

The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011



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The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011

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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.

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Preface

KLAUS SCHWAB

Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

This year's *Global Competitiveness Report* is being published amid uncertainty in the global economy and a continuing shift in the balance of economic activity away from advanced economies and toward developing ones. Despite significant government stimulus spending aimed at dampening the recession, growth in advanced economies remains sluggish as they are mired in persistent unemployment and weak demand. Recent concerns about the sustainability of sovereign debt in Europe, and the stability and efficient functioning of financial markets more generally, have added to the list of concerns. The present situation emphasizes the importance of mapping out clear exit strategies to get economies back on a steady footing. Yet charting out such a process remains elusive in many countries for fear of a "double dip" as well as for political considerations. On the other hand, developing economies have for the most part fared comparatively well during the crisis: countries such as Brazil, China, and India are expected to grow at rates of between 5.5 and 10 percent in 2010, with growth holding up well over the next few years. Indeed, the world increasingly looks to the developing world as the major engine of the global economy.

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

This year's *Report* features a record number of 139 economies, and thus continues to be the most comprehensive assessment of its kind. It 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 Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance, which produces a number of research studies that truly mirror the increased integration and complexity of the world economy. Additional regular publications include *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 2010–2011 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 for our competitiveness research. We have also received important feedback from our Advisory Board: Dr Kemal Dervis, Vice-President and Director, Global Economy and Development, Brookings Institution; Professor Ricardo Hausmann, Director, Center for International Development, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University; H.E. Dr Felipe Larraín Bascuñán, Minister of Finance of Chile; and H.E. Dr Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade of Indonesia. Appreciation also goes to Robert Greenhill, Chief Business Officer at the Forum, and Jennifer Blanke, Head of the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance, as well as the competitiveness 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 commitment 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 also 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 inputs made the publication of this *Report* possible.

Table 4: Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011 rankings and 2009–2010 comparisons

Country/Economy	GCI 2010–2011		GCI 2010–2011 rank among 2009 countries	GCI 2009–2010 rank *	Country/Economy	GCI 2010–2011		GCI 2010–2011 rank among 2009 countries	GCI 2009–2010 rank *
	Rank	Score				Rank	Score		
Switzerland	1	5.63	1	1	Kazakhstan	72	4.12	71	67
Sweden	2	5.56	2	4	Peru	73	4.11	72	78
Singapore	3	5.48	3	3	Namibia	74	4.09	73	74
United States	4	5.43	4	2	Morocco	75	4.08	74	73
Germany	5	5.39	5	7	Botswana	76	4.05	75	66
Japan	6	5.37	6	8	Croatia	77	4.04	76	72
Finland	7	5.37	7	6	Guatemala	78	4.04	77	80
Netherlands	8	5.33	8	10	Macedonia, FYR	79	4.02	78	84
Denmark	9	5.32	9	5	Rwanda	80	4.00	n/a	n/a
Canada	10	5.30	10	9	Egypt	81	4.00	79	70
Hong Kong SAR	11	5.30	11	11	El Salvador	82	3.99	80	77
United Kingdom	12	5.25	12	13	Greece	83	3.99	81	71
Taiwan, China	13	5.21	13	12	Trinidad and Tobago	84	3.97	82	86
Norway	14	5.14	14	14	Philippines	85	3.96	83	87
France	15	5.13	15	16	Algeria	86	3.96	84	83
Australia	16	5.11	16	15	Argentina	87	3.95	85	85
Qatar	17	5.10	17	22	Albania	88	3.94	86	96
Austria	18	5.09	18	17	Ukraine	89	3.90	87	82
Belgium	19	5.07	19	18	Gambia, The	90	3.90	88	81
Luxembourg	20	5.05	20	21	Honduras	91	3.89	89	89
Saudi Arabia	21	4.95	21	28	Lebanon	92	3.89	n/a	n/a
Korea, Rep.	22	4.93	22	19	Georgia	93	3.86	90	90
New Zealand	23	4.92	23	20	Moldova	94	3.86	n/a	n/a
Israel	24	4.91	24	27	Jamaica	95	3.85	91	91
United Arab Emirates	25	4.89	25	23	Serbia	96	3.84	92	93
Malaysia	26	4.88	26	24	Syria	97	3.79	93	94
China	27	4.84	27	29	Armenia	98	3.76	94	97
Brunei Darussalam	28	4.75	28	32	Mongolia	99	3.75	95	117
Ireland	29	4.74	29	25	Libya	100	3.74	96	88
Chile	30	4.69	30	30	Dominican Republic	101	3.72	97	95
Iceland	31	4.68	31	26	Bosnia and Herzegovina	102	3.70	98	109
Tunisia	32	4.65	32	40	Benin	103	3.69	99	103
Estonia	33	4.61	33	35	Senegal	104	3.67	100	92
Oman	34	4.61	34	41	Ecuador	105	3.65	101	105
Kuwait	35	4.59	35	39	Kenya	106	3.65	102	98
Czech Republic	36	4.57	36	31	Bangladesh	107	3.64	103	106
Bahrain	37	4.54	37	38	Bolivia	108	3.64	104	120
Thailand	38	4.51	38	36	Cambodia	109	3.63	105	110
Poland	39	4.51	39	46	Guyana	110	3.62	106	104
Cyprus	40	4.50	40	34	Cameroon	111	3.58	107	111
Puerto Rico	41	4.49	41	42	Nicaragua	112	3.57	108	115
Spain	42	4.49	42	33	Tanzania	113	3.56	109	100
Barbados	43	4.45	43	44	Ghana	114	3.56	110	114
Indonesia	44	4.43	44	54	Zambia	115	3.55	111	112
Slovenia	45	4.42	45	37	Tajikistan	116	3.53	112	122
Portugal	46	4.38	46	43	Cape Verde	117	3.51	n/a	n/a
Lithuania	47	4.38	47	53	Uganda	118	3.51	113	108
Italy	48	4.37	48	48	Ethiopia	119	3.51	114	118
Montenegro	49	4.36	49	62	Paraguay	120	3.49	115	124
Malta	50	4.34	50	52	Kyrgyz Republic	121	3.49	116	123
India	51	4.33	51	49	Venezuela	122	3.48	117	113
Hungary	52	4.33	52	58	Pakistan	123	3.48	118	101
Panama	53	4.33	53	59	Madagascar	124	3.46	119	121
South Africa	54	4.32	54	45	Malawi	125	3.45	120	119
Mauritius	55	4.32	55	57	Swaziland	126	3.40	n/a	n/a
Costa Rica	56	4.31	56	55	Nigeria	127	3.38	121	99
Azerbaijan	57	4.29	57	51	Lesotho	128	3.36	122	107
Brazil	58	4.28	58	56	Côte d'Ivoire	129	3.35	123	116
Vietnam	59	4.27	59	75	Nepal	130	3.34	124	125
Slovak Republic	60	4.25	60	47	Mozambique	131	3.32	125	129
Turkey	61	4.25	61	61	Mali	132	3.28	126	130
Sri Lanka	62	4.25	62	79	Timor-Leste	133	3.23	127	126
Russian Federation	63	4.24	63	63	Burkina Faso	134	3.20	128	128
Uruguay	64	4.23	64	65	Mauritania	135	3.14	129	127
Jordan	65	4.21	65	50	Zimbabwe	136	3.03	130	132
Mexico	66	4.19	66	60	Burundi	137	2.96	131	133
Romania	67	4.16	67	64	Angola	138	2.93	n/a	n/a
Colombia	68	4.14	68	69	Chad	139	2.73	132	131
Iran, Islamic Rep.	69	4.14	n/a	n/a					
Latvia	70	4.14	69	68					
Bulgaria	71	4.13	70	76					

* The 2009–2010 rank shown is the one published last year out of 133 countries. One country that was included last year, Suriname, has been excluded this year for lack of Survey data. Suriname's rank of 102 from last year is therefore not shown in the table.

(Cont'd.)

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011

Country/Economy	SUBINDEXES							
	OVERALL INDEX		Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation and sophistication factors	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Switzerland	1	5.63	2	6.05	4	5.41	2	5.71
Sweden	2	5.56	4	5.98	5	5.32	3	5.67
Singapore	3	5.48	3	6.05	1	5.49	10	5.07
United States	4	5.43	32	5.21	3	5.46	4	5.53
Germany	5	5.39	6	5.89	13	5.11	5	5.51
Japan	6	5.37	26	5.35	11	5.17	1	5.72
Finland	7	5.37	5	5.97	14	5.09	6	5.43
Netherlands	8	5.33	9	5.82	8	5.24	8	5.16
Denmark	9	5.32	7	5.86	9	5.20	9	5.15
Canada	10	5.30	11	5.77	6	5.32	14	4.95
Hong Kong SAR	11	5.30	1	6.12	2	5.48	24	4.46
United Kingdom	12	5.25	18	5.58	7	5.28	12	4.98
Taiwan, China	13	5.21	19	5.58	16	5.05	7	5.23
Norway	14	5.14	17	5.65	12	5.13	17	4.83
France	15	5.13	16	5.67	15	5.09	16	4.83
Australia	16	5.11	12	5.74	10	5.20	22	4.54
Qatar	17	5.10	13	5.73	26	4.68	23	4.48
Austria	18	5.09	15	5.67	19	4.93	13	4.97
Belgium	19	5.07	22	5.45	17	5.01	15	4.91
Luxembourg	20	5.05	10	5.81	20	4.92	19	4.76
Saudi Arabia	21	4.95	28	5.32	27	4.67	26	4.41
Korea, Rep.	22	4.93	23	5.42	22	4.81	18	4.81
New Zealand	23	4.92	14	5.71	18	4.97	28	4.30
Israel	24	4.91	39	5.12	23	4.75	11	5.05
United Arab Emirates	25	4.89	8	5.82	21	4.82	27	4.37
Malaysia	26	4.88	33	5.19	24	4.72	25	4.45
China	27	4.84	30	5.27	29	4.63	31	4.13
Brunei Darussalam	28	4.75	20	5.48	67	4.05	72	3.42
Ireland	29	4.74	35	5.18	25	4.68	21	4.55
Chile	30	4.69	37	5.15	35	4.51	44	3.91
Iceland	31	4.68	41	5.05	31	4.57	20	4.61
Tunisia	32	4.65	31	5.25	50	4.28	34	4.09
Estonia	33	4.61	25	5.38	34	4.52	45	3.90
Oman	34	4.61	24	5.41	48	4.30	47	3.87
Kuwait	35	4.59	36	5.16	68	4.03	60	3.57
Czech Republic	36	4.57	44	4.91	28	4.66	30	4.19
Bahrain	37	4.54	21	5.48	33	4.54	55	3.67
Thailand	38	4.51	48	4.82	39	4.41	49	3.78
Poland	39	4.51	56	4.69	30	4.62	50	3.76
Cyprus	40	4.50	29	5.28	36	4.46	36	4.07
Puerto Rico	41	4.49	43	5.01	40	4.39	29	4.24
Spain	42	4.49	38	5.13	32	4.56	41	3.96
Barbados	43	4.45	27	5.34	52	4.22	52	3.69
Indonesia	44	4.43	60	4.62	51	4.24	37	4.06
Slovenia	45	4.42	34	5.18	46	4.33	35	4.08
Portugal	46	4.38	42	5.01	43	4.36	39	3.98
Lithuania	47	4.38	52	4.77	49	4.28	48	3.79
Italy	48	4.37	46	4.84	45	4.33	32	4.11
Montenegro	49	4.36	45	4.90	64	4.08	56	3.67
Malta	50	4.34	40	5.08	47	4.31	46	3.88
India	51	4.33	81	4.30	38	4.42	42	3.96
Hungary	52	4.33	59	4.65	41	4.38	51	3.71
Panama	53	4.33	49	4.79	62	4.08	54	3.68
South Africa	54	4.32	79	4.35	42	4.37	43	3.93
Mauritius	55	4.32	47	4.82	66	4.05	59	3.61
Costa Rica	56	4.31	62	4.59	58	4.13	33	4.11
Azerbaijan	57	4.29	58	4.67	75	3.97	66	3.50
Brazil	58	4.28	86	4.26	44	4.35	38	4.03
Vietnam	59	4.27	74	4.39	57	4.16	53	3.69
Slovak Republic	60	4.25	53	4.77	37	4.43	63	3.54
Turkey	61	4.25	68	4.49	55	4.18	57	3.63
Sri Lanka	62	4.25	73	4.42	69	4.01	40	3.97
Russian Federation	63	4.24	65	4.52	53	4.19	80	3.36
Uruguay	64	4.23	51	4.77	74	3.98	70	3.46
Jordan	65	4.21	57	4.67	73	3.98	65	3.50
Mexico	66	4.19	66	4.51	61	4.09	69	3.46
Romania	67	4.16	77	4.36	54	4.18	91	3.24
Colombia	68	4.14	78	4.35	60	4.09	61	3.56
Iran, Islamic Rep.	69	4.14	63	4.58	90	3.76	82	3.34

