

# IMD WORLD COMPETITIVENESS RANKINGS **2017**

## Appendices & Sources



# Table of Contents

User's Guide.....	4
Methodology in a Nutshell .....	6
What is the IMD World Competitiveness ranking? .....	7
Overall ranking .....	8
The 2017 IMD World Competitiveness Rankings : Selected Breakdowns .....	10
Populations greater than 20 million .....	10
Populations less than 20 million .....	11
GDP per capita greater than \$20,000.....	12
GDP per capita less than \$20,000.....	13
Europe - Middle East - Africa .....	14
Asia-Pacific.....	15
The Americas.....	15
Economic Performance .....	16
Government Efficiency.....	17
Business Efficiency.....	18
Infrastructure.....	19
Factor Rankings - 5 years overview .....	20
Sub-factor Rankings .....	22
Exchange Rates .....	24
Factor I : Economic Performance .....	25
Table of Contents .....	26
Factor II : Government Efficiency .....	71
Table of Contents .....	72
Factor III : Business Efficiency .....	113
Table of Contents .....	114
Factor IV : Infrastructure.....	156
Table of Contents .....	158
Criteria excluded from Profiles .....	219
Alphabetical List of Sources .....	220
International and Regional Organizations.....	220
National Sources.....	221
Other Institutions .....	224
Notes and Sources by Criteria.....	225
Factor I : Economic Performance.....	225
Factor II : Government Efficiency.....	233
Factor III : Business Efficiency .....	238
Factor IV : Infrastructure .....	243
Index to Criteria .....	253



# User's Guide

## World Competitiveness Ranking

### Overall Ranking and Competitiveness Factors

This section presents the overall rankings and the 5-year trends for each of the four Competitiveness Factors: Economic Performance, Government Efficiency, Business Efficiency and Infrastructure. Thus, the reader is able to analyze the evolution of an economy's performance over the past few years relative to the others on a global basis.

	OVERALL					Economic Performance					Government Efficiency					Business Efficiency					Infrastructure				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Argentina	101	102	103	104	105	101	102	103	104	105	101	102	103	104	105	101	102	103	104	105	101	102	103	104	105
Armenia	106	107	108	109	110	106	107	108	109	110	106	107	108	109	110	106	107	108	109	110	106	107	108	109	110
Australia	111	112	113	114	115	111	112	113	114	115	111	112	113	114	115	111	112	113	114	115	111	112	113	114	115
Austria	116	117	118	119	120	116	117	118	119	120	116	117	118	119	120	116	117	118	119	120	116	117	118	119	120
Azerbaijan	121	122	123	124	125	121	122	123	124	125	121	122	123	124	125	121	122	123	124	125	121	122	123	124	125
Bahrain	126	127	128	129	130	126	127	128	129	130	126	127	128	129	130	126	127	128	129	130	126	127	128	129	130
Bangladesh	131	132	133	134	135	131	132	133	134	135	131	132	133	134	135	131	132	133	134	135	131	132	133	134	135
Barbados	136	137	138	139	140	136	137	138	139	140	136	137	138	139	140	136	137	138	139	140	136	137	138	139	140
Belarus	141	142	143	144	145	141	142	143	144	145	141	142	143	144	145	141	142	143	144	145	141	142	143	144	145
Belgium	146	147	148	149	150	146	147	148	149	150	146	147	148	149	150	146	147	148	149	150	146	147	148	149	150
Belize	151	152	153	154	155	151	152	153	154	155	151	152	153	154	155	151	152	153	154	155	151	152	153	154	155
Benin	156	157	158	159	160	156	157	158	159	160	156	157	158	159	160	156	157	158	159	160	156	157	158	159	160
Bhutan	161	162	163	164	165	161	162	163	164	165	161	162	163	164	165	161	162	163	164	165	161	162	163	164	165
Bolivia	166	167	168	169	170	166	167	168	169	170	166	167	168	169	170	166	167	168	169	170	166	167	168	169	170
Bosnia and Herzegovina	171	172	173	174	175	171	172	173	174	175	171	172	173	174	175	171	172	173	174	175	171	172	173	174	175
Brazil	176	177	178	179	180	176	177	178	179	180	176	177	178	179	180	176	177	178	179	180	176	177	178	179	180
Bulgaria	181	182	183	184	185	181	182	183	184	185	181	182	183	184	185	181	182	183	184	185	181	182	183	184	185
Burkina Faso	186	187	188	189	190	186	187	188	189	190	186	187	188	189	190	186	187	188	189	190	186	187	188	189	190
Burundi	191	192	193	194	195	191	192	193	194	195	191	192	193	194	195	191	192	193	194	195	191	192	193	194	195
Cambodia	196	197	198	199	200	196	197	198	199	200	196	197	198	199	200	196	197	198	199	200	196	197	198	199	200
Cameroon	201	202	203	204	205	201	202	203	204	205	201	202	203	204	205	201	202	203	204	205	201	202	203	204	205
Canada	206	207	208	209	210	206	207	208	209	210	206	207	208	209	210	206	207	208	209	210	206	207	208	209	210
Cape Verde	211	212	213	214	215	211	212	213	214	215	211	212	213	214	215	211	212	213	214	215	211	212	213	214	215
Chad	216	217	218	219	220	216	217	218	219	220	216	217	218	219	220	216	217	218	219	220	216	217	218	219	220
Chile	221	222	223	224	225	221	222	223	224	225	221	222	223	224	225	221	222	223	224	225	221	222	223	224	225
China	226	227	228	229	230	226	227	228	229	230	226	227	228	229	230	226	227	228	229	230	226	227	228	229	230
Colombia	231	232	233	234	235	231	232	233	234	235	231	232	233	234	235	231	232	233	234	235	231	232	233	234	235
Costa Rica	236	237	238	239	240	236	237	238	239	240	236	237	238	239	240	236	237	238	239	240	236	237	238	239	240
Cote d'Ivoire	241	242	243	244	245	241	242	243	244	245	241	242	243	244	245	241	242	243	244	245	241	242	243	244	245
Croatia	246	247	248	249	250	246	247	248	249	250	246	247	248	249	250	246	247	248	249	250	246	247	248	249	250
Cuba	251	252	253	254	255	251	252	253	254	255	251	252	253	254	255	251	252	253	254	255	251	252	253	254	255
Cyprus	256	257	258	259	260	256	257	258	259	260	256	257	258	259	260	256	257	258	259	260	256	257	258	259	260
Czechia	261	262	263	264	265	261	262	263	264	265	261	262	263	264	265	261	262	263	264	265	261	262	263	264	265
Dominican Republic	266	267	268	269	270	266	267	268	269	270	266	267	268	269	270	266	267	268	269	270	266	267	268	269	270
Dominica	271	272	273	274	275	271	272	273	274	275	271	272	273	274	275	271	272	273	274	275	271	272	273	274	275
Dominica	276	277	278	279	280	276	277	278	279	280	276	277	278	279	280	276	277	278	279	280	276	277	278	279	280
Dominica	281	282	283	284	285	281	282	283	284	285	281	282	283	284	285	281	282	283	284	285	281	282	283	284	285
Dominica	286	287	288	289	290	286	287	288	289	290	286	287	288	289	290	286	287	288	289	290	286	287	288	289	290
Dominica	291	292	293	294	295	291	292	293	294	295	291	292	293	294	295	291	292	293	294	295	291	292	293	294	295
Dominica	296	297	298	299	300	296	297	298	299	300	296	297	298	299	300	296	297	298	299	300	296	297	298	299	300
Dominica	301	302	303	304	305	301	302	303	304	305	301	302	303	304	305	301	302	303	304	305	301	302	303	304	305
Dominica	306	307	308	309	310	306	307	308	309	310	306	307	308	309	310	306	307	308	309	310	306	307	308	309	310
Dominica	311	312	313	314	315	311	312	313	314	315	311	312	313	314	315	311	312	313	314	315	311	312	313	314	315
Dominica	316	317	318	319	320	316	317	318	319	320	316	317	318	319	320	316	317	318	319	320	316	317	318	319	320
Dominica	321	322	323	324	325	321	322	323	324	325	321	322	323	324	325	321	322	323	324	325	321	322	323	324	325
Dominica	326	327	328	329	330	326	327	328	329	330	326	327	328	329	330	326	327	328	329	330	326	327	328	329	330
Dominica	331	332	333	334	335	331	332	333	334	335	331	332	333	334	335	331	332	333	334	335	331	332	333	334	335
Dominica	336	337	338	339	340	336	337	338	339	340	336	337	338	339	340	336	337	338	339	340	336	337	338	339	340
Dominica	341	342	343	344	345	341	342	343	344	345	341	342	343	344	345	341	342	343	344	345	341	342	343	344	345
Dominica	346	347	348	349	350	346	347	348	349	350	346	347	348	349	350	346	347	348	349	350	346	347	348	349	350
Dominica	351	352	353	354	355	351	352	353	354	355	351	352	353	354	355	351	352	353	354	355	351	352	353	354	355
Dominica	356	357	358	359	360	356	357	358	359	360	356	357	358	359	360	356	357	358	359	360	356	357	358	359	360
Dominica	361	362	363	364	365	361	362	363	364	365	361	362	363	364	365	361	362	363	364	365	361	362	363	364	365
Dominica	366	367	368	369	370	366	367	368	369	370	366	367	368	369	370	366	367	368	369	370	366	367	368	369	370
Dominica	371	372	373	374	375	371	372	373	374	375	371	372	373	374	375	371	372	373	374	375	371	372	373	374	375
Dominica	376	377	378																						



## Statistical Tables

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

Economies are ranked by individual criterion and all criteria are grouped by Competitiveness Factor. The statistical tables present **Hard data (A)** drawn from international, national and regional organizations. Collaboration with 57 Partner Institutes worldwide helps us gather complete, up-to-date and reliable statistics.

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

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

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



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



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

## Hard data (A)

Public Finance 2.1.01

### GOVERNMENT BUDGET

SURPLUS/DEFICIT (\$BN) 2016

US\$ billions



Ranking	US\$ billions
1	GERMANY 26.22
2	HONG KONG SAR 14.28
3	NORWAY 11.59
4	KOREA REP. 4.79
5	SWEDEN 4.58
6	SINGAPORE 3.75
7	ICELAND 3.45
8	NETHERLANDS 3.23
9	THAILAND 1.87
10	GREECE 1.42
11	CZECH REPUBLIC 1.13
12	NEW ZEALAND 1.12
13	LUXEMBOURG 0.93
14	LITHUANIA 0.11
15	CYPRUS 0.07
16	ESTONIA 0.06
17	BULGARIA 0.02
18	LATVIA 0.00
19	CROATIA -0.41
20	SWITZERLAND -0.56
21	SLOVENIA -0.81
22	JORDAN -1.24
23	SLOVAK REPUBLIC -1.51
24	IRELAND -1.60

## Survey Responses (B)

2017

Ease of doing business is hindered by regulations



supported by regulations

Ranking	Survey [0.10]
1	SINGAPORE 8.49
2	HONG KONG SAR 8.16
3	UAE 8.00
4	NEW ZEALAND 7.84
5	SWITZERLAND 7.35
6	DENMARK 7.33
7	IRELAND 7.30
8	NORWAY 7.13
9	SWEDEN 6.97
10	NETHERLANDS 6.78
11	ESTONIA 6.77
12	MALAYSIA 6.75
13	QATAR 6.73
14	LUXEMBOURG 6.71
15	UNITED KINGDOM 6.39
16	CANADA 6.33
17	KAZAKHSTAN 6.25
18	FINLAND 6.18
19	ICELAND 6.14
20	INDONESIA 5.98
21	THAILAND 5.95
22	USA 5.77
23	SAUDI ARABIA 5.73
24	LITHUANIA 5.72
25	CHINA MAINLAND 5.70
26	AUSTRALIA 5.66
27	TAIWAN 5.56
28	CYPRUS 5.54
29	GERMANY 5.38
30	CHILE 5.31
31	JAPAN 5.30

# Methodology in a Nutshell

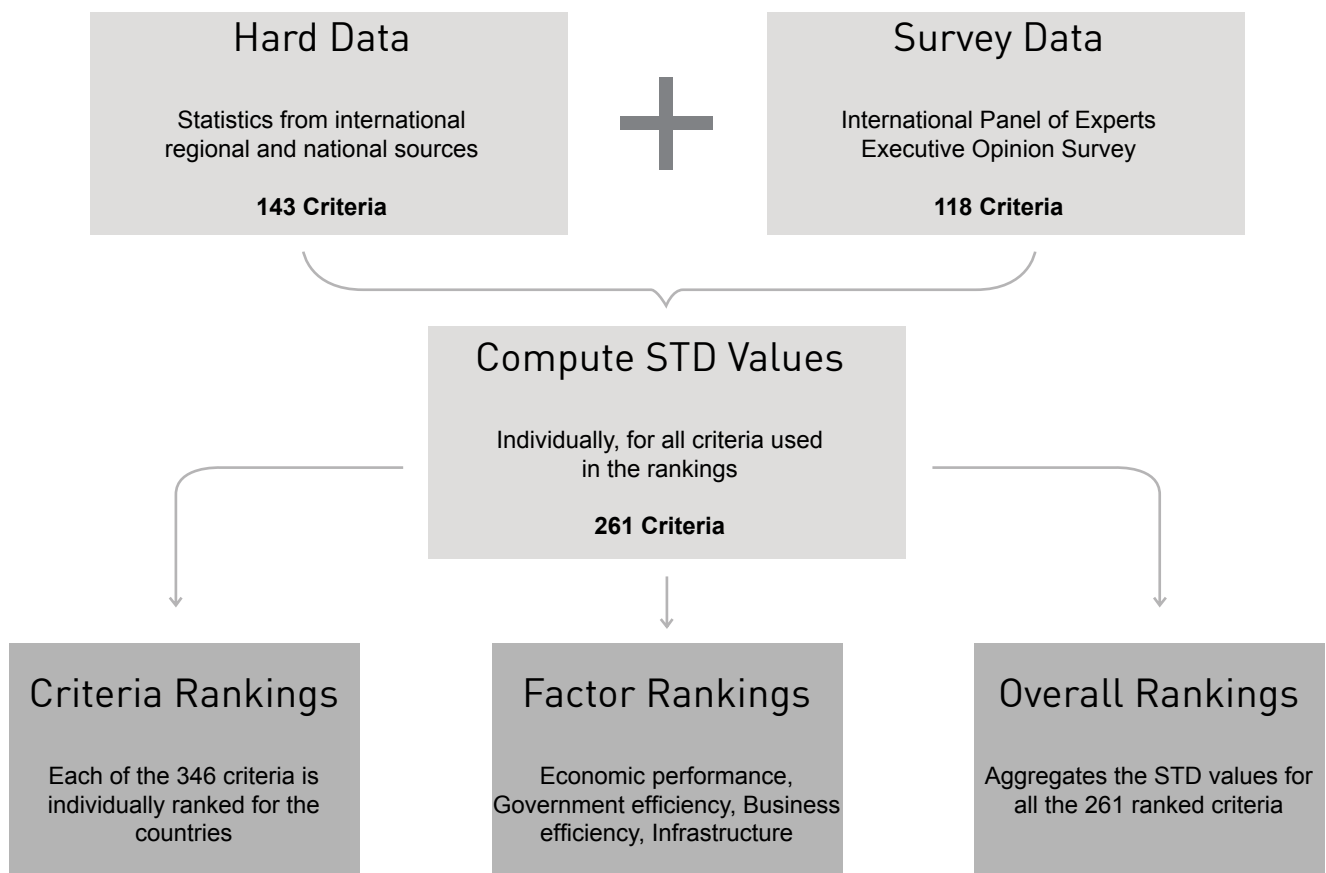
1. The IMD World Competitiveness ranking analyzes and ranks the capacity of countries to create and maintain an environment which sustains the competitiveness of enterprises.
2. It means that we assume that wealth creation takes place primarily at enterprise level (whether private or state-owned) - this field of research is called: "competitiveness of enterprises".
3. However, enterprises operate in a national environment which enhances or hinders their ability to compete domestically or internationally - this field of research is called: "competitiveness of countries" and is covered by the World Competitiveness ranking.
4. Based on analysis made by leading scholars and by our own research and experience, the methodology of the World Competitiveness ranking thus divides the national environment into four main factors:
  - Economic Performance
  - Government Efficiency
  - Business Efficiency
  - Infrastructure
5. In turn, each of these factors is divided into 5 sub-factors which highlight every facet of the areas analyzed. Altogether, the World Competitiveness ranking features 20 such sub-factors.
6. These 20 sub-factors comprise more than 346 criteria, although each sub-factor does not necessarily have the same number of criteria (for example, it takes more criteria to assess Education than to evaluate Prices).
7. Each sub-factor, independently of the number of criteria it contains, has the same weight in the overall consolidation of results, that is 5% ( $20 \times 5 = 100$ ).
8. Criteria can be hard data, which analyze competitiveness as it can be measured (e.g. GDP) or soft data, which analyze competitiveness as it can be perceived (e.g. availability of competent managers). Hard criteria represent a weight of 2/3 in the overall ranking whereas the survey data represent a weight of 1/3.
9. In addition, some criteria are for background information only, which means that they are not used in calculating the overall competitiveness ranking (e.g. population under 15).
10. Finally, aggregating the results of the 20 sub-factors makes the total consolidation, which leads to the overall ranking of the IMD World Competitiveness ranking.

# What is the IMD World Competitiveness ranking?

## Competitiveness Factors and Sub-factors

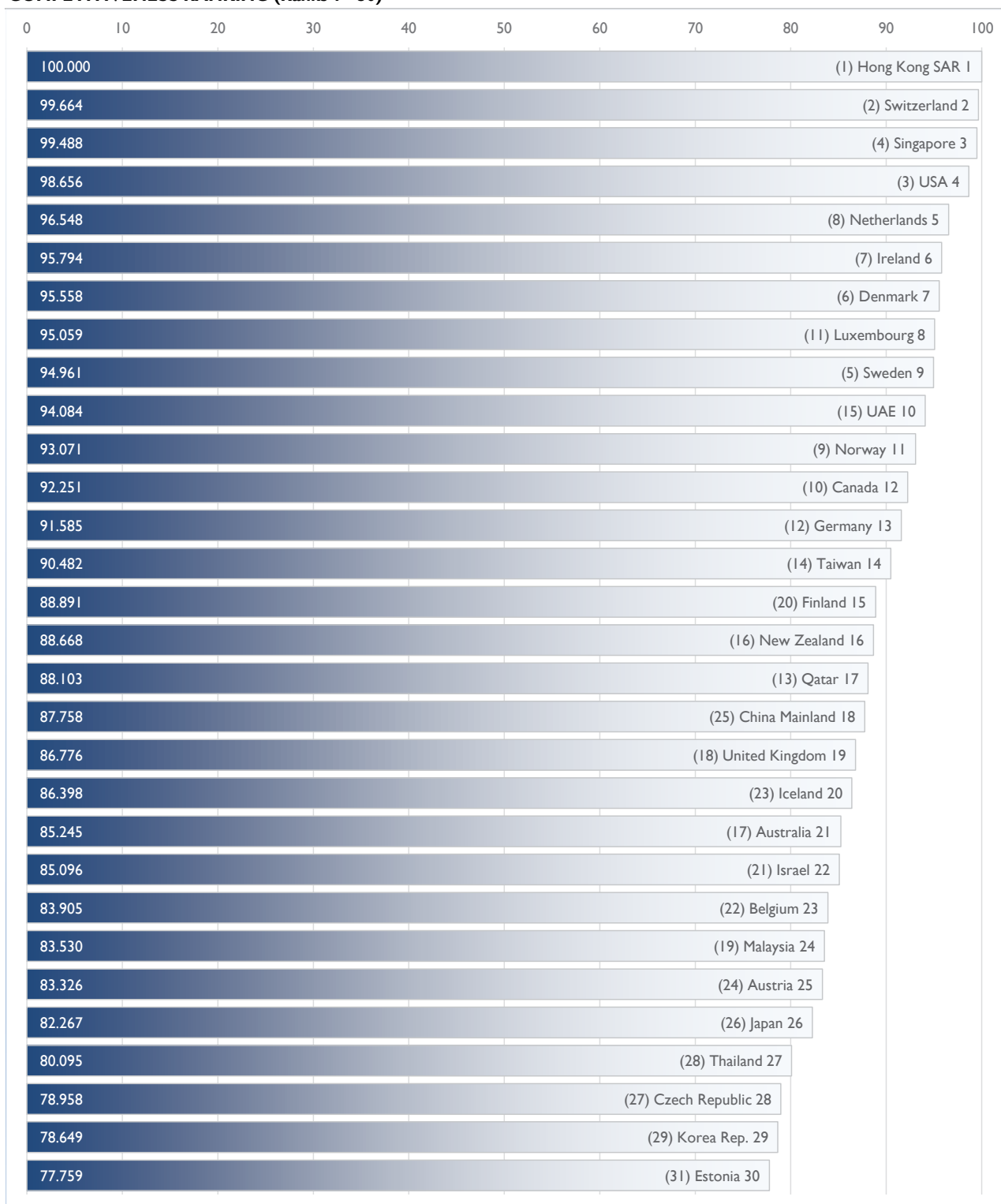
FACTORS	SUB-FACTORS			
	Economic Performance	Government Efficiency	Business Efficiency	Infrastructure
	<i>Macro-economic evaluation of the domestic economy, employment trends and prices.</i>	<i>Extent to which government policies are conducive to competitiveness.</i>	<i>Extent to which the national environment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

## Computing the Rankings



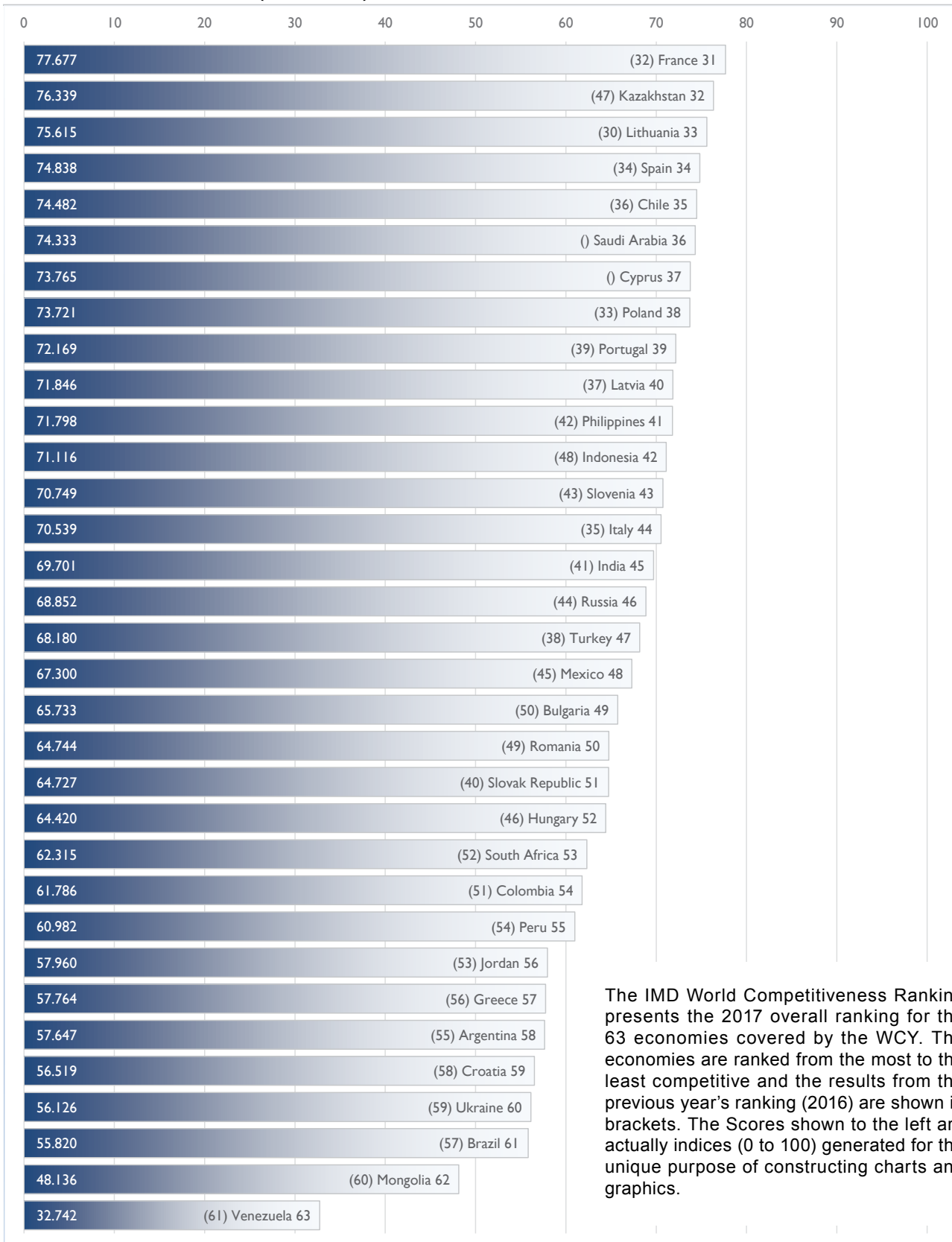
# The 2017 IMD World Competitiveness Ranking

**COMPETITIVENESS RANKING (Ranks 1 - 30)**



(2016 rankings are in parentheses)

### COMPETITIVENESS RANKING (Ranks 31 - 63)

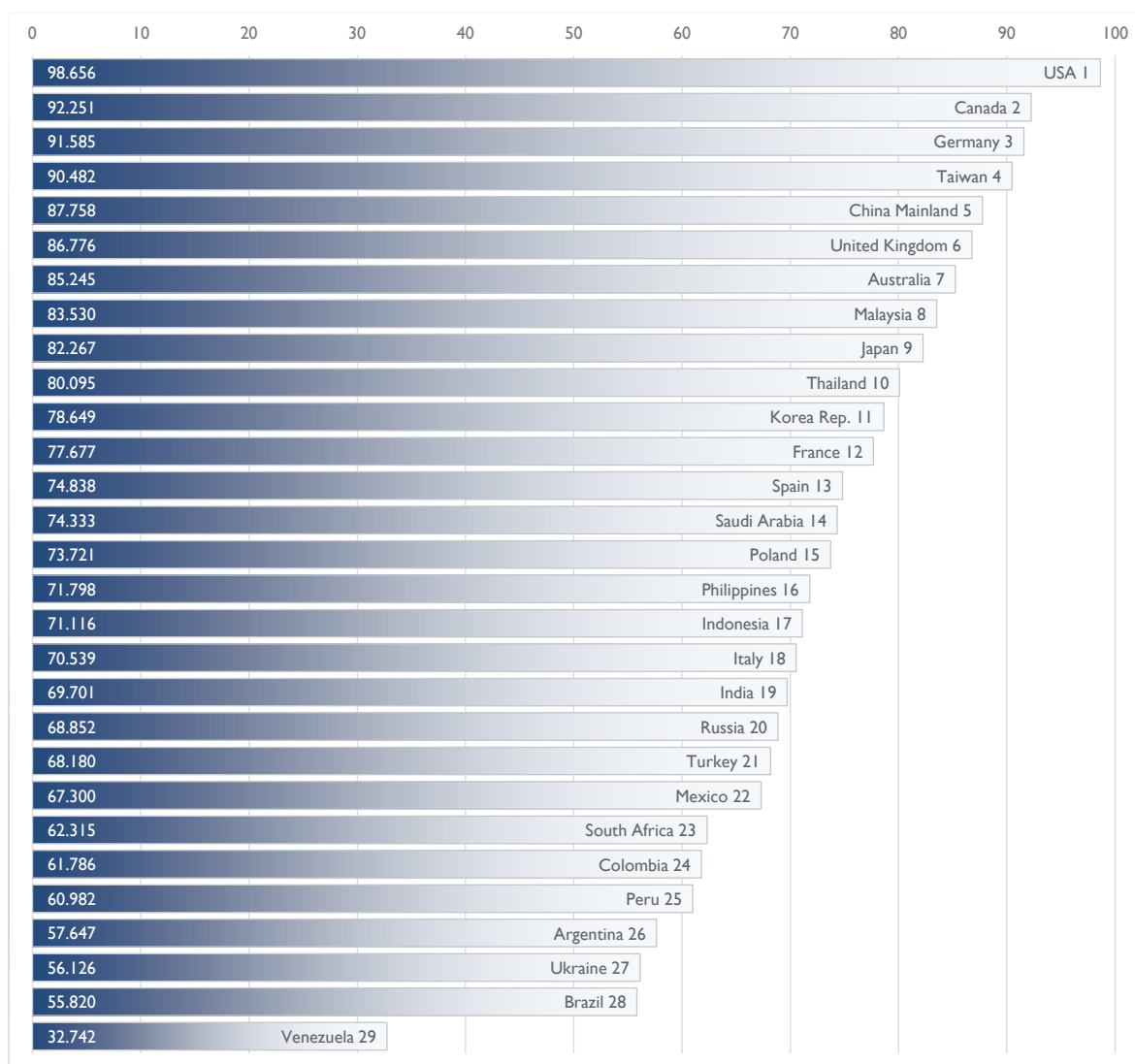


(2016 rankings are in parentheses)

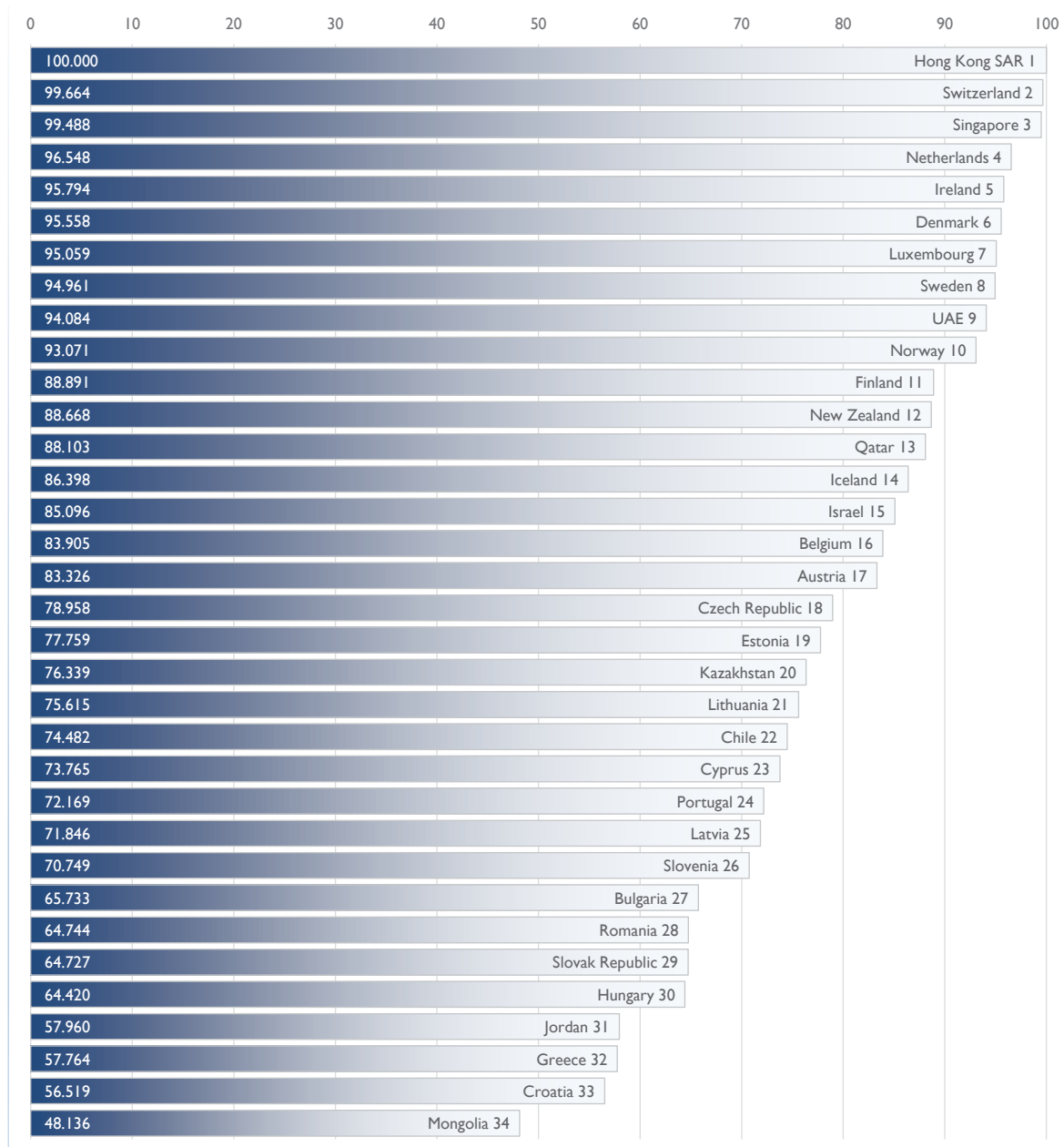
The IMD World Competitiveness Ranking presents the 2017 overall ranking for the 63 economies covered by the WCY. The economies are ranked from the most to the least competitive and the results from the previous year's ranking (2016) are shown in brackets. The Scores shown to the left are actually indices (0 to 100) generated for the unique purpose of constructing charts and graphics.

