
102	Cambodia	3.3
103	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3
104	Kenya	3.3
105	Ethiopia	3.3
106	Kazakhstan	3.3
107	Cameroon	3.2
108	Tajikistan	3.2
109	Mongolia	3.1
110	Mozambique	3.1
111	Nepal	3.1
112	Ecuador	3.1
113	Nigeria	3.1
114	Burundi	3.0
115	Ukraine	3.0
116	Zimbabwe	3.0
117	Philippines	3.0
118	Timor-Leste	3.0
119	Tanzania	3.0
120	Syria	2.9
121	Brazil	2.9
122	Suriname	2.9
123	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
124	Argentina	2.8
125	Bolivia	2.8
126	Guyana	2.8
127	Trinidad and Tobago	2.8
128	Bangladesh	2.8
129	Algeria	2.7
130	Russian Federation	2.7
131	Armenia	2.7
132	Chad	2.3
133	Venezuela	1.8



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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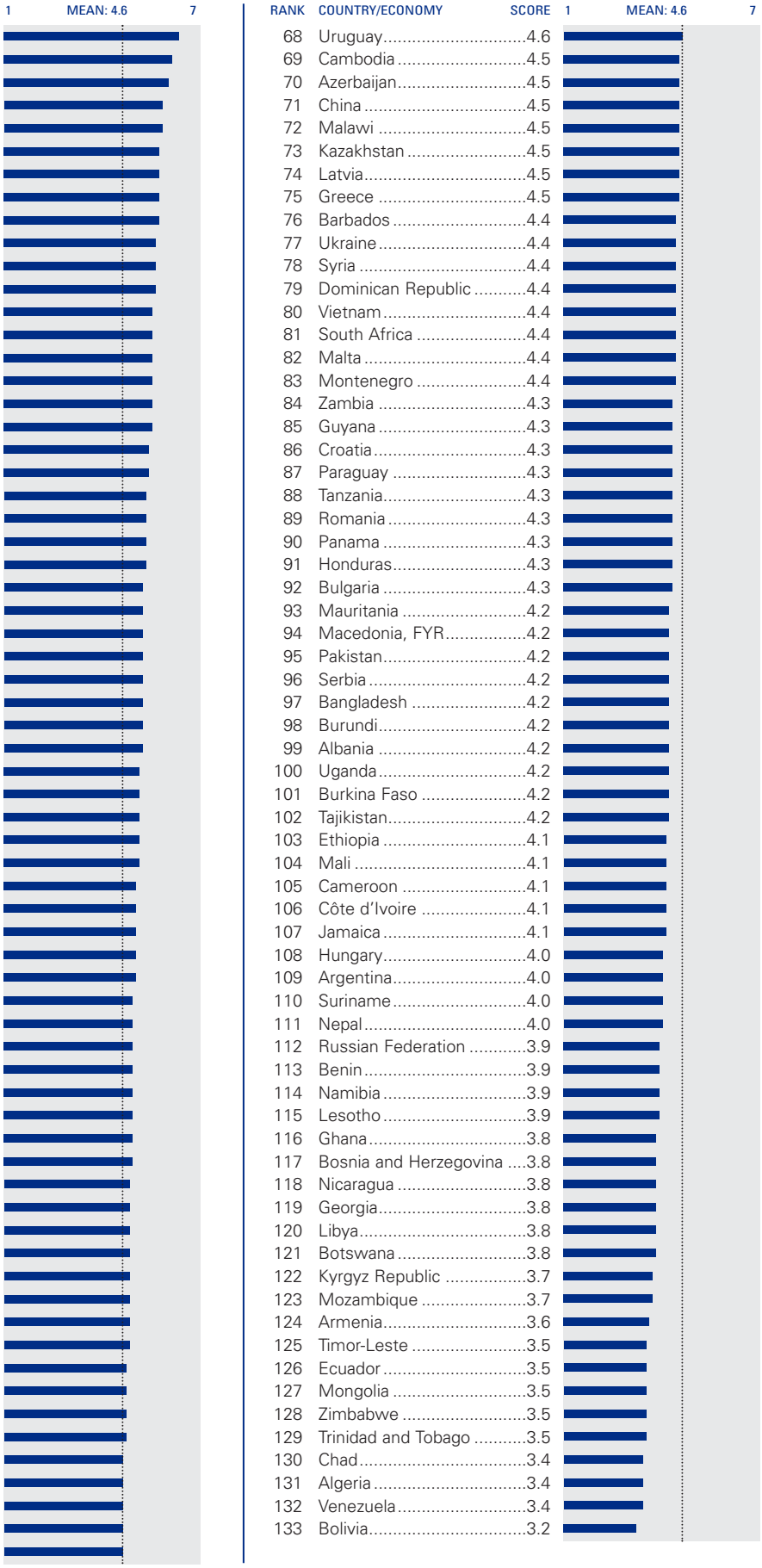
6.14 Degree of customer orientation

How well do companies in your country treat customers? (1 = generally treat their customers badly; 7 = are highly responsive to customers and customer retention) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Japan	6.3
2	Austria	6.1
3	Switzerland	6.0
4	Hong Kong SAR	5.8
5	Sweden	5.8
6	Denmark	5.7
7	Taiwan, China	5.7
8	United Arab Emirates	5.7
9	United States	5.7
10	Singapore	5.6
11	Germany	5.6
12	Iceland	5.6
13	Belgium	5.5
14	Norway	5.5
15	Korea, Rep.	5.5
16	New Zealand	5.5
17	Australia	5.5
18	Canada	5.5
19	Senegal	5.4
20	Netherlands	5.4
21	Luxembourg	5.3
22	Ireland	5.3
23	Thailand	5.3
24	Lithuania	5.3
25	Bahrain	5.2
26	Malaysia	5.2
27	Finland	5.2
28	Qatar	5.2
29	Cyprus	5.2
30	Colombia	5.2
31	France	5.2
32	Sri Lanka	5.2
33	Slovenia	5.1
34	Estonia	5.1
35	Philippines	5.1
36	El Salvador	5.1
37	Saudi Arabia	5.1
38	Guatemala	5.0
39	Kenya	5.0
40	United Kingdom	5.0
41	Mauritius	5.0
42	Oman	5.0
43	Egypt	4.9
44	Gambia, The	4.9
45	Costa Rica	4.9
46	Morocco	4.9
47	Chile	4.9
48	Tunisia	4.9
49	Czech Republic	4.9
50	Brazil	4.9
51	Spain	4.8
52	Peru	4.8
53	Jordan	4.8
54	Indonesia	4.8
55	Poland	4.8
56	Israel	4.8
57	India	4.8
58	Turkey	4.8
59	Kuwait	4.7
60	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
61	Puerto Rico	4.7
62	Italy	4.7
63	Nigeria	4.6
64	Mexico	4.6
65	Portugal	4.6
66	Slovak Republic	4.6
67	Madagascar	4.6
68	Uruguay	4.6
69	Cambodia	4.5
70	Azerbaijan	4.5
71	China	4.5
72	Malawi	4.5
73	Kazakhstan	4.5
74	Latvia	4.5
75	Greece	4.5
76	Barbados	4.4
77	Ukraine	4.4
78	Syria	4.4
79	Dominican Republic	4.4
80	Vietnam	4.4
81	South Africa	4.4
82	Malta	4.4
83	Montenegro	4.4
84	Zambia	4.3
85	Guyana	4.3
86	Croatia	4.3
87	Paraguay	4.3
88	Tanzania	4.3
89	Romania	4.3
90	Panama	4.3
91	Honduras	4.3
92	Bulgaria	4.3
93	Mauritania	4.2
94	Macedonia, FYR	4.2
95	Pakistan	4.2
96	Serbia	4.2
97	Bangladesh	4.2
98	Burundi	4.2
99	Albania	4.2
100	Uganda	4.2
101	Burkina Faso	4.2
102	Tajikistan	4.2
103	Ethiopia	4.1
104	Mali	4.1
105	Cameroon	4.1
106	Côte d'Ivoire	4.1
107	Jamaica	4.1
108	Hungary	4.0
109	Argentina	4.0
110	Suriname	4.0
111	Nepal	4.0
112	Russian Federation	3.9
113	Benin	3.9
114	Namibia	3.9
115	Lesotho	3.9
116	Ghana	3.8
117	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8
118	Nicaragua	3.8
119	Georgia	3.8
120	Libya	3.8
121	Botswana	3.8
122	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7
123	Mozambique	3.7
124	Armenia	3.6
125	Timor-Leste	3.5
126	Ecuador	3.5
127	Mongolia	3.5
128	Zimbabwe	3.5
129	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5
130	Chad	3.4
131	Algeria	3.4
132	Venezuela	3.4
133	Bolivia	3.2



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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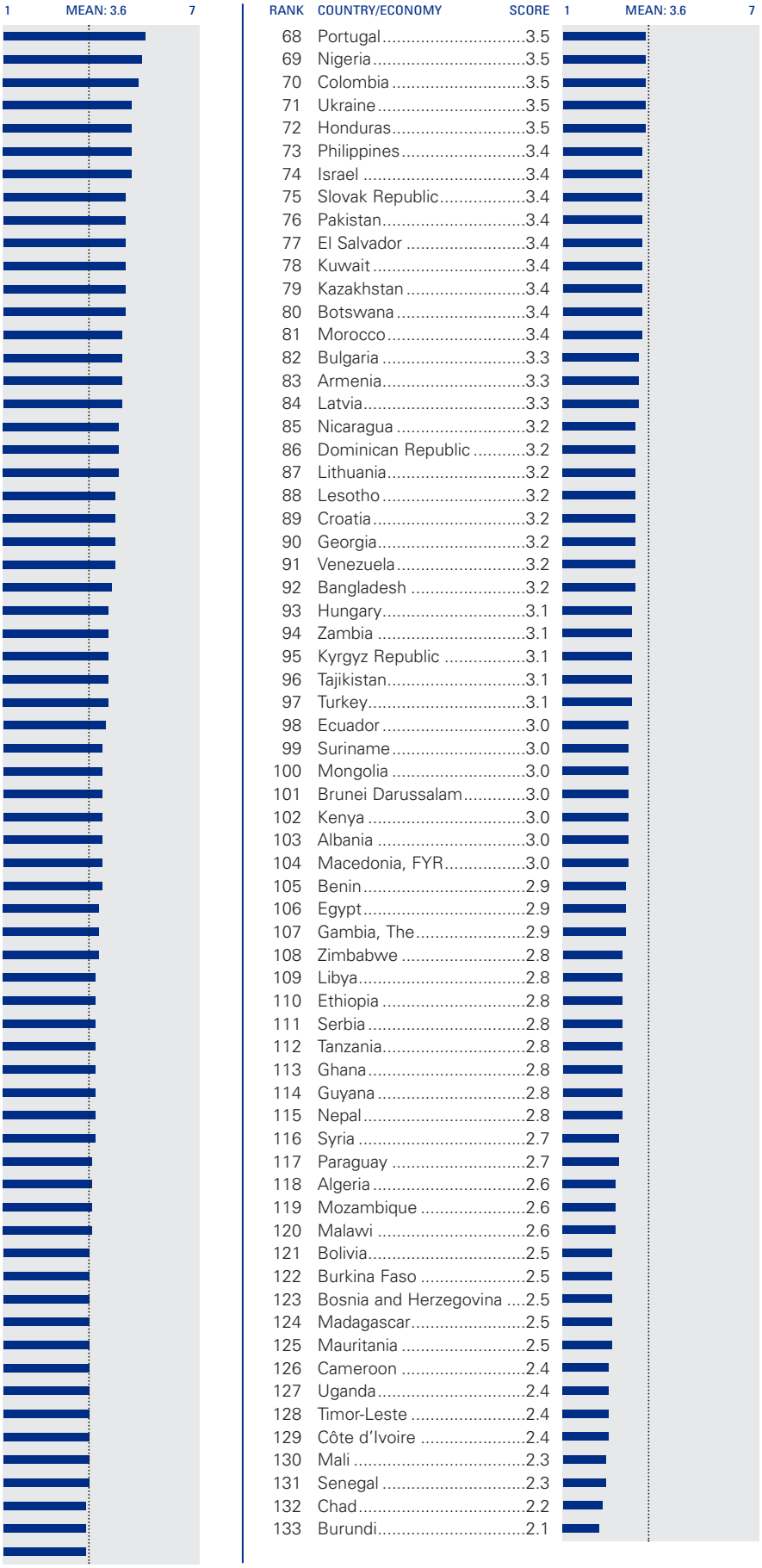
6.15 Buyer sophistication

In your country, how do buyers make purchasing decisions? (1 = based solely on the lowest price; 7 = based on a sophisticated analysis of performance attributes) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Japan	5.3
2	Switzerland	5.2
3	Sweden	5.1
4	Taiwan, China	4.9
5	Luxembourg	4.9
6	Singapore	4.9
7	Hong Kong SAR	4.9
8	Denmark	4.7
9	United States	4.7
10	United Kingdom	4.7
11	Netherlands	4.7
12	Australia	4.7
13	China	4.7
14	Canada	4.6
15	Korea, Rep.	4.6
16	Belgium	4.6
17	Norway	4.6
18	Finland	4.5
19	Austria	4.5
20	Cyprus	4.5
21	France	4.4
22	Germany	4.4
23	South Africa	4.4
24	Ireland	4.4
25	Malaysia	4.3
26	Chile	4.2
27	Iceland	4.2
28	United Arab Emirates	4.2
29	New Zealand	4.2
30	Indonesia	4.2
31	Czech Republic	4.1
32	Sri Lanka	4.0
33	India	4.0
34	Bahrain	4.0
35	Spain	4.0
36	Saudi Arabia	4.0
37	Barbados	4.0
38	Puerto Rico	4.0
39	Costa Rica	3.9
40	Italy	3.9
41	Poland	3.9
42	Argentina	3.8
43	Vietnam	3.8
44	Panama	3.8
45	Azerbaijan	3.8
46	Thailand	3.8
47	Romania	3.8
48	Slovenia	3.8
49	Tunisia	3.8
50	Greece	3.7
51	Jamaica	3.7
52	Oman	3.7
53	Peru	3.7
54	Montenegro	3.6
55	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6
56	Qatar	3.6
57	Brazil	3.6
58	Cambodia	3.6
59	Malta	3.6
60	Russian Federation	3.6
61	Mauritius	3.6
62	Mexico	3.6
63	Estonia	3.6
64	Namibia	3.6
65	Guatemala	3.5
66	Jordan	3.5
67	Uruguay	3.5
68	Portugal	3.5
69	Nigeria	3.5
70	Colombia	3.5
71	Ukraine	3.5
72	Honduras	3.5
73	Philippines	3.4
74	Israel	3.4
75	Slovak Republic	3.4
76	Pakistan	3.4
77	El Salvador	3.4
78	Kuwait	3.4
79	Kazakhstan	3.4
80	Botswana	3.4
81	Morocco	3.4
82	Bulgaria	3.3
83	Armenia	3.3
84	Latvia	3.3
85	Nicaragua	3.2
86	Dominican Republic	3.2
87	Lithuania	3.2
88	Lesotho	3.2
89	Croatia	3.2
90	Georgia	3.2
91	Venezuela	3.2
92	Bangladesh	3.2
93	Hungary	3.1
94	Zambia	3.1
95	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1
96	Tajikistan	3.1
97	Turkey	3.1
98	Ecuador	3.0
99	Suriname	3.0
100	Mongolia	3.0
101	Brunei Darussalam	3.0
102	Kenya	3.0
103	Albania	3.0
104	Macedonia, FYR	3.0
105	Benin	2.9
106	Egypt	2.9
107	Gambia, The	2.9
108	Zimbabwe	2.8
109	Libya	2.8
110	Ethiopia	2.8
111	Serbia	2.8
112	Tanzania	2.8
113	Ghana	2.8
114	Guyana	2.8
115	Nepal	2.8
116	Syria	2.7
117	Paraguay	2.7
118	Algeria	2.6
119	Mozambique	2.6
120	Malawi	2.6
121	Bolivia	2.5
122	Burkina Faso	2.5
123	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.5
124	Madagascar	2.5
125	Mauritania	2.5
126	Cameroon	2.4
127	Uganda	2.4
128	Timor-Leste	2.4
129	Côte d'Ivoire	2.4
130	Mali	2.3
131	Senegal	2.3
132	Chad	2.2
133	Burundi	2.1



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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Section VII
Labor market efficiency

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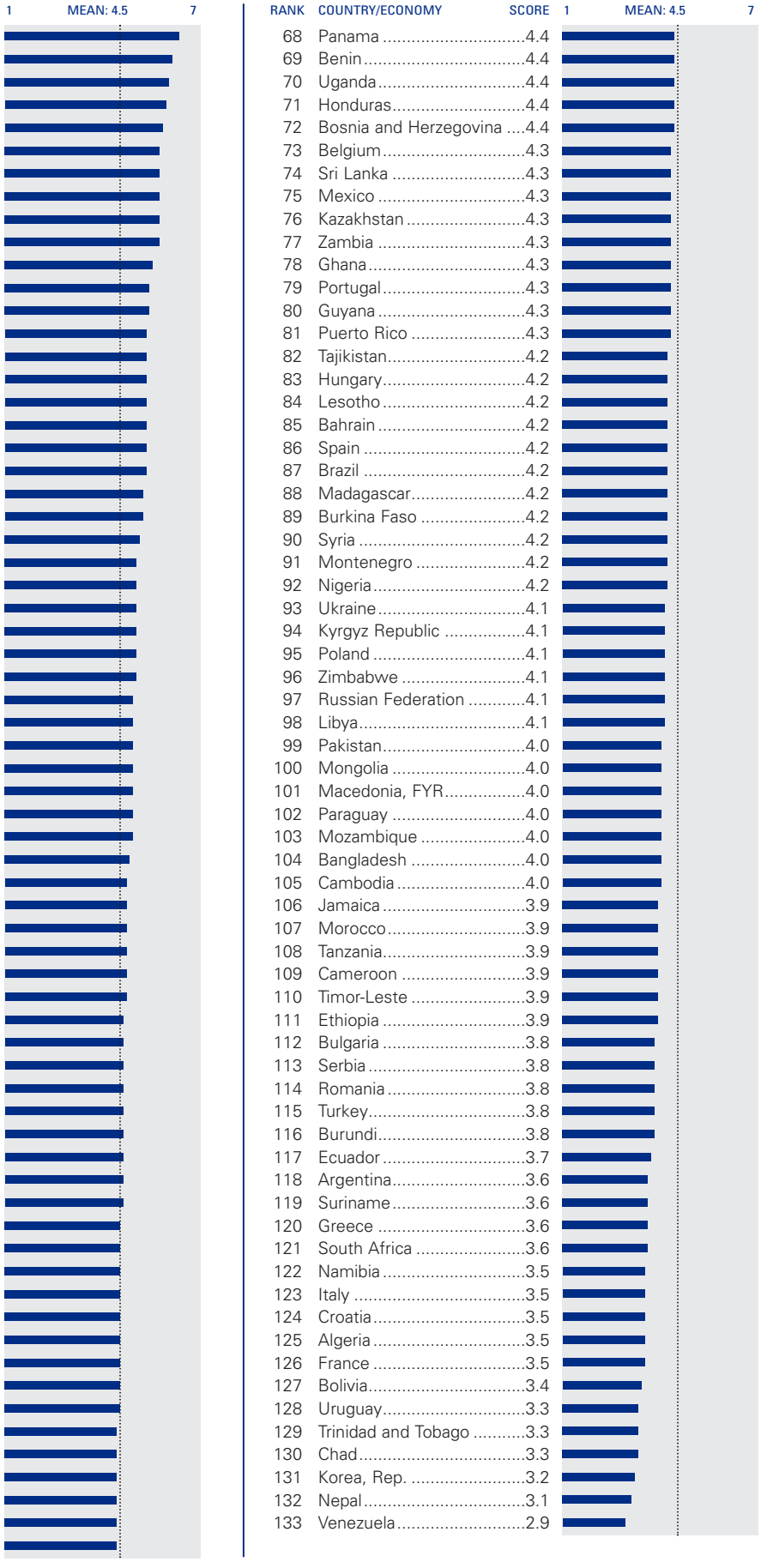
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations

How would you characterize labor-employer relations in your country? (1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.3
2	Switzerland	6.1
3	Denmark	6.0
4	Sweden	5.9
5	Austria	5.8
6	Norway	5.7
7	Iceland	5.7
8	Hong Kong SAR	5.7
9	Netherlands	5.7
10	Japan	5.7
11	Costa Rica	5.5
12	Luxembourg	5.4
13	Gambia, The	5.4
14	Oman	5.3
15	New Zealand	5.3
16	Brunei Darussalam	5.3
17	Taiwan, China	5.3
18	Finland	5.3
19	Malaysia	5.3
20	United Arab Emirates	5.3
21	Cyprus	5.2
22	Qatar	5.2
23	Ireland	5.1
24	Germany	5.0
25	United Kingdom	5.0
26	United States	5.0
27	El Salvador	5.0
28	Thailand	5.0
29	Tunisia	5.0
30	Guatemala	4.9
31	Canada	4.9
32	Saudi Arabia	4.9
33	Israel	4.9
34	Barbados	4.9
35	Dominican Republic	4.9
36	Slovak Republic	4.9
37	Azerbaijan	4.8
38	Mauritius	4.7
39	Estonia	4.7
40	India	4.7
41	Malta	4.7
42	Indonesia	4.7
43	Australia	4.7
44	Botswana	4.6
45	Armenia	4.6
46	Egypt	4.6
47	Czech Republic	4.6
48	Colombia	4.6
49	Vietnam	4.6
50	Malawi	4.6
51	Kuwait	4.6
52	Chile	4.6
53	Senegal	4.5
54	Georgia	4.5
55	Peru	4.5
56	Albania	4.5
57	Lithuania	4.5
58	Mauritania	4.5
59	Nicaragua	4.5
60	China	4.5
61	Kenya	4.5
62	Slovenia	4.4
63	Mali	4.4
64	Latvia	4.4
65	Philippines	4.4
66	Jordan	4.4
67	Côte d'Ivoire	4.4
68	Panama	4.4
69	Benin	4.4
70	Uganda	4.4
71	Honduras	4.4
72	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.4
73	Belgium	4.3
74	Sri Lanka	4.3
75	Mexico	4.3
76	Kazakhstan	4.3
77	Zambia	4.3
78	Ghana	4.3
79	Portugal	4.3
80	Guyana	4.3
81	Puerto Rico	4.3
82	Tajikistan	4.2
83	Hungary	4.2
84	Lesotho	4.2
85	Bahrain	4.2
86	Spain	4.2
87	Brazil	4.2
88	Madagascar	4.2
89	Burkina Faso	4.2
90	Syria	4.2
91	Montenegro	4.2
92	Nigeria	4.2
93	Ukraine	4.1
94	Kyrgyz Republic	4.1
95	Poland	4.1
96	Zimbabwe	4.1
97	Russian Federation	4.1
98	Libya	4.1
99	Pakistan	4.0
100	Mongolia	4.0
101	Macedonia, FYR	4.0
102	Paraguay	4.0
103	Mozambique	4.0
104	Bangladesh	4.0
105	Cambodia	4.0
106	Jamaica	3.9
107	Morocco	3.9
108	Tanzania	3.9
109	Cameroon	3.9
110	Timor-Leste	3.9
111	Ethiopia	3.9
112	Bulgaria	3.8
113	Serbia	3.8
114	Romania	3.8
115	Turkey	3.8
116	Burundi	3.8
117	Ecuador	3.7
118	Argentina	3.6
119	Suriname	3.6
120	Greece	3.6
121	South Africa	3.6
122	Namibia	3.5
123	Italy	3.5
124	Croatia	3.5
125	Algeria	3.5
126	France	3.5
127	Bolivia	3.4
128	Uruguay	3.3
129	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3
130	Chad	3.3
131	Korea, Rep.	3.2
132	Nepal	3.1
133	Venezuela	2.9



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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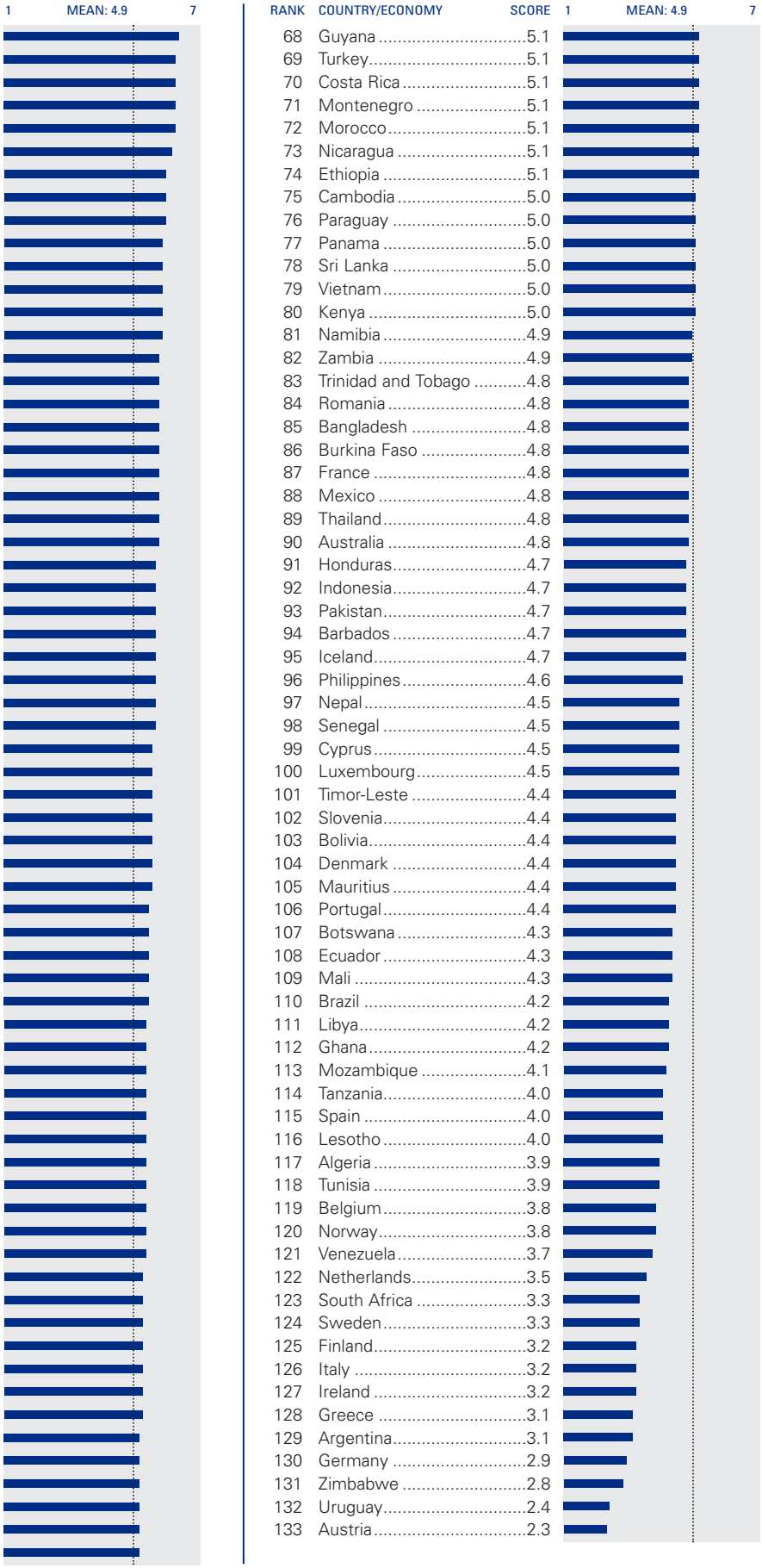
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination

How are wages generally set in your country? (1 = by a centralized bargaining process; 7 = up to each individual company) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	6.3
2	Singapore	6.2
3	Estonia	6.2
4	Qatar	6.2
5	Uganda	6.2
6	United Arab Emirates	6.1
7	Lithuania	5.9
8	Latvia	5.9
9	Macedonia, FYR	5.9
10	Taiwan, China	5.8
11	Japan	5.8
12	Bahrain	5.8
13	Mongolia	5.8
14	United States	5.8
15	Gambia, The	5.7
16	Georgia	5.7
17	Switzerland	5.7
18	United Kingdom	5.7
19	New Zealand	5.7
20	Chile	5.7
21	El Salvador	5.7
22	Benin	5.7
23	Jordan	5.7
24	Oman	5.6
25	Czech Republic	5.6
26	Malawi	5.6
27	Slovak Republic	5.6
28	Poland	5.6
29	Canada	5.6
30	Azerbaijan	5.6
31	Bulgaria	5.6
32	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.5
33	Brunei Darussalam	5.5
34	Kuwait	5.5
35	Guatemala	5.5
36	Hungary	5.5
37	Dominican Republic	5.5
38	Korea, Rep.	5.5
39	Peru	5.4
40	Kazakhstan	5.4
41	Burundi	5.4
42	Nigeria	5.4
43	Saudi Arabia	5.4
44	India	5.3
45	Albania	5.3
46	Armenia	5.3
47	Israel	5.3
48	Tajikistan	5.3
49	Chad	5.3
50	Syria	5.3
51	Malta	5.3
52	Ukraine	5.3
53	China	5.3
54	Malaysia	5.3
55	Côte d'Ivoire	5.2
56	Egypt	5.2
57	Kyrgyz Republic	5.2
58	Mauritania	5.2
59	Russian Federation	5.2
60	Colombia	5.2
61	Cameroon	5.2
62	Suriname	5.1
63	Serbia	5.1
64	Puerto Rico	5.1
65	Jamaica	5.1
66	Croatia	5.1
67	Madagascar	5.1
68	Guyana	5.1
69	Turkey	5.1
70	Costa Rica	5.1
71	Montenegro	5.1
72	Morocco	5.1
73	Nicaragua	5.1
74	Ethiopia	5.1
75	Cambodia	5.0
76	Paraguay	5.0
77	Panama	5.0
78	Sri Lanka	5.0
79	Vietnam	5.0
80	Kenya	5.0
81	Namibia	4.9
82	Zambia	4.9
83	Trinidad and Tobago	4.8
84	Romania	4.8
85	Bangladesh	4.8
86	Burkina Faso	4.8
87	France	4.8
88	Mexico	4.8
89	Thailand	4.8
90	Australia	4.8
91	Honduras	4.7
92	Indonesia	4.7
93	Pakistan	4.7
94	Barbados	4.7
95	Iceland	4.7
96	Philippines	4.6
97	Nepal	4.5
98	Senegal	4.5
99	Cyprus	4.5
100	Luxembourg	4.5
101	Timor-Leste	4.4
102	Slovenia	4.4
103	Bolivia	4.4
104	Denmark	4.4
105	Mauritius	4.4
106	Portugal	4.4
107	Botswana	4.3
108	Ecuador	4.3
109	Mali	4.3
110	Brazil	4.2
111	Libya	4.2
112	Ghana	4.2
113	Mozambique	4.1
114	Tanzania	4.0
115	Spain	4.0
116	Lesotho	4.0
117	Algeria	3.9
118	Tunisia	3.9
119	Belgium	3.8
120	Norway	3.8
121	Venezuela	3.7
122	Netherlands	3.5
123	South Africa	3.3
124	Sweden	3.3
125	Finland	3.2
126	Italy	3.2
127	Ireland	3.2
128	Greece	3.1
129	Argentina	3.1
130	Germany	2.9
131	Zimbabwe	2.8
132	Uruguay	2.4
133	Austria	2.3



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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7.03 Rigidity of employment (hard data)

Rigidity of Employment Index on a 0–100 (worst) scale | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Hong Kong SAR	0
1	Singapore	0
1	United States	0
4	Australia	3
4	Azerbaijan	3
4	Uganda	3
7	Canada	4
7	Jamaica	4
9	Brunei Darussalam	7
9	Georgia	7
9	New Zealand	7
9	Nigeria	7
9	Trinidad and Tobago	7
14	Denmark	10
14	Malaysia	10
16	Kuwait	13
16	Saudi Arabia	13
16	United Arab Emirates	13
19	United Kingdom	14
20	Ireland	17
20	Japan	17
20	Kenya	17
20	Switzerland	17
24	Thailand	18
25	Belgium	20
25	Botswana	20
25	Namibia	20
28	Burkina Faso	21
28	Guyana	21
28	Lesotho	21
31	Bahrain	23
31	Kazakhstan	23
31	Mauritius	23
31	Suriname	23
35	Chile	24
35	Colombia	24
35	El Salvador	24
35	Israel	24
35	Oman	24
35	Vietnam	24
41	Malawi	25
41	Puerto Rico	25
43	China	27
43	Egypt	27
43	Gambia, The	27
43	Nicaragua	27
43	Qatar	27
43	Sri Lanka	27
49	Costa Rica	28
49	Czech Republic	28
49	Dominican Republic	28
49	Guatemala	28
53	Bulgaria	29
54	Burundi	30
54	Hungary	30
54	India	30
54	Jordan	30
58	Armenia	31
58	Iceland	31
58	Uruguay	31
61	Austria	33
61	Zimbabwe	33
63	Ethiopia	34
63	Mongolia	34
63	Syria	34
63	Timor-Leste	34
63	Zambia	34
68	Albania	35
68	Argentina	35
68	Bangladesh	35
68	Philippines	35
72	Slovak Republic	36
73	Ghana	37
73	Poland	37
75	Côte d'Ivoire	38
75	Italy	38
75	Kyrgyz Republic	38
75	Mali	38
75	Montenegro	38
75	Turkey	38
81	Serbia	39
82	Benin	40
82	Indonesia	40
84	Nepal	42
84	Netherlands	42
84	South Africa	42
87	Latvia	43
87	Pakistan	43
89	Germany	44
89	Russian Federation	44
89	Sweden	44
92	Cambodia	45
92	Korea, Rep.	45
92	Mauritania	45
92	Ukraine	45
96	Bosnia and Herzegovina	46
96	Brazil	46
96	Cameroon	46
96	Chad	46
100	Macedonia, FYR	47
100	Norway	47
102	Algeria	48
102	Finland	48
102	Lithuania	48
102	Mexico	48
102	Peru	48
102	Portugal	48
108	Mozambique	49
108	Tunisia	49
110	Croatia	50
111	Ecuador	51
111	Greece	51
111	Tajikistan	51
114	Honduras	53
114	Taiwan, China	53
116	France	56
116	Spain	56
118	Estonia	58
119	Paraguay	59
119	Slovenia	59
121	Senegal	61
122	Luxembourg	62
122	Romania	62
124	Madagascar	63
124	Morocco	63
124	Tanzania	63
127	Panama	66
128	Bolivia	79
128	Venezuela	79
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

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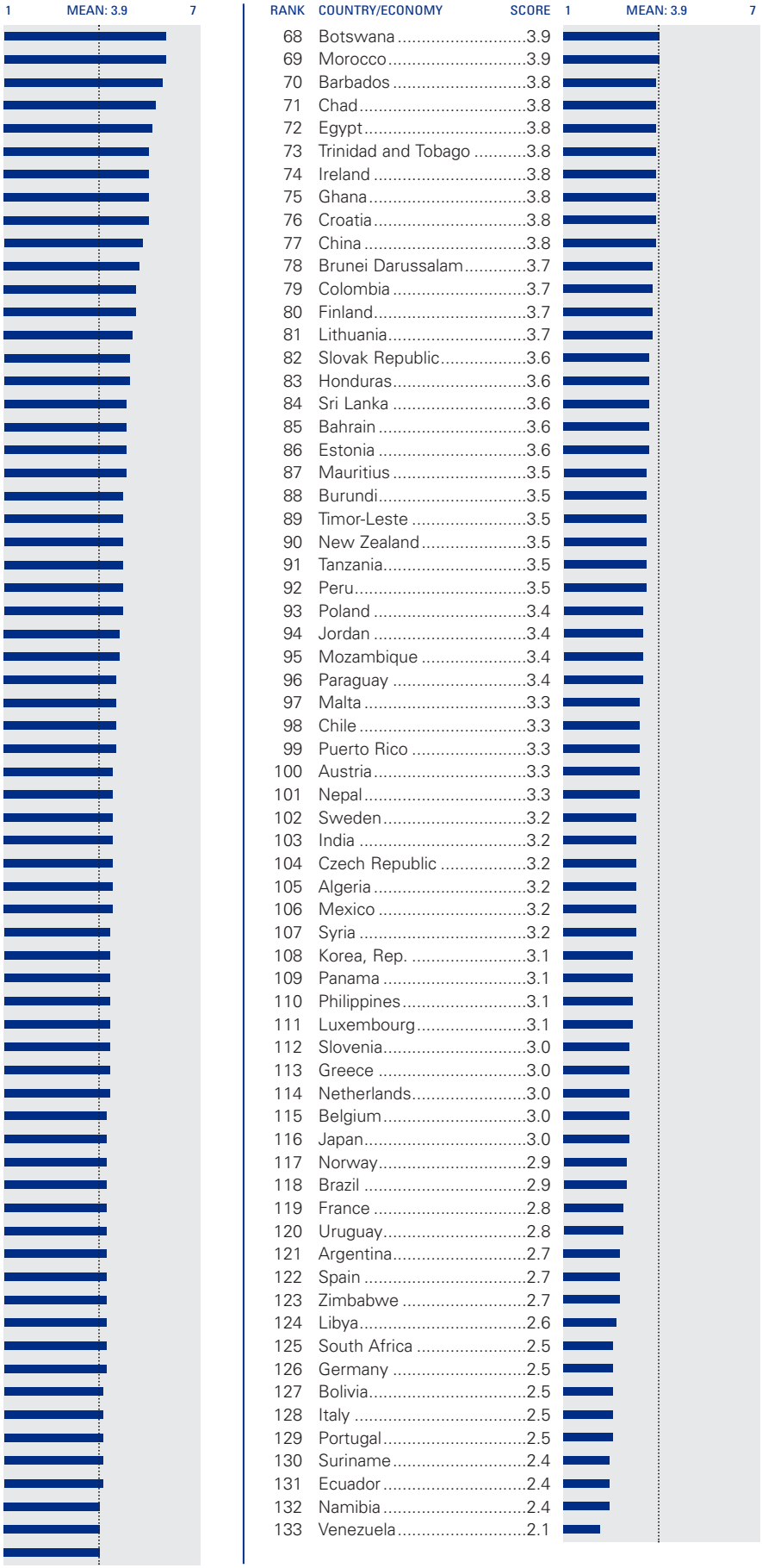
7.04 Hiring and firing practices

How would you characterize the hiring and firing of workers in your country? (1 = impeded by regulations; 7 = flexibly determined by employers) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	5.9
2	Denmark	5.9
3	Hong Kong SAR	5.8
4	Switzerland	5.6
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.5
6	Iceland	5.4
7	Georgia	5.4
8	United States	5.4
9	Nigeria	5.4
10	Uganda	5.2
11	Azerbaijan	5.1
12	Kazakhstan	5.0
13	Qatar	5.0
14	United Arab Emirates	4.9
15	Gambia, The	4.8
16	Taiwan, China	4.8
17	Ukraine	4.7
18	El Salvador	4.7
19	Mongolia	4.7
20	Albania	4.7
21	Canada	4.6
22	Armenia	4.6
23	Kenya	4.6
24	Vietnam	4.6
25	Bangladesh	4.6
26	Kyrgyz Republic	4.6
27	Guyana	4.5
28	Costa Rica	4.5
29	Thailand	4.4
30	Zambia	4.4
31	Turkey	4.4
32	Tajikistan	4.4
33	Mali	4.3
34	Indonesia	4.3
35	Nicaragua	4.3
36	Cambodia	4.3
37	Madagascar	4.3
38	Pakistan	4.3
39	Bulgaria	4.3
40	Oman	4.2
41	Cameroon	4.2
42	Mauritania	4.2
43	Russian Federation	4.2
44	Benin	4.2
45	Israel	4.2
46	Malaysia	4.2
47	Guatemala	4.2
48	Serbia	4.1
49	Montenegro	4.1
50	United Kingdom	4.1
51	Romania	4.1
52	Latvia	4.1
53	Burkina Faso	4.1
54	Kuwait	4.1
55	Senegal	4.1
56	Jamaica	4.1
57	Saudi Arabia	4.1
58	Côte d'Ivoire	4.1
59	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
60	Dominican Republic	4.0
61	Ethiopia	4.0
62	Australia	4.0
63	Malawi	4.0
64	Cyprus	4.0
65	Hungary	3.9
66	Tunisia	3.9
67	Lesotho	3.9
68	Botswana	3.9
69	Morocco	3.9
70	Barbados	3.8
71	Chad	3.8
72	Egypt	3.8
73	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8
74	Ireland	3.8
75	Ghana	3.8
76	Croatia	3.8
77	China	3.8
78	Brunei Darussalam	3.7
79	Colombia	3.7
80	Finland	3.7
81	Lithuania	3.7
82	Slovak Republic	3.6
83	Honduras	3.6
84	Sri Lanka	3.6
85	Bahrain	3.6
86	Estonia	3.6
87	Mauritius	3.5
88	Burundi	3.5
89	Timor-Leste	3.5
90	New Zealand	3.5
91	Tanzania	3.5
92	Peru	3.5
93	Poland	3.4
94	Jordan	3.4
95	Mozambique	3.4
96	Paraguay	3.4
97	Malta	3.3
98	Chile	3.3
99	Puerto Rico	3.3
100	Austria	3.3
101	Nepal	3.3
102	Sweden	3.2
103	India	3.2
104	Czech Republic	3.2
105	Algeria	3.2
106	Mexico	3.2
107	Syria	3.2
108	Korea, Rep.	3.1
109	Panama	3.1
110	Philippines	3.1
111	Luxembourg	3.1
112	Slovenia	3.0
113	Greece	3.0
114	Netherlands	3.0
115	Belgium	3.0
116	Japan	3.0
117	Norway	2.9
118	Brazil	2.9
119	France	2.8
120	Uruguay	2.8
121	Argentina	2.7
122	Spain	2.7
123	Zimbabwe	2.7
124	Libya	2.6
125	South Africa	2.5
126	Germany	2.5
127	Bolivia	2.5
128	Italy	2.5
129	Portugal	2.5
130	Suriname	2.4
131	Ecuador	2.4
132	Namibia	2.4
133	Venezuela	2.1