(Cont'd.)

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011 (cont'd.)

Country/Economy	SUBINDEXES							
	OVERALL INDEX		Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation and sophistication factors	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Latvia	70	4.14	61	4.60	63	4.08	77	3.37
Bulgaria	71	4.13	72	4.43	65	4.07	95	3.22
Kazakhstan	72	4.12	69	4.48	71	4.00	102	3.14
Peru	73	4.11	87	4.22	56	4.18	89	3.29
Namibia	74	4.09	54	4.70	91	3.76	92	3.24
Morocco	75	4.08	64	4.57	88	3.78	79	3.36
Botswana	76	4.05	76	4.37	85	3.80	93	3.24
Croatia	77	4.04	50	4.78	76	3.97	85	3.32
Guatemala	78	4.04	85	4.26	81	3.89	62	3.54
Macedonia, FYR	79	4.02	70	4.45	83	3.84	97	3.20
Rwanda	80	4.00	84	4.28	98	3.62	87	3.30
Egypt	81	4.00	89	4.19	82	3.85	68	3.48
El Salvador	82	3.99	71	4.44	87	3.78	96	3.20
Greece	83	3.99	67	4.49	59	4.12	73	3.41
Trinidad and Tobago	84	3.97	55	4.70	77	3.95	78	3.36
Philippines	85	3.96	99	4.02	78	3.93	75	3.38
Algeria	86	3.96	80	4.32	107	3.49	108	3.04
Argentina	87	3.95	82	4.29	86	3.78	71	3.42
Albania	88	3.94	75	4.38	89	3.77	104	3.09
Ukraine	89	3.90	102	3.92	72	3.98	88	3.30
Gambia, The	90	3.90	90	4.16	105	3.51	64	3.53
Honduras	91	3.89	91	4.15	104	3.55	98	3.20
Lebanon	92	3.89	106	3.87	70	4.00	74	3.41
Georgia	93	3.86	95	4.13	94	3.71	121	2.90
Moldova	94	3.86	97	4.10	99	3.59	123	2.89
Jamaica	95	3.85	103	3.92	80	3.90	86	3.31
Serbia	96	3.84	93	4.15	93	3.75	107	3.04
Syria	97	3.78	83	4.28	117	3.38	115	2.97
Armenia	98	3.76	94	4.14	106	3.51	114	2.98
Mongolia	99	3.75	100	3.97	109	3.47	119	2.95
Libya	100	3.74	88	4.20	127	3.19	135	2.62
Dominican Republic	101	3.72	107	3.82	92	3.75	99	3.17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	102	3.70	98	4.05	100	3.57	120	2.93
Benin	103	3.69	104	3.91	120	3.35	81	3.35
Senegal	104	3.67	108	3.80	108	3.49	67	3.48
Ecuador	105	3.65	92	4.15	115	3.41	124	2.89
Kenya	106	3.65	126	3.50	79	3.90	58	3.63
Bangladesh	107	3.64	114	3.71	97	3.62	109	3.01
Bolivia	108	3.64	101	3.96	125	3.20	125	2.88
Cambodia	109	3.63	113	3.72	103	3.56	106	3.06
Guyana	110	3.62	105	3.89	112	3.43	103	3.13
Cameroon	111	3.58	111	3.78	121	3.31	105	3.08
Nicaragua	112	3.57	109	3.80	122	3.29	126	2.88
Tanzania	113	3.56	116	3.66	114	3.42	94	3.22
Ghana	114	3.56	122	3.54	96	3.65	100	3.17
Zambia	115	3.55	121	3.56	101	3.56	90	3.28
Tajikistan	116	3.53	112	3.74	123	3.25	118	2.96
Cape Verde	117	3.51	96	4.13	129	3.16	128	2.84
Uganda	118	3.51	123	3.53	102	3.56	111	3.00
Ethiopia	119	3.51	119	3.63	118	3.38	117	2.96
Paraguay	120	3.49	115	3.69	119	3.37	132	2.71
Kyrgyz Republic	121	3.49	120	3.59	111	3.44	137	2.58
Venezuela	122	3.48	117	3.66	113	3.43	129	2.79
Pakistan	123	3.48	132	3.39	95	3.66	76	3.38
Madagascar	124	3.46	118	3.64	124	3.21	113	2.98
Malawi	125	3.45	129	3.46	110	3.45	84	3.32
Swaziland	126	3.40	110	3.79	126	3.20	131	2.77
Nigeria	127	3.38	136	3.11	84	3.83	83	3.33
Lesotho	128	3.36	124	3.53	132	3.12	116	2.96
Côte d'Ivoire	129	3.35	133	3.36	116	3.38	110	3.01
Nepal	130	3.34	125	3.52	131	3.14	133	2.67
Mozambique	131	3.32	130	3.43	128	3.16	101	3.14
Mali	132	3.28	128	3.47	135	2.99	112	3.00
Timor-Leste	133	3.23	127	3.49	136	2.87	136	2.60
Burkina Faso	134	3.20	134	3.29	133	3.08	127	2.87
Mauritania	135	3.14	131	3.39	138	2.79	134	2.63
Zimbabwe	136	3.03	137	3.05	134	3.01	122	2.89
Burundi	137	2.96	135	3.24	139	2.53	138	2.56
Angola	138	2.93	138	2.84	130	3.15	139	2.50
Chad	139	2.73	139	2.68	137	2.81	130	2.79

Table 6: The Global Competitiveness Index: Basic requirements

Country/Economy	PILLARS									
	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic environment		4. Health and primary education	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	75	4.38	63	3.96	89	3.46	101	4.21	56	5.87
Algeria	80	4.32	98	3.46	87	3.49	57	4.75	77	5.56
Angola	138	2.84	119	3.22	136	1.88	122	3.61	139	2.66
Argentina	82	4.29	132	2.99	77	3.63	54	4.76	60	5.79
Armenia	94	4.14	97	3.50	90	3.46	99	4.23	93	5.37
Australia	12	5.74	14	5.49	22	5.44	17	5.55	13	6.49
Austria	15	5.67	15	5.42	20	5.56	24	5.30	17	6.41
Azerbaijan	58	4.67	71	3.86	76	3.69	13	5.62	83	5.50
Bahrain	21	5.48	27	5.02	27	5.08	11	5.65	36	6.17
Bangladesh	114	3.71	115	3.24	133	2.15	80	4.49	106	4.96
Barbados	27	5.34	22	5.20	23	5.37	91	4.30	14	6.48
Belgium	22	5.45	29	4.98	21	5.53	72	4.56	1	6.75
Benin	104	3.91	87	3.64	113	2.71	82	4.47	108	4.83
Bolivia	101	3.96	136	2.85	100	3.04	59	4.72	100	5.21
Bosnia and Herzegovina	98	4.05	126	3.13	98	3.16	81	4.48	89	5.43
Botswana	76	4.37	32	4.84	84	3.54	74	4.52	114	4.58
Brazil	86	4.26	93	3.58	62	4.02	111	4.00	87	5.45
Brunei Darussalam	20	5.48	36	4.77	52	4.33	1	6.62	32	6.20
Bulgaria	72	4.43	114	3.29	80	3.57	42	5.00	58	5.85
Burkina Faso	134	3.29	90	3.60	134	2.13	98	4.25	135	3.20
Burundi	135	3.24	138	2.77	132	2.19	121	3.63	120	4.37
Cambodia	113	3.72	94	3.56	114	2.70	116	3.81	110	4.80
Cameroon	111	3.78	107	3.39	126	2.42	53	4.81	116	4.49
Canada	11	5.77	11	5.55	9	5.80	36	5.14	6	6.60
Cape Verde	96	4.13	56	4.06	109	2.81	102	4.20	88	5.44
Chad	139	2.68	135	2.89	137	1.83	134	3.10	138	2.90
Chile	37	5.15	28	5.01	40	4.69	27	5.24	71	5.66
China	30	5.27	49	4.37	50	4.44	4	6.11	37	6.16
Colombia	78	4.35	103	3.43	79	3.59	50	4.85	79	5.55
Costa Rica	62	4.59	51	4.35	78	3.62	108	4.07	22	6.33
Côte d'Ivoire	133	3.36	133	2.97	99	3.05	94	4.27	136	3.14
Croatia	50	4.78	86	3.65	41	4.63	51	4.82	48	6.02
Cyprus	29	5.28	30	4.91	26	5.10	67	4.60	12	6.50
Czech Republic	44	4.91	72	3.86	39	4.78	48	4.90	43	6.10
Denmark	7	5.86	5	5.84	13	5.69	16	5.56	20	6.36
Dominican Republic	107	3.82	117	3.23	107	2.83	88	4.36	107	4.86
Ecuador	92	4.15	128	3.05	96	3.18	55	4.76	75	5.61
Egypt	89	4.19	57	4.03	64	3.97	129	3.35	91	5.42
El Salvador	71	4.44	101	3.44	59	4.13	64	4.66	81	5.52
Estonia	25	5.38	31	4.91	32	4.94	19	5.40	29	6.26
Ethiopia	119	3.63	59	4.03	115	2.65	127	3.48	119	4.37
Finland	5	5.97	4	5.96	17	5.59	15	5.58	2	6.75
France	16	5.67	26	5.04	4	6.24	44	4.98	16	6.42
Gambia, The	90	4.16	37	4.76	69	3.83	117	3.78	124	4.25
Georgia	95	4.13	69	3.87	73	3.75	130	3.26	73	5.64
Germany	6	5.89	13	5.50	2	6.43	23	5.32	25	6.32
Ghana	122	3.54	67	3.93	106	2.87	136	3.00	122	4.34
Greece	67	4.49	84	3.67	42	4.57	123	3.61	40	6.13
Guatemala	85	4.26	124	3.15	66	3.90	63	4.69	96	5.33
Guyana	105	3.89	95	3.54	103	2.92	126	3.52	78	5.55
Honduras	91	4.15	108	3.37	85	3.51	100	4.23	82	5.50
Hong Kong SAR	1	6.12	8	5.73	1	6.77	10	5.67	28	6.29
Hungary	59	4.65	79	3.76	51	4.36	69	4.59	57	5.87
Iceland	41	5.05	18	5.27	12	5.69	138	2.59	4	6.66
India	81	4.30	58	4.03	86	3.49	73	4.53	104	5.16
Indonesia	60	4.62	61	3.98	82	3.56	35	5.15	62	5.78
Iran, Islamic Rep.	63	4.58	82	3.74	74	3.75	45	4.96	54	5.89
Ireland	35	5.18	24	5.14	38	4.80	95	4.26	10	6.51
Israel	39	5.12	33	4.84	34	4.89	60	4.71	46	6.05
Italy	46	4.84	92	3.58	31	4.94	76	4.52	26	6.30
Jamaica	103	3.92	85	3.66	65	3.91	137	2.93	102	5.19
Japan	26	5.35	25	5.08	11	5.69	105	4.12	9	6.52
Jordan	57	4.67	41	4.64	61	4.11	103	4.19	66	5.73
Kazakhstan	69	4.48	91	3.58	81	3.57	26	5.27	85	5.48
Kenya	126	3.50	123	3.16	102	2.99	128	3.48	121	4.36
Korea, Rep.	23	5.42	62	3.98	18	5.59	6	5.76	21	6.34
Kuwait	36	5.16	46	4.45	60	4.11	2	6.42	68	5.68
Kyrgyz Republic	120	3.59	131	3.01	124	2.47	119	3.66	101	5.21
Latvia	61	4.60	75	3.79	55	4.26	84	4.47	55	5.88