# The 2017 IMD World Competitiveness Rankings : Selected Breakdowns

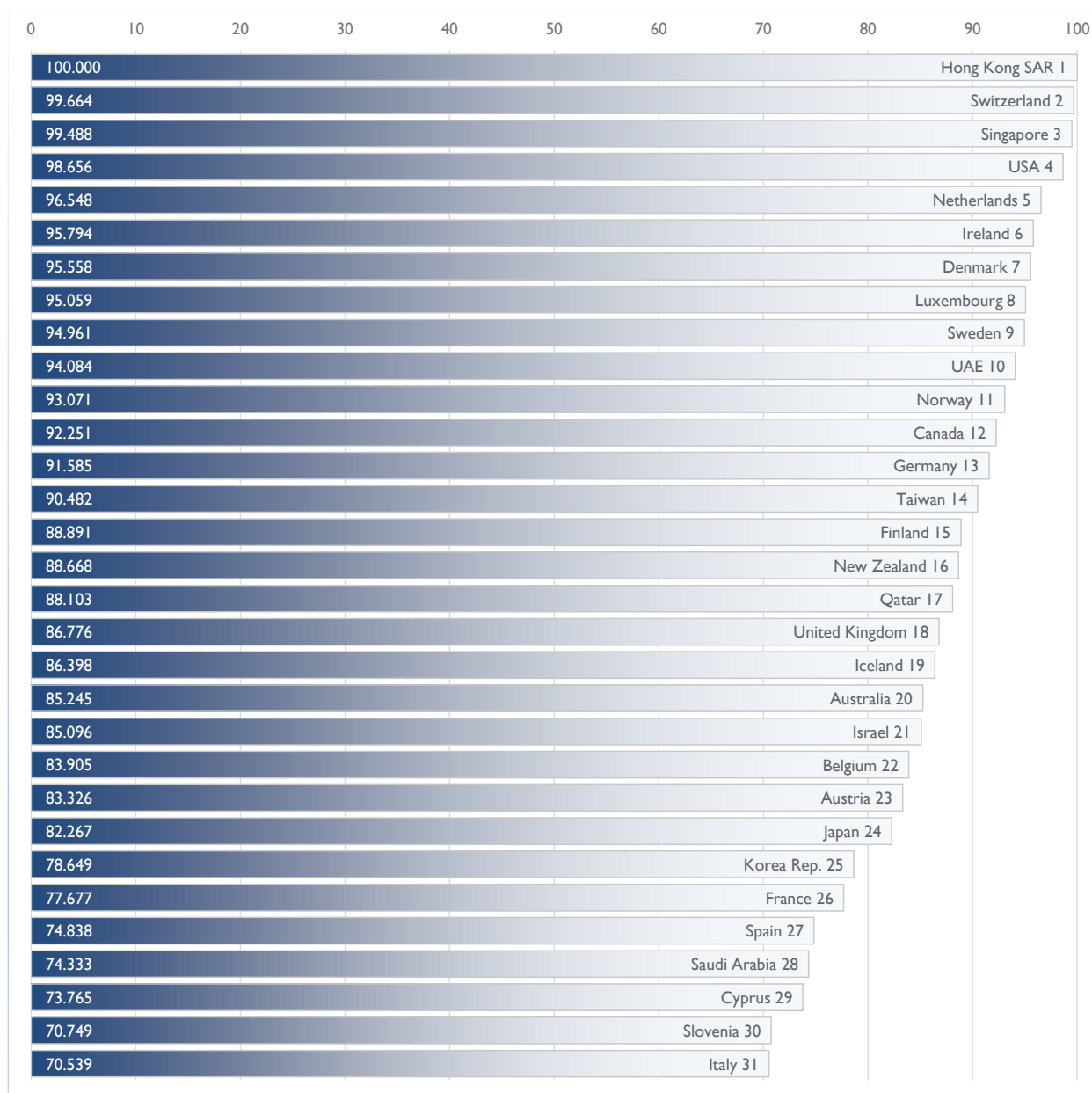
## Populations greater than 20 million



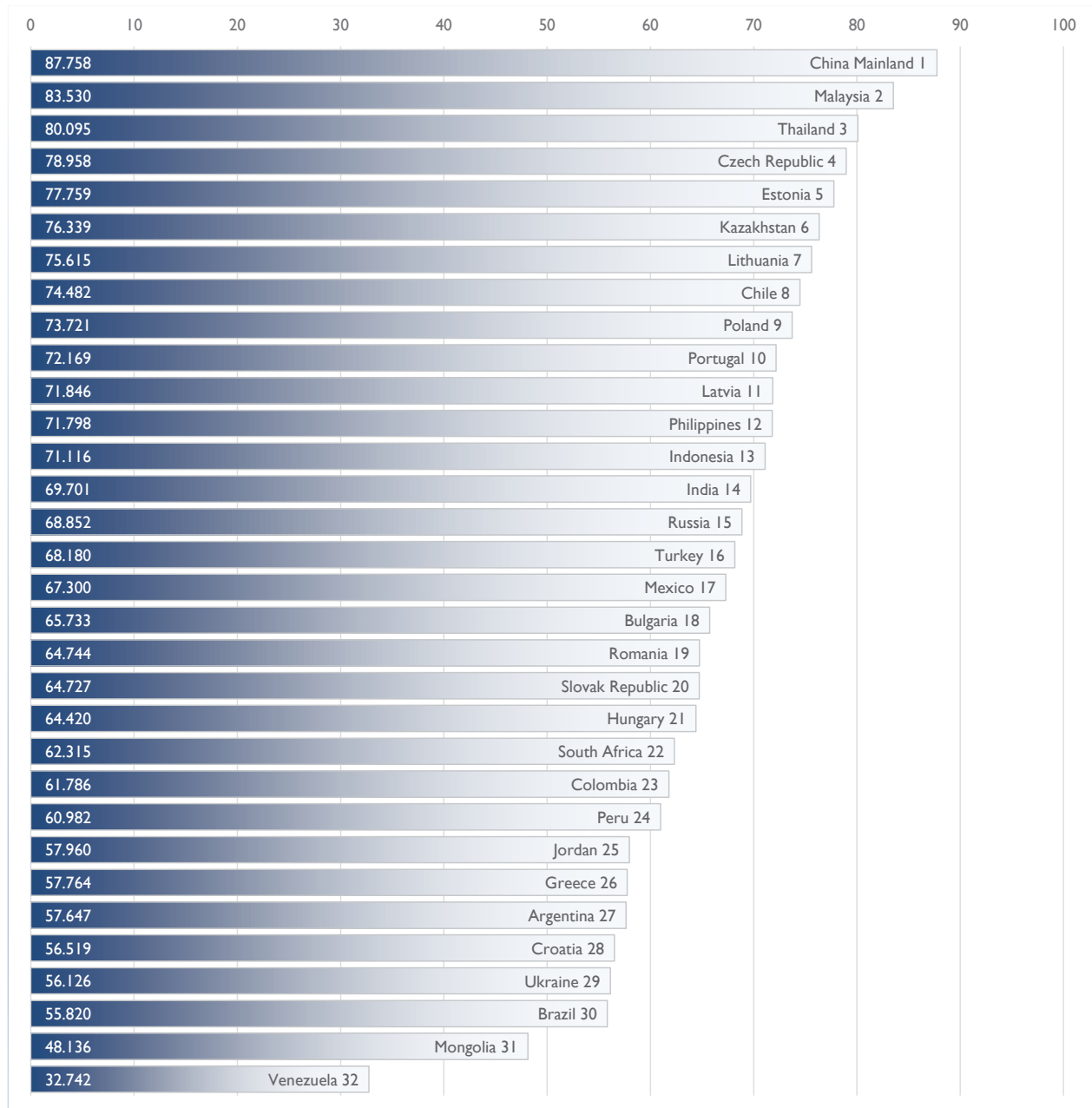
## Populations less than 20 million

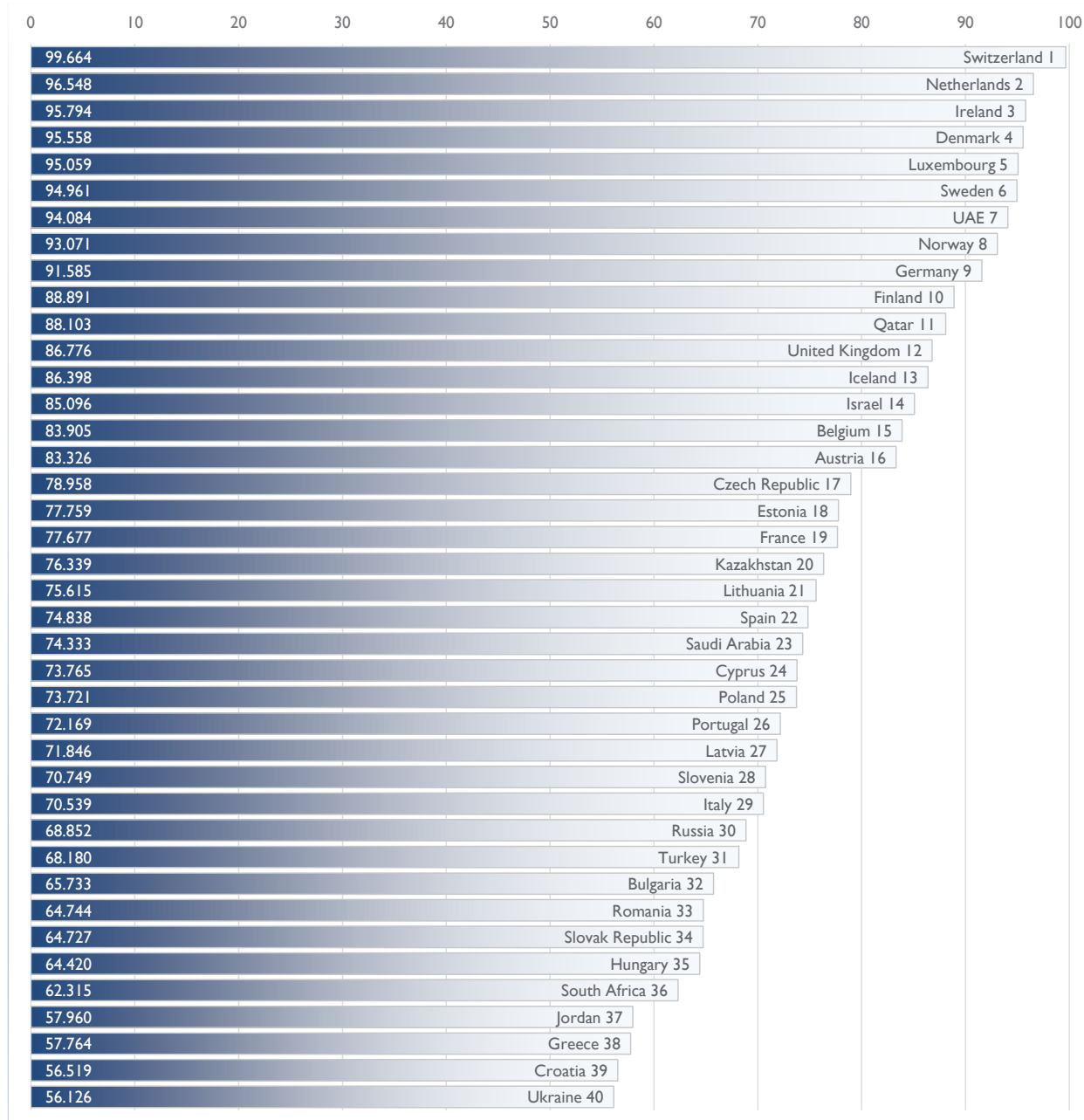


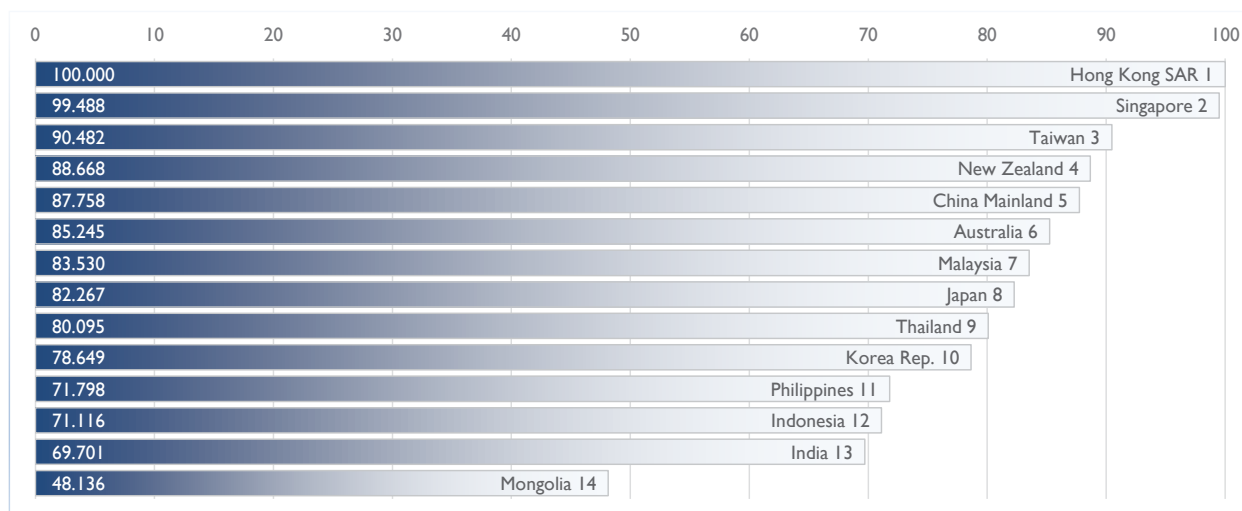
## GDP per capita greater than \$20,000



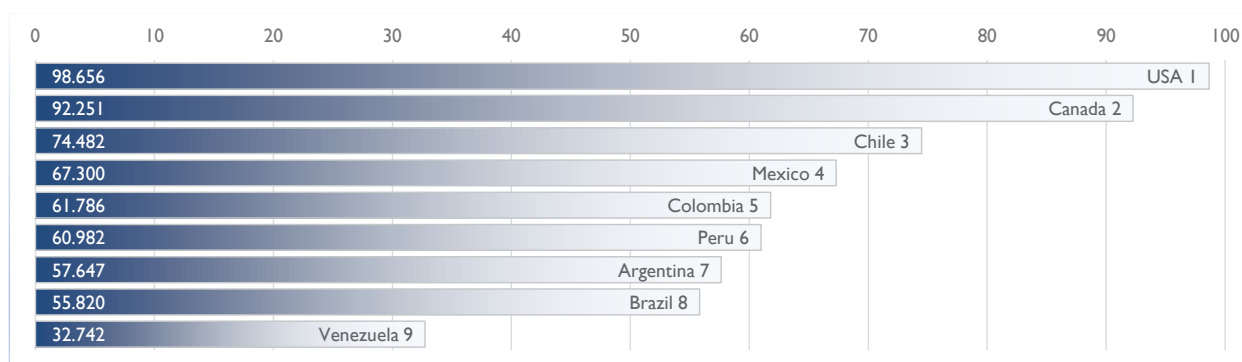






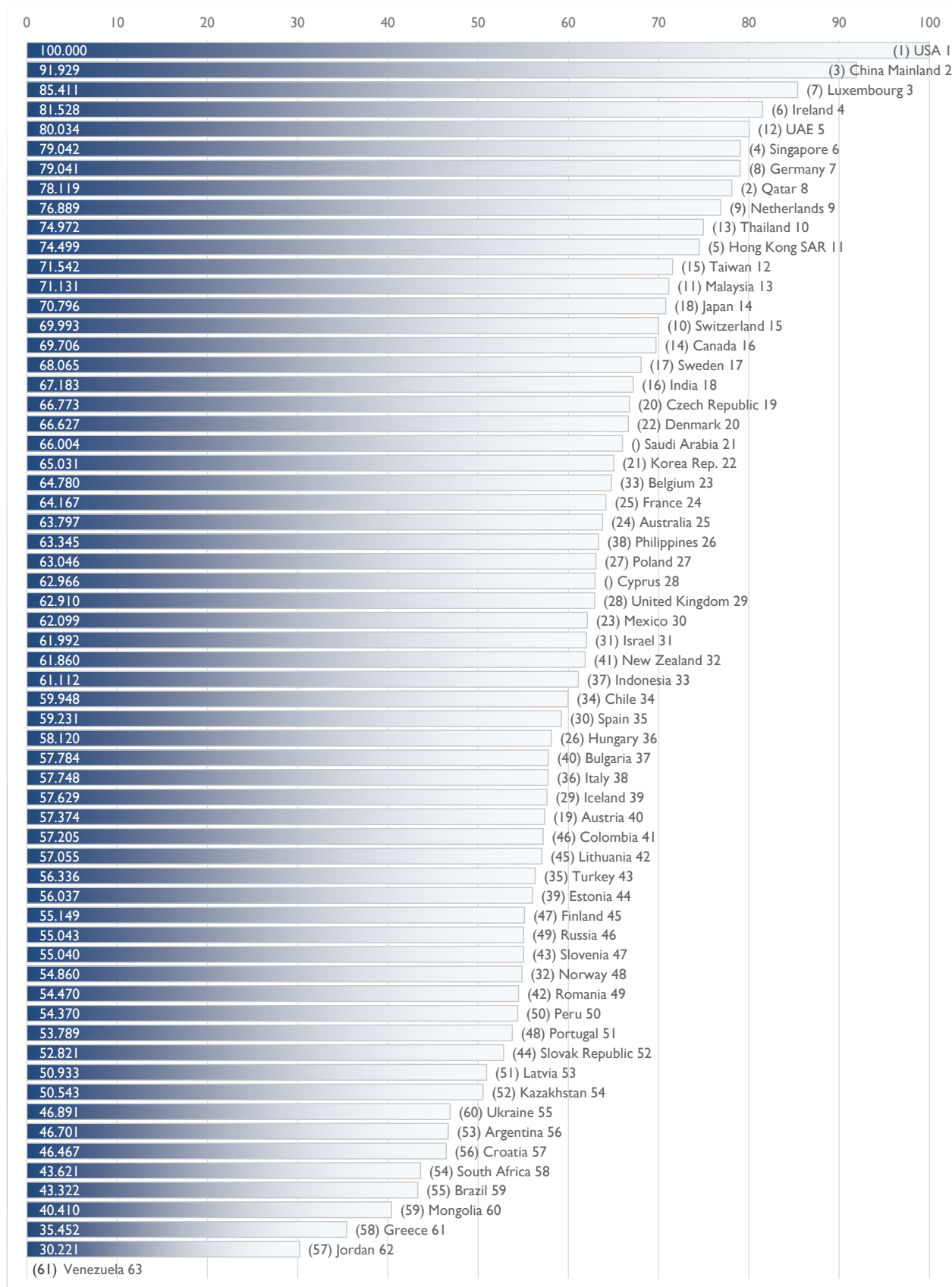


## The Americas



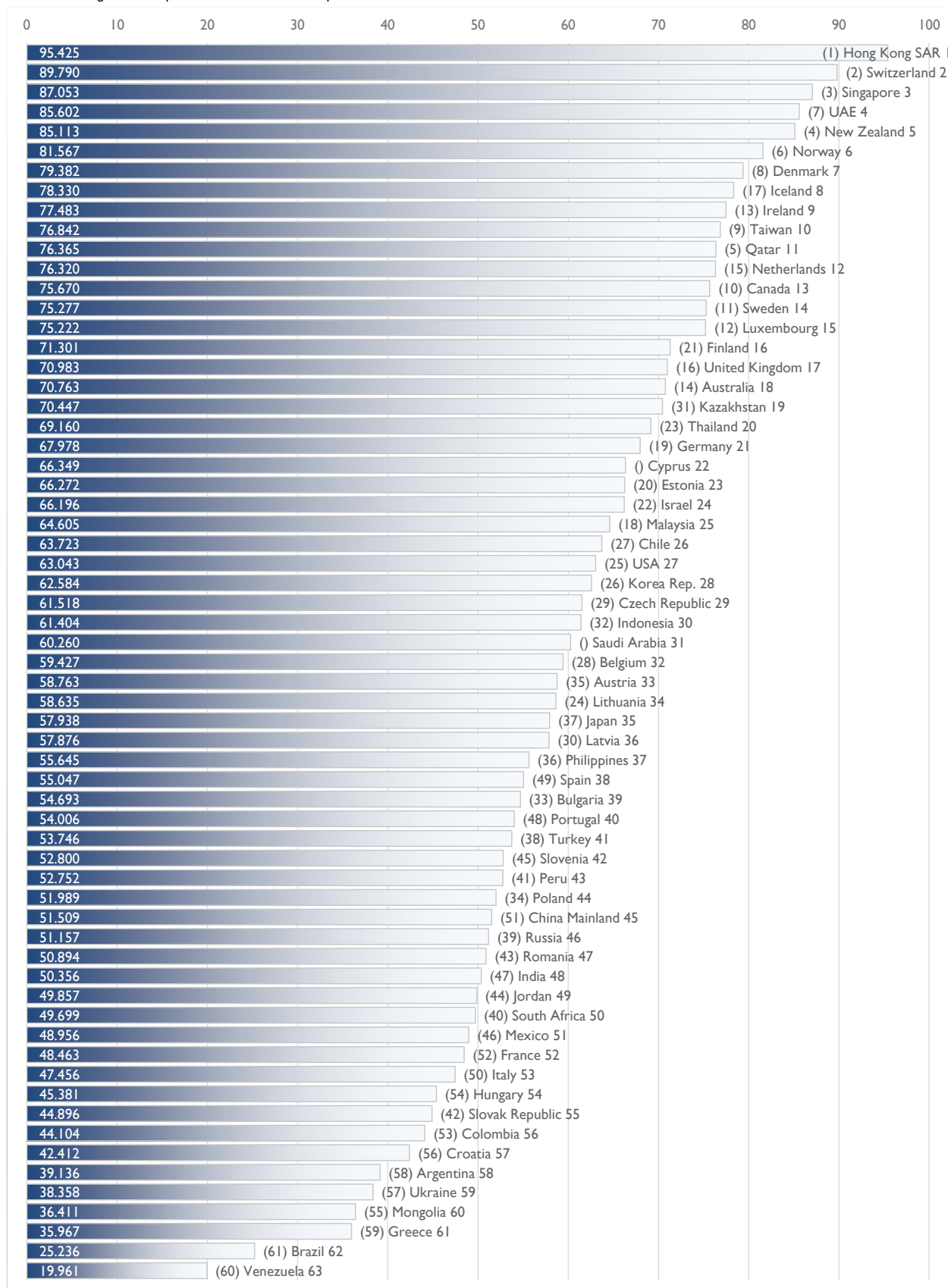
## Economic Performance

Macro-economic evaluation of the domestic economy



(2016 rankings are in parentheses)

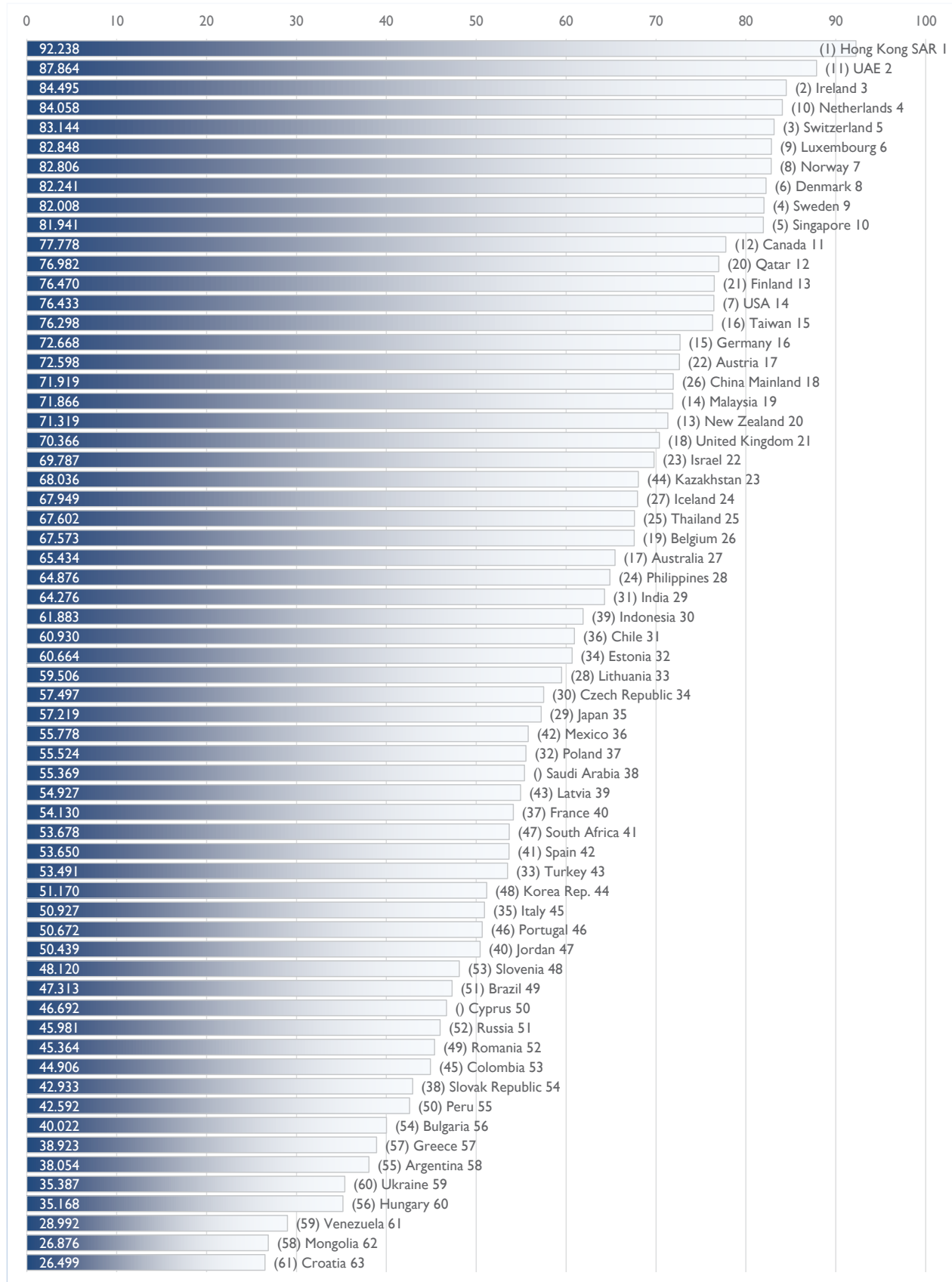
Extent to which government policies are conducive to competitiveness



(2016 rankings are in parentheses)

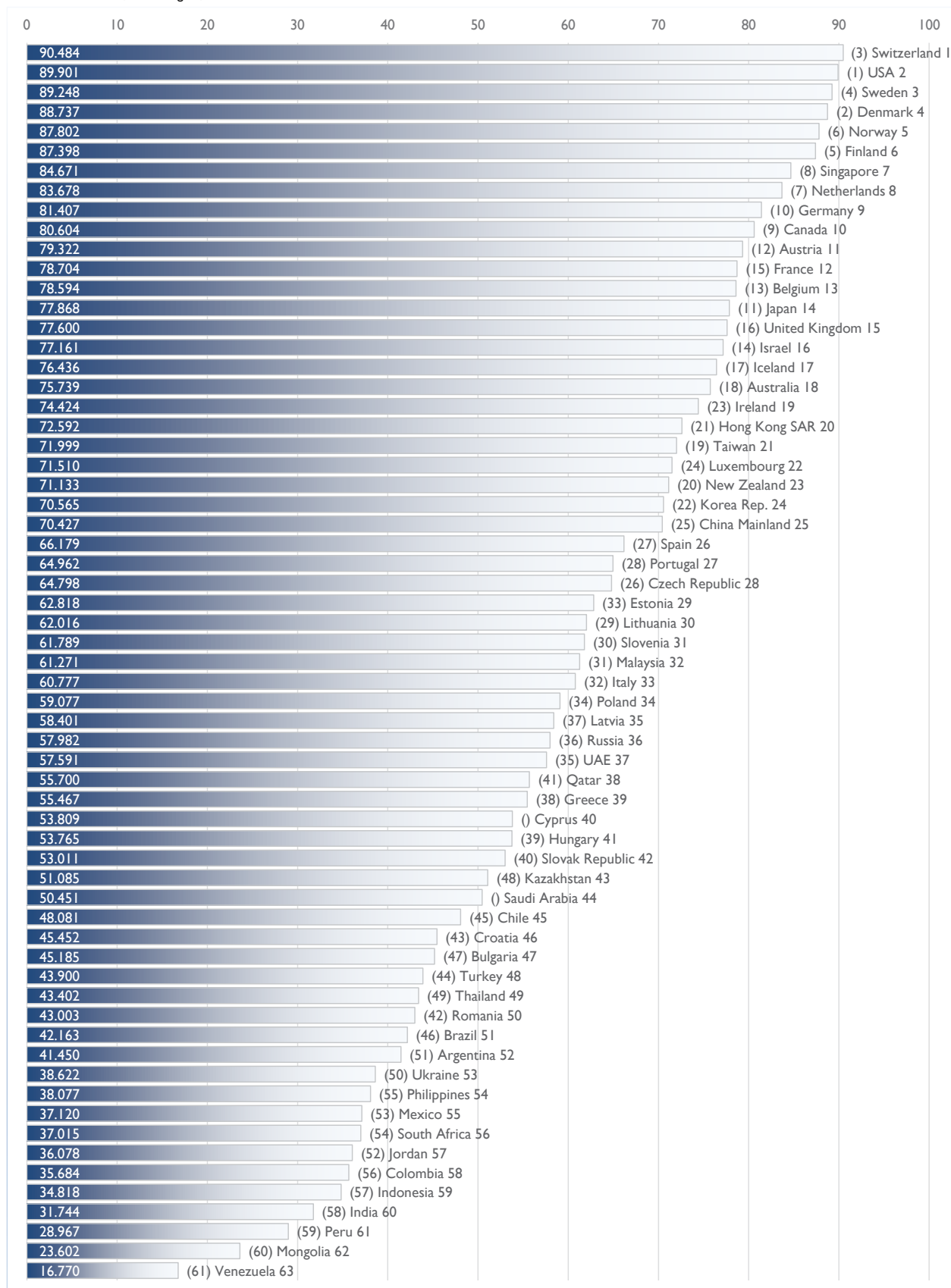
## Business Efficiency

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



(2016 rankings are in parentheses)

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



(2016 rankings are in parentheses)

## Factor Rankings - 5 years overview

	OVERALL					Economic Performance				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Argentina	59	58	59	55	58	55	50	56	53	56
Australia	16	17	18	17	21	23	24	28	24	25
Austria	23	22	26	24	25	22	17	21	19	40
Belgium	26	28	23	22	23	28	38	22	33	23
Brazil	51	54	56	57	61	42	43	51	55	59
Bulgaria	57	56	55	50	49	49	47	48	40	37
Canada	7	7	5	10	12	11	13	10	14	16
Chile	30	31	35	36	35	21	28	32	34	34
China Mainland	21	23	22	25	18	3	5	4	3	2
Colombia	48	51	51	51	54	37	40	46	46	41
Croatia	58	59	58	58	59	58	58	57	56	57
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	28
Czech Republic	35	33	29	27	28	38	30	26	20	19
Denmark	12	9	8	6	7	35	23	23	22	20
Estonia	36	30	31	31	30	39	44	40	39	44
Finland	20	18	20	20	15	48	49	52	47	45
France	28	27	32	32	31	19	22	27	25	24
Germany	9	6	10	12	13	6	8	8	8	7
Greece	54	57	50	56	57	59	60	58	58	61
Hong Kong SAR	3	4	2	1	1	8	7	9	5	11
Hungary	50	48	48	46	52	44	32	17	26	36
Iceland	29	25	24	23	20	45	35	44	29	39
India	40	44	44	41	45	27	21	16	16	18
Indonesia	39	37	42	48	42	33	39	36	37	33
Ireland	17	15	16	7	6	26	19	12	6	4
Israel	19	24	21	21	22	24	29	30	31	31
Italy	44	46	38	35	44	50	53	41	36	38
Japan	24	21	27	26	26	25	25	29	18	14
Jordan	56	53	52	53	56	56	57	59	57	62
Kazakhstan	34	32	34	47	32	29	27	31	52	54
Korea Rep.	22	26	25	29	29	20	20	15	21	22
Latvia	41	35	43	37	40	46	42	53	51	53
Lithuania	31	34	28	30	33	43	31	35	45	42
Luxembourg	13	11	6	11	8	5	4	5	7	3
Malaysia	15	12	14	19	24	7	9	6	11	13
Mexico	32	41	39	45	48	14	18	19	23	30
Mongolia	-	-	57	60	62	-	-	55	59	60
Netherlands	14	14	15	8	5	17	15	25	9	9
New Zealand	25	20	17	16	16	40	34	37	41	32
Norway	6	10	7	9	11	12	26	24	32	48
Peru	43	50	54	54	55	32	46	50	50	50
Philippines	38	42	41	42	41	31	37	34	38	26
Poland	33	36	33	33	38	36	36	33	27	27
Portugal	46	43	36	39	39	54	54	45	48	51
Qatar	10	19	13	13	17	2	2	2	2	8
Romania	55	47	47	49	50	47	33	47	42	49
Russia	42	38	45	44	46	34	41	43	49	46
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	21
Singapore	5	3	3	4	3	13	6	3	4	6
Slovak Republic	47	45	46	40	51	52	55	54	44	52
Slovenia	52	55	49	43	43	51	52	42	43	47
South Africa	53	52	53	52	53	57	56	49	54	58
Spain	45	39	37	34	34	53	51	39	30	35
Sweden	4	5	9	5	9	18	16	20	17	17
Switzerland	2	2	4	2	2	10	10	14	10	15
Taiwan	11	13	11	14	14	16	14	11	15	12
Thailand	27	29	30	28	27	9	12	13	13	10
Turkey	37	40	40	38	47	41	45	38	35	43
UAE	8	8	12	15	10	4	3	7	12	5
Ukraine	49	49	60	59	60	30	48	60	60	55
United Kingdom	18	16	19	18	19	15	11	18	28	29
USA	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1
Venezuela	60	60	61	61	63	60	59	61	61	63