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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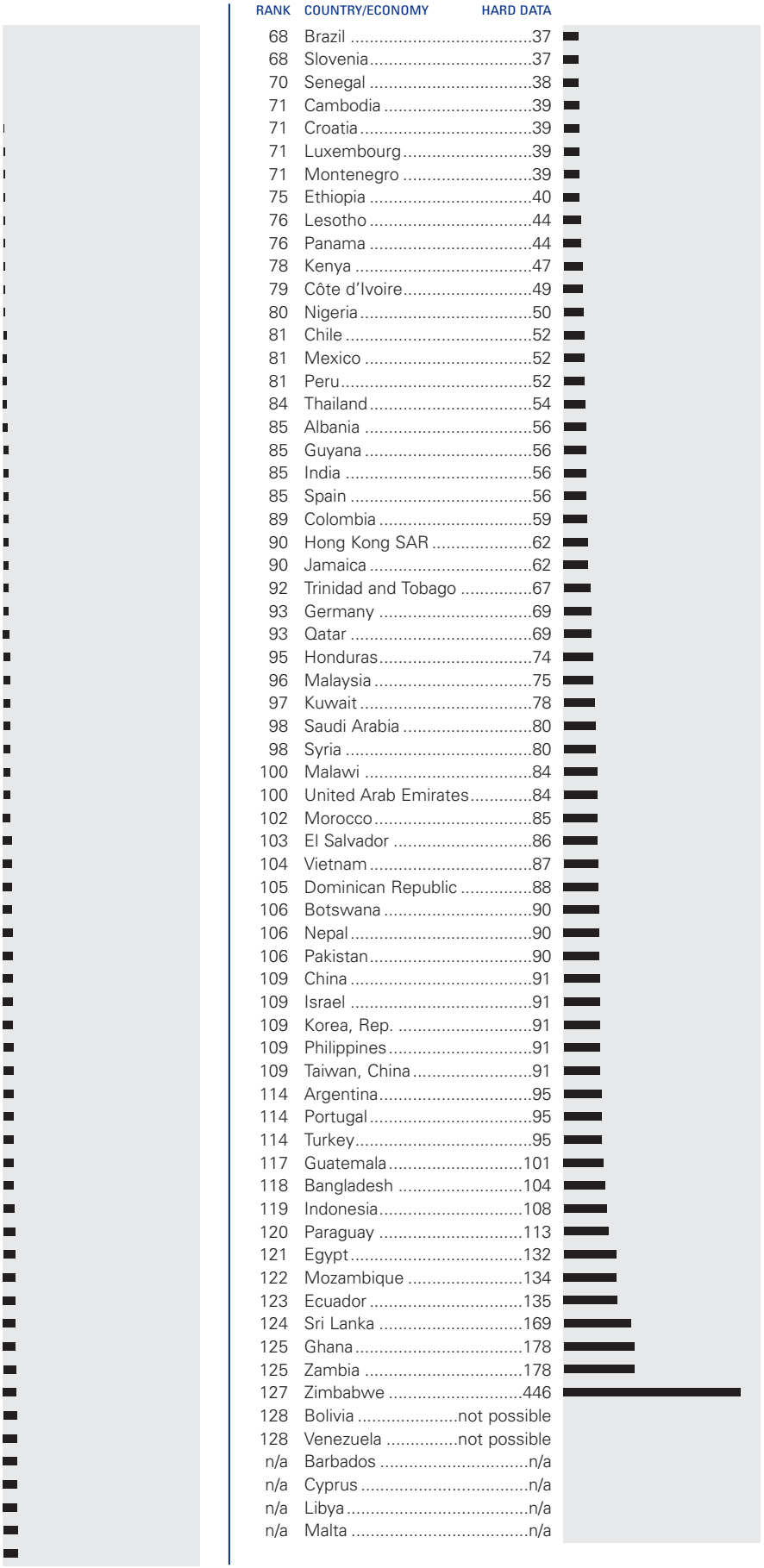
7.05 Firing costs (hard data)

Firing costs (in weeks of wages) | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Denmark	0
1	New Zealand	0
1	Puerto Rico	0
1	United States	0
5	Austria	2
6	Australia	4
6	Bahrain	4
6	Brunei Darussalam	4
6	Georgia	4
6	Japan	4
6	Jordan	4
6	Oman	4
6	Singapore	4
14	Romania	8
15	Bulgaria	9
15	Kazakhstan	9
15	Mongolia	9
18	Italy	11
19	Armenia	13
19	Iceland	13
19	Norway	13
19	Poland	13
19	Slovak Republic	13
19	Switzerland	13
19	Uganda	13
19	Ukraine	13
27	Belgium	16
28	Algeria	17
28	Kyrgyz Republic	17
28	Latvia	17
28	Netherlands	17
28	Russian Federation	17
28	Timor-Leste	17
28	Tunisia	17
35	Tanzania	18
36	Azerbaijan	22
36	Czech Republic	22
36	Tajikistan	22
36	United Kingdom	22
40	Greece	24
40	Ireland	24
40	Namibia	24
40	Nicaragua	24
40	South Africa	24
45	Serbia	25
46	Burundi	26
46	Finland	26
46	Gambia, The	26
46	Macedonia, FYR	26
46	Suriname	26
46	Sweden	26
52	Canada	28
53	Lithuania	30
53	Madagascar	30
55	Bosnia and Herzegovina	31
55	Mali	31
55	Mauritania	31
55	Uruguay	31
59	France	32
60	Cameroon	33
61	Burkina Faso	34
62	Costa Rica	35
62	Estonia	35
62	Hungary	35
62	Mauritius	35
66	Benin	36
66	Chad	36
68	Brazil	37
68	Slovenia	37
70	Senegal	38
71	Cambodia	39
71	Croatia	39
71	Luxembourg	39
71	Montenegro	39
75	Ethiopia	40
76	Lesotho	44
76	Panama	44
78	Kenya	47
79	Côte d'Ivoire	49
80	Nigeria	50
81	Chile	52
81	Mexico	52
81	Peru	52
84	Thailand	54
85	Albania	56
85	Guyana	56
85	India	56
85	Spain	56
89	Colombia	59
90	Hong Kong SAR	62
90	Jamaica	62
92	Trinidad and Tobago	67
93	Germany	69
93	Qatar	69
95	Honduras	74
96	Malaysia	75
97	Kuwait	78
98	Saudi Arabia	80
98	Syria	80
100	Malawi	84
100	United Arab Emirates	84
102	Morocco	85
103	El Salvador	86
104	Vietnam	87
105	Dominican Republic	88
106	Botswana	90
106	Nepal	90
106	Pakistan	90
109	China	91
109	Israel	91
109	Korea, Rep.	91
109	Philippines	91
109	Taiwan, China	91
114	Argentina	95
114	Portugal	95
114	Turkey	95
117	Guatemala	101
118	Bangladesh	104
119	Indonesia	108
120	Paraguay	113
121	Egypt	132
122	Mozambique	134
123	Ecuador	135
124	Sri Lanka	169
125	Ghana	178
125	Zambia	178
127	Zimbabwe	446
128	Bolivia	not possible
128	Venezuela	not possible
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a



SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

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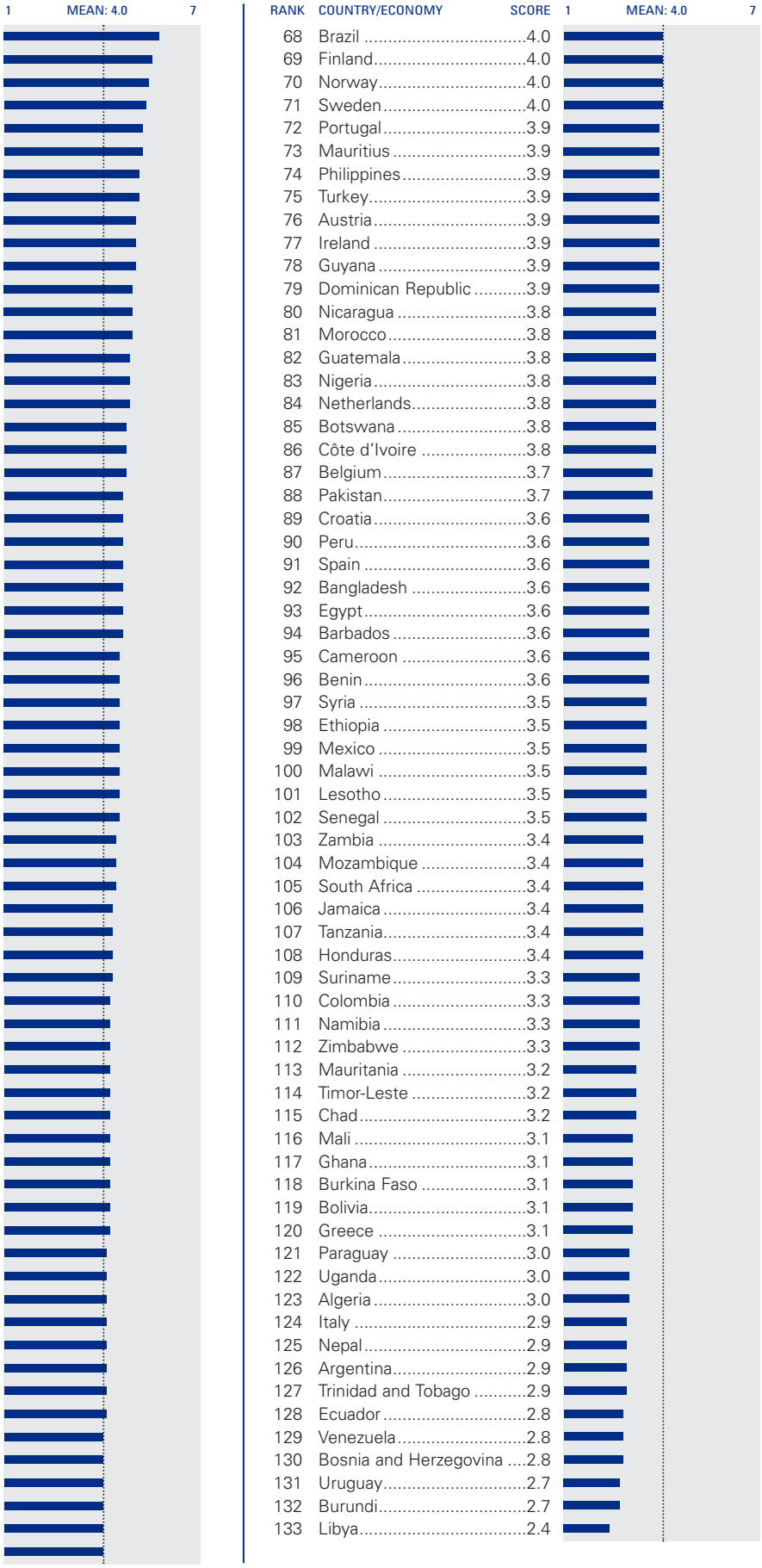
7.06 Pay and productivity

To what extent is pay in your country related to productivity? (1 = not related to worker productivity; 7 = strongly related to worker productivity) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	5.7
2	Hong Kong SAR	5.5
3	Taiwan, China	5.4
4	Qatar	5.3
5	Switzerland	5.2
6	Vietnam	5.2
7	Slovak Republic	5.1
8	United States	5.1
9	Malaysia	5.0
10	United Arab Emirates	5.0
11	Estonia	5.0
12	China	4.9
13	Japan	4.9
14	Czech Republic	4.9
15	Tajikistan	4.8
16	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
17	Azerbaijan	4.8
18	Lithuania	4.7
19	Albania	4.7
20	Kazakhstan	4.7
21	Gambia, The	4.6
22	Ukraine	4.6
23	Denmark	4.6
24	United Kingdom	4.6
25	Iceland	4.6
26	Canada	4.6
27	New Zealand	4.6
28	Korea, Rep.	4.5
29	Indonesia	4.5
30	Bahrain	4.5
31	Saudi Arabia	4.5
32	Oman	4.5
33	Australia	4.5
34	Chile	4.5
35	Russian Federation	4.5
36	Slovenia	4.4
37	Israel	4.4
38	Thailand	4.4
39	Georgia	4.3
40	Kyrgyz Republic	4.3
41	Kuwait	4.3
42	Romania	4.3
43	Latvia	4.2
44	Kenya	4.2
45	Bulgaria	4.2
46	India	4.2
47	Luxembourg	4.2
48	Puerto Rico	4.2
49	Costa Rica	4.2
50	Cambodia	4.2
51	Hungary	4.2
52	Armenia	4.2
53	Madagascar	4.2
54	Germany	4.1
55	Malta	4.1
56	Jordan	4.1
57	France	4.1
58	Panama	4.1
59	Sri Lanka	4.1
60	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
61	Mongolia	4.1
62	El Salvador	4.0
63	Montenegro	4.0
64	Poland	4.0
65	Tunisia	4.0
66	Serbia	4.0
67	Cyprus	4.0
68	Brazil	4.0
69	Finland	4.0
70	Norway	4.0
71	Sweden	4.0
72	Portugal	3.9
73	Mauritius	3.9
74	Philippines	3.9
75	Turkey	3.9
76	Austria	3.9
77	Ireland	3.9
78	Guyana	3.9
79	Dominican Republic	3.9
80	Nicaragua	3.8
81	Morocco	3.8
82	Guatemala	3.8
83	Nigeria	3.8
84	Netherlands	3.8
85	Botswana	3.8
86	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8
87	Belgium	3.7
88	Pakistan	3.7
89	Croatia	3.6
90	Peru	3.6
91	Spain	3.6
92	Bangladesh	3.6
93	Egypt	3.6
94	Barbados	3.6
95	Cameroon	3.6
96	Benin	3.6
97	Syria	3.5
98	Ethiopia	3.5
99	Mexico	3.5
100	Malawi	3.5
101	Lesotho	3.5
102	Senegal	3.5
103	Zambia	3.4
104	Mozambique	3.4
105	South Africa	3.4
106	Jamaica	3.4
107	Tanzania	3.4
108	Honduras	3.4
109	Suriname	3.3
110	Colombia	3.3
111	Namibia	3.3
112	Zimbabwe	3.3
113	Mauritania	3.2
114	Timor-Leste	3.2
115	Chad	3.2
116	Mali	3.1
117	Ghana	3.1
118	Burkina Faso	3.1
119	Bolivia	3.1
120	Greece	3.1
121	Paraguay	3.0
122	Uganda	3.0
123	Algeria	3.0
124	Italy	2.9
125	Nepal	2.9
126	Argentina	2.9
127	Trinidad and Tobago	2.9
128	Ecuador	2.8
129	Venezuela	2.8
130	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
131	Uruguay	2.7
132	Burundi	2.7
133	Libya	2.4



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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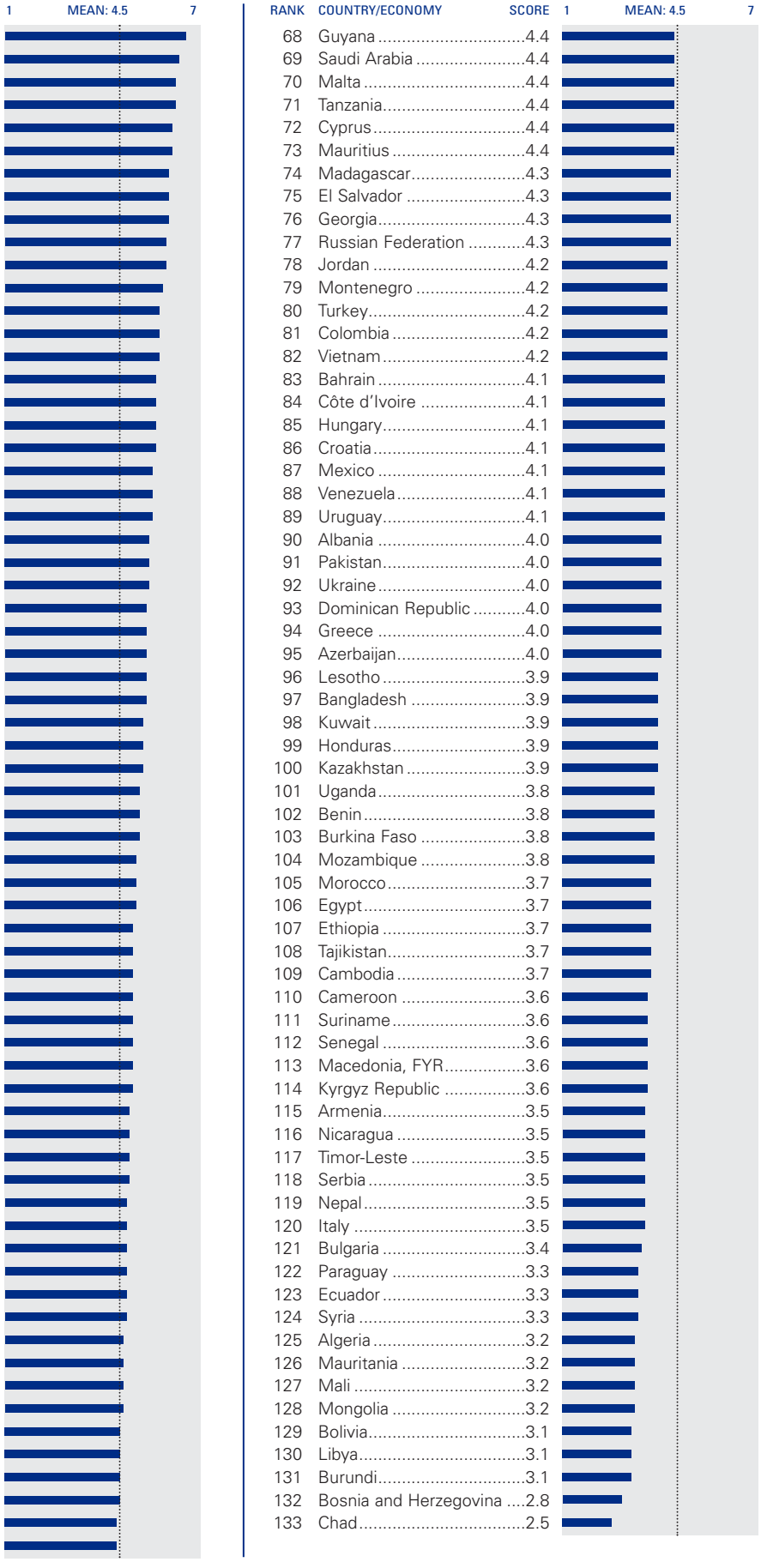
7.07 Reliance on professional management

In your country, who holds senior management positions? (1 = usually relatives or friends without regard to merit; 7 = mostly professional managers chosen for merit and qualifications) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	6.5
2	New Zealand	6.3
3	Norway	6.2
4	Finland	6.2
5	Denmark	6.1
6	Netherlands	6.1
7	Australia	6.0
8	Singapore	6.0
9	Canada	6.0
10	Switzerland	5.9
11	United States	5.9
12	Ireland	5.8
13	United Kingdom	5.7
14	Qatar	5.7
15	Germany	5.7
16	Luxembourg	5.6
17	Iceland	5.6
18	Austria	5.6
19	Japan	5.6
20	Belgium	5.5
21	South Africa	5.5
22	Gambia, The	5.5
23	Chile	5.4
24	Israel	5.4
25	Zimbabwe	5.4
26	Czech Republic	5.3
27	Estonia	5.3
28	Puerto Rico	5.3
29	Malaysia	5.3
30	India	5.3
31	France	5.2
32	Slovak Republic	5.2
33	Taiwan, China	5.2
34	United Arab Emirates	5.1
35	Brazil	5.1
36	Namibia	5.1
37	Barbados	5.0
38	Hong Kong SAR	5.0
39	Spain	5.0
40	Sri Lanka	4.9
41	Oman	4.9
42	Korea, Rep.	4.9
43	Trinidad and Tobago	4.9
44	Botswana	4.9
45	Poland	4.9
46	China	4.9
47	Malawi	4.9
48	Philippines	4.8
49	Costa Rica	4.8
50	Tunisia	4.8
51	Zambia	4.8
52	Ghana	4.7
53	Argentina	4.7
54	Peru	4.7
55	Indonesia	4.7
56	Jamaica	4.7
57	Romania	4.7
58	Latvia	4.6
59	Kenya	4.6
60	Lithuania	4.6
61	Thailand	4.6
62	Slovenia	4.5
63	Guatemala	4.5
64	Nigeria	4.5
65	Brunei Darussalam	4.5
66	Panama	4.4
67	Portugal	4.4
68	Guyana	4.4
69	Saudi Arabia	4.4
70	Malta	4.4
71	Tanzania	4.4
72	Cyprus	4.4
73	Mauritius	4.4
74	Madagascar	4.3
75	El Salvador	4.3
76	Georgia	4.3
77	Russian Federation	4.3
78	Jordan	4.2
79	Montenegro	4.2
80	Turkey	4.2
81	Colombia	4.2
82	Vietnam	4.2
83	Bahrain	4.1
84	Côte d'Ivoire	4.1
85	Hungary	4.1
86	Croatia	4.1
87	Mexico	4.1
88	Venezuela	4.1
89	Uruguay	4.1
90	Albania	4.0
91	Pakistan	4.0
92	Ukraine	4.0
93	Dominican Republic	4.0
94	Greece	4.0
95	Azerbaijan	4.0
96	Lesotho	3.9
97	Bangladesh	3.9
98	Kuwait	3.9
99	Honduras	3.9
100	Kazakhstan	3.9
101	Uganda	3.8
102	Benin	3.8
103	Burkina Faso	3.8
104	Mozambique	3.8
105	Morocco	3.7
106	Egypt	3.7
107	Ethiopia	3.7
108	Tajikistan	3.7
109	Cambodia	3.7
110	Cameroon	3.6
111	Suriname	3.6
112	Senegal	3.6
113	Macedonia, FYR	3.6
114	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6
115	Armenia	3.5
116	Nicaragua	3.5
117	Timor-Leste	3.5
118	Serbia	3.5
119	Nepal	3.5
120	Italy	3.5
121	Bulgaria	3.4
122	Paraguay	3.3
123	Ecuador	3.3
124	Syria	3.3
125	Algeria	3.2
126	Mauritania	3.2
127	Mali	3.2
128	Mongolia	3.2
129	Bolivia	3.1
130	Libya	3.1
131	Burundi	3.1
132	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
133	Chad	2.5



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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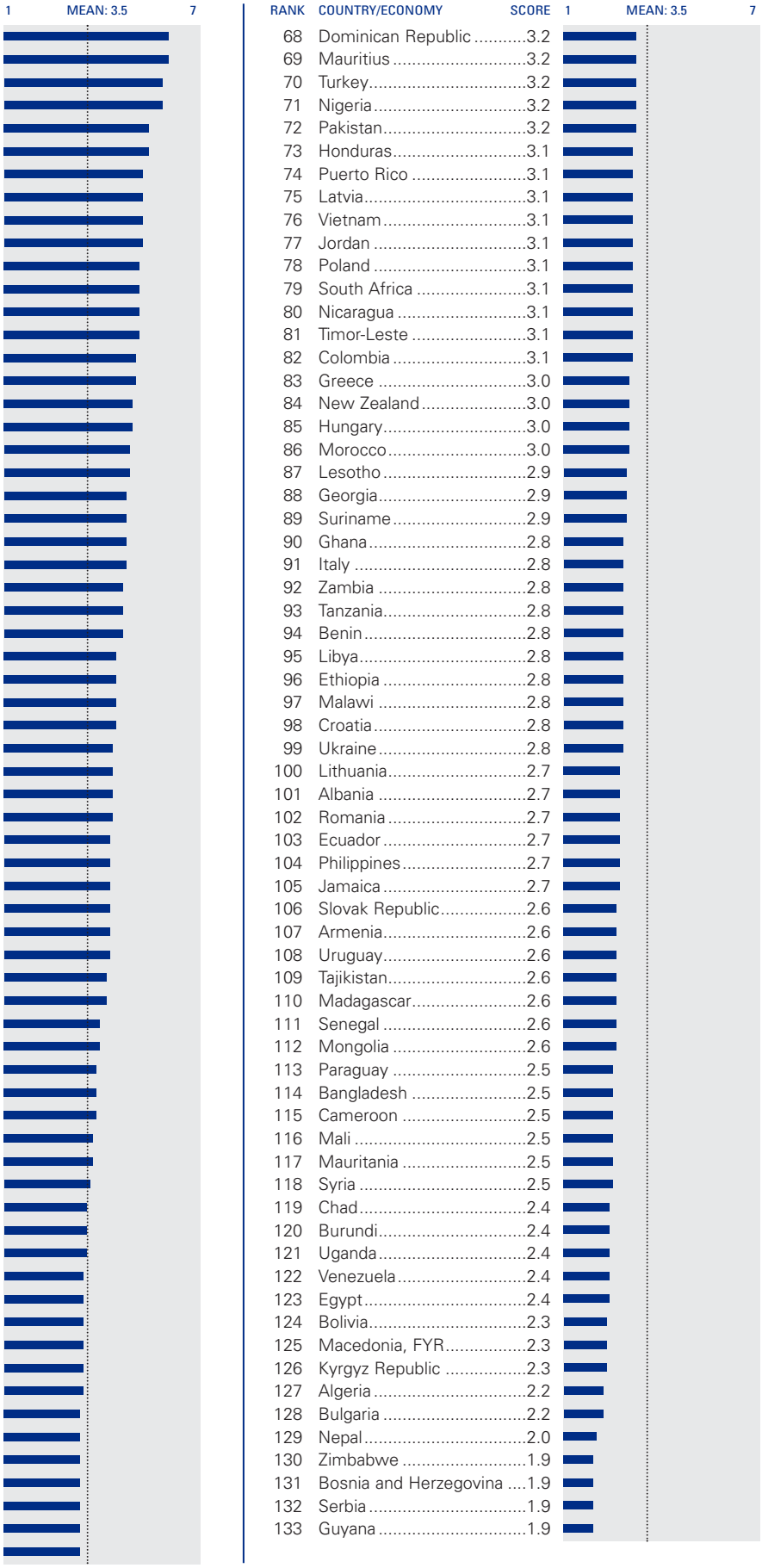
7.08 Brain drain

Does your country retain and attract talented people? (1 = no, the best and brightest normally leave to pursue opportunities in other countries; 7 = yes, there are many opportunities for talented people within the country) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	6.0
2	Qatar	6.0
3	United Arab Emirates	5.8
4	Switzerland	5.8
5	Singapore	5.4
6	Norway	5.4
7	Sweden	5.2
8	Chile	5.2
9	Hong Kong SAR	5.2
10	Bahrain	5.2
11	Netherlands	5.1
12	Ireland	5.1
13	Finland	5.1
14	Canada	5.1
15	Iceland	5.0
16	Costa Rica	5.0
17	Saudi Arabia	4.9
18	Denmark	4.9
19	United Kingdom	4.8
20	Japan	4.8
21	Belgium	4.7
22	Oman	4.7
23	Luxembourg	4.7
24	Taiwan, China	4.7
25	Indonesia	4.6
26	Australia	4.6
27	Panama	4.6
28	Austria	4.4
29	Cyprus	4.4
30	Germany	4.4
31	Malaysia	4.4
32	Thailand	4.3
33	Brunei Darussalam	4.3
34	Brazil	4.3
35	Barbados	4.3
36	Korea, Rep.	4.2
37	Israel	4.2
38	Spain	4.2
39	China	4.2
40	Kuwait	4.2
41	India	4.2
42	France	4.1
43	Slovenia	4.1
44	Czech Republic	3.9
45	Botswana	3.9
46	Malta	3.8
47	Guatemala	3.8
48	Tunisia	3.8
49	Estonia	3.7
50	Namibia	3.7
51	Cambodia	3.6
52	Sri Lanka	3.5
53	Russian Federation	3.5
54	Gambia, The	3.5
55	Portugal	3.4
56	Argentina	3.4
57	Montenegro	3.4
58	Peru	3.4
59	Kenya	3.4
60	El Salvador	3.4
61	Kazakhstan	3.3
62	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3
63	Azerbaijan	3.3
64	Mexico	3.3
65	Mozambique	3.3
66	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3
67	Burkina Faso	3.3
68	Dominican Republic	3.2
69	Mauritius	3.2
70	Turkey	3.2
71	Nigeria	3.2
72	Pakistan	3.2
73	Honduras	3.1
74	Puerto Rico	3.1
75	Latvia	3.1
76	Vietnam	3.1
77	Jordan	3.1
78	Poland	3.1
79	South Africa	3.1
80	Nicaragua	3.1
81	Timor-Leste	3.1
82	Colombia	3.1
83	Greece	3.0
84	New Zealand	3.0
85	Hungary	3.0
86	Morocco	3.0
87	Lesotho	2.9
88	Georgia	2.9
89	Suriname	2.9
90	Ghana	2.8
91	Italy	2.8
92	Zambia	2.8
93	Tanzania	2.8
94	Benin	2.8
95	Libya	2.8
96	Ethiopia	2.8
97	Malawi	2.8
98	Croatia	2.8
99	Ukraine	2.8
100	Lithuania	2.7
101	Albania	2.7
102	Romania	2.7
103	Ecuador	2.7
104	Philippines	2.7
105	Jamaica	2.7
106	Slovak Republic	2.6
107	Armenia	2.6
108	Uruguay	2.6
109	Tajikistan	2.6
110	Madagascar	2.6
111	Senegal	2.6
112	Mongolia	2.6
113	Paraguay	2.5
114	Bangladesh	2.5
115	Cameroon	2.5
116	Mali	2.5
117	Mauritania	2.5
118	Syria	2.5
119	Chad	2.4
120	Burundi	2.4
121	Uganda	2.4
122	Venezuela	2.4
123	Egypt	2.4
124	Bolivia	2.3
125	Macedonia, FYR	2.3
126	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3
127	Algeria	2.2
128	Bulgaria	2.2
129	Nepal	2.0
130	Zimbabwe	1.9
131	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.9
132	Serbia	1.9
133	Guyana	1.9



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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7.09 Female participation in labor force (hard data)

Female-to-male participation ratio in the labor force | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Mozambique	1.16
2	Ghana	0.99
3	Burundi	0.99
4	Tanzania	0.98
5	Mongolia	0.97
6	Malawi	0.96
7	Finland	0.96
8	Sweden	0.95
9	Madagascar	0.94
10	Chad	0.94
11	Iceland	0.94
12	Lithuania	0.94
13	Norway	0.93
14	Vietnam	0.92
15	Uganda	0.92
16	Denmark	0.92
17	Estonia	0.92
18	Lesotho	0.91
19	Kazakhstan	0.91
20	China	0.91
21	Russian Federation	0.91
22	Canada	0.90
23	Ethiopia	0.89
24	Barbados	0.89
25	Latvia	0.88
26	Slovenia	0.88
27	Ukraine	0.88
28	Cambodia	0.88
29	Burkina Faso	0.88
30	Israel	0.88
31	Azerbaijan	0.87
32	Bulgaria	0.87
33	France	0.87
34	Kenya	0.86
35	Portugal	0.86
36	Armenia	0.86
37	Paraguay	0.86
38	Switzerland	0.86
39	United States	0.85
40	United Kingdom	0.85
41	New Zealand	0.85
42	Netherlands	0.85
43	Germany	0.85
44	Tajikistan	0.85
45	Gambia, The	0.85
46	Austria	0.84
47	Australia	0.84
48	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.84
49	Colombia	0.84
50	Namibia	0.83
51	Poland	0.83
52	Montenegro	0.83
53	Thailand	0.82
54	Belgium	0.82
55	Hungary	0.81
56	Czech Republic	0.81
57	Cyprus	0.81
58	Bolivia	0.81
59	Slovak Republic	0.81
60	Romania	0.81
61	South Africa	0.81
62	Taiwan, China[1]	0.80
63	Dominican Republic	0.80
64	Croatia	0.80
65	Luxembourg	0.79
66	Nepal	0.79
67	Serbia[1]	0.79
68	Botswana	0.79
69	Brunei Darussalam	0.78
70	Hong Kong SAR	0.77
71	Ireland	0.77
72	Jamaica	0.77
73	Peru	0.77
74	Mauritania	0.77
75	Georgia	0.76
76	Zimbabwe	0.76
77	Uruguay	0.76
78	Brazil	0.75
79	Zambia	0.75
80	Kyrgyz Republic	0.74
81	Spain	0.74
82	Trinidad and Tobago	0.73
83	Albania	0.73
84	Singapore	0.73
85	Japan	0.72
86	Timor-Leste	0.71
87	Senegal	0.71
88	Greece	0.71
89	Korea, Rep.	0.71
90	Italy	0.70
91	Argentina	0.70
92	Cameroon	0.70
93	Benin	0.69
94	Puerto Rico	0.69
95	Bangladesh	0.69
96	Ecuador	0.67
97	Macedonia, FYR	0.66
98	Venezuela	0.65
99	Philippines	0.62
100	Panama	0.62
101	El Salvador	0.61
102	Guyana	0.60
103	Suriname	0.59
104	Indonesia	0.58
105	Sri Lanka	0.58
106	Mali	0.57
107	Malaysia	0.57
108	Chile	0.57
109	Mauritius	0.57
110	Costa Rica	0.56
111	Nigeria	0.55
112	Guatemala	0.54
113	Kuwait	0.54
114	Mexico	0.53
115	Malta	0.51
116	Algeria	0.47
117	Côte d'Ivoire	0.47
118	Qatar	0.46
119	Honduras	0.46
120	Nicaragua	0.45
121	United Arab Emirates	0.44
122	India	0.42
123	Bahrain	0.41
124	Tunisia	0.38
125	Turkey	0.35
126	Oman	0.34
127	Egypt	0.34
128	Libya	0.34
129	Morocco	0.32
130	Syria	0.27
131	Pakistan	0.25
132	Saudi Arabia	0.24
133	Jordan	0.22

SOURCE: International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) 5th Edition* (March 2009 update)

[1] 2008

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Section VIII
Financial market sophistication

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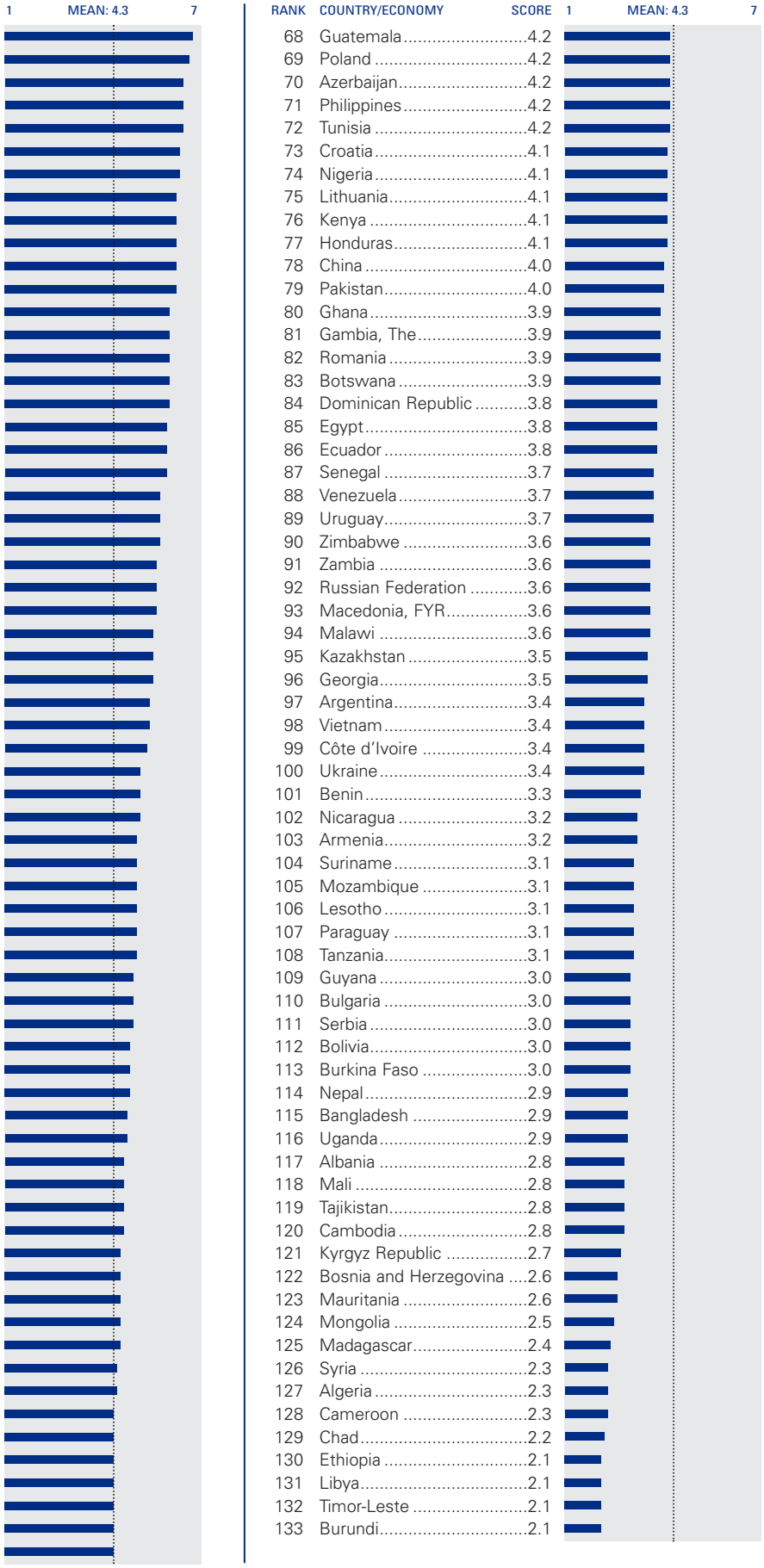
8.01 Financial market sophistication