(Cont'd.)

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

Country/Economy	PILLARS									
	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic environment		4. Health and primary education	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lebanon	106	3.87	113	3.33	123	2.47	125	3.58	44	6.08
Lesotho	124	3.53	100	3.45	120	2.56	77	4.50	131	3.61
Libya	88	4.20	111	3.34	95	3.22	7	5.72	115	4.53
Lithuania	52	4.77	60	3.99	43	4.56	71	4.56	52	5.95
Luxembourg	10	5.81	9	5.73	19	5.56	9	5.67	27	6.29
Macedonia, FYR	70	4.45	80	3.75	91	3.45	47	4.91	69	5.67
Madagascar	118	3.64	129	3.05	130	2.35	112	3.99	103	5.17
Malawi	129	3.46	52	4.27	131	2.26	135	3.08	125	4.23
Malaysia	33	5.19	42	4.62	30	4.97	41	5.01	34	6.18
Mali	128	3.47	109	3.36	121	2.56	65	4.63	134	3.32
Malta	40	5.08	34	4.83	48	4.45	52	4.82	30	6.23
Mauritania	131	3.39	116	3.23	122	2.52	118	3.70	127	4.11
Mauritius	47	4.82	43	4.61	58	4.18	62	4.69	59	5.81
Mexico	66	4.51	106	3.40	75	3.74	28	5.24	70	5.66
Moldova	97	4.10	102	3.43	97	3.18	90	4.31	84	5.50
Mongolia	100	3.97	122	3.17	117	2.61	49	4.90	98	5.22
Montenegro	45	4.90	45	4.46	67	3.85	37	5.09	33	6.19
Morocco	64	4.57	66	3.94	71	3.78	31	5.21	94	5.37
Mozambique	130	3.43	99	3.46	119	2.56	104	4.17	133	3.54
Namibia	54	4.70	38	4.76	54	4.26	40	5.04	112	4.75
Nepal	125	3.52	130	3.03	139	1.81	86	4.41	109	4.81
Netherlands	9	5.82	12	5.54	7	5.93	25	5.29	8	6.53
New Zealand	14	5.71	3	6.00	37	4.82	20	5.40	5	6.64
Nicaragua	109	3.80	127	3.10	111	2.73	110	4.01	95	5.36
Nigeria	136	3.11	121	3.18	135	2.02	97	4.25	137	3.00
Norway	17	5.65	6	5.82	29	5.00	18	5.43	24	6.33
Oman	24	5.41	16	5.37	33	4.94	3	6.11	99	5.22
Pakistan	132	3.39	112	3.34	110	2.75	133	3.19	123	4.27
Panama	49	4.79	73	3.81	44	4.53	30	5.22	76	5.60
Paraguay	115	3.69	137	2.85	125	2.46	93	4.28	105	5.16
Peru	87	4.22	96	3.53	88	3.47	75	4.52	92	5.38
Philippines	99	4.02	125	3.14	104	2.92	68	4.60	90	5.42
Poland	56	4.69	54	4.18	72	3.76	61	4.70	39	6.13
Portugal	42	5.01	48	4.37	24	5.30	96	4.26	41	6.13
Puerto Rico	43	5.01	44	4.58	49	4.44	39	5.07	51	5.95
Qatar	13	5.73	10	5.55	25	5.24	8	5.71	15	6.43
Romania	77	4.36	81	3.74	92	3.44	78	4.50	63	5.77
Russian Federation	65	4.52	118	3.22	47	4.46	79	4.49	53	5.92
Rwanda	84	4.28	19	5.26	101	2.99	106	4.07	111	4.80
Saudi Arabia	28	5.32	21	5.22	28	5.07	22	5.35	74	5.64
Senegal	108	3.80	76	3.77	112	2.71	89	4.34	118	4.37
Serbia	93	4.15	120	3.19	93	3.39	109	4.05	50	5.95
Singapore	3	6.05	1	6.13	5	6.22	33	5.20	3	6.67
Slovak Republic	53	4.77	89	3.60	57	4.19	32	5.20	45	6.07
Slovenia	34	5.18	50	4.37	36	4.83	34	5.19	23	6.33
South Africa	79	4.35	47	4.38	63	3.98	43	4.99	129	4.06
Spain	38	5.13	53	4.25	14	5.67	66	4.60	49	6.01
Sri Lanka	73	4.42	55	4.06	70	3.82	124	3.60	35	6.18
Swaziland	110	3.79	70	3.86	94	3.26	92	4.28	130	3.73
Sweden	4	5.98	2	6.12	10	5.76	14	5.61	18	6.41
Switzerland	2	6.05	7	5.77	6	6.09	5	5.81	7	6.56
Syria	83	4.28	78	3.76	105	2.88	58	4.75	64	5.74
Taiwan, China	19	5.58	35	4.82	16	5.63	21	5.36	11	6.50
Tajikistan	112	3.74	77	3.76	116	2.63	131	3.25	97	5.32
Tanzania	116	3.66	83	3.74	128	2.37	115	3.87	113	4.67
Thailand	48	4.82	64	3.95	35	4.84	46	4.93	80	5.55
Timor-Leste	127	3.49	110	3.35	138	1.81	29	5.22	132	3.56
Trinidad and Tobago	55	4.70	68	3.89	45	4.53	70	4.59	61	5.78
Tunisia	31	5.25	23	5.19	46	4.50	38	5.09	31	6.23
Turkey	68	4.49	88	3.61	56	4.21	83	4.47	72	5.65
Uganda	123	3.53	104	3.42	127	2.40	114	3.89	117	4.42
Ukraine	102	3.92	134	2.96	68	3.83	132	3.20	67	5.70
United Arab Emirates	8	5.82	20	5.25	3	6.26	12	5.65	38	6.14
United Kingdom	18	5.58	17	5.28	8	5.88	56	4.76	19	6.40
United States	32	5.21	40	4.67	15	5.65	87	4.39	42	6.12
Uruguay	51	4.77	39	4.72	53	4.29	107	4.07	47	6.02
Venezuela	117	3.66	139	2.43	108	2.82	113	3.90	86	5.47
Vietnam	74	4.39	74	3.80	83	3.56	85	4.47	65	5.74
Zambia	121	3.56	65	3.95	118	2.59	120	3.64	128	4.06
Zimbabwe	137	3.05	105	3.41	129	2.36	139	2.26	126	4.16