Government Efficiency					Business Efficiency					Infrastructure					
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
59	60	61	58	58	54	57	58	55	58	53	53	51	51	52	Argentina
13	9	14	14	18	17	16	17	17	27	20	18	19	18	18	Australia
37	36	39	35	33	22	20	28	22	17	17	16	20	12	11	Austria
39	43	33	28	32	28	26	22	19	26	18	22	17	13	13	Belgium
58	58	60	61	62	37	46	51	51	49	50	52	53	46	51	Brazil
47	44	49	33	39	59	60	60	54	56	51	49	49	47	47	Bulgaria
9	8	8	10	13	7	10	3	12	11	6	6	6	9	10	Canada
16	21	26	27	26	30	30	35	36	31	46	47	44	45	45	Chile
41	34	35	51	45	25	28	27	26	18	26	26	25	25	25	China Mainland
42	49	51	53	56	44	48	41	45	53	55	56	54	56	58	Colombia
54	54	56	56	57	60	59	61	61	63	42	41	43	43	46	Croatia
-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	40	Cyprus
36	38	31	29	29	40	40	31	30	34	29	28	28	26	28	Czech Republic
11	11	10	8	7	11	11	8	6	8	4	3	3	2	4	Denmark
30	23	20	20	23	39	32	36	34	32	32	30	32	33	29	Estonia
12	13	17	21	16	20	13	19	21	13	5	5	5	5	6	Finland
44	50	50	52	52	42	37	39	37	40	8	9	12	15	12	France
19	16	18	19	21	15	9	16	15	16	7	8	9	10	9	Germany
56	57	57	59	61	47	54	43	57	57	35	39	35	38	39	Greece
2	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	21	21	15	21	20	Hong Kong SAR
52	53	54	54	54	55	56	57	56	60	38	37	39	39	41	Hungary
35	27	22	17	8	36	31	29	27	24	14	13	11	17	17	Iceland
46	47	47	47	48	32	34	33	31	29	54	57	58	58	60	India
26	25	30	32	30	31	22	34	39	30	56	54	56	57	59	Indonesia
17	14	15	13	9	13	4	13	2	3	22	20	24	23	19	Ireland
21	24	24	22	24	24	21	21	23	22	13	15	14	14	16	Israel
55	55	53	50	53	46	45	44	35	45	30	33	31	32	33	Italy
45	42	42	37	35	21	19	25	29	35	10	7	13	11	14	Japan
40	31	32	44	49	52	47	47	40	47	52	50	50	52	57	Jordan
23	20	21	31	19	38	33	30	44	23	44	45	41	48	43	Kazakhstan
20	26	28	26	28	34	39	37	48	44	19	19	21	22	24	Korea Rep.
38	29	45	30	36	49	38	42	43	39	37	31	37	37	35	Latvia
34	32	25	24	34	26	35	23	28	33	31	34	30	29	30	Lithuania
18	19	12	12	15	16	14	4	9	6	23	23	22	24	22	Luxembourg
15	15	16	18	25	4	5	10	14	19	25	25	27	31	32	Malaysia
29	41	41	46	51	33	41	38	42	36	49	51	52	53	55	Mexico
-	-	55	55	60	-	-	53	58	62	-	-	59	60	62	Mongolia
14	18	13	15	12	14	12	12	10	4	9	11	8	7	8	Netherlands
10	7	6	4	5	27	23	15	13	20	24	24	23	20	23	New Zealand
6	6	7	6	6	5	6	5	8	7	11	12	10	6	5	Norway
33	33	37	41	43	41	43	50	50	55	60	60	60	59	61	Peru
31	40	36	36	37	19	27	26	24	28	57	59	57	55	54	Philippines
27	30	29	34	44	35	36	32	32	37	36	36	34	34	34	Poland
51	48	34	48	40	48	52	48	46	46	28	29	26	28	27	Portugal
5	5	4	5	11	12	24	11	20	12	40	42	47	41	38	Qatar
49	51	46	43	47	57	50	49	49	52	47	43	42	42	50	Romania
43	37	44	39	46	53	53	54	52	51	39	35	36	36	36	Russia
-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	44	Saudi Arabia
3	4	2	3	3	8	7	7	5	10	12	10	7	8	7	Singapore
48	45	48	42	55	45	44	45	38	54	41	40	40	40	42	Slovak Republic
53	56	52	45	42	58	58	56	53	48	33	32	33	30	31	Slovenia
32	35	40	40	50	43	51	52	47	41	58	55	55	54	56	South Africa
50	46	43	49	38	50	42	46	41	42	27	27	29	27	26	Spain
7	10	11	11	14	3	8	9	4	9	2	4	4	4	3	Sweden
4	3	5	2	2	6	2	6	3	5	3	2	2	3	1	Switzerland
8	12	9	9	10	10	17	14	16	15	16	17	18	19	21	Taiwan
22	28	27	23	20	18	25	24	25	25	48	48	46	49	49	Thailand
28	39	38	38	41	29	29	40	33	43	43	46	45	44	48	Turkey
1	1	3	7	4	9	15	18	11	2	34	38	38	35	37	UAE
57	52	59	57	59	51	49	55	60	59	45	44	48	50	53	Ukraine
24	17	19	16	17	23	18	20	18	21	15	14	16	16	15	United Kingdom
25	22	23	25	27	1	1	2	7	14	1	1	1	1	2	USA
60	59	58	60	63	56	55	59	59	61	59	58	61	61	63	Venezuela

## Sub-factor Rankings

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

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

# Exchange Rates

National currency per US\$ (average)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1 ARGENTINA	4.110	4.537	5.459	8.075	9.233	14.758
2 AUSTRALIA	0.969	0.966	1.036	1.109	1.331	1.345
3 AUSTRIA	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
4 BELGIUM	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
5 BRAZIL	1.673	1.953	2.156	2.353	3.327	3.489
6 BULGARIA	1.406	1.522	1.474	1.474	1.764	1.768
7 CANADA	0.990	0.999	1.030	1.106	1.279	1.325
8 CHILE	483.668	486.471	495.273	570.348	654.124	676.958
9 CHINA MAINLAND	6.461	6.312	6.196	6.143	6.227	6.644
10 COLOMBIA	1.848	1.797	1.869	2.002	2.742	3.054
11 CROATIA	5.344	5.850	5.705	5.748	6.858	6.806
12 CYPRUS	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
13 CZECH REPUBLIC	17.696	19.578	19.571	20.758	24.599	24.440
14 DENMARK	5.369	5.792	5.616	5.612	6.728	6.732
15 ESTONIA	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
16 FINLAND	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
17 FRANCE	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
18 GERMANY	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
19 GREECE	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
20 HONG KONG SAR	7.784	7.756	7.756	7.754	7.752	7.762
21 HUNGARY	201.055	225.104	223.695	232.602	279.333	281.523
22 ICELAND	115.954	125.083	122.179	116.767	131.919	120.812
23 INDIA	46.670	53.437	58.598	61.030	64.152	67.195
24 INDONESIA	8.770	9.387	10.461	11.865	13.389	13.308
25 IRELAND	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
26 ISRAEL	3.578	3.856	3.611	3.578	3.887	3.841
27 ITALY	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
28 JAPAN	0.080	0.080	0.098	0.106	0.121	0.109
29 JORDAN	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710
30 KAZAKHSTAN	146.621	149.113	152.129	179.192	221.728	342.160
31 KOREA REP.	1.108	1.126	1.095	1.053	1.131	1.160
32 LATVIA	0.501	0.547	0.529	0.754	0.902	0.904
33 LITHUANIA	2.481	2.686	2.601	2.600	0.902	0.904
34 LUXEMBOURG	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
35 MALAYSIA	3.060	3.089	3.151	3.273	3.906	4.148
36 MEXICO	12.423	13.169	12.772	13.292	15.848	18.664
37 MONGOLIA	1,265.516	1,357.580	1,523.928	1,817.939	1,970.309	2,140.291
38 NETHERLANDS	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
39 NEW ZEALAND	1.266	1.234	1.219	1.205	1.434	1.437
40 NORWAY	5.605	5.818	5.875	6.302	8.064	8.400
41 PERU	2.754	2.638	2.702	2.839	3.184	3.375
42 PHILIPPINES	43.313	42.229	42.446	44.395	45.503	47.492
43 POLAND	2.963	3.257	3.161	3.155	3.770	3.943
44 PORTUGAL	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
45 QATAR	3.640	3.640	3.640	3.640	3.640	3.640
46 ROMANIA	3.049	3.468	3.328	3.349	4.006	4.079
47 RUSSIA	29.382	30.840	31.837	38.378	60.938	67.056
48 SAUDI ARABIA	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750
49 SINGAPORE	1.258	1.250	1.251	1.267	1.375	1.382
50 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
51 SLOVENIA	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
52 SOUTH AFRICA	7.261	8.210	9.655	10.853	12.759	14.710
53 SPAIN	0.719	0.778	0.753	0.754	0.902	0.904
54 SWEDEN	6.494	6.775	6.514	6.861	8.435	8.562
55 SWITZERLAND	0.888	0.938	0.927	0.916	0.962	0.985
56 TAIWAN	29.464	29.614	29.770	30.368	31.898	32.318
57 THAILAND	30.492	31.083	30.726	32.480	34.248	35.296
58 TURKEY	1.675	1.796	1.904	2.189	2.720	3.020
59 UAE	3.673	3.673	3.673	3.673	3.673	3.673
60 UKRAINE	7.968	7.991	7.993	11.887	21.845	25.551
61 UNITED KINGDOM	0.624	0.633	0.640	0.608	0.655	0.741
62 USA	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
63 VENEZUELA	4.063	4.934	9.849	14.079	23.166	98.179

## **FACTOR I**

### Economic Performance





## Factor I : Economic Performance

### 1.1 Domestic Economy

#### Size

1.1.01 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	US\$ billions	29
1.1.02 GDP (PPP)	Estimates: US\$ billions at purchasing power parity	29
1.1.03 World GDP contribution (%)	Percentage share of world GDP in market prices	30
1.1.04 Household consumption expenditure (\$bn)	US\$ billions	30
1.1.05 Household consumption expenditure (%)	Percentage of GDP	31
1.1.06 Government consumption expenditure (\$bn)	US\$ billions	31
1.1.07 Government consumption expenditure (%)	Percentage of GDP	32
1.1.08 Gross fixed capital formation (\$bn)	US\$ billions	32
1.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	Percentage of GDP	33
1.1.10 Gross domestic savings (\$bn)	US\$ billions	33
1.1.11 Gross domestic savings (%)	Percentage of GDP	34
1.1.12 Economic sectors	Breakdown of the economic sectors, percentage of GDP	34
1.1.13 Diversification of the economy	Diversification of the economy (industries, export markets, etc.) is extensive	35

#### Growth

1.1.14 Real GDP growth	Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices	35
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices	36
1.1.16 Household consumption expenditure - real growth	Percentage change, based on constant prices.	36
1.1.17 Government consumption expenditure - real growth	Percentage change, based on constant prices.	37
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	Percentage change, based on constant prices.	37
1.1.19 Resilience of the economy	Resilience of the economy to economic cycles is strong	38

#### Wealth

1.1.20 GDP per capita	US\$ per capita	38
1.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	Estimates; US\$ per capita at purchasing power parity	39

#### Forecasts

1.1.22 Forecast: Real GDP growth	Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices	39
1.1.23 Forecast: Inflation	Percentage change	40
1.1.24 Forecast: Unemployment	Percentage of total labor force	40
1.1.25 Forecast: Current account balance	Percentage of GDP/GNP	41

### 1.2 International Trade

1.2.01 Current account balance (\$bn)	US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)	41
1.2.02 Current account balance (%)	Percentage of GDP	42
1.2.03 Balance of trade (\$bn)	US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)	42
1.2.04 Balance of trade (%)	Percentage of GDP	43
1.2.05 Balance of commercial services (\$bn)	US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)	43
1.2.06 Balance of commercial services (%)	Percentage of GDP	44
1.2.07 World exports contribution (%)	Percentage share of world exports (goods and commercial services)	44
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	US\$ billions	45
1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)	Percentage of GDP	45
1.2.10 Exports of goods per capita	US\$ per capita	46
1.2.11 Exports of goods - growth	Percentage change, based on US\$ values	46
1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)	US\$ billions	47
1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)	Percentage of GDP	47
1.2.14 Exports of commercial services - growth	Percentage change, based on US\$ values	48
1.2.15 Exports of goods & commercial services (\$bn)	US\$ billions	48
1.2.16 Exports breakdown by economic sector	Percentage of total exports	49
1.2.17 Export Concentration by Partner	Exports to top 5 countries, percentage of total exports	49
1.2.18 Export concentration by product	Top 5 products, percentage of total exports	50
1.2.19 Imports of goods & commercial services (\$bn)	US\$ billions	50
1.2.20 Imports of goods & commercial services (%)	Percentage of GDP	51
1.2.21 Imports of goods & commercial services - growth	US\$ values	51
1.2.22 Imports breakdown by economic sector	Percentage of total imports	52
1.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio	(Exports + Imports) / (2*GDP)	52
1.2.24 Terms of trade index	Unit value of exports over unit value of imports	53
1.2.25 Tourism receipts (%)	International tourism receipts as a percentage of GDP	53
1.2.26 Exchange rates	Support the competitiveness of enterprises	54



## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

### 1.3 International Investment

#### Investment

1.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	US\$ billions	54
1.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (%)	Percentage of GDP	55
1.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)	US\$ billions	55
1.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (%)	Percentage of GDP	56
1.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)	US\$ billions	56
1.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (%)	Percentage of GDP	57
1.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)	US\$ billions	57
1.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (%)	Percentage of GDP	58
1.3.09 Balance of direct investment flows (\$bn)	US\$ billions (flows abroad minus flows inward)	58
1.3.10 Balance of direct investment flows (%)	Percentage of GDP (flows abroad minus flows inward)	59
1.3.11 Net position in direct investment stocks (\$bn)	US\$ billions (stocks abroad minus stocks inward)	59
1.3.12 Net position in direct investment stocks (%)	Percentage of GDP (stocks abroad minus stocks inward)	60
1.3.13 Relocation threats of production	Relocation of production	60
1.3.14 Relocation threats of R&D facilities	Relocation of R&D facilities	61
1.3.15 Relocation threats of services	Relocation of services	61

#### Finance

1.3.16 Portfolio investment assets (\$bn)	US\$ billions	62
1.3.17 Portfolio investment liabilities (\$bn)	US\$ billions	62

### 1.4 Employment

1.4.01 Employment	Total employment in millions	63
1.4.02 Employment (%)	Percentage of population	63
1.4.03 Employment - growth	Estimates: percentage change	64
1.4.04 Employment by sector	Percentage of total employment	64
1.4.05 Employment in the public sector (%)	Percentage of total employment	65
1.4.06 Unemployment rate	Percentage of labor force	65
1.4.07 Long-term unemployment	Percentage of labor force	66
1.4.08 Youth unemployment	Percentage of youth labor force (under the age of 25)	66

### 1.5 Prices

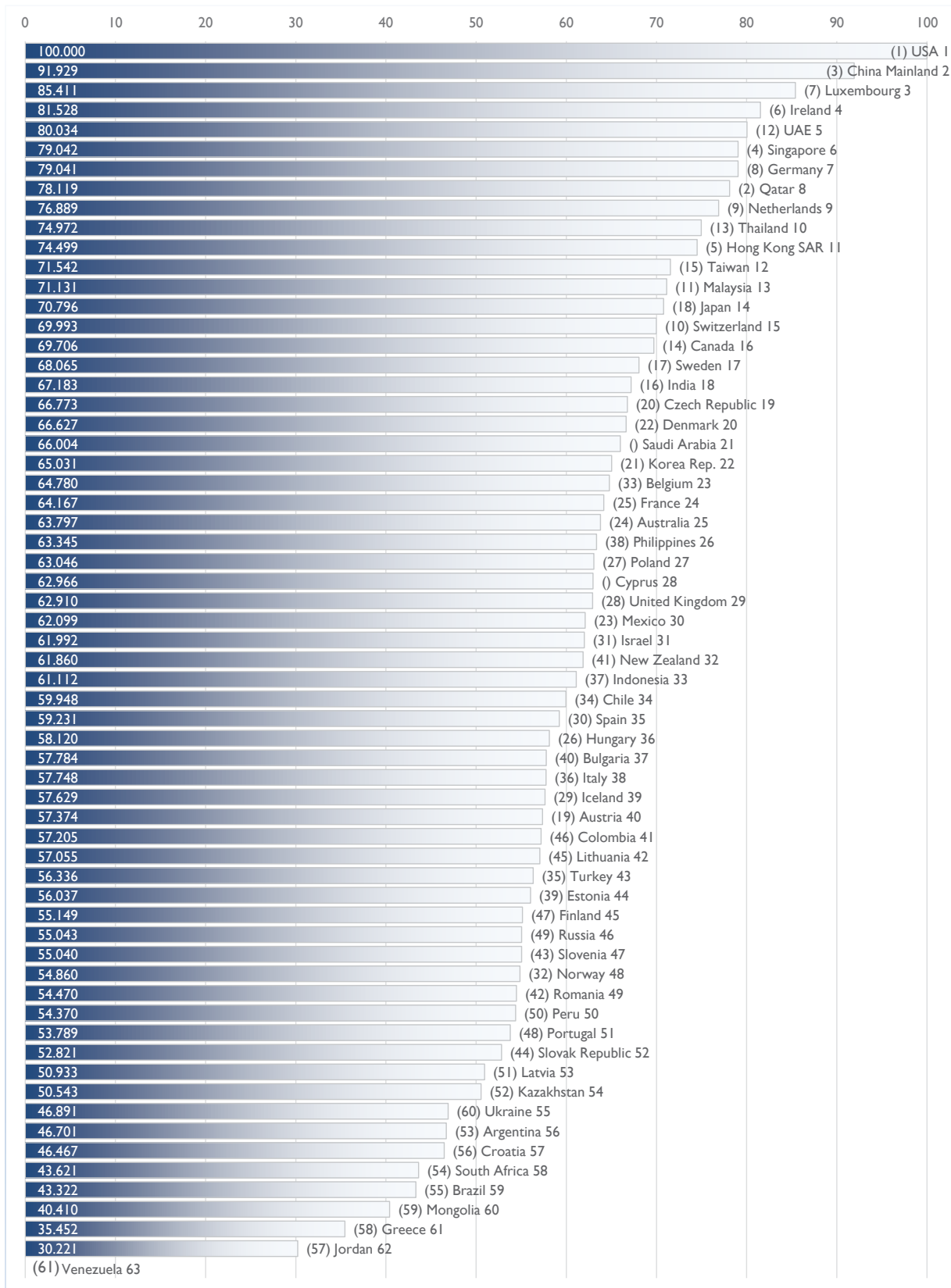
1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	Average annual rate	67
1.5.02 Adjusted consumer price inflation	Inflation rate minus discount rate (absolute values)	67
1.5.03 Cost-of-living index	Index of a basket of goods & services in the main city, including housing (New York City = 100)	68
1.5.04 Apartment rent	3-room apartment monthly rent in major cities, US\$	68
1.5.05 Office rent	Total occupation cost in the main city (US\$/Sq.M. per year)	69
1.5.06 Food costs	Percentage of household final consumption expenditures	69
1.5.07 Gasoline prices	Premium unleaded gasoline (95 Ron) US\$ per litre	70





## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Macro-economic evaluation of the domestic economy



(2016 rankings are in parentheses)



## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(GDP)

2016

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	18,565.6
2	CHINA MAINLAND	11,199.2
3	JAPAN	4,938.6
4	GERMANY	3,465.2
5	UNITED KINGDOM	2,619.6
6	FRANCE	2,461.5
7	INDIA	2,269.7
8	ITALY	1,850.0
9	BRAZIL	1,796.2
10	CANADA	1,529.2
11	KOREA REP.	1,411.2
12	RUSSIA	1,280.7
13	AUSTRALIA	1,258.3
14	SPAIN	1,232.1
15	MEXICO	1,046.0
16	INDONESIA	932.3
17	TURKEY	857.7
18	NETHERLANDS	771.2
19	SWITZERLAND	659.8
20	SAUDI ARABIA	639.6
21	ARGENTINA	545.9
22	TAIWAN	529.5
23	SWEDEN	511.4
24	POLAND	469.9
25	BELGIUM	466.8
26	THAILAND	406.9
27	AUSTRIA	386.6
28	NORWAY	370.5
29	UAE	348.7
30	HONG KONG SAR	320.7
31	ISRAEL	318.3
32	DENMARK	306.1
33	PHILIPPINES	304.3
34	SINGAPORE	297.0
35	MALAYSIA	296.4
36	SOUTH AFRICA	294.8
37	IRELAND	294.1
38	VENEZUELA	287.3
39	COLOMBIA	282.5
40	CHILE	247.0
41	FINLAND	236.8
42	PORTUGAL	204.7
43	PERU	195.2
44	GREECE	194.6
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	192.8
46	ROMANIA	186.1
47	NEW ZEALAND	181.8
48	QATAR	156.7
49	KAZAKHSTAN	133.7
50	HUNGARY	124.3
51	UKRAINE	93.3
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	89.6
53	LUXEMBOURG	59.9
54	BULGARIA	52.4
55	CROATIA	50.4
56	SLOVENIA	44.0
57	LITHUANIA	42.7
58	JORDAN	38.7
59	LATVIA	27.7
60	ESTONIA	23.1
61	ICELAND	20.0
62	CYPRUS	19.8
63	MONGOLIA	11.2

## GDP (PPP)

2016

Estimates ; US\$ billions at purchasing power parity

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	21,291.8
2	USA	18,569.1
3	INDIA	8,662.4
4	JAPAN	5,237.8
5	GERMANY	3,980.3
6	RUSSIA	3,799.7
7	BRAZIL	3,141.3
8	INDONESIA	3,032.1
9	UNITED KINGDOM	2,785.6
10	FRANCE	2,733.7
11	MEXICO	2,315.7
12	ITALY	2,234.5
13	TURKEY	1,988.3
14	KOREA REP.	1,934.0
15	SAUDI ARABIA	1,750.9
16	SPAIN	1,686.9
17	CANADA	1,682.4
18	AUSTRALIA	1,187.3
19	THAILAND	1,164.9
20	TAIWAN	1,132.1
21	POLAND	1,054.1
22	ARGENTINA	874.1
23	NETHERLANDS	869.4
24	MALAYSIA	863.3
25	PHILIPPINES	805.2
26	SOUTH AFRICA	739.4
27	COLOMBIA	688.8
28	UAE	668.9
29	BELGIUM	509.5
30	SWEDEN	498.1
31	SWITZERLAND	496.0
32	SINGAPORE	492.6
33	KAZAKHSTAN	451.3
34	ROMANIA	441.6
35	CHILE	438.8
36	HONG KONG SAR	429.7
37	VENEZUELA	427.0
38	AUSTRIA	417.2
39	PERU	406.2
40	NORWAY	364.4
41	UKRAINE	353.0
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	350.7
43	QATAR	329.2
44	IRELAND	324.9
45	ISRAEL	300.6
46	PORTUGAL	298.7
47	GREECE	289.4
48	DENMARK	273.9
49	HUNGARY	270.3
50	FINLAND	231.4
51	NEW ZEALAND	177.0
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	170.1
53	BULGARIA	144.6
54	CROATIA	95.1
55	LITHUANIA	86.1
56	JORDAN	85.6
57	SLOVENIA	66.2
58	LUXEMBOURG	59.9
59	LATVIA	50.6
60	ESTONIA	38.5
61	MONGOLIA	37.0
62	CYPRUS	29.7
63	ICELAND	16.5

## WORLD GDP CONTRIBUTION

2016

Percentage share of world GDP in market prices



Ranking		%
1	USA	24.67
2	CHINA MAINLAND	14.90
3	JAPAN	6.56
4	GERMANY	4.61
5	UNITED KINGDOM	3.49
6	FRANCE	3.27
7	INDIA	3.00
8	ITALY	2.46
9	BRAZIL	2.39
10	CANADA	2.03
11	KOREA REP.	1.87
12	RUSSIA	1.70
13	AUSTRALIA	1.67
14	SPAIN	1.64
15	MEXICO	1.39
16	INDONESIA	1.24
17	TURKEY	1.14
18	NETHERLANDS	1.02
19	SWITZERLAND	0.88
20	SAUDI ARABIA	0.85
21	ARGENTINA	0.72
22	TAIWAN	0.70
23	SWEDEN	0.68
24	POLAND	0.62
25	BELGIUM	0.62
26	THAILAND	0.54
27	AUSTRIA	0.51
28	UAE	0.49
29	NORWAY	0.49
30	HONG KONG SAR	0.43
31	ISRAEL	0.42
32	DENMARK	0.41
33	PHILIPPINES	0.40
34	SINGAPORE	0.39
35	MALAYSIA	0.39
36	SOUTH AFRICA	0.39
37	IRELAND	0.39
38	VENEZUELA	0.38
39	COLOMBIA	0.38
40	CHILE	0.33
41	FINLAND	0.31
42	PORTUGAL	0.27
43	PERU	0.26
44	GREECE	0.26
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.26
46	ROMANIA	0.25
47	NEW ZEALAND	0.24
48	QATAR	0.21
49	KAZAKHSTAN	0.18
50	HUNGARY	0.17
51	UKRAINE	0.12
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.12
53	LUXEMBOURG	0.08
54	BULGARIA	0.07
55	CROATIA	0.07
56	SLOVENIA	0.06
57	LITHUANIA	0.06
58	JORDAN	0.05
59	LATVIA	0.04
60	ESTONIA	0.03
61	ICELAND	0.03
62	CYPRUS	0.03
63	MONGOLIA	0.01

## HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

## EXPENDITURE (\$BN)

2016

US\$ billions



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	12,753.1
2	CHINA MAINLAND	4,251.4
3	JAPAN	2,688.4
4	GERMANY	1,857.4
5	UNITED KINGDOM	1,709.2
6	FRANCE	1,356.1
7	INDIA	1,315.5
8	BRAZIL	1,149.8
9	ITALY	1,111.1
10	CANADA	890.4
11	AUSTRALIA	721.9
12	MEXICO	715.0
13	SPAIN	712.2
14	KOREA REP.	688.1
15	RUSSIA	653.6
16	INDONESIA	537.6
17	TURKEY	510.7
18	ARGENTINA	360.9
19	SWITZERLAND	355.9
20	NETHERLANDS	342.6
21	TAIWAN	279.1
22	POLAND	271.2
23	SAUDI ARABIA	263.7
24	BELGIUM	237.6
25	SWEDEN	227.3
26	PHILIPPINES	224.1
27	HONG KONG SAR	212.0
28	THAILAND	206.2
29	AUSTRIA	203.7
30	VENEZUELA	199.8
31	COLOMBIA	177.2
32	SOUTH AFRICA	175.3
33	ISRAEL	171.2
34	NORWAY	167.5
35	MALAYSIA	162.9
36	CHILE	158.2
37	UAE	153.5
38	DENMARK	145.4
39	GREECE	137.2
40	PORTUGAL	134.7
41	FINLAND	131.4
42	PERU	127.4
43	ROMANIA	115.3
44	SINGAPORE	108.4
45	IRELAND	106.3
46	NEW ZEALAND	104.3
47	KAZAKHSTAN	99.0
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	89.3
49	HUNGARY	75.5
50	UKRAINE	71.4
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	48.2
52	QATAR	39.3
53	BULGARIA	31.5
54	CROATIA	29.4
55	LITHUANIA	27.7
56	SLOVENIA	22.4
57	LATVIA	16.9
58	LUXEMBOURG	16.7
59	CYPRUS	13.8
60	ESTONIA	11.9
61	ICELAND	9.8
62	MONGOLIA	5.9
-	JORDAN	-

## HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

## EXPENDITURE (%)

2016

Percentage of GDP



Ranking		%
1	UKRAINE	76.6
2	PHILIPPINES	73.7
3	GREECE	70.5
4	CYPRUS	69.6
5	VENEZUELA	69.6
6	USA	68.7
7	MEXICO	68.4
8	HONG KONG SAR	66.1
9	ARGENTINA	66.1
10	PORTUGAL	65.8
11	PERU	65.3
12	UNITED KINGDOM	65.2
13	LITHUANIA	64.8
14	CHILE	64.0
15	BRAZIL	64.0
16	COLOMBIA	62.7
17	ROMANIA	62.0
18	LATVIA	60.9
19	HUNGARY	60.7
20	BULGARIA	60.2
21	ITALY	60.1
22	TURKEY	59.5
23	SOUTH AFRICA	59.4
24	CROATIA	58.3
25	CANADA	58.2
26	INDIA	58.0
27	SPAIN	57.8
28	POLAND	57.7
29	INDONESIA	57.7
30	NEW ZEALAND	57.4
31	AUSTRALIA	57.4
32	FINLAND	55.5
33	FRANCE	55.1
34	MALAYSIA	55.0
35	JAPAN	54.4
36	SWITZERLAND	53.9
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	53.8
38	ISRAEL	53.8
39	KAZAKHSTAN	53.7
40	GERMANY	53.6
41	MONGOLIA	53.3
42	TAIWAN	52.7
43	AUSTRIA	52.7
44	ESTONIA	51.5
45	RUSSIA	51.0
46	BELGIUM	50.9
47	SLOVENIA	50.9
48	THAILAND	50.7
49	ICELAND	49.0
50	KOREA REP.	48.8
51	DENMARK	47.5
52	CZECH REPUBLIC	46.3
53	NORWAY	45.2
54	SWEDEN	44.4
55	NETHERLANDS	44.4
56	UAE	44.0
57	SAUDI ARABIA	40.5
58	CHINA MAINLAND	38.6
59	SINGAPORE	36.5
60	IRELAND	36.1
61	LUXEMBOURG	27.8
62	QATAR	25.1
-	JORDAN	-

## GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION

## EXPENDITURE (\$BN)

2016

US\$ billions



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	2,655.2
2	CHINA MAINLAND	1,521.6
3	JAPAN	978.5
4	GERMANY	681.5
5	FRANCE	586.2
6	UNITED KINGDOM	496.7
7	BRAZIL	362.5
8	ITALY	349.5
9	CANADA	324.7
10	INDIA	256.5
11	AUSTRALIA	237.7
12	SPAIN	232.6
13	RUSSIA	230.3
14	KOREA REP.	214.7
15	NETHERLANDS	192.9
16	SAUDI ARABIA	191.0
17	SWEDEN	133.6
18	MEXICO	127.6
19	TURKEY	126.5
20	BELGIUM	110.4
21	ARGENTINA	100.5
22	NORWAY	90.6
23	INDONESIA	88.1
24	POLAND	84.7
25	DENMARK	78.1
26	AUSTRIA	77.1
27	SWITZERLAND	75.9
28	TAIWAN	75.6
29	ISRAEL	70.5
30	THAILAND	69.5
31	SOUTH AFRICA	60.4
32	FINLAND	57.4
33	COLOMBIA	52.0
34	UAE	48.9
35	VENEZUELA	45.0
36	GREECE	38.2
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	37.5
38	MALAYSIA	37.3
39	PORTUGAL	37.1
40	QATAR	35.2
41	PHILIPPINES	33.9
42	NEW ZEALAND	33.6
43	SINGAPORE	33.5
44	CHILE	33.4
45	HONG KONG SAR	32.0
46	IRELAND	31.6
47	ROMANIA	25.3
48	PERU	23.5
49	KAZAKHSTAN	21.4
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17.4
51	HUNGARY	12.3
52	CROATIA	9.9
53	LUXEMBOURG	9.8
54	SLOVENIA	8.3
55	BULGARIA	8.3
56	UKRAINE	7.6
57	LITHUANIA	7.6
58	LATVIA	4.9
59	ESTONIA	4.8
60	ICELAND	4.6
61	CYPRUS	3.0
62	MONGOLIA	1.6
-	JORDAN	-

## GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION

## EXPENDITURE (%)

2016

Percentage of GDP



Ranking		%	
1	SAUDI ARABIA	29.3	2015
2	SWEDEN	26.1	
3	DENMARK	25.5	
4	NETHERLANDS	25.0	
5	NORWAY	24.5	
6	FINLAND	24.2	
7	FRANCE	23.8	
8	BELGIUM	23.7	
9	ICELAND	23.1	
10	QATAR	22.5	
11	ISRAEL	22.1	
12	CANADA	21.2	
13	ESTONIA	20.6	
14	SOUTH AFRICA	20.5	
15	BRAZIL	20.2	
16	AUSTRIA	19.9	
17	JAPAN	19.8	
18	GERMANY	19.7	
19	GREECE	19.6	
20	CROATIA	19.6	
21	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	19.5	
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	19.4	
23	UNITED KINGDOM	19.0	
24	SLOVENIA	18.9	
25	ITALY	18.9	
26	AUSTRALIA	18.9	
27	SPAIN	18.9	
28	NEW ZEALAND	18.5	
29	ARGENTINA	18.4	
30	COLOMBIA	18.4	
31	PORTUGAL	18.1	
32	POLAND	18.0	
33	RUSSIA	18.0	
34	LITHUANIA	17.7	
35	LATVIA	17.6	
36	THAILAND	17.1	
37	LUXEMBOURG	16.3	
38	BULGARIA	15.8	
39	VENEZUELA	15.7	
40	KOREA REP.	15.2	
41	CYPRUS	15.2	
42	TURKEY	14.7	
43	MONGOLIA	14.5	
44	USA	14.3	
45	TAIWAN	14.3	
46	UAE	14.0	
47	CHINA MAINLAND	13.8	2015
48	ROMANIA	13.6	
49	CHILE	13.5	
50	MALAYSIA	12.6	
51	MEXICO	12.2	
52	PERU	12.1	
53	KAZAKHSTAN	11.6	2015
54	SWITZERLAND	11.5	
55	INDIA	11.3	
56	SINGAPORE	11.3	
57	PHILIPPINES	11.2	
58	IRELAND	10.7	
59	HONG KONG SAR	10.0	
60	HUNGARY	9.9	
61	INDONESIA	9.4	
62	UKRAINE	8.1	
-	JORDAN	-	

## GROSS FIXED CAPITAL

## FORMATION (\$BN)

2016

US\$ billions



Ranking		US\$ billions	
1	CHINA MAINLAND	9,127.4	
2	USA	3,637.3	
3	JAPAN	1,143.0	
4	GERMANY	693.2	
5	INDIA	609.7	
6	FRANCE	538.1	
7	UNITED KINGDOM	436.0	
8	KOREA REP.	418.8	
9	CANADA	351.5	
10	ITALY	314.5	
11	AUSTRALIA	314.0	
12	INDONESIA	303.6	
13	BRAZIL	294.3	
14	RUSSIA	270.6	
15	TURKEY	255.3	
16	SPAIN	245.5	
17	MEXICO	239.8	
18	SAUDI ARABIA	223.8	2015
19	SWITZERLAND	160.4	
20	NETHERLANDS	152.9	
21	SWEDEN	123.9	
22	TAIWAN	111.2	
23	BELGIUM	107.5	
24	THAILAND	98.9	
25	NORWAY	88.9	
26	AUSTRIA	88.4	
27	POLAND	86.9	
28	IRELAND	86.1	
29	UAE	82.5	
30	ARGENTINA	80.5	
31	MALAYSIA	76.4	
32	SINGAPORE	73.8	
33	PHILIPPINES	72.4	
34	COLOMBIA	71.4	
35	QATAR	69.0	
36	HONG KONG SAR	69.0	
37	ISRAEL	64.6	
38	DENMARK	61.3	
39	SOUTH AFRICA	57.7	
40	CHILE	57.2	
41	FINLAND	50.7	
42	VENEZUELA	48.1	
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	47.4	
44	ROMANIA	44.0	
45	PERU	43.9	
46	KAZAKHSTAN	42.2	2015
47	NEW ZEALAND	42.0	
48	PORTUGAL	30.3	
49	GREECE	22.3	
50	HUNGARY	22.1	
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	18.1	
52	UKRAINE	14.1	
53	LUXEMBOURG	10.8	
54	BULGARIA	10.6	
55	CROATIA	9.9	
56	SLOVENIA	8.1	
57	LITHUANIA	8.0	
58	ESTONIA	5.1	
59	LATVIA	5.1	
60	ICELAND	4.3	
61	CYPRUS	3.3	
62	MONGOLIA	2.2	
-	JORDAN	-	