How would you assess the level of sophistication of financial markets in your country? (1 = poor by international standards; 7 = excellent by international standards) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Luxembourg	6.7
2	Switzerland	6.6
3	Canada	6.4
4	Sweden	6.4
5	Hong Kong SAR	6.4
6	South Africa	6.3
7	United Kingdom	6.3
8	Singapore	6.2
9	Netherlands	6.2
10	France	6.2
11	United States	6.2
12	Australia	6.2
13	Brazil	6.0
14	Finland	6.0
15	Denmark	6.0
16	Norway	6.0
17	Germany	6.0
18	Austria	5.9
19	Belgium	5.9
20	Chile	5.9
21	Puerto Rico	5.7
22	Israel	5.7
23	New Zealand	5.7
24	Spain	5.6
25	Panama	5.6
26	Portugal	5.6
27	Estonia	5.5
28	Bahrain	5.5
29	Ireland	5.5
30	United Arab Emirates	5.4
31	Malaysia	5.4
32	India	5.3
33	Thailand	5.1
34	Cyprus	5.1
35	Malta	5.1
36	Namibia	5.0
37	Qatar	5.0
38	El Salvador	5.0
39	Taiwan, China	5.0
40	Turkey	5.0
41	Slovak Republic	5.0
42	Mauritius	4.9
43	Jamaica	4.9
44	Japan	4.9
45	Czech Republic	4.8
46	Jordan	4.8
47	Barbados	4.8
48	Slovenia	4.7
49	Peru	4.7
50	Saudi Arabia	4.6
51	Oman	4.6
52	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6
53	Mexico	4.6
54	Kuwait	4.5
55	Sri Lanka	4.5
56	Indonesia	4.5
57	Korea, Rep.	4.5
58	Greece	4.5
59	Montenegro	4.4
60	Morocco	4.4
61	Hungary	4.3
62	Colombia	4.3
63	Costa Rica	4.3
64	Brunei Darussalam	4.3
65	Iceland	4.3
66	Latvia	4.3
67	Italy	4.3
68	Guatemala	4.2
69	Poland	4.2
70	Azerbaijan	4.2
71	Philippines	4.2
72	Tunisia	4.2
73	Croatia	4.1
74	Nigeria	4.1
75	Lithuania	4.1
76	Kenya	4.1
77	Honduras	4.1
78	China	4.0
79	Pakistan	4.0
80	Ghana	3.9
81	Gambia, The	3.9
82	Romania	3.9
83	Botswana	3.9
84	Dominican Republic	3.8
85	Egypt	3.8
86	Ecuador	3.8
87	Senegal	3.7
88	Venezuela	3.7
89	Uruguay	3.7
90	Zimbabwe	3.6
91	Zambia	3.6
92	Russian Federation	3.6
93	Macedonia, FYR	3.6
94	Malawi	3.6
95	Kazakhstan	3.5
96	Georgia	3.5
97	Argentina	3.4
98	Vietnam	3.4
99	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4
100	Ukraine	3.4
101	Benin	3.3
102	Nicaragua	3.2
103	Armenia	3.2
104	Suriname	3.1
105	Mozambique	3.1
106	Lesotho	3.1
107	Paraguay	3.1
108	Tanzania	3.1
109	Guyana	3.0
110	Bulgaria	3.0
111	Serbia	3.0
112	Bolivia	3.0
113	Burkina Faso	3.0
114	Nepal	2.9
115	Bangladesh	2.9
116	Uganda	2.9
117	Albania	2.8
118	Mali	2.8
119	Tajikistan	2.8
120	Cambodia	2.8
121	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7
122	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.6
123	Mauritania	2.6
124	Mongolia	2.5
125	Madagascar	2.4
126	Syria	2.3
127	Algeria	2.3
128	Cameroon	2.3
129	Chad	2.2
130	Ethiopia	2.1
131	Libya	2.1
132	Timor-Leste	2.1
133	Burundi	2.1



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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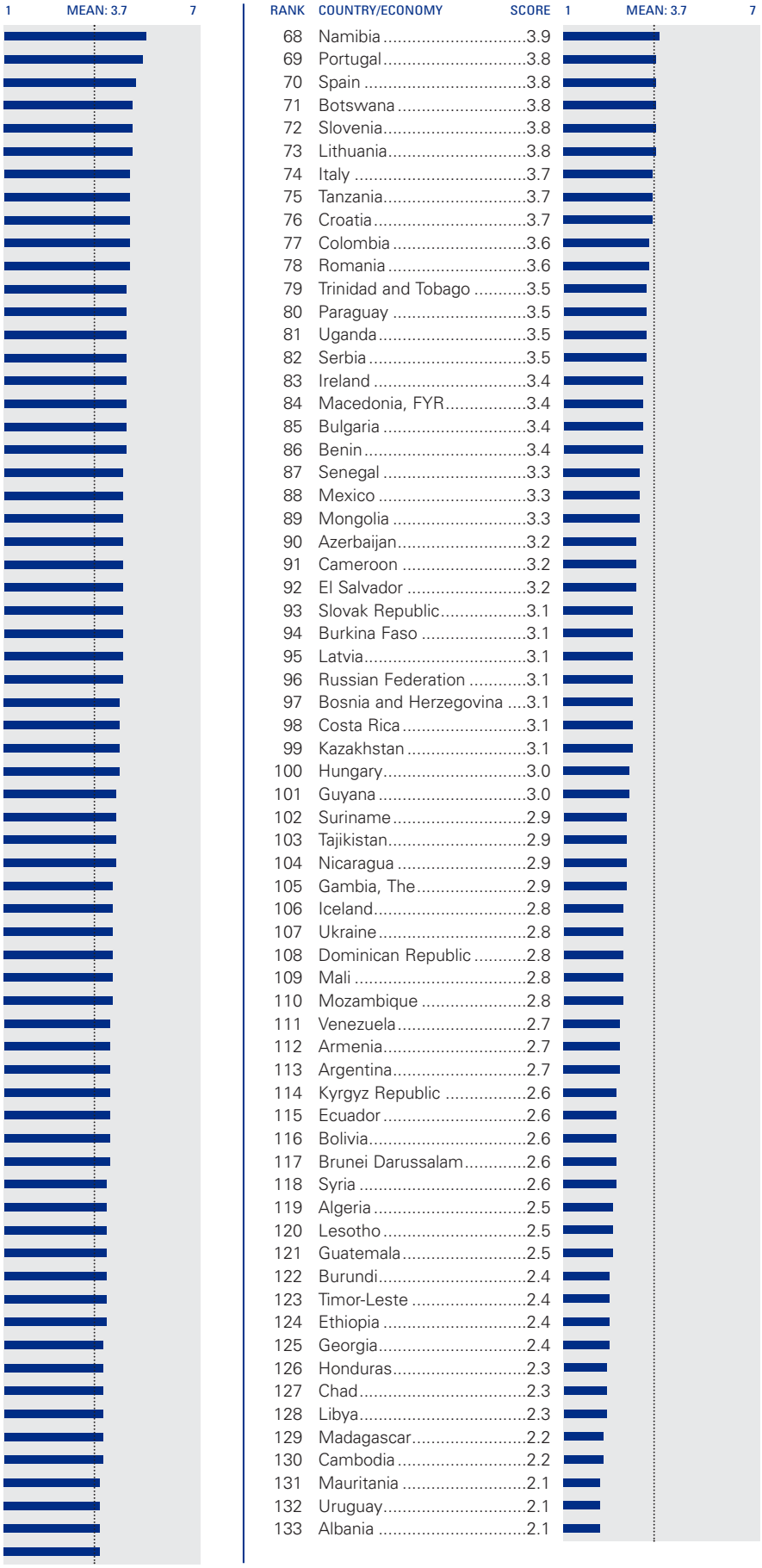
8.02 Financing through local equity market

How easy is it to raise money by issuing shares on the stock market in your country? (1 = very difficult; 7 = very easy) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	5.3
2	Qatar	5.2
3	India	5.0
4	South Africa	4.9
5	Taiwan, China	4.9
6	Jordan	4.9
7	New Zealand	4.8
8	France	4.8
9	Singapore	4.8
10	United Arab Emirates	4.8
11	Vietnam	4.8
12	Malawi	4.7
13	Indonesia	4.7
14	Chile	4.7
15	Malaysia	4.7
16	Oman	4.7
17	Canada	4.7
18	Malta	4.7
19	Sweden	4.7
20	Kenya	4.6
21	Saudi Arabia	4.6
22	Egypt	4.6
23	Montenegro	4.6
24	Nigeria	4.6
25	Nepal	4.6
26	Switzerland	4.6
27	Australia	4.6
28	Zimbabwe	4.6
29	Norway	4.6
30	Japan	4.5
31	Panama	4.5
32	Thailand	4.5
33	Bangladesh	4.5
34	Sri Lanka	4.4
35	United States	4.4
36	Finland	4.4
37	Czech Republic	4.4
38	Korea, Rep.	4.3
39	Zambia	4.3
40	Israel	4.3
41	Austria	4.3
42	Ghana	4.3
43	Tunisia	4.3
44	Brazil	4.2
45	Pakistan	4.2
46	Netherlands	4.2
47	Luxembourg	4.2
48	Morocco	4.2
49	United Kingdom	4.2
50	Belgium	4.2
51	Mauritius	4.1
52	Greece	4.1
53	Jamaica	4.1
54	Philippines	4.1
55	Barbados	4.1
56	Kuwait	4.1
57	Denmark	4.1
58	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0
59	Germany	4.0
60	Cyprus	4.0
61	Poland	4.0
62	Estonia	4.0
63	Puerto Rico	4.0
64	Bahrain	3.9
65	Turkey	3.9
66	China	3.9
67	Peru	3.9
68	Namibia	3.9
69	Portugal	3.8
70	Spain	3.8
71	Botswana	3.8
72	Slovenia	3.8
73	Lithuania	3.8
74	Italy	3.7
75	Tanzania	3.7
76	Croatia	3.7
77	Colombia	3.6
78	Romania	3.6
79	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5
80	Paraguay	3.5
81	Uganda	3.5
82	Serbia	3.5
83	Ireland	3.4
84	Macedonia, FYR	3.4
85	Bulgaria	3.4
86	Benin	3.4
87	Senegal	3.3
88	Mexico	3.3
89	Mongolia	3.3
90	Azerbaijan	3.2
91	Cameroon	3.2
92	El Salvador	3.2
93	Slovak Republic	3.1
94	Burkina Faso	3.1
95	Latvia	3.1
96	Russian Federation	3.1
97	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1
98	Costa Rica	3.1
99	Kazakhstan	3.1
100	Hungary	3.0
101	Guyana	3.0
102	Suriname	2.9
103	Tajikistan	2.9
104	Nicaragua	2.9
105	Gambia, The	2.9
106	Iceland	2.8
107	Ukraine	2.8
108	Dominican Republic	2.8
109	Mali	2.8
110	Mozambique	2.8
111	Venezuela	2.7
112	Armenia	2.7
113	Argentina	2.7
114	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6
115	Ecuador	2.6
116	Bolivia	2.6
117	Brunei Darussalam	2.6
118	Syria	2.6
119	Algeria	2.5
120	Lesotho	2.5
121	Guatemala	2.5
122	Burundi	2.4
123	Timor-Leste	2.4
124	Ethiopia	2.4
125	Georgia	2.4
126	Honduras	2.3
127	Chad	2.3
128	Libya	2.3
129	Madagascar	2.2
130	Cambodia	2.2
131	Mauritania	2.1
132	Uruguay	2.1
133	Albania	2.1



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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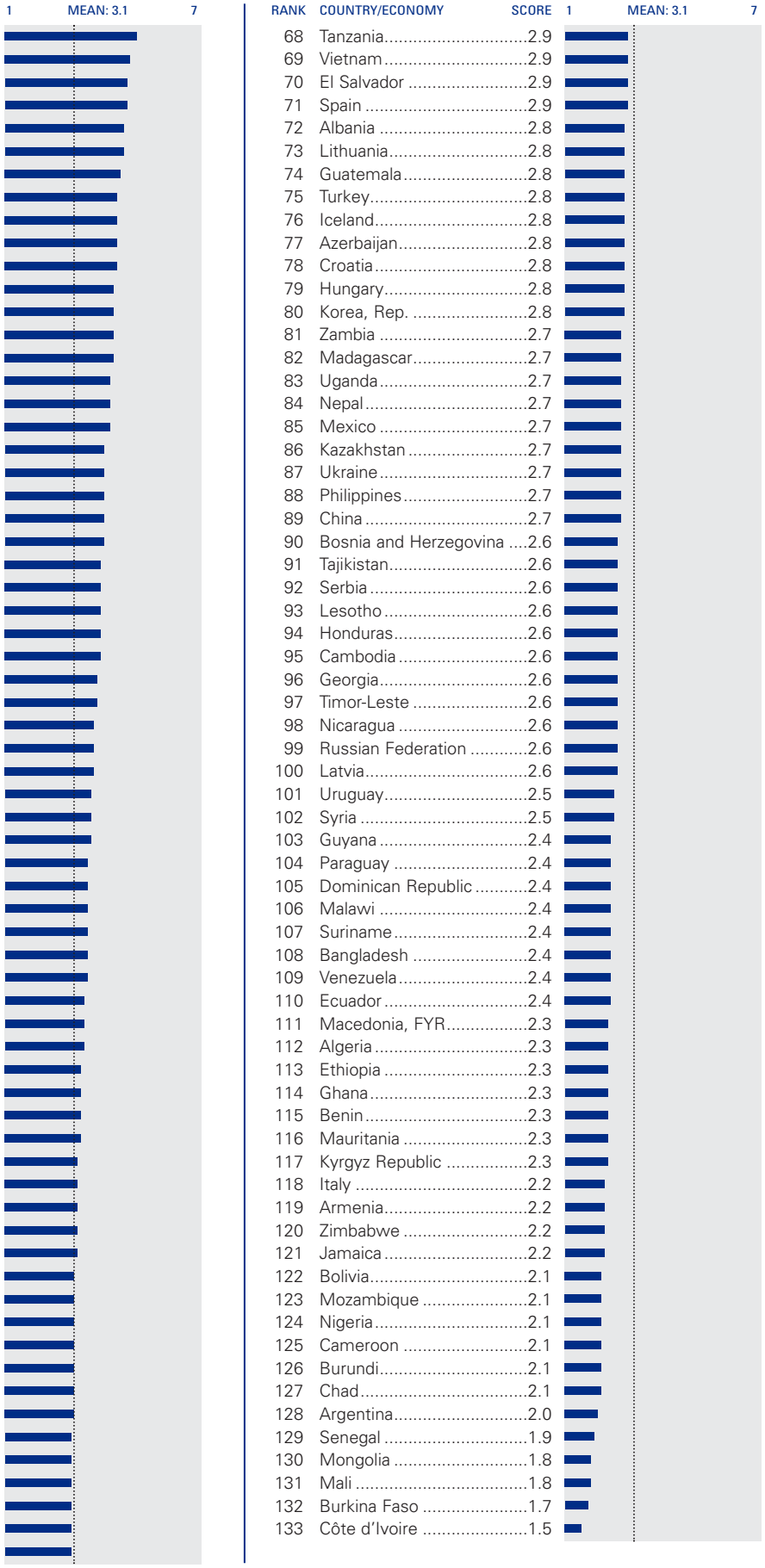
8.03 Ease of access to loans

How easy is it to obtain a bank loan in your country with only a good business plan and no collateral? (1 = very difficult; 7 = very easy) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Luxembourg	5.0
2	Qatar	4.8
3	Finland	4.7
4	Bahrain	4.7
5	Singapore	4.6
6	Norway	4.6
7	United Arab Emirates	4.5
8	Hong Kong SAR	4.4
9	Montenegro	4.4
10	Australia	4.4
11	Sweden	4.4
12	Denmark	4.3
13	Malaysia	4.3
14	Oman	4.3
15	Panama	4.3
16	Netherlands	4.2
17	Cyprus	4.2
18	Saudi Arabia	4.2
19	New Zealand	4.0
20	Malta	4.0
21	Indonesia	4.0
22	Slovak Republic	4.0
23	Taiwan, China	4.0
24	Belgium	3.9
25	Canada	3.9
26	Mauritius	3.9
27	Chile	3.9
28	Kenya	3.9
29	Slovenia	3.8
30	Kuwait	3.8
31	South Africa	3.7
32	Switzerland	3.7
33	United States	3.7
34	India	3.6
35	Thailand	3.6
36	Estonia	3.6
37	Czech Republic	3.5
38	Botswana	3.5
39	Austria	3.5
40	Puerto Rico	3.5
41	France	3.5
42	Brunei Darussalam	3.5
43	Peru	3.4
44	Egypt	3.4
45	Jordan	3.4
46	Libya	3.3
47	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3
48	Romania	3.3
49	Bulgaria	3.3
50	United Kingdom	3.2
51	Sri Lanka	3.2
52	Portugal	3.2
53	Pakistan	3.2
54	Japan	3.2
55	Israel	3.1
56	Tunisia	3.1
57	Namibia	3.1
58	Greece	3.1
59	Morocco	3.1
60	Colombia	3.1
61	Poland	3.1
62	Brazil	3.0
63	Costa Rica	3.0
64	Ireland	3.0
65	Germany	3.0
66	Barbados	3.0
67	Gambia, The	3.0
68	Tanzania	2.9
69	Vietnam	2.9
70	El Salvador	2.9
71	Spain	2.9
72	Albania	2.8
73	Lithuania	2.8
74	Guatemala	2.8
75	Turkey	2.8
76	Iceland	2.8
77	Azerbaijan	2.8
78	Croatia	2.8
79	Hungary	2.8
80	Korea, Rep.	2.8
81	Zambia	2.7
82	Madagascar	2.7
83	Uganda	2.7
84	Nepal	2.7
85	Mexico	2.7
86	Kazakhstan	2.7
87	Ukraine	2.7
88	Philippines	2.7
89	China	2.7
90	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.6
91	Tajikistan	2.6
92	Serbia	2.6
93	Lesotho	2.6
94	Honduras	2.6
95	Cambodia	2.6
96	Georgia	2.6
97	Timor-Leste	2.6
98	Nicaragua	2.6
99	Russian Federation	2.6
100	Latvia	2.6
101	Uruguay	2.5
102	Syria	2.5
103	Guyana	2.4
104	Paraguay	2.4
105	Dominican Republic	2.4
106	Malawi	2.4
107	Suriname	2.4
108	Bangladesh	2.4
109	Venezuela	2.4
110	Ecuador	2.4
111	Macedonia, FYR	2.3
112	Algeria	2.3
113	Ethiopia	2.3
114	Ghana	2.3
115	Benin	2.3
116	Mauritania	2.3
117	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3
118	Italy	2.2
119	Armenia	2.2
120	Zimbabwe	2.2
121	Jamaica	2.2
122	Bolivia	2.1
123	Mozambique	2.1
124	Nigeria	2.1
125	Cameroon	2.1
126	Burundi	2.1
127	Chad	2.1
128	Argentina	2.0
129	Senegal	1.9
130	Mongolia	1.8
131	Mali	1.8
132	Burkina Faso	1.7
133	Côte d'Ivoire	1.5



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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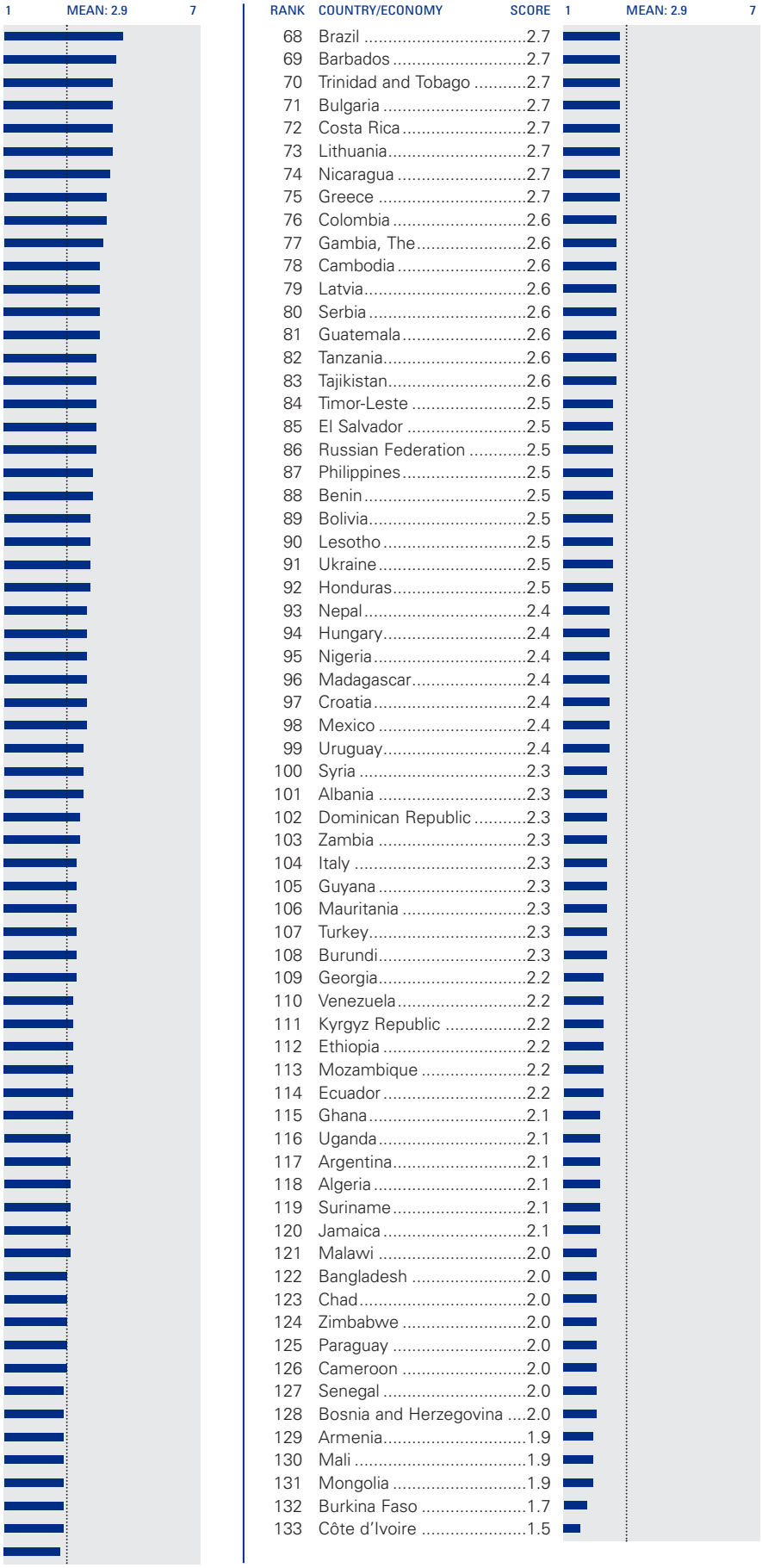
8.04 Venture capital availability

In your country, how easy is it for entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to find venture capital? (1 = very difficult; 7 = very easy) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	4.6
2	Norway	4.4
3	Singapore	4.3
4	Luxembourg	4.3
5	Sweden	4.3
6	Finland	4.3
7	United States	4.2
8	Taiwan, China	4.1
9	Netherlands	4.1
10	Australia	4.0
11	Bahrain	3.9
12	Malaysia	3.9
13	United Arab Emirates	3.9
14	Israel	3.9
15	Indonesia	3.8
16	Panama	3.8
17	Denmark	3.8
18	Canada	3.8
19	Cyprus	3.8
20	Oman	3.7
21	Estonia	3.7
22	Montenegro	3.6
23	India	3.6
24	New Zealand	3.6
25	Switzerland	3.6
26	United Kingdom	3.5
27	Saudi Arabia	3.5
28	Slovenia	3.5
29	Belgium	3.5
30	Chile	3.5
31	France	3.5
32	Kuwait	3.4
33	South Africa	3.4
34	Egypt	3.4
35	Puerto Rico	3.3
36	Tunisia	3.3
37	Austria	3.2
38	China	3.2
39	Ireland	3.2
40	Qatar	3.2
41	Slovak Republic	3.2
42	Azerbaijan	3.2
43	Malta	3.1
44	Poland	3.1
45	Mauritius	3.1
46	Jordan	3.1
47	Kenya	3.1
48	Spain	3.1
49	Thailand	3.0
50	Vietnam	3.0
51	Botswana	3.0
52	Peru	3.0
53	Germany	3.0
54	Japan	3.0
55	Czech Republic	2.9
56	Portugal	2.9
57	Iceland	2.9
58	Romania	2.9
59	Kazakhstan	2.9
60	Sri Lanka	2.8
61	Macedonia, FYR	2.8
62	Brunei Darussalam	2.8
63	Libya	2.8
64	Korea, Rep.	2.8
65	Morocco	2.8
66	Pakistan	2.8
67	Namibia	2.7
68	Brazil	2.7
69	Barbados	2.7
70	Trinidad and Tobago	2.7
71	Bulgaria	2.7
72	Costa Rica	2.7
73	Lithuania	2.7
74	Nicaragua	2.7
75	Greece	2.7
76	Colombia	2.6
77	Gambia, The	2.6
78	Cambodia	2.6
79	Latvia	2.6
80	Serbia	2.6
81	Guatemala	2.6
82	Tanzania	2.6
83	Tajikistan	2.6
84	Timor-Leste	2.5
85	El Salvador	2.5
86	Russian Federation	2.5
87	Philippines	2.5
88	Benin	2.5
89	Bolivia	2.5
90	Lesotho	2.5
91	Ukraine	2.5
92	Honduras	2.5
93	Nepal	2.4
94	Hungary	2.4
95	Nigeria	2.4
96	Madagascar	2.4
97	Croatia	2.4
98	Mexico	2.4
99	Uruguay	2.4
100	Syria	2.3
101	Albania	2.3
102	Dominican Republic	2.3
103	Zambia	2.3
104	Italy	2.3
105	Guyana	2.3
106	Mauritania	2.3
107	Turkey	2.3
108	Burundi	2.3
109	Georgia	2.2
110	Venezuela	2.2
111	Kyrgyz Republic	2.2
112	Ethiopia	2.2
113	Mozambique	2.2
114	Ecuador	2.2
115	Ghana	2.1
116	Uganda	2.1
117	Argentina	2.1
118	Algeria	2.1
119	Suriname	2.1
120	Jamaica	2.1
121	Malawi	2.0
122	Bangladesh	2.0
123	Chad	2.0
124	Zimbabwe	2.0
125	Paraguay	2.0
126	Cameroon	2.0
127	Senegal	2.0
128	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.0
129	Armenia	1.9
130	Mali	1.9
131	Mongolia	1.9
132	Burkina Faso	1.7
133	Côte d'Ivoire	1.5



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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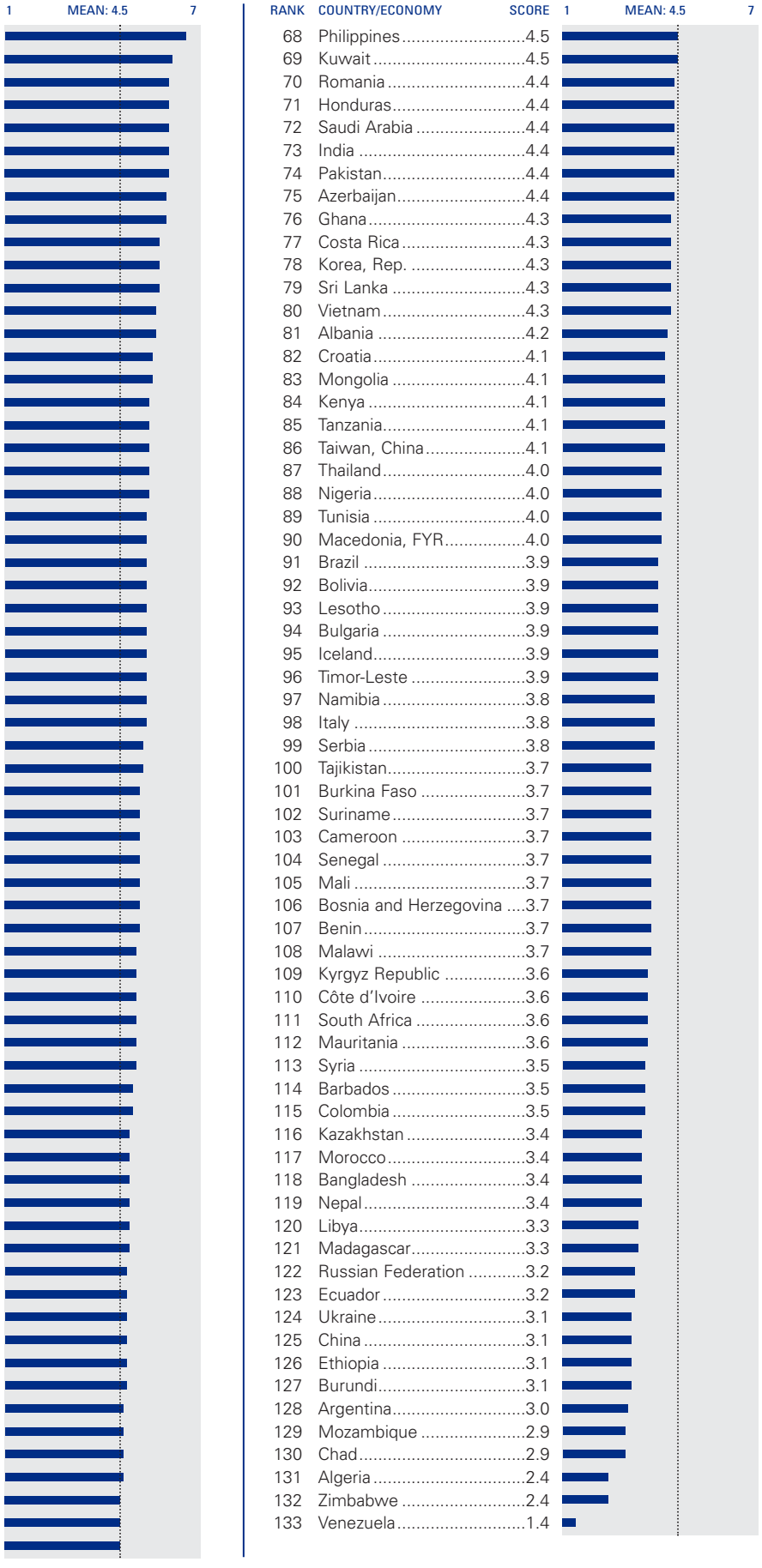
8.05 Restriction on capital flows

How restrictive are regulations in your country relating to international capital flows? (1 = highly restrictive; 7 = not restrictive at all) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	6.5
2	Singapore	6.1
3	Mauritius	6.0
4	Finland	6.0
5	Uruguay	6.0
6	Switzerland	6.0
7	Estonia	6.0
8	Sweden	5.9
9	United Arab Emirates	5.9
10	Germany	5.7
11	Luxembourg	5.7
12	Austria	5.7
13	New Zealand	5.6
14	Bahrain	5.6
15	Netherlands	5.5
16	Georgia	5.5
17	Montenegro	5.4
18	Denmark	5.4
19	Malta	5.4
20	Oman	5.4
21	Ireland	5.4
22	United Kingdom	5.3
23	Chile	5.3
24	Czech Republic	5.3
25	Peru	5.3
26	Qatar	5.3
27	Cyprus	5.3
28	Botswana	5.3
29	Slovak Republic	5.3
30	Zambia	5.3
31	Jordan	5.3
32	Belgium	5.2
33	Indonesia	5.2
34	Latvia	5.1
35	Guatemala	5.1
36	Turkey	5.1
37	Canada	5.1
38	Hungary	5.1
39	Panama	5.1
40	El Salvador	5.1
41	Australia	5.0
42	Poland	5.0
43	Trinidad and Tobago	5.0
44	Portugal	5.0
45	Uganda	5.0
46	Jamaica	5.0
47	Greece	4.9
48	Mexico	4.9
49	Norway	4.8
50	Guyana	4.8
51	France	4.8
52	Japan	4.8
53	Gambia, The	4.8
54	United States	4.8
55	Paraguay	4.7
56	Brunei Darussalam	4.7
57	Armenia	4.7
58	Cambodia	4.7
59	Israel	4.7
60	Malaysia	4.7
61	Puerto Rico	4.6
62	Slovenia	4.6
63	Lithuania	4.6
64	Spain	4.6
65	Dominican Republic	4.5
66	Egypt	4.5
67	Nicaragua	4.5
68	Philippines	4.5
69	Kuwait	4.5
70	Romania	4.4
71	Honduras	4.4
72	Saudi Arabia	4.4
73	India	4.4
74	Pakistan	4.4
75	Azerbaijan	4.4
76	Ghana	4.3
77	Costa Rica	4.3
78	Korea, Rep.	4.3
79	Sri Lanka	4.3
80	Vietnam	4.3
81	Albania	4.2
82	Croatia	4.1
83	Mongolia	4.1
84	Kenya	4.1
85	Tanzania	4.1
86	Taiwan, China	4.1
87	Thailand	4.0
88	Nigeria	4.0
89	Tunisia	4.0
90	Macedonia, FYR	4.0
91	Brazil	3.9
92	Bolivia	3.9
93	Lesotho	3.9
94	Bulgaria	3.9
95	Iceland	3.9
96	Timor-Leste	3.9
97	Namibia	3.8
98	Italy	3.8
99	Serbia	3.8
100	Tajikistan	3.7
101	Burkina Faso	3.7
102	Suriname	3.7
103	Cameroon	3.7
104	Senegal	3.7
105	Mali	3.7
106	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7
107	Benin	3.7
108	Malawi	3.7
109	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6
110	Côte d'Ivoire	3.6
111	South Africa	3.6
112	Mauritania	3.6
113	Syria	3.5
114	Barbados	3.5
115	Colombia	3.5
116	Kazakhstan	3.4
117	Morocco	3.4
118	Bangladesh	3.4
119	Nepal	3.4
120	Libya	3.3
121	Madagascar	3.3
122	Russian Federation	3.2
123	Ecuador	3.2
124	Ukraine	3.1
125	China	3.1
126	Ethiopia	3.1
127	Burundi	3.1
128	Argentina	3.0
129	Mozambique	2.9
130	Chad	2.9
131	Algeria	2.4
132	Zimbabwe	2.4
133	Venezuela	1.4



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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8.06 Strength of investor protection (hard data)

Strength of Investor Protection Index on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	New Zealand	9.7
2	Singapore	9.3
3	Hong Kong SAR	9.0
4	Malaysia	8.7
5	Canada	8.3
5	Ireland	8.3
5	Israel	8.3
5	United States	8.3
9	South Africa	8.0
9	United Kingdom	8.0
11	Kyrgyz Republic	7.7
11	Mauritius	7.7
11	Thailand	7.7
14	Albania	7.3
15	Belgium	7.0
15	Japan	7.0
15	Puerto Rico	7.0
18	Azerbaijan	6.7
18	Bangladesh	6.7
18	Norway	6.7
18	Peru	6.7
18	Slovenia	6.7
18	Trinidad and Tobago	6.7
24	Colombia	6.3
24	Denmark	6.3
24	Kuwait	6.3
24	Mongolia	6.3
24	Montenegro	6.3
24	Pakistan	6.3
24	Saudi Arabia	6.3
31	Botswana	6.0
31	Bulgaria	6.0
31	Chile	6.0
31	Georgia	6.0
31	Ghana	6.0
31	India	6.0
31	Mexico	6.0
31	Mozambique	6.0
31	Poland	6.0
31	Portugal	6.0
31	Romania	6.0
42	Australia	5.7
42	Bahrain	5.7
42	Estonia	5.7
42	Finland	5.7
42	Indonesia	5.7
42	Italy	5.7
42	Kazakhstan	5.7
42	Latvia	5.7
42	Madagascar	5.7
42	Nigeria	5.7
42	Paraguay	5.7
42	Sweden	5.7
42	Turkey	5.7
55	Algeria	5.3
55	Brazil	5.3
55	Cambodia	5.3
55	Egypt	5.3
55	France	5.3
55	Guyana	5.3
55	Iceland	5.3
55	Jamaica	5.3
55	Korea, Rep.	5.3
55	Malawi	5.3
55	Namibia	5.3
55	Nepal	5.3
55	Serbia	5.3
55	Sri Lanka	5.3
55	Taiwan, China	5.3
55	Zambia	5.3
71	Armenia	5.0
71	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.0
71	China	5.0
71	Czech Republic	5.0
71	Germany	5.0
71	Kenya	5.0
71	Lithuania	5.0
71	Macedonia, FYR	5.0
71	Nicaragua	5.0
71	Oman	5.0
71	Qatar	5.0
71	Russian Federation	5.0
71	Spain	5.0
71	Tanzania	5.0
71	Uruguay	5.0
86	Argentina	4.7
86	Netherlands	4.7
86	Panama	4.7
86	Slovak Republic	4.7
90	Brunei Darussalam	4.3
90	Cameroon	4.3
90	El Salvador	4.3
90	Ethiopia	4.3
90	Hungary	4.3
90	Jordan	4.3
90	Luxembourg	4.3
90	Syria	4.3
90	United Arab Emirates	4.3
90	Zimbabwe	4.3
100	Austria	4.0
100	Bolivia	4.0
100	Chad	4.0
100	Croatia	4.0
100	Dominican Republic	4.0
100	Ecuador	4.0
100	Guatemala	4.0
100	Philippines	4.0
100	Timor-Leste	4.0
100	Uganda	4.0
110	Burkina Faso	3.7
110	Lesotho	3.7
110	Mauritania	3.7
110	Tunisia	3.7
110	Ukraine	3.7
115	Benin	3.3
115	Burundi	3.3
115	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3
115	Greece	3.3
115	Honduras	3.3
115	Mali	3.3
115	Tajikistan	3.3
122	Costa Rica	3.0
122	Morocco	3.0
122	Senegal	3.0
122	Switzerland	3.0
126	Gambia, The	2.7
126	Venezuela	2.7
126	Vietnam	2.7
129	Suriname	2.0
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

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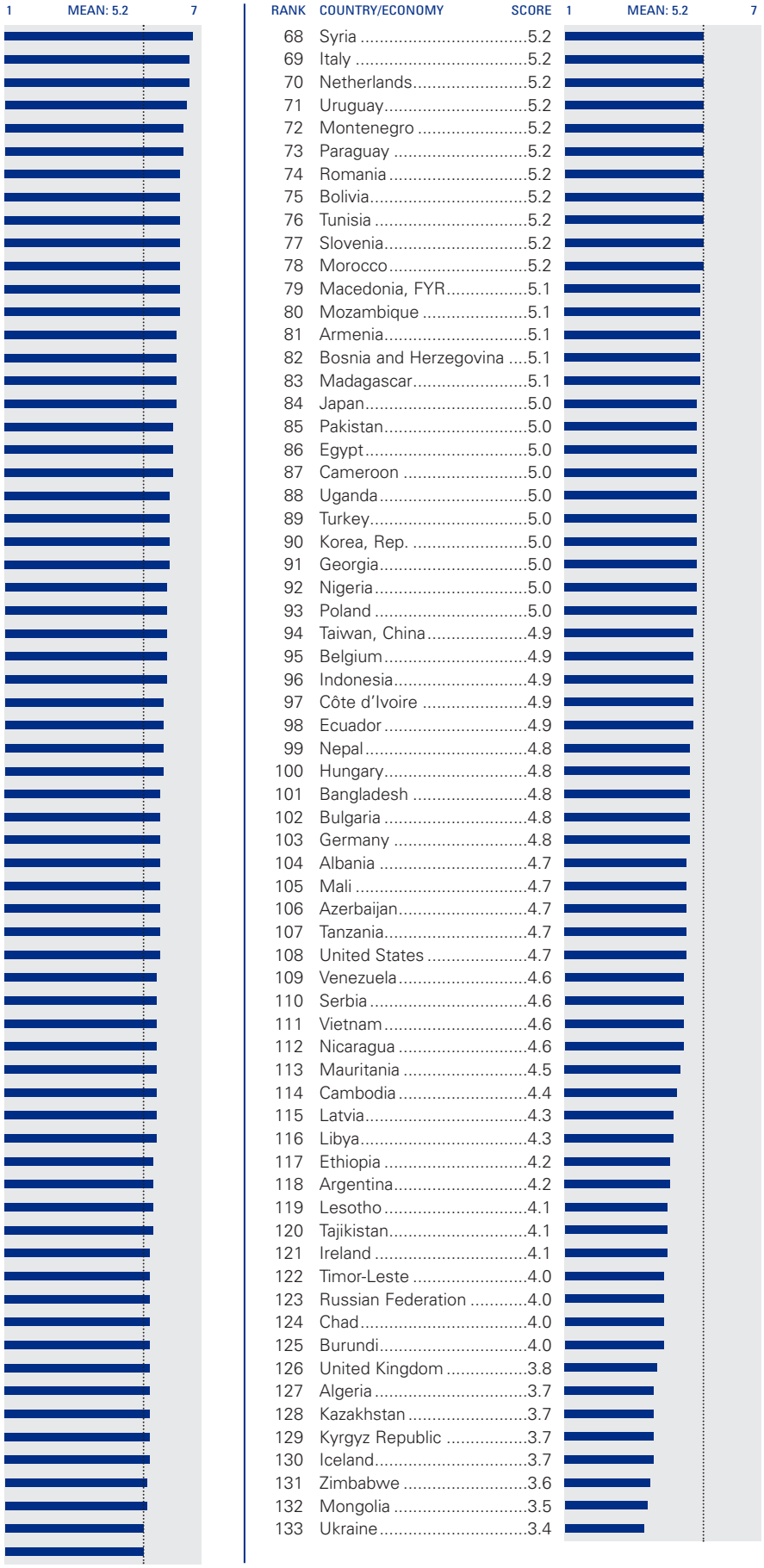
8.07 Soundness of banks