Table 7: The Global Competitiveness Index: Efficiency enhancers

Country/Economy	PILLARS													
	EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS		5. Higher education and training		6. Goods market efficiency		7. Labor market efficiency		8. Financial market development		9. Technological readiness		10. Market size	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	89	3.77	84	3.86	63	4.19	63	4.46	100	3.74	72	3.53	103	2.84
Algeria	107	3.49	98	3.59	126	3.57	123	3.74	135	2.82	106	2.98	50	4.26
Angola	130	3.15	138	2.13	133	3.33	87	4.22	134	2.88	130	2.59	64	3.76
Argentina	86	3.78	55	4.46	135	3.14	128	3.56	126	3.15	73	3.52	24	4.85
Armenia	106	3.51	91	3.66	113	3.72	47	4.61	110	3.60	108	2.96	116	2.50
Australia	10	5.20	14	5.53	18	5.02	11	5.13	3	5.45	23	4.97	18	5.12
Austria	19	4.93	16	5.38	19	5.00	32	4.75	23	4.74	18	5.09	33	4.59
Azerbaijan	75	3.97	77	3.96	93	3.92	25	4.82	71	4.12	70	3.55	76	3.46
Bahrain	33	4.54	44	4.64	9	5.13	28	4.78	20	4.90	27	4.88	98	2.94
Bangladesh	97	3.62	126	2.77	102	3.83	108	3.98	66	4.18	126	2.65	47	4.32
Barbados	52	4.22	27	4.97	55	4.27	49	4.60	38	4.61	22	4.98	133	1.91
Belgium	17	5.01	7	5.71	16	5.08	43	4.64	34	4.64	13	5.22	27	4.77
Benin	120	3.35	112	3.18	100	3.84	85	4.23	95	3.84	122	2.71	124	2.32
Bolivia	125	3.20	100	3.58	136	3.13	136	3.26	118	3.36	127	2.65	86	3.22
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	3.57	88	3.80	127	3.56	94	4.17	113	3.47	85	3.36	93	3.10
Botswana	85	3.80	94	3.64	58	4.23	61	4.47	47	4.49	99	3.13	102	2.86
Brazil	44	4.35	58	4.29	114	3.71	96	4.14	50	4.44	54	3.92	10	5.60
Brunei Darussalam	67	4.05	64	4.21	78	4.06	10	5.25	55	4.29	49	4.00	118	2.48
Bulgaria	65	4.07	67	4.14	82	4.00	58	4.51	91	3.95	48	4.01	63	3.79
Burkina Faso	133	3.08	135	2.45	120	3.59	91	4.19	128	3.11	124	2.66	119	2.47
Burundi	139	2.53	139	2.03	137	2.98	81	4.25	139	2.34	137	2.31	137	1.29
Cambodia	103	3.56	122	2.92	81	4.04	51	4.59	92	3.93	115	2.87	96	3.01
Cameroon	121	3.31	117	3.00	119	3.65	99	4.10	123	3.25	118	2.75	91	3.11
Canada	6	5.32	8	5.66	11	5.11	6	5.42	12	5.16	16	5.14	14	5.46
Cape Verde	129	3.16	109	3.25	111	3.76	122	3.75	104	3.67	79	3.44	139	1.08
Chad	137	2.81	136	2.33	138	2.88	95	4.16	137	2.75	138	2.28	120	2.46
Chile	35	4.51	45	4.63	28	4.80	44	4.63	41	4.59	45	4.09	46	4.34
China	29	4.63	60	4.24	43	4.40	38	4.70	57	4.28	78	3.44	2	6.71
Colombia	60	4.09	69	4.09	103	3.83	69	4.40	79	4.01	63	3.61	32	4.60
Costa Rica	58	4.13	43	4.64	48	4.35	45	4.62	85	3.98	57	3.85	82	3.32
Côte d'Ivoire	116	3.38	116	3.02	118	3.65	105	4.00	112	3.50	102	3.05	94	3.07
Croatia	76	3.97	56	4.35	110	3.78	113	3.90	88	3.96	39	4.23	70	3.62
Cyprus	36	4.46	29	4.91	20	4.97	42	4.64	15	5.01	38	4.40	104	2.82
Czech Republic	28	4.66	24	5.11	35	4.58	33	4.75	48	4.49	32	4.55	42	4.47
Denmark	9	5.20	3	5.84	13	5.10	5	5.47	18	4.94	6	5.62	52	4.25
Dominican Republic	92	3.75	99	3.59	109	3.79	89	4.20	99	3.76	66	3.58	71	3.61
Ecuador	115	3.41	92	3.65	132	3.36	137	3.24	115	3.42	107	2.97	61	3.81
Egypt	82	3.85	97	3.59	90	3.94	133	3.43	82	4.00	87	3.32	26	4.80
El Salvador	87	3.78	101	3.52	53	4.32	88	4.21	78	4.02	81	3.41	87	3.19
Estonia	34	4.52	22	5.17	29	4.71	17	4.91	45	4.50	24	4.94	101	2.89
Ethiopia	118	3.38	129	2.72	92	3.93	72	4.38	121	3.27	133	2.51	79	3.44
Finland	14	5.09	1	6.06	24	4.92	22	4.85	4	5.38	15	5.17	56	4.15
France	15	5.09	17	5.36	32	4.69	60	4.47	16	4.96	12	5.28	7	5.76
Gambia, The	105	3.51	103	3.50	66	4.17	16	4.94	76	4.02	97	3.16	138	1.29
Georgia	94	3.71	90	3.74	64	4.18	31	4.75	108	3.62	98	3.14	107	2.80
Germany	13	5.11	19	5.33	21	4.97	70	4.40	36	4.62	10	5.36	5	6.01
Ghana	96	3.65	108	3.27	75	4.09	93	4.17	60	4.24	117	2.85	83	3.25
Greece	59	4.12	42	4.67	94	3.91	125	3.71	93	3.88	46	4.06	39	4.52
Guatemala	81	3.89	104	3.47	61	4.21	101	4.06	44	4.55	67	3.57	75	3.48
Guyana	112	3.43	81	3.91	95	3.88	100	4.08	102	3.70	103	3.05	131	1.96
Honduras	104	3.55	106	3.35	83	4.00	134	3.41	67	4.16	94	3.23	90	3.13
Hong Kong SAR	2	5.48	28	4.94	2	5.57	3	5.82	1	5.85	5	5.96	28	4.74
Hungary	41	4.38	34	4.81	67	4.16	62	4.46	68	4.16	37	4.41	49	4.27
Iceland	31	4.57	6	5.74	30	4.71	7	5.39	122	3.25	4	5.99	122	2.37
India	38	4.42	85	3.85	71	4.13	92	4.18	17	4.95	86	3.33	4	6.10
Indonesia	51	4.24	66	4.18	49	4.35	84	4.23	62	4.23	91	3.25	15	5.21
Iran, Islamic Rep.	90	3.76	87	3.80	98	3.85	135	3.37	120	3.29	96	3.19	20	5.09
Ireland	25	4.68	23	5.17	14	5.09	20	4.87	98	3.79	21	4.99	54	4.20
Israel	23	4.75	33	4.82	37	4.58	19	4.88	14	5.07	26	4.89	53	4.24
Italy	45	4.33	47	4.60	68	4.16	118	3.81	101	3.70	43	4.12	9	5.63
Jamaica	80	3.90	80	3.92	80	4.04	83	4.23	46	4.49	60	3.76	99	2.94
Japan	11	5.17	20	5.28	17	5.06	13	5.08	39	4.61	28	4.87	3	6.11
Jordan	73	3.98	57	4.32	46	4.36	112	3.92	54	4.31	62	3.71	84	3.25
Kazakhstan	71	4.00	65	4.20	86	3.98	21	4.86	117	3.39	82	3.40	55	4.16
Kenya	79	3.90	96	3.62	88	3.96	46	4.62	27	4.69	101	3.06	74	3.49
Korea, Rep.	22	4.81	15	5.42	38	4.55	78	4.27	83	3.99	19	5.05	11	5.56
Kuwait	68	4.03	83	3.87	54	4.32	64	4.45	63	4.22	77	3.46	59	3.88
Kyrgyz Republic	111	3.44	86	3.83	121	3.58	65	4.42	111	3.54	119	2.75	115	2.53
Latvia	63	4.08	35	4.81	72	4.13	52	4.58	86	3.98	51	3.96	95	3.04

(Cont'd.)

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

Country/Economy	PILLARS													
	EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS		5. Higher education and training		6. Goods market efficiency		7. Labor market efficiency		8. Financial market development		9. Technological readiness		10. Market size	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lebanon	70	4.00	48	4.57	42	4.44	103	4.01	53	4.33	92	3.24	80	3.41
Lesotho	132	3.12	124	2.85	84	3.99	86	4.22	114	3.46	129	2.59	135	1.61
Libya	127	3.19	95	3.63	134	3.20	139	2.81	130	2.99	114	2.87	69	3.64
Lithuania	49	4.28	25	5.07	73	4.12	48	4.61	89	3.95	33	4.51	77	3.45
Luxembourg	20	4.92	41	4.68	3	5.49	37	4.71	6	5.35	2	6.11	89	3.16
Macedonia, FYR	83	3.84	72	4.04	57	4.24	71	4.38	87	3.97	64	3.60	106	2.80
Madagascar	124	3.21	128	2.76	107	3.80	67	4.41	131	2.94	123	2.70	110	2.68
Malawi	110	3.45	120	2.92	85	3.98	50	4.59	64	4.21	121	2.71	127	2.26
Malaysia	24	4.72	49	4.55	27	4.81	35	4.74	7	5.34	40	4.19	29	4.70
Mali	135	2.99	132	2.56	124	3.57	121	3.78	133	2.92	128	2.64	117	2.50
Malta	47	4.31	37	4.79	36	4.58	98	4.10	11	5.22	29	4.85	125	2.31
Mauritania	138	2.79	137	2.15	131	3.45	114	3.89	138	2.66	132	2.55	130	2.04
Mauritius	66	4.05	70	4.09	31	4.70	59	4.49	29	4.68	61	3.73	112	2.63
Mexico	61	4.09	79	3.94	96	3.86	120	3.80	96	3.82	71	3.55	12	5.54
Moldova	99	3.59	78	3.95	104	3.83	68	4.41	103	3.68	89	3.28	121	2.40
Mongolia	109	3.47	89	3.76	99	3.84	29	4.78	129	3.07	105	3.03	123	2.33
Montenegro	64	4.08	52	4.51	44	4.39	39	4.69	28	4.68	44	4.09	129	2.10
Morocco	88	3.78	102	3.51	77	4.08	130	3.47	74	4.07	75	3.49	57	4.04
Mozambique	128	3.16	134	2.47	112	3.75	116	3.87	116	3.39	113	2.89	113	2.62
Namibia	91	3.76	111	3.21	56	4.25	55	4.53	24	4.73	88	3.31	114	2.54
Nepal	131	3.14	131	2.62	122	3.58	126	3.58	106	3.64	134	2.50	100	2.93
Netherlands	8	5.24	10	5.63	8	5.17	23	4.83	26	4.71	3	5.99	19	5.10
New Zealand	18	4.97	13	5.55	7	5.20	12	5.10	10	5.23	25	4.93	60	3.82
Nicaragua	122	3.29	113	3.17	116	3.68	110	3.95	109	3.60	125	2.66	109	2.68
Nigeria	84	3.83	118	2.99	87	3.97	74	4.35	84	3.99	104	3.04	30	4.65
Norway	12	5.13	12	5.59	23	4.95	15	4.97	5	5.35	9	5.56	44	4.34
Oman	48	4.30	63	4.22	25	4.83	36	4.73	30	4.67	59	3.79	73	3.57
Pakistan	95	3.66	123	2.91	91	3.94	131	3.45	73	4.09	109	2.94	31	4.63
Panama	62	4.08	82	3.87	50	4.35	106	4.00	21	4.88	41	4.17	85	3.22
Paraguay	119	3.37	119	2.98	101	3.84	124	3.74	97	3.80	116	2.86	97	3.00
Peru	56	4.18	76	4.00	69	4.15	56	4.52	42	4.59	74	3.51	48	4.31
Philippines	78	3.93	73	4.02	97	3.86	111	3.93	75	4.04	95	3.20	37	4.54
Poland	30	4.62	26	5.00	45	4.38	53	4.58	32	4.66	47	4.02	21	5.08
Portugal	43	4.36	39	4.76	52	4.32	117	3.85	59	4.26	31	4.63	45	4.34
Puerto Rico	40	4.39	38	4.77	34	4.59	41	4.64	40	4.60	52	3.94	62	3.80
Qatar	26	4.68	32	4.84	12	5.10	14	5.03	19	4.91	36	4.44	66	3.75
Romania	54	4.18	54	4.47	76	4.08	76	4.32	81	4.01	58	3.82	43	4.41
Russian Federation	53	4.19	50	4.55	123	3.58	57	4.51	125	3.18	69	3.56	8	5.74
Rwanda	98	3.62	121	2.92	70	4.14	9	5.29	69	4.15	100	3.09	128	2.11
Saudi Arabia	27	4.67	51	4.55	10	5.11	66	4.42	22	4.83	42	4.17	22	4.97
Senegal	108	3.49	110	3.23	79	4.06	109	3.97	107	3.62	93	3.24	105	2.80
Serbia	93	3.75	74	4.01	125	3.57	102	4.06	94	3.84	80	3.41	72	3.60
Singapore	1	5.49	5	5.77	1	5.65	1	5.92	2	5.76	11	5.35	41	4.51
Slovak Republic	37	4.43	53	4.49	51	4.34	40	4.66	37	4.61	34	4.48	58	3.97
Slovenia	46	4.33	21	5.27	39	4.52	80	4.26	77	4.02	35	4.45	78	3.45
South Africa	42	4.37	75	4.01	40	4.48	97	4.13	9	5.30	76	3.48	25	4.82
Spain	32	4.56	31	4.85	62	4.20	115	3.88	56	4.28	30	4.64	13	5.47
Sri Lanka	69	4.01	62	4.24	47	4.36	104	4.01	52	4.36	84	3.37	68	3.70
Swaziland	126	3.20	125	2.81	106	3.80	90	4.19	80	4.01	136	2.46	132	1.91
Sweden	5	5.32	2	5.90	5	5.30	18	4.89	13	5.15	1	6.12	34	4.58
Switzerland	4	5.41	4	5.79	4	5.31	2	5.92	8	5.34	7	5.60	36	4.54
Syria	117	3.38	107	3.31	115	3.69	132	3.43	124	3.19	111	2.92	65	3.75
Taiwan, China	16	5.05	11	5.63	15	5.09	34	4.74	35	4.63	20	5.04	17	5.15
Tajikistan	123	3.25	105	3.41	128	3.54	73	4.38	127	3.14	120	2.74	126	2.30
Tanzania	114	3.42	133	2.54	108	3.80	77	4.28	90	3.95	131	2.59	81	3.37
Thailand	39	4.41	59	4.25	41	4.46	24	4.82	51	4.43	68	3.56	23	4.95
Timor-Leste	136	2.87	130	2.66	105	3.82	75	4.32	136	2.78	139	2.23	136	1.39
Trinidad and Tobago	77	3.95	61	4.24	89	3.94	82	4.25	43	4.57	53	3.92	108	2.78
Tunisia	50	4.28	30	4.89	33	4.68	79	4.26	58	4.27	55	3.86	67	3.72
Turkey	55	4.18	71	4.04	59	4.21	127	3.57	61	4.23	56	3.85	16	5.17
Uganda	102	3.56	127	2.76	117	3.67	27	4.80	72	4.11	112	2.92	92	3.11
Ukraine	72	3.98	46	4.61	129	3.53	54	4.54	119	3.31	83	3.37	38	4.53
United Arab Emirates	21	4.82	36	4.80	6	5.22	26	4.81	33	4.66	14	5.19	51	4.26
United Kingdom	7	5.28	18	5.34	22	4.96	8	5.29	25	4.73	8	5.58	6	5.80
United States	3	5.46	9	5.64	26	4.81	4	5.63	31	4.67	17	5.10	1	6.93
Uruguay	74	3.98	40	4.68	74	4.09	119	3.80	70	4.13	50	4.00	88	3.18
Venezuela	113	3.43	68	4.10	139	2.83	138	2.91	132	2.93	90	3.27	40	4.51
Vietnam	57	4.16	93	3.64	60	4.21	30	4.76	65	4.21	65	3.58	35	4.56
Zambia	101	3.56	114	3.17	65	4.18	107	3.98	49	4.49	110	2.92	111	2.64
Zimbabwe	134	3.01	115	3.07	130	3.52	129	3.51	105	3.64	135	2.48	134	1.84