## GROSS FIXED CAPITAL

## FORMATION (%)

2016

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	CHINA MAINLAND	81.5
2	QATAR	44.1
3	SAUDI ARABIA	34.3
4	INDONESIA	32.6
5	TURKEY	29.8
6	KOREA REP.	29.7
7	IRELAND	29.3
8	INDIA	26.9
9	MALAYSIA	25.8
10	COLOMBIA	25.3
11	AUSTRALIA	25.0
12	SINGAPORE	24.9
13	CZECH REPUBLIC	24.6
14	THAILAND	24.3
15	SWITZERLAND	24.3
16	SWEDEN	24.2
17	NORWAY	24.0
18	PHILIPPINES	23.8
19	ROMANIA	23.7
20	UAE	23.6
21	CHILE	23.2
22	JAPAN	23.1
23	NEW ZEALAND	23.1
24	BELGIUM	23.0
25	CANADA	23.0
26	MEXICO	22.9
27	KAZAKHSTAN	22.9
28	AUSTRIA	22.9
29	PERU	22.5
30	ESTONIA	22.0
31	FRANCE	21.9
32	HONG KONG SAR	21.5
33	FINLAND	21.4
34	ICELAND	21.2
35	RUSSIA	21.1
36	TAIWAN	21.0
37	BULGARIA	20.3
38	ISRAEL	20.3
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	20.2
40	MONGOLIA	20.1
41	DENMARK	20.0
42	GERMANY	20.0
43	SPAIN	19.9
44	NETHERLANDS	19.8
45	CROATIA	19.7
46	USA	19.6
47	SOUTH AFRICA	19.6
48	LITHUANIA	18.6
49	POLAND	18.5
50	SLOVENIA	18.4
51	LATVIA	18.3
52	LUXEMBOURG	18.0
53	HUNGARY	17.8
54	ITALY	17.0
55	CYPRUS	16.8
56	VENEZUELA	16.8
57	UNITED KINGDOM	16.6
58	BRAZIL	16.4
59	UKRAINE	15.1
60	PORTUGAL	14.8
61	ARGENTINA	14.8
62	GREECE	11.4
-	JORDAN	-

## GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS (\$BN)

2016

US\$ billions



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	5,234.7
2	USA	3,157.3
3	JAPAN	1,271.7
4	GERMANY	926.3
5	INDIA	697.7
6	FRANCE	519.1
7	KOREA REP.	508.5
8	UNITED KINGDOM	413.7
9	RUSSIA	396.8
10	ITALY	389.3
11	CANADA	314.0
12	INDONESIA	306.6
13	AUSTRALIA	298.7
14	SPAIN	287.3
15	BRAZIL	284.0
16	NETHERLANDS	235.7
17	SWITZERLAND	228.1
18	TURKEY	220.6
19	MEXICO	203.4
20	SAUDI ARABIA	197.1
21	TAIWAN	174.7
22	IRELAND	156.2
23	SINGAPORE	155.0
24	SWEDEN	150.5
25	UAE	146.3
26	THAILAND	131.1
27	BELGIUM	118.7
28	POLAND	114.0
29	NORWAY	112.4
30	AUSTRIA	105.8
31	MALAYSIA	96.2
32	ARGENTINA	84.4
33	DENMARK	82.6
34	QATAR	82.2
35	HONG KONG SAR	76.7
36	ISRAEL	76.7
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	66.0
38	KAZAKHSTAN	63.9
39	SOUTH AFRICA	59.2
40	CHILE	55.4
41	COLOMBIA	53.3
42	FINLAND	48.0
43	PHILIPPINES	46.2
44	ROMANIA	45.5
45	PERU	44.2
46	NEW ZEALAND	43.8
47	VENEZUELA	42.5
48	HUNGARY	36.5
49	LUXEMBOURG	33.5
50	PORTUGAL	32.9
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	24.0
52	GREECE	19.2
53	UKRAINE	14.3
54	SLOVENIA	13.3
55	BULGARIA	12.6
56	CROATIA	11.1
57	LITHUANIA	7.5
58	ESTONIA	6.5
59	LATVIA	5.9
60	ICELAND	5.6
61	MONGOLIA	3.6
62	CYPRUS	3.0
-	JORDAN	-

## GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS (%)

2016

Percentage of GDP



Ranking		%
1	LUXEMBOURG	55.9
2	IRELAND	53.1
3	QATAR	52.5
4	SINGAPORE	52.2
5	CHINA MAINLAND	47.6
6	UAE	41.9
7	KOREA REP.	36.0
8	KAZAKHSTAN	34.6
9	SWITZERLAND	34.6
10	CZECH REPUBLIC	34.2
11	TAIWAN	33.0
12	INDONESIA	32.9
13	MALAYSIA	32.5
14	MONGOLIA	32.3
15	THAILAND	32.2
16	RUSSIA	31.0
17	INDIA	30.7
18	NETHERLANDS	30.6
19	NORWAY	30.3
20	SAUDI ARABIA	30.2
21	SLOVENIA	30.2
22	SWEDEN	29.4
23	HUNGARY	29.4
24	ESTONIA	27.9
25	ICELAND	27.9
26	AUSTRIA	27.4
27	DENMARK	27.0
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	26.7
29	GERMANY	26.7
30	JAPAN	25.8
31	TURKEY	25.7
32	BELGIUM	25.4
33	ROMANIA	24.4
34	POLAND	24.3
35	NEW ZEALAND	24.1
36	ISRAEL	24.1
37	BULGARIA	24.0
38	HONG KONG SAR	23.9
39	AUSTRALIA	23.7
40	SPAIN	23.3
41	PERU	22.7
42	CHILE	22.4
43	CROATIA	22.1
44	LATVIA	21.5
45	FRANCE	21.1
46	ITALY	21.0
47	CANADA	20.5
48	FINLAND	20.3
49	SOUTH AFRICA	20.1
50	MEXICO	19.4
51	COLOMBIA	18.9
52	LITHUANIA	17.5
53	USA	17.0
54	PORTUGAL	16.1
55	BRAZIL	15.8
56	UNITED KINGDOM	15.8
57	ARGENTINA	15.5
58	UKRAINE	15.3
59	PHILIPPINES	15.2
60	CYPRUS	15.1
61	VENEZUELA	14.8
62	GREECE	9.8
-	JORDAN	-

## ECONOMIC SECTORS

2016

Breakdown of the economic sectors, percentage of GDP



	Agriculture	Industry	Services
ARGENTINA	9	29	62
AUSTRALIA	3	28	70
AUSTRIA	1	28	71
BELGIUM	1	22	77
BRAZIL	5	21	73
BULGARIA	4	24	72
CANADA	2	28	70
CHILE	4	31	64
CHINA MAINLAND	9	40	52
COLOMBIA	7	33	60
CROATIA	4	26	70
CYPRUS	2	10	88
CZECH REPUBLIC	2	38	60
DENMARK	1	24	75
ESTONIA	3	27	70
FINLAND	2	27	71
FRANCE	2	20	79
GERMANY	1	30	69
GREECE	4	12	85
HONG KONG SAR	0	7	93
HUNGARY	5	30	65
ICELAND	6	23	71
INDIA	20	27	53
INDONESIA	14	41	45
IRELAND	2	35	54
ISRAEL	1	21	79
ITALY	2	24	73
JAPAN	1	29	70
JORDAN	4	26	71
KAZAKHSTAN	5	32	64
KOREA REP.	2	39	59
LATVIA	3	22	75
LITHUANIA	3	29	66
LUXEMBOURG	0	12	87
MALAYSIA	8	40	52
MEXICO	4	33	63
MONGOLIA	12	32	55
NETHERLANDS	4	18	78
NEW ZEALAND	4	26	70
NORWAY	3	32	66
PERU	6	34	60
PHILIPPINES	10	31	60
POLAND	2	31	67
PORTUGAL	2	22	75
QATAR	0	52	48
ROMANIA	4	37	59
RUSSIA	5	32	63
SAUDI ARABIA	2	58	40
SINGAPORE	0	26	74
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3	37	60
SLOVENIA	2	32	65
SOUTH AFRICA	2	29	69
SPAIN	3	23	74
SWEDEN	2	33	65
SWITZERLAND	1	27	73
TAIWAN	2	35	63
THAILAND	8	36	56
TURKEY	7	32	61
UAE	1	40	59
UKRAINE	12	24	65
UNITED KINGDOM	1	19	80
USA	1	19	80
VENEZUELA	5	35	60

## DIVERSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMY

2017

Diversification of the economy (industries, export markets, etc.)

is limited



is extensive

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	USA	8.07
2	GERMANY	7.66
3	UAE	7.31
4	NETHERLANDS	7.07
5	SWEDEN	7.07
6	CHINA MAINLAND	6.91
7	AUSTRIA	6.82
8	SWITZERLAND	6.70
9	DENMARK	6.70
10	ISRAEL	6.49
11	BELGIUM	6.47
12	INDIA	6.38
13	THAILAND	6.34
14	ITALY	6.34
15	MALAYSIA	6.32
16	TAIWAN	6.31
17	JAPAN	6.25
18	FRANCE	6.18
19	UNITED KINGDOM	6.11
20	IRELAND	5.96
21	LITHUANIA	5.93
22	SLOVENIA	5.91
23	INDONESIA	5.63
24	HONG KONG SAR	5.62
25	POLAND	5.47
26	BRAZIL	5.43
27	TURKEY	5.40
28	SINGAPORE	5.37
29	KAZAKHSTAN	5.36
30	MEXICO	5.23
31	QATAR	5.16
32	SPAIN	5.04
33	KOREA REP.	4.81
34	LUXEMBOURG	4.78
35	SOUTH AFRICA	4.69
36	FINLAND	4.67
37	CANADA	4.65
38	AUSTRALIA	4.65
39	SAUDI ARABIA	4.63
40	NORWAY	4.62
41	PHILIPPINES	4.59
42	PORTUGAL	4.56
43	JORDAN	4.50
44	LATVIA	4.46
45	ROMANIA	4.36
46	PERU	4.32
47	BULGARIA	4.23
48	CHILE	4.17
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.15
50	ESTONIA	4.13
51	COLOMBIA	4.03
52	ICELAND	3.92
53	NEW ZEALAND	3.88
54	UKRAINE	3.88
55	HUNGARY	3.88
56	ARGENTINA	3.37
57	CROATIA	3.34
58	RUSSIA	3.12
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.02
60	MONGOLIA	3.01
61	GREECE	2.88
62	CYPRUS	2.78
63	VENEZUELA	0.81

## REAL GDP GROWTH

2016

Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices

Ranking		%
1	INDIA	7.6
2	ICELAND	7.2
3	PHILIPPINES	6.8
4	CHINA MAINLAND	6.7
5	IRELAND	5.2
6	INDONESIA	5.0
7	ROMANIA	4.8
8	LUXEMBOURG	4.2
8	MALAYSIA	4.2
10	ISRAEL	4.0
11	NEW ZEALAND	4.0
12	PERU	3.9
13	BULGARIA	3.4
14	SWEDEN	3.3
15	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.3
16	SPAIN	3.2
17	THAILAND	3.2
18	UAE	3.0
19	CROATIA	2.9
20	TURKEY	2.9
21	CYPRUS	2.8
22	KOREA REP.	2.8
23	POLAND	2.8
24	SLOVENIA	2.5
25	AUSTRALIA	2.5
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.3
27	MEXICO	2.3
28	LITHUANIA	2.3
28	UKRAINE	2.3
30	QATAR	2.2
31	NETHERLANDS	2.2
32	HUNGARY	2.0
32	JORDAN	2.0
32	LATVIA	2.0
32	SINGAPORE	2.0
36	COLOMBIA	2.0
37	HONG KONG SAR	1.9
38	GERMANY	1.9
39	UNITED KINGDOM	1.8
40	CHILE	1.6
40	USA	1.6
42	ESTONIA	1.6
43	AUSTRIA	1.5
43	TAIWAN	1.5
45	PORTUGAL	1.4
46	CANADA	1.4
47	SAUDI ARABIA	1.4
48	FINLAND	1.4
49	SWITZERLAND	1.3
50	DENMARK	1.3
51	FRANCE	1.2
52	BELGIUM	1.2
53	NORWAY	1.0
54	KAZAKHSTAN	1.0
54	MONGOLIA	1.0
56	JAPAN	1.0
57	ITALY	0.9
58	SOUTH AFRICA	0.3
59	GREECE	0.0
60	RUSSIA	-0.2
61	ARGENTINA	-2.3
62	BRAZIL	-3.6
63	VENEZUELA	-18.0

## REAL GDP GROWTH PER CAPITA

2016

Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices

Ranking		%
1	CHINA MAINLAND	6.08
2	INDIA	5.70
3	ICELAND	5.46
4	PHILIPPINES	5.29
5	ROMANIA	5.10
6	CROATIA	3.71
7	LITHUANIA	3.71
8	INDONESIA	3.70
9	BULGARIA	3.66
10	SPAIN	3.14
11	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.01
12	HUNGARY	2.97
13	THAILAND	2.88
14	LATVIA	2.83
15	POLAND	2.81
16	PERU	2.78
17	UKRAINE	2.71
18	MALAYSIA	2.59
19	SLOVENIA	2.44
20	IRELAND	2.41
21	KOREA REP.	2.36
22	SWEDEN	2.22
23	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.11
24	ISRAEL	1.92
25	NEW ZEALAND	1.88
26	CYPRUS	1.87
27	LUXEMBOURG	1.83
28	UAE	1.81
29	PORTUGAL	1.73
30	AUSTRALIA	1.51
31	TURKEY	1.49
32	HONG KONG SAR	1.31
33	TAIWAN	1.30
34	ESTONIA	1.27
35	MEXICO	1.25
36	NETHERLANDS	1.15
37	ITALY	1.10
38	FINLAND	1.09
39	UNITED KINGDOM	1.02
40	JAPAN	0.97
41	COLOMBIA	0.82
42	USA	0.78
43	FRANCE	0.77
44	BELGIUM	0.77
45	KAZAKHSTAN	0.77
46	SAUDI ARABIA	0.69
47	SINGAPORE	0.68
48	GERMANY	0.68
49	CHILE	0.55
50	GREECE	0.47
51	DENMARK	0.45
52	CANADA	0.44
53	SWITZERLAND	0.22
54	AUSTRIA	0.21
55	NORWAY	0.09
56	RUSSIA	-0.38
57	MONGOLIA	-0.85
58	SOUTH AFRICA	-1.42
59	JORDAN	-2.82
60	ARGENTINA	-3.29
61	QATAR	-4.95
62	BRAZIL	-5.94
63	VENEZUELA	-19.07

## HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

## EXPENDITURE - REAL GROWTH

2016

Percentage change, based on constant prices.



Ranking		%
1	UAE	11.62
2	QATAR	7.88
3	CHINA MAINLAND	7.39
4	ROMANIA	7.39
5	INDIA	7.22
6	PHILIPPINES	7.16
7	ICELAND	6.90
8	SAUDI ARABIA	6.83
9	ISRAEL	6.36
10	MALAYSIA	6.10
11	LITHUANIA	5.59
12	HUNGARY	5.54
13	INDONESIA	5.04
14	NEW ZEALAND	4.32
15	ESTONIA	4.04
16	POLAND	3.88
17	LATVIA	3.50
18	PERU	3.41
19	CROATIA	3.28
20	THAILAND	3.07
21	SPAIN	3.02
22	IRELAND	3.02
23	UNITED KINGDOM	2.97
24	CYPRUS	2.91
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.85
26	SLOVENIA	2.84
27	MEXICO	2.79
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.76
29	AUSTRALIA	2.73
30	USA	2.71
31	KOREA REP.	2.48
32	CHILE	2.37
33	TURKEY	2.30
34	PORTUGAL	2.27
35	SWEDEN	2.23
36	CANADA	2.19
37	TAIWAN	2.14
38	COLOMBIA	2.08
39	BULGARIA	2.08
40	FINLAND	2.01
41	GERMANY	1.99
42	FRANCE	1.93
43	DENMARK	1.90
44	NETHERLANDS	1.71
45	NORWAY	1.59
46	HONG KONG SAR	1.57
47	AUSTRIA	1.52
48	UKRAINE	1.41
49	ITALY	1.34
50	SWITZERLAND	1.15
51	SOUTH AFRICA	1.05
52	LUXEMBOURG	0.93
53	BELGIUM	0.69
54	SINGAPORE	0.57
55	JAPAN	0.31
56	GREECE	-0.20
57	ARGENTINA	-1.24
58	KAZAKHSTAN	-2.09
59	BRAZIL	-4.20
60	RUSSIA	-4.99
61	MONGOLIA	-9.25
62	VENEZUELA	-20.25
-	JORDAN	-



## GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION

## EXPENDITURE - REAL GROWTH

2016

Percentage change, based on constant prices.



Ranking		%
1	INDIA	17.01
2	MONGOLIA	12.49
3	PHILIPPINES	8.33
4	CHINA MAINLAND	8.30
5	TURKEY	7.30
6	HUNGARY	6.59
7	SINGAPORE	6.31
8	IRELAND	5.34
9	CHILE	5.14
10	KOREA REP.	4.32
11	GERMANY	4.04
12	AUSTRALIA	3.91
13	ISRAEL	3.62
14	HONG KONG SAR	3.29
15	LUXEMBOURG	3.19
16	KAZAKHSTAN	3.16
17	SWEDEN	3.09
18	TAIWAN	3.05
19	LATVIA	2.75
20	SLOVENIA	2.59
21	ROMANIA	2.54
22	NEW ZEALAND	2.46
23	NORWAY	2.32
24	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.32
25	CANADA	2.04
26	SOUTH AFRICA	2.04
27	SWITZERLAND	1.96
28	COLOMBIA	1.84
29	CROATIA	1.70
30	THAILAND	1.61
31	FRANCE	1.53
32	JAPAN	1.52
33	ICELAND	1.49
34	POLAND	1.38
35	AUSTRIA	1.35
36	LITHUANIA	1.25
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.19
38	MEXICO	1.14
39	QATAR	1.13
40	NETHERLANDS	1.04
41	ESTONIA	1.02
42	MALAYSIA	1.00
43	UKRAINE	0.90
44	SPAIN	0.87
45	UNITED KINGDOM	0.83
46	USA	0.81
47	PORTUGAL	0.78
48	ITALY	0.65
49	BULGARIA	0.58
50	FINLAND	0.46
51	BRAZIL	0.35
52	ARGENTINA	0.34
53	BELGIUM	0.16
54	DENMARK	-0.04
55	INDONESIA	-0.15
56	RUSSIA	-0.28
57	PERU	-0.52
58	UAE	-1.22
59	CYPRUS	-1.43
60	GREECE	-4.30
61	SAUDI ARABIA	-4.58
62	VENEZUELA	-6.25
-	JORDAN	-

## GROSS FIXED CAPITAL

## FORMATION - REAL GROWTH

2016

Percentage change, based on constant prices.

Ranking		%
1	IRELAND	45.55
2	CYPRUS	25.95
3	PHILIPPINES	23.69
4	ICELAND	22.66
5	UKRAINE	20.10
6	MONGOLIA	11.25
7	ISRAEL	10.96
8	KAZAKHSTAN	9.69
9	CHINA MAINLAND	8.30
10	SWEDEN	5.89
11	NEW ZEALAND	5.72
12	FINLAND	5.23
13	KOREA REP.	5.22
14	DENMARK	5.22
15	NETHERLANDS	4.80
16	SPAIN	4.67
17	CROATIA	4.60
18	INDONESIA	4.48
19	TURKEY	3.02
20	AUSTRIA	2.94
21	ITALY	2.93
22	FRANCE	2.83
23	THAILAND	2.82
24	TAIWAN	2.71
25	MALAYSIA	2.67
26	SWITZERLAND	2.42
27	UAE	2.29
28	GERMANY	2.25
29	LATVIA	2.24
30	BELGIUM	2.07
31	QATAR	1.27
32	JAPAN	0.98
33	USA	0.71
34	INDIA	0.57
35	UNITED KINGDOM	0.49
36	NORWAY	0.45
37	MEXICO	0.39
38	ROMANIA	0.04
39	PORTUGAL	-0.25
40	HONG KONG SAR	-0.48
41	LITHUANIA	-0.49
42	LUXEMBOURG	-0.76
43	CHILE	-0.82
44	GREECE	-1.33
45	RUSSIA	-1.41
46	AUSTRALIA	-2.45
47	SINGAPORE	-2.55
48	SAUDI ARABIA	-2.71
49	ESTONIA	-2.79
50	ARGENTINA	-2.87
51	SLOVENIA	-3.11
52	CANADA	-3.16
53	COLOMBIA	-3.61
54	CZECH REPUBLIC	-3.87
55	SOUTH AFRICA	-3.93
56	BULGARIA	-3.95
57	PERU	-5.00
58	POLAND	-7.72
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-9.25
60	BRAZIL	-9.59
61	HUNGARY	-13.27
62	VENEZUELA	-19.40
-	JORDAN	-

## RESILIENCE OF THE ECONOMY

2017

Resilience of the economy to economic cycles is

weak



strong

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	7.48
2	GERMANY	7.01
3	PHILIPPINES	6.91
4	UAE	6.83
5	NORWAY	6.75
6	CHINA MAINLAND	6.73
7	ISRAEL	6.71
8	USA	6.71
9	HONG KONG SAR	6.62
10	INDIA	6.62
11	TAIWAN	6.57
12	AUSTRIA	6.36
13	DENMARK	6.29
14	AUSTRALIA	6.26
15	THAILAND	6.25
16	NETHERLANDS	6.17
17	SWEDEN	6.14
18	LUXEMBOURG	6.14
19	NEW ZEALAND	6.12
20	INDONESIA	6.06
21	UNITED KINGDOM	5.98
22	QATAR	5.92
23	MALAYSIA	5.89
24	SINGAPORE	5.88
25	BELGIUM	5.85
26	CHILE	5.60
27	ESTONIA	5.57
28	POLAND	5.47
29	TURKEY	5.37
30	SAUDI ARABIA	5.25
31	JAPAN	5.16
32	CANADA	5.12
33	KAZAKHSTAN	5.06
34	FRANCE	5.02
35	PERU	4.89
36	ICELAND	4.77
37	LITHUANIA	4.76
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.75
39	IRELAND	4.68
40	MEXICO	4.49
41	CYPRUS	4.39
42	BRAZIL	4.38
43	SLOVENIA	4.37
44	ITALY	4.27
45	JORDAN	4.26
46	BULGARIA	4.22
47	KOREA REP.	4.19
48	FINLAND	4.18
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.17
50	LATVIA	4.15
51	COLOMBIA	4.12
52	SOUTH AFRICA	4.00
53	ROMANIA	3.98
54	ARGENTINA	3.89
55	SPAIN	3.84
56	RUSSIA	3.75
57	HUNGARY	3.64
58	PORTUGAL	3.47
59	UKRAINE	2.82
60	CROATIA	2.66
61	MONGOLIA	2.65
62	GREECE	2.38
63	VENEZUELA	2.12

## GDP PER CAPITA

2016

US\$ per capita

Ranking		US\$
1	LUXEMBOURG	104,076
2	SWITZERLAND	79,255
3	NORWAY	70,406
4	IRELAND	61,752
5	QATAR	59,868
6	ICELAND	59,312
7	USA	57,262
8	DENMARK	53,644
9	SINGAPORE	52,961
10	AUSTRALIA	52,152
11	SWEDEN	51,459
12	NETHERLANDS	45,275
13	AUSTRIA	44,237
14	HONG KONG SAR	43,706
15	FINLAND	43,028
16	CANADA	42,242
17	GERMANY	42,138
18	BELGIUM	41,233
19	UNITED KINGDOM	40,170
20	NEW ZEALAND	39,057
21	JAPAN	38,911
22	UAE	37,633
23	FRANCE	36,889
24	ISRAEL	36,884
25	ITALY	30,495
26	KOREA REP.	27,539
27	SPAIN	26,515
28	CYPRUS	24,081
29	TAIWAN	22,492
30	SLOVENIA	21,311
31	SAUDI ARABIA	20,150
32	PORTUGAL	19,859
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	18,252
34	GREECE	17,988
35	ESTONIA	17,582
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	16,505
37	LITHUANIA	14,997
38	LATVIA	14,055
39	CHILE	13,579
40	HUNGARY	12,649
41	ARGENTINA	12,523
42	POLAND	12,225
43	CROATIA	12,090
44	TURKEY	10,747
45	ROMANIA	9,420
46	MALAYSIA	9,349
47	VENEZUELA	9,267
48	RUSSIA	8,742
49	BRAZIL	8,523
50	MEXICO	8,522
51	CHINA MAINLAND	8,099
52	KAZAKHSTAN	7,547
53	BULGARIA	7,325
54	THAILAND	6,228
55	PERU	6,198
56	COLOMBIA	5,794
57	SOUTH AFRICA	5,273
58	JORDAN	3,994
59	INDONESIA	3,604
60	MONGOLIA	3,577
61	PHILIPPINES	2,947
62	UKRAINE	2,186
63	INDIA	1,734

## GDP (PPP) PER CAPITA

2016

Estimates: US\$ per capita at purchasing power parity

Ranking		US\$
1	QATAR	125,730
2	LUXEMBOURG	104,049
3	SINGAPORE	87,856
4	UAE	72,184
5	NORWAY	69,263
6	IRELAND	68,230
7	SWITZERLAND	59,571
8	HONG KONG SAR	58,560
9	USA	57,272
10	SAUDI ARABIA	55,159
11	NETHERLANDS	51,037
12	SWEDEN	50,123
13	AUSTRALIA	49,211
14	ICELAND	48,873
15	GERMANY	48,401
16	TAIWAN	48,094
17	DENMARK	47,988
18	AUSTRIA	47,742
19	CANADA	46,472
20	BELGIUM	45,011
21	UNITED KINGDOM	42,714
22	FINLAND	42,044
23	JAPAN	41,268
24	FRANCE	40,969
25	NEW ZEALAND	38,032
26	KOREA REP.	37,740
27	ITALY	36,833
28	SPAIN	36,302
29	CYPRUS	36,077
30	ISRAEL	34,830
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	33,196
32	SLOVENIA	32,084
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	31,340
34	LITHUANIA	30,201
35	ESTONIA	29,218
36	PORTUGAL	28,985
37	HUNGARY	27,496
38	POLAND	27,428
39	MALAYSIA	27,233
40	GREECE	26,756
41	RUSSIA	25,936
42	LATVIA	25,709
43	KAZAKHSTAN	25,482
44	TURKEY	24,912
45	CHILE	24,118
46	CROATIA	22,791
47	ROMANIA	22,348
48	BULGARIA	20,215
49	ARGENTINA	20,052
50	MEXICO	18,865
51	THAILAND	17,833
52	CHINA MAINLAND	15,399
53	BRAZIL	14,906
54	COLOMBIA	14,130
55	VENEZUELA	13,773
56	SOUTH AFRICA	13,225
57	PERU	12,900
58	MONGOLIA	11,858
59	INDONESIA	11,720
60	JORDAN	8,850
61	UKRAINE	8,272
62	PHILIPPINES	7,799
63	INDIA	6,619

## FORECAST: REAL GDP GROWTH

2017

Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices



Ranking		%
1	INDIA	7.2
2	CHINA MAINLAND	6.5
3	PHILIPPINES	6.4
4	ICELAND	5.3
4	INDONESIA	5.3
6	ROMANIA	5.2
7	MALAYSIA	4.5
8	LUXEMBOURG	4.2
9	SLOVENIA	3.6
10	HUNGARY	3.5
10	PERU	3.5
10	THAILAND	3.5
13	IRELAND	3.4
13	QATAR	3.4
15	CROATIA	3.3
15	JORDAN	3.3
17	LATVIA	3.2
17	POLAND	3.2
19	AUSTRALIA	3.1
20	ISRAEL	3.1
21	NEW ZEALAND	3.1
22	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.9
23	GREECE	2.7
23	LITHUANIA	2.7
25	SWEDEN	2.7
26	KOREA REP.	2.7
27	BULGARIA	2.5
27	COLOMBIA	2.5
27	CYPRUS	2.5
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.5
27	HONG KONG SAR	2.5
27	KAZAKHSTAN	2.5
27	SPAIN	2.5
34	TURKEY	2.5
35	USA	2.3
36	ESTONIA	2.3
37	ARGENTINA	2.2
38	NETHERLANDS	2.1
39	UNITED KINGDOM	2.0
40	AUSTRIA	2.0
40	SINGAPORE	2.0
42	CANADA	1.9
43	TAIWAN	1.9
44	FINLAND	1.7
45	GERMANY	1.6
46	DENMARK	1.6
46	MEXICO	1.6
46	PORTUGAL	1.6
49	CHILE	1.5
49	JAPAN	1.5
49	SOUTH AFRICA	1.5
49	UKRAINE	1.5
53	UAE	1.5
54	SWITZERLAND	1.4
55	BELGIUM	1.4
55	FRANCE	1.4
55	MONGOLIA	1.4
55	RUSSIA	1.4
59	NORWAY	1.2
60	ITALY	0.8
61	BRAZIL	0.5
62	SAUDI ARABIA	0.4
63	VENEZUELA	-7.4

## FORECAST: INFLATION

2017

Percentage change



Ranking		%
1	SWITZERLAND	0.4
2	GREECE	0.6
3	FINLAND	0.8
4	IRELAND	0.9
4	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.9
6	SINGAPORE	1.0
7	FRANCE	1.1
8	TAIWAN	1.1
9	BULGARIA	1.1
9	ISRAEL	1.1
9	JAPAN	1.1
12	CYPRUS	1.2
13	ITALY	1.3
14	PORTUGAL	1.3
15	CROATIA	1.4
15	DENMARK	1.4
15	LUXEMBOURG	1.4
18	SWEDEN	1.4
19	NEW ZEALAND	1.5
20	NETHERLANDS	1.6
21	AUSTRIA	1.7
21	THAILAND	1.7
23	HONG KONG SAR	1.8
23	KOREA REP.	1.8
23	SLOVENIA	1.8
26	ROMANIA	1.9
27	CANADA	2.0
28	AUSTRALIA	2.0
29	SPAIN	2.0
30	GERMANY	2.0
31	ICELAND	2.1
32	BELGIUM	2.2
32	HUNGARY	2.2
32	POLAND	2.2
35	UAE	2.3
36	JORDAN	2.3
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.4
38	UNITED KINGDOM	2.5
39	ESTONIA	2.5
40	NORWAY	2.6
40	QATAR	2.6
42	USA	2.7
43	CHILE	2.7
43	LATVIA	2.7
45	PHILIPPINES	2.8
46	CHINA MAINLAND	3.0
47	PERU	3.1
48	LITHUANIA	3.4
49	MALAYSIA	3.5
50	COLOMBIA	3.7
51	SAUDI ARABIA	3.8
52	INDONESIA	4.0
52	RUSSIA	4.0
54	BRAZIL	4.1
55	INDIA	4.8
56	MEXICO	5.2
57	MONGOLIA	5.4
58	KAZAKHSTAN	6.0
59	TURKEY	6.2
60	SOUTH AFRICA	6.4
61	UKRAINE	10.3
62	ARGENTINA	20.7
63	VENEZUELA	720.5

## FORECAST: UNEMPLOYMENT

2017

Percentage of total labor force



Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.1
2	THAILAND	0.7
3	SINGAPORE	2.1
4	ICELAND	2.6
5	JAPAN	2.9
6	SWITZERLAND	3.0
7	HONG KONG SAR	3.2
8	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.4
9	MALAYSIA	3.7
10	KOREA REP.	3.8
11	DENMARK	4.0
12	TAIWAN	4.0
13	MEXICO	4.1
14	GERMANY	4.2
15	CHINA MAINLAND	4.5
15	NORWAY	4.5
17	USA	4.7
18	NETHERLANDS	4.7
19	HUNGARY	4.8
19	ISRAEL	4.8
21	KAZAKHSTAN	4.9
22	UNITED KINGDOM	4.9
23	NEW ZEALAND	5.0
24	AUSTRALIA	5.2
25	RUSSIA	5.5
26	INDONESIA	5.5
27	PHILIPPINES	5.7
28	AUSTRIA	5.9
28	ROMANIA	5.9
30	LUXEMBOURG	6.2
31	PERU	6.7
32	SWEDEN	6.7
33	CANADA	6.9
34	IRELAND	7.0
34	LITHUANIA	7.0
34	SLOVENIA	7.0
37	BULGARIA	7.3
38	CHILE	7.6
39	MONGOLIA	8.0
40	BELGIUM	8.0
40	ESTONIA	8.0
40	POLAND	8.0
43	FINLAND	8.4
44	ARGENTINA	8.5
45	UKRAINE	8.8
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	9.0
47	LATVIA	9.4
48	COLOMBIA	9.5
49	FRANCE	9.6
50	PORTUGAL	10.1
51	ITALY	11.4
52	TURKEY	11.5
53	CYPRUS	12.0
54	BRAZIL	12.4
55	CROATIA	13.3
56	SPAIN	17.5
57	GREECE	20.6
58	VENEZUELA	25.3
59	SOUTH AFRICA	26.5
-	INDIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	UAE	-

## FORECAST: CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

2017

Percentage of GDP/GNP



Ranking		%
1	SINGAPORE	20.1
2	TAIWAN	14.8
3	SWITZERLAND	10.8
4	IRELAND	9.5
5	THAILAND	9.4
6	NETHERLANDS	8.7
7	GERMANY	8.2
8	DENMARK	7.5
9	KOREA REP.	6.2
10	NORWAY	5.7
11	LUXEMBOURG	4.9
12	ICELAND	4.6
12	SLOVENIA	4.6
14	SWEDEN	4.6
15	JAPAN	4.3
16	CROATIA	3.8
17	HUNGARY	3.7
18	UAE	3.5
19	ISRAEL	3.5
20	RUSSIA	3.3
21	CHINA MAINLAND	3.0
22	HONG KONG SAR	3.0
23	ITALY	2.0
24	BULGARIA	2.0
25	PHILIPPINES	1.8
26	SPAIN	1.7
27	AUSTRIA	1.6
28	ESTONIA	1.5
28	MALAYSIA	1.5
30	BELGIUM	0.7
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.4
31	PORTUGAL	0.4
33	FRANCE	0.3
34	LATVIA	-0.2
35	GREECE	-0.3
36	QATAR	-0.6
37	CHILE	-0.9
38	BRAZIL	-1.1
39	FINLAND	-1.3
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-1.4
41	INDIA	-1.5
42	POLAND	-1.7
43	LITHUANIA	-1.7
44	PERU	-1.9
45	CYPRUS	-2.1
46	UKRAINE	-2.1
47	ROMANIA	-2.3
48	INDONESIA	-2.4
49	MEXICO	-2.5
50	NEW ZEALAND	-2.5
51	SAUDI ARABIA	-2.6
52	USA	-2.7
53	AUSTRALIA	-2.8
54	CANADA	-2.9
55	ARGENTINA	-3.2
56	VENEZUELA	-3.3
57	UNITED KINGDOM	-3.3
58	SOUTH AFRICA	-3.4
59	KAZAKHSTAN	-3.9
60	TURKEY	-4.7
61	COLOMBIA	-5.5
62	JORDAN	-8.9
63	MONGOLIA	-16.7

## CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (\$BN)

2016

US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	GERMANY	294.3
2	CHINA MAINLAND	196.4
3	JAPAN	189.7
4	KOREA REP.	98.7
5	SWITZERLAND	78.9
6	NETHERLANDS	74.3
7	TAIWAN	70.9
8	SINGAPORE	56.5
9	ITALY	47.7
10	THAILAND	46.8
11	UAE	40.9
12	DENMARK	24.8
13	SPAIN	24.7
14	SWEDEN	23.8
15	RUSSIA	22.1
16	NORWAY	17.0
17	HONG KONG SAR	14.5
18	IRELAND	13.9
19	ISRAEL	12.4
20	AUSTRIA	6.2
21	MALAYSIA	6.1
22	HUNGARY	5.2
23	PHILIPPINES	3.1
24	SLOVENIA	3.0
25	LUXEMBOURG	2.6
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.3
27	BULGARIA	2.2
28	ICELAND	1.6
29	CROATIA	1.4
30	ESTONIA	0.4
31	LATVIA	0.4
32	PORTUGAL	0.0
33	GREECE	-0.1
34	LITHUANIA	-0.4
35	MONGOLIA	-0.4
36	CYPRUS	-1.0
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-1.6
38	BELGIUM	-1.8
39	FINLAND	-3.1
40	QATAR	-3.5
41	CHILE	-3.6
42	JORDAN	-3.6
43	UKRAINE	-3.8
44	ROMANIA	-4.6
45	NEW ZEALAND	-5.0
46	PERU	-5.5
47	POLAND	-5.5
48	VENEZUELA	-6.9
49	KAZAKHSTAN	-8.5
50	SOUTH AFRICA	-9.6
51	COLOMBIA	-12.5
52	ARGENTINA	-15.7
53	INDONESIA	-16.3
54	INDIA	-20.9
55	BRAZIL	-23.5
56	FRANCE	-26.8
57	MEXICO	-27.9
58	TURKEY	-32.6
59	AUSTRALIA	-33.6
60	SAUDI ARABIA	-42.3
61	CANADA	-51.1
62	UNITED KINGDOM	-114.5
63	USA	-481.2

## CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

2016

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		% of GDP
1	SINGAPORE	19.03
2	TAIWAN	13.40
3	SWITZERLAND	11.96
4	UAE	11.73
5	THAILAND	11.51
6	NETHERLANDS	9.63
7	GERMANY	8.49
8	DENMARK	8.11
9	ICELAND	8.11
10	KOREA REP.	6.99
11	SLOVENIA	6.79
12	IRELAND	4.72
13	SWEDEN	4.66
14	NORWAY	4.60
15	HONG KONG SAR	4.52
16	LUXEMBOURG	4.26
17	HUNGARY	4.21
18	BULGARIA	4.20
19	ISRAEL	3.89
20	JAPAN	3.84
21	CROATIA	2.69
22	ITALY	2.58
23	MALAYSIA	2.05
24	SPAIN	2.00
25	ESTONIA	1.88
26	CHINA MAINLAND	1.75
27	RUSSIA	1.73
28	AUSTRIA	1.61
29	LATVIA	1.48
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.20
31	PHILIPPINES	1.02
32	PORTUGAL	0.02
33	GREECE	-0.04
34	BELGIUM	-0.40
35	INDIA	-0.92
36	LITHUANIA	-0.93
37	FRANCE	-1.09
38	POLAND	-1.17
39	BRAZIL	-1.31
40	FINLAND	-1.32
41	CHILE	-1.45
42	INDONESIA	-1.75
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-1.79
44	QATAR	-2.22
45	VENEZUELA	-2.42
46	ROMANIA	-2.45
47	USA	-2.59
48	MEXICO	-2.66
49	AUSTRALIA	-2.67
50	NEW ZEALAND	-2.73
51	PERU	-2.80
52	ARGENTINA	-2.87
53	SOUTH AFRICA	-3.26
54	CANADA	-3.34
55	TURKEY	-3.80
56	MONGOLIA	-4.02
57	UKRAINE	-4.05
58	UNITED KINGDOM	-4.37
59	COLOMBIA	-4.44
60	CYPRUS	-5.26
61	KAZAKHSTAN	-6.37
62	SAUDI ARABIA	-6.61
63	JORDAN	-9.34

## BALANCE OF TRADE (\$BN)

2016

US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	510.7
2	GERMANY	284.8
3	RUSSIA	90.4
4	KOREA REP.	89.2
5	NETHERLANDS	66.3
6	ITALY	57.1
7	IRELAND	52.7
8	TAIWAN	49.8
9	SINGAPORE	46.8
10	BRAZIL	41.8
11	UAE	40.9
12	JAPAN	38.0
13	SAUDI ARABIA	35.5
14	SWITZERLAND	34.6
15	BELGIUM	28.5
16	QATAR	25.8
17	MALAYSIA	21.0
18	THAILAND	20.7
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	20.6
20	NORWAY	16.6
21	KAZAKHSTAN	11.6
22	VENEZUELA	11.1
23	DENMARK	9.6
24	INDONESIA	8.8
25	HUNGARY	8.3
26	POLAND	5.2
27	SLOVENIA	2.4
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.2
29	ARGENTINA	2.1
30	MONGOLIA	1.6
31	CHILE	1.1
32	PERU	0.6
33	SWEDEN	-0.8
34	ICELAND	-1.2
35	ESTONIA	-1.8
36	LATVIA	-2.2
37	LITHUANIA	-2.3
38	NEW ZEALAND	-2.4
39	FINLAND	-2.7
40	UKRAINE	-2.8
41	BULGARIA	-2.9
42	CYPRUS	-4.6
43	AUSTRIA	-4.7
44	LUXEMBOURG	-5.8
45	AUSTRALIA	-5.9
46	CROATIA	-8.0
47	ISRAEL	-8.7
48	ROMANIA	-11.0
49	JORDAN	-11.7
50	PORTUGAL	-11.9
51	COLOMBIA	-13.8
52	SOUTH AFRICA	-16.5
53	GREECE	-20.5
54	SPAIN	-21.9
55	MEXICO	-23.6
56	CANADA	-26.5
57	PHILIPPINES	-30.0
58	HONG KONG SAR	-30.6
59	TURKEY	-56.1
60	FRANCE	-71.8
61	INDIA	-95.0
62	UNITED KINGDOM	-226.4
63	USA	-796.7

## BALANCE OF TRADE (%)

2016

Percentage of GDP



Ranking		%
1	IRELAND	17.92
2	QATAR	16.44
3	SINGAPORE	15.78
4	MONGOLIA	13.97
5	UAE	11.73
6	CZECH REPUBLIC	10.67
7	TAIWAN	9.40
8	KAZAKHSTAN	8.68
9	NETHERLANDS	8.60
10	GERMANY	8.22
11	MALAYSIA	7.09
12	RUSSIA	7.06
13	HUNGARY	6.67
14	KOREA REP.	6.32
15	BELGIUM	6.11
16	SAUDI ARABIA	5.55
17	SLOVENIA	5.46
18	SWITZERLAND	5.24
19	THAILAND	5.08
20	CHINA MAINLAND	4.56
21	NORWAY	4.49
22	VENEZUELA	3.86
23	DENMARK	3.13
24	ITALY	3.09
25	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.42
26	BRAZIL	2.33
27	POLAND	1.11
28	INDONESIA	0.95
29	JAPAN	0.77
30	CHILE	0.44
31	ARGENTINA	0.39
32	PERU	0.30
33	SWEDEN	-0.16
34	AUSTRALIA	-0.47
35	FINLAND	-1.14
36	AUSTRIA	-1.22
37	NEW ZEALAND	-1.30
38	CANADA	-1.73
39	SPAIN	-1.78
40	MEXICO	-2.25
41	ISRAEL	-2.73
42	FRANCE	-2.92
43	UKRAINE	-2.99
44	INDIA	-4.19
45	USA	-4.29
46	COLOMBIA	-4.90
47	LITHUANIA	-5.27
48	BULGARIA	-5.48
49	SOUTH AFRICA	-5.59
50	PORTUGAL	-5.82
51	ROMANIA	-5.92
52	ICELAND	-6.20
53	TURKEY	-6.53
54	ESTONIA	-7.68
55	LATVIA	-7.83
56	UNITED KINGDOM	-8.64
57	HONG KONG SAR	-9.54
58	LUXEMBOURG	-9.75
59	PHILIPPINES	-9.85
60	GREECE	-10.51
61	CROATIA	-15.77
62	CYPRUS	-23.33
63	JORDAN	-30.26

## BALANCE OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES (\$BN)

2015

US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	220.95
2	UNITED KINGDOM	137.35
3	SPAIN	52.86
4	INDIA	33.06
5	HONG KONG SAR	30.24
6	TURKEY	25.09
7	LUXEMBOURG	23.11
8	NETHERLANDS	20.95
9	GREECE	18.71
10	SWITZERLAND	15.64
11	PORTUGAL	13.60
12	AUSTRIA	12.44
13	ISRAEL	12.33
14	FRANCE	11.52
15	SWEDEN	11.44
16	POLAND	10.96
17	THAILAND	9.81
18	TAIWAN	9.72
19	CROATIA	8.71
20	ROMANIA	7.75
21	DENMARK	7.39
22	HUNGARY	5.82
23	PHILIPPINES	4.55
24	BELGIUM	3.82
25	CYPRUS	3.33
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.07
27	BULGARIA	3.00
28	NEW ZEALAND	2.61
29	UKRAINE	2.34
30	SLOVENIA	2.32
31	LITHUANIA	1.99
32	LATVIA	1.94
33	ESTONIA	1.81
34	ICELAND	1.44
35	JORDAN	1.18
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.10
37	SOUTH AFRICA	-0.45
38	ITALY	-0.71
39	MONGOLIA	-0.87
40	FINLAND	-1.57
41	PERU	-1.72
42	CHILE	-3.71
43	ARGENTINA	-3.84
44	SINGAPORE	-3.93
45	COLOMBIA	-3.93
46	MALAYSIA	-5.05
47	AUSTRALIA	-5.30
48	NORWAY	-5.47
49	KAZAKHSTAN	-5.55
50	MEXICO	-6.89
51	INDONESIA	-8.96
52	VENEZUELA	-12.46
53	QATAR	-14.29
54	KOREA REP.	-15.50
55	JAPAN	-15.83
56	CANADA	-19.11
57	IRELAND	-23.85
58	RUSSIA	-35.88
59	BRAZIL	-35.93
60	UAE	-39.29
61	GERMANY	-42.17
62	SAUDI ARABIA	-42.71
63	CHINA MAINLAND	-180.85

## BALANCE OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES (%)

2015

Percentage of GDP



Ranking		%
1	LUXEMBOURG	39.82
2	CROATIA	17.90
3	CYPRUS	17.04
4	HONG KONG SAR	9.77
5	GREECE	9.60
6	ICELAND	8.60
7	ESTONIA	8.08
8	LATVIA	7.09
9	PORTUGAL	6.83
10	BULGARIA	5.97
11	SLOVENIA	5.42
12	HUNGARY	4.82
13	LITHUANIA	4.81
14	UNITED KINGDOM	4.80
15	SPAIN	4.43
16	ROMANIA	4.36
17	ISRAEL	4.12
18	AUSTRIA	3.30
19	JORDAN	3.15
20	TURKEY	2.92
21	NETHERLANDS	2.79
22	UKRAINE	2.57
23	THAILAND	2.46
24	DENMARK	2.45
25	SWITZERLAND	2.33
26	POLAND	2.31
27	SWEDEN	2.31
28	TAIWAN	1.85
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.66
30	PHILIPPINES	1.56
31	INDIA	1.55
32	NEW ZEALAND	1.51
33	USA	1.23
34	BELGIUM	0.84
35	FRANCE	0.48
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.11
37	ITALY	-0.04
38	SOUTH AFRICA	-0.14
39	JAPAN	-0.36
40	AUSTRALIA	-0.43
41	MEXICO	-0.60
42	ARGENTINA	-0.61
43	FINLAND	-0.68
44	PERU	-0.90
45	INDONESIA	-1.04
46	KOREA REP.	-1.12
47	CANADA	-1.23
48	GERMANY	-1.25
49	SINGAPORE	-1.32
50	COLOMBIA	-1.35
51	NORWAY	-1.41
52	CHILE	-1.53
53	CHINA MAINLAND	-1.64
54	MALAYSIA	-1.71
55	BRAZIL	-2.02
56	RUSSIA	-2.71
57	KAZAKHSTAN	-3.01
58	VENEZUELA	-4.79
59	SAUDI ARABIA	-6.55
60	MONGOLIA	-7.44
61	IRELAND	-8.41
62	QATAR	-8.68
63	UAE	-10.98

## WORLD EXPORTS CONTRIBUTION

2015

Percentage share of world exports (goods and commercial services)



Ranking		%
1	CHINA MAINLAND	12.06
2	USA	10.34
3	GERMANY	7.43
4	UNITED KINGDOM	3.79
5	JAPAN	3.69
6	FRANCE	3.51
7	NETHERLANDS	3.51
8	KOREA REP.	2.94
9	HONG KONG SAR	2.89
10	ITALY	2.63
11	BELGIUM	2.39
12	SINGAPORE	2.31
13	CANADA	2.28
14	INDIA	1.99
15	MEXICO	1.90
16	SPAIN	1.88
17	SWITZERLAND	1.87
18	RUSSIA	1.84
19	TAIWAN	1.61
20	UAE	1.37
21	THAILAND	1.29
22	IRELAND	1.17
23	POLAND	1.14
24	AUSTRALIA	1.12
25	MALAYSIA	1.10
26	BRAZIL	1.06
27	SAUDI ARABIA	1.02
28	SWEDEN	0.99
29	AUSTRIA	0.99
30	TURKEY	0.89
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.85
32	INDONESIA	0.81
33	DENMARK	0.74
34	NORWAY	0.69
35	HUNGARY	0.57
36	LUXEMBOURG	0.53
37	ISRAEL	0.46
38	SOUTH AFRICA	0.45
39	QATAR	0.43
40	PHILIPPINES	0.41
41	FINLAND	0.39
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.39
43	PORTUGAL	0.39
44	ROMANIA	0.37
45	CHILE	0.34
46	ARGENTINA	0.33
47	GREECE	0.28
48	KAZAKHSTAN	0.24
49	UKRAINE	0.24
50	NEW ZEALAND	0.23
51	COLOMBIA	0.20
52	PERU	0.19
53	SLOVENIA	0.18
54	VENEZUELA	0.18
55	BULGARIA	0.16
56	LITHUANIA	0.15
57	CROATIA	0.12
58	ESTONIA	0.09
59	LATVIA	0.08
60	JORDAN	0.06
61	CYPRUS	0.05
62	ICELAND	0.04
63	MONGOLIA	0.03



## EXPORTS OF GOODS (\$BN)

2016

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	2,098.16
2	USA	1,454.61
3	GERMANY	1,339.65
4	JAPAN	644.93
5	NETHERLANDS	569.71
6	HONG KONG SAR	516.73
7	FRANCE	501.26
8	KOREA REP.	495.43
9	ITALY	461.52
10	UNITED KINGDOM	409.40
11	BELGIUM	395.88
12	CANADA	390.12
13	MEXICO	373.93
14	SINGAPORE	329.77
15	SWITZERLAND	303.22
16	SPAIN	287.42
17	RUSSIA	281.83
18	TAIWAN	280.32
19	UAE	265.90
20	INDIA	264.02
21	THAILAND	215.33
22	POLAND	202.52
23	AUSTRALIA	190.27
24	MALAYSIA	189.41
25	BRAZIL	185.28
26	SAUDI ARABIA	174.92
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	162.80
28	AUSTRIA	152.38
29	INDONESIA	144.49
30	TURKEY	142.56
31	SWEDEN	139.54
32	IRELAND	128.08
33	HUNGARY	101.98
34	DENMARK	95.19
35	NORWAY	88.96
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	77.63
37	SOUTH AFRICA	75.09
38	ROMANIA	63.52
39	ISRAEL	60.16
40	CHILE	59.92
41	ARGENTINA	57.74
42	FINLAND	57.70
43	QATAR	57.59
44	PHILIPPINES	56.31
45	PORTUGAL	55.66
46	PERU	36.84
47	KAZAKHSTAN	36.78
48	UKRAINE	36.36
49	NEW ZEALAND	33.70
50	SLOVENIA	32.85
51	COLOMBIA	31.04
52	GREECE	28.14
53	BULGARIA	25.98
54	LITHUANIA	24.95
55	VENEZUELA	24.63
56	LUXEMBOURG	15.81
57	CROATIA	13.74
58	ESTONIA	13.17
59	LATVIA	12.10
60	JORDAN	7.51
61	MONGOLIA	4.92
62	ICELAND	4.46
63	CYPRUS	1.87

## EXPORTS OF GOODS (%)

2016

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG SAR	161.14
2	SINGAPORE	111.05
3	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	86.69
4	BELGIUM	84.81
5	CZECH REPUBLIC	84.42
6	HUNGARY	82.02
7	UAE	76.25
8	SLOVENIA	74.68
9	NETHERLANDS	73.87
10	MALAYSIA	63.91
11	LITHUANIA	58.38
12	ESTONIA	56.93
13	TAIWAN	52.94
14	THAILAND	52.92
15	BULGARIA	49.58
16	SWITZERLAND	45.95
17	MONGOLIA	44.06
18	LATVIA	43.73
19	IRELAND	43.56
20	POLAND	43.10
21	AUSTRIA	39.42
22	UKRAINE	38.99
23	GERMANY	38.66
24	QATAR	36.74
25	MEXICO	35.75
26	KOREA REP.	35.11
27	ROMANIA	34.12
28	DENMARK	31.09
29	KAZAKHSTAN	27.51
30	SAUDI ARABIA	27.35
31	SWEDEN	27.29
32	CROATIA	27.24
33	PORTUGAL	27.19
34	LUXEMBOURG	26.38
35	CANADA	25.51
36	SOUTH AFRICA	25.47
37	ITALY	24.95
38	FINLAND	24.37
39	CHILE	24.26
40	NORWAY	24.01
41	SPAIN	23.33
42	ICELAND	22.23
43	RUSSIA	22.01
44	FRANCE	20.36
45	JORDAN	19.43
46	ISRAEL	18.90
47	PERU	18.87
48	CHINA MAINLAND	18.73
49	NEW ZEALAND	18.54
50	PHILIPPINES	18.51
51	TURKEY	16.62
52	UNITED KINGDOM	15.63
53	INDONESIA	15.50
54	AUSTRALIA	15.12
55	GREECE	14.46
56	JAPAN	13.06
57	INDIA	11.63
58	COLOMBIA	10.99
59	ARGENTINA	10.58
60	BRAZIL	10.32
61	CYPRUS	9.45
62	VENEZUELA	8.57
63	USA	7.83

## EXPORTS OF GOODS PER CAPITA

2016

US\$ per capita



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	HONG KONG SAR	70,429
2	SINGAPORE	58,811
3	SWITZERLAND	36,421
4	BELGIUM	34,971
5	NETHERLANDS	33,445
6	UAE	28,693
7	LUXEMBOURG	27,453
8	IRELAND	26,898
9	QATAR	21,998
10	AUSTRIA	17,437
11	NORWAY	16,908
12	DENMARK	16,680
13	GERMANY	16,290
14	SLOVENIA	15,914
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	15,409
16	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	14,308
17	SWEDEN	14,041
18	ICELAND	13,183
19	TAIWAN	11,908
20	CANADA	10,776
21	FINLAND	10,485
22	HUNGARY	10,374
23	ESTONIA	10,008
24	KOREA REP.	9,668
25	LITHUANIA	8,755
26	AUSTRALIA	7,886
27	ITALY	7,608
28	FRANCE	7,512
29	NEW ZEALAND	7,241
30	ISRAEL	6,971
31	UNITED KINGDOM	6,278
32	SPAIN	6,185
33	LATVIA	6,146
34	MALAYSIA	5,975
35	SAUDI ARABIA	5,511
36	PORTUGAL	5,401
37	POLAND	5,269
38	JAPAN	5,081
39	USA	4,486
40	BULGARIA	3,632
41	THAILAND	3,296
42	CHILE	3,294
43	CROATIA	3,293
44	ROMANIA	3,215
45	MEXICO	3,046
46	GREECE	2,601
47	CYPRUS	2,276
48	KAZAKHSTAN	2,077
49	RUSSIA	1,924
50	TURKEY	1,786
51	MONGOLIA	1,576
52	CHINA MAINLAND	1,517
53	SOUTH AFRICA	1,343
54	ARGENTINA	1,325
55	PERU	1,170
56	BRAZIL	879
57	UKRAINE	852
58	VENEZUELA	795
59	JORDAN	776
60	COLOMBIA	637
61	INDONESIA	559
62	PHILIPPINES	545
63	INDIA	202

## EXPORTS OF GOODS - GROWTH

2016

Percentage change, based on US\$ values

Ranking		%
1	PERU	7.60
2	CROATIA	6.15
3	MONGOLIA	5.31
4	ROMANIA	4.84
5	SWITZERLAND	4.62
6	HUNGARY	3.45
7	IRELAND	3.35
8	JAPAN	3.22
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.14
10	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.07
11	SLOVENIA	2.83
12	ESTONIA	2.61
13	BULGARIA	2.34
14	SPAIN	1.75
15	POLAND	1.67
16	ARGENTINA	1.67
17	AUSTRALIA	1.36
18	HONG KONG SAR	1.21
19	GERMANY	0.97
20	ITALY	0.89
21	CYPRUS	0.82
22	PORTUGAL	0.69
23	THAILAND	0.45
24	NETHERLANDS	0.00
25	BELGIUM	-0.26
26	LATVIA	-0.29
27	AUSTRIA	-0.30
28	DENMARK	-0.31
29	SWEDEN	-0.39
30	TURKEY	-0.89
31	FRANCE	-0.89
32	INDIA	-1.28
33	MEXICO	-1.76
34	TAIWAN	-1.76
35	LITHUANIA	-1.83
36	UAE	-1.88
37	NEW ZEALAND	-1.91
38	GREECE	-2.05
39	BRAZIL	-3.06
40	USA	-3.19
41	FINLAND	-3.61
42	CHILE	-3.72
43	INDONESIA	-3.91
44	UKRAINE	-3.95
45	JORDAN	-4.14
46	PHILIPPINES	-4.27
47	CANADA	-4.84
48	SINGAPORE	-4.87
49	MALAYSIA	-4.89
50	ISRAEL	-5.56
51	KOREA REP.	-5.95
52	ICELAND	-6.04
53	CHINA MAINLAND	-7.71
54	SOUTH AFRICA	-7.80
55	LUXEMBOURG	-8.23
56	UNITED KINGDOM	-11.03
57	COLOMBIA	-13.02
58	SAUDI ARABIA	-14.07
59	NORWAY	-14.39
60	RUSSIA	-17.47
61	KAZAKHSTAN	-19.98
62	QATAR	-25.49
63	VENEZUELA	-33.86

## EXPORTS OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES (\$BN)

2015

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	690.06
2	UNITED KINGDOM	345.05
3	CHINA MAINLAND	285.48
4	GERMANY	247.31
5	FRANCE	239.68
6	NETHERLANDS	178.07
7	JAPAN	157.86
8	INDIA	155.29
9	SINGAPORE	139.34
10	IRELAND	127.71
11	SPAIN	117.44
12	BELGIUM	109.35
13	SWITZERLAND	108.01
14	HONG KONG SAR	104.15
15	ITALY	98.55
16	KOREA REP.	96.84
17	LUXEMBOURG	95.11
18	CANADA	76.29
19	SWEDEN	70.98
20	DENMARK	60.92
21	THAILAND	60.28
22	AUSTRIA	57.95
23	TAIWAN	56.47
24	RUSSIA	50.98
25	AUSTRALIA	48.37
26	TURKEY	45.91
27	POLAND	43.42
28	NORWAY	40.29
29	MALAYSIA	34.76
30	ISRAEL	34.45
31	BRAZIL	32.99
32	GREECE	30.76
33	PHILIPPINES	28.15
34	PORTUGAL	27.77
35	UAE	26.36
36	FINLAND	24.18
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	22.84
38	MEXICO	22.61
39	HUNGARY	21.41
40	INDONESIA	21.26
41	ROMANIA	18.53
42	SOUTH AFRICA	14.67
43	NEW ZEALAND	14.13
44	QATAR	14.10
45	SAUDI ARABIA	13.81
46	ARGENTINA	13.65
47	CROATIA	12.51
48	UKRAINE	12.13
49	CHILE	9.74
50	CYPRUS	8.77
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8.03
52	BULGARIA	7.92
53	COLOMBIA	7.15
54	SLOVENIA	6.60
55	LITHUANIA	6.59
56	PERU	6.07
57	KAZAKHSTAN	5.94
58	ESTONIA	5.82
59	JORDAN	5.76
60	LATVIA	4.44
61	ICELAND	4.25
62	VENEZUELA	1.46
63	MONGOLIA	0.65

## EXPORTS OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES (%)

2015

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	LUXEMBOURG	163.85
2	SINGAPORE	46.94
3	IRELAND	45.01
4	CYPRUS	44.85
5	HONG KONG SAR	33.66
6	ESTONIA	25.91
7	CROATIA	25.70
8	ICELAND	25.32
9	BELGIUM	24.03
10	NETHERLANDS	23.73
11	DENMARK	20.22
12	HUNGARY	17.74
13	LATVIA	16.26
14	SWITZERLAND	16.10
15	LITHUANIA	15.91
16	GREECE	15.78
17	BULGARIA	15.78
18	SLOVENIA	15.43
19	AUSTRIA	15.37
20	JORDAN	15.35
21	THAILAND	15.10
22	SWEDEN	14.32
23	PORTUGAL	13.95
24	UKRAINE	13.32
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	12.33
26	UNITED KINGDOM	12.06
27	MALAYSIA	11.73
28	ISRAEL	11.51
29	TAIWAN	10.75
30	ROMANIA	10.44
31	NORWAY	10.42
32	FINLAND	10.41
33	FRANCE	9.91
34	SPAIN	9.84
35	PHILIPPINES	9.64
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	9.20
37	POLAND	9.14
38	QATAR	8.57
39	NEW ZEALAND	8.19
40	UAE	7.36
41	GERMANY	7.35
42	INDIA	7.28
43	KOREA REP.	7.00
44	MONGOLIA	5.49
45	ITALY	5.40
46	TURKEY	5.34
47	CANADA	4.91
48	SOUTH AFRICA	4.62
49	CHILE	4.01
50	AUSTRALIA	3.94
51	RUSSIA	3.84
52	USA	3.83
53	JAPAN	3.60
54	KAZAKHSTAN	3.22
55	PERU	3.15
56	CHINA MAINLAND	2.59
57	INDONESIA	2.47
58	COLOMBIA	2.45
59	ARGENTINA	2.16
60	SAUDI ARABIA	2.12
61	MEXICO	1.96
62	BRAZIL	1.86
63	VENEZUELA	0.56

## EXPORTS OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES - GROWTH

2015

Percentage change, based on US\$ values

Ranking		%
1	SAUDI ARABIA	15.43
2	UAE	14.69
3	MONGOLIA	12.75
4	PHILIPPINES	10.47
5	QATAR	10.40
6	THAILAND	9.61
7	MEXICO	7.22
8	PERU	6.11
9	COLOMBIA	5.43
10	CHINA MAINLAND	2.17
11	ARGENTINA	1.21
12	ICELAND	0.02
13	USA	-0.01
14	TAIWAN	-0.08
15	INDIA	-0.25
16	NEW ZEALAND	-0.47
17	JAPAN	-0.48
18	HONG KONG SAR	-2.26
19	ISRAEL	-2.56
20	KAZAKHSTAN	-2.76
21	LUXEMBOURG	-4.37
22	UNITED KINGDOM	-4.51
23	IRELAND	-5.15
24	SWEDEN	-6.09
25	VENEZUELA	-6.77
26	ROMANIA	-6.98
27	INDONESIA	-7.25
28	SINGAPORE	-7.39
29	SWITZERLAND	-7.39
30	CROATIA	-8.02
31	NETHERLANDS	-8.60
32	GERMANY	-9.22
33	AUSTRALIA	-9.36
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	-9.38
35	POLAND	-9.55
36	TURKEY	-10.03
37	SLOVENIA	-10.20
38	BELGIUM	-10.35
39	CANADA	-10.44
40	PORTUGAL	-10.73
41	SOUTH AFRICA	-10.89
42	SPAIN	-11.06
43	CHILE	-11.22
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-11.38
45	BULGARIA	-11.45
46	HUNGARY	-12.10
47	LATVIA	-12.28
48	CYPRUS	-12.53
49	JORDAN	-12.69
50	KOREA REP.	-12.72
51	FRANCE	-12.75
52	AUSTRIA	-13.04
53	FINLAND	-13.37
54	ITALY	-13.64
55	LITHUANIA	-14.44
56	BRAZIL	-15.51
57	DENMARK	-15.98
58	UKRAINE	-16.82
59	ESTONIA	-16.89
60	MALAYSIA	-16.96
61	NORWAY	-18.28
62	RUSSIA	-21.34
63	GREECE	-24.90

## EXPORTS OF GOODS & COMMERCIAL SERVICES

2015

US\$ billions



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	2,558.94
2	USA	2,192.63
3	GERMANY	1,574.07
4	UNITED KINGDOM	805.21
5	JAPAN	782.65
6	NETHERLANDS	747.80
7	FRANCE	745.47
8	KOREA REP.	623.60
9	HONG KONG SAR	614.69
10	ITALY	555.99
11	BELGIUM	506.26
12	CANADA	486.24
13	SINGAPORE	485.97
14	INDIA	422.73
15	MEXICO	403.23
16	SPAIN	399.92
17	SWITZERLAND	397.83
18	RUSSIA	392.45
19	TAIWAN	341.82
20	UAE	297.36
21	THAILAND	274.63
22	IRELAND	251.65
23	POLAND	242.62
24	AUSTRALIA	236.09
25	MALAYSIA	233.92
26	BRAZIL	224.12
27	SAUDI ARABIA	217.36
28	SWEDEN	211.06
29	AUSTRIA	210.79
30	TURKEY	189.75
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	180.79
32	INDONESIA	171.63
33	DENMARK	156.40
34	NORWAY	144.21
35	HUNGARY	119.99
36	LUXEMBOURG	112.34
37	ISRAEL	98.15
38	SOUTH AFRICA	96.10
39	QATAR	91.40
40	PHILIPPINES	86.98
41	FINLAND	84.04
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	83.31
43	PORTUGAL	83.06
44	ROMANIA	79.12
45	CHILE	71.97
46	ARGENTINA	70.44
47	GREECE	59.48
48	KAZAKHSTAN	51.90
49	UKRAINE	49.99
50	NEW ZEALAND	48.49
51	COLOMBIA	42.84
52	PERU	40.31
53	VENEZUELA	38.70
54	SLOVENIA	38.55
55	BULGARIA	33.31
56	LITHUANIA	32.00
57	CROATIA	25.45
58	ESTONIA	18.66
59	LATVIA	16.58
60	JORDAN	13.59
61	CYPRUS	10.63
62	ICELAND	8.99
63	MONGOLIA	5.31

## EXPORTS BREAKDOWN BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

2015

Percentage of total exports



	Agriculture	Industry	Services
ARGENTINA	49	32	19
AUSTRALIA	15	64	20
AUSTRIA	7	66	27
BELGIUM	9	70	22
BRAZIL	36	50	15
BULGARIA	13	63	24
CANADA	13	71	16
CHILE	27	59	14
CHINA MAINLAND	3	86	11
COLOMBIA	16	67	17
CROATIA	10	41	49
CYPRUS	3	14	83
CZECH REPUBLIC	6	82	13
DENMARK	14	47	39
ESTONIA	12	57	31
FINLAND	7	64	29
FRANCE	9	59	32
GERMANY	5	79	16
GREECE	11	37	52
HONG KONG SAR	2	81	17
HUNGARY	8	75	18
ICELAND	24	29	47
INDIA	8	55	37
INDONESIA	23	64	12
IRELAND	5	44	51
ISRAEL	2	63	35
ITALY	8	75	18
JAPAN	1	79	20
JORDAN	12	46	42
KAZAKHSTAN	5	84	11
KOREA REP.	2	83	16
LATVIA	22	51	27
LITHUANIA	17	62	21
LUXEMBOURG	1	14	85
MALAYSIA	11	74	15
MEXICO	7	88	6
MONGOLIA	7	81	12
NETHERLANDS	13	63	24
NEW ZEALAND	49	22	29
NORWAY	7	65	28
PERU	19	66	15
PHILIPPINES	6	62	32
POLAND	12	70	18
PORTUGAL	10	57	33
QATAR	0	84	15
ROMANIA	10	67	23
RUSSIA	7	80	13
SAUDI ARABIA	2	92	6
SINGAPORE	2	69	29
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4	86	10
SLOVENIA	7	76	17
SOUTH AFRICA	10	75	15
SPAIN	12	58	29
SWEDEN	7	59	34
SWITZERLAND	2	71	27
TAIWAN	2	82	17
THAILAND	13	65	22
TURKEY	9	67	24
UAE	3	88	9
UKRAINE	31	45	24
UNITED KINGDOM	4	53	43
USA	7	61	31
VENEZUELA	0	96	4