How would you assess the soundness of banks in your country? (1 = insolvent and may require a government bailout; 7 = generally healthy with sound balance sheets) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Canada	6.7
2	New Zealand	6.6
3	Australia	6.6
4	Chile	6.5
5	Hong Kong SAR	6.4
6	South Africa	6.4
7	Namibia	6.3
8	Singapore	6.3
9	Panama	6.3
10	Brazil	6.3
11	Finland	6.3
12	Barbados	6.3
13	Malta	6.3
14	Luxembourg	6.2
15	Slovak Republic	6.2
16	Mauritius	6.2
17	Qatar	6.2
18	Bahrain	6.1
19	Israel	6.1
20	Norway	6.1
21	Sweden	6.0
22	Cyprus	6.0
23	Trinidad and Tobago	6.0
24	Spain	6.0
25	India	5.9
26	Peru	5.9
27	Austria	5.9
28	Senegal	5.9
29	Czech Republic	5.9
30	Costa Rica	5.8
31	Malawi	5.8
32	El Salvador	5.8
33	Saudi Arabia	5.8
34	Estonia	5.7
35	Oman	5.7
36	United Arab Emirates	5.7
37	Jordan	5.7
38	Malaysia	5.7
39	Brunei Darussalam	5.7
40	France	5.7
41	Mexico	5.7
42	Gambia, The	5.6
43	Thailand	5.6
44	Switzerland	5.6
45	Greece	5.6
46	Guyana	5.6
47	Botswana	5.6
48	Kuwait	5.6
49	Denmark	5.6
50	Jamaica	5.5
51	Honduras	5.5
52	Benin	5.5
53	Zambia	5.5
54	Colombia	5.4
55	Guatemala	5.4
56	Croatia	5.4
57	Ghana	5.4
58	Philippines	5.4
59	Dominican Republic	5.4
60	Sri Lanka	5.4
61	Kenya	5.4
62	Portugal	5.4
63	Lithuania	5.4
64	Suriname	5.3
65	Puerto Rico	5.3
66	China	5.2
67	Burkina Faso	5.2
68	Syria	5.2
69	Italy	5.2
70	Netherlands	5.2
71	Uruguay	5.2
72	Montenegro	5.2
73	Paraguay	5.2
74	Romania	5.2
75	Bolivia	5.2
76	Tunisia	5.2
77	Slovenia	5.2
78	Morocco	5.2
79	Macedonia, FYR	5.1
80	Mozambique	5.1
81	Armenia	5.1
82	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.1
83	Madagascar	5.1
84	Japan	5.0
85	Pakistan	5.0
86	Egypt	5.0
87	Cameroon	5.0
88	Uganda	5.0
89	Turkey	5.0
90	Korea, Rep.	5.0
91	Georgia	5.0
92	Nigeria	5.0
93	Poland	5.0
94	Taiwan, China	4.9
95	Belgium	4.9
96	Indonesia	4.9
97	Côte d'Ivoire	4.9
98	Ecuador	4.9
99	Nepal	4.8
100	Hungary	4.8
101	Bangladesh	4.8
102	Bulgaria	4.8
103	Germany	4.8
104	Albania	4.7
105	Mali	4.7
106	Azerbaijan	4.7
107	Tanzania	4.7
108	United States	4.7
109	Venezuela	4.6
110	Serbia	4.6
111	Vietnam	4.6
112	Nicaragua	4.6
113	Mauritania	4.5
114	Cambodia	4.4
115	Latvia	4.3
116	Libya	4.3
117	Ethiopia	4.2
118	Argentina	4.2
119	Lesotho	4.1
120	Tajikistan	4.1
121	Ireland	4.1
122	Timor-Leste	4.0
123	Russian Federation	4.0
124	Chad	4.0
125	Burundi	4.0
126	United Kingdom	3.8
127	Algeria	3.7
128	Kazakhstan	3.7
129	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7
130	Iceland	3.7
131	Zimbabwe	3.6
132	Mongolia	3.5
133	Ukraine	3.4



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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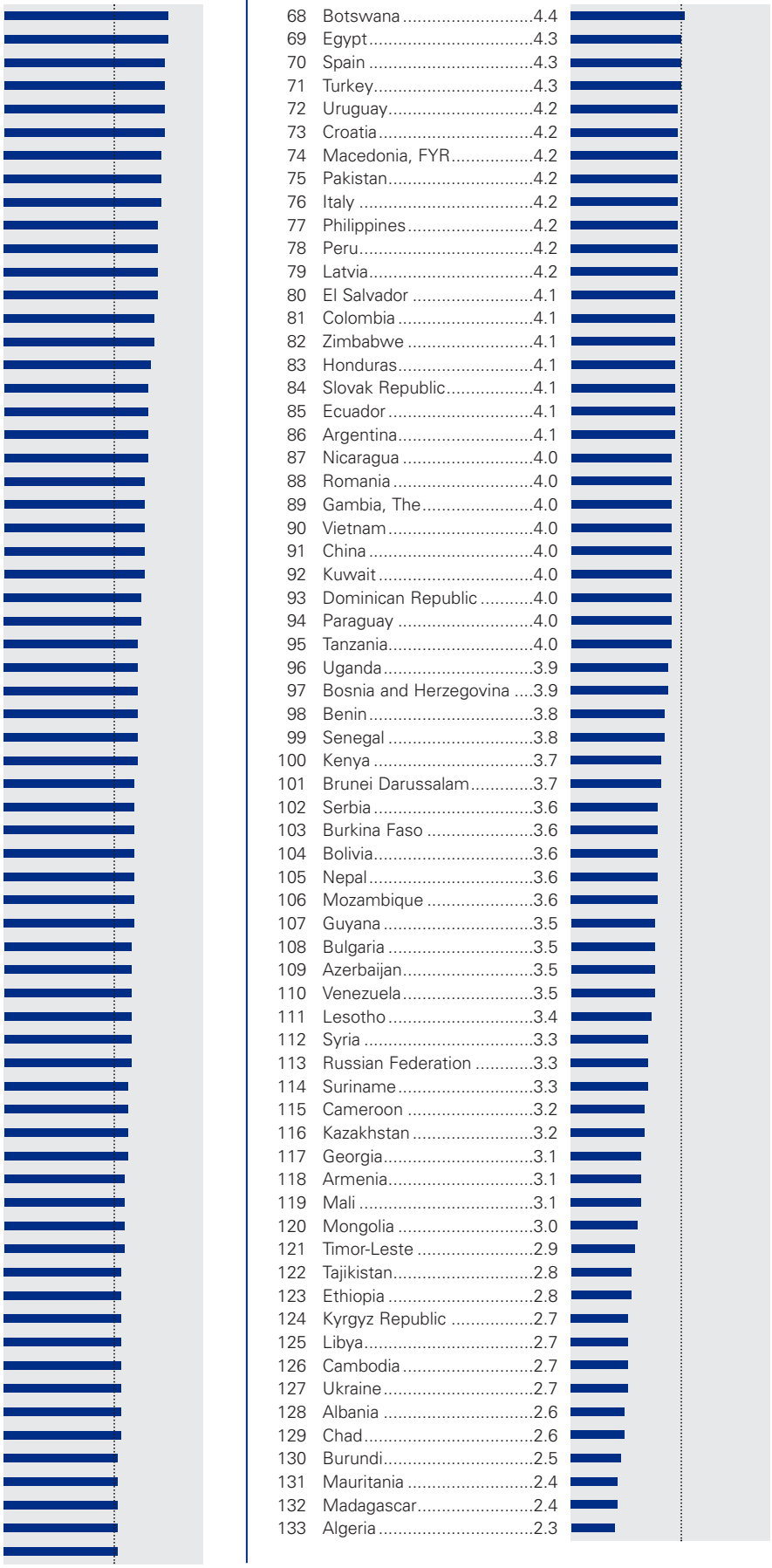
8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges

How would you assess the regulation of securities exchanges in your country? (1 = ineffective; 7 = effective) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	5.9
2	South Africa	5.9
3	Switzerland	5.8
4	Singapore	5.8
5	New Zealand	5.8
6	Australia	5.8
7	Denmark	5.7
8	Norway	5.7
9	Luxembourg	5.7
10	Brazil	5.6
11	India	5.6
12	Finland	5.6
13	Puerto Rico	5.6
14	Netherlands	5.5
15	Malta	5.5
16	Hong Kong SAR	5.4
17	France	5.3
18	Qatar	5.3
19	Oman	5.3
20	Germany	5.3
21	Canada	5.2
22	Panama	5.2
23	United Arab Emirates	5.2
24	Barbados	5.2
25	Jordan	5.2
26	Bahrain	5.1
27	Belgium	5.1
28	Mauritius	5.0
29	Cyprus	5.0
30	Malaysia	5.0
31	Sri Lanka	5.0
32	Estonia	5.0
33	Jamaica	5.0
34	Austria	4.9
35	Taiwan, China	4.9
36	Thailand	4.9
37	Namibia	4.9
38	Czech Republic	4.9
39	Poland	4.9
40	Japan	4.9
41	Portugal	4.8
42	Montenegro	4.8
43	Tunisia	4.8
44	Zambia	4.8
45	Indonesia	4.8
46	United Kingdom	4.8
47	United States	4.7
48	Ghana	4.7
49	Iceland	4.7
50	Greece	4.7
51	Lithuania	4.6
52	Nigeria	4.6
53	Morocco	4.6
54	Hungary	4.6
55	Korea, Rep.	4.5
56	Costa Rica	4.5
57	Israel	4.5
58	Chile	4.5
59	Malawi	4.5
60	Slovenia	4.5
61	Ireland	4.5
62	Mexico	4.5
63	Guatemala	4.4
64	Saudi Arabia	4.4
65	Côte d'Ivoire	4.4
66	Bangladesh	4.4
67	Trinidad and Tobago	4.4
68	Botswana	4.4
69	Egypt	4.3
70	Spain	4.3
71	Turkey	4.3
72	Uruguay	4.2
73	Croatia	4.2
74	Macedonia, FYR	4.2
75	Pakistan	4.2
76	Italy	4.2
77	Philippines	4.2
78	Peru	4.2
79	Latvia	4.2
80	El Salvador	4.1
81	Colombia	4.1
82	Zimbabwe	4.1
83	Honduras	4.1
84	Slovak Republic	4.1
85	Ecuador	4.1
86	Argentina	4.1
87	Nicaragua	4.0
88	Romania	4.0
89	Gambia, The	4.0
90	Vietnam	4.0
91	China	4.0
92	Kuwait	4.0
93	Dominican Republic	4.0
94	Paraguay	4.0
95	Tanzania	4.0
96	Uganda	3.9
97	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.9
98	Benin	3.8
99	Senegal	3.8
100	Kenya	3.7
101	Brunei Darussalam	3.7
102	Serbia	3.6
103	Burkina Faso	3.6
104	Bolivia	3.6
105	Nepal	3.6
106	Mozambique	3.6
107	Guyana	3.5
108	Bulgaria	3.5
109	Azerbaijan	3.5
110	Venezuela	3.5
111	Lesotho	3.4
112	Syria	3.3
113	Russian Federation	3.3
114	Suriname	3.3
115	Cameroon	3.2
116	Kazakhstan	3.2
117	Georgia	3.1
118	Armenia	3.1
119	Mali	3.1
120	Mongolia	3.0
121	Timor-Leste	2.9
122	Tajikistan	2.8
123	Ethiopia	2.8
124	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7
125	Libya	2.7
126	Cambodia	2.7
127	Ukraine	2.7
128	Albania	2.6
129	Chad	2.6
130	Burundi	2.5
131	Mauritania	2.4
132	Madagascar	2.4
133	Algeria	2.3



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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8.09 Legal rights index (hard data)

Degree of legal protection of borrowers' and lenders' rights on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Hong Kong SAR	10
1	Kenya	10
1	Malaysia	10
1	Singapore	10
5	Albania	9
5	Australia	9
5	Cambodia	9
5	Denmark	9
5	Israel	9
5	Latvia	9
5	Montenegro	9
5	New Zealand	9
5	Slovak Republic	9
5	South Africa	9
5	Ukraine	9
5	United Kingdom	9
5	Zambia	9
18	Azerbaijan	8
18	Bangladesh	8
18	Bulgaria	8
18	India	8
18	Ireland	8
18	Jamaica	8
18	Lesotho	8
18	Malawi	8
18	Namibia	8
18	Nigeria	8
18	Poland	8
18	Puerto Rico	8
18	Romania	8
18	Switzerland	8
18	Tanzania	8
18	Trinidad and Tobago	8
18	United States	8
18	Zimbabwe	8
36	Armenia	7
36	Austria	7
36	Belgium	7
36	Botswana	7
36	Brunei Darussalam	7
36	Finland	7
36	France	7
36	Germany	7
36	Ghana	7
36	Guatemala	7
36	Hungary	7
36	Iceland	7
36	Japan	7
36	Korea, Rep.	7
36	Kyrgyz Republic	7
36	Luxembourg	7
36	Macedonia, FYR	7
36	Norway	7
36	Peru	7
36	Serbia	7
36	Uganda	7
36	Vietnam	7
58	Canada	6
58	China	6
58	Croatia	6
58	Czech Republic	6
58	Estonia	6
58	Georgia	6
58	Honduras	6
58	Mongolia	6
58	Netherlands	6
58	Pakistan	6
58	Panama	6
58	Slovenia	6
58	Spain	6
71	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5
71	Colombia	5
71	Costa Rica	5
71	El Salvador	5
71	Gambia, The	5
71	Kazakhstan	5
71	Lithuania	5
71	Mauritius	5
71	Nepal	5
71	Suriname	5
71	Sweden	5
71	Uruguay	5
83	Argentina	4
83	Bahrain	4
83	Chile	4
83	Ethiopia	4
83	Guyana	4
83	Jordan	4
83	Kuwait	4
83	Mexico	4
83	Oman	4
83	Saudi Arabia	4
83	Sri Lanka	4
83	Taiwan, China	4
83	Thailand	4
83	Turkey	4
83	United Arab Emirates	4
98	Algeria	3
98	Benin	3
98	Brazil	3
98	Burkina Faso	3
98	Cameroon	3
98	Chad	3
98	Côte d'Ivoire	3
98	Dominican Republic	3
98	Ecuador	3
98	Egypt	3
98	Greece	3
98	Indonesia	3
98	Italy	3
98	Mali	3
98	Mauritania	3
98	Morocco	3
98	Nicaragua	3
98	Paraguay	3
98	Philippines	3
98	Portugal	3
98	Qatar	3
98	Russian Federation	3
98	Senegal	3
98	Tunisia	3
98	Venezuela	3
123	Burundi	2
123	Madagascar	2
123	Mozambique	2
123	Tajikistan	2
127	Bolivia	1
127	Syria	1
127	Timor-Leste	1
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Cyprus	n/a
n/a	Libya	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

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Section IX
Technological readiness

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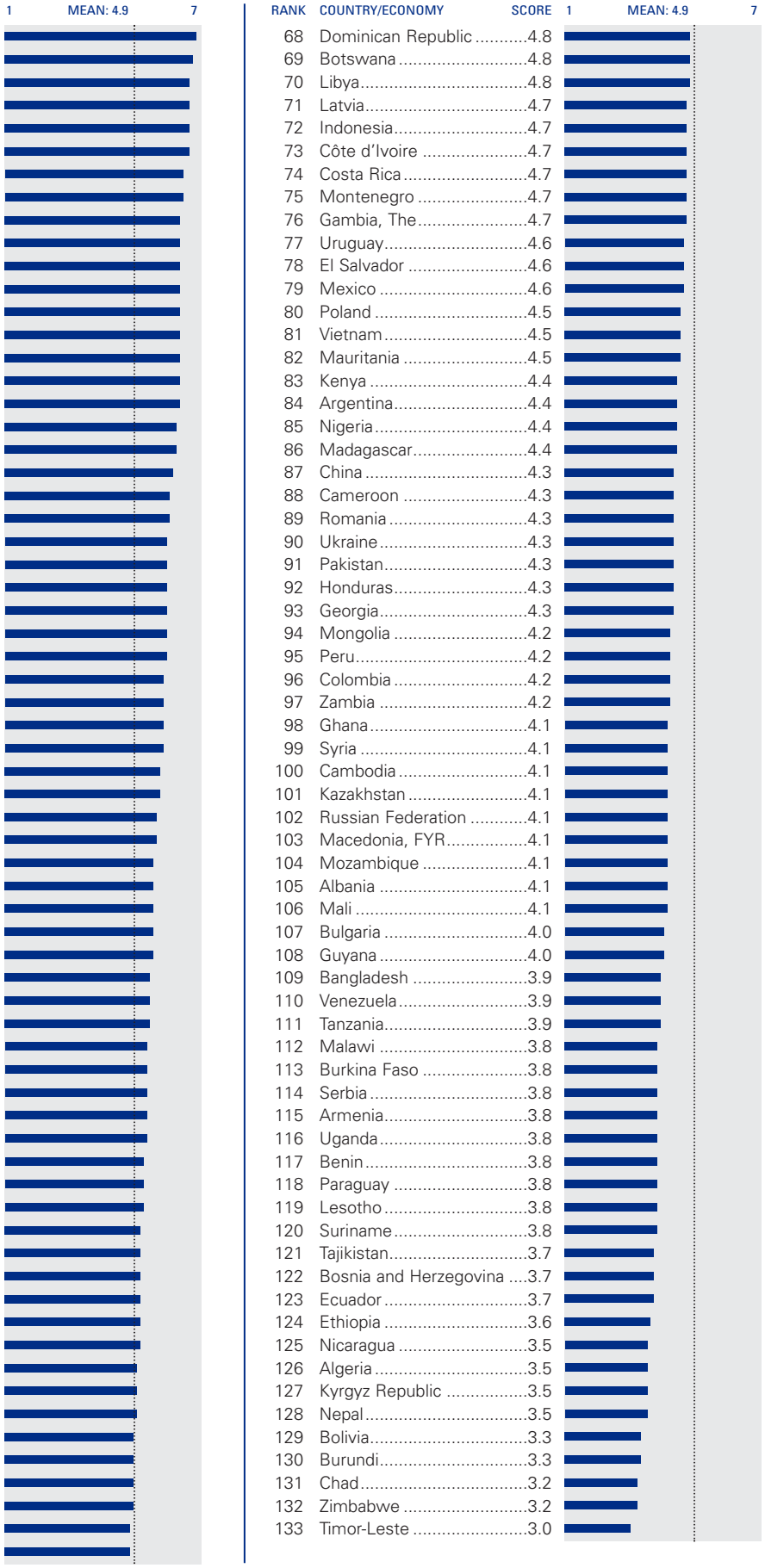
9.01 Availability of latest technologies

To what extent are the latest technologies available in your country? (1 = not available; 7 = widely available) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Iceland	6.8
2	Sweden	6.7
3	Finland	6.6
4	Norway	6.6
5	United States	6.6
6	Switzerland	6.6
7	Denmark	6.4
8	United Arab Emirates	6.4
9	Canada	6.3
10	Netherlands	6.3
11	Hong Kong SAR	6.3
12	Japan	6.3
13	Austria	6.3
14	Singapore	6.3
15	Israel	6.3
16	Germany	6.3
17	France	6.3
18	United Kingdom	6.2
19	Belgium	6.2
20	Luxembourg	6.1
21	Australia	6.0
22	Puerto Rico	6.0
23	Portugal	5.9
24	Korea, Rep.	5.9
25	Qatar	5.9
26	Estonia	5.9
27	New Zealand	5.9
28	Bahrain	5.9
29	Barbados	5.8
30	Malta	5.8
31	Cyprus	5.8
32	Chile	5.8
33	Taiwan, China	5.7
34	Ireland	5.7
35	Jordan	5.6
36	Malaysia	5.6
37	South Africa	5.5
38	Slovenia	5.5
39	India	5.5
40	Tunisia	5.5
41	Spain	5.5
42	Senegal	5.4
43	Saudi Arabia	5.4
44	Slovak Republic	5.4
45	Namibia	5.3
46	Jamaica	5.3
47	Turkey	5.3
48	Czech Republic	5.3
49	Brazil	5.3
50	Lithuania	5.2
51	Brunei Darussalam	5.2
52	Mauritius	5.2
53	Thailand	5.1
54	Hungary	5.1
55	Kuwait	5.1
56	Guatemala	5.1
57	Philippines	5.1
58	Sri Lanka	5.1
59	Oman	5.0
60	Azerbaijan	5.0
61	Croatia	5.0
62	Trinidad and Tobago	4.9
63	Morocco	4.9
64	Greece	4.9
65	Italy	4.9
66	Egypt	4.8
67	Panama	4.8
68	Dominican Republic	4.8
69	Botswana	4.8
70	Libya	4.8
71	Latvia	4.7
72	Indonesia	4.7
73	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7
74	Costa Rica	4.7
75	Montenegro	4.7
76	Gambia, The	4.7
77	Uruguay	4.6
78	El Salvador	4.6
79	Mexico	4.6
80	Poland	4.5
81	Vietnam	4.5
82	Mauritania	4.5
83	Kenya	4.4
84	Argentina	4.4
85	Nigeria	4.4
86	Madagascar	4.4
87	China	4.3
88	Cameroon	4.3
89	Romania	4.3
90	Ukraine	4.3
91	Pakistan	4.3
92	Honduras	4.3
93	Georgia	4.3
94	Mongolia	4.2
95	Peru	4.2
96	Colombia	4.2
97	Zambia	4.2
98	Ghana	4.1
99	Syria	4.1
100	Cambodia	4.1
101	Kazakhstan	4.1
102	Russian Federation	4.1
103	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
104	Mozambique	4.1
105	Albania	4.1
106	Mali	4.1
107	Bulgaria	4.0
108	Guyana	4.0
109	Bangladesh	3.9
110	Venezuela	3.9
111	Tanzania	3.9
112	Malawi	3.8
113	Burkina Faso	3.8
114	Serbia	3.8
115	Armenia	3.8
116	Uganda	3.8
117	Benin	3.8
118	Paraguay	3.8
119	Lesotho	3.8
120	Suriname	3.8
121	Tajikistan	3.7
122	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7
123	Ecuador	3.7
124	Ethiopia	3.6
125	Nicaragua	3.5
126	Algeria	3.5
127	Kyrgyz Republic	3.5
128	Nepal	3.5
129	Bolivia	3.3
130	Burundi	3.3
131	Chad	3.2
132	Zimbabwe	3.2
133	Timor-Leste	3.0



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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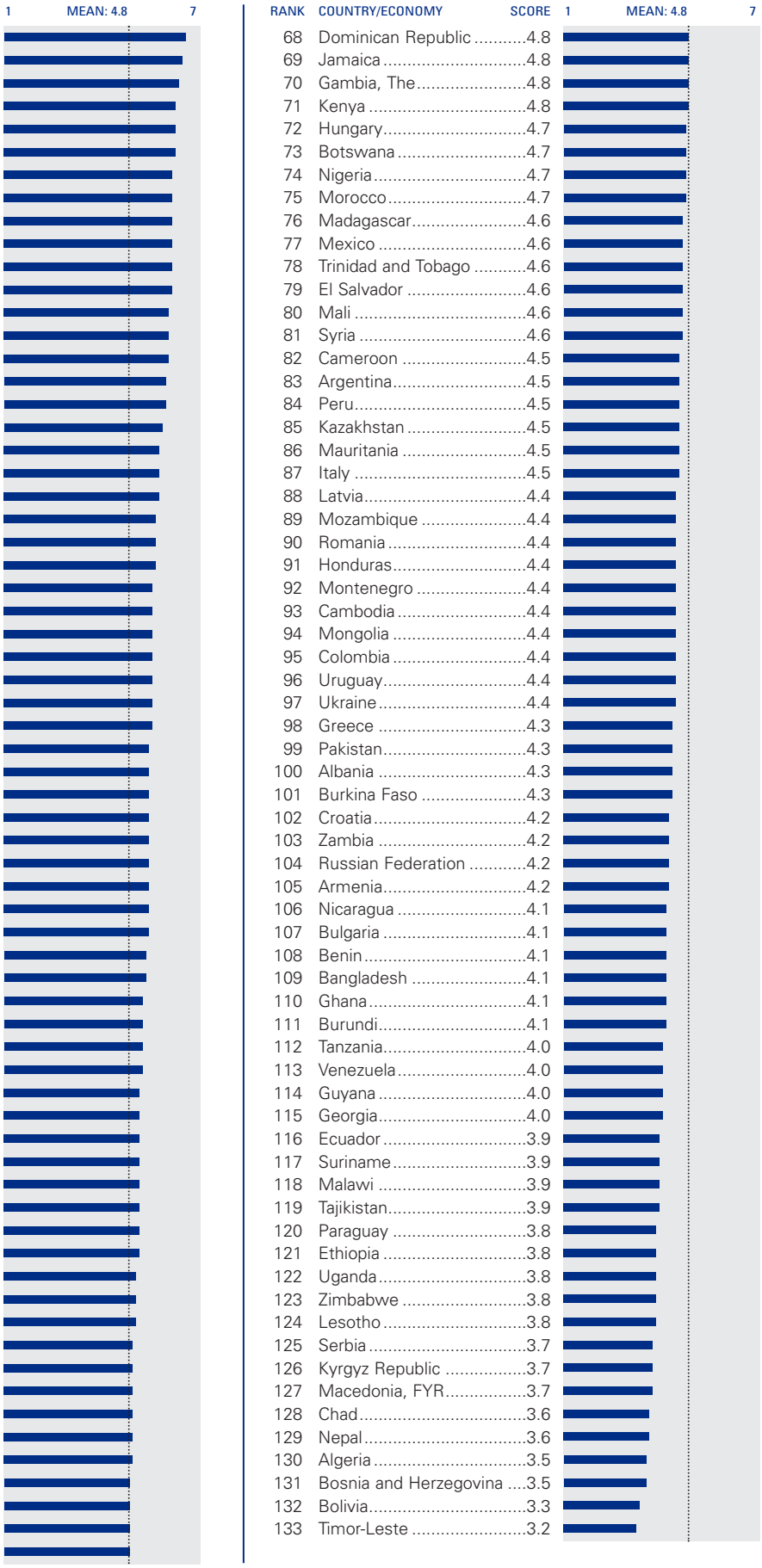
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption

To what extent do businesses in your country absorb new technology? (1 = not at all; 7 = aggressively absorb) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Iceland	6.5
2	Japan	6.4
3	Switzerland	6.3
4	United Arab Emirates	6.2
5	United States	6.2
6	Sweden	6.2
7	Denmark	6.1
8	Norway	6.1
9	Finland	6.1
10	Austria	6.1
11	Israel	6.1
12	Taiwan, China	6.1
13	Singapore	6.0
14	Germany	6.0
15	Korea, Rep.	6.0
16	Australia	5.9
17	Hong Kong SAR	5.9
18	New Zealand	5.8
19	Qatar	5.7
20	Luxembourg	5.7
21	Canada	5.7
22	United Kingdom	5.6
23	Puerto Rico	5.6
24	Jordan	5.6
25	Netherlands	5.5
26	France	5.5
27	Belgium	5.5
28	Senegal	5.5
29	Estonia	5.5
30	India	5.5
31	Chile	5.5
32	Ireland	5.4
33	South Africa	5.4
34	Portugal	5.4
35	Czech Republic	5.4
36	Brazil	5.4
37	Malaysia	5.4
38	Tunisia	5.4
39	Cyprus	5.4
40	Saudi Arabia	5.4
41	Barbados	5.3
42	Kuwait	5.3
43	Malta	5.2
44	Guatemala	5.2
45	Slovak Republic	5.2
46	Sri Lanka	5.2
47	China	5.1
48	Egypt	5.1
49	Spain	5.1
50	Côte d'Ivoire	5.1
51	Vietnam	5.1
52	Turkey	5.1
53	Costa Rica	5.1
54	Philippines	5.1
55	Azerbaijan	5.0
56	Slovenia	5.0
57	Brunei Darussalam	5.0
58	Panama	4.9
59	Bahrain	4.9
60	Oman	4.9
61	Thailand	4.9
62	Mauritius	4.9
63	Namibia	4.9
64	Lithuania	4.8
65	Indonesia	4.8
66	Libya	4.8
67	Poland	4.8
68	Dominican Republic	4.8
69	Jamaica	4.8
70	Gambia, The	4.8
71	Kenya	4.8
72	Hungary	4.7
73	Botswana	4.7
74	Nigeria	4.7
75	Morocco	4.7
76	Madagascar	4.6
77	Mexico	4.6
78	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6
79	El Salvador	4.6
80	Mali	4.6
81	Syria	4.6
82	Cameroon	4.5
83	Argentina	4.5
84	Peru	4.5
85	Kazakhstan	4.5
86	Mauritania	4.5
87	Italy	4.5
88	Latvia	4.4
89	Mozambique	4.4
90	Romania	4.4
91	Honduras	4.4
92	Montenegro	4.4
93	Cambodia	4.4
94	Mongolia	4.4
95	Colombia	4.4
96	Uruguay	4.4
97	Ukraine	4.4
98	Greece	4.3
99	Pakistan	4.3
100	Albania	4.3
101	Burkina Faso	4.3
102	Croatia	4.2
103	Zambia	4.2
104	Russian Federation	4.2
105	Armenia	4.2
106	Nicaragua	4.1
107	Bulgaria	4.1
108	Benin	4.1
109	Bangladesh	4.1
110	Ghana	4.1
111	Burundi	4.1
112	Tanzania	4.0
113	Venezuela	4.0
114	Guyana	4.0
115	Georgia	4.0
116	Ecuador	3.9
117	Suriname	3.9
118	Malawi	3.9
119	Tajikistan	3.9
120	Paraguay	3.8
121	Ethiopia	3.8
122	Uganda	3.8
123	Zimbabwe	3.8
124	Lesotho	3.8
125	Serbia	3.7
126	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7
127	Macedonia, FYR	3.7
128	Chad	3.6
129	Nepal	3.6
130	Algeria	3.5
131	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5
132	Bolivia	3.3
133	Timor-Leste	3.2



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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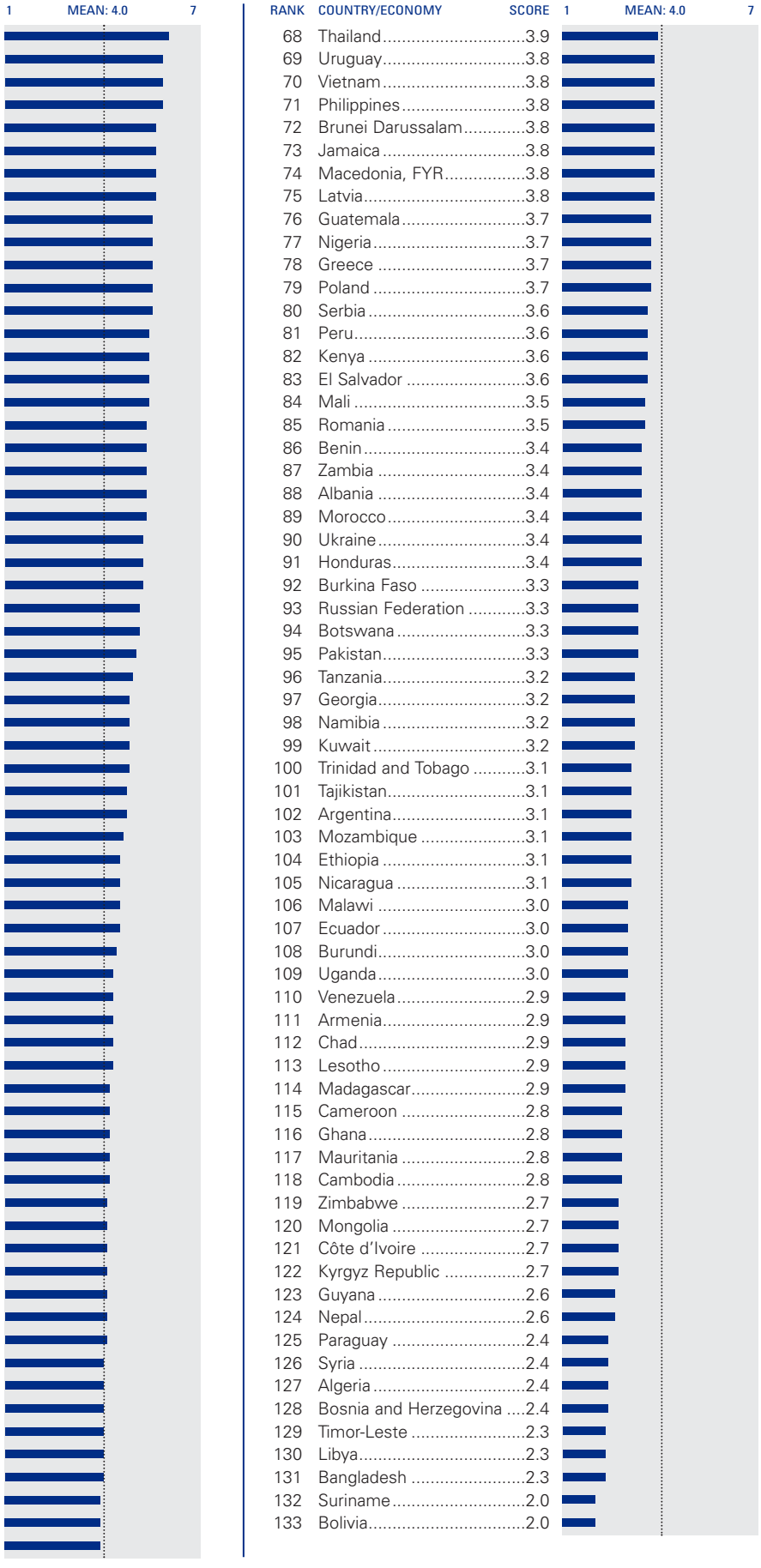
9.03 Laws relating to ICT

How would you assess your country's laws relating to the use of information technology (e.g., electronic commerce, digital signatures, consumer protection)? (1 = nonexistent; 7 = well developed) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	6.0
2	Denmark	5.8
3	Estonia	5.8
4	Sweden	5.8
5	Austria	5.6
6	Norway	5.6
7	Korea, Rep.	5.6
8	Australia	5.6
9	United States	5.5
10	United Arab Emirates	5.5
11	New Zealand	5.5
12	Canada	5.5
13	Hong Kong SAR	5.5
14	Iceland	5.4
15	Finland	5.4
16	Luxembourg	5.4
17	Switzerland	5.4
18	Germany	5.3
19	France	5.3
20	United Kingdom	5.3
21	Netherlands	5.3
22	Portugal	5.3
23	Taiwan, China	5.2
24	Slovenia	5.2
25	Malta	5.2
26	Malaysia	5.1
27	Chile	5.1
28	Bahrain	5.0
29	Ireland	4.9
30	Belgium	4.8
31	South Africa	4.8
32	Czech Republic	4.8
33	Japan	4.8
34	Tunisia	4.7
35	Puerto Rico	4.7
36	Oman	4.6
37	Cyprus	4.5
38	Spain	4.5
39	India	4.5
40	Qatar	4.5
41	Brazil	4.4
42	Barbados	4.3
43	Bulgaria	4.3
44	Azerbaijan	4.3
45	Saudi Arabia	4.3
46	Lithuania	4.3
47	Panama	4.2
48	China	4.2
49	Turkey	4.2
50	Colombia	4.2
51	Egypt	4.2
52	Mauritius	4.1
53	Sri Lanka	4.1
54	Croatia	4.1
55	Kazakhstan	4.1
56	Israel	4.1
57	Montenegro	4.1
58	Costa Rica	4.1
59	Jordan	4.0
60	Gambia, The	4.0
61	Senegal	4.0
62	Dominican Republic	4.0
63	Italy	4.0
64	Hungary	4.0
65	Indonesia	3.9
66	Slovak Republic	3.9
67	Mexico	3.9
68	Thailand	3.9
69	Uruguay	3.8
70	Vietnam	3.8
71	Philippines	3.8
72	Brunei Darussalam	3.8
73	Jamaica	3.8
74	Macedonia, FYR	3.8
75	Latvia	3.8
76	Guatemala	3.7
77	Nigeria	3.7
78	Greece	3.7
79	Poland	3.7
80	Serbia	3.6
81	Peru	3.6
82	Kenya	3.6
83	El Salvador	3.6
84	Mali	3.5
85	Romania	3.5
86	Benin	3.4
87	Zambia	3.4
88	Albania	3.4
89	Morocco	3.4
90	Ukraine	3.4
91	Honduras	3.4
92	Burkina Faso	3.3
93	Russian Federation	3.3
94	Botswana	3.3
95	Pakistan	3.3
96	Tanzania	3.2
97	Georgia	3.2
98	Namibia	3.2
99	Kuwait	3.2
100	Trinidad and Tobago	3.1
101	Tajikistan	3.1
102	Argentina	3.1
103	Mozambique	3.1
104	Ethiopia	3.1
105	Nicaragua	3.1
106	Malawi	3.0
107	Ecuador	3.0
108	Burundi	3.0
109	Uganda	3.0
110	Venezuela	2.9
111	Armenia	2.9
112	Chad	2.9
113	Lesotho	2.9
114	Madagascar	2.9
115	Cameroon	2.8
116	Ghana	2.8
117	Mauritania	2.8
118	Cambodia	2.8
119	Zimbabwe	2.7
120	Mongolia	2.7
121	Côte d'Ivoire	2.7
122	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7
123	Guyana	2.6
124	Nepal	2.6
125	Paraguay	2.4
126	Syria	2.4
127	Algeria	2.4
128	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.4
129	Timor-Leste	2.3
130	Libya	2.3
131	Bangladesh	2.3
132	Suriname	2.0
133	Bolivia	2.0



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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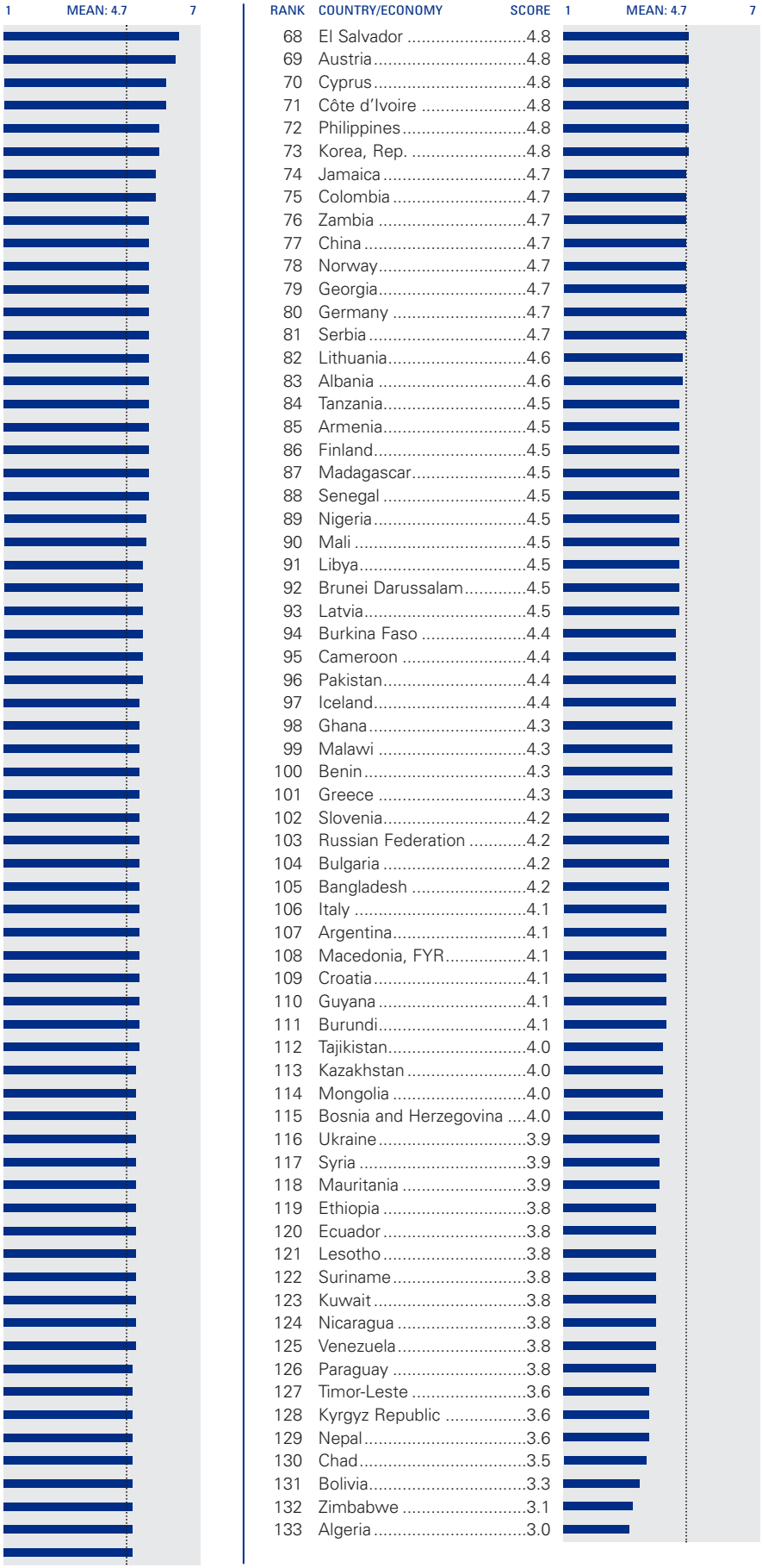
9.04 FDI and technology transfer