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

Country/Economy	INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS		PILLARS			
			11. Business sophistication		12. Innovation	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	104	3.09	87	3.61	121	2.57
Algeria	108	3.04	108	3.33	107	2.75
Angola	139	2.50	139	2.64	133	2.36
Argentina	71	3.42	75	3.80	73	3.05
Armenia	114	2.98	109	3.33	116	2.63
Australia	22	4.54	29	4.67	21	4.41
Austria	13	4.97	6	5.46	20	4.48
Azerbaijan	66	3.50	72	3.84	61	3.16
Bahrain	55	3.67	55	4.14	59	3.21
Bangladesh	109	3.01	105	3.42	119	2.61
Barbados	52	3.69	59	4.07	53	3.32
Belgium	15	4.91	11	5.24	15	4.59
Benin	81	3.35	99	3.49	60	3.20
Bolivia	125	2.88	117	3.26	127	2.50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	120	2.93	115	3.27	120	2.59
Botswana	93	3.24	104	3.44	74	3.04
Brazil	38	4.03	31	4.51	42	3.55
Brunei Darussalam	72	3.42	77	3.75	69	3.08
Bulgaria	95	3.22	95	3.52	92	2.91
Burkina Faso	127	2.87	137	2.80	90	2.93
Burundi	138	2.56	138	2.78	134	2.35
Cambodia	106	3.06	106	3.38	108	2.75
Cameroon	105	3.08	116	3.27	95	2.90
Canada	14	4.95	16	5.03	11	4.87
Cape Verde	128	2.84	131	3.05	117	2.63
Chad	130	2.79	133	2.94	115	2.64
Chile	44	3.91	43	4.33	43	3.50
China	31	4.13	41	4.34	26	3.92
Colombia	61	3.56	61	4.00	65	3.11
Costa Rica	33	4.11	32	4.50	35	3.72
Côte d'Ivoire	110	3.01	112	3.29	109	2.74
Croatia	85	3.32	92	3.56	70	3.08
Cyprus	36	4.07	33	4.47	38	3.66
Czech Republic	30	4.19	34	4.47	27	3.92
Denmark	9	5.15	7	5.41	10	4.89
Dominican Republic	99	3.17	82	3.72	118	2.62
Ecuador	124	2.89	107	3.34	130	2.43
Egypt	68	3.48	63	3.98	83	2.97
El Salvador	96	3.20	68	3.90	126	2.50
Estonia	45	3.90	56	4.13	37	3.68
Ethiopia	117	2.96	123	3.17	105	2.76
Finland	6	5.43	10	5.29	3	5.56
France	16	4.83	12	5.18	19	4.48
Gambia, The	64	3.53	65	3.93	62	3.14
Georgia	121	2.90	111	3.29	125	2.51
Germany	5	5.51	3	5.82	8	5.19
Ghana	100	3.17	97	3.50	99	2.84
Greece	73	3.41	74	3.83	79	3.00
Guatemala	62	3.54	54	4.15	89	2.93
Guyana	103	3.13	86	3.61	114	2.65
Honduras	98	3.20	85	3.64	106	2.76
Hong Kong SAR	24	4.46	17	5.01	29	3.91
Hungary	51	3.71	69	3.87	41	3.55
Iceland	20	4.61	28	4.69	17	4.53
India	42	3.96	44	4.30	39	3.62
Indonesia	37	4.06	37	4.40	36	3.71
Iran, Islamic Rep.	82	3.34	91	3.56	66	3.11
Ireland	21	4.55	20	4.85	22	4.25
Israel	11	5.05	26	4.79	6	5.30
Italy	32	4.11	23	4.81	50	3.40
Jamaica	86	3.31	81	3.72	93	2.90
Japan	1	5.72	1	5.92	4	5.52
Jordan	65	3.50	66	3.91	68	3.10
Kazakhstan	102	3.14	102	3.47	101	2.81
Kenya	58	3.63	62	3.99	56	3.27
Korea, Rep.	18	4.81	24	4.81	12	4.81
Kuwait	60	3.57	58	4.12	76	3.03
Kyrgyz Republic	137	2.58	130	3.05	139	2.12
Latvia	77	3.37	80	3.73	77	3.02

(Cont'd.)

Country/Economy	INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS		PILLARS			
			11. Business sophistication		12. Innovation	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lebanon	74	3.41	53	4.16	112	2.65
Lesotho	116	2.96	114	3.28	113	2.65
Libya	135	2.62	136	2.86	131	2.38
Lithuania	48	3.79	49	4.21	51	3.38
Luxembourg	19	4.76	18	4.98	16	4.53
Macedonia, FYR	97	3.20	96	3.52	97	2.88
Madagascar	113	2.98	124	3.16	102	2.80
Malawi	84	3.32	89	3.59	72	3.06
Malaysia	25	4.45	25	4.79	24	4.10
Mali	112	3.00	128	3.08	91	2.92
Malta	46	3.88	40	4.34	48	3.43
Mauritania	134	2.63	134	2.90	132	2.36
Mauritius	59	3.61	47	4.24	82	2.98
Mexico	69	3.46	67	3.91	78	3.01
Moldova	123	2.89	113	3.28	129	2.49
Mongolia	119	2.95	127	3.10	100	2.81
Montenegro	56	3.67	70	3.86	45	3.48
Morocco	79	3.36	78	3.75	81	2.98
Mozambique	101	3.14	110	3.31	84	2.96
Namibia	92	3.24	88	3.60	96	2.89
Nepal	133	2.67	132	3.04	137	2.29
Netherlands	8	5.16	5	5.55	13	4.77
New Zealand	28	4.30	30	4.59	25	4.01
Nicaragua	126	2.88	118	3.24	124	2.52
Nigeria	83	3.33	76	3.79	98	2.87
Norway	17	4.83	14	5.17	18	4.49
Oman	47	3.87	45	4.27	47	3.46
Pakistan	76	3.38	79	3.73	75	3.03
Panama	54	3.68	46	4.25	64	3.11
Paraguay	132	2.71	122	3.21	138	2.21
Peru	89	3.29	71	3.85	110	2.73
Philippines	75	3.38	60	4.04	111	2.73
Poland	50	3.76	50	4.20	54	3.31
Portugal	39	3.98	51	4.19	32	3.77
Puerto Rico	29	4.24	27	4.74	33	3.74
Qatar	23	4.48	21	4.85	23	4.11
Romania	91	3.24	93	3.55	87	2.94
Russian Federation	80	3.36	101	3.47	57	3.25
Rwanda	87	3.30	94	3.53	71	3.07
Saudi Arabia	26	4.41	19	4.91	28	3.92
Senegal	67	3.48	84	3.66	55	3.30
Serbia	107	3.04	125	3.15	88	2.93
Singapore	10	5.07	15	5.10	9	5.04
Slovak Republic	63	3.54	57	4.12	85	2.95
Slovenia	35	4.08	36	4.42	34	3.73
South Africa	43	3.93	38	4.37	44	3.49
Spain	41	3.96	35	4.46	46	3.47
Sri Lanka	40	3.97	39	4.36	40	3.58
Swaziland	131	2.77	121	3.22	135	2.33
Sweden	3	5.67	2	5.88	5	5.45
Switzerland	2	5.71	4	5.81	2	5.60
Syria	115	2.97	103	3.45	128	2.49
Taiwan, China	7	5.23	13	5.17	7	5.29
Tajikistan	118	2.96	126	3.13	103	2.79
Tanzania	94	3.22	98	3.50	86	2.95
Thailand	49	3.78	48	4.23	52	3.34
Timor-Leste	136	2.60	135	2.89	136	2.31
Trinidad and Tobago	78	3.36	73	3.83	94	2.90
Tunisia	34	4.09	42	4.34	31	3.85
Turkey	57	3.63	52	4.16	67	3.10
Uganda	111	3.00	120	3.23	104	2.76
Ukraine	88	3.30	100	3.48	63	3.11
United Arab Emirates	27	4.37	22	4.84	30	3.91
United Kingdom	12	4.98	9	5.32	14	4.65
United States	4	5.53	8	5.40	1	5.65
Uruguay	70	3.46	83	3.70	58	3.21
Venezuela	129	2.79	129	3.06	123	2.53
Vietnam	53	3.69	64	3.98	49	3.40
Zambia	90	3.28	90	3.57	80	3.00
Zimbabwe	122	2.89	119	3.24	122	2.55

This appendix presents the structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011 (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 computation of the GCI is based on successive aggregations of scores from the indicator level (i.e., the most disaggregated level) all the way up to the overall GCI score. Unless mentioned otherwise, we use an arithmetic mean to aggregate individual variables within a category.^a For the higher aggregation levels, we use the percentage shown next to each category. This percentage represents the category's weight within its immediate parent category. Reported percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, but exact figures are used in the calculation of the GCI. 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, irrespective of the country's stage of development. Similarly, the score achieved on the subpillar *transport infrastructure* accounts for 50 percent of the score of the infrastructure pillar.