## EXPORT CONCENTRATION BY PARTNER

2015

Exports to top 5 countries, percentage of total exports

Ranking		%
1	TURKEY	32.5
2	SOUTH AFRICA	34.7
3	GREECE	36.1
4	UKRAINE	37.0
5	GERMANY	38.2
6	INDIA	38.4
7	RUSSIA	39.6
8	ARGENTINA	41.5
9	FRANCE	41.9
10	ITALY	41.9
11	THAILAND	42.1
12	SWEDEN	42.3
13	CYPRUS	42.4
14	FINLAND	44.2
15	UNITED KINGDOM	44.4
16	CHINA MAINLAND	46.1
17	BULGARIA	46.2
18	UAE	46.5
19	BRAZIL	46.5
20	LITHUANIA	46.6
21	HUNGARY	47.0
22	SWITZERLAND	47.8
23	ROMANIA	48.8
24	SAUDI ARABIA	48.8
25	INDONESIA	49.0
26	SPAIN	49.3
27	USA	50.0
28	POLAND	50.7
29	COLOMBIA	50.7
30	SINGAPORE	51.0
31	DENMARK	51.2
32	LATVIA	51.4
33	MALAYSIA	51.5
34	SLOVENIA	53.0
35	CROATIA	53.3
36	AUSTRIA	53.6
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	54.8
38	ISRAEL	55.1
39	KOREA REP.	55.2
40	PERU	55.7
41	JAPAN	56.3
42	NEW ZEALAND	56.7
43	ESTONIA	57.1
44	CZECH REPUBLIC	57.6
45	JORDAN	58.2
46	NETHERLANDS	58.5
47	BELGIUM	59.1
48	KAZAKHSTAN	59.5
49	CHILE	59.7
50	QATAR	61.1
51	NORWAY	61.3
52	PORTUGAL	62.0
53	ICELAND	62.4
54	LUXEMBOURG	63.1
55	IRELAND	63.1
56	PHILIPPINES	63.8
57	TAIWAN	64.7
58	AUSTRALIA	67.3
59	HONG KONG SAR	72.7
60	VENEZUELA	81.7
61	CANADA	86.8
62	MEXICO	87.2
63	MONGOLIA	95.5

## EXPORT CONCENTRATION BY PRODUCT

2015

Top 5 products, percentage of total exports

Ranking		%
1	CROATIA	27.6
2	DENMARK	31.3
3	NETHERLANDS	33.2
4	PORTUGAL	33.3
5	LITHUANIA	33.5
6	POLAND	33.7
7	ITALY	34.0
8	USA	35.0
9	LATVIA	35.4
10	AUSTRIA	35.9
11	SWEDEN	36.9
12	SPAIN	38.6
13	LUXEMBOURG	38.7
14	ESTONIA	39.7
15	THAILAND	40.3
16	INDIA	40.4
17	INDONESIA	40.4
18	BULGARIA	40.6
19	UNITED KINGDOM	40.9
20	FINLAND	41.3
21	BELGIUM	41.4
22	CANADA	41.8
23	BRAZIL	41.8
24	TURKEY	41.9
25	FRANCE	41.9
26	SLOVENIA	44.0
27	GERMANY	44.3
28	ROMANIA	44.5
29	SOUTH AFRICA	46.9
30	CHINA MAINLAND	48.3
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	49.6
32	JORDAN	50.4
33	GREECE	51.4
34	HUNGARY	52.0
35	MALAYSIA	52.5
36	KOREA REP.	53.1
37	JAPAN	53.4
38	NEW ZEALAND	55.6
39	CYPRUS	55.9
40	ARGENTINA	56.1
41	MEXICO	57.3
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	57.6
43	UAE	58.2
44	SINGAPORE	59.0
45	UKRAINE	59.2
46	ISRAEL	62.0
47	AUSTRALIA	63.4
48	TAIWAN	64.7
49	PHILIPPINES	65.2
50	IRELAND	65.5
51	COLOMBIA	67.5
52	SWITZERLAND	68.0
53	PERU	71.0
54	HONG KONG SAR	72.0
55	CHILE	73.4
56	RUSSIA	74.0
57	NORWAY	76.9
58	ICELAND	87.0
59	SAUDI ARABIA	87.0
60	KAZAKHSTAN	88.4
61	MONGOLIA	92.5
62	QATAR	93.3
63	VENEZUELA	94.2

## IMPORTS OF GOODS & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (\$BN)

2015

US\$ billions



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	MONGOLIA	5.3
2	ICELAND	8.1
3	CYPRUS	11.0
4	LATVIA	17.0
5	ESTONIA	18.5
6	CROATIA	24.4
7	JORDAN	25.1
8	LITHUANIA	32.8
9	SLOVENIA	34.1
10	BULGARIA	34.2
11	KAZAKHSTAN	42.1
12	PERU	45.7
13	UKRAINE	46.1
14	VENEZUELA	46.9
15	NEW ZEALAND	48.1
16	GREECE	60.4
17	QATAR	61.0
18	COLOMBIA	65.1
19	CHILE	76.0
20	ARGENTINA	77.2
21	ROMANIA	80.7
22	PORTUGAL	81.1
23	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	81.3
24	FINLAND	86.2
25	ISRAEL	87.1
26	PHILIPPINES	93.8
27	LUXEMBOURG	95.3
28	HUNGARY	107.6
29	SOUTH AFRICA	119.8
30	NORWAY	122.2
31	DENMARK	139.1
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	161.2
33	INDONESIA	172.9
34	SWEDEN	198.0
35	AUSTRIA	201.6
36	MALAYSIA	215.8
37	TURKEY	228.1
38	IRELAND	228.1
39	POLAND	229.0
40	SAUDI ARABIA	231.2
41	BRAZIL	247.8
42	THAILAND	253.1
43	AUSTRALIA	262.4
44	RUSSIA	279.8
45	TAIWAN	284.0
46	UAE	295.7
47	SWITZERLAND	345.5
48	SPAIN	376.6
49	MEXICO	434.8
50	SINGAPORE	440.0
51	BELGIUM	480.7
52	ITALY	510.3
53	INDIA	515.1
54	CANADA	531.7
55	KOREA REP.	548.8
56	HONG KONG SAR	633.2
57	NETHERLANDS	670.3
58	FRANCE	801.6
59	JAPAN	821.7
60	UNITED KINGDOM	834.1
61	GERMANY	1,340.9
62	CHINA MAINLAND	2,145.9
63	USA	2,784.4

## IMPORTS OF GOODS & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (%)

2015

Percentage of GDP



Ranking		%
1	ARGENTINA	12.2
2	BRAZIL	14.0
3	USA	15.4
4	VENEZUELA	18.0
5	JAPAN	18.7
6	CHINA MAINLAND	19.5
7	INDONESIA	20.1
8	RUSSIA	21.1
9	AUSTRALIA	21.4
10	COLOMBIA	22.3
11	KAZAKHSTAN	22.8
12	PERU	23.8
13	INDIA	24.2
14	TURKEY	26.5
15	NEW ZEALAND	27.9
16	ITALY	28.0
17	ISRAEL	29.1
18	UNITED KINGDOM	29.2
19	GREECE	31.0
20	CHILE	31.3
21	SPAIN	31.6
22	NORWAY	31.6
23	PHILIPPINES	32.1
24	FRANCE	33.1
25	CANADA	34.2
26	SAUDI ARABIA	35.5
27	QATAR	37.1
28	FINLAND	37.1
29	SOUTH AFRICA	37.7
30	MEXICO	37.8
31	KOREA REP.	39.7
32	GERMANY	39.9
33	SWEDEN	39.9
34	PORTUGAL	40.7
35	MONGOLIA	45.2
36	ROMANIA	45.4
37	DENMARK	46.2
38	POLAND	48.2
39	ICELAND	48.4
40	CROATIA	50.1
41	UKRAINE	50.6
42	SWITZERLAND	51.5
43	AUSTRIA	53.5
44	TAIWAN	54.1
45	CYPRUS	56.4
46	LATVIA	62.2
47	THAILAND	63.4
48	JORDAN	66.8
49	BULGARIA	68.0
50	MALAYSIA	72.8
51	LITHUANIA	79.2
52	SLOVENIA	79.7
53	IRELAND	80.4
54	ESTONIA	82.5
55	UAE	82.6
56	CZECH REPUBLIC	87.0
57	HUNGARY	89.2
58	NETHERLANDS	89.3
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	93.2
60	BELGIUM	105.6
61	SINGAPORE	148.2
62	LUXEMBOURG	164.2
63	HONG KONG SAR	204.7

## IMPORTS OF GOODS & COMMERCIAL SERVICES -

2015

Percentage change, based on US\$ values



Ranking		%
1	RUSSIA	-34.44
2	UKRAINE	-30.18
3	MONGOLIA	-27.90
4	GREECE	-25.42
5	BRAZIL	-23.78
6	KAZAKHSTAN	-22.02
7	VENEZUELA	-20.84
8	ESTONIA	-19.75
9	FINLAND	-19.63
10	INDONESIA	-18.15
11	JAPAN	-18.03
12	LITHUANIA	-17.75
13	LATVIA	-16.80
14	NORWAY	-16.03
15	BELGIUM	-15.88
16	COLOMBIA	-15.85
17	SINGAPORE	-15.62
18	BULGARIA	-15.23
19	MALAYSIA	-15.03
20	CYPRUS	-14.50
21	AUSTRIA	-14.29
22	KOREA REP.	-14.28
23	PORTUGAL	-14.13
24	TURKEY	-14.02
25	DENMARK	-13.95
26	FRANCE	-13.66
27	SOUTH AFRICA	-13.56
28	NEW ZEALAND	-13.43
29	SWEDEN	-13.42
30	CHILE	-13.24
31	ITALY	-13.19
32	TAIWAN	-13.13
33	GERMANY	-12.73
34	INDIA	-12.64
35	SLOVENIA	-12.41
36	AUSTRALIA	-12.35
37	HUNGARY	-12.19
38	NETHERLANDS	-12.05
39	POLAND	-11.98
40	SPAIN	-11.79
41	CHINA MAINLAND	-10.96
42	ISRAEL	-10.85
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-10.51
44	ROMANIA	-10.24
45	THAILAND	-9.81
46	CANADA	-9.37
47	CROATIA	-8.93
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	-8.84
49	JORDAN	-8.77
50	PERU	-8.30
51	LUXEMBOURG	-8.08
52	SWITZERLAND	-7.59
53	UNITED KINGDOM	-7.40
54	HONG KONG SAR	-6.11
55	UAE	-5.77
56	ARGENTINA	-5.32
57	ICELAND	-4.19
58	USA	-2.84
59	SAUDI ARABIA	-2.25
60	MEXICO	-1.62
61	QATAR	0.91
62	IRELAND	1.07
63	PHILIPPINES	6.14

## IMPORTS BREAKDOWN BY ECONOMIC

## SECTOR

2015

Percentage of total imports



	Agriculture	Industry	Services
ARGENTINA	3	75	23
AUSTRALIA	6	74	20
AUSTRIA	8	70	23
BELGIUM	8	70	22
BRAZIL	4	68	28
BULGARIA	10	76	14
CANADA	7	75	18
CHILE	8	74	18
CHINA MAINLAND	7	71	22
COLOMBIA	9	74	17
CROATIA	12	72	16
CYPRUS	10	40	49
CZECH REPUBLIC	6	81	12
DENMARK	11	51	38
ESTONIA	11	68	22
FINLAND	8	62	30
FRANCE	8	64	28
GERMANY	8	71	22
GREECE	12	68	20
HONG KONG SAR	4	84	12
HUNGARY	6	80	14
ICELAND	8	57	35
INDIA	5	71	24
INDONESIA	11	72	17
IRELAND	4	30	66
ISRAEL	7	68	25
ITALY	11	70	19
JAPAN	9	70	21
JORDAN	16	65	18
KAZAKHSTAN	7	65	27
KOREA REP.	6	74	20
LATVIA	16	70	15
LITHUANIA	14	72	14
LUXEMBOURG	3	22	76
MALAYSIA	9	73	18
MEXICO	6	87	7
MONGOLIA	9	62	29
NETHERLANDS	10	67	23
NEW ZEALAND	9	67	24
NORWAY	7	56	37
PERU	10	73	17
PHILIPPINES	9	66	25
POLAND	9	77	14
PORTUGAL	14	69	17
QATAR	6	48	47
ROMANIA	9	77	13
RUSSIA	10	59	31
SAUDI ARABIA	10	65	24
SINGAPORE	3	64	33
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6	84	10
SLOVENIA	10	77	13
SOUTH AFRICA	5	83	13
SPAIN	10	73	17
SWEDEN	9	61	30
SWITZERLAND	4	70	27
TAIWAN	5	78	16
THAILAND	6	74	20
TURKEY	7	84	9
UAE	7	71	22
UKRAINE	8	71	21
UNITED KINGDOM	8	67	25
USA	6	78	17
VENEZUELA	9	62	30

## TRADE TO GDP RATIO

2015

(Exports + Imports) / (2 \* GDP)

Ranking		ratio
1	HONG KONG SAR	201.66
2	LUXEMBOURG	178.89
3	SINGAPORE	155.98
4	BELGIUM	108.43
5	NETHERLANDS	94.50
6	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	94.33
7	HUNGARY	94.30
8	CZECH REPUBLIC	92.31
9	SLOVENIA	84.93
10	IRELAND	84.56
11	UAE	82.83
12	ESTONIA	82.80
13	LITHUANIA	78.23
14	MALAYSIA	75.90
15	BULGARIA	67.20
16	THAILAND	66.10
17	LATVIA	61.43
18	TAIWAN	59.56
19	SWITZERLAND	55.40
20	CYPRUS	55.39
21	AUSTRIA	54.70
22	UKRAINE	52.78
23	JORDAN	51.50
24	CROATIA	51.20
25	ICELAND	50.97
26	POLAND	49.66
27	DENMARK	49.04
28	QATAR	46.28
29	MONGOLIA	45.22
30	ROMANIA	45.00
31	GERMANY	43.33
32	KOREA REP.	42.39
33	SWEDEN	41.26
34	PORTUGAL	41.22
35	FINLAND	36.64
36	MEXICO	36.40
37	NORWAY	34.46
38	SAUDI ARABIA	34.41
39	SOUTH AFRICA	34.01
40	CANADA	32.78
41	SPAIN	32.55
42	FRANCE	31.98
43	PHILIPPINES	30.95
44	ISRAEL	30.94
45	GREECE	30.76
46	CHILE	30.50
47	ITALY	29.22
48	UNITED KINGDOM	28.65
49	NEW ZEALAND	27.98
50	KAZAKHSTAN	25.48
51	RUSSIA	25.35
52	TURKEY	24.31
53	PERU	22.35
54	INDIA	22.00
55	CHINA MAINLAND	21.37
56	AUSTRALIA	20.31
57	INDONESIA	20.00
58	COLOMBIA	18.52
59	JAPAN	18.30
60	VENEZUELA	16.46
61	USA	13.80
62	BRAZIL	13.29
63	ARGENTINA	11.68



## TERMS OF TRADE INDEX

2016

Unit value of exports over unit value of imports

Ranking		index	
1	MONGOLIA	131.5	2012
2	COLOMBIA	124.5	
3	UKRAINE	124.2	
4	POLAND	116.4	
5	ITALY	114.6	
6	ISRAEL	113.9	2015
7	TAIWAN	112.7	
8	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	112.1	
9	FRANCE	111.8	2014
10	TURKEY	111.3	
11	SPAIN	106.7	
12	JAPAN	106.7	
13	NEW ZEALAND	105.9	
14	ARGENTINA	105.2	2014
15	HUNGARY	105.1	
16	PORTUGAL	104.7	
17	LITHUANIA	104.2	
18	SINGAPORE	103.8	
19	SWITZERLAND	103.3	
20	USA	103.1	
21	LATVIA	102.9	
22	NETHERLANDS	102.9	
23	GERMANY	102.6	
24	ROMANIA	102.6	2015
25	BULGARIA	102.3	
26	SWEDEN	102.2	
27	FINLAND	101.5	
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	100.7	
29	UNITED KINGDOM	100.6	
30	DENMARK	100.6	
31	AUSTRIA	100.5	
32	SLOVENIA	100.1	
33	LUXEMBOURG	100.1	
34	BELGIUM	100.1	
35	HONG KONG SAR	100.0	
36	CROATIA	98.9	
37	BRAZIL	97.8	
38	GREECE	97.8	
39	RUSSIA	97.5	2014
40	MALAYSIA	96.3	
41	AUSTRALIA	94.1	
42	JORDAN	93.7	2015
43	SOUTH AFRICA	93.6	
44	THAILAND	93.5	
45	ESTONIA	92.8	
46	KOREA REP.	91.0	2012
47	ICELAND	89.5	
48	PHILIPPINES	88.5	
49	PERU	87.7	2015
50	CANADA	87.4	
51	KAZAKHSTAN	86.3	
52	IRELAND	85.6	
53	SAUDI ARABIA	83.6	2013
54	NORWAY	79.1	
55	INDIA	78.3	2015
56	VENEZUELA	65.1	
57	INDONESIA	60.8	2015
58	MEXICO	45.2	
-	CHILE	-	
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-	
-	CYPRUS	-	
-	QATAR	-	
-	UAE	-	

## TOURISM RECEIPTS

2015

International tourism receipts as a percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	CROATIA	18.15
2	CYPRUS	12.67
3	HONG KONG SAR	11.68
4	THAILAND	11.16
5	JORDAN	10.84
6	ICELAND	9.41
7	GREECE	8.04
8	LUXEMBOURG	7.17
9	ESTONIA	6.68
10	PORTUGAL	6.33
11	BULGARIA	6.27
12	MALAYSIA	5.94
13	SLOVENIA	5.85
14	SINGAPORE	5.64
15	NEW ZEALAND	5.16
16	AUSTRIA	4.86
17	SPAIN	4.74
18	UAE	4.48
19	HUNGARY	4.43
20	LATVIA	3.28
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.26
22	TURKEY	3.10
23	QATAR	3.06
24	LITHUANIA	2.77
25	TAIWAN	2.74
26	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.71
27	SOUTH AFRICA	2.59
28	BELGIUM	2.58
29	SWEDEN	2.47
30	AUSTRALIA	2.40
31	SWITZERLAND	2.36
32	DENMARK	2.20
33	ITALY	2.16
34	MONGOLIA	2.13
35	POLAND	2.05
36	FRANCE	1.90
37	PHILIPPINES	1.81
38	ISRAEL	1.79
39	NETHERLANDS	1.76
40	PERU	1.73
41	IRELAND	1.69
42	UNITED KINGDOM	1.59
43	SAUDI ARABIA	1.55
44	MEXICO	1.54
45	COLOMBIA	1.46
46	NORWAY	1.28
47	INDONESIA	1.25
48	UKRAINE	1.19
49	FINLAND	1.18
50	USA	1.13
51	KOREA REP.	1.11
52	GERMANY	1.10
53	CANADA	1.05
54	CHINA MAINLAND	1.04
55	CHILE	0.99
56	INDIA	0.99
57	ROMANIA	0.96
58	KAZAKHSTAN	0.88
59	ARGENTINA	0.70
60	RUSSIA	0.64
61	JAPAN	0.57
62	BRAZIL	0.33
63	VENEZUELA	0.22

## EXCHANGE RATES

2017

Exchange rates

hinder the competitiveness of enterprises



support the competitiveness of enterprises

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	QATAR	7.55
2	SAUDI ARABIA	7.44
3	BULGARIA	7.33
4	UAE	7.01
5	HONG KONG SAR	7.00
6	LITHUANIA	6.76
7	GERMANY	6.68
8	JORDAN	6.46
9	CHILE	6.44
10	ESTONIA	6.34
11	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.31
12	AUSTRIA	6.27
13	CANADA	6.14
14	DENMARK	6.13
15	NETHERLANDS	6.13
16	SWEDEN	6.08
17	THAILAND	6.04
18	LUXEMBOURG	6.03
19	BELGIUM	6.03
20	SINGAPORE	6.02
21	LATVIA	6.00
22	USA	5.96
23	JAPAN	5.96
24	NORWAY	5.90
25	SLOVENIA	5.82
26	UNITED KINGDOM	5.80
27	SPAIN	5.73
28	FRANCE	5.60
29	INDIA	5.60
30	AUSTRALIA	5.46
31	PHILIPPINES	5.45
32	FINLAND	5.41
33	TAIWAN	5.36
34	PERU	5.33
35	CHINA MAINLAND	5.29
36	ISRAEL	5.29
37	INDONESIA	5.24
38	MEXICO	5.23
39	CYPRUS	5.20
40	ROMANIA	5.18
41	POLAND	5.12
42	IRELAND	5.11
43	KOREA REP.	5.08
44	HUNGARY	5.07
45	GREECE	4.88
46	ITALY	4.74
47	KAZAKHSTAN	4.73
48	MALAYSIA	4.61
49	RUSSIA	4.60
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.52
51	NEW ZEALAND	4.47
52	PORTUGAL	4.40
53	COLOMBIA	4.28
54	BRAZIL	4.21
55	SOUTH AFRICA	4.14
56	CROATIA	4.00
57	TURKEY	3.86
58	UKRAINE	3.12
59	ARGENTINA	2.84
60	SWITZERLAND	2.48
61	ICELAND	2.42
62	MONGOLIA	1.46
63	VENEZUELA	0.54

## DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS

ABROAD (\$BN)

2016

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	347.53
2	CHINA MAINLAND	170.11
3	JAPAN	168.94
4	NETHERLANDS	140.23
5	GERMANY	94.09
6	HONG KONG SAR	71.42
7	IRELAND	66.74
8	CANADA	64.23
9	FRANCE	60.47
10	INDIA	59.74
11	SPAIN	54.16
12	UNITED KINGDOM	41.29
13	SWITZERLAND	39.80
14	LUXEMBOURG	39.37
15	KOREA REP.	27.27
16	SINGAPORE	23.89
17	RUSSIA	22.58
18	ITALY	21.96
19	SWEDEN	20.83
20	TAIWAN	17.84
21	UAE	15.71
22	DENMARK	14.30
23	FINLAND	13.25
24	ISRAEL	12.50
25	THAILAND	12.20
26	POLAND	9.19
27	SAUDI ARABIA	8.36
28	QATAR	7.90
29	BRAZIL	7.82
30	CHILE	7.01
31	CYPRUS	6.15
32	MALAYSIA	5.57
33	NORWAY	5.44
34	BELGIUM	4.57
35	COLOMBIA	4.52
36	KAZAKHSTAN	4.38
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.12
38	PORTUGAL	3.94
39	PHILIPPINES	3.70
40	SOUTH AFRICA	3.35
41	TURKEY	3.16
42	VENEZUELA	1.08
43	ROMANIA	1.04
44	ARGENTINA	0.84
45	BULGARIA	0.66
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.65
47	NEW ZEALAND	0.53
48	LITHUANIA	0.45
49	ESTONIA	0.33
50	PERU	0.30
51	CROATIA	0.28
52	SLOVENIA	0.25
53	LATVIA	0.23
54	UKRAINE	0.17
55	MONGOLIA	0.11
56	JORDAN	0.00
57	AUSTRALIA	-0.24
58	GREECE	-0.74
59	MEXICO	-0.79
60	ICELAND	-1.91
61	INDONESIA	-11.36
62	HUNGARY	-12.79
63	AUSTRIA	-28.84

## DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS

## ABROAD (% OF GDP)

2016

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%	
1	LUXEMBOURG	67.82	2015
2	CYPRUS	31.05	
3	IRELAND	22.70	
4	HONG KONG SAR	22.27	
5	NETHERLANDS	18.18	
6	SINGAPORE	8.04	
7	SWITZERLAND	6.03	
8	FINLAND	5.59	
9	QATAR	5.04	
10	DENMARK	4.67	
11	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.60	
12	UAE	4.51	
13	SPAIN	4.40	
14	CANADA	4.20	
15	SWEDEN	4.07	
16	ISRAEL	3.93	
17	JAPAN	3.42	
18	TAIWAN	3.37	
19	KAZAKHSTAN	3.27	
20	THAILAND	3.00	
21	CHILE	2.84	
22	INDIA	2.80	2015
23	GERMANY	2.72	
24	FRANCE	2.46	
25	POLAND	1.96	
26	KOREA REP.	1.93	
27	PORTUGAL	1.93	
28	MALAYSIA	1.88	
29	USA	1.87	
30	RUSSIA	1.76	
31	COLOMBIA	1.60	
32	UNITED KINGDOM	1.58	
33	CHINA MAINLAND	1.52	
34	NORWAY	1.47	
35	ESTONIA	1.43	
36	SAUDI ARABIA	1.31	
37	BULGARIA	1.26	
38	PHILIPPINES	1.22	
39	ITALY	1.19	
40	SOUTH AFRICA	1.13	
41	LITHUANIA	1.06	
42	BELGIUM	0.98	
43	MONGOLIA	0.88	2014
44	LATVIA	0.85	
45	SLOVENIA	0.56	
46	CROATIA	0.56	
47	ROMANIA	0.56	
48	BRAZIL	0.44	
49	VENEZUELA	0.38	
50	TURKEY	0.37	
51	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.34	
52	NEW ZEALAND	0.29	
53	UKRAINE	0.19	
54	PERU	0.16	
55	ARGENTINA	0.15	
56	JORDAN	0.01	
57	AUSTRALIA	-0.02	
58	MEXICO	-0.08	
59	GREECE	-0.38	
60	INDONESIA	-1.22	
61	AUSTRIA	-7.46	
62	ICELAND	-9.52	
63	HUNGARY	-10.29	

## DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS

## ABROAD (\$BN)

2015

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	5,982.8
2	GERMANY	1,812.5
3	UNITED KINGDOM	1,538.1
4	HONG KONG SAR	1,485.7
5	FRANCE	1,314.2
6	JAPAN	1,226.6
7	SWITZERLAND	1,138.2
8	CANADA	1,078.3
9	NETHERLANDS	1,074.3
10	CHINA MAINLAND	1,010.2
11	IRELAND	793.4
12	SINGAPORE	625.3
13	SPAIN	472.1
14	ITALY	466.6
15	BELGIUM	458.8
16	AUSTRALIA	396.4
17	SWEDEN	345.9
18	TAIWAN	336.1
19	KOREA REP.	278.4
20	RUSSIA	252.0
21	AUSTRIA	208.3
22	DENMARK	190.6
23	BRAZIL	181.4
24	LUXEMBOURG	169.6
25	SOUTH AFRICA	162.8
26	NORWAY	162.1
27	MEXICO	151.9
28	INDIA	139.0
29	MALAYSIA	136.9
30	CYPRUS	133.1
31	FINLAND	94.9
32	ISRAEL	89.3
33	CHILE	87.4
34	UAE	87.4
35	THAILAND	68.1
36	PORTUGAL	63.6
37	SAUDI ARABIA	63.3
38	COLOMBIA	47.3
39	TURKEY	44.7
40	QATAR	43.3
41	PHILIPPINES	41.1
42	HUNGARY	38.5
43	ARGENTINA	37.3
44	INDONESIA	30.2
45	POLAND	27.8
46	GREECE	26.5
47	VENEZUELA	26.2
48	KAZAKHSTAN	23.9
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	18.5
50	NEW ZEALAND	17.3
51	UKRAINE	9.6
52	ICELAND	7.2
53	ESTONIA	6.1
54	SLOVENIA	5.5
55	CROATIA	5.4
56	BULGARIA	3.1
57	PERU	2.8
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.6
59	LITHUANIA	2.2
60	LATVIA	1.2
61	JORDAN	0.6
62	ROMANIA	0.6
63	MONGOLIA	0.4

## DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS

## ABROAD (% OF GDP)

2015

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	CYPRUS	680.62
2	HONG KONG SAR	480.17
3	LUXEMBOURG	292.12
4	IRELAND	279.65
5	SINGAPORE	210.64
6	SWITZERLAND	169.67
7	NETHERLANDS	143.18
8	BELGIUM	100.81
9	SWEDEN	69.78
10	CANADA	69.44
11	TAIWAN	63.98
12	DENMARK	63.26
13	AUSTRIA	55.25
14	FRANCE	54.33
15	GERMANY	53.89
16	UNITED KINGDOM	53.76
17	SOUTH AFRICA	51.30
18	MALAYSIA	46.20
19	ICELAND	42.62
20	NORWAY	41.94
21	FINLAND	40.82
22	SPAIN	39.58
23	CHILE	36.04
24	USA	33.17
25	AUSTRALIA	32.30
26	PORTUGAL	31.92
27	HUNGARY	31.90
28	ISRAEL	29.84
29	JAPAN	27.99
30	ESTONIA	26.99
31	QATAR	26.29
32	ITALY	25.57
33	UAE	24.41
34	KOREA REP.	20.13
35	RUSSIA	19.00
36	THAILAND	17.05
37	COLOMBIA	16.23
38	PHILIPPINES	14.08
39	GREECE	13.59
40	MEXICO	13.20
41	KAZAKHSTAN	12.94
42	SLOVENIA	12.79
43	CROATIA	11.19
44	UKRAINE	10.52
45	BRAZIL	10.22
46	VENEZUELA	10.08
47	NEW ZEALAND	10.00
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	9.98
49	SAUDI ARABIA	9.70
50	CHINA MAINLAND	9.18
51	INDIA	6.52
52	BULGARIA	6.14
53	ARGENTINA	5.90
54	POLAND	5.86
55	LITHUANIA	5.40
56	TURKEY	5.20
57	LATVIA	4.50
58	INDONESIA	3.50
59	MONGOLIA	3.21
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.94
61	JORDAN	1.62
62	PERU	1.46
63	ROMANIA	0.33

## DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS

## INWARD (\$BN)

2016

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	425.26
2	UNITED KINGDOM	299.67
3	CHINA MAINLAND	126.00
4	HONG KONG SAR	117.11
5	NETHERLANDS	80.80
6	BRAZIL	78.93
7	IRELAND	75.25
8	GERMANY	62.45
9	SINGAPORE	61.60
10	FRANCE	42.31
11	AUSTRALIA	41.95
12	INDIA	36.07
13	JAPAN	35.21
14	RUSSIA	32.98
15	CANADA	31.60
16	SPAIN	27.16
17	MEXICO	26.74
18	ITALY	26.54
19	LUXEMBOURG	24.60
20	KAZAKHSTAN	20.64
21	BELGIUM	19.40
22	SWEDEN	17.64
23	POLAND	14.19
24	COLOMBIA	13.59
25	ISRAEL	12.32
26	TURKEY	12.30
27	CHILE	11.65
28	KOREA REP.	10.83
29	MALAYSIA	9.88
30	UAE	8.99
31	PORTUGAL	8.41
32	TAIWAN	8.33
33	THAILAND	8.20
34	SAUDI ARABIA	7.45
35	PHILIPPINES	7.25
36	ARGENTINA	6.96
37	PERU	6.86
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.50
39	ROMANIA	5.35
40	CYPRUS	4.98
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.55
42	UKRAINE	3.44
43	GREECE	3.07
44	INDONESIA	2.66
45	SOUTH AFRICA	2.25
46	CROATIA	1.88
47	VENEZUELA	1.60
48	JORDAN	1.54
49	SLOVENIA	1.08
50	BULGARIA	0.78
51	QATAR	0.77
52	ESTONIA	0.72
53	DENMARK	0.45
54	MONGOLIA	0.38
55	LITHUANIA	0.38
56	NEW ZEALAND	0.32
57	LATVIA	0.18
58	ICELAND	-1.18
59	HUNGARY	-9.04
60	FINLAND	-9.54
61	NORWAY	-15.18
62	SWITZERLAND	-17.72
63	AUSTRIA	-27.73

## DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS

## INWARD (% OF GDP)

2016

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%	
1	LUXEMBOURG	42.37	2015
2	HONG KONG SAR	36.52	
3	IRELAND	25.59	
4	CYPRUS	25.15	
5	SINGAPORE	20.74	
6	KAZAKHSTAN	15.44	
7	UNITED KINGDOM	11.44	
8	NETHERLANDS	10.48	
9	COLOMBIA	4.81	
10	CHILE	4.72	
11	BRAZIL	4.39	
12	BELGIUM	4.16	
13	PORTUGAL	4.11	
14	JORDAN	3.99	
15	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.96	
16	ISRAEL	3.87	
17	CROATIA	3.74	
18	UKRAINE	3.69	
19	PERU	3.52	
20	SWEDEN	3.45	
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.37	
22	MALAYSIA	3.33	
23	AUSTRALIA	3.33	
24	MONGOLIA	3.14	2014
25	ESTONIA	3.09	
26	POLAND	3.02	
27	ROMANIA	2.88	
28	UAE	2.58	
29	RUSSIA	2.57	
30	MEXICO	2.56	
31	SLOVENIA	2.45	
32	PHILIPPINES	2.38	
33	USA	2.29	
34	SPAIN	2.20	
35	CANADA	2.07	
36	THAILAND	2.02	
37	GERMANY	1.80	
38	FRANCE	1.72	
39	INDIA	1.69	2015
40	GREECE	1.58	
41	TAIWAN	1.57	
42	BULGARIA	1.48	
43	ITALY	1.43	
44	TURKEY	1.43	
45	ARGENTINA	1.28	
46	SAUDI ARABIA	1.17	
47	CHINA MAINLAND	1.13	
48	LITHUANIA	0.88	
49	KOREA REP.	0.77	
50	SOUTH AFRICA	0.76	
51	JAPAN	0.71	
52	LATVIA	0.64	
53	VENEZUELA	0.56	
54	QATAR	0.49	
55	INDONESIA	0.29	
56	NEW ZEALAND	0.18	
57	DENMARK	0.15	
58	SWITZERLAND	-2.69	
59	FINLAND	-4.03	
60	NORWAY	-4.10	
61	ICELAND	-5.88	
62	AUSTRIA	-7.17	
63	HUNGARY	-7.27	

## DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS

## INWARD (\$BN)

2015

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	5,588.0
2	HONG KONG SAR	1,572.6
3	UNITED KINGDOM	1,457.4
4	CHINA MAINLAND	1,220.9
5	GERMANY	1,121.3
6	SINGAPORE	978.4
7	SWITZERLAND	833.0
8	FRANCE	772.0
9	CANADA	756.0
10	NETHERLANDS	707.0
11	AUSTRALIA	537.4
12	SPAIN	533.3
13	BRAZIL	486.0
14	BELGIUM	468.7
15	IRELAND	435.5
16	MEXICO	420.0
17	ITALY	335.3
18	INDIA	282.3
19	SWEDEN	281.9
20	RUSSIA	258.4
21	INDONESIA	224.8
22	SAUDI ARABIA	224.0
23	POLAND	213.1
24	CHILE	207.8
25	LUXEMBOURG	205.0
26	THAILAND	175.4
27	KOREA REP.	174.6
28	JAPAN	170.7
29	AUSTRIA	164.8
30	COLOMBIA	149.7
31	NORWAY	149.1
32	TURKEY	145.5
33	CYPRUS	138.3
34	SOUTH AFRICA	124.9
35	KAZAKHSTAN	119.8
36	MALAYSIA	117.6
37	PORTUGAL	114.2
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	113.1
39	UAE	111.1
40	ISRAEL	104.4
41	DENMARK	100.9
42	ARGENTINA	93.9
43	FINLAND	92.3
44	HUNGARY	92.1
45	PERU	86.1
46	TAIWAN	72.3
47	ROMANIA	69.1
48	NEW ZEALAND	66.1
49	UKRAINE	61.8
50	PHILIPPINES	59.3
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	48.2
52	BULGARIA	42.1
53	QATAR	33.2
54	JORDAN	30.0
55	VENEZUELA	28.4
56	CROATIA	26.4
57	ESTONIA	18.9
58	GREECE	17.7
59	MONGOLIA	16.8
60	LATVIA	14.5
61	LITHUANIA	14.4
62	SLOVENIA	11.8
63	ICELAND	7.3

## DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS

## INWARD (% OF GDP)

2015

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	CYPRUS	706.84
2	HONG KONG SAR	508.27
3	LUXEMBOURG	353.21
4	SINGAPORE	329.61
5	IRELAND	153.49
6	MONGOLIA	142.48
7	SWITZERLAND	124.17
8	BELGIUM	102.99
9	NETHERLANDS	94.24
10	CHILE	85.70
11	ESTONIA	84.21
12	BULGARIA	83.88
13	JORDAN	79.85
14	HUNGARY	76.34
15	UKRAINE	67.91
16	KAZAKHSTAN	64.99
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	61.03
18	PORTUGAL	57.36
19	SWEDEN	56.86
20	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	55.19
21	CROATIA	54.18
22	LATVIA	53.24
23	COLOMBIA	51.35
24	UNITED KINGDOM	50.94
25	CANADA	48.69
26	POLAND	44.87
27	PERU	44.75
28	SPAIN	44.70
29	THAILAND	43.94
30	AUSTRALIA	43.78
31	AUSTRIA	43.71
32	ICELAND	43.33
33	FINLAND	39.74
34	MALAYSIA	39.71
35	SOUTH AFRICA	39.36
36	ROMANIA	38.93
37	NORWAY	38.58
38	NEW ZEALAND	38.28
39	MEXICO	36.48
40	LITHUANIA	34.88
41	ISRAEL	34.86
42	SAUDI ARABIA	34.38
43	DENMARK	33.47
44	GERMANY	33.34
45	FRANCE	31.92
46	UAE	31.05
47	USA	30.98
48	SLOVENIA	27.69
49	BRAZIL	27.38
50	INDONESIA	26.11
51	PHILIPPINES	20.31
52	QATAR	20.15
53	RUSSIA	19.49
54	ITALY	18.38
55	TURKEY	16.93
56	ARGENTINA	14.84
57	TAIWAN	13.77
58	INDIA	13.24
59	KOREA REP.	12.62
60	CHINA MAINLAND	11.09
61	VENEZUELA	10.91
62	GREECE	9.08
63	JAPAN	3.90

## BALANCE OF DIRECT INVESTMENT

## FLOWS (\$BN)

2016

US\$ billions (flows abroad minus flows inward)



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	JAPAN	133.73
2	NETHERLANDS	59.43
3	SWITZERLAND	57.51
4	CHINA MAINLAND	44.11
5	CANADA	32.62
6	GERMANY	31.64
7	SPAIN	27.00
8	INDIA	23.67
9	FINLAND	22.78
10	NORWAY	20.62
11	FRANCE	18.16
12	KOREA REP.	16.45
13	LUXEMBOURG	14.77
14	DENMARK	13.85
15	TAIWAN	9.51
16	QATAR	7.13
17	UAE	6.72
18	THAILAND	4.00
19	SWEDEN	3.19
20	CYPRUS	1.17
21	SOUTH AFRICA	1.10
22	SAUDI ARABIA	0.91
23	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.57
24	NEW ZEALAND	0.20
25	ISRAEL	0.18
26	LITHUANIA	0.07
27	LATVIA	0.06
28	BULGARIA	-0.12
29	MONGOLIA	-0.28
30	ESTONIA	-0.38
31	VENEZUELA	-0.52
32	ICELAND	-0.73
33	SLOVENIA	-0.83
34	AUSTRIA	-1.11
35	JORDAN	-1.54
36	CROATIA	-1.60
37	UKRAINE	-3.27
38	PHILIPPINES	-3.55
39	HUNGARY	-3.75
40	GREECE	-3.80
41	ROMANIA	-4.31
42	MALAYSIA	-4.32
43	PORTUGAL	-4.47
44	ITALY	-4.58
45	CHILE	-4.65
46	POLAND	-5.00
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	-5.85
48	ARGENTINA	-6.13
49	PERU	-6.56
50	IRELAND	-8.51
51	COLOMBIA	-9.08
52	TURKEY	-9.15
53	RUSSIA	-10.40
54	INDONESIA	-14.02
55	BELGIUM	-14.83
56	KAZAKHSTAN	-16.26
57	MEXICO	-27.53
58	SINGAPORE	-37.71
59	AUSTRALIA	-42.19
60	HONG KONG SAR	-45.69
61	BRAZIL	-71.11
62	USA	-77.73
63	UNITED KINGDOM	-258.38

## BALANCE OF DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS (%)

2016

Percentage of GDP (flows abroad minus flows inward)



Ranking		%	
1	LUXEMBOURG	25.45	2015
2	FINLAND	9.62	
3	SWITZERLAND	8.72	
4	NETHERLANDS	7.71	
5	CYPRUS	5.91	
6	NORWAY	5.57	
7	QATAR	4.55	
8	DENMARK	4.52	
9	JAPAN	2.71	
10	SPAIN	2.19	
11	CANADA	2.13	
12	UAE	1.93	
13	TAIWAN	1.80	
14	KOREA REP.	1.17	
15	INDIA	1.11	2015
16	THAILAND	0.98	
17	GERMANY	0.91	
18	FRANCE	0.74	
19	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.63	
20	SWEDEN	0.62	
21	CHINA MAINLAND	0.39	
22	SOUTH AFRICA	0.37	
23	LATVIA	0.21	
24	LITHUANIA	0.17	
25	SAUDI ARABIA	0.14	
26	NEW ZEALAND	0.11	
27	ISRAEL	0.06	
28	VENEZUELA	-0.18	
29	BULGARIA	-0.22	
30	ITALY	-0.25	
31	AUSTRIA	-0.29	
32	USA	-0.42	
33	RUSSIA	-0.81	
34	POLAND	-1.06	
35	TURKEY	-1.07	
36	ARGENTINA	-1.12	
37	PHILIPPINES	-1.17	
38	MALAYSIA	-1.46	
39	INDONESIA	-1.50	
40	ESTONIA	-1.66	
41	CHILE	-1.88	
42	SLOVENIA	-1.89	
43	GREECE	-1.96	
44	PORTUGAL	-2.18	
45	MONGOLIA	-2.26	2014
46	ROMANIA	-2.32	
47	MEXICO	-2.63	
48	IRELAND	-2.89	
49	HUNGARY	-3.02	
50	CZECH REPUBLIC	-3.03	
51	CROATIA	-3.18	
52	BELGIUM	-3.18	
53	COLOMBIA	-3.21	
54	AUSTRALIA	-3.35	
55	PERU	-3.36	
56	UKRAINE	-3.50	
57	ICELAND	-3.64	
58	BRAZIL	-3.96	
59	JORDAN	-3.98	
60	UNITED KINGDOM	-9.86	
61	KAZAKHSTAN	-12.17	
62	SINGAPORE	-12.70	
63	HONG KONG SAR	-14.25	

## NET POSITION IN DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS (\$BN)

2015

US\$ billions (stocks abroad minus stocks inward)



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	JAPAN	1,055.9
2	GERMANY	691.2
3	FRANCE	542.1
4	USA	394.8
5	NETHERLANDS	367.2
6	IRELAND	357.9
7	CANADA	322.3
8	SWITZERLAND	305.2
9	TAIWAN	263.8
10	ITALY	131.3
11	KOREA REP.	103.8
12	DENMARK	89.7
13	UNITED KINGDOM	80.7
14	SWEDEN	64.0
15	AUSTRIA	43.5
16	SOUTH AFRICA	37.9
17	MALAYSIA	19.2
18	NORWAY	13.0
19	QATAR	10.1
20	GREECE	8.8
21	FINLAND	2.5
22	ICELAND	-0.1
23	VENEZUELA	-2.1
24	CYPRUS	-5.1
25	SLOVENIA	-6.4
26	RUSSIA	-6.4
27	BELGIUM	-9.9
28	LITHUANIA	-12.2
29	ESTONIA	-12.9
30	LATVIA	-13.3
31	ISRAEL	-15.0
32	MONGOLIA	-16.4
33	PHILIPPINES	-18.2
34	CROATIA	-20.9
35	UAE	-23.8
36	JORDAN	-29.3
37	LUXEMBOURG	-35.5
38	BULGARIA	-39.0
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-45.6
40	NEW ZEALAND	-48.8
41	PORTUGAL	-50.7
42	UKRAINE	-52.2
43	HUNGARY	-53.6
44	ARGENTINA	-56.6
45	SPAIN	-61.2
46	ROMANIA	-68.5
47	PERU	-83.3
48	HONG KONG SAR	-86.9
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	-94.6
50	KAZAKHSTAN	-96.0
51	TURKEY	-100.8
52	COLOMBIA	-102.4
53	THAILAND	-107.4
54	CHILE	-120.4
55	AUSTRALIA	-140.9
56	INDIA	-143.3
57	SAUDI ARABIA	-160.8
58	POLAND	-185.2
59	INDONESIA	-194.7
60	CHINA MAINLAND	-210.7
61	MEXICO	-268.0
62	BRAZIL	-304.6
63	SINGAPORE	-353.2

## NET POSITION IN DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS (%)

2015

Percentage of GDP (stocks abroad minus stocks inward)



Ranking		%
1	IRELAND	126.16
2	TAIWAN	50.21
3	NETHERLANDS	48.95
4	SWITZERLAND	45.50
5	DENMARK	29.79
6	JAPAN	24.09
7	FRANCE	22.41
8	CANADA	20.76
9	GERMANY	20.55
10	SWEDEN	12.92
11	SOUTH AFRICA	11.94
12	AUSTRIA	11.53
13	KOREA REP.	7.51
14	ITALY	7.19
15	MALAYSIA	6.50
16	QATAR	6.15
17	GREECE	4.52
18	NORWAY	3.36
19	UNITED KINGDOM	2.82
20	USA	2.19
21	FINLAND	1.08
22	RUSSIA	-0.48
23	ICELAND	-0.72
24	VENEZUELA	-0.83
25	CHINA MAINLAND	-1.91
26	BELGIUM	-2.18
27	ISRAEL	-5.02
28	SPAIN	-5.13
29	PHILIPPINES	-6.23
30	UAE	-6.64
31	INDIA	-6.72
32	ARGENTINA	-8.95
33	AUSTRALIA	-11.48
34	TURKEY	-11.73
35	SLOVENIA	-14.90
36	BRAZIL	-17.16
37	INDONESIA	-22.60
38	MEXICO	-23.29
39	SAUDI ARABIA	-24.67
40	PORTUGAL	-25.44
41	CYPRUS	-26.22
42	THAILAND	-26.90
43	HONG KONG SAR	-28.10
44	NEW ZEALAND	-28.28
45	LITHUANIA	-29.48
46	COLOMBIA	-35.12
47	ROMANIA	-38.60
48	POLAND	-39.01
49	CROATIA	-42.99
50	PERU	-43.29
51	HUNGARY	-44.44
52	LATVIA	-48.74
53	CHILE	-49.65
54	CZECH REPUBLIC	-51.06
55	KAZAKHSTAN	-52.05
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-52.25
57	ESTONIA	-57.21
58	UKRAINE	-57.39
59	LUXEMBOURG	-61.09
60	BULGARIA	-77.74
61	JORDAN	-78.23
62	SINGAPORE	-118.97
63	MONGOLIA	-139.27

## RELOCATION THREATS OF PRODUCTION

2017

Relocation of production

is a threat to the future of your economy



is not a threat to the future of your economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	6.75
2	CHILE	6.60
3	HONG KONG SAR	6.38
4	INDIA	6.13
5	QATAR	6.10
6	NETHERLANDS	6.01
7	SAUDI ARABIA	6.00
8	POLAND	5.89
9	CYPRUS	5.83
10	BULGARIA	5.72
11	KAZAKHSTAN	5.70
12	DENMARK	5.57
13	PERU	5.55
14	NORWAY	5.51
15	JORDAN	5.50
16	USA	5.46
17	RUSSIA	5.42
18	ROMANIA	5.34
19	NEW ZEALAND	5.28
20	ISRAEL	5.24
21	TURKEY	5.12
22	SINGAPORE	5.08
23	CROATIA	5.07
24	LITHUANIA	5.07
25	SWEDEN	5.01
26	ICELAND	4.93
27	CHINA MAINLAND	4.93
28	BRAZIL	4.82
29	PORTUGAL	4.81
30	GERMANY	4.80
31	ARGENTINA	4.79
32	MEXICO	4.73
33	MALAYSIA	4.61
34	COLOMBIA	4.61
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.60
36	SPAIN	4.57
37	LUXEMBOURG	4.54
38	TAIWAN	4.49
39	IRELAND	4.43
40	INDONESIA	4.41
41	FINLAND	4.40
42	THAILAND	4.39
43	LATVIA	4.36
44	UKRAINE	4.36
45	PHILIPPINES	4.30
46	FRANCE	4.29
47	SLOVENIA	4.24
48	ITALY	4.17
49	MONGOLIA	4.14
50	JAPAN	4.12
51	CANADA	4.09
52	HUNGARY	3.99
53	SWITZERLAND	3.97
54	AUSTRALIA	3.96
55	BELGIUM	3.82
56	UNITED KINGDOM	3.78
57	KOREA REP.	3.76
58	AUSTRIA	3.45
59	ESTONIA	3.41
60	GREECE	3.19
61	SOUTH AFRICA	3.17
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.89
63	VENEZUELA	2.65



## RELOCATION THREATS OF R&D FACILITIES

2017

Relocation of R&amp;D facilities

is a threat to the future of your economy



is not a threat to the future of your economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	6.70
2	QATAR	6.45
3	INDIA	6.31
4	KAZAKHSTAN	6.25
5	PERU	6.19
6	CYPRUS	6.00
6	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.00
8	SAUDI ARABIA	5.75
9	HONG KONG SAR	5.72
10	BULGARIA	5.67
11	CHILE	5.63
12	MEXICO	5.56
13	IRELAND	5.49
14	ROMANIA	5.45
15	POLAND	5.37
16	USA	5.29
17	CHINA MAINLAND	5.29
18	JORDAN	5.28
19	LATVIA	5.26
20	SWITZERLAND	5.22
21	PORTUGAL	5.20
22	ARGENTINA	5.16
22	TURKEY	5.16
24	PHILIPPINES	5.11
25	FINLAND	5.08
26	INDONESIA	5.02
27	MALAYSIA	5.02
28	DENMARK	4.99
29	COLOMBIA	4.99
30	ISRAEL	4.93
31	NORWAY	4.90
32	CROATIA	4.90
33	LITHUANIA	4.77
34	THAILAND	4.77
35	BRAZIL	4.69
36	HUNGARY	4.66
37	LUXEMBOURG	4.64
38	MONGOLIA	4.58
39	FRANCE	4.53
40	ITALY	4.47
41	GERMANY	4.46
42	SINGAPORE	4.46
43	ICELAND	4.44
44	JAPAN	4.41
45	NEW ZEALAND	4.39
46	BELGIUM	4.32
47	TAIWAN	4.28
48	CANADA	4.28
49	RUSSIA	4.25
50	SPAIN	4.22
51	AUSTRIA	4.22
52	SOUTH AFRICA	4.10
53	NETHERLANDS	4.08
54	GREECE	4.03
55	SWEDEN	3.95
56	AUSTRALIA	3.76
57	UKRAINE	3.66
58	ESTONIA	3.57
59	UNITED KINGDOM	3.19
60	SLOVENIA	3.16
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.11
62	VENEZUELA	3.04
63	KOREA REP.	2.87

## RELOCATION THREATS OF SERVICES

2017

Relocation of services

is a threat to the future of your economy



is not a threat to the future of your economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	KAZAKHSTAN	6.58
2	UAE	6.50
3	POLAND	6.14
4	CHILE	6.07
5	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.96
6	QATAR	5.80
7	BULGARIA	5.78
7	PERU	5.78
9	RUSSIA	5.59
10	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.57
11	ROMANIA	5.54
12	FINLAND	5.53
13	MEXICO	5.52
14	ISRAEL	5.47
15	SPAIN	5.44
16	CHINA MAINLAND	5.44
17	ARGENTINA	5.42
18	BRAZIL	5.39
19	TURKEY	5.37
20	SWEDEN	5.34
21	INDIA	5.32
22	NORWAY	5.31
23	USA	5.31
24	DENMARK	5.30
25	JAPAN	5.28
26	LATVIA	5.28
27	LITHUANIA	5.28
28	PORTUGAL	5.24
29	TAIWAN	5.23
30	FRANCE	5.22
31	THAILAND	5.21
32	CROATIA	5.20
33	ICELAND	5.15
34	MALAYSIA	5.04
35	SAUDI ARABIA	5.01
36	COLOMBIA	5.01
37	IRELAND	4.98
38	MONGOLIA	4.91
39	INDONESIA	4.80
40	HONG KONG SAR	4.74
41	GERMANY	4.72
42	NEW ZEALAND	4.71
43	CANADA	4.70
44	ESTONIA	4.69
45	AUSTRALIA	4.67
46	NETHERLANDS	4.66
47	KOREA REP.	4.64
48	HUNGARY	4.59
49	JORDAN	4.59
50	UKRAINE	4.49
51	SWITZERLAND	4.47
52	SLOVENIA	4.37
53	AUSTRIA	4.36
54	BELGIUM	4.32
55	ITALY	4.31
56	PHILIPPINES	4.00
57	LUXEMBOURG	3.93
58	SOUTH AFRICA	3.79
59	SINGAPORE	3.61
60	GREECE	3.31
61	UNITED KINGDOM	3.28
62	VENEZUELA	3.00
63	CYPRUS	2.44

## PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT ASSETS

2016

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	JAPAN	306.09
2	IRELAND	141.38 <sup>2015</sup>
3	GERMANY	138.26 <sup>2015</sup>
4	ITALY	125.01 <sup>2015</sup>
5	TAIWAN	81.06
6	LUXEMBOURG	74.54
7	CHINA MAINLAND	73.21 <sup>2015</sup>
8	FRANCE	68.57
9	KOREA REP.	63.04
10	HONG KONG SAR	46.58
11	SPAIN	38.51
12	BELGIUM	34.54
13	AUSTRALIA	27.99
14	SINGAPORE	24.48
15	NETHERLANDS	23.65
16	USA	20.68
17	NORWAY	11.46
18	CANADA	11.03
19	QATAR	10.11
20	FINLAND	9.81
21	SAUDI ARABIA	8.46
22	GREECE	7.58
23	AUSTRIA	5.43
24	COLOMBIA	5.21
25	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.86
26	DENMARK	4.54
27	SWEDEN	4.32
28	THAILAND	3.82 <sup>2015</sup>
29	NEW ZEALAND	3.65 <sup>2015</sup>
30	LITHUANIA	3.06
31	MALAYSIA	2.75 <sup>2015</sup>
32	ESTONIA	2.71
33	SLOVENIA	2.28
34	LATVIA	2.09
35	PORTUGAL	1.76
36	ISRAEL	1.58
37	TURKEY	1.51
38	HUNGARY	1.13
39	PHILIPPINES	1.12
40	ICELAND	0.97
41	CYPRUS	0.92
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.88
43	BULGARIA	0.85
44	SWITZERLAND	0.80
45	RUSSIA	0.65
46	CHILE	0.44 <sup>2015</sup>
47	ROMANIA	0.39
48	CROATIA	0.26 <sup>2015</sup>
49	PERU	0.11 <sup>2015</sup>
50	JORDAN	0.07 <sup>2015</sup>
51	MONGOLIA	0.03 <sup>2015</sup>
52	ARGENTINA	0.01 <sup>2015</sup>
53	UKRAINE	0.00 <sup>2015</sup>
54	MEXICO	-0.16
55	INDIA	-0.28 <sup>2015</sup>
56	VENEZUELA	-0.50 <sup>2015</sup>
57	INDONESIA	-2.19
58	BRAZIL	-3.55 <sup>2015</sup>
59	POLAND	-6.03
60	SOUTH AFRICA	-6.91
61	KAZAKHSTAN	-9.52 <sup>2015</sup>
62	UNITED KINGDOM	-220.44
-	UAE	-

## PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT

## LIABILITIES

2016

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	IRELAND	275.37 <sup>2015</sup>
2	USA	270.92
3	LUXEMBOURG	205.98
4	CANADA	121.53
5	FRANCE	44.41
6	UNITED KINGDOM	43.14
7	JAPAN	31.58
8	MEXICO	28.65
9	ITALY	26.49 <sup>2015</sup>
10	BELGIUM	26.35
11	BRAZIL	18.50 <sup>2015</sup>
12	FINLAND	16.83
13	SAUDI ARABIA	16.83
14	INDONESIA	16.69
15	QATAR	16.18
16	DENMARK	15.22
17	NETHERLANDS	10.64
18	SOUTH AFRICA	10.50
19	INDIA	9.21 <sup>2015</sup>
20	COLOMBIA	8.91
21	TURKEY	7.80
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.73
23	NORWAY	6.81
24	CHINA MAINLAND	6.74 <sup>2015</sup>
25	CYPRUS	5.43
26	AUSTRALIA	5.33
27	NEW ZEALAND	4.96 <sup>2015</sup>
28	HONG KONG SAR	4.60
29	SINGAPORE	3.76
30	PERU	3.04 <sup>2015</sup>
31	RUSSIA	3.02
32	CHILE	2.99 <sup>2015</sup>
33	ISRAEL	2.93
34	SWEDEN	2.82
35	TAIWAN	2.64
36	ROMANIA	1.65
37	BULGARIA	1.58
38	JORDAN	1.36 <sup>2015</sup>
39	LATVIA	1.06
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.47
41	UKRAINE	0.37 <sup>2015</sup>
42	CROATIA	0.34 <sup>2015</sup>
43	MONGOLIA	0.28 <sup>2015</sup>
44	ESTONIA	0.02
45	PHILIPPINES	-0.26
46	ARGENTINA	-0.30 <sup>2015</sup>
47	LITHUANIA	-0.65
48	ICELAND	-1.09
49	POLAND	-2.22
50	SLOVENIA	-2.34
51	GREECE	-2.87
52	KOREA REP.	-3.30
53	VENEZUELA	-3.46 <sup>2015</sup>
54	KAZAKHSTAN	-3.63 <sup>2015</sup>
55	HUNGARY	-4.23
56	MALAYSIA	-4.96 <sup>2015</sup>
57	SPAIN	-10.95
58	THAILAND	-12.69 <sup>2015</sup>
59	PORTUGAL	-14.34
60	AUSTRIA	-19.04
61	SWITZERLAND	-21.31
62	GERMANY	-82.08 <sup>2015</sup>
-	UAE	-

## EMPLOYMENT

2016

Total employment in millions

Ranking		millions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	776.03
2	INDIA	527.21
3	USA	151.44
4	INDONESIA	118.41
5	BRAZIL	90.30
6	RUSSIA	72.39
7	JAPAN	64.65
8	MEXICO	52.12
9	GERMANY	43.51
10	PHILIPPINES	40.84
11	THAILAND	37.69
12	UNITED KINGDOM	31.64
13	TURKEY	27.21
14	FRANCE	26.59
15	KOREA REP.	26.24
16	ITALY	24.81
17	COLOMBIA	22.84
18	ARGENTINA	18.74
19	SPAIN	18.34
20	CANADA	18.08
21	UKRAINE	16.28
22	POLAND	16.24
23	SOUTH AFRICA	16.07
24	PERU	15.92
25	MALAYSIA	14.16
26	VENEZUELA	13.17
27	SAUDI ARABIA	12.37
28	AUSTRALIA	12.00
29	TAIWAN	11.27
30	NETHERLANDS	8.94
31	ROMANIA	8.63
32	KAZAKHSTAN	8.55
33	CHILE	8.19
34	UAE	5.77
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.14
36	SWEDEN	4.91
37	SWITZERLAND	4.68
38	BELGIUM	4.66
39	PORTUGAL	4.61
40	HUNGARY	4.41
41	AUSTRIA	4.22
42	HONG KONG SAR	3.81
43	ISRAEL	3.74
44	SINGAPORE	3.67
45	GREECE	3.67
46	BULGARIA	3.02
47	DENMARK	2.75
48	NORWAY	2.64
49	FINLAND	2.51
50	NEW ZEALAND	2.47
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.32
52	QATAR	2.05
53	IRELAND	2.05
54	CROATIA	1.59
55	JORDAN	1.41
56	LITHUANIA	1.36
57	MONGOLIA	1.13
58	SLOVENIA	0.92
59	LATVIA	0.89
60	ESTONIA	0.65
61	LUXEMBOURG	0.42
62	CYPRUS	0.37
63	ICELAND	0.19

## EMPLOYMENT (%)

2016

Percentage of population

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	78.38
2	LUXEMBOURG	72.64
3	SINGAPORE	65.51
4	UAE	62.27
5	THAILAND	57.70
6	ICELAND	56.39
7	SWITZERLAND	56.18
8	CHINA MAINLAND	56.12
9	NEW ZEALAND	52.99
10	GERMANY	52.91
11	NETHERLANDS	52.49
12	HONG KONG SAR	51.97
13	KOREA REP.	51.19
14	PERU	51.10
15	JAPAN	50.94
16	NORWAY	50.14
17	CANADA	49.94
18	AUSTRALIA	49.75
19	RUSSIA	49.42
20	SWEDEN	49.41
21	ESTONIA	49.01
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	48.64
23	UNITED KINGDOM	48.52
24	KAZAKHSTAN	48.30
25	AUSTRIA	48.29
26	DENMARK	48.11
27	TAIWAN	47.86
28	LITHUANIA	47.78
29	COLOMBIA	46.85
30	USA	46.71
31	INDONESIA	45.77
32	FINLAND	45.58
33	LATVIA	45.37
34	CHILE	45.03
35	HUNGARY	44.83
36	PORTUGAL	44.68
37	MALAYSIA	44.68
38	CYPRUS	44.67
39	SLOVENIA	44.33
40	ROMANIA	43.65
41	ISRAEL	43.30
42	VENEZUELA	43.03
43	IRELAND	43.01
44	ARGENTINA	42.99
45	BRAZIL	42.85
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	42.78
47	MEXICO	42.46
48	POLAND	42.26
49	BULGARIA	42.18
50	BELGIUM	41.17
51	ITALY	40.90
52	INDIA	40.28
53	FRANCE	39.85
54	PHILIPPINES	39.55
55	SPAIN	39.47
56	SAUDI ARABIA	38.96
57	UKRAINE	38.14
58	CROATIA	38.12
59	MONGOLIA	36.31
60	TURKEY	34.09
61	GREECE	33.96
62	SOUTH AFRICA	28.74
63	JORDAN	14.54

## EMPLOYMENT - GROWTH

2016

Estimates: percentage change

Ranking		%
1	MONGOLIA	6.07
2	PHILIPPINES	5.41
3	QATAR	5.02
4	HUNGARY	4.85
5	NEW ZEALAND	4.63
6	SAUDI ARABIA	4.60
7	ICELAND	3.76
8	IRELAND	3.28
9	INDONESIA	3.13
10	LUXEMBOURG	2.98
11	SPAIN	2.66
12	ISRAEL	2.55
13	CYPRUS	2.55
14	DENMARK	2.43
15	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.38
16	UAE	2.27
17	TURKEY	2.19
18	AUSTRIA	1.99
19	LITHUANIA	1.99
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.92
21	INDIA	1.82
22	USA	1.75
23	GREECE	1.73
24	SWITZERLAND	1.67
25	SWEDEN	1.51
26	UNITED KINGDOM	1.40
27	ARGENTINA	1.32
28	BELGIUM	1.29
29	ITALY	1.27
30	GERMANY	1.24
31	PORTUGAL	1.23
32	KOREA REP.	1.15
33	MEXICO	1.08
34	ROMANIA	1.06
35	POLAND	0.99
36	JAPAN	0.99
37	HONG KONG SAR	0.85
38	PERU	0.77
39	CANADA	0.74
40	AUSTRALIA	0.73
41	CHILE	0.71
42	MALAYSIA	0.68
43	JORDAN	0.64
44	ESTONIA	0.64
45	FRANCE	0.62
46	TAIWAN	0.62
47	FINLAND	0.53
48	SINGAPORE	0.46
49	COLOMBIA	0.40
50	NETHERLANDS	0.37
51	SOUTH AFRICA	0.32
52	CROATIA	0.32
53	CHINA MAINLAND	0.20
54	RUSSIA	0.10
55	NORWAY	-0.11
56	SLOVENIA	-0.22
57	LATVIA	-0.31
58	BULGARIA	-0.50
59	KAZAKHSTAN	-0.82
60	THAILAND	-0.85
61	UKRAINE	-1.01
62	BRAZIL	-2.14
63	VENEZUELA	-3.24

## EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

2016

Percentage of total employment



	Agriculture	Industry	Services
ARGENTINA	-	-	-
AUSTRALIA	2.5	19.9	77.7
AUSTRIA	4.3	25.6	70.1
BELGIUM	1.3	17.7	81.1
BRAZIL	18.4	12.5	69.1
BULGARIA	6.8	22.7	70.6
CANADA	1.9	19.3	78.8
CHILE	10.1	22.8	67.1
CHINA MAINLAND	28.3	29.3	42.4
COLOMBIA	16.3	19.4	64.3
CROATIA	7.6	26.8	65.6
CYPRUS	3.6	17.0	79.4
CZECH REPUBLIC	2.9	38.4	58.7
DENMARK	2.3	18.6	79.1
ESTONIA	3.9	29.6	66.5
FINLAND	4.1	22.8	73.1
FRANCE	2.8	20.0	77.1
GERMANY	1.3	27.4	71.3
GREECE	12.4	15.2	72.4
HONG KONG SAR	0.1	11.6	88.3
HUNGARY	4.8	30.6	64.6
ICELAND	3.9	17.4	78.7
INDIA	48.9	24.3	26.8
INDONESIA	31.9	21.4	46.7
IRELAND	5.4	19.5	75.2
ISRAEL	1.0	17.3	81.7
ITALY	3.7	22.9	73.4
JAPAN	3.4	24.3	72.2
JORDAN	1.9	17.6	80.5
KAZAKHSTAN	16.2	12.7	71.1
KOREA REP.	4.9	24.9	70.2
LATVIA	7.7	24.1	68.2
LITHUANIA	8.0	25.1	66.9
LUXEMBOURG	0.9	19.0	80.1
MALAYSIA	11.4	27.5	61.1
MEXICO	13.4	25.7	60.9
MONGOLIA	31.1	18.5	50.5
NETHERLANDS	2.1	15.1	82.8
NEW ZEALAND	6.5	20.2	73.3
NORWAY	2.1	19.4	78.5
PERU	25.6	17.3	57.1
PHILIPPINES	26.8	17.5	55.7
POLAND	10.5	31.3	58.1
PORTUGAL	6.9	24.5	68.6
QATAR	1.2	54.5	44.3
ROMANIA	24.2	29.4	46.3
RUSSIA	7.0	27.7	65.3
SAUDI ARABIA	4.5	27.3	68.2
SINGAPORE	0.0	27.6	72.4
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.1	39.4	57.5
SLOVENIA	5.0	33.2	61.8
SOUTH AFRICA	5.7	23.4	70.9
SPAIN	4.2	19.6	76.2
SWEDEN	1.9	18.1	80.0
SWITZERLAND	3.1	19.2	77.7
TAIWAN	4.9	35.9	59.2
THAILAND	31.2	23.7	45.2
TURKEY	19.5	26.8	53.7
UAE	0.8	55.5	43.7
UKRAINE	17.5	19.6	63.0
UNITED KINGDOM	1.1	18.4	80.5
USA	1.6	17.5	80.9
VENEZUELA	6.7	21.2	72.2

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC

## SECTOR

2015

Percentage of total employment



Ranking		%
1	KOREA REP.	3.61
2	INDONESIA	3.89
3	SINGAPORE	3.90
4	COLOMBIA	4.00
4	INDIA	4.00
6	MEXICO	4.34
7	HONG KONG SAR	7.20
8	PHILIPPINES	8.10
9	CHINA MAINLAND	8.63
10	PERU	8.82
11	TAIWAN	9.00
12	JAPAN	9.29
13	THAILAND	9.41
14	LUXEMBOURG	10.00
15	QATAR	11.00
16	MALAYSIA	12.10
17	BRAZIL	12.31
18	SAUDI ARABIA	12.40
19	TURKEY	13.25
20	UAE	13.69
21	ITALY	14.14
22	GERMANY	14.29
23	PORTUGAL	14.40
24	USA	14.67
25	CHILE	15.90
26	AUSTRALIA	15.95
27	SWITZERLAND	16.25
28	ROMANIA	16.44
29	SPAIN	16.65
30	BELGIUM	17.66
31	CYPRUS	17.85
32	ARGENTINA	18.00
32	AUSTRIA	18.00
34	NEW ZEALAND	19.00
34	SOUTH AFRICA	19.00
36	IRELAND	19.29
37	MONGOLIA	19.30
38	FRANCE	19.70
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	19.87
40	CANADA	19.90
40	VENEZUELA	19.90
42	ICELAND	20.18
43	HUNGARY	20.60
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	21.78
45	GREECE	22.52
46	BULGARIA	23.00
47	UKRAINE	23.10
48	UNITED KINGDOM	23.50
49	SLOVENIA	24.80
50	POLAND	25.20
51	ESTONIA	25.40
52	FINLAND	27.41
53	SWEDEN	28.20
54	LITHUANIA	28.44
55	DENMARK	28.65
56	KAZAKHSTAN	29.10
57	CROATIA	30.00
58	LATVIA	31.51
59	NORWAY	32.80
60	ISRAEL	33.44
61	JORDAN	39.60
-	NETHERLANDS	-
-	RUSSIA	-