To what extent does foreign direct investment (FDI) bring new technology into your country? (1 = not at all; 7 = FDI is a key source of new technology) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Ireland	6.3
2	Singapore	6.2
3	Luxembourg	5.9
4	Slovak Republic	5.9
5	Qatar	5.7
6	United Arab Emirates	5.7
7	Costa Rica	5.6
8	Malaysia	5.6
9	Canada	5.4
10	Malta	5.4
11	Australia	5.4
12	Panama	5.4
13	Saudi Arabia	5.4
14	Czech Republic	5.4
15	Bahrain	5.4
16	Belgium	5.4
17	Hong Kong SAR	5.4
18	Taiwan, China	5.4
19	India	5.4
20	Portugal	5.4
21	Chile	5.4
22	Uruguay	5.3
23	Brazil	5.3
24	United Kingdom	5.2
25	Tunisia	5.2
26	Hungary	5.2
27	Peru	5.2
28	Puerto Rico	5.2
29	Estonia	5.2
30	Egypt	5.1
31	Guatemala	5.1
32	United States	5.1
33	Azerbaijan	5.1
34	Trinidad and Tobago	5.1
35	Poland	5.1
36	Dominican Republic	5.1
37	Mauritius	5.1
38	Sweden	5.1
39	Sri Lanka	5.1
40	Denmark	5.1
41	Mozambique	5.1
42	Barbados	5.1
43	Israel	5.1
44	Namibia	5.1
45	South Africa	5.1
46	Oman	5.0
47	Mexico	5.0
48	Vietnam	5.0
49	Indonesia	5.0
50	Thailand	5.0
51	Switzerland	5.0
52	Jordan	5.0
53	Romania	5.0
54	France	5.0
55	Honduras	5.0
56	Cambodia	5.0
57	Japan	5.0
58	Netherlands	5.0
59	Spain	4.9
60	Morocco	4.9
61	Turkey	4.9
62	Botswana	4.9
63	Gambia, The	4.9
64	Montenegro	4.9
65	Kenya	4.9
66	Uganda	4.9
67	New Zealand	4.9
68	El Salvador	4.8
69	Austria	4.8
70	Cyprus	4.8
71	Côte d'Ivoire	4.8
72	Philippines	4.8
73	Korea, Rep.	4.8
74	Jamaica	4.7
75	Colombia	4.7
76	Zambia	4.7
77	China	4.7
78	Norway	4.7
79	Georgia	4.7
80	Germany	4.7
81	Serbia	4.7
82	Lithuania	4.6
83	Albania	4.6
84	Tanzania	4.5
85	Armenia	4.5
86	Finland	4.5
87	Madagascar	4.5
88	Senegal	4.5
89	Nigeria	4.5
90	Mali	4.5
91	Libya	4.5
92	Brunei Darussalam	4.5
93	Latvia	4.5
94	Burkina Faso	4.4
95	Cameroon	4.4
96	Pakistan	4.4
97	Iceland	4.4
98	Ghana	4.3
99	Malawi	4.3
100	Benin	4.3
101	Greece	4.3
102	Slovenia	4.2
103	Russian Federation	4.2
104	Bulgaria	4.2
105	Bangladesh	4.2
106	Italy	4.1
107	Argentina	4.1
108	Macedonia, FYR	4.1
109	Croatia	4.1
110	Guyana	4.1
111	Burundi	4.1
112	Tajikistan	4.0
113	Kazakhstan	4.0
114	Mongolia	4.0
115	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.0
116	Ukraine	3.9
117	Syria	3.9
118	Mauritania	3.9
119	Ethiopia	3.8
120	Ecuador	3.8
121	Lesotho	3.8
122	Suriname	3.8
123	Kuwait	3.8
124	Nicaragua	3.8
125	Venezuela	3.8
126	Paraguay	3.8
127	Timor-Leste	3.6
128	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6
129	Nepal	3.6
130	Chad	3.5
131	Bolivia	3.3
132	Zimbabwe	3.1
133	Algeria	3.0



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions (hard data)

Mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 population | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	United Arab Emirates	207.8
2	Qatar	196.6
3	Estonia	189.7
4	Bahrain	182.8
5	Hong Kong SAR	156.3
6	Italy	150.3
7	Luxembourg	149.8
8	Lithuania	149.0
9	Saudi Arabia	142.9
10	Singapore	142.0
11	Bulgaria	140.2
12	Portugal	139.8
13	Czech Republic	135.3
14	Russian Federation	132.2
15	Croatia	130.2
16	Germany	129.9
17	Finland	129.0
18	Austria	128.9
19	Israel	127.5
20	United Kingdom	123.8
21	Thailand[2]	123.8
22	Greece	123.5
23	Macedonia, FYR	122.6
24	Hungary	122.2
25	Ukraine	121.4
26	Oman	121.4
27	Netherlands	121.1
28	Denmark	120.1
29	Cyprus	117.7
30	Switzerland	116.9
31	Argentina	116.5
32	Ireland	115.3
33	Romania	114.6
34	Sweden[2]	113.7
35	Trinidad and Tobago[2]	113.2
36	Belgium	112.8
37	Panama	111.9
38	Spain	111.4
39	Puerto Rico	111.0
40	Norway[2]	110.5
41	Taiwan, China	110.3
42	New Zealand	109.6
43	Guatemala	109.2
44	Iceland[2]	108.8
45	Poland[2]	108.7
46	Montenegro[1]	107.3
47	Australia	105.6
48	Uruguay	104.7
49	Slovenia	102.7
50	Slovak Republic	102.4
51	Malaysia	100.4
52	El Salvador	100.0
53	Jamaica	99.8
54	Albania	97.9
55	Latvia[2]	97.4
56	Serbia	97.4
57	Kuwait[2]	97.3
58	Venezuela	96.3
59	Kazakhstan	96.0
60	Malta	94.5
61	Korea, Rep.	94.3
62	France	93.6
63	Paraguay	92.8
64	South Africa	92.2
65	Brunei Darussalam[2]	89.4
66	Colombia	88.5
67	Chile	88.1
68	Barbados[1]	87.8
69	United States	87.6
70	Jordan	86.8
71	Turkey	86.8
72	Japan	86.3
73	Ecuador	86.0
74	Honduras	85.7
75	Tunisia	82.1
76	Algeria[2]	81.4
77	Mauritius	81.3
78	Bosnia and Herzegovina	80.7
79	Vietnam	79.1
80	Botswana	78.0
81	Brazil	77.6
82	Azerbaijan	76.7
83	Philippines	76.0
84	Peru	74.2
85	Libya[2]	73.0
86	Dominican Republic	72.8
87	Morocco	72.2
88	Suriname[1]	70.8
89	Mexico	69.9
90	Gambia, The	66.5
91	Mauritania	65.3
92	Canada	64.7
93	Armenia[2]	62.5
94	Indonesia	60.0
95	Georgia[2]	59.1
96	Sri Lanka	57.1
97	Egypt	53.7
98	Nicaragua	53.5
99	Côte d'Ivoire	53.2
100	Pakistan	52.7
101	Namibia	50.0
102	Bolivia	49.8
103	Ghana	48.3
104	China	47.4
105	Senegal	42.5
106	Kenya	42.1
107	Costa Rica	41.6
108	Nigeria	41.6
109	Kyrgyz Republic[2]	40.8
110	Benin	36.9
111	Tajikistan[2]	34.9
112	Syria	34.5
113	Mongolia[2]	34.4
114	Cameroon	32.6
115	Tanzania	31.4
116	India	29.2
117	Zambia	29.1
118	Cambodia	28.8
119	Lesotho	28.8
120	Bangladesh	27.7
121	Uganda	26.8
122	Mali	25.7
123	Madagascar	23.9
124	Mozambique	20.2
125	Burkina Faso	16.8
126	Chad	16.3
127	Malawi	12.5
128	Zimbabwe	12.3
129	Nepal[2]	11.6
130	Timor-Leste[2]	6.8
131	Burundi	5.4
132	Ethiopia	3.7
n/a	Guyana	n/a

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

[1] 2006 [2] 2007

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9.06 Internet users (hard data)

Estimated Internet users per 100 population | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Netherlands	86.8
2	United Arab Emirates	85.7
3	Norway[2]	85.0
4	Denmark	84.9
5	Sweden[2]	80.0
6	United Kingdom	79.9
7	Finland[2]	79.0
8	Luxembourg[2]	78.0
9	Korea, Rep.	77.4
10	Switzerland	76.4
11	Germany	75.7
12	Canada[2]	73.0
13	United States	71.2
14	New Zealand[2]	70.0
15	Singapore[2]	70.0
16	Japan[2]	68.9
17	Iceland[2]	67.2
18	Belgium[2]	67.0
19	Taiwan, China	65.7
20	Ireland	64.6
21	Estonia[2]	64.0
22	Malaysia	62.5
23	Austria	59.0
24	Spain	58.7
25	Australia	56.8
26	Hong Kong SAR	56.7
27	Jamaica[2]	55.3
28	Latvia[2]	55.0
29	Hungary	55.0
30	Lithuania	52.7
31	Slovak Republic	51.4
32	France[2]	51.2
33	Qatar	50.9
34	Slovenia	49.6
35	Italy	49.4
36	Croatia	49.3
37	Malta	49.0
38	Czech Republic[2]	49.0
39	Brunei Darussalam[2]	48.2
40	Montenegro[2]	46.8
41	Poland[2]	44.0
42	Macedonia, FYR	42.9
43	Portugal	41.7
44	Uruguay	40.0
45	Cyprus[2]	38.0
46	Colombia	36.6
47	Brazil[2]	35.2
48	Costa Rica[2]	33.6
49	Bahrain[2]	33.2
50	Bosnia and Herzegovina	33.2
51	Morocco	32.6
52	Greece	32.5
53	Chile	32.5
54	Turkey	32.3
55	Kuwait[2]	31.6
56	Bulgaria[2]	31.0
57	Mauritius	29.9
58	Israel[2]	28.9
59	Saudi Arabia	28.5
60	Argentina	28.1
61	Tunisia	26.8
62	Dominican Republic	25.9
63	Guyana[2]	25.7
64	Venezuela	25.5
65	Peru	25.3
66	Puerto Rico	25.1
67	Jordan	24.5
68	Romania[2]	24.0
69	Serbia	23.9
70	Panama	22.9
71	Ukraine	22.6
72	China	22.3
73	Mexico	21.6
74	Russian Federation[2]	21.1
75	Thailand[2]	21.0
76	Vietnam[2]	20.5
77	Syria	17.4
78	Egypt	16.4
79	Trinidad and Tobago[2]	16.0
80	Albania[1]	15.0
81	Kyrgyz Republic[2]	14.1
82	Kazakhstan[2]	12.3
83	Mongolia[2]	12.0
84	El Salvador[2]	11.1
85	Pakistan	11.1
86	Azerbaijan[2]	10.9
87	Indonesia[2]	10.8
88	Oman	10.7
89	Zimbabwe	10.5
90	Bolivia[2]	10.5
91	Algeria[2]	10.3
92	Guatemala[1]	10.2
93	Ecuador	9.7
94	Suriname[2]	9.6
95	Honduras	9.1
96	Kenya	8.7
97	Paraguay[2]	8.7
98	South Africa	8.6
99	Georgia[2]	8.2
100	Senegal	8.0
101	Uganda	7.8
102	Nigeria	7.3
103	Tajikistan[2]	7.2
104	India[2]	6.9
105	Gambia, The	6.5
106	Philippines[2]	6.0
107	Sri Lanka	5.9
108	Zambia	5.8
109	Armenia[1]	5.7
110	Namibia	5.4
111	Libya[2]	4.7
112	Botswana	4.2
113	Ghana	4.2
114	Lesotho	3.6
115	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4
116	Cameroon[2]	3.0
117	Nicaragua[1]	2.8
118	Malawi	2.2
119	Benin	1.7
120	Mozambique	1.6
121	Madagascar	1.6
122	Mauritania[2]	1.4
123	Nepal[2]	1.4
124	Tanzania	1.3
125	Chad	1.2
126	Mali	1.0
127	Burkina Faso	0.9
128	Burundi	0.7
129	Cambodia[2]	0.5
130	Ethiopia	0.4
131	Bangladesh[2]	0.3
132	Timor-Leste[2]	0.1
n/a	Barbados	n/a

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

[1] 2006 [2] 2007

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9.07 Personal computers (hard data)

Number of personal computers per 100 population | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Canada[4]	94.6
2	Switzerland	92.6
3	Netherlands[4]	91.2
4	Sweden[4]	88.2
5	United Kingdom[4]	81.2
6	United States[4]	79.9
7	Israel[2]	77.0
8	Singapore	76.9
9	Taiwan, China	76.0
10	Luxembourg[4]	67.5
11	Hong Kong SAR	65.9
12	France[4]	65.9
13	Germany[4]	65.3
14	Norway[4]	63.1
15	Austria[3]	61.0
16	Ireland[4]	58.9
17	Korea, Rep.	57.8
18	Japan	57.4
19	Denmark	55.1
20	New Zealand[4]	54.2
21	Iceland[4]	53.9
22	Estonia	52.4
23	Slovak Republic	51.5
24	Finland[3]	50.0
25	Slovenia	42.9
26	Belgium[4]	42.2
27	Spain	39.8
28	Cyprus[4]	38.4
29	Italy[3]	37.0
30	Macedonia, FYR	36.8
31	Croatia	33.8
32	Latvia[4]	32.6
33	Costa Rica[5]	31.1
34	United Arab Emirates[4]	30.1
35	Brazil[5]	29.2
36	Czech Republic[3]	27.4
37	Chile	26.0
38	Hungary	25.6
39	Puerto Rico	24.6
40	Namibia	24.1
41	Malaysia[4]	23.4
42	Kuwait[3]	22.3
43	Romania	19.3
44	Qatar[4]	18.7
45	Bahrain[4]	18.3
46	Serbia	18.3
47	Lithuania[4]	18.1
48	Mauritius[4]	17.5
49	Portugal	17.2
50	Poland[4]	16.8
51	Barbados[3]	14.8
52	Paraguay[5]	14.4
53	Saudi Arabia[4]	13.9
54	Mexico[4]	13.8
55	Mongolia[4]	13.4
56	Russian Federation[4]	13.3
57	Trinidad and Tobago	13.2
58	Uruguay[3]	13.0
59	Ecuador[4]	12.7
60	Peru[3]	10.0
61	Armenia[3]	9.8
62	Vietnam[4]	9.5
63	Greece[4]	9.4
64	Venezuela[3]	9.3
65	Argentina[3]	9.0
66	Syria	9.0
67	Bulgaria	8.9
68	Brunei Darussalam[3]	8.8
69	South Africa[3]	8.4
70	Colombia	7.6
71	Philippines[4]	7.5
72	Tunisia	7.4
73	Jordan[5]	7.2
74	Oman[4]	6.9
75	Jamaica[3]	6.8
76	Zimbabwe[4]	6.6
77	El Salvador	6.6
78	Thailand	6.2
79	Bosnia and Herzegovina[4]	6.2
80	Turkey[4]	5.9
81	China[4]	5.6
82	Georgia	5.4
83	Botswana[4]	5.1
84	Egypt	4.9
85	Ukraine[4]	4.6
86	Panama[3]	4.6
87	Suriname[3]	4.5
88	Mauritania[4]	4.4
89	Nicaragua[3]	4.0
90	Guyana[3]	3.9
91	Albania[4]	3.8
92	Sri Lanka	3.7
93	Morocco	3.5
94	Dominican Republic	3.5
95	Gambia, The	3.3
96	India	3.2
97	Azerbaijan	2.4
98	Bangladesh[4]	2.4
99	Bolivia[3]	2.4
100	Libya[3]	2.2
101	Senegal[3]	2.1
102	Guatemala[3]	2.1
103	Indonesia[4]	2.0
104	Honduras	2.0
105	Côte d'Ivoire[3]	1.8
106	Uganda[4]	1.7
107	Kyrgyz Republic[5]	1.6
108	Kenya[3]	1.4
109	Mozambique[3]	1.4
110	Tajikistan[3]	1.3
111	Cameroon[3]	1.2
112	Zambia[3]	1.1
113	Algeria[3]	1.1
114	Nigeria[3]	0.9
115	Tanzania[4]	0.9
116	Burundi[4]	0.8
117	Mali	0.8
118	Benin	0.7
119	Burkina Faso[4]	0.7
120	Ethiopia	0.6
121	Ghana[3]	0.6
122	Pakistan	0.6
123	Madagascar[3]	0.5
124	Nepal[3]	0.5
125	Cambodia	0.4
126	Lesotho[3]	0.3
127	Malawi[3]	0.2
128	Chad[3]	0.2
n/a	Australia	n/a
n/a	Kazakhstan	n/a
n/a	Malta[1]	n/a
n/a	Montenegro	n/a
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

[1] 2001 [2] 2003 [3] 2005 [4] 2006 [5] 2008

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9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers (hard data)

Total fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 population | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Sweden	37.3
2	Denmark	36.8
3	Netherlands	35.0
4	Norway	34.0
5	Switzerland	33.0
6	Iceland	32.9
7	Korea, Rep.	32.0
8	Finland	30.6
9	Luxembourg	30.3
10	Canada	29.0
11	France	28.6
12	United Kingdom	28.3
13	Belgium	28.3
14	Germany	27.4
15	Hong Kong SAR	26.8
16	United States	25.6
17	Australia	24.5
18	Malta	24.2
19	Estonia	23.9
20	Japan	23.5
21	Israel	22.7
22	Singapore	22.3
23	Taiwan, China	21.8
24	New Zealand	21.7
25	Austria	21.4
26	Slovenia	21.3
27	Barbados[1]	20.5
28	Ireland	20.4
29	Spain	20.2
30	Italy	19.1
31	Lithuania	17.5
32	Czech Republic	17.3
33	Portugal	15.9
34	Hungary	15.4
35	Greece	13.5
36	Bahrain	12.1
37	Qatar	12.1
38	Cyprus	12.0
39	Romania	11.8
40	United Arab Emirates	11.7
41	Croatia	11.5
42	Slovak Republic	11.5
43	Bulgaria	11.2
44	Poland[2]	9.0
45	Macedonia, FYR	8.8
46	Uruguay	8.6
47	Chile	8.5
48	Argentina	8.0
49	Turkey	7.6
50	Mexico	7.1
51	Latvia[2]	6.4
52	China	6.2
53	Mauritius	5.7
54	Brazil	5.2
55	Malaysia	4.8
56	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.8
57	Panama	4.6
58	Serbia	4.6
59	Montenegro[1]	4.3
60	Saudi Arabia	4.1
61	Colombia	4.1
62	Venezuela	3.9
63	Costa Rica	3.9
64	Kazakhstan	3.6
65	Jamaica	3.6
66	Ukraine	3.5
67	Brunei Darussalam[2]	2.9
68	Russian Federation[2]	2.8
69	Trinidad and Tobago[2]	2.7
70	Peru	2.6
71	Dominican Republic	2.3
72	Tunisia	2.2
73	Jordan	2.1
74	El Salvador	1.8
75	Morocco	1.5
76	Paraguay	1.5
77	Vietnam[2]	1.5
78	Thailand[2]	1.4
79	Oman	1.2
80	Albania	1.1
81	Georgia[2]	1.1
82	Egypt	1.0
83	Algeria[2]	0.8
84	South Africa[2]	0.8
85	Azerbaijan	0.7
86	Armenia[3]	0.6
87	Guatemala[1]	0.6
88	Suriname[1]	0.6
89	Philippines[2]	0.6
90	Sri Lanka	0.5
91	India	0.4
92	Senegal	0.4
93	Bolivia[2]	0.4
94	Nicaragua[1]	0.3
95	Mongolia[2]	0.3
96	Ecuador	0.3
97	Honduras[1]	0.2
98	Botswana[2]	0.2
99	Mauritania	0.2
100	Libya[1]	0.2
101	Indonesia[2]	0.1
102	Zimbabwe[2]	0.1
103	Pakistan	0.1
104	Tajikistan	0.1
105	Ghana	0.1
106	Cambodia[2]	0.1
107	Kyrgyz Republic[2]	0.1
108	Côte d'Ivoire[1]	0.1
109	Syria	0.1
110	Kenya[2]	0.0
111	Zambia	0.0
112	Mali	0.0
113	Nepal[2]	0.0
114	Madagascar	0.0
115	Bangladesh[2]	0.0
116	Benin[2]	0.0
117	Nigeria	0.0
118	Gambia, The[2]	0.0
119	Uganda	0.0
120	Burkina Faso[1]	0.0
121	Namibia[2]	0.0
122	Malawi[2]	0.0
123	Timor-Leste[2]	0.0
124	Cameroon[1]	0.0
125	Burundi	0.0
126	Ethiopia[2]	0.0
127	Tanzania[1]	0.0
n/a	Chad	n/a
n/a	Guyana	n/a
n/a	Kuwait	n/a
n/a	Lesotho	n/a
n/a	Mozambique	n/a
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

[1] 2006 [2] 2007 [3] 2009

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Section X
Market size

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10.01 Domestic market size index (hard data)

Sum of gross domestic product plus value of imports of goods and services, minus value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	United States	7.0
2	China	6.5
3	Japan	6.2
4	India	6.0
5	Germany	5.8
6	United Kingdom	5.7
7	France	5.7
8	Russian Federation	5.6
9	Brazil	5.6
10	Italy	5.6
11	Mexico	5.5
12	Spain	5.4
13	Korea, Rep.	5.4
14	Canada	5.3
15	Turkey	5.1
16	Indonesia	5.1
17	Australia	5.0
18	Poland	4.9
19	Taiwan, China	4.9
20	Netherlands	4.8
21	Argentina	4.7
22	Thailand	4.7
23	South Africa	4.7
24	Pakistan	4.6
25	Egypt	4.6
26	Colombia	4.5
27	Saudi Arabia	4.5
28	Belgium	4.5
29	Greece	4.5
30	Ukraine	4.4
31	Philippines	4.4
32	Sweden	4.4
33	Venezuela	4.4
34	Austria	4.3
35	Romania	4.3
36	Malaysia	4.3
37	Switzerland	4.3
38	Hong Kong SAR	4.3
39	Vietnam	4.3
40	Portugal	4.2
41	Czech Republic	4.2
42	Bangladesh	4.2
43	Nigeria	4.2
44	Peru	4.2
45	Chile	4.1
46	Norway	4.1
47	Israel	4.1
48	Denmark	4.0
49	Singapore	4.0
50	Hungary	4.0
51	Finland	4.0
52	Algeria	4.0
53	Ireland	3.9
54	Kazakhstan	3.9
55	Morocco	3.8
56	United Arab Emirates	3.8
57	Slovak Republic	3.7
58	New Zealand	3.7
59	Bulgaria	3.7
60	Ecuador	3.6
61	Sri Lanka	3.6
62	Serbia	3.6
63	Syria	3.5
64	Croatia	3.5
65	Puerto Rico	3.5
66	Dominican Republic	3.5
67	Kuwait	3.4
68	Ethiopia	3.4
69	Guatemala	3.4
70	Tunisia	3.4
71	Lithuania	3.3
72	Kenya	3.3
73	Slovenia	3.2
74	Tanzania	3.2
75	Qatar	3.2
76	Costa Rica	3.1
77	El Salvador	3.1
78	Oman	3.1
79	Libya	3.1
80	Uruguay	3.0
81	Ghana	3.0
82	Latvia	3.0
83	Jordan	3.0
84	Honduras	3.0
85	Uganda	3.0
86	Cameroon	3.0
87	Bolivia	3.0
88	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0
89	Azerbaijan	2.9
90	Nepal	2.9
91	Panama	2.9
92	Cambodia	2.8
93	Paraguay	2.8
94	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8
95	Luxembourg	2.7
96	Estonia	2.7
97	Georgia	2.7
98	Albania	2.7
99	Senegal	2.6
100	Jamaica	2.6
101	Cyprus	2.6
102	Botswana	2.6
103	Mozambique	2.6
104	Armenia	2.6
105	Macedonia, FYR	2.6
106	Nicaragua	2.5
107	Madagascar	2.5
108	Bahrain	2.5
109	Trinidad and Tobago	2.5
110	Zambia	2.4
111	Burkina Faso	2.4
112	Mauritius	2.4
113	Mali	2.3
114	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3
115	Malawi	2.3
116	Tajikistan	2.3
117	Benin	2.3
118	Namibia	2.2
119	Iceland	2.2
120	Chad	2.2
121	Brunei Darussalam	2.1
122	Malta	2.0
123	Mongolia	2.0
124	Montenegro	1.9
125	Mauritania	1.7
126	Lesotho	1.5
127	Barbados	1.5
128	Timor-Leste	1.4
129	Burundi	1.4
130	Guyana	1.4
131	Suriname	1.3
132	Zimbabwe	1.0
133	Gambia, The	1.0

SOURCE: Authors' calculation. For more details please refer to Appendix A in Chapter 1.1 of this *Report*.

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10.02 Foreign market size index (hard data)

Value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	China	7.0
2	United States	6.7
3	Germany	6.6
4	India	6.2
5	Japan	6.2
6	Korea, Rep.	6.2
7	Russian Federation	6.2
8	Hong Kong SAR	6.1
9	United Kingdom	6.1
10	France	6.1
11	Singapore	6.1
12	Taiwan, China	6.0
13	Italy	6.0
14	Netherlands	6.0
15	Canada	5.9
16	Mexico	5.9
17	Saudi Arabia	5.9
18	Thailand	5.9
19	Malaysia	5.9
20	Spain	5.8
21	Belgium	5.8
22	Brazil	5.7
23	Indonesia	5.6
24	Poland	5.6
25	Turkey	5.5
26	Egypt	5.5
27	Czech Republic	5.5
28	Austria	5.5
29	Vietnam	5.5
30	Australia	5.4
31	Sweden	5.4
32	Nigeria	5.4
33	Switzerland	5.4
34	South Africa	5.4
35	United Arab Emirates	5.4
36	Hungary	5.3
37	Ukraine	5.3
38	Ireland	5.3
39	Argentina	5.3
40	Norway	5.2
41	Philippines	5.2
42	Algeria	5.2
43	Venezuela	5.2
44	Denmark	5.1
45	Chile	5.1
46	Slovak Republic	5.1
47	Kazakhstan	5.0
48	Kuwait	5.0
49	Finland	5.0
50	Romania	5.0
51	Israel	5.0
52	Greece	5.0
53	Libya	4.9
54	Portugal	4.9
55	Colombia	4.9
56	Luxembourg	4.9
57	Peru	4.9
58	Qatar	4.8
59	Azerbaijan	4.8
60	Bulgaria	4.8
61	Puerto Rico	4.7
62	Pakistan	4.7
63	Bangladesh	4.7
64	Morocco	4.7
65	Tunisia	4.6
66	Oman	4.6
67	Slovenia	4.6
68	Ecuador	4.6
69	Croatia	4.6
70	Lithuania	4.5
71	New Zealand	4.5
72	Syria	4.4
73	Panama	4.4
74	Bahrain	4.4
75	Sri Lanka	4.3
76	Costa Rica	4.2
77	Estonia	4.2
78	Dominican Republic	4.2
79	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1
80	Serbia	4.1
81	Bolivia	4.1
82	Guatemala	4.1
83	Jordan	4.1
84	Latvia	4.1
85	Cambodia	4.1
86	Honduras	4.1
87	Kenya	4.0
88	Paraguay	4.0
89	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0
90	Ghana	4.0
91	Brunei Darussalam	4.0
92	Botswana	3.9
93	Uruguay	3.9
94	El Salvador	3.9
95	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.9
96	Cyprus	3.8
97	Cameroon	3.8
98	Tanzania	3.7
99	Macedonia, FYR	3.7
100	Chad	3.7
101	Mauritius	3.7
102	Jamaica	3.7
103	Malta	3.7
104	Namibia	3.6
105	Mozambique	3.6
106	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6
107	Uganda	3.5
108	Georgia	3.5
109	Mongolia	3.5
110	Ethiopia	3.5
111	Iceland	3.5
112	Nicaragua	3.5
113	Senegal	3.4
114	Tajikistan	3.4
115	Madagascar	3.4
116	Albania	3.3
117	Nepal	3.3
118	Mali	3.3
119	Mauritania	3.2
120	Montenegro	3.2
121	Barbados	3.2
122	Malawi	3.2
123	Suriname	3.2
124	Zambia	3.1
125	Armenia	3.1
126	Guyana	3.0
127	Lesotho	2.9
128	Benin	2.8
129	Burkina Faso	2.8
130	Gambia, The	2.6
131	Zimbabwe	2.6
132	Burundi	1.2
133	Timor-Leste	1.0

SOURCE: Authors' calculation. For more details please refer to Appendix A in Chapter 1.1 of this *Report*.

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10.03 GDP valued at PPP (hard data)

Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in millions of international dollars | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	United States	14,264.6
2	China	7,916.4
3	Japan	4,354.4
4	India	3,288.3
5	Germany	2,910.5
6	Russian Federation	2,260.9
7	United Kingdom	2,230.5
8	France	2,130.4
9	Brazil	1,981.2
10	Italy	1,814.6
11	Mexico	1,548.0
12	Spain	1,396.9
13	Korea, Rep.	1,342.3
14	Canada	1,303.2
15	Turkey	915.2
16	Indonesia	908.2
17	Australia	795.3
18	Taiwan, China	711.4
19	Netherlands	675.4
20	Poland	666.1
21	Saudi Arabia	593.4
22	Argentina	572.9
23	Thailand	546.1
24	South Africa	492.7
25	Egypt	442.6
26	Pakistan	439.6
27	Colombia	396.6
28	Belgium	389.5
29	Malaysia	384.1
30	Venezuela	358.6
31	Sweden	341.9
32	Greece	341.1
33	Ukraine	336.9
34	Austria	328.6
35	Philippines	320.4
36	Nigeria	315.4
37	Switzerland	312.8
38	Hong Kong SAR	307.1
39	Romania	270.3
40	Czech Republic	262.2
41	Norway	256.5
42	Peru	245.9
43	Chile	243.0
44	Vietnam	240.4
45	Singapore	238.8
46	Portugal	235.9
47	Algeria	233.1
48	Bangladesh	224.9
49	Denmark	204.1
50	Israel	200.6
51	Hungary	196.1
52	Finland	190.9
53	Ireland	188.1
54	United Arab Emirates	185.0
55	Kazakhstan	177.5
56	Kuwait	137.2
57	Morocco	136.7
58	Slovak Republic	119.3
59	New Zealand	115.7
60	Ecuador	107.0
61	Syria	94.4
62	Qatar	94.2
63	Bulgaria	93.6
64	Sri Lanka	92.0
65	Libya	90.3
66	Croatia	82.3
67	Tunisia	82.2
68	Serbia	79.7
69	Dominican Republic	76.3
70	Azerbaijan	74.7
71	Ethiopia	71.0
72	Puerto Rico	70.6
73	Guatemala	67.0
74	Oman	66.9
75	Lithuania	63.6
76	Kenya	60.4
77	Slovenia	59.3
78	Tanzania	53.7
79	Costa Rica	48.7
80	El Salvador	43.7
81	Bolivia	43.4
82	Uruguay	42.5
83	Cameroon	41.7
84	Luxembourg	40.0
85	Latvia	38.8
86	Panama	38.6
87	Uganda	36.9
88	Ghana	34.3
89	Côte d'Ivoire	34.0
90	Honduras	32.7
91	Nepal	31.6
92	Jordan	31.1
93	Bosnia and Herzegovina	30.4
94	Paraguay	29.4
95	Cambodia	28.2
96	Estonia	27.2
97	Trinidad and Tobago	27.0
98	Bahrain	27.0
99	Botswana	26.5
100	Cyprus	22.7
101	Albania	21.8
102	Senegal	21.7
103	Georgia	21.4
104	Jamaica	21.0
105	Madagascar	19.7
106	Brunei Darussalam	19.7
107	Macedonia, FYR	18.8
108	Armenia	18.7
109	Mozambique	18.6
110	Burkina Faso	17.8
111	Zambia	17.4
112	Nicaragua	16.6
113	Chad	16.1
114	Mauritius	15.2
115	Mali	15.0
116	Namibia	13.5
117	Tajikistan	13.0
118	Benin	13.0
119	Iceland	12.7
120	Kyrgyz Republic	11.6
121	Malawi	11.4
122	Malta	9.8
123	Mongolia	9.4
124	Montenegro	6.9
125	Mauritania	6.2
126	Barbados	5.2
127	Suriname	4.4
128	Lesotho	3.2
129	Burundi	3.1
130	Guyana	3.1
131	Timor-Leste	2.5
132	Gambia, The	2.3
133	Zimbabwe[1]	2.2

SOURCE: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

[1] 2007

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10.04 Imports as a percentage of GDP (hard data)

Imports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Singapore	215.3
2	Hong Kong SAR	201.6
3	Luxembourg	150.7
4	Lesotho	117.2
5	Guyana	111.7
6	Puerto Rico	99.6
7	Jordan	94.8
8	Kyrgyz Republic	93.6
9	Vietnam	93.1
10	Belgium	92.6
11	Slovak Republic	85.0
12	Bahrain	84.8
13	Malta	83.9
14	Bulgaria	83.3
15	Honduras	81.6
16	Estonia	80.7
17	Malaysia	80.3
18	Hungary	79.9
19	Montenegro[1]	79.6
20	Panama	75.6
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]	73.7
22	Thailand	73.6
23	United Arab Emirates	73.2
24	Czech Republic	71.8
25	Slovenia	71.4
26	Ghana	71.0
27	Lithuania	71.0
28	Macedonia, FYR	70.9
29	Timor-Leste	70.6
30	Nicaragua	70.1
31	Taiwan, China	69.4
32	Mozambique	69.1
33	Ireland	69.0
34	Netherlands	68.8
35	Cambodia	68.8
36	Mauritius	67.1
37	Mongolia[1]	65.7
38	Malawi	65.4
39	Mauritania[1]	64.9
40	Zimbabwe	64.2
41	Gambia, The	62.7
42	Jamaica	62.2
43	Namibia	61.4
44	Suriname[1]	61.2
45	Paraguay	58.8
46	Cyprus	58.4
47	Georgia	57.7
48	Croatia	57.3
49	Barbados[1]	56.0
50	Costa Rica	55.6
51	Latvia	54.9
52	Ukraine	54.3
53	Korea, Rep.	54.1
54	Austria	53.9
55	Denmark	52.5
56	Tajikistan	51.4
57	El Salvador	49.5
58	Iceland	47.6
59	Sweden	46.8
60	Morocco	46.2
61	Tunisia	45.9
62	Switzerland	45.9
63	Serbia	45.8
64	Egypt	45.5
65	Senegal	44.1
66	Romania	43.5
67	Poland	42.8
68	Kenya	42.6
69	Portugal	42.2
70	Albania	42.1
70	Guatemala	42.1
72	Israel	42.0
73	Ecuador	41.3
74	Chile	41.1
75	Kazakhstan	41.0
76	Germany	40.9
77	Trinidad and Tobago	40.9
78	Saudi Arabia	40.5
79	Finland	40.3
80	Libya	39.9
81	Armenia	39.6
82	Dominican Republic	39.4
83	Botswana	38.8
84	Sri Lanka	38.8
85	Madagascar	38.7
86	South Africa	38.5
87	Philippines	38.1
88	Mali[1]	37.1
89	Oman	35.6
90	Syria	35.5
91	Bolivia	35.3
92	Burundi	35.0
93	Côte d'Ivoire	34.3
94	Nigeria	33.7
95	Canada	33.3
96	New Zealand	33.1
97	Uganda	33.0
98	Bangladesh	32.8
99	Uruguay	32.3
100	Spain	32.2
101	United Kingdom	32.0
102	Greece	31.9
103	Nepal[1]	31.4
104	Chad	31.1
105	Tanzania	30.6
105	Zambia	30.6
107	Mexico	30.5
108	India	30.3
109	Italy	29.3
110	Azerbaijan	29.3
111	China	29.2
112	France	28.9
113	Norway	28.8
114	Indonesia	28.6
115	Turkey	28.5
116	Brunei Darussalam[1]	27.8
117	Algeria	27.6
118	Benin	27.5
119	Kuwait	27.0
119	Qatar	27.0
121	Peru	26.8
122	Cameroon	26.7
123	Australia	23.9
124	Ethiopia	22.9
125	Pakistan	22.1
126	Colombia	22.0
127	Russian Federation	22.0
128	Argentina	20.3
129	Venezuela	19.6
130	United States	17.7
131	Japan	17.3
132	Brazil	14.2
133	Burkina Faso	13.3

SOURCE: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; World Trade Organization, *Statistics Database* (July 2009); IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

[1] 2007

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10.05 Exports as a percentage of GDP (hard data)

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Singapore	234.3
2	Hong Kong SAR	212.3
3	Luxembourg	179.3
4	Bahrain	110.5
5	Malaysia	103.5
6	United Arab Emirates	93.4
7	Belgium	92.1
8	Libya	86.6
9	Slovak Republic	82.6
10	Hungary	81.4
11	Ireland	80.9
12	Malta	80.1
13	Guyana	79.9
14	Vietnam	79.5
15	Panama	79.2
16	Netherlands	76.9
17	Czech Republic	76.8
18	Puerto Rico	76.8
19	Thailand	76.4
20	Estonia	76.3
21	Azerbaijan	76.2
22	Taiwan, China	74.2
23	Suriname[1]	72.5
24	Saudi Arabia	71.3
25	Slovenia	68.6
26	Trinidad and Tobago	67.9
27	Brunei Darussalam[1]	67.7
28	Kuwait	66.4
29	Mongolia[1]	64.3
30	Qatar	63.9
31	Barbados[1]	61.8
32	Oman	61.5
33	Lesotho	60.8
34	Bulgaria	60.5
35	Lithuania	59.8
36	Austria	59.2
37	Namibia	57.7
38	Gambia, The	57.7
39	Mauritania[1]	57.7
40	Kyrgyz Republic	56.5
41	Cambodia	56.3
42	Switzerland	56.2
43	Nigeria	55.8
44	Jordan	54.8
45	Denmark	54.7
46	Sweden	54.2
47	Mauritius	54.0
48	Paraguay	53.1
49	Korea, Rep.	52.9
50	Zimbabwe	51.9
51	Kazakhstan	51.5
52	Algeria	51.4
52	Tunisia	51.4
54	Chad	51.2
55	Macedonia, FYR	48.8
56	Honduras	48.6
57	Norway	48.1
58	Croatia	47.8
59	Montenegro[1]	47.5
60	Germany	47.2
61	Cyprus	47.1
62	Ukraine	46.9
63	Botswana	46.2
64	Costa Rica	46.0
65	Egypt	45.8
66	Chile	45.1
67	Iceland	44.7
68	Finland	44.2
69	Côte d'Ivoire	43.5
70	Ghana	42.6
71	Latvia	41.8
72	Mozambique	41.6
73	Bolivia	40.2
74	Israel	40.0
75	Poland	39.4
76	Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]	39.1
77	Jamaica	38.3
78	Philippines	38.0
79	China	37.8
80	Tajikistan	37.6
81	Ecuador	37.0
82	Morocco	35.8
83	South Africa	35.4
84	Canada	34.9
85	Nicaragua	33.7
86	Syria	33.4
87	Portugal	32.8
88	Venezuela	31.8
89	New Zealand	31.3
90	Russian Federation	31.3
91	Romania	30.9
92	Indonesia	29.8
93	United Kingdom	28.9
94	Italy	28.8
95	Georgia	28.7
96	Malawi	28.3
97	Mexico	28.3
98	Uruguay	28.3
99	Sri Lanka	27.6
100	El Salvador	27.5
101	Peru	27.4
102	Mali[1]	27.3
103	Dominican Republic	26.8
104	Spain	26.4
105	France	26.4
106	Kenya	26.0
107	Guatemala	25.9
108	Cameroon	25.3
109	Argentina	24.2
110	Madagascar	24.1
111	India	24.0
111	Senegal	24.0
113	Turkey	23.9
114	Australia	23.6
115	Greece	23.1
116	Serbia	22.3
117	Bangladesh	22.2
118	Albania	20.1
119	Zambia	18.3
120	Colombia	18.3
121	Japan	17.4
122	Tanzania	17.3
123	Uganda	17.1
124	Armenia	14.8
125	Brazil	14.3
126	Benin	14.3
127	Nepal[1]	13.1
128	United States	13.0
129	Pakistan	12.1
130	Burkina Faso	9.0
131	Ethiopia	8.1
132	Burundi	3.0
133	Timor-Leste	2.8