Unlike the case for the lower levels of aggregation, the weight placed on each of the three subindexes (*basic requirements*, *efficiency enhancers*, and *innovation and sophistication factors*) is not fixed. Instead, it depends on each country's stage of development, as discussed in the chapter.^b For instance, in the case of Benin—a country in the first stage of development—the score in the *basic requirements* subindex accounts for 60 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.

Variables that are not derived from the Executive Opinion Survey (Survey) are identified by an asterisk (*) in the following pages. The Technical Notes and Sources section at the end of the *Report* provides detailed information about these indicators. To make the aggregation possible, these variables are transformed onto a 1-to-7 scale in order to align them with the Survey results. We apply a min-max transformation, which preserves the order of, and the relative distance between, country scores.^c

Variables that are followed by the designation “1/2” enter the GCI in two different pillars. In order to avoid double counting, we assign a half-weight to each instance.^d Finally, note that the numbering of variables in the 1st, 8th, and 9th pillars has changed this year following the adjustments made to the structure of the GCI, as discussed in the text.

Weight (%) within immediate parent category

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

1st pillar: Institutions.....25%

A. Public institutions.....75%

1. Property rights20%

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

1.05 Irregular payments and bribes

3. Undue influence.....20%

1.06 Judicial independence

1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials

4. Government inefficiency20%

1.08 Wastefulness of government spending

1.09 Burden of government regulation

1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes

1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations

1.12 Transparency of government policymaking

5. Security20%

1.13 Business costs of terrorism

1.14 Business costs of crime and violence

1.15 Organized crime

1.16 Reliability of police services

B. Private institutions25%

1. Corporate ethics50%

1.17 Ethical behavior of firms

2. Accountability50%

1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards

1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards

1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests

1.21 Strength of investor protection*

2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....25%

A. Transport infrastructure.....50%

2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure

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*

B. Energy and telephony infrastructure.....50%

2.07 Quality of electricity supply

2.08 Fixed telephone lines* ^{1/2}

2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions* ^{1/2}

3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....25%

3.01 Government budget balance*

3.02 National savings rate*

3.03 Inflation* ^o

3.04 Interest rate spread*

3.05 Government debt*

3.06 Country credit rating*

Appendix A: Computation and structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011 (cont'd.)

4th pillar: Health and primary education25%

A. Health.....50%

- 4.01 Business impact of malaria^f
- 4.02 Malaria incidence*^f
- 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis^f
- 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*^f
- 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS^f
- 4.06 HIV prevalence*^f
- 4.07 Infant mortality*
- 4.08 Life expectancy*

B. Primary education50%

- 4.09 Quality of primary education
- 4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*^g

EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS

5th pillar: Higher education and training17%

A. Quantity of education33%

- 5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*
- 5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*

B. Quality of education33%

- 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 training33%

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

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency17%

A. Competition67%

1. Domestic competitionvariable^h

- 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*
- 6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*ⁱ
- 6.07 Time required to start a business*ⁱ
- 6.08 Agricultural policy costs

2. Foreign competition.....variable^h

- 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers
- 6.10 Trade tariffs*
- 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*^g

B. Quality of demand conditions33%

- 6.14 Degree of customer orientation
- 6.15 Buyer sophistication

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency17%

A. Flexibility50%

- 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations
- 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination

- 7.03 Rigidity of employment*
- 7.04 Hiring and firing practices
- 7.05 Redundancy costs*
- 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation^{1/2}

B. Efficient use of talent50%

- 7.06 Pay and productivity
- 7.07 Reliance on professional management^{1/2}
- 7.08 Brain drain
- 7.09 Female participation in labor force*

8th pillar: Financial market development17%

A. Efficiency50%

- 8.01 Availability of financial services
- 8.02 Affordability of financial services
- 8.03 Financing through local equity market
- 8.04 Ease of access to loans
- 8.05 Venture capital availability
- 8.06 Restriction on capital flows

B. Trustworthiness and confidence50%

- 8.07 Soundness of banks
- 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges
- 8.09 Legal rights index*

9th pillar: Technological readiness17%

A. Technological adoption50%

- 9.01 Availability of latest technologies
- 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption
- 9.03 FDI and technology transfer

B. ICT use50%

- 9.04 Internet users*
- 9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*
- 9.06 Internet bandwidth*
- 2.08 Fixed telephone lines*^{1/2}
- 2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*^{1/2}

10th pillar: Market size17%

A. Domestic market size75%

- 10.01 Domestic market size index*^j

B. Foreign market size25%

- 10.02 Foreign market size index*^k

INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS

11th pillar: Business sophistication50%

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

(Cont'd.)

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*
- 1.02 Intellectual property protection 1/2

f 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.

g For this variable we first apply a log-transformation and then a min-max transformation.

h 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*.

Notes

a Formally, for a category *i* composed of *K* indicators, we have:

$$category_i = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K indicator_k}{K}$$

b 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

c Formally, we have:

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

The *sample minimum* and *sample maximum* are, respectively, the lowest and highest country scores in the sample of economies covered by the GCI. In some instances, adjustments were made to account for extreme outliers. For those indicators for which a higher value indicates a worse outcome (e.g., disease incidence, government debt), the transformation formula takes the following form, thus ensuring that 1 and 7 still corresponds to the worst and best possible outcomes, respectively:

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

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

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

e 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.

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

j The size of the domestic market is constructed by taking the natural log of the sum of the gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity (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).

k 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.

How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

The Country/Economy Profiles section presents a two-page profile for each of the 139 economies covered in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011*.

Page 1

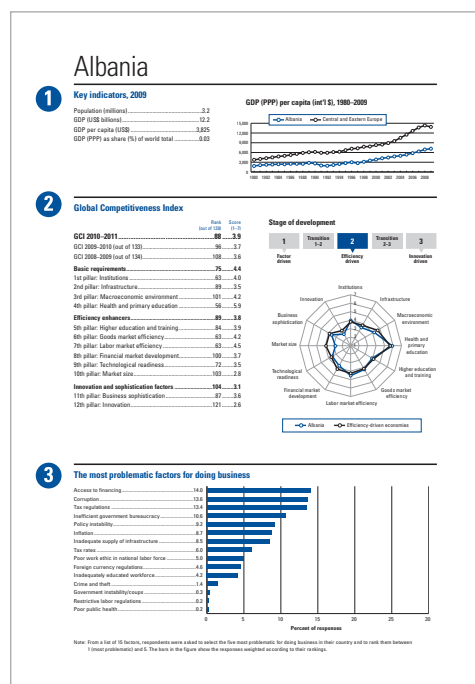
1 Key indicators

The first section presents a selection of key indicators:

- Population figures come from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s *State of World Population 2009*. Figures for Puerto Rico and Taiwan, China are from national sources.
- Gross domestic product (GDP) data come from the April 2010 edition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s *World Economic Outlook Database*. Reported GDP and GDP per capita are valued at current prices.
- The chart on the upper right-hand side displays the evolution of GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP), from 1980 through 2009 (or the period for which data are available) for the economy under review (blue line). The black line plots the GDP-weighted average of GDP per capita of the group of economies to which the economy under review belongs. We draw on the IMF classification, which divides the world into six regions: *Central and Eastern Europe*; *Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)*, which includes Georgia and Mongolia although they are not members; *Developing Asia*; *Middle East and North Africa*; *Sub-Saharan Africa*; and *Western Hemisphere*. The last group is made up of *Advanced economies*. GDP figures come from the IMF's *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2010). For more information regarding the classification and the data, please consult www.imf.org/weo. Note that no data are available for Puerto Rico.

2 Global Competitiveness Index

This section details the economy's performance on the various components of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). The first column shows the country's rank among the 139 economies, while the second column presents the score. 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 economies 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 2010 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.

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 Appendix A of Chapter 1.1 for the detailed structure of the GCI. For indicators entering the GCI at half weight in two different pillars, 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 indicators of the GCI. Those indicators not derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey are identified by an asterisk (*).

The ranks of those indicators that constitute a notable competitive advantage are highlighted in blue bold typeface. Competitive advantages are defined as follows:

- For those economies ranked in the top 10 in the overall GCI, individual indicators ranked from 1 through 10 are considered to be advantages. For instance, in the case of Sweden—which is ranked 2nd overall—its 3rd rank on indicator 1.04 *public trust of politicians* makes this indicator a competitive advantage.
- 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. In the case of Poland, ranked 39th overall, its rank of 33rd on indicator 1.21 *strength of investor protection* makes this indicator a competitive advantage.
- For those economies ranked lower than 50 in the overall GCI, any individual indicators ranked higher than 51 are considered to be advantages. For Mexico, ranked 66th overall, indicator 3.01 *government budget balance*, where Mexico ranks 19th, constitutes a competitive advantage.

4 The Global Competitiveness Index in detail		Albania	
INDICATOR	RANKED	INDICATOR	RANKED
1st pillar: Institutions			
1.01 Property rights	116	6.01 Timeliness of local competition	113
1.02 Institutional integrity perception	101	6.02 Efficacy of investor protection	43
1.03 Level of public justice	58	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	100
1.04 Public trust of politicians	83	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	39
1.05 Judicial independence	88	6.05 Ease of doing business	36
1.06 Perception of disclosure of government officials	82	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*	23
1.08 Misfeasance of government spending	53	6.08 Agricultural policy index	30
1.09 Burden of government regulation	59	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	49
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	59	6.10 Trade tariffs*	44
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	56	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	45
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	49	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	33
1.13 Business costs of bankruptcy	51	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	82
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	56	6.14 Degree of customer orientation	62
1.15 Reliability of public services	37	6.15 Trade sophistication	38
1.16	23		
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	58		
1.18 Strength of lobbying and reporting standards	33		
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	47		
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	52		
1.21 Strength of investor protection*	19		
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			
2.01 Quality of road infrastructure	78		
2.02 Quality of railroads	81		
2.03 Quality of air infrastructure	100		
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	100		
2.05 Quality of gas infrastructure	100		
2.06 Quality of water infrastructure	100		
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	90		
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*	86		
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*	29		
2.10 Quality of postal services	88		
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			
3.01 Government budget balance*	109		
3.02 National savings rate*	100		
3.03 Inflation*	27		
3.04 Interest rate spread*	76		
3.05 Government debt*	82		
3.06 Quality of credit ratings*	88		
4th pillar: Health and primary education			
4.01 Business impact of malaria	1		
4.02 Malaria incidence*	1		
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3		
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*	36		
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3		
4.06 HIV prevalence*	1		
4.07 Infant mortality*	61		
4.08 Life expectancy*	45		
4.09 Quality of primary education	58		
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*	85		
5th pillar: Higher education and training			
5.01 Scientific publications per capita*	31		
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*	91		
5.03 Quality of the educational system	54		
5.04 Quality of math and science education	43		
5.05 Quality of management schools	82		
5.06 Income access in schools	49		
5.07 Local availability of research and training facilities	54		
5.08 Extent of staff training	55		
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			
6.01 Timeliness of local competition	113		
6.02 Efficacy of investor protection	43		
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	100		
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	39		
6.05 Ease of doing business	36		
6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*	23		
6.07 Trade tariffs*	44		
6.08 Agricultural policy index	30		
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	49		
6.10 Trade sophistication	38		
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	45		
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	33		
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	82		
6.14 Degree of customer orientation	62		
6.15 Trade sophistication	38		
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency			
7.01 Labor market rules to employ workers	42		
7.02 Feasibility of wage determination	54		
7.03 Rigidity of employment*	54		
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	21		
7.05 Relinquishing control*	16		
7.06 Pay and productivity	10		
7.07 Personnel professional management	10		
7.08 Personnel professional management in labor force*	107		
7.09 Personnel professional management in labor force*	87		
8th pillar: Financial market development			
8.01 Availability of financial services	108		
8.02 Attractability of financial services	113		
8.03 Financing through local equity market	137		
8.04 Ease of access to loans	100		
8.05 Interest rate spread*	76		
8.06 Restriction on capital flows	10		
8.07 Soundness of banks	107		
8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges	131		
8.09 Legal rights index*	4		
9th pillar: Technological readiness			
9.01 Availability of state technology	36		
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	32		
9.03 FDI in research and development	74		
9.04 Internet users*	59		
9.05 Broadband internet subscriptions*	73		
9.06 Internet bandwidth*	59		
10th pillar: Market size			
10.01 Domestic market size index*	39		
10.02 Foreign market size index*	116		
11th pillar: Business sophistication			
11.01 Local supplier quality	112		
11.02 State of cluster development	100		
11.03 Measure of competitive advantage	52		
11.04 Value chain breadth	129		
11.05 Control of intellectual distribution	139		
11.06 Production process sophistication	48		
11.07 Extent of innovation	42		
11.08 Willingness to delegate authority	76		
12th pillar: Innovation			
12.01 Quality of scientific research institutions	128		
12.02 Company spending on R&D	31		
12.03 University industry collaboration in R&D	38		
12.04 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	83		
12.05 Availability of scientists and engineers	104		
12.06 Utility patents per million population*	30		

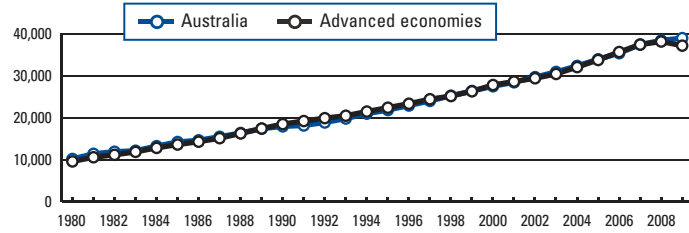
Notes: Rank of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Australia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	21.3
GDP (US\$ billions)	997.2
GDP per capita (US\$)	45,587
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	1.17

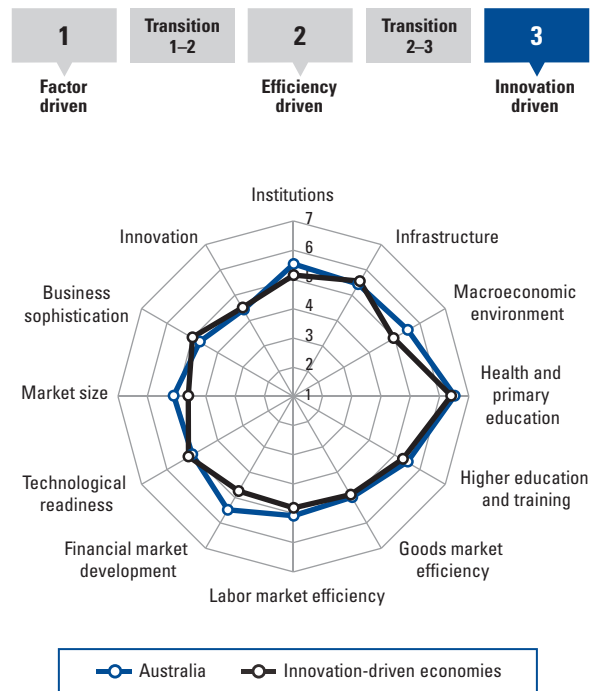
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



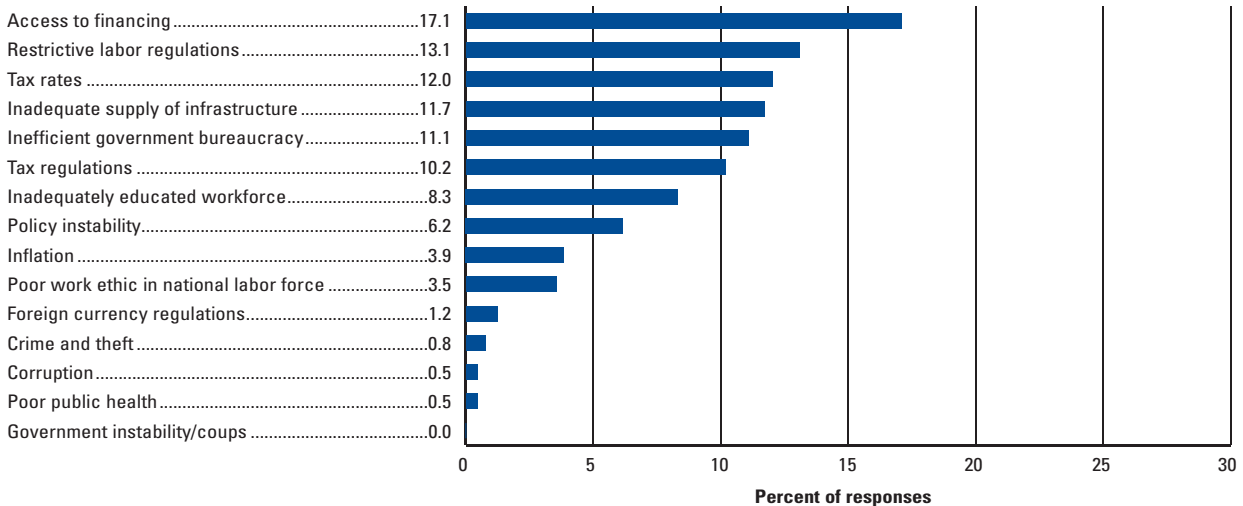
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	16	5.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	15	5.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	18	5.2
Basic requirements	12	5.7
1st pillar: Institutions	14	5.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	22	5.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	17	5.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	13	6.5
Efficiency enhancers	10	5.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training	14	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	18	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	11	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	3	5.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	23	5.0
10th pillar: Market size	18	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	22	4.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication	29	4.7
12th pillar: Innovation	21	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 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 Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	14	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	11
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	14	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	11
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	13	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	15
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	17	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	66
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	16	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	94
1.06 Judicial independence.....	9	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	3
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	19	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	2
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	21	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	9
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	60	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	24
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	12	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	55
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	13	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	19
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	19	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	57
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	80	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	24
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	45	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	20
1.15 Organized crime.....	32	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	16
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	19	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	10	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	43
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	14	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	110
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	7	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	1
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	15	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	79
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	45	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	53
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	34	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	8
2.02 Quality of roads.....	30	7.08 Brain drain.....	22
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	26	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	51
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	46	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	30	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	14
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	6	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	25
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	33	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	15
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	23	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	16
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	42	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	12
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	32
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	67	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	3
3.02 National savings rate*.....	46	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	10
3.03 Inflation*.....	49	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	6
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	35	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	23	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	22
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	14	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	19
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	22
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	1	9.04 Internet users*.....	20
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	18
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	35	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	40
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	20	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	53	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	17
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	55	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	30
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	28	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	7	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	37
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	14	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	16
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	42	11.03 State of cluster development.....	35
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	59
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	1	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	78
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	13	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	31
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	12	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	24
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	24	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	16
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	17	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	12
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	28	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	20	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	23
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	20	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	10
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	23
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	13
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	37
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	45
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	17

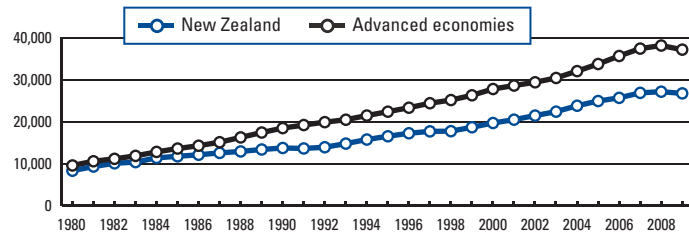
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

New Zealand

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	4.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	117.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	27,259
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.17

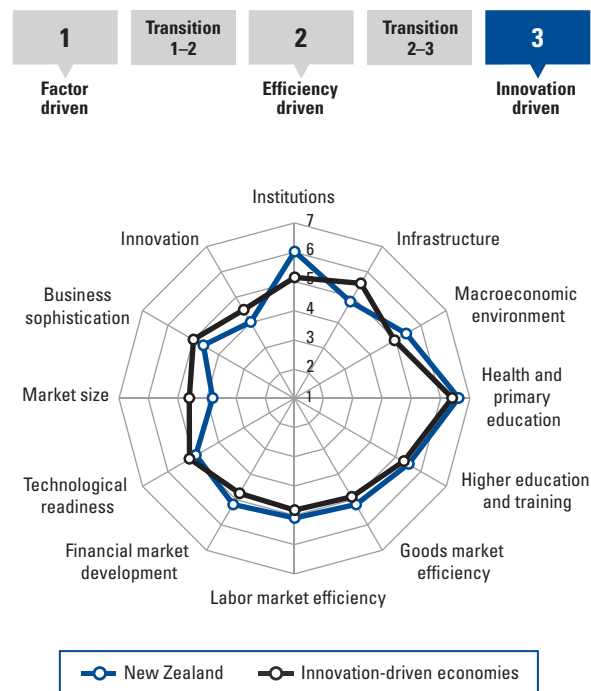
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