SOURCE: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; World Trade Organization, *Statistics Database* (July 2009); IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

[1] 2007

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Section XI
Business sophistication

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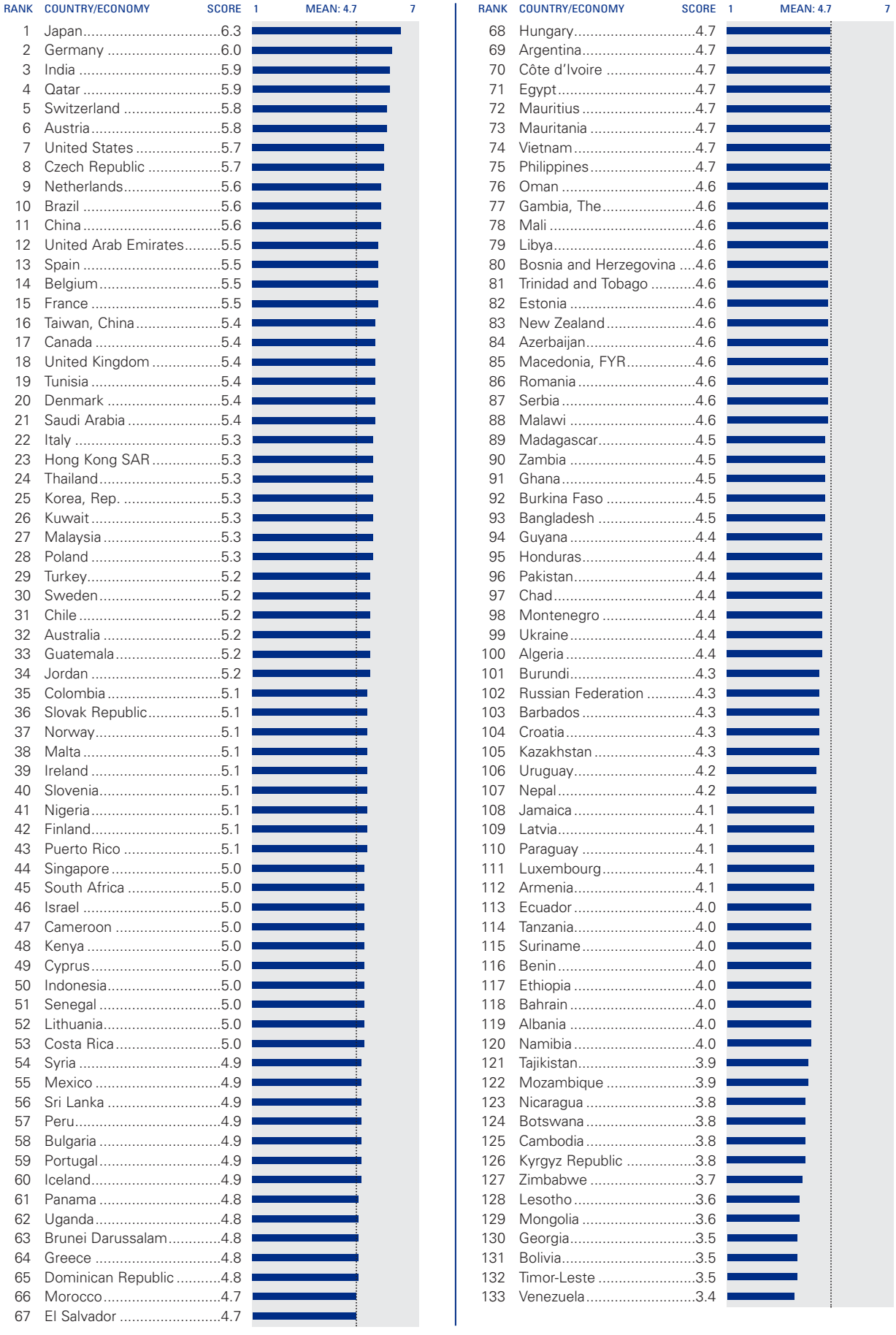
11.01 Local supplier quantity

How numerous are local suppliers in your country? (1 = largely nonexistent; 7 = very numerous) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Japan	6.3
2	Germany	6.0
3	India	5.9
4	Qatar	5.9
5	Switzerland	5.8
6	Austria	5.8
7	United States	5.7
8	Czech Republic	5.7
9	Netherlands	5.6
10	Brazil	5.6
11	China	5.6
12	United Arab Emirates	5.5
13	Spain	5.5
14	Belgium	5.5
15	France	5.5
16	Taiwan, China	5.4
17	Canada	5.4
18	United Kingdom	5.4
19	Tunisia	5.4
20	Denmark	5.4
21	Saudi Arabia	5.4
22	Italy	5.3
23	Hong Kong SAR	5.3
24	Thailand	5.3
25	Korea, Rep.	5.3
26	Kuwait	5.3
27	Malaysia	5.3
28	Poland	5.3
29	Turkey	5.2
30	Sweden	5.2
31	Chile	5.2
32	Australia	5.2
33	Guatemala	5.2
34	Jordan	5.2
35	Colombia	5.1
36	Slovak Republic	5.1
37	Norway	5.1
38	Malta	5.1
39	Ireland	5.1
40	Slovenia	5.1
41	Nigeria	5.1
42	Finland	5.1
43	Puerto Rico	5.1
44	Singapore	5.0
45	South Africa	5.0
46	Israel	5.0
47	Cameroon	5.0
48	Kenya	5.0
49	Cyprus	5.0
50	Indonesia	5.0
51	Senegal	5.0
52	Lithuania	5.0
53	Costa Rica	5.0
54	Syria	4.9
55	Mexico	4.9
56	Sri Lanka	4.9
57	Peru	4.9
58	Bulgaria	4.9
59	Portugal	4.9
60	Iceland	4.9
61	Panama	4.8
62	Uganda	4.8
63	Brunei Darussalam	4.8
64	Greece	4.8
65	Dominican Republic	4.8
66	Morocco	4.7
67	El Salvador	4.7
68	Hungary	4.7
69	Argentina	4.7
70	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7
71	Egypt	4.7
72	Mauritius	4.7
73	Mauritania	4.7
74	Vietnam	4.7
75	Philippines	4.7
76	Oman	4.6
77	Gambia, The	4.6
78	Mali	4.6
79	Libya	4.6
80	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.6
81	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6
82	Estonia	4.6
83	New Zealand	4.6
84	Azerbaijan	4.6
85	Macedonia, FYR	4.6
86	Romania	4.6
87	Serbia	4.6
88	Malawi	4.6
89	Madagascar	4.5
90	Zambia	4.5
91	Ghana	4.5
92	Burkina Faso	4.5
93	Bangladesh	4.5
94	Guyana	4.4
95	Honduras	4.4
96	Pakistan	4.4
97	Chad	4.4
98	Montenegro	4.4
99	Ukraine	4.4
100	Algeria	4.4
101	Burundi	4.3
102	Russian Federation	4.3
103	Barbados	4.3
104	Croatia	4.3
105	Kazakhstan	4.3
106	Uruguay	4.2
107	Nepal	4.2
108	Jamaica	4.1
109	Latvia	4.1
110	Paraguay	4.1
111	Luxembourg	4.1
112	Armenia	4.1
113	Ecuador	4.0
114	Tanzania	4.0
115	Suriname	4.0
116	Benin	4.0
117	Ethiopia	4.0
118	Bahrain	4.0
119	Albania	4.0
120	Namibia	4.0
121	Tajikistan	3.9
122	Mozambique	3.9
123	Nicaragua	3.8
124	Botswana	3.8
125	Cambodia	3.8
126	Kyrgyz Republic	3.8
127	Zimbabwe	3.7
128	Lesotho	3.6
129	Mongolia	3.6
130	Georgia	3.5
131	Bolivia	3.5
132	Timor-Leste	3.5
133	Venezuela	3.4



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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11.02 Local supplier quality

How would you assess the quality of local suppliers in your country? (1 = very poor; 7 = very good) | 2008–2009 weighted average

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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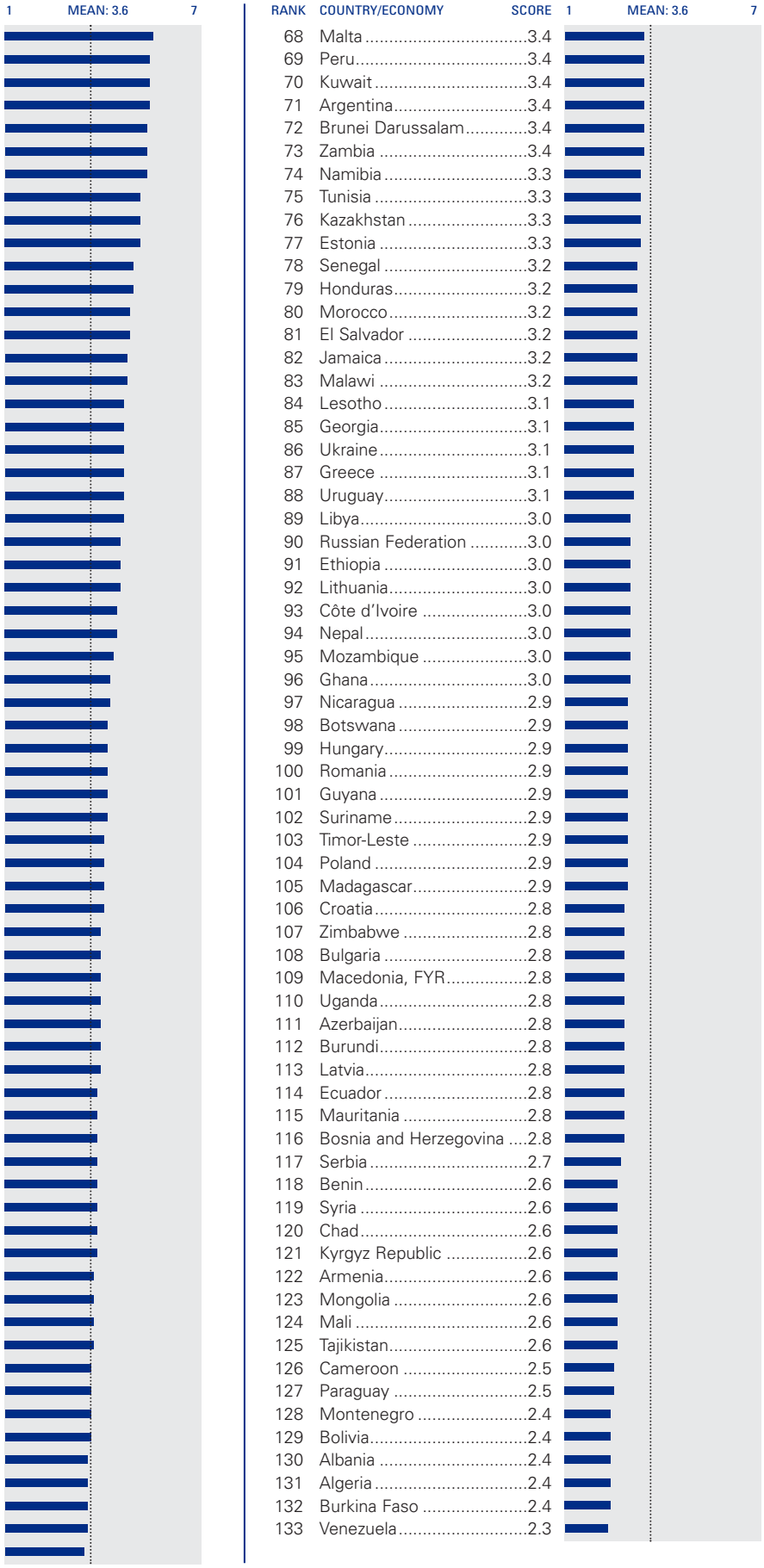
11.03 State of cluster development

In your country's economy, how prevalent are well-developed and deep clusters? (1 = nonexistent; 7 = widespread in many fields) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Japan	5.5
2	United States	5.4
3	Italy	5.4
4	Hong Kong SAR	5.4
5	Singapore	5.3
6	Taiwan, China	5.3
7	Finland	5.3
8	Canada	5.1
9	Switzerland	5.1
10	Sweden	5.1
11	Germany	4.9
12	United Kingdom	4.9
13	Netherlands	4.8
14	Denmark	4.8
15	Bahrain	4.7
16	China	4.7
17	Malaysia	4.6
18	Vietnam	4.6
19	Luxembourg	4.6
20	India	4.6
21	Norway	4.6
22	Austria	4.6
23	Korea, Rep.	4.5
24	Indonesia	4.5
25	United Arab Emirates	4.5
26	France	4.4
27	Belgium	4.4
28	Ireland	4.3
29	Brazil	4.2
30	Cyprus	4.2
31	Sri Lanka	4.1
32	Spain	4.1
33	South Africa	4.1
34	Czech Republic	4.1
35	Thailand	4.1
36	Qatar	4.0
37	Australia	4.0
38	Puerto Rico	4.0
39	Kenya	4.0
40	Saudi Arabia	3.9
41	Egypt	3.9
42	Slovenia	3.9
43	Panama	3.9
44	Mauritius	3.9
45	Chile	3.9
46	Jordan	3.9
47	Guatemala	3.8
48	Iceland	3.8
49	Israel	3.8
50	Pakistan	3.8
51	Colombia	3.8
52	Turkey	3.8
53	Mexico	3.8
54	Oman	3.8
55	Cambodia	3.7
56	New Zealand	3.7
57	Portugal	3.7
58	Gambia, The	3.7
59	Philippines	3.6
60	Costa Rica	3.6
61	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6
62	Nigeria	3.6
63	Dominican Republic	3.5
64	Tanzania	3.5
65	Bangladesh	3.5
66	Barbados	3.5
67	Slovak Republic	3.4
68	Malta	3.4
69	Peru	3.4
70	Kuwait	3.4
71	Argentina	3.4
72	Brunei Darussalam	3.4
73	Zambia	3.4
74	Namibia	3.3
75	Tunisia	3.3
76	Kazakhstan	3.3
77	Estonia	3.3
78	Senegal	3.2
79	Honduras	3.2
80	Morocco	3.2
81	El Salvador	3.2
82	Jamaica	3.2
83	Malawi	3.2
84	Lesotho	3.1
85	Georgia	3.1
86	Ukraine	3.1
87	Greece	3.1
88	Uruguay	3.1
89	Libya	3.0
90	Russian Federation	3.0
91	Ethiopia	3.0
92	Lithuania	3.0
93	Côte d'Ivoire	3.0
94	Nepal	3.0
95	Mozambique	3.0
96	Ghana	3.0
97	Nicaragua	2.9
98	Botswana	2.9
99	Hungary	2.9
100	Romania	2.9
101	Guyana	2.9
102	Suriname	2.9
103	Timor-Leste	2.9
104	Poland	2.9
105	Madagascar	2.9
106	Croatia	2.8
107	Zimbabwe	2.8
108	Bulgaria	2.8
109	Macedonia, FYR	2.8
110	Uganda	2.8
111	Azerbaijan	2.8
112	Burundi	2.8
113	Latvia	2.8
114	Ecuador	2.8
115	Mauritania	2.8
116	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
117	Serbia	2.7
118	Benin	2.6
119	Syria	2.6
120	Chad	2.6
121	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6
122	Armenia	2.6
123	Mongolia	2.6
124	Mali	2.6
125	Tajikistan	2.6
126	Cameroon	2.5
127	Paraguay	2.5
128	Montenegro	2.4
129	Bolivia	2.4
130	Albania	2.4
131	Algeria	2.4
132	Burkina Faso	2.4
133	Venezuela	2.3



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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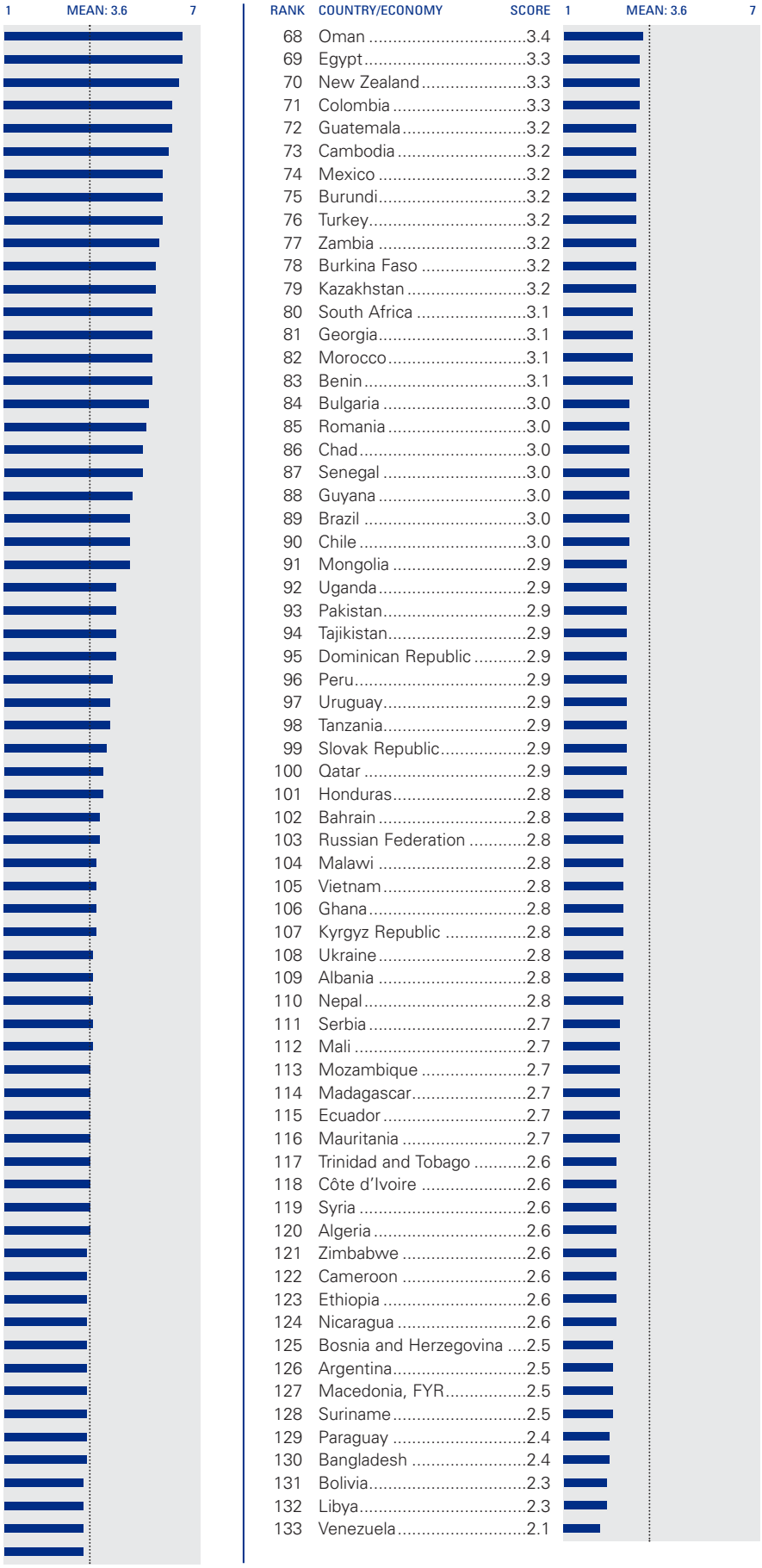
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage

On what is based the competitive advantage of your country's companies in international markets? (1 = on low-cost or natural resources; 7 = on unique products and processes) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Germany	6.4
2	Switzerland	6.4
3	Japan	6.3
4	Denmark	6.1
5	Finland	6.1
6	Sweden	6.0
7	Israel	5.8
8	Austria	5.8
9	Netherlands	5.8
10	Belgium	5.7
11	France	5.6
12	Italy	5.6
13	Singapore	5.5
14	Luxembourg	5.5
15	United Kingdom	5.5
16	United States	5.5
17	Korea, Rep.	5.4
18	Ireland	5.3
19	Hong Kong SAR	5.2
20	Barbados	5.2
21	Taiwan, China	4.9
22	Cyprus	4.8
23	Puerto Rico	4.8
24	Norway	4.8
25	United Arab Emirates	4.4
26	Slovenia	4.4
27	Jamaica	4.4
28	Iceland	4.4
29	Malta	4.3
30	Spain	4.2
31	Malaysia	4.2
32	Costa Rica	4.1
33	Panama	4.0
34	Indonesia	4.0
35	Czech Republic	3.9
36	Greece	3.9
37	Sri Lanka	3.8
38	Australia	3.8
39	Saudi Arabia	3.8
40	Mauritius	3.8
41	Armenia	3.7
42	Azerbaijan	3.7
43	Lithuania	3.7
44	El Salvador	3.7
45	Lesotho	3.7
46	Jordan	3.6
47	Kuwait	3.6
48	Canada	3.6
49	Montenegro	3.6
50	Brunei Darussalam	3.6
51	Portugal	3.6
52	Estonia	3.6
53	Poland	3.6
54	Nigeria	3.5
55	Gambia, The	3.5
56	Hungary	3.5
57	Croatia	3.5
58	Botswana	3.5
59	Philippines	3.5
60	Namibia	3.5
61	China	3.5
62	Tunisia	3.5
63	Thailand	3.5
64	Latvia	3.4
65	Timor-Leste	3.4
66	Kenya	3.4
67	India	3.4
68	Oman	3.4
69	Egypt	3.3
70	New Zealand	3.3
71	Colombia	3.3
72	Guatemala	3.2
73	Cambodia	3.2
74	Mexico	3.2
75	Burundi	3.2
76	Turkey	3.2
77	Zambia	3.2
78	Burkina Faso	3.2
79	Kazakhstan	3.2
80	South Africa	3.1
81	Georgia	3.1
82	Morocco	3.1
83	Benin	3.1
84	Bulgaria	3.0
85	Romania	3.0
86	Chad	3.0
87	Senegal	3.0
88	Guyana	3.0
89	Brazil	3.0
90	Chile	3.0
91	Mongolia	2.9
92	Uganda	2.9
93	Pakistan	2.9
94	Tajikistan	2.9
95	Dominican Republic	2.9
96	Peru	2.9
97	Uruguay	2.9
98	Tanzania	2.9
99	Slovak Republic	2.9
100	Qatar	2.9
101	Honduras	2.8
102	Bahrain	2.8
103	Russian Federation	2.8
104	Malawi	2.8
105	Vietnam	2.8
106	Ghana	2.8
107	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8
108	Ukraine	2.8
109	Albania	2.8
110	Nepal	2.8
111	Serbia	2.7
112	Mali	2.7
113	Mozambique	2.7
114	Madagascar	2.7
115	Ecuador	2.7
116	Mauritania	2.7
117	Trinidad and Tobago	2.6
118	Côte d'Ivoire	2.6
119	Syria	2.6
120	Algeria	2.6
121	Zimbabwe	2.6
122	Cameroon	2.6
123	Ethiopia	2.6
124	Nicaragua	2.6
125	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.5
126	Argentina	2.5
127	Macedonia, FYR	2.5
128	Suriname	2.5
129	Paraguay	2.4
130	Bangladesh	2.4
131	Bolivia	2.3
132	Libya	2.3
133	Venezuela	2.1



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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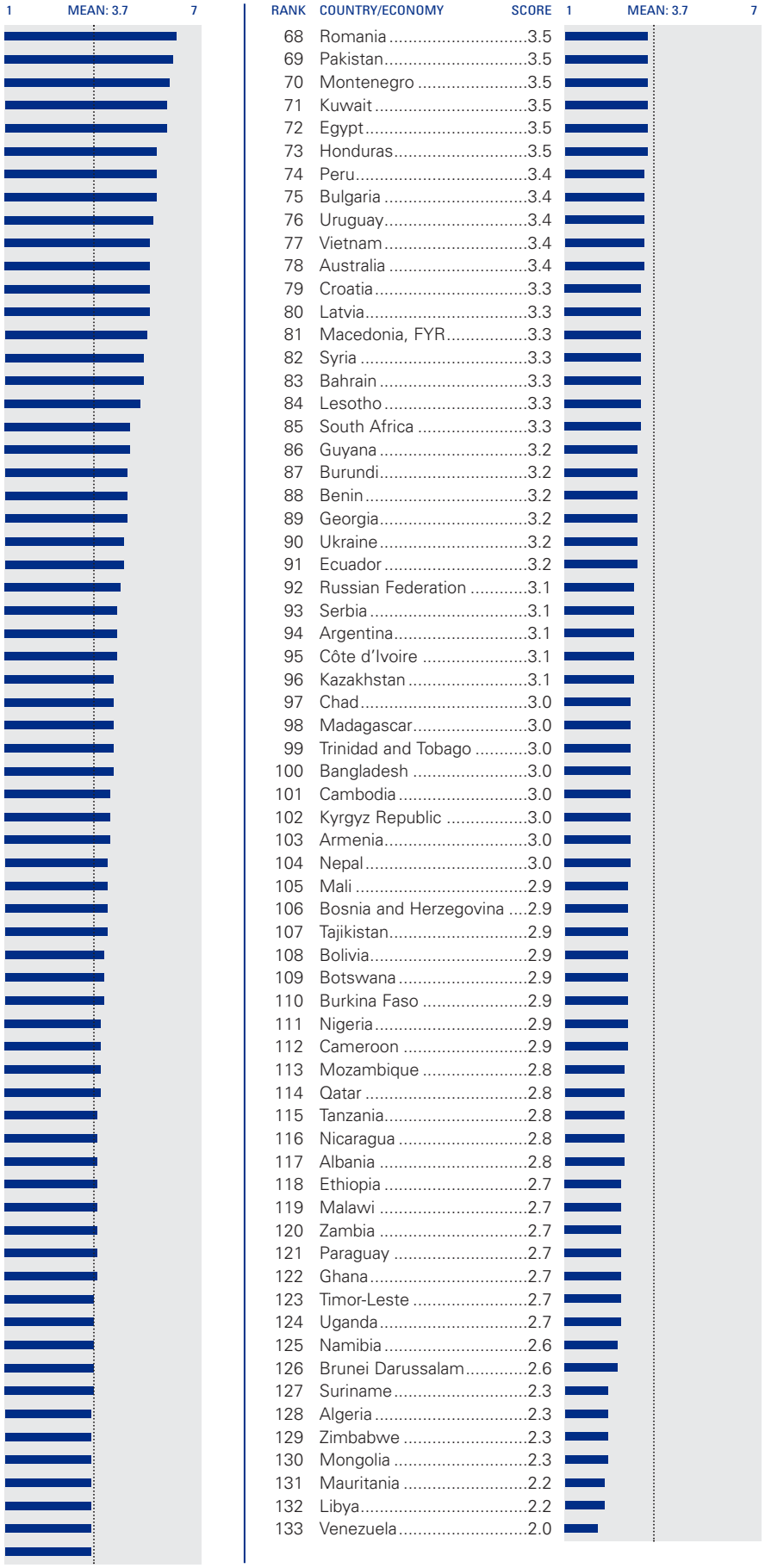
11.05 Value chain breadth

In your country, do exporting companies have a narrow or broad presence in the value chain? (1 = narrow—primarily involved in individual steps of the value chain (e.g., resource extraction or production); 7 = broad—present across the entire value chain (i.e., do not only produce but also perform product design, marketing sales, logistics, and after-sales services)) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Germany	6.2
2	Japan	6.1
3	Switzerland	6.0
4	Sweden	5.9
5	France	5.9
6	Netherlands	5.6
7	Austria	5.6
8	Denmark	5.6
9	Finland	5.5
10	Hong Kong SAR	5.4
11	United States	5.4
12	Singapore	5.4
13	Korea, Rep.	5.4
14	Italy	5.3
15	United Kingdom	5.2
16	Taiwan, China	5.2
17	Belgium	5.1
18	Luxembourg	4.8
19	Ireland	4.8
20	Slovenia	4.7
21	Czech Republic	4.7
22	Malaysia	4.7
23	Poland	4.6
24	Spain	4.6
25	Israel	4.5
26	India	4.4
27	Mauritius	4.4
28	United Arab Emirates	4.4
29	Saudi Arabia	4.3
30	Costa Rica	4.3
31	Iceland	4.3
32	Tunisia	4.3
33	Lithuania	4.3
34	Sri Lanka	4.2
35	Indonesia	4.2
36	Puerto Rico	4.2
37	Cyprus	4.1
38	Canada	4.1
39	Malta	4.1
40	Norway	4.1
41	Turkey	4.0
42	Thailand	4.0
43	Portugal	4.0
44	Slovak Republic	3.9
45	Barbados	3.9
46	China	3.9
47	Hungary	3.9
48	Guatemala	3.8
49	Senegal	3.8
50	Morocco	3.8
51	Estonia	3.8
52	Jordan	3.8
53	New Zealand	3.8
54	Mexico	3.8
55	El Salvador	3.8
56	Colombia	3.7
57	Brazil	3.7
58	Greece	3.7
59	Panama	3.7
60	Chile	3.7
61	Philippines	3.6
62	Dominican Republic	3.6
63	Azerbaijan	3.6
64	Jamaica	3.6
65	Gambia, The	3.6
66	Kenya	3.6
67	Oman	3.6
68	Romania	3.5
69	Pakistan	3.5
70	Montenegro	3.5
71	Kuwait	3.5
72	Egypt	3.5
73	Honduras	3.5
74	Peru	3.4
75	Bulgaria	3.4
76	Uruguay	3.4
77	Vietnam	3.4
78	Australia	3.4
79	Croatia	3.3
80	Latvia	3.3
81	Macedonia, FYR	3.3
82	Syria	3.3
83	Bahrain	3.3
84	Lesotho	3.3
85	South Africa	3.3
86	Guyana	3.2
87	Burundi	3.2
88	Benin	3.2
89	Georgia	3.2
90	Ukraine	3.2
91	Ecuador	3.2
92	Russian Federation	3.1
93	Serbia	3.1
94	Argentina	3.1
95	Côte d'Ivoire	3.1
96	Kazakhstan	3.1
97	Chad	3.0
98	Madagascar	3.0
99	Trinidad and Tobago	3.0
100	Bangladesh	3.0
101	Cambodia	3.0
102	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0
103	Armenia	3.0
104	Nepal	3.0
105	Mali	2.9
106	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9
107	Tajikistan	2.9
108	Bolivia	2.9
109	Botswana	2.9
110	Burkina Faso	2.9
111	Nigeria	2.9
112	Cameroon	2.9
113	Mozambique	2.8
114	Qatar	2.8
115	Tanzania	2.8
116	Nicaragua	2.8
117	Albania	2.8
118	Ethiopia	2.7
119	Malawi	2.7
120	Zambia	2.7
121	Paraguay	2.7
122	Ghana	2.7
123	Timor-Leste	2.7
124	Uganda	2.7
125	Namibia	2.6
126	Brunei Darussalam	2.6
127	Suriname	2.3
128	Algeria	2.3
129	Zimbabwe	2.3
130	Mongolia	2.3
131	Mauritania	2.2
132	Libya	2.2
133	Venezuela	2.0



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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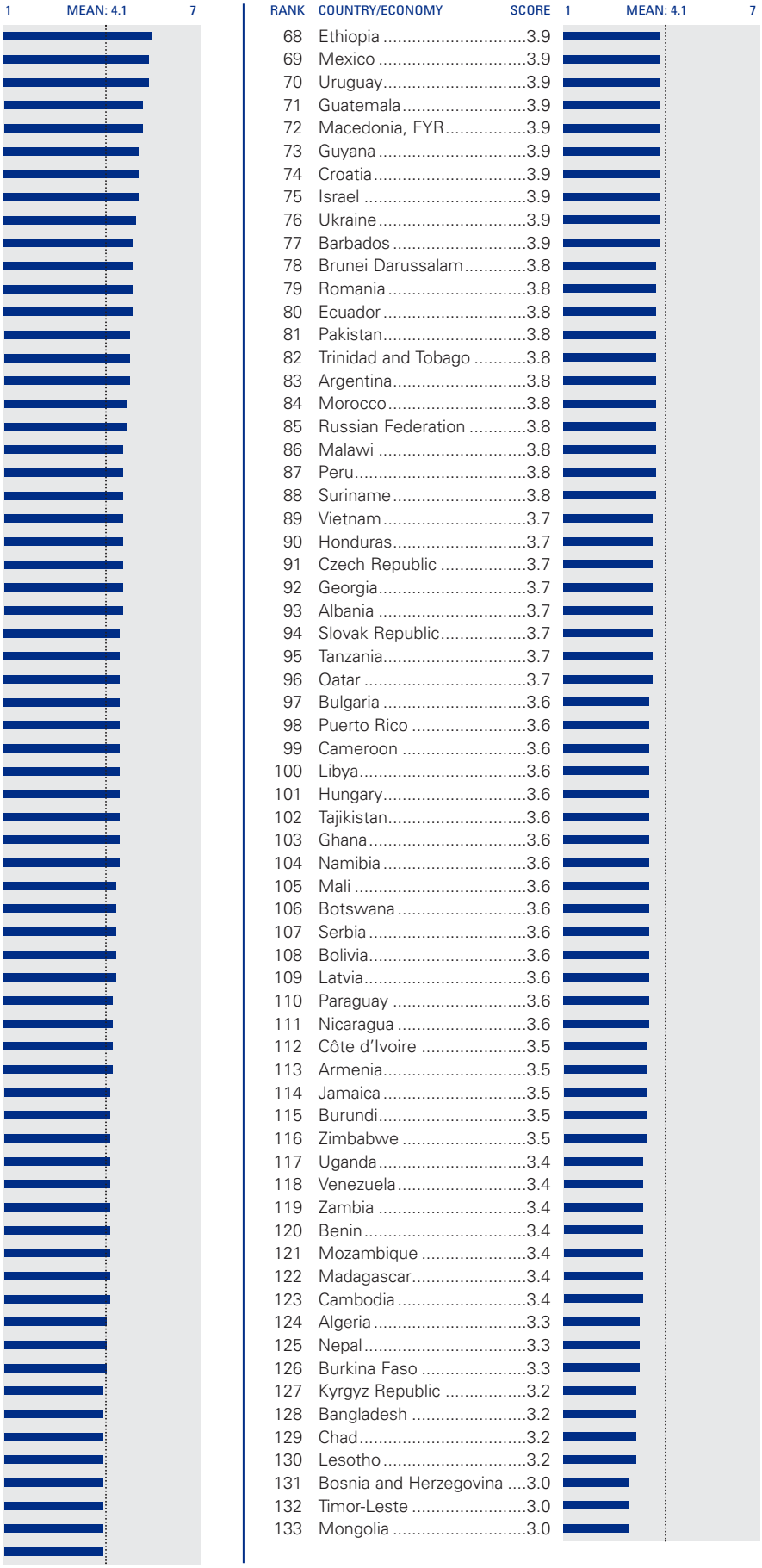
11.06 Control of international distribution

To what extent are international distribution and marketing from your country owned and controlled by domestic companies? (1 = not at all, they take place through foreign companies; 7 = extensively, they are primarily owned and controlled by domestic companies) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Germany	5.5
2	Japan	5.4
3	Switzerland	5.4
4	Iceland	5.2
5	United States	5.2
6	Austria	5.1
7	Sweden	5.1
8	France	5.1
9	Saudi Arabia	5.0
10	Cyprus	4.9
11	Netherlands	4.9
12	United Arab Emirates	4.9
13	Denmark	4.9
14	Taiwan, China	4.8
15	Syria	4.8
16	Finland	4.8
17	United Kingdom	4.7
18	Sri Lanka	4.7
19	Slovenia	4.6
20	Senegal	4.6
21	Hong Kong SAR	4.6
22	New Zealand	4.6
23	Belgium	4.6
24	Korea, Rep.	4.6
25	Lithuania	4.6
26	Brazil	4.6
27	Norway	4.5
28	Kuwait	4.5
29	Oman	4.5
30	Chile	4.5
31	Malaysia	4.5
32	Mauritius	4.5
33	Canada	4.5
34	Australia	4.5
35	Bahrain	4.5
36	Turkey	4.5
37	Jordan	4.5
38	South Africa	4.4
39	Indonesia	4.4
40	Italy	4.4
41	Azerbaijan	4.4
42	Poland	4.4
43	Luxembourg	4.3
44	India	4.3
45	China	4.3
46	Spain	4.3
47	Tunisia	4.2
48	Gambia, The	4.2
49	Nigeria	4.2
50	Montenegro	4.2
51	Kenya	4.2
52	Malta	4.2
53	Ireland	4.2
54	Costa Rica	4.2
55	Greece	4.2
56	Dominican Republic	4.2
57	Portugal	4.1
58	Kazakhstan	4.1
59	Estonia	4.1
60	Singapore	4.0
61	El Salvador	4.0
62	Thailand	4.0
63	Colombia	4.0
64	Philippines	4.0
65	Panama	4.0
66	Egypt	4.0
67	Mauritania	4.0
68	Ethiopia	3.9
69	Mexico	3.9
70	Uruguay	3.9
71	Guatemala	3.9
72	Macedonia, FYR	3.9
73	Guyana	3.9
74	Croatia	3.9
75	Israel	3.9
76	Ukraine	3.9
77	Barbados	3.9
78	Brunei Darussalam	3.8
79	Romania	3.8
80	Ecuador	3.8
81	Pakistan	3.8
82	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8
83	Argentina	3.8
84	Morocco	3.8
85	Russian Federation	3.8
86	Malawi	3.8
87	Peru	3.8
88	Suriname	3.8
89	Vietnam	3.7
90	Honduras	3.7
91	Czech Republic	3.7
92	Georgia	3.7
93	Albania	3.7
94	Slovak Republic	3.7
95	Tanzania	3.7
96	Qatar	3.7
97	Bulgaria	3.6
98	Puerto Rico	3.6
99	Cameroon	3.6
100	Libya	3.6
101	Hungary	3.6
102	Tajikistan	3.6
103	Ghana	3.6
104	Namibia	3.6
105	Mali	3.6
106	Botswana	3.6
107	Serbia	3.6
108	Bolivia	3.6
109	Latvia	3.6
110	Paraguay	3.6
111	Nicaragua	3.6
112	Côte d'Ivoire	3.5
113	Armenia	3.5
114	Jamaica	3.5
115	Burundi	3.5
116	Zimbabwe	3.5
117	Uganda	3.4
118	Venezuela	3.4
119	Zambia	3.4
120	Benin	3.4
121	Mozambique	3.4
122	Madagascar	3.4
123	Cambodia	3.4
124	Algeria	3.3
125	Nepal	3.3
126	Burkina Faso	3.3
127	Kyrgyz Republic	3.2
128	Bangladesh	3.2
129	Chad	3.2
130	Lesotho	3.2
131	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0
132	Timor-Leste	3.0
133	Mongolia	3.0