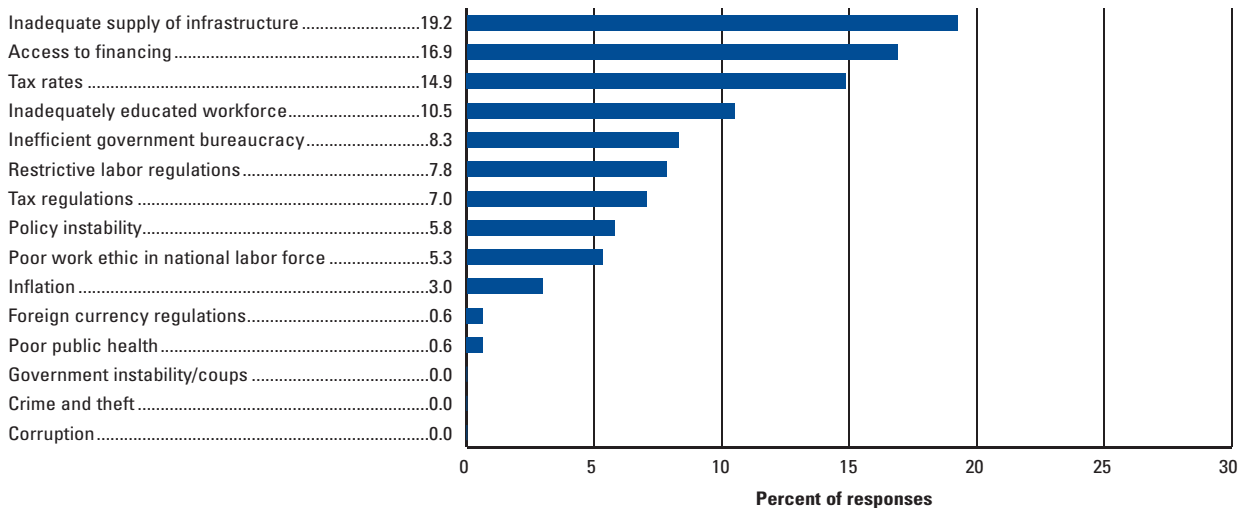
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	23	4.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	20	5.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	24	4.9
Basic requirements	14	5.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	3	6.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	37	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	20	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	5	6.6
Efficiency enhancers	18	5.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	13	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	7	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	12	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	10	5.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	25	4.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	60	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	28	4.3
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	30	4.6
12th pillar: Innovation.....	25	4.0

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 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 Index in detail

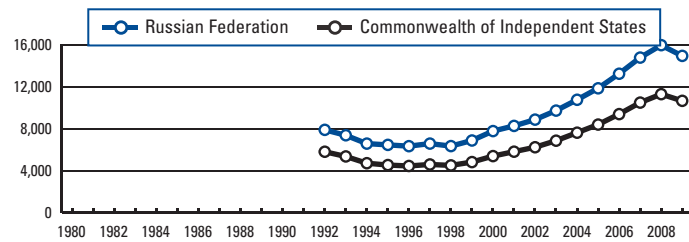
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights	18	6.01 Intensity of local competition	64
1.02 Intellectual property protection	7	6.02 Extent of market dominance	40
1.03 Diversion of public funds	1	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5
1.04 Public trust of politicians	5	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	44
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	1	6.05 Total tax rate*	43
1.06 Judicial independence	1	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*	1
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2	6.07 Time required to start a business*	1
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	22	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	1
1.09 Burden of government regulation	25	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5	6.10 Trade tariffs*	33
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	7	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	8
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	55
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	67	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	34	6.14 Degree of customer orientation	9
1.15 Organized crime	21	6.15 Buyer sophistication	31
1.16 Reliability of police services	13	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	2	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	13
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	31
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	8	7.03 Rigidity of employment*	10
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	83
1.21 Strength of investor protection*	1	7.05 Redundancy costs*	1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity	34
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	48	7.07 Reliance on professional management	3
2.02 Quality of roads	45	7.08 Brain drain	86
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	45	7.09 Female participation in labor force*	48
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	26	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	11	8.01 Availability of financial services	35
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*	31	8.02 Affordability of financial services	45
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	56	8.03 Financing through local equity market	23
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*	22	8.04 Ease of access to loans	27
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*	48	8.05 Venture capital availability	26
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows	18
3.01 Government budget balance*	13	8.07 Soundness of banks	2
3.02 National savings rate*	90	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges	25
3.03 Inflation*	52	8.09 Legal rights index*	6
3.04 Interest rate spread*	79	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*	59	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	27
3.06 Country credit rating*	19	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	17
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	59
4.01 Business impact of malaria	1	9.04 Internet users*	7
4.02 Malaria incidence*	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*	24
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	16	9.06 Internet bandwidth*	43
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*	24	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	10	10.01 Domestic market size index*	59
4.06 HIV prevalence*	22	10.02 Foreign market size index*	70
4.07 Infant mortality*	28	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*	17	11.01 Local supplier quantity	77
4.09 Quality of primary education	7	11.02 Local supplier quality	15
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*	10	11.03 State of cluster development	56
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	74
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*	5	11.05 Value chain breadth	51
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*	10	11.06 Control of international distribution	37
5.03 Quality of the educational system	9	11.07 Production process sophistication	26
5.04 Quality of math and science education	9	11.08 Extent of marketing	23
5.05 Quality of management schools	25	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	10
5.06 Internet access in schools	21	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services	29	12.01 Capacity for innovation	28
5.08 Extent of staff training	21	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	14
		12.03 Company spending on R&D	38
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	21
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	73
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	67
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*	24

Russian Federation

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	140.9
GDP (US\$ billions)	1,229.2
GDP per capita (US\$)	8,694
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	3.05

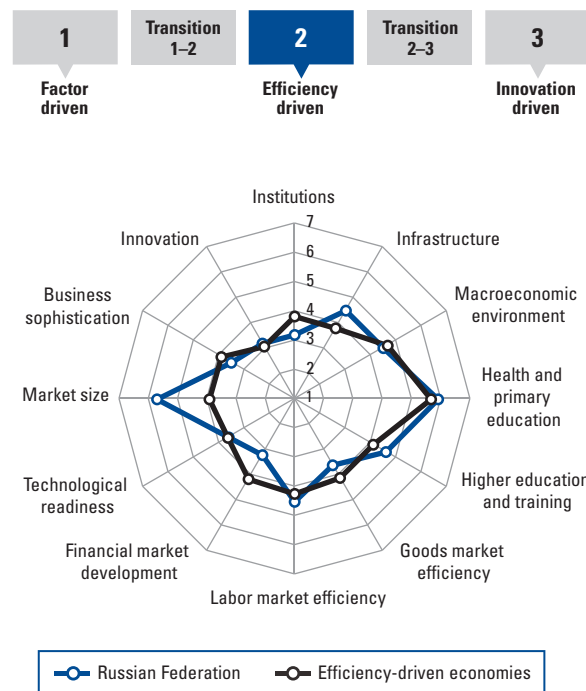
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



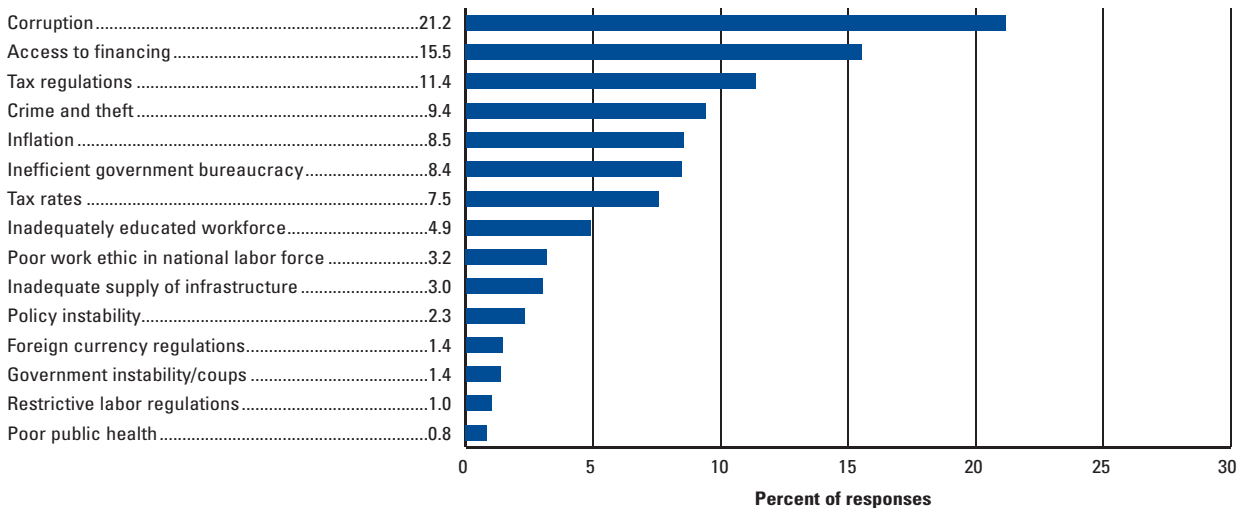
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	63	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	63	4.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	51	4.3
Basic requirements	65	4.5
1st pillar: Institutions	118	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	47	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	79	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	53	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	53	4.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training	50	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	123	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	57	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	125	3.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	69	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	8	5.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	80	3.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication	101	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	57	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 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 Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....128	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....115
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....119	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....88
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....109	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....108
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....69	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....97
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....111	6.05	Total tax rate*.....95
1.06	Judicial independence.....115	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....88
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....106	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....93
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....82	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....121
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....128	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....133
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....114	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....111
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....115	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....126
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....105	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....127
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....93	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....132
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....90	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....132
1.15	Organized crime.....112	6.15	Buyer sophistication..... 50
1.16	Reliability of police services.....128	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....112	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....116
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....116	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....78
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....113	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....90
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....132	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....75
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....77	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 29
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 47
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....94	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....101
2.02	Quality of roads.....125	7.08	Brain drain.....82
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 31	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 25
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....93	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....104	8.01	Availability of financial services.....109
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 13	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....92
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....80	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....107
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 39	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....107
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 8	8.05	Venture capital availability.....95
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....119
3.01	Government budget balance*.....106	8.07	Soundness of banks.....129
3.02	National savings rate*.....58	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....118
3.03	Inflation*.....125	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....87	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 8	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....122
3.06	Country credit rating*..... 49	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....120
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....120
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....52
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 50
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....66	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....83
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....90	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....62	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 9
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....106	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 7
4.07	Infant mortality*.....59	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....99	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....103
4.09	Quality of primary education.....65	11.02	Local supplier quality.....114
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 3	11.03	State of cluster development.....87
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....98
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....77	11.05	Value chain breadth.....104
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 12	11.06	Control of international distribution.....91
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....78	11.07	Production process sophistication.....93
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....54	11.08	Extent of marketing.....88
5.05	Quality of management schools.....92	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....103
5.06	Internet access in schools.....62	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....67	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 38
5.08	Extent of staff training.....90	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....53
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 50
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....61
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....82
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....56
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 49

Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.