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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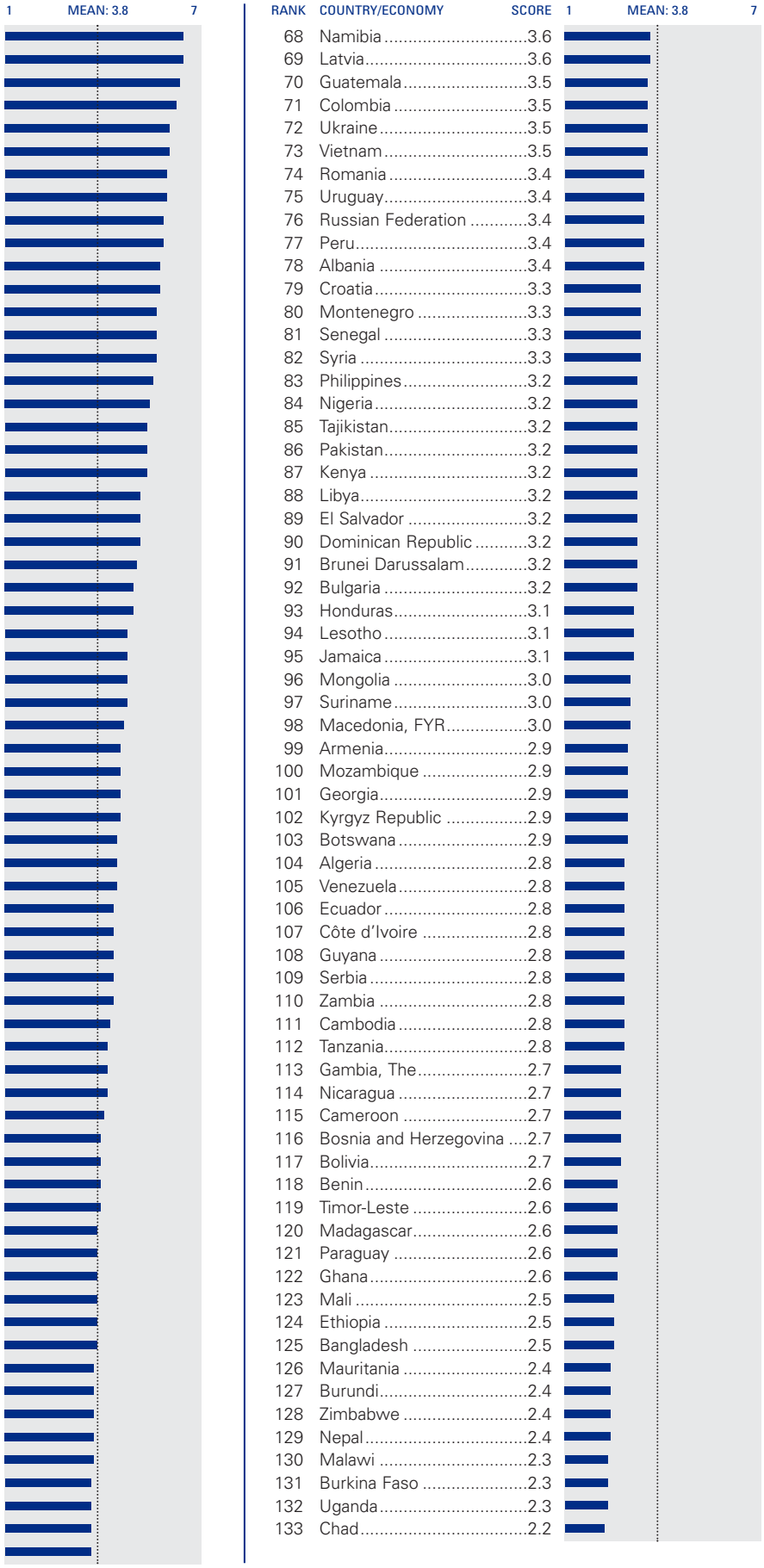
11.07 Production process sophistication

In your country, how sophisticated are production processes? (1 = not at all—labor-intensive methods or previous generations of process technology prevail; 7 = highly—the world's best and most efficient process technology prevails) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Japan	6.4
2	Germany	6.4
3	Switzerland	6.3
4	Sweden	6.2
5	Finland	6.0
6	Netherlands	6.0
7	Denmark	5.9
8	United States	5.9
9	Austria	5.8
10	Belgium	5.8
11	France	5.7
12	Norway	5.7
13	Singapore	5.6
14	Iceland	5.6
15	Taiwan, China	5.6
16	Qatar	5.5
17	Luxembourg	5.4
18	Ireland	5.3
19	United Kingdom	5.3
20	Canada	5.3
21	Korea, Rep.	5.1
22	Israel	5.1
23	Australia	5.1
24	Puerto Rico	5.0
25	New Zealand	4.9
26	Hong Kong SAR	4.9
27	Czech Republic	4.7
28	Italy	4.7
29	United Arab Emirates	4.7
30	Saudi Arabia	4.7
31	Brazil	4.6
32	Spain	4.5
33	Malaysia	4.5
34	Chile	4.5
35	Slovenia	4.5
36	Cyprus	4.4
37	Slovak Republic	4.4
38	Estonia	4.4
39	Oman	4.3
40	Portugal	4.3
41	South Africa	4.3
42	Malta	4.3
43	India	4.3
44	Costa Rica	4.2
45	Poland	4.1
46	Turkey	4.1
47	Azerbaijan	4.1
48	Bahrain	4.0
49	Tunisia	3.9
50	China	3.9
51	Sri Lanka	3.9
52	Jordan	3.9
53	Kuwait	3.8
54	Mauritius	3.8
55	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8
56	Egypt	3.8
57	Panama	3.8
58	Hungary	3.8
59	Lithuania	3.7
60	Indonesia	3.7
61	Barbados	3.7
62	Kazakhstan	3.7
63	Greece	3.7
64	Argentina	3.6
65	Morocco	3.6
66	Thailand	3.6
67	Mexico	3.6
68	Namibia	3.6
69	Latvia	3.6
70	Guatemala	3.5
71	Colombia	3.5
72	Ukraine	3.5
73	Vietnam	3.5
74	Romania	3.4
75	Uruguay	3.4
76	Russian Federation	3.4
77	Peru	3.4
78	Albania	3.4
79	Croatia	3.3
80	Montenegro	3.3
81	Senegal	3.3
82	Syria	3.3
83	Philippines	3.2
84	Nigeria	3.2
85	Tajikistan	3.2
86	Pakistan	3.2
87	Kenya	3.2
88	Libya	3.2
89	El Salvador	3.2
90	Dominican Republic	3.2
91	Brunei Darussalam	3.2
92	Bulgaria	3.2
93	Honduras	3.1
94	Lesotho	3.1
95	Jamaica	3.1
96	Mongolia	3.0
97	Suriname	3.0
98	Macedonia, FYR	3.0
99	Armenia	2.9
100	Mozambique	2.9
101	Georgia	2.9
102	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9
103	Botswana	2.9
104	Algeria	2.8
105	Venezuela	2.8
106	Ecuador	2.8
107	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8
108	Guyana	2.8
109	Serbia	2.8
110	Zambia	2.8
111	Cambodia	2.8
112	Tanzania	2.8
113	Gambia, The	2.7
114	Nicaragua	2.7
115	Cameroon	2.7
116	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.7
117	Bolivia	2.7
118	Benin	2.6
119	Timor-Leste	2.6
120	Madagascar	2.6
121	Paraguay	2.6
122	Ghana	2.6
123	Mali	2.5
124	Ethiopia	2.5
125	Bangladesh	2.5
126	Mauritania	2.4
127	Burundi	2.4
128	Zimbabwe	2.4
129	Nepal	2.4
130	Malawi	2.3
131	Burkina Faso	2.3
132	Uganda	2.3
133	Chad	2.2



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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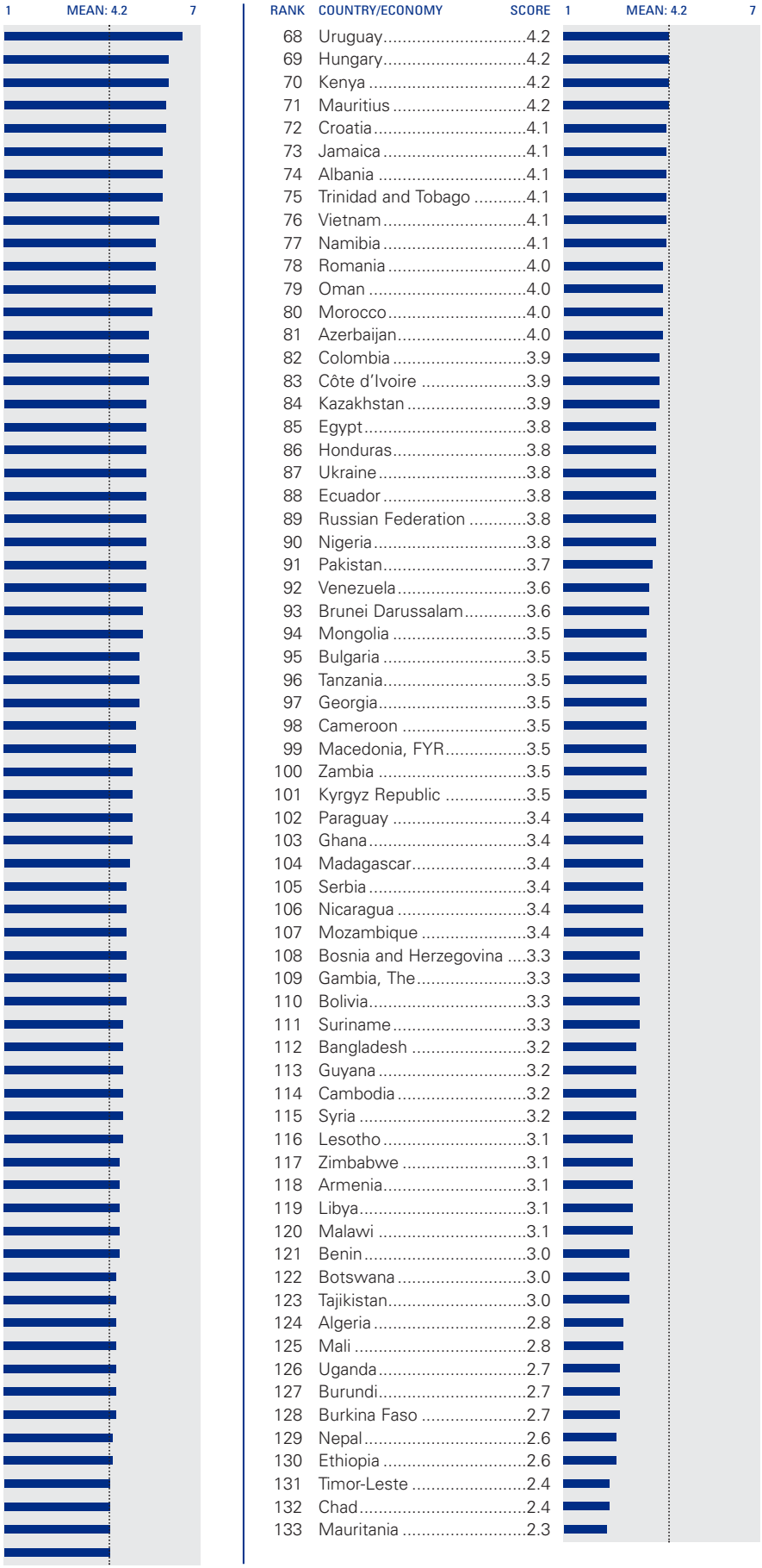
11.08 Extent of marketing

In your country, to what extent do companies use sophisticated marketing tools and techniques? (1 = very little; 7 = extensively) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	6.4
2	Switzerland	6.0
3	United Kingdom	6.0
4	Sweden	5.9
5	France	5.9
6	Germany	5.8
7	Netherlands	5.8
8	Denmark	5.8
9	Austria	5.7
10	Canada	5.6
11	Japan	5.6
12	Hong Kong SAR	5.6
13	Australia	5.5
14	Singapore	5.4
15	Belgium	5.4
16	United Arab Emirates	5.4
17	South Africa	5.3
18	Norway	5.3
19	Taiwan, China	5.3
20	Chile	5.3
21	New Zealand	5.3
22	Qatar	5.3
23	Ireland	5.3
24	Luxembourg	5.3
25	Brazil	5.3
26	Puerto Rico	5.2
27	Iceland	5.2
28	Spain	5.1
29	Panama	5.1
30	Korea, Rep.	5.1
31	Finland	5.0
32	Poland	5.0
33	India	4.9
34	Czech Republic	4.9
35	Malaysia	4.9
36	Slovenia	4.9
37	Cyprus	4.8
38	Saudi Arabia	4.7
39	Bahrain	4.7
40	Sri Lanka	4.7
41	Costa Rica	4.7
42	Portugal	4.7
43	Slovak Republic	4.7
44	Turkey	4.6
45	Guatemala	4.6
46	China	4.6
47	Thailand	4.6
48	Argentina	4.6
49	Italy	4.6
50	Dominican Republic	4.5
51	Estonia	4.5
52	Malta	4.5
53	Senegal	4.5
54	Greece	4.5
55	El Salvador	4.4
56	Indonesia	4.4
57	Kuwait	4.4
58	Philippines	4.4
59	Lithuania	4.4
60	Barbados	4.4
61	Peru	4.4
62	Mexico	4.3
63	Latvia	4.3
64	Montenegro	4.2
65	Tunisia	4.2
66	Jordan	4.2
67	Israel	4.2
68	Uruguay	4.2
69	Hungary	4.2
70	Kenya	4.2
71	Mauritius	4.2
72	Croatia	4.1
73	Jamaica	4.1
74	Albania	4.1
75	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1
76	Vietnam	4.1
77	Namibia	4.1
78	Romania	4.0
79	Oman	4.0
80	Morocco	4.0
81	Azerbaijan	4.0
82	Colombia	3.9
83	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9
84	Kazakhstan	3.9
85	Egypt	3.8
86	Honduras	3.8
87	Ukraine	3.8
88	Ecuador	3.8
89	Russian Federation	3.8
90	Nigeria	3.8
91	Pakistan	3.7
92	Venezuela	3.6
93	Brunei Darussalam	3.6
94	Mongolia	3.5
95	Bulgaria	3.5
96	Tanzania	3.5
97	Georgia	3.5
98	Cameroon	3.5
99	Macedonia, FYR	3.5
100	Zambia	3.5
101	Kyrgyz Republic	3.5
102	Paraguay	3.4
103	Ghana	3.4
104	Madagascar	3.4
105	Serbia	3.4
106	Nicaragua	3.4
107	Mozambique	3.4
108	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3
109	Gambia, The	3.3
110	Bolivia	3.3
111	Suriname	3.3
112	Bangladesh	3.2
113	Guyana	3.2
114	Cambodia	3.2
115	Syria	3.2
116	Lesotho	3.1
117	Zimbabwe	3.1
118	Armenia	3.1
119	Libya	3.1
120	Malawi	3.1
121	Benin	3.0
122	Botswana	3.0
123	Tajikistan	3.0
124	Algeria	2.8
125	Mali	2.8
126	Uganda	2.7
127	Burundi	2.7
128	Burkina Faso	2.7
129	Nepal	2.6
130	Ethiopia	2.6
131	Timor-Leste	2.4
132	Chad	2.4
133	Mauritania	2.3



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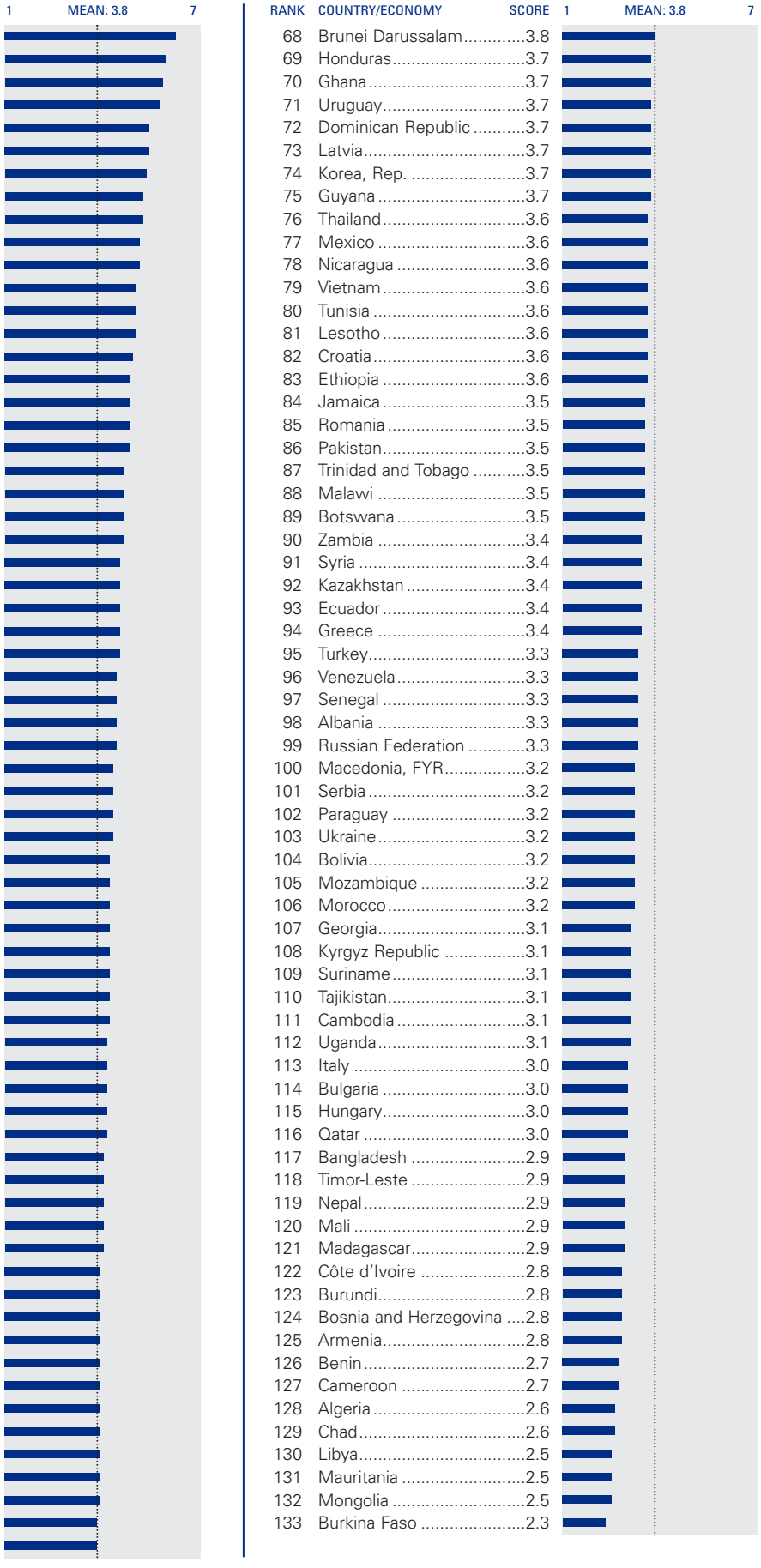
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority

In your country, how do you assess the willingness to delegate authority to subordinates? (1 = low—top management controls all important decisions; 7 = high—authority is mostly delegated to business unit heads and other lower-level managers) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	6.2
2	Denmark	5.9
3	Netherlands	5.8
4	Norway	5.7
5	United States	5.4
6	Finland	5.4
7	Switzerland	5.3
8	Germany	5.2
9	New Zealand	5.2
10	Canada	5.1
11	Luxembourg	5.1
12	Austria	5.0
13	Australia	5.0
14	Belgium	5.0
15	Iceland	4.9
16	Japan	4.8
17	United Kingdom	4.8
18	United Arab Emirates	4.8
19	Singapore	4.8
20	Malaysia	4.6
21	Ireland	4.6
22	Costa Rica	4.6
23	Slovak Republic	4.6
24	Estonia	4.5
25	South Africa	4.5
26	Indonesia	4.5
27	Kuwait	4.5
28	Bahrain	4.5
29	Puerto Rico	4.4
30	Montenegro	4.4
31	Egypt	4.4
32	Czech Republic	4.4
33	Saudi Arabia	4.3
34	Guatemala	4.3
35	Panama	4.3
36	India	4.3
37	Philippines	4.2
38	Slovenia	4.2
39	Hong Kong SAR	4.2
40	Brazil	4.2
41	Gambia, The	4.2
42	France	4.2
43	Taiwan, China	4.2
44	Sri Lanka	4.2
45	El Salvador	4.1
46	Israel	4.1
47	Spain	4.1
48	Chile	4.1
49	Namibia	4.1
50	Mauritius	4.0
51	Oman	4.0
52	Cyprus	4.0
53	Nigeria	4.0
54	Jordan	4.0
55	Malta	3.9
56	Kenya	3.9
57	Lithuania	3.9
58	Azerbaijan	3.9
59	Peru	3.9
60	Argentina	3.9
61	Tanzania	3.9
62	Poland	3.9
63	Barbados	3.9
64	Zimbabwe	3.9
65	China	3.9
66	Portugal	3.8
67	Colombia	3.8
68	Brunei Darussalam	3.8
69	Honduras	3.7
70	Ghana	3.7
71	Uruguay	3.7
72	Dominican Republic	3.7
73	Latvia	3.7
74	Korea, Rep.	3.7
75	Guyana	3.7
76	Thailand	3.6
77	Mexico	3.6
78	Nicaragua	3.6
79	Vietnam	3.6
80	Tunisia	3.6
81	Lesotho	3.6
82	Croatia	3.6
83	Ethiopia	3.6
84	Jamaica	3.5
85	Romania	3.5
86	Pakistan	3.5
87	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5
88	Malawi	3.5
89	Botswana	3.5
90	Zambia	3.4
91	Syria	3.4
92	Kazakhstan	3.4
93	Ecuador	3.4
94	Greece	3.4
95	Turkey	3.3
96	Venezuela	3.3
97	Senegal	3.3
98	Albania	3.3
99	Russian Federation	3.3
100	Macedonia, FYR	3.2
101	Serbia	3.2
102	Paraguay	3.2
103	Ukraine	3.2
104	Bolivia	3.2
105	Mozambique	3.2
106	Morocco	3.2
107	Georgia	3.1
108	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1
109	Suriname	3.1
110	Tajikistan	3.1
111	Cambodia	3.1
112	Uganda	3.1
113	Italy	3.0
114	Bulgaria	3.0
115	Hungary	3.0
116	Qatar	3.0
117	Bangladesh	2.9
118	Timor-Leste	2.9
119	Nepal	2.9
120	Mali	2.9
121	Madagascar	2.9
122	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8
123	Burundi	2.8
124	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8
125	Armenia	2.8
126	Benin	2.7
127	Cameroon	2.7
128	Algeria	2.6
129	Chad	2.6
130	Libya	2.5
131	Mauritania	2.5
132	Mongolia	2.5
133	Burkina Faso	2.3



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Section XII
Innovation

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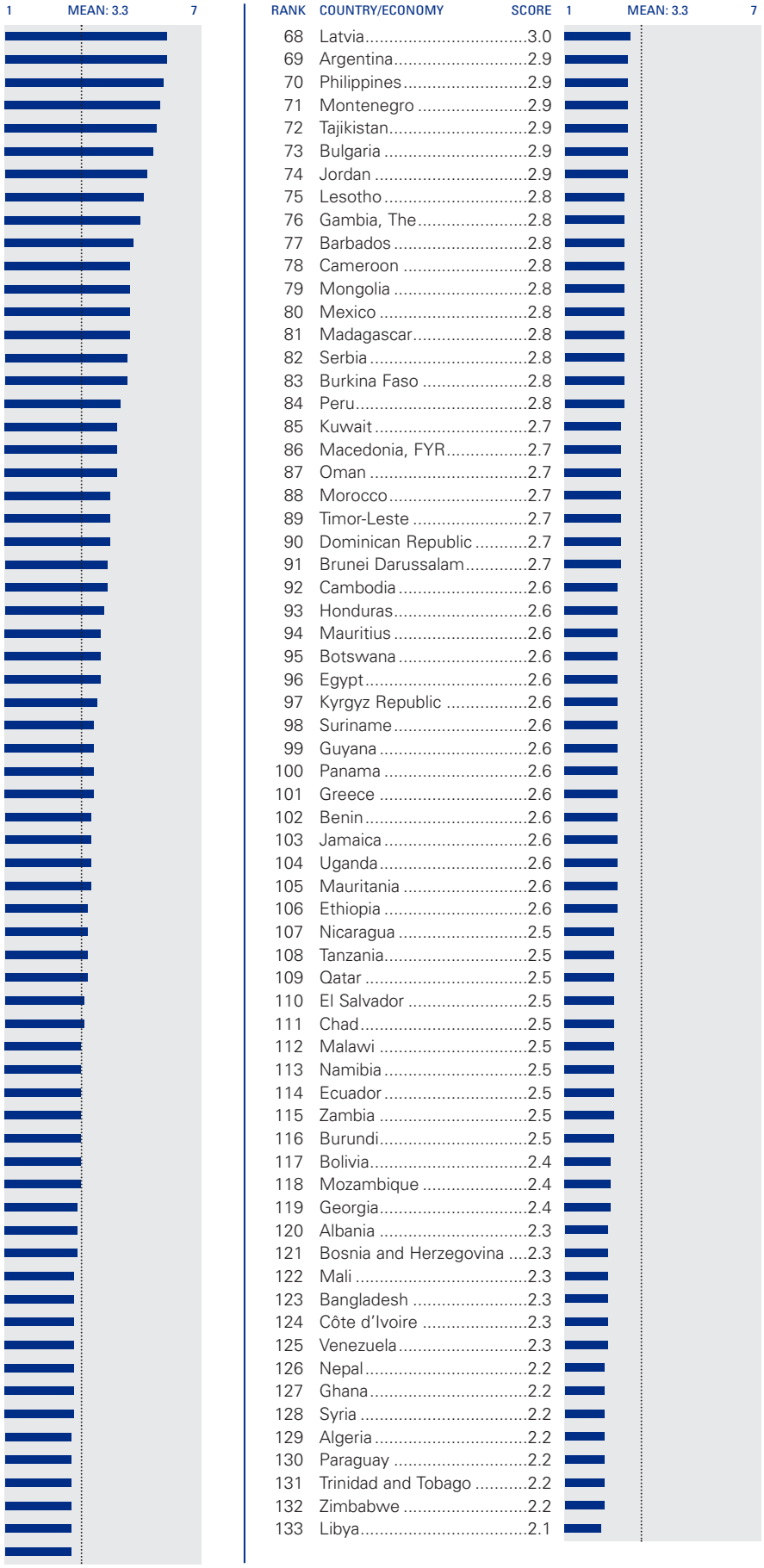
12.01 Capacity for innovation

In your country, how do companies obtain technology? (1 = exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies; 7 = by conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Japan	5.9
2	Germany	5.9
3	Switzerland	5.8
4	Sweden	5.7
5	Finland	5.6
6	United States	5.5
7	Denmark	5.3
8	Israel	5.2
9	France	5.1
10	Netherlands	4.9
11	Austria	4.8
12	Belgium	4.8
13	Taiwan, China	4.8
14	Norway	4.8
15	Korea, Rep.	4.7
16	United Kingdom	4.7
17	Slovenia	4.5
18	Singapore	4.4
19	Luxembourg	4.4
20	Canada	4.4
21	Czech Republic	4.2
22	China	4.2
23	Iceland	4.2
24	New Zealand	4.1
25	Malaysia	4.1
26	Australia	4.0
27	Italy	3.9
28	Brazil	3.9
29	Azerbaijan	3.9
30	Ireland	3.8
31	Saudi Arabia	3.7
32	Ukraine	3.7
33	Vietnam	3.7
34	Spain	3.7
35	India	3.6
36	South Africa	3.6
37	Estonia	3.6
38	Portugal	3.6
39	United Arab Emirates	3.5
40	Cyprus	3.5
41	Costa Rica	3.5
42	Russian Federation	3.5
43	Hong Kong SAR	3.4
44	Indonesia	3.4
45	Kenya	3.3
46	Turkey	3.3
47	Nigeria	3.3
48	Hungary	3.3
49	Sri Lanka	3.3
50	Kazakhstan	3.3
51	Tunisia	3.3
52	Croatia	3.2
53	Lithuania	3.2
54	Puerto Rico	3.2
55	Slovak Republic	3.1
56	Pakistan	3.1
57	Poland	3.1
58	Bahrain	3.1
59	Thailand	3.1
60	Chile	3.1
61	Malta	3.1
62	Colombia	3.0
63	Guatemala	3.0
64	Romania	3.0
65	Uruguay	3.0
66	Armenia	3.0
67	Senegal	3.0
68	Latvia	3.0
69	Argentina	2.9
70	Philippines	2.9
71	Montenegro	2.9
72	Tajikistan	2.9
73	Bulgaria	2.9
74	Jordan	2.9
75	Lesotho	2.8
76	Gambia, The	2.8
77	Barbados	2.8
78	Cameroon	2.8
79	Mongolia	2.8
80	Mexico	2.8
81	Madagascar	2.8
82	Serbia	2.8
83	Burkina Faso	2.8
84	Peru	2.8
85	Kuwait	2.7
86	Macedonia, FYR	2.7
87	Oman	2.7
88	Morocco	2.7
89	Timor-Leste	2.7
90	Dominican Republic	2.7
91	Brunei Darussalam	2.7
92	Cambodia	2.6
93	Honduras	2.6
94	Mauritius	2.6
95	Botswana	2.6
96	Egypt	2.6
97	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6
98	Suriname	2.6
99	Guyana	2.6
100	Panama	2.6
101	Greece	2.6
102	Benin	2.6
103	Jamaica	2.6
104	Uganda	2.6
105	Mauritania	2.6
106	Ethiopia	2.6
107	Nicaragua	2.5
108	Tanzania	2.5
109	Qatar	2.5
110	El Salvador	2.5
111	Chad	2.5
112	Malawi	2.5
113	Namibia	2.5
114	Ecuador	2.5
115	Zambia	2.5
116	Burundi	2.5
117	Bolivia	2.4
118	Mozambique	2.4
119	Georgia	2.4
120	Albania	2.3
121	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3
122	Mali	2.3
123	Bangladesh	2.3
124	Côte d'Ivoire	2.3
125	Venezuela	2.3
126	Nepal	2.2
127	Ghana	2.2
128	Syria	2.2
129	Algeria	2.2
130	Paraguay	2.2
131	Trinidad and Tobago	2.2
132	Zimbabwe	2.2
133	Libya	2.1



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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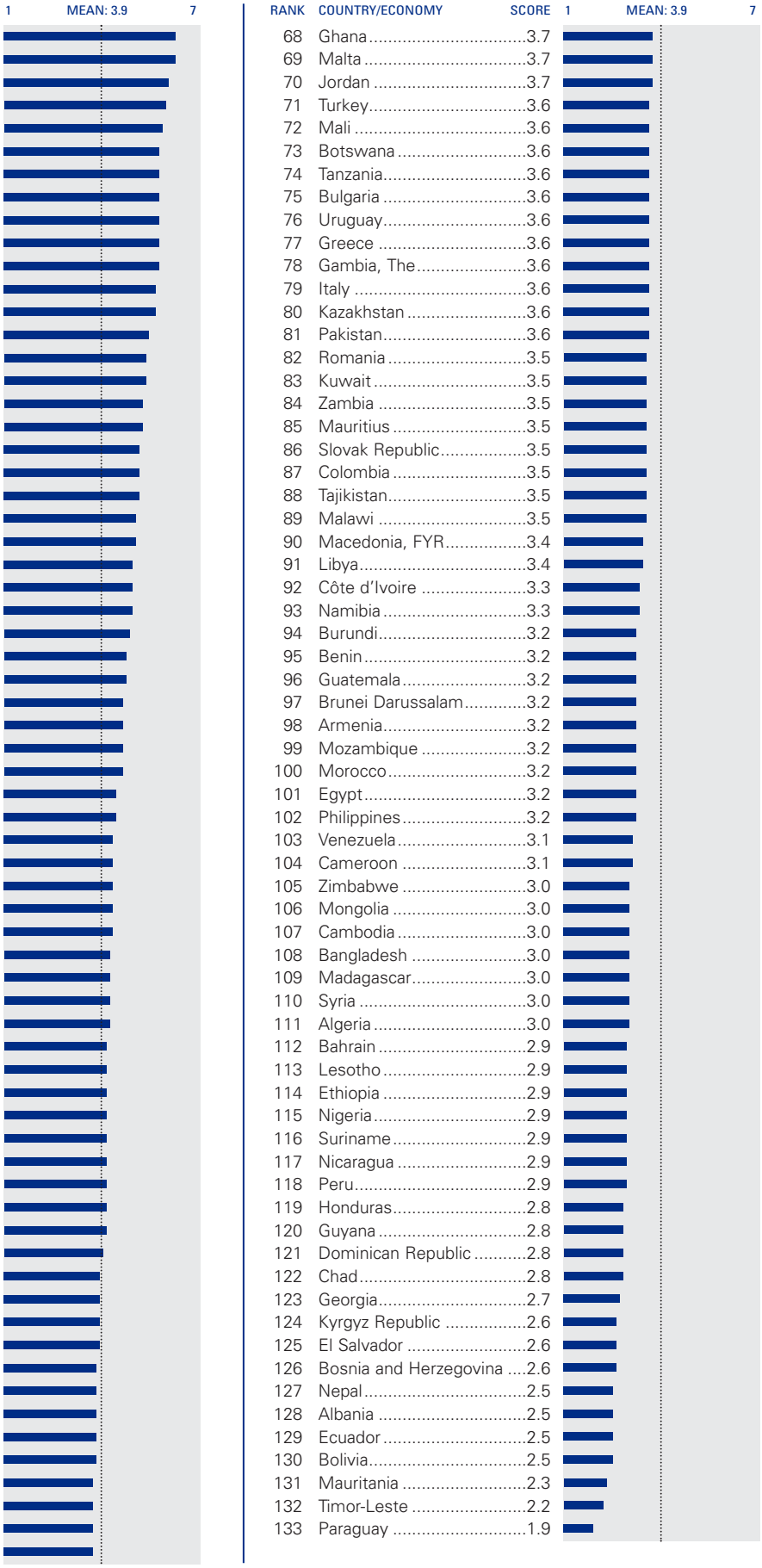
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions

How would you assess the quality of scientific research institutions in your country? (1 = very poor; 7 = the best in their field internationally) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	6.2
2	United States	6.2
3	Israel	6.0
4	United Kingdom	5.9
5	Germany	5.8
6	Sweden	5.7
7	Netherlands	5.7
8	Belgium	5.7
9	Denmark	5.7
10	Australia	5.7
11	Canada	5.7
12	Singapore	5.6
13	Finland	5.6
14	New Zealand	5.4
15	Japan	5.3
16	Ireland	5.3
17	France	5.2
18	Taiwan, China	5.2
19	Czech Republic	5.1
20	Norway	5.1
21	Austria	5.1
22	Korea, Rep.	5.0
23	Hungary	5.0
24	Iceland	4.9
25	India	4.9
26	Slovenia	4.9
27	Estonia	4.8
28	Malaysia	4.7
29	South Africa	4.7
30	Costa Rica	4.6
31	Portugal	4.6
32	Qatar	4.6
33	Puerto Rico	4.6
34	Hong Kong SAR	4.4
35	China	4.4
36	Luxembourg	4.3
37	Saudi Arabia	4.3
38	Barbados	4.3
39	Azerbaijan	4.3
40	Kenya	4.3
41	Brazil	4.2
42	Russian Federation	4.2
43	Indonesia	4.2
44	Spain	4.2
45	Sri Lanka	4.1
46	Lithuania	4.1
47	Montenegro	4.1
48	Poland	4.1
49	Tunisia	4.1
50	Croatia	4.1
51	Jamaica	4.1
52	Cyprus	4.1
53	United Arab Emirates	4.1
54	Serbia	4.0
55	Senegal	3.9
56	Ukraine	3.9
57	Chile	3.9
58	Burkina Faso	3.9
59	Argentina	3.8
60	Thailand	3.8
61	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8
62	Panama	3.8
63	Oman	3.8
64	Vietnam	3.7
65	Mexico	3.7
66	Latvia	3.7
67	Uganda	3.7
68	Ghana	3.7
69	Malta	3.7
70	Jordan	3.7
71	Turkey	3.6
72	Mali	3.6
73	Botswana	3.6
74	Tanzania	3.6
75	Bulgaria	3.6
76	Uruguay	3.6
77	Greece	3.6
78	Gambia, The	3.6
79	Italy	3.6
80	Kazakhstan	3.6
81	Pakistan	3.6
82	Romania	3.5
83	Kuwait	3.5
84	Zambia	3.5
85	Mauritius	3.5
86	Slovak Republic	3.5
87	Colombia	3.5
88	Tajikistan	3.5
89	Malawi	3.5
90	Macedonia, FYR	3.4
91	Libya	3.4
92	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3
93	Namibia	3.3
94	Burundi	3.2
95	Benin	3.2
96	Guatemala	3.2
97	Brunei Darussalam	3.2
98	Armenia	3.2
99	Mozambique	3.2
100	Morocco	3.2
101	Egypt	3.2
102	Philippines	3.2
103	Venezuela	3.1
104	Cameroon	3.1
105	Zimbabwe	3.0
106	Mongolia	3.0
107	Cambodia	3.0
108	Bangladesh	3.0
109	Madagascar	3.0
110	Syria	3.0
111	Algeria	3.0
112	Bahrain	2.9
113	Lesotho	2.9
114	Ethiopia	2.9
115	Nigeria	2.9
116	Suriname	2.9
117	Nicaragua	2.9
118	Peru	2.9
119	Honduras	2.8
120	Guyana	2.8
121	Dominican Republic	2.8
122	Chad	2.8
123	Georgia	2.7
124	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6
125	El Salvador	2.6
126	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.6
127	Nepal	2.5
128	Albania	2.5
129	Ecuador	2.5
130	Bolivia	2.5
131	Mauritania	2.3
132	Timor-Leste	2.2
133	Paraguay	1.9



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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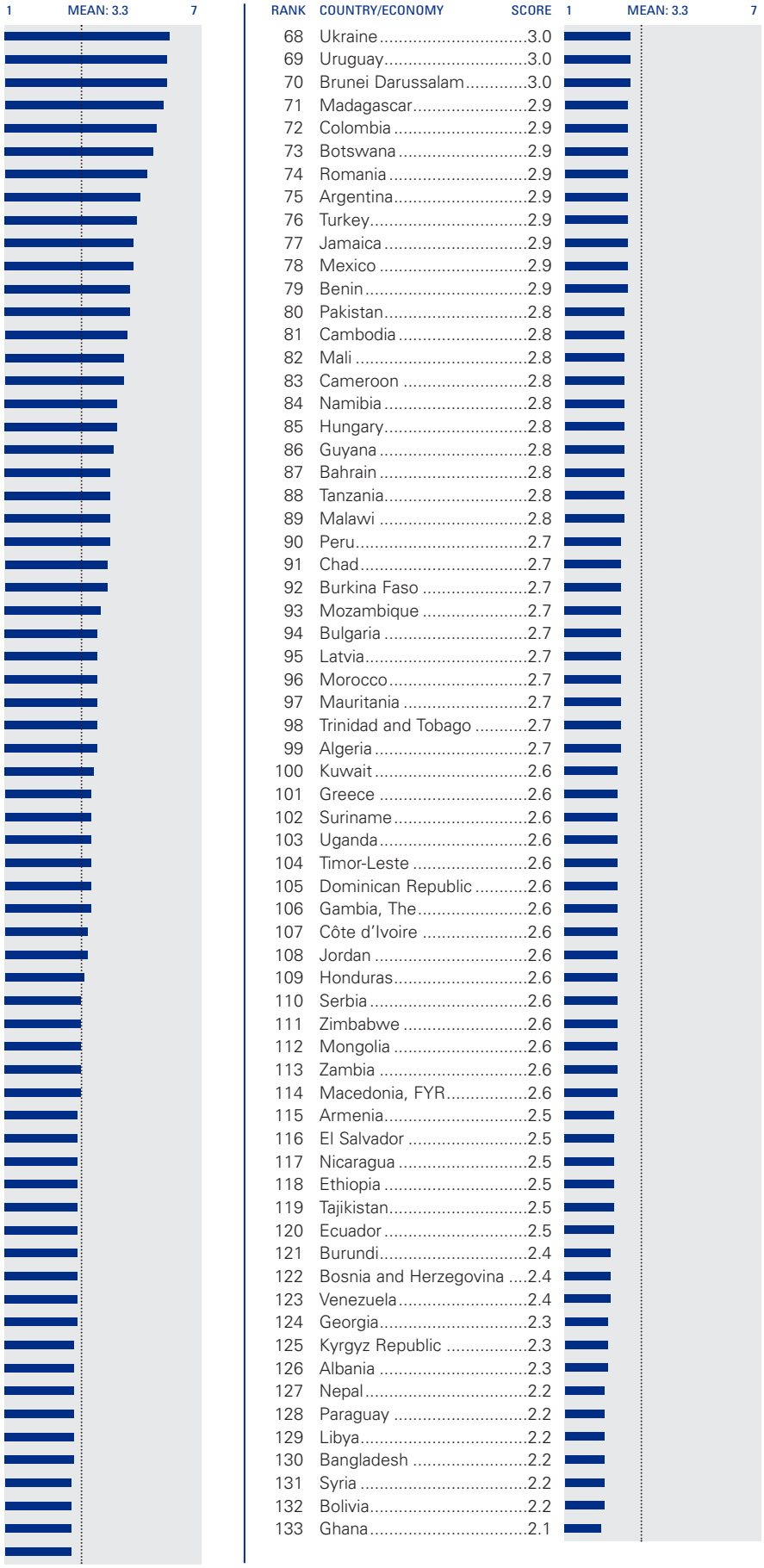
12.03 Company spending on R&D

To what extent do companies in your country spend on research and development (R&D)? (1 = do not spend on R&D; 7 = spend heavily on R&D) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	6.0
2	Japan	5.9
3	Sweden	5.9
4	Germany	5.8
5	United States	5.6
6	Denmark	5.5
7	Finland	5.3
8	Singapore	5.1
9	Taiwan, China	5.0
10	Korea, Rep.	4.9
11	Israel	4.9
12	Netherlands	4.8
13	France	4.8
14	United Kingdom	4.7
15	Belgium	4.6
16	Luxembourg	4.6
17	Austria	4.4
18	Norway	4.4
19	Malaysia	4.3
20	Australia	4.2
21	Ireland	4.2
22	Canada	4.2
23	China	4.2
24	Iceland	4.1
25	Czech Republic	4.1
26	Slovenia	3.9
27	Vietnam	3.8
28	Indonesia	3.8
29	Brazil	3.8
30	United Arab Emirates	3.8
31	New Zealand	3.8
32	Costa Rica	3.8
33	Hong Kong SAR	3.7
34	Saudi Arabia	3.6
35	South Africa	3.6
36	India	3.6
37	Kenya	3.6
38	Cyprus	3.6
39	Spain	3.6
40	Nigeria	3.5
41	Sri Lanka	3.5
42	Italy	3.4
43	Tunisia	3.3
44	Estonia	3.3
45	Portugal	3.3
46	Russian Federation	3.3
47	Thailand	3.3
48	Lesotho	3.2
49	Croatia	3.2
50	Puerto Rico	3.2
51	Panama	3.2
52	Lithuania	3.2
53	Malta	3.2
54	Egypt	3.2
55	Slovak Republic	3.2
56	Chile	3.2
57	Poland	3.2
58	Senegal	3.1
59	Montenegro	3.1
60	Kazakhstan	3.1
61	Philippines	3.1
62	Oman	3.1
63	Guatemala	3.1
64	Qatar	3.0
65	Azerbaijan	3.0
66	Mauritius	3.0
67	Barbados	3.0
68	Ukraine	3.0
69	Uruguay	3.0
70	Brunei Darussalam	3.0
71	Madagascar	2.9
72	Colombia	2.9
73	Botswana	2.9
74	Romania	2.9
75	Argentina	2.9
76	Turkey	2.9
77	Jamaica	2.9
78	Mexico	2.9
79	Benin	2.9
80	Pakistan	2.8
81	Cambodia	2.8
82	Mali	2.8
83	Cameroon	2.8
84	Namibia	2.8
85	Hungary	2.8
86	Guyana	2.8
87	Bahrain	2.8
88	Tanzania	2.8
89	Malawi	2.8
90	Peru	2.7
91	Chad	2.7
92	Burkina Faso	2.7
93	Mozambique	2.7
94	Bulgaria	2.7
95	Latvia	2.7
96	Morocco	2.7
97	Mauritania	2.7
98	Trinidad and Tobago	2.7
99	Algeria	2.7
100	Kuwait	2.6
101	Greece	2.6
102	Suriname	2.6
103	Uganda	2.6
104	Timor-Leste	2.6
105	Dominican Republic	2.6
106	Gambia, The	2.6
107	Côte d'Ivoire	2.6
108	Jordan	2.6
109	Honduras	2.6
110	Serbia	2.6
111	Zimbabwe	2.6
112	Mongolia	2.6
113	Zambia	2.6
114	Macedonia, FYR	2.6
115	Armenia	2.5
116	El Salvador	2.5
117	Nicaragua	2.5
118	Ethiopia	2.5
119	Tajikistan	2.5
120	Ecuador	2.5
121	Burundi	2.4
122	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.4
123	Venezuela	2.4
124	Georgia	2.3
125	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3
126	Albania	2.3
127	Nepal	2.2
128	Paraguay	2.2
129	Libya	2.2
130	Bangladesh	2.2
131	Syria	2.2
132	Bolivia	2.2
133	Ghana	2.1



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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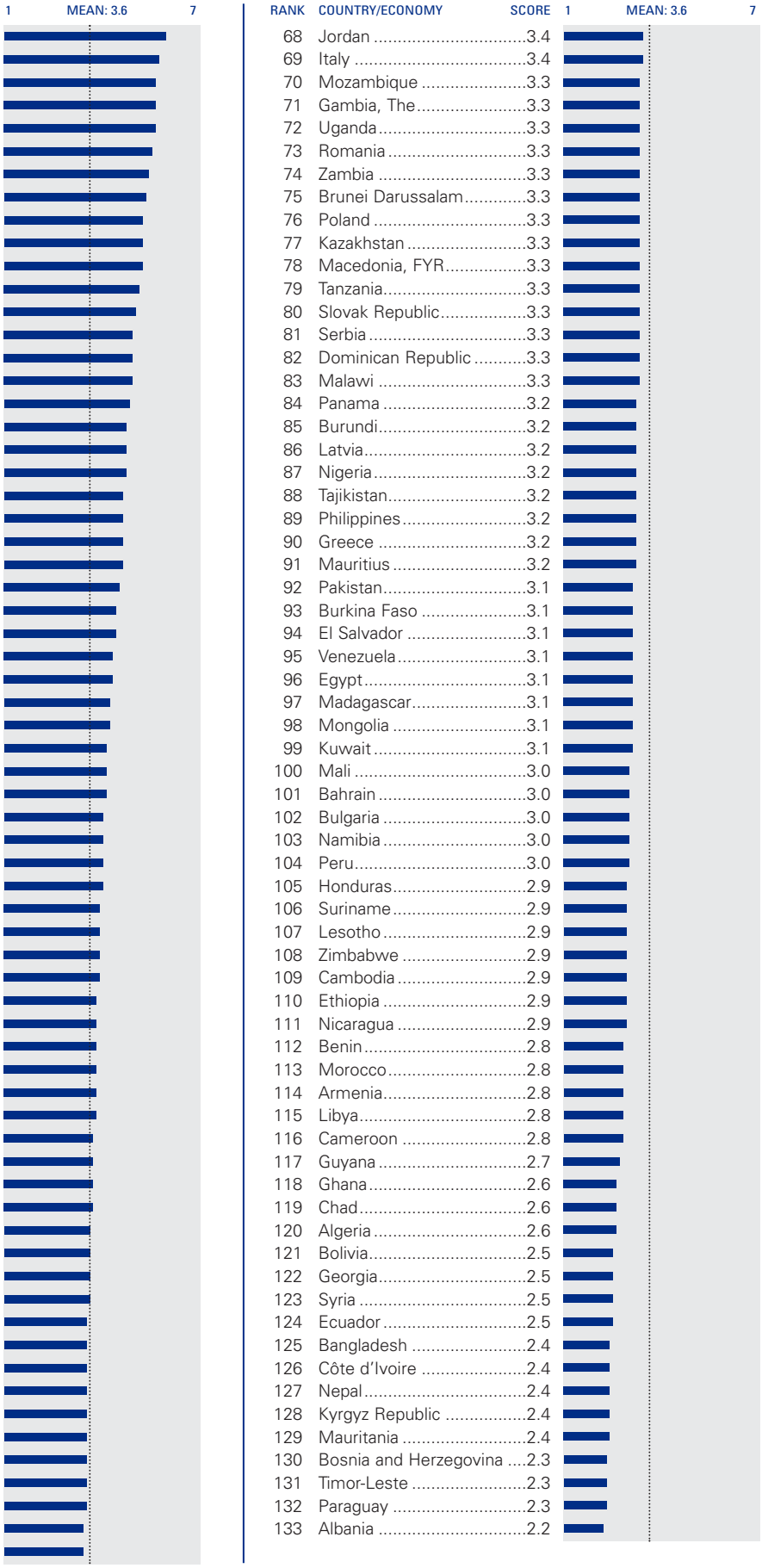
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D

To what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D) in your country? (1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	5.9
2	Switzerland	5.7
3	Finland	5.6
4	Singapore	5.6
5	Sweden	5.6
6	Denmark	5.5
7	United Kingdom	5.4
8	Belgium	5.3
9	Canada	5.2
10	Germany	5.2
11	Netherlands	5.2
12	Taiwan, China	5.1
13	Ireland	5.0
14	Australia	4.9
15	Norway	4.9
16	Austria	4.9
17	Iceland	4.8
18	New Zealand	4.7
19	Luxembourg	4.7
20	Japan	4.7
21	Israel	4.6
22	Malaysia	4.6
23	China	4.6
24	Korea, Rep.	4.6
25	South Africa	4.5
26	Czech Republic	4.4
27	Hong Kong SAR	4.4
28	Puerto Rico	4.3
29	Costa Rica	4.3
30	Slovenia	4.2
31	Hungary	4.2
32	Estonia	4.1
33	Portugal	4.1
34	Brazil	4.1
35	Barbados	4.0
36	Colombia	4.0
37	Saudi Arabia	4.0
38	Qatar	4.0
39	United Arab Emirates	3.9
40	Kenya	3.9
41	Chile	3.9
42	France	3.9
43	Indonesia	3.8
44	Thailand	3.8
45	Lithuania	3.8
46	India	3.8
47	Cyprus	3.8
48	Russian Federation	3.8
49	Spain	3.7
50	Guatemala	3.7
51	Sri Lanka	3.7
52	Tunisia	3.7
53	Oman	3.6
54	Montenegro	3.6
55	Azerbaijan	3.6
56	Senegal	3.6
57	Malta	3.5
58	Botswana	3.5
59	Vietnam	3.5
60	Jamaica	3.5
61	Croatia	3.5
62	Mexico	3.5
63	Argentina	3.5
64	Ukraine	3.5
65	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5
66	Uruguay	3.4
67	Turkey	3.4
68	Jordan	3.4
69	Italy	3.4
70	Mozambique	3.3
71	Gambia, The	3.3
72	Uganda	3.3
73	Romania	3.3
74	Zambia	3.3
75	Brunei Darussalam	3.3
76	Poland	3.3
77	Kazakhstan	3.3
78	Macedonia, FYR	3.3
79	Tanzania	3.3
80	Slovak Republic	3.3
81	Serbia	3.3
82	Dominican Republic	3.3
83	Malawi	3.3
84	Panama	3.2
85	Burundi	3.2
86	Latvia	3.2
87	Nigeria	3.2
88	Tajikistan	3.2
89	Philippines	3.2
90	Greece	3.2
91	Mauritius	3.2
92	Pakistan	3.1
93	Burkina Faso	3.1
94	El Salvador	3.1
95	Venezuela	3.1
96	Egypt	3.1
97	Madagascar	3.1
98	Mongolia	3.1
99	Kuwait	3.1
100	Mali	3.0
101	Bahrain	3.0
102	Bulgaria	3.0
103	Namibia	3.0
104	Peru	3.0
105	Honduras	2.9
106	Suriname	2.9
107	Lesotho	2.9
108	Zimbabwe	2.9
109	Cambodia	2.9
110	Ethiopia	2.9
111	Nicaragua	2.9
112	Benin	2.8
113	Morocco	2.8
114	Armenia	2.8
115	Libya	2.8
116	Cameroon	2.8
117	Guyana	2.7
118	Ghana	2.6
119	Chad	2.6
120	Algeria	2.6
121	Bolivia	2.5
122	Georgia	2.5
123	Syria	2.5
124	Ecuador	2.5
125	Bangladesh	2.4
126	Côte d'Ivoire	2.4
127	Nepal	2.4
128	Kyrgyz Republic	2.4
129	Mauritania	2.4
130	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3
131	Timor-Leste	2.3
132	Paraguay	2.3
133	Albania	2.2



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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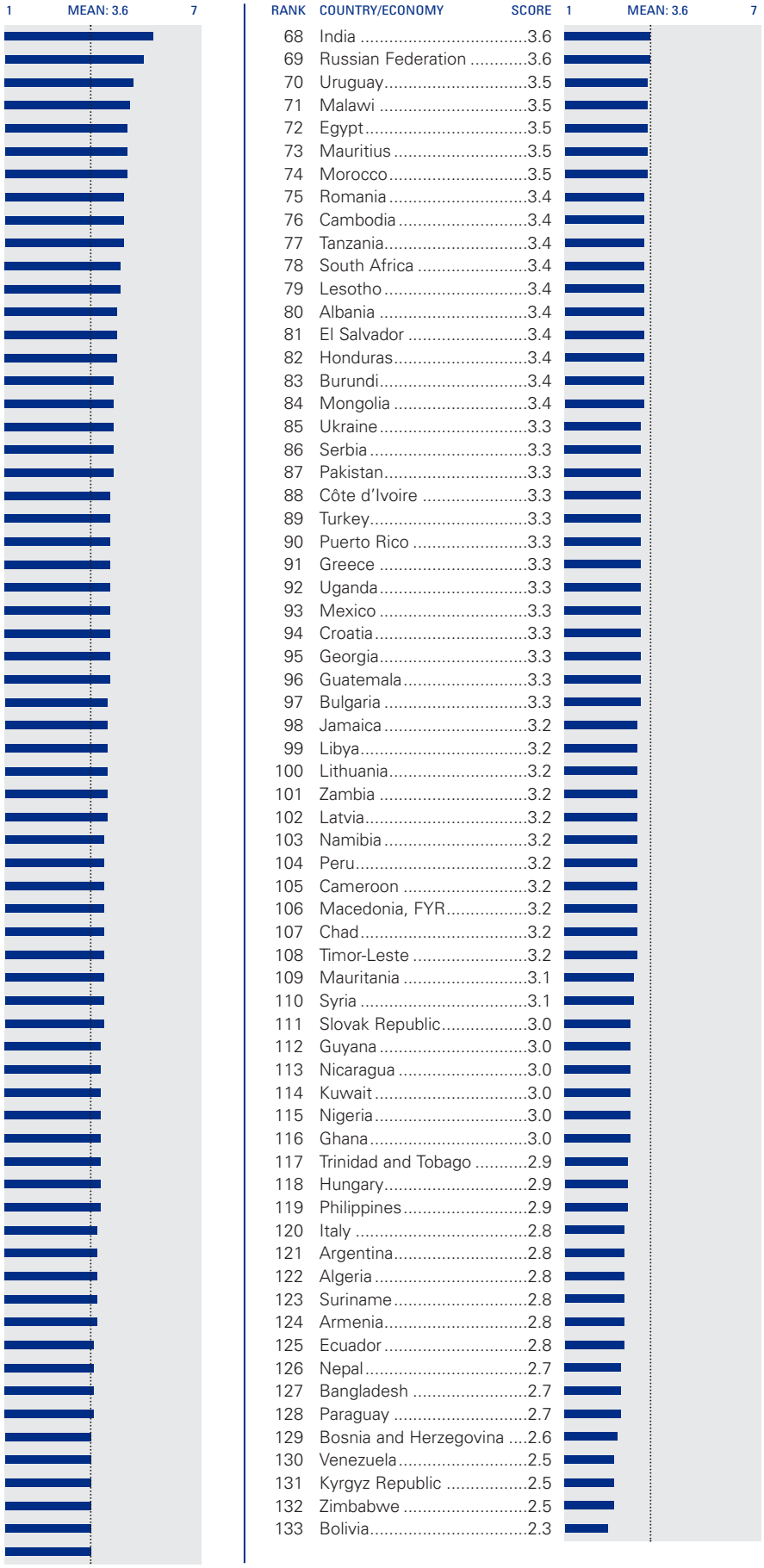
12.05 Government procurement of advanced technology products

Do government procurement decisions foster technological innovation in your country? (1 = no, not at all; 7 = yes, extremely effectively) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	5.5
2	United Arab Emirates	5.2
3	Luxembourg	4.9
4	United States	4.8
5	Qatar	4.7
6	Finland	4.7
7	Taiwan, China	4.7
8	Denmark	4.6
9	Malaysia	4.6
10	Tunisia	4.6
11	Vietnam	4.5
12	Oman	4.5
13	China	4.4
14	Sweden	4.4
15	Korea, Rep.	4.4
16	Azerbaijan	4.3
17	Portugal	4.3
18	Bahrain	4.3
19	Cyprus	4.3
20	Iceland	4.3
21	Malta	4.2
22	Saudi Arabia	4.2
23	Czech Republic	4.2
24	Switzerland	4.2
25	Canada	4.2
26	Israel	4.2
27	Gambia, The	4.2
28	Hong Kong SAR	4.2
29	Poland	4.2
30	Norway	4.1
31	Netherlands	4.1
32	Brunei Darussalam	4.1
33	Montenegro	4.1
34	Indonesia	4.1
35	Belgium	4.1
36	Estonia	4.0
37	France	4.0
38	Costa Rica	4.0
39	Senegal	4.0
40	Botswana	4.0
41	Mali	4.0
42	Australia	4.0
43	United Kingdom	4.0
44	Colombia	4.0
45	Germany	3.9
46	Barbados	3.9
47	Benin	3.9
48	Jordan	3.9
49	Japan	3.9
50	Panama	3.9
51	Madagascar	3.9
52	Sri Lanka	3.9
53	Burkina Faso	3.8
54	Chile	3.8
55	Austria	3.8
56	Mozambique	3.8
57	New Zealand	3.8
58	Thailand	3.7
59	Ireland	3.7
60	Brazil	3.7
61	Slovenia	3.7
62	Kazakhstan	3.6
63	Dominican Republic	3.6
64	Kenya	3.6
65	Ethiopia	3.6
66	Spain	3.6
67	Tajikistan	3.6
68	India	3.6
69	Russian Federation	3.6
70	Uruguay	3.5
71	Malawi	3.5
72	Egypt	3.5
73	Mauritius	3.5
74	Morocco	3.5
75	Romania	3.4
76	Cambodia	3.4
77	Tanzania	3.4
78	South Africa	3.4
79	Lesotho	3.4
80	Albania	3.4
81	El Salvador	3.4
82	Honduras	3.4
83	Burundi	3.4
84	Mongolia	3.4
85	Ukraine	3.3
86	Serbia	3.3
87	Pakistan	3.3
88	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3
89	Turkey	3.3
90	Puerto Rico	3.3
91	Greece	3.3
92	Uganda	3.3
93	Mexico	3.3
94	Croatia	3.3
95	Georgia	3.3
96	Guatemala	3.3
97	Bulgaria	3.3
98	Jamaica	3.2
99	Libya	3.2
100	Lithuania	3.2
101	Zambia	3.2
102	Latvia	3.2
103	Namibia	3.2
104	Peru	3.2
105	Cameroon	3.2
106	Macedonia, FYR	3.2
107	Chad	3.2
108	Timor-Leste	3.2
109	Mauritania	3.1
110	Syria	3.1
111	Slovak Republic	3.0
112	Guyana	3.0
113	Nicaragua	3.0
114	Kuwait	3.0
115	Nigeria	3.0
116	Ghana	3.0
117	Trinidad and Tobago	2.9
118	Hungary	2.9
119	Philippines	2.9
120	Italy	2.8
121	Argentina	2.8
122	Algeria	2.8
123	Suriname	2.8
124	Armenia	2.8
125	Ecuador	2.8
126	Nepal	2.7
127	Bangladesh	2.7
128	Paraguay	2.7
129	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.6
130	Venezuela	2.5
131	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5
132	Zimbabwe	2.5
133	Bolivia	2.3



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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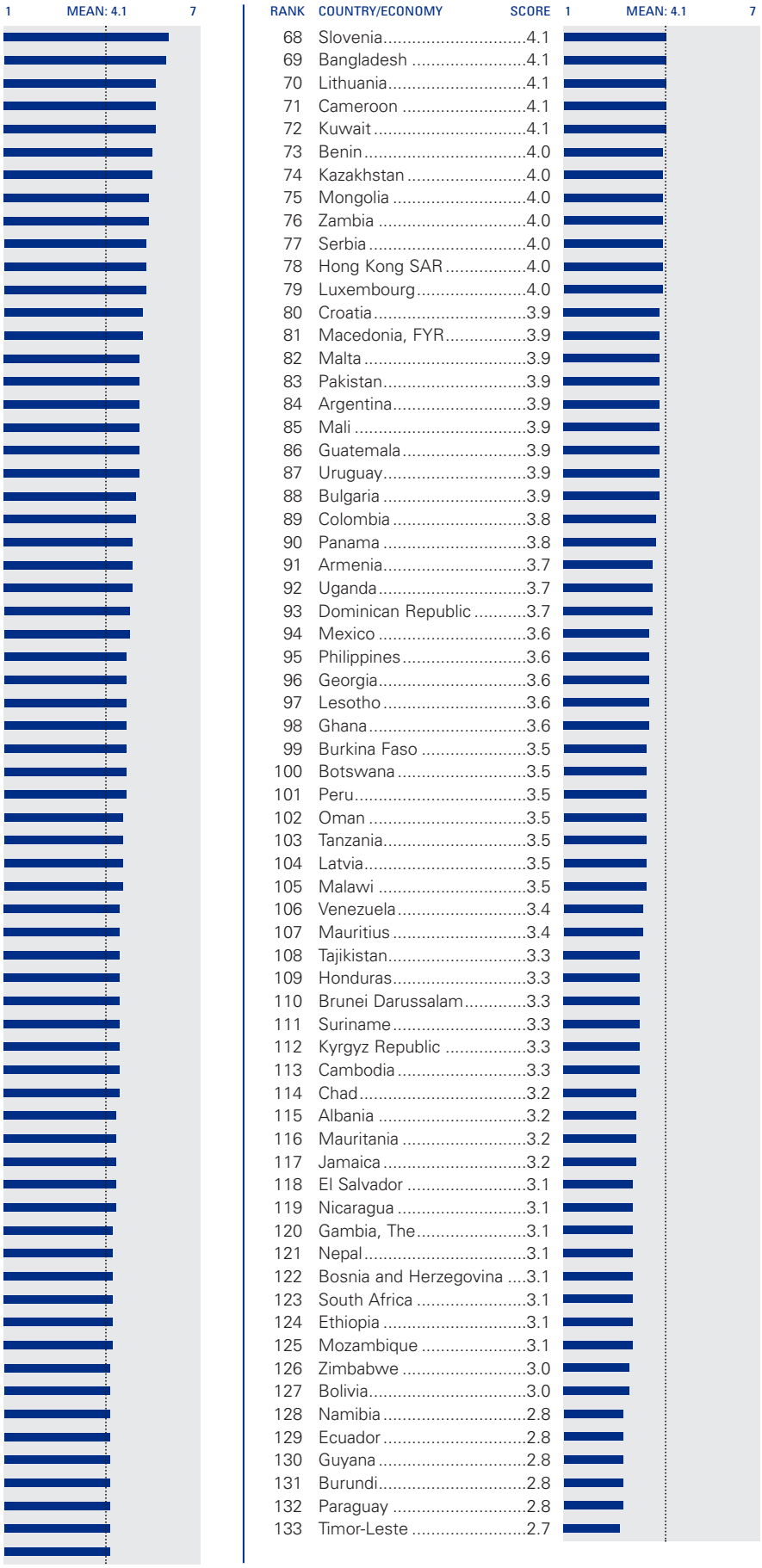
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers

To what extent are scientists and engineers available in your country? (1 = not at all; 7 = widely available) | 2008–2009 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Finland	6.0
2	Japan	5.9
3	Sweden	5.6
4	India	5.6
5	United States	5.6
6	Canada	5.5
7	Taiwan, China	5.5
8	Iceland	5.4
9	Tunisia	5.4
10	Switzerland	5.3
11	France	5.3
12	Ireland	5.3
13	Qatar	5.2
14	Singapore	5.2
15	Puerto Rico	5.1
16	Israel	5.1
17	Belgium	5.1
18	Denmark	5.1
19	Norway	5.1
20	Greece	5.1
21	Cyprus	5.0
22	Netherlands	5.0
23	Chile	4.9
24	Czech Republic	4.9
25	Korea, Rep.	4.9
26	Jordan	4.8
27	Côte d'Ivoire	4.8
28	United Arab Emirates	4.7
29	Costa Rica	4.7
30	Austria	4.7
31	Indonesia	4.7
32	United Kingdom	4.7
33	Malaysia	4.7
34	Australia	4.7
35	Germany	4.6
36	China	4.6
37	Spain	4.6
38	Senegal	4.6
39	Italy	4.5
40	Hungary	4.5
41	Nigeria	4.5
42	Bahrain	4.5
43	Syria	4.5
44	Sri Lanka	4.5
45	Trinidad and Tobago	4.5
46	Portugal	4.5
47	Saudi Arabia	4.5
48	Russian Federation	4.4
49	Azerbaijan	4.4
50	Ukraine	4.4
51	Turkey	4.4
52	Slovak Republic	4.4
53	Egypt	4.3
54	Thailand	4.3
55	Kenya	4.3
56	Romania	4.3
57	Algeria	4.3
58	Poland	4.3
59	New Zealand	4.2
60	Brazil	4.2
61	Madagascar	4.2
62	Vietnam	4.2
63	Barbados	4.2
64	Morocco	4.2
65	Montenegro	4.2
66	Libya	4.2
67	Estonia	4.2
68	Slovenia	4.1
69	Bangladesh	4.1
70	Lithuania	4.1
71	Cameroon	4.1
72	Kuwait	4.1
73	Benin	4.0
74	Kazakhstan	4.0
75	Mongolia	4.0
76	Zambia	4.0
77	Serbia	4.0
78	Hong Kong SAR	4.0
79	Luxembourg	4.0
80	Croatia	3.9
81	Macedonia, FYR	3.9
82	Malta	3.9
83	Pakistan	3.9
84	Argentina	3.9
85	Mali	3.9
86	Guatemala	3.9
87	Uruguay	3.9
88	Bulgaria	3.9
89	Colombia	3.8
90	Panama	3.8
91	Armenia	3.7
92	Uganda	3.7
93	Dominican Republic	3.7
94	Mexico	3.6
95	Philippines	3.6
96	Georgia	3.6
97	Lesotho	3.6
98	Ghana	3.6
99	Burkina Faso	3.5
100	Botswana	3.5
101	Peru	3.5
102	Oman	3.5
103	Tanzania	3.5
104	Latvia	3.5
105	Malawi	3.5
106	Venezuela	3.4
107	Mauritius	3.4
108	Tajikistan	3.3
109	Honduras	3.3
110	Brunei Darussalam	3.3
111	Suriname	3.3
112	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3
113	Cambodia	3.3
114	Chad	3.2
115	Albania	3.2
116	Mauritania	3.2
117	Jamaica	3.2
118	El Salvador	3.1
119	Nicaragua	3.1
120	Gambia, The	3.1
121	Nepal	3.1
122	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1
123	South Africa	3.1
124	Ethiopia	3.1
125	Mozambique	3.1
126	Zimbabwe	3.0
127	Bolivia	3.0
128	Namibia	2.8
129	Ecuador	2.8
130	Guyana	2.8
131	Burundi	2.8
132	Paraguay	2.8
133	Timor-Leste	2.7



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2008, 2009

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12.07 Utility patents (hard data)

Number of utility patents (i.e., patents for invention) granted between January 1 and December 31, 2008, per million population | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Taiwan, China	279.3
2	Japan	263.3
3	United States	250.9
4	Israel	166.6
5	Korea, Rep.	156.0
6	Finland	155.5
7	Switzerland	148.3
8	Sweden	115.2
9	Germany	108.1
10	Canada	102.2
11	Singapore	88.7
12	Iceland	85.8
13	Netherlands	80.5
14	Denmark	71.1
15	Australia	61.5
16	Norway	58.1
17	Austria	55.1
18	France	51.1
19	Luxembourg	50.8
20	United Kingdom	50.7
21	Belgium	48.6
22	Hong Kong SAR	42.6
23	Ireland	37.3
24	New Zealand	25.0
25	Italy	23.0
26	Slovenia	7.0
27	Spain	6.8
28	Hungary	6.6
29	Malaysia	5.6
30	Kuwait	5.2
31	Malta	4.9
32	Czech Republic	4.7
33	Puerto Rico	3.5
34	Lithuania	3.2
35	Croatia	3.0
36	Bulgaria	2.1
37	Greece	2.1
38	United Arab Emirates	2.0
39	South Africa	1.9
40	Oman	1.9
41	Estonia	1.5
42	Jamaica	1.5
43	Poland	1.4
44	Russian Federation	1.2
45	Saudi Arabia	1.2
46	Qatar	1.2
47	Cyprus	1.2
48	Portugal	1.0
49	Slovak Republic	0.9
50	China	0.9
51	Costa Rica	0.9
52	Panama	0.9
53	Argentina	0.8
54	Chile	0.8
55	Trinidad and Tobago	0.8
56	Uruguay	0.6
57	Romania	0.6
58	India	0.5
59	Brazil	0.5
60	Mexico	0.5
61	Macedonia, FYR	0.5
62	Venezuela	0.5
63	Namibia	0.5
64	Ukraine	0.5
65	Georgia	0.5
66	Latvia	0.4
67	Serbia	0.4
68	Thailand	0.3
69	Armenia	0.3
70	Colombia	0.3
71	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3
72	Azerbaijan	0.2
73	Guatemala	0.2
74	Turkey	0.2
75	Dominican Republic	0.2
76	Tunisia	0.2
77	Kyrgyz Republic	0.2
78	Philippines	0.2
79	Ecuador	0.1
80	Morocco	0.1
81	Kenya	0.1
82	Bolivia	0.1
82	Sri Lanka	0.1
84	Chad	0.1
85	Kazakhstan	0.1
86	Egypt	0.0
87	Indonesia	0.0
88	Pakistan	0.0
89	Nigeria	0.0
90	Albania	0.0
90	Algeria	0.0
90	Bahrain	0.0
90	Bangladesh	0.0
90	Barbados	0.0
90	Benin	0.0
90	Botswana	0.0
90	Brunei Darussalam	0.0
90	Burkina Faso	0.0
90	Burundi	0.0
90	Cambodia	0.0
90	Cameroon	0.0
90	Côte d'Ivoire	0.0
90	El Salvador	0.0
90	Ethiopia	0.0
90	Gambia, The	0.0
90	Ghana	0.0
90	Guyana	0.0
90	Honduras	0.0
90	Jordan	0.0
90	Lesotho	0.0
90	Libya	0.0
90	Madagascar	0.0
90	Malawi	0.0
90	Mali	0.0
90	Mauritania	0.0
90	Mauritius	0.0
90	Mongolia	0.0
90	Montenegro	0.0
90	Mozambique	0.0
90	Nepal	0.0
90	Nicaragua	0.0
90	Paraguay	0.0
90	Peru	0.0
90	Senegal	0.0
90	Suriname	0.0
90	Syria	0.0
90	Tajikistan	0.0
90	Tanzania	0.0
90	Timor-Leste	0.0
90	Uganda	0.0
90	Vietnam	0.0
90	Zambia	0.0
90	Zimbabwe	0.0

SOURCE: The United States Patent and Trademark Office (June 2009)

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Technical Notes and Sources

The following section complements the Data Tables by providing additional information and definitions for the hard data indicators that enter the composition of the Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010. In the following pages, the number next to the variable corresponds to the number of the Data Table that shows the ranks and scores for all countries/economies on this particular indictor.

The data used in this *Report* represent the best available estimates from various international agencies, national sources and data providers at the time the *Report* was prepared. It is possible that some data will have been updated or revised after publication.

Basic indicators

0.01 GDP valued at current prices

Gross domestic product (current prices) in millions of US dollars | 2008

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

0.02 Population

Population in millions | 2008

Source: UNFPA, *State of World Population 2008*; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009)

0.03 GDP (current prices) per capita

Gross domestic product (current prices) per capita in US dollars | 2008

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2008); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; national sources

0.04 GDP (PPP) as share of world total

Gross domestic product (valued at purchasing power parity) as a percentage of world GDP | 2008

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009)

Section II: Infrastructure

2.06 Available seat kilometers

Scheduled available seat kilometers per week originating in country (in millions) | 2009

This variable measures an airline's passenger-carrying capacity; it is composed of the number of seats available on each flight multiplied by the flight distance in kilometers. The resulting variable is an average of the total for all scheduled flights in a week during January (winter schedule) and July (summer schedule) 2009.

Source: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser; national sources

2.08 Telephone lines

Main telephone lines per 100 population | 2008

A *main telephone line* is a telephone line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network and that has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

Section III: Macroeconomic stability

3.01 Government budget balance

Government gross budget balance as a percentage of GDP | 2008

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); IMF country reports; European Commission, *Eurostat Database* (June 2009); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; African Development Bank; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); national sources

3.02 National savings rate

National savings rate as a percentage of GDP | 2008

According to the Economist Intelligence Unit, *aggregate national savings* is defined as public and private sector savings as a percentage of nominal GDP. National savings equals gross domestic investment plus the current-account balance.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

3.03 Inflation

Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average) | 2008

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

3.04 Interest rate spread

Average interest rate spread (difference between typical lending and deposit rates) | 2008

This measures the difference between the typical short-term lending and deposit rates.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics* (June 2009); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); national sources

3.05 Government debt

Government gross debt as a percentage of GDP | 2008

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); IMF country reports; OECD, *OECD Economic Outlook* no. 85 (June 2009); European Central Bank; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June 2009); national sources

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Section IV: Health and primary education

4.02 Malaria incidence

Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population | 2006

Source: World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2008*; national sources

4.04 Tuberculosis incidence

Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population | 2007

Source: World Health Organization, *Global Tuberculosis database* (June 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

4.06 HIV prevalence

HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15–49 years | 2007

Source: UNAIDS/WHO, *2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*; UNDP, *Human Development Report 2007/2008* online database (June 2009); national sources

4.07 Infant mortality

Infant (children aged 0–12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births | 2006

Source: World Health Organization, *WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)* (May 2009); national sources

4.08 Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth (years) | 2007

Source: World Health Organization, *WHO World Health Statistics 2009*; The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

4.10 Primary enrollment

Net primary education enrollment rate | 2007

According to the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*, this corresponds to the ratio of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2009); national sources

4.11 Education expenditure

Adjusted savings: Public education expenditure as percentage of GNI | 2007

This represents current operating expenditures in education, including wages and salaries and excluding capital investments in buildings and equipment.

Source: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

Section V: Higher education and training

5.01 Secondary enrollment

Gross secondary education enrollment rate | 2007

According to the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*, this corresponds to the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the secondary education level. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

5.02 Tertiary enrollment

Gross tertiary education enrollment rate | 2007

According to the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*, this corresponds to the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the tertiary education level. Tertiary education, whether or not leading to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (June 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; national sources

Section VI: Goods market efficiency

6.05 Total tax rate

This variable is a combination of profit tax (% of profits), labor tax and contribution (% of profits), and other taxes (% of profits) | 2008

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business

Number of procedures required to start a business | 2008

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

6.07 Time required to start a business

Number of days required to start a business | 2008

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

6.10 Tariff barriers

Trade-weighted average tariff rate | 2008

This indicator is calculated as the average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The trade pattern of the importing country's reference group (2007 data) is used as a weighting.

Source: International Trade Centre

Section VII: Labor market efficiency

7.03 Rigidity of employment

Rigidity of Employment Index on a 0–100 (worst) scale | 2008

This index is the average of three subindexes: Difficulty of hiring, Rigidity of hours, and Difficulty of firing. The three subindexes have several components and all take values between 0 and 100, with higher values indicating more rigid regulation.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

7.05 Firing costs

Firing costs (in weeks of wages) | 2008

This variable estimates the cost of advance notice requirements, severance payments, and penalties due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weekly wages.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

7.09 Female participation in labor force

Female-to-male participation ratio in the labor force | 2007

This measure is the percentage of women aged 14–65 participating in the labor force divided by the percentage of men aged 14–65 participating in the labor force.

Source: International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) 5th Edition* (March 2009 update)

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Section VIII: Financial market sophistication

8.06 Strength of investor protection

Strength of Investor Protection Index on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2008

This variable is a combination of the Extent of disclosure index (transparency of transactions), the Extent of director liability index (liability for self-dealing), and the Ease of shareholder suit index (shareholders' ability to sue officers and directors for misconduct).

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

8.09 Legal rights index

Degree of legal protection of borrowers and lenders' rights on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2008

This index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect borrowers and lenders' rights and thus facilitate lending.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2009*

Section IX: Technological readiness

9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions

Mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 population | 2008

According to the World Bank *mobile cellular telephone subscriptions* are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Post-paid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

9.06 Internet users

Estimated Internet users per 100 population | 2008

Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

9.07 Personal computers

Number of personal computers per 100 population | 2007

According to the World Bank, *personal computers* are self-contained computers designed to be used by a single individual.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers

Total fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 population | 2008

The International Telecommunication Union considers *broadband* to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. *Broadband subscribers* refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem, and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Indicators* (June 2009 update); national sources

Section X: Market size

10.01 Domestic market size index

Sum of gross domestic product plus value of imports of goods and services, minus value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2008

The size of the domestic market is calculated as the natural log of the sum of the gross domestic product valued at PPP plus the total value (PPP estimates) of imports of goods and services, minus the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services. Data are then normalized on a 1–7 scale. PPP estimates of imports and exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP.

Source: Authors' calculation. For more details please refer to Appendix A in Chapter 1.1 of this *Report*

10.02 Foreign market size index

Value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2008

The size of the foreign market is estimated as the natural log of the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 scale. PPP estimates of exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP.

Source: Authors' calculation. For more details please refer to Appendix A in Chapter 1.1 of this *Report*

10.03 GDP valued at PPP

Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in millions of international dollars | 2008

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

10.04 Imports as a percentage of GDP

Imports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP | 2008

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; World Trade Organization, *Statistics Database* (July 2009); IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

10.05 Exports as a percentage of GDP

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP | 2008

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2009); The World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*; World Trade Organization, *Statistics Database* (July 2009); IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009); national sources

Section XII: Innovation

12.07 Utility patents

Number of utility patents (i.e., patents for invention) granted between January 1 and December 31, 2008, per million population | 2008

Utility patents are recorded such that the origin of the patent is determined by the first-named inventor at the time of the grant. Patents per million population are calculated by dividing the number of patents granted to a country in 2008 by that country's population in the same year.

Source: The United States Patent and Trademark Office (June 2009)

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The World Economic Forum would like to thank the Africa Commission and FedEx for their invaluable support of this *Report*.

The Africa Commission was launched by the Prime Minister of Denmark in 2008 to help Africa benefit more from globalization. The Commission consisted of Heads of State and governments, politicians, experts, and representatives from international and regional organizations as well as the business community, civil society and the academic world. The majority of the Commissioners were from Africa, which reflected the Commission's overriding commitment to ensure African ownership of its recommendations and initiatives.

The Africa Commission presented its findings in the report Realising the Potential of Africa's Youth, which was published in May 2009. Drawing on existing analyses and best practices, the Africa Commission presented specific policy recommendations and launched five international initiatives aimed at creating jobs for young men and women in Africa through private sector-led growth and improved competitiveness of African economies. Special emphasis was given to creating decent jobs, fostering entrepreneurship, and providing greater opportunities through education, skills development and access to finance. The Africa Commission is supported by a Secretariat established within the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For further information about the Africa Commission and the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visit www.africacommission.um.dk.

FedEx continues to support the World Economic Forum's annual *Global Competitiveness Report,* providing reliable global distribution services.

FedEx is committed to advancing free trade and driving global commerce and economic development. We support the World Economic Forum's dedication to improving the state of the world by engaging leaders in regulatory, industry, and economic cooperation.

Recently, FedEx looked deeper into factors impacting the global economy, commissioning a second study by SRI International titled "The Dynamic Force of Access: An Update of the Access Index." The study provides a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the impact of how people, businesses, and nations "access" ideas, goods, technology, and markets. The information gleaned from this study is complementary to the insights in the Forum's *Global Competitiveness Report*. As FedEx continues to explore Access, we look forward to better understanding how to harness the momentum of the global economy to continue to create positive change around the world.

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