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

2016

Percentage of labor force

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.14
2	THAILAND	0.99
3	SINGAPORE	2.10
4	ICELAND	2.94
5	JAPAN	3.10
6	HONG KONG SAR	3.40
6	MALAYSIA	3.40
8	UAE	3.60
9	KOREA REP.	3.80
10	MEXICO	3.88
11	TAIWAN	3.92
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.95
13	CHINA MAINLAND	4.02
14	GERMANY	4.13
15	SWITZERLAND	4.63
16	NORWAY	4.70
17	ISRAEL	4.80
18	UNITED KINGDOM	4.83
19	USA	4.87
20	INDIA	4.90
21	KAZAKHSTAN	5.00
22	NEW ZEALAND	5.10
23	HUNGARY	5.15
24	RUSSIA	5.54
25	INDONESIA	5.61
26	ROMANIA	5.70
26	SAUDI ARABIA	5.70
28	AUSTRALIA	5.72
29	AUSTRIA	6.00
29	NETHERLANDS	6.00
31	PHILIPPINES	6.10
32	DENMARK	6.35
33	CHILE	6.40
33	LUXEMBOURG	6.40
35	PERU	6.71
36	ESTONIA	6.80
37	SWEDEN	6.95
38	CANADA	7.00
39	IRELAND	7.10
40	BULGARIA	7.60
41	LITHUANIA	7.90
42	BELGIUM	8.00
42	SLOVENIA	8.00
44	POLAND	8.30
45	MONGOLIA	8.60
46	FINLAND	8.82
47	COLOMBIA	9.22
48	UKRAINE	9.30
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	9.50
50	LATVIA	9.60
51	ARGENTINA	9.90
52	FRANCE	10.20
53	TURKEY	10.90
54	PORTUGAL	11.10
55	BRAZIL	11.50
56	ITALY	11.69
57	CYPRUS	13.00
58	CROATIA	13.27
59	JORDAN	15.30
60	SPAIN	19.60
61	VENEZUELA	21.23
62	GREECE	23.50
63	SOUTH AFRICA	26.60

## LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

2016

Percentage of labor force

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.02
2	KOREA REP.	0.03
3	PHILIPPINES	0.07
3	THAILAND	0.07
5	MALAYSIA	0.20
6	ICELAND	0.26
7	HONG KONG SAR	0.30
8	TAIWAN	0.59
9	NEW ZEALAND	0.67
10	CANADA	0.77
11	SINGAPORE	0.80
12	COLOMBIA	0.88
13	USA	0.98
14	JAPAN	1.05
15	NORWAY	1.20
16	RUSSIA	1.30
16	SWEDEN	1.30
16	UNITED KINGDOM	1.30
19	AUSTRALIA	1.31
20	ARGENTINA	1.34
21	DENMARK	1.40
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.70
22	GERMANY	1.70
24	SWITZERLAND	1.72
25	ISRAEL	1.82
26	MEXICO	1.85
27	AUSTRIA	1.90
27	LUXEMBOURG	1.90
29	ESTONIA	2.14
30	KAZAKHSTAN	2.20
30	POLAND	2.20
32	TURKEY	2.25
33	FINLAND	2.30
34	HUNGARY	2.40
35	NETHERLANDS	2.50
36	UKRAINE	2.79
37	ROMANIA	2.80
38	LITHUANIA	3.00
39	IRELAND	3.60
40	BELGIUM	4.00
41	LATVIA	4.10
42	FRANCE	4.30
43	SLOVENIA	4.40
44	BULGARIA	4.50
45	MONGOLIA	5.38
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.60
47	CYPRUS	5.80
48	CROATIA	6.60
49	ITALY	6.70
50	PORTUGAL	6.90
51	SPAIN	11.24
52	GREECE	17.00
53	SOUTH AFRICA	18.00
-	BRAZIL	-
-	CHILE	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	INDIA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	PERU	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	UAE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

2016

Percentage of youth labor force (under the age of 25)

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.48
2	KAZAKHSTAN	3.80
3	THAILAND	4.19
4	JAPAN	5.19
5	ICELAND	6.50
6	GERMANY	7.03
7	MEXICO	7.70
8	SWITZERLAND	8.40
9	ISRAEL	8.59
10	SINGAPORE	9.10
11	HONG KONG SAR	9.80
12	UAE	10.00
13	USA	10.42
14	MALAYSIA	10.50
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	10.54
16	KOREA REP.	10.70
17	NETHERLANDS	10.83
18	NORWAY	11.10
19	AUSTRIA	11.20
20	PERU	11.40
21	DENMARK	11.98
22	TAIWAN	12.12
23	AUSTRALIA	12.67
24	INDIA	12.70
25	HUNGARY	12.93
26	UNITED KINGDOM	12.96
27	CANADA	13.10
28	NEW ZEALAND	13.20
29	PHILIPPINES	13.50
30	ESTONIA	13.51
31	LITHUANIA	14.50
32	VENEZUELA	14.70
33	RUSSIA	14.90
34	SLOVENIA	15.07
35	IRELAND	15.20
36	CHILE	15.66
37	BULGARIA	17.26
38	LATVIA	17.30
39	POLAND	17.63
40	INDONESIA	17.85
41	COLOMBIA	18.18
42	SWEDEN	18.77
43	ARGENTINA	18.90
44	LUXEMBOURG	19.00
45	TURKEY	19.60
46	FINLAND	20.10
47	BELGIUM	20.50
47	ROMANIA	20.50
49	MONGOLIA	21.50
50	UKRAINE	23.00
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	23.50
52	FRANCE	24.60
53	BRAZIL	25.90
54	PORTUGAL	28.00
55	CYPRUS	29.10
56	CROATIA	31.33
57	JORDAN	35.60
58	SAUDI ARABIA	36.60
59	ITALY	37.77
60	SPAIN	44.44
61	GREECE	47.20
62	SOUTH AFRICA	50.90
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-

## CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION

2016

Average annual rate



Ranking		%
1	ROMANIA	-1.56
2	BULGARIA	-1.32
3	CYPRUS	-1.22
4	CROATIA	-1.13
5	JORDAN	-0.78
6	POLAND	-0.58
7	ISRAEL	-0.55
8	SINGAPORE	-0.53
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-0.47
10	SWITZERLAND	-0.43
11	IRELAND	-0.21
12	SPAIN	-0.20
13	JAPAN	-0.11
14	SLOVENIA	-0.06
15	ITALY	-0.05
16	GREECE	0.01
17	LATVIA	0.10
18	LUXEMBOURG	0.11
19	NETHERLANDS	0.11
20	THAILAND	0.19
21	DENMARK	0.25
22	FRANCE	0.31
23	GERMANY	0.38
24	HUNGARY	0.38
25	FINLAND	0.39
26	MONGOLIA	0.55
27	PORTUGAL	0.64
28	UNITED KINGDOM	0.64
29	NEW ZEALAND	0.65
30	LITHUANIA	0.68
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.69
32	ESTONIA	0.80
33	KOREA REP.	0.97
34	AUSTRIA	0.97
35	SWEDEN	1.14
36	USA	1.28
37	AUSTRALIA	1.30
38	TAIWAN	1.39
39	CANADA	1.41
40	ICELAND	1.70
41	BELGIUM	1.77
42	UAE	1.77
43	PHILIPPINES	1.78
44	CHINA MAINLAND	2.00
45	MALAYSIA	2.09
46	HONG KONG SAR	2.59
47	QATAR	2.66
48	MEXICO	2.82
49	SAUDI ARABIA	3.51
50	INDONESIA	3.53
51	NORWAY	3.55
52	PERU	3.59
53	CHILE	3.79
54	INDIA	4.87
55	SOUTH AFRICA	6.34
56	RUSSIA	7.05
57	COLOMBIA	7.51
58	TURKEY	7.78
59	BRAZIL	8.74
60	UKRAINE	13.91
61	KAZAKHSTAN	14.55
62	ARGENTINA	23.92
63	VENEZUELA	254.95

2014

## ADJUSTED CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION

2016

Inflation rate minus discount rate (absolute values)

Ranking		%
1	USA	0.02
2	FRANCE	0.06
3	TAIWAN	0.07
4	LATVIA	0.10
5	SWITZERLAND	0.11
6	GERMANY	0.13
7	NETHERLANDS	0.14
8	LUXEMBOURG	0.15
9	GREECE	0.24
10	DENMARK	0.25
11	CHILE	0.29
12	ITALY	0.30
13	SLOVENIA	0.31
14	UNITED KINGDOM	0.34
15	PORTUGAL	0.39
16	JAPAN	0.41
17	LITHUANIA	0.43
18	AUSTRALIA	0.43
19	SPAIN	0.45
20	IRELAND	0.46
21	KOREA REP.	0.47
22	SOUTH AFRICA	0.52
23	HUNGARY	0.52
24	ESTONIA	0.55
25	UAE	0.61
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.64
27	ISRAEL	0.65
28	SAUDI ARABIA	0.69
29	FINLAND	0.71
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.72
31	SINGAPORE	0.81
32	CHINA MAINLAND	0.90
33	CANADA	0.91
34	AUSTRIA	0.97
35	TURKEY	0.98
36	MALAYSIA	1.04
37	PERU	1.21
38	INDONESIA	1.22
39	BULGARIA	1.32
40	NEW ZEALAND	1.42
41	CYPRUS	1.47
42	QATAR	1.50
43	SWEDEN	1.63
44	MEXICO	1.65
45	BELGIUM	1.76
46	THAILAND	1.81
47	HONG KONG SAR	1.83
48	INDIA	1.88
49	COLOMBIA	1.99
50	POLAND	2.14
51	PHILIPPINES	2.15
52	NORWAY	2.48
53	ROMANIA	3.31
54	UKRAINE	3.33
55	RUSSIA	3.51
56	CROATIA	4.13
57	JORDAN	4.53
58	ICELAND	5.05
59	ARGENTINA	6.02
60	KAZAKHSTAN	9.05
61	BRAZIL	11.73
62	MONGOLIA	13.45
63	VENEZUELA	225.45

2014

2014

## COST-OF-LIVING INDEX

2016

Index of a basket of goods &amp; services in the main city, including housing (New York City = 100)

Ranking		index
1	SOUTH AFRICA	43.30
2	KAZAKHSTAN	50.70
3	COLOMBIA	52.60
4	BULGARIA	56.10
5	POLAND	57.50
6	UKRAINE	58.00
7	ROMANIA	58.90
8	MEXICO	60.70
9	LITHUANIA	61.10
10	HUNGARY	61.30
11	CYPRUS	61.60
12	CROATIA	62.20
13	SLOVENIA	63.00
14	MALAYSIA	63.40
15	ESTONIA	63.60
16	CANADA	65.70
17	PERU	65.80
18	GREECE	66.00
19	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	66.20
20	PORTUGAL	66.40
21	BRAZIL	67.10
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	67.60
23	LATVIA	69.40
24	CHILE	70.30
25	SPAIN	70.80
26	TURKEY	71.10
27	NEW ZEALAND	71.60
28	INDONESIA	72.10
29	BELGIUM	72.40
29	LUXEMBOURG	72.40
31	SWEDEN	72.70
32	INDIA	73.10
33	PHILIPPINES	73.40
34	GERMANY	74.10
35	QATAR	74.40
36	THAILAND	75.00
37	RUSSIA	75.60
38	FINLAND	76.10
38	NETHERLANDS	76.10
40	NORWAY	77.40
41	SAUDI ARABIA	77.80
42	AUSTRIA	78.40
43	ITALY	79.20
43	JORDAN	79.20
45	IRELAND	79.60
46	FRANCE	80.20
47	TAIWAN	80.30
48	AUSTRALIA	80.60
49	ARGENTINA	80.70
50	DENMARK	88.30
51	UAE	90.70
52	ISRAEL	92.20
53	UNITED KINGDOM	96.70
54	KOREA REP.	98.30
55	USA	100.00
56	VENEZUELA	102.50
57	CHINA MAINLAND	103.60
58	JAPAN	106.70
59	SINGAPORE	106.80
60	SWITZERLAND	107.40
61	HONG KONG SAR	123.50
-	ICELAND	-
-	MONGOLIA	-

## APARTMENT RENT

2015

3-room apartment monthly rent in major cities, US\$



Ranking		US\$
1	MONGOLIA	330
2	BULGARIA	350
3	UKRAINE	540
4	CROATIA	560
5	ROMANIA	610
6	CZECH REPUBLIC	630
6	MALAYSIA	630
8	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	720
9	INDONESIA	750
10	SAUDI ARABIA	755
11	HUNGARY	760
12	LITHUANIA	820
13	KAZAKHSTAN	824
14	POLAND	840
15	INDIA	845
16	GREECE	850
17	PERU	890
18	PHILIPPINES	900
19	LATVIA	910
20	ESTONIA	920
21	CYPRUS	950
22	CANADA	960
23	PORTUGAL	1,020
24	ARGENTINA	1,040
24	THAILAND	1,040
26	SLOVENIA	1,080
26	SPAIN	1,080
26	TURKEY	1,080
29	CHILE	1,090
30	AUSTRIA	1,120
31	COLOMBIA	1,210
32	KOREA REP.	1,270
33	ICELAND	1,343
34	SWEDEN	1,350
35	GERMANY	1,360
36	NEW ZEALAND	1,390
37	MEXICO	1,410
38	BRAZIL	1,435
39	FRANCE	1,455
40	CHINA MAINLAND	1,480
41	BELGIUM	1,490
42	SOUTH AFRICA	1,500
43	RUSSIA	1,540
44	ITALY	1,545
45	FINLAND	1,600
46	NETHERLANDS	1,620
47	ISRAEL	1,790
48	JAPAN	1,920
49	DENMARK	2,020
50	NORWAY	2,150
51	IRELAND	2,360
52	LUXEMBOURG	2,430
53	QATAR	2,500
54	SWITZERLAND	2,545
55	TAIWAN	2,740
56	VENEZUELA	2,784
57	USA	2,918
58	AUSTRALIA	2,940
59	UAE	3,240
60	UNITED KINGDOM	3,350
61	SINGAPORE	3,497
62	HONG KONG SAR	4,220
-	JORDAN	-



## OFFICE RENT

2015

Total occupation cost in the main city (US\$/Sq.M. per year)

Ranking		US\$
1	SAUDI ARABIA	103 <sup>2011</sup>
2	ICELAND	141 <sup>2013</sup>
3	SOUTH AFRICA	187
4	JORDAN	238
5	CROATIA	250
6	ESTONIA	267
7	BULGARIA	270
8	LATVIA	286
9	SLOVENIA	287
10	CYPRUS	289
11	PERU	299
12	LITHUANIA	307
13	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	311
14	PHILIPPINES	329
15	CHILE	342
16	ARGENTINA	353
17	THAILAND	360
18	PORTUGAL	361
19	GREECE	372
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	372
21	ROMANIA	401
22	AUSTRIA	414
23	MEXICO	414
24	HUNGARY	415
25	DENMARK	428
26	POLAND	478
27	MALAYSIA	480
28	MONGOLIA	495 <sup>2014</sup>
29	BELGIUM	496
30	UKRAINE	510
31	CANADA	539
32	FINLAND	541
33	ISRAEL	562
34	SPAIN	566
35	NEW ZEALAND	589
36	NETHERLANDS	619
37	KOREA REP.	624
38	TAIWAN	654
39	ITALY	673
40	GERMANY	679
41	INDONESIA	683
42	SWEDEN	712
43	COLOMBIA	733
44	IRELAND	743
45	VENEZUELA	804 <sup>2013</sup>
46	TURKEY	818
47	KAZAKHSTAN	870
48	SWITZERLAND	886
49	NORWAY	893
50	LUXEMBOURG	910
51	QATAR	944
52	SINGAPORE	1,000
53	UAE	1,027
54	FRANCE	1,041
55	AUSTRALIA	1,066
56	CHINA MAINLAND	1,118
57	JAPAN	1,272
58	RUSSIA	1,277
59	INDIA	1,287
60	BRAZIL	1,392
61	USA	1,406
62	HONG KONG SAR	1,979
63	UNITED KINGDOM	2,837

## FOOD COSTS

2015

Percentage of household final consumption expenditures

Ranking		%
1	USA	6.42
2	SINGAPORE	6.73
3	UNITED KINGDOM	8.22
4	SWITZERLAND	8.74
5	CANADA	9.12
6	IRELAND	9.61
7	AUSTRALIA	9.81
8	AUSTRIA	9.90
9	GERMANY	10.34
10	DENMARK	11.13
11	NETHERLANDS	11.67
12	QATAR	11.73
13	NORWAY	12.27
14	SWEDEN	12.57
15	FINLAND	12.82
16	BELGIUM	12.87
17	KOREA REP.	13.03
18	SPAIN	13.05
19	FRANCE	13.22
20	UAE	13.77
21	TAIWAN	13.99
22	HONG KONG SAR	14.09
23	JAPAN	14.15
24	ITALY	14.39
25	SLOVENIA	14.65
26	ISRAEL	14.83
27	NEW ZEALAND	14.92
28	CHILE	15.25
29	BRAZIL	15.51
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	15.89
31	POLAND	16.50
32	GREECE	16.93
33	PORTUGAL	17.26
34	COLOMBIA	17.43
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17.66
36	BULGARIA	18.37
37	HUNGARY	18.59
38	SOUTH AFRICA	18.92
39	VENEZUELA	19.59
40	LATVIA	20.02
41	ARGENTINA	20.30
42	ESTONIA	20.39
43	MALAYSIA	20.63
44	TURKEY	21.54
45	MEXICO	23.13
46	LITHUANIA	23.16
47	CHINA MAINLAND	24.96
48	SAUDI ARABIA	24.97
49	THAILAND	25.68
50	ROMANIA	27.69
51	RUSSIA	28.02
52	INDIA	30.47
53	CROATIA	30.54
54	INDONESIA	32.89
55	PERU	36.36
56	JORDAN	37.92
57	UKRAINE	38.06
58	PHILIPPINES	41.89
59	KAZAKHSTAN	43.03
-	CYPRUS	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	MONGOLIA	-

## GASOLINE PRICES

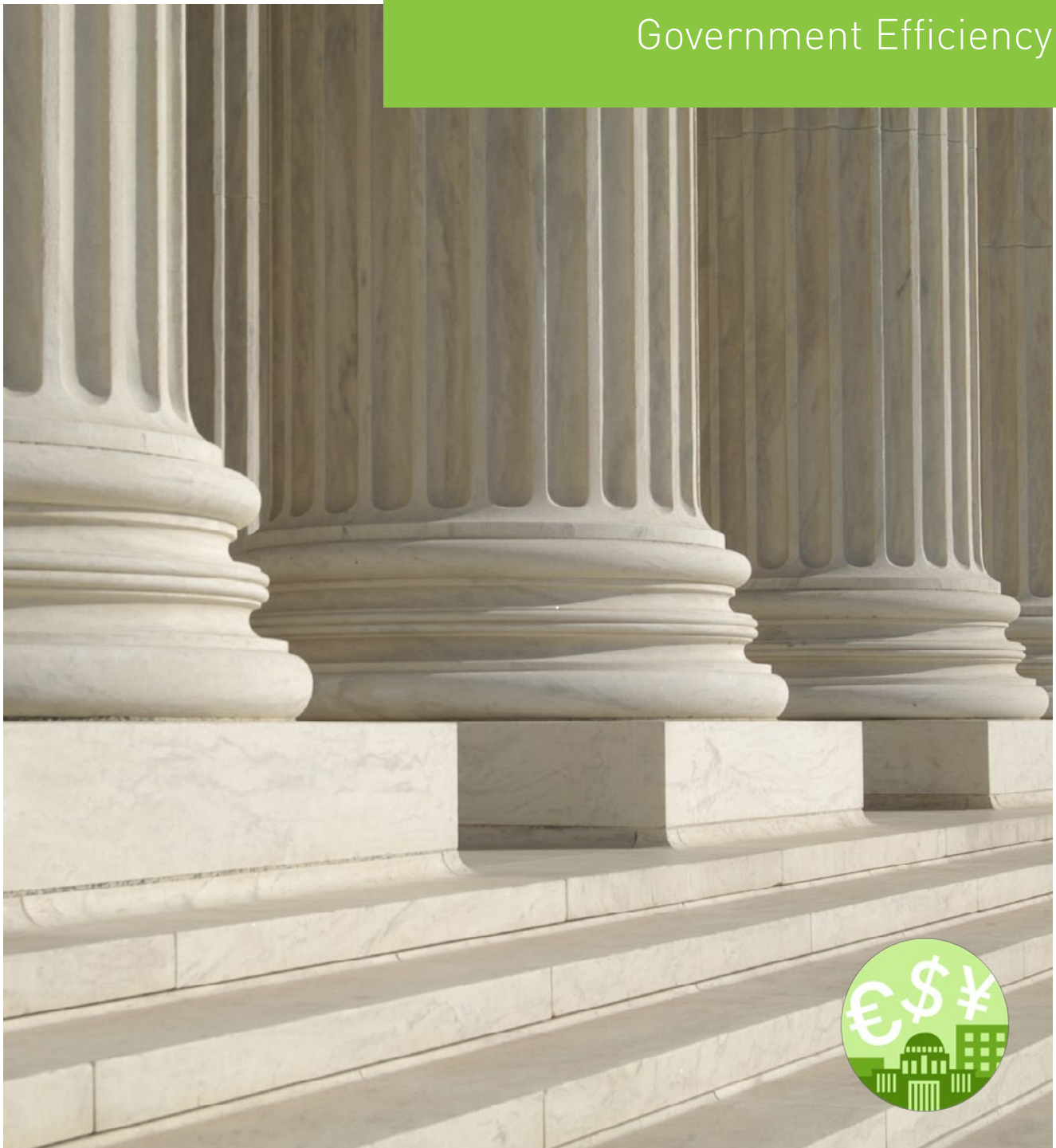
2016

Premium unleaded gasoline (95 Ron) US\$ per litre

Ranking		US\$
1	VENEZUELA	0.01
2	SAUDI ARABIA	0.24
3	QATAR	0.35
4	KAZAKHSTAN	0.42
4	MALAYSIA	0.42
6	UAE	0.44
7	INDONESIA	0.48
7	RUSSIA	0.48
9	USA	0.63
10	COLOMBIA	0.69
11	MONGOLIA	0.71
12	TAIWAN	0.73
13	MEXICO	0.77
14	CANADA	0.86
15	UKRAINE	0.88
16	THAILAND	0.89
17	SOUTH AFRICA	0.90
18	PHILIPPINES	0.94
19	CHINA MAINLAND	0.98
20	AUSTRALIA	0.98
21	CHILE	1.05
22	INDIA	1.05
23	BULGARIA	1.06
24	JORDAN	1.06
25	ARGENTINA	1.08
25	JAPAN	1.08
27	POLAND	1.11
28	LITHUANIA	1.14
29	PERU	1.15
30	BRAZIL	1.15
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.17
32	ESTONIA	1.17
33	HUNGARY	1.18
34	LATVIA	1.19
35	LUXEMBOURG	1.21
36	ROMANIA	1.22
37	AUSTRIA	1.23
38	CYPRUS	1.27
39	SPAIN	1.28
40	SLOVENIA	1.32
41	CROATIA	1.35
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.36
43	NEW ZEALAND	1.38
44	IRELAND	1.42
45	SINGAPORE	1.42
46	SWITZERLAND	1.43
47	FRANCE	1.45
47	GERMANY	1.45
49	UNITED KINGDOM	1.47
50	BELGIUM	1.48
51	HONG KONG SAR	1.51
52	TURKEY	1.51
53	KOREA REP.	1.51
54	FINLAND	1.52
55	SWEDEN	1.52
56	PORTUGAL	1.53
57	GREECE	1.53
58	DENMARK	1.55
59	ISRAEL	1.57
60	ITALY	1.60
61	NORWAY	1.61
62	NETHERLANDS	1.64
63	ICELAND	1.70

## **FACTOR II**

### Government Efficiency





## Factor II : Government Efficiency

### 2.1 Public Finance

2.1.01 Government budget surplus/deficit (\$bn)	US\$ billions	75
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	Percentage of GDP	75
2.1.03 Total general government debt (\$bn)	US\$ billions	76
2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)	Percentage of GDP	76
2.1.05 Total general government debt-real growth	Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices	77
2.1.06 Central government domestic debt (%)	Percentage of GDP	77
2.1.07 Central government foreign debt (%)	Percentage of GDP	78
2.1.08 Interest payment (%)	Percentage of current revenue	78
2.1.09 Public finances	Public finances are being efficiently managed	79
2.1.10 Tax evasion	Tax evasion is not a threat to your economy	79
2.1.11 Pension funding	Pension funding is adequately addressed for the future	80
2.1.12 General government expenditure (%)	Percentage of GDP	80

### 2.2 Tax Policy

2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues (%)	Percentage of GDP	81
2.2.02 Collected personal income tax (%)	On profits, income and capital gains, as a percentage of GDP	81
2.2.03 Collected corporate taxes (%)	On profits, income and capital gains, as a percentage of GDP	82
2.2.04 Collected indirect tax revenues (%)	Taxes on goods and services as a percentage of GDP	82
2.2.05 Collected capital and property taxes (%)	Percentage of GDP	83
2.2.06 Collected social security contribution (%)	Compulsory contribution of employees and employers as a percentage of GDP	83
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	Percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita	84
2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit	Maximum tax rate, calculated on profit before tax	84
2.2.09 Consumption tax rate	Standard rate of VAT/GST	85
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	Compulsory contribution as a percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita	85
2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate	Compulsory contribution as a percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita	86
2.2.12 Real personal taxes	Real personal taxes do not discourage people from working or seeking advancement	86
2.2.13 Real corporate taxes	Real corporate taxes do not discourage entrepreneurial activity	87

### 2.3 Institutional Framework

#### Central Bank

2.3.01 Real short-term interest rate	Real discount / bank rate	87
2.3.02 Cost of capital	Cost of capital encourages business development	88
2.3.03 Interest rate spread	Lending rate minus deposit rate	88
2.3.04 Country credit rating	Rating on a scale of 0-100 assessed by the Institutional Investor Magazine	89
2.3.05 Central bank policy	Central bank policy has a positive impact on economic development	89
2.3.06 Foreign currency reserves (\$bn)	US\$ billions	90
2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita	US\$ per capita	90
2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	Parity change from national currency to SDR, 2015 / 2013	91

#### State Efficiency

2.3.09 Legal and regulatory framework	The legal and regulatory framework encourages the competitiveness of enterprises	91
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	Adaptability of government policy to changes in the economy is high	92
2.3.11 Government decisions	Government decisions are effectively implemented	92
2.3.12 Transparency	Transparency of government policy is satisfactory	93
2.3.13 Bureaucracy	Bureaucracy does not hinder business activity	93
2.3.14 Bribery and corruption	Bribing and corruption do not exist	94
2.3.15 Rule of law index	Index Value	94



## 2.4 Business Legislation

### Openness

2.4.01 Tariff barriers	Tariffs on imports: Most favored nation simple average rate	95
2.4.02 Customs' authorities	Customs' authorities do facilitate the efficient transit of goods	95
2.4.03 Protectionism	Protectionism does not impair the conduct of your business	96
2.4.04 Public sector contracts	Public sector contracts are sufficiently open to foreign bidders	96
2.4.05 Foreign investors	Foreign investors are free to acquire control in domestic companies	97
2.4.06 Capital markets	Capital markets (foreign and domestic) are easily accessible	97
2.4.07 Investment incentives	Investment incentives are attractive to foreign investors	98

### Competition and Regulations

2.4.08 Government subsidies (%)	To private and public companies as a percentage of GDP	98
2.4.09 Subsidies	Subsidies do not distort fair competition and economic development	99
2.4.10 State ownership of enterprises	State ownership of enterprises is not a threat to business activities	99
2.4.11 Competition legislation	Competition legislation is efficient in preventing unfair competition	100
2.4.12 Parallel economy	Parallel (black-market, unrecorded) economy does not impair economic development	100
2.4.13 Ease of doing business	Ease of doing business is supported by regulations	101
2.4.14 Creation of firms	Creation of firms is supported by legislation	101
2.4.15 Start-up days	Number of days to start a business	102
2.4.16 Start-up procedures	Number of procedures to start a business	102

### Labor Regulations

2.4.17 Labor regulations	Labor regulations (hiring/firing practices, minimum wages, etc.) do not hinder business activities	103
2.4.18 Unemployment legislation	Unemployment legislation provides an incentive to look for work	103
2.4.19 Immigration laws	Immigration laws do not prevent your company from employing foreign labor	104
2.4.20 Redundancy costs	Number of weeks of salary	104

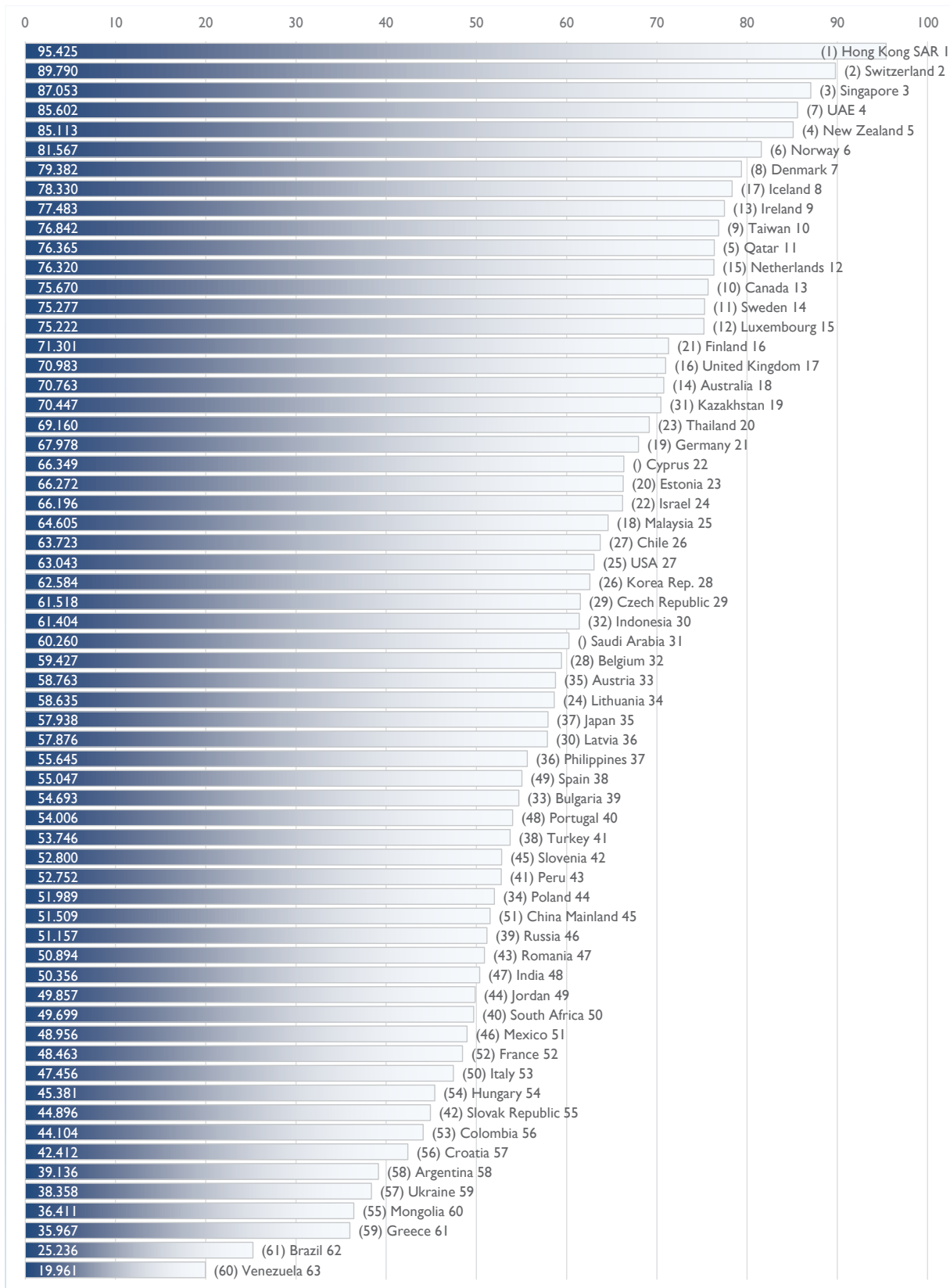
## 2.5 Societal Framework

2.5.01 Justice	Justice is fairly administered	105
2.5.02 Personal security and private property rights	Personal security and private property rights are adequately protected	105
2.5.03 Homicide	Intentional homicide, rate per 100'000 population	106
2.5.04 Ageing of society	Ageing of society is not a burden for economic development	106
2.5.05 Risk of political instability	The risk of political instability is very low	107
2.5.06 Social cohesion	Social cohesion is high	107
2.5.07 Gini coefficient	Equal distribution of income scale: 0 (absolute equality) to 100 (absolute inequality)	108
2.5.08 Income distribution - lowest 10%	Percentage of household incomes going to lowest 10% of households	108
2.5.09 Income distribution - highest 10%	Percentage of household incomes going to highest 10% of households	109
2.5.10 Equal opportunity	Equal opportunity legislation in your economy encourages economic development	109
2.5.11 Females in parliament (%)	Percentage of total seats in Parliament	110
2.5.12 Women on boards (%)	Boardmembers of all companies analyzed by GMI	110
2.5.13 Gender inequality	Gender Inequality Index (UNDP)	111
2.5.14 Disposable Income	Female / male ratio	111



## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

Extent to which government policies are conducive to competitiveness



(2016 rankings are in parentheses)

## GOVERNMENT BUDGET

## SURPLUS/DEFICIT (\$BN)

2016

US\$ billions



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	GERMANY	26.22
2	HONG KONG SAR	14.28
3	NORWAY	11.59
4	KOREA REP.	4.79
5	SWEDEN	4.58
6	SINGAPORE	3.75
7	ICELAND	3.45
8	NETHERLANDS	3.23
9	THAILAND	1.87
10	GREECE	1.42
11	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.13
12	NEW ZEALAND	1.12
13	LUXEMBOURG	0.93
14	LITHUANIA	0.11
15	CYPRUS	0.07
16	ESTONIA	0.06
17	BULGARIA	0.02
18	LATVIA	0.00
19	CROATIA	-0.41
20	SWITZERLAND	-0.56
21	SLOVENIA	-0.81
22	JORDAN	-1.24
23	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-1.51
24	IRELAND	-1.69
25	MONGOLIA	-1.71
26	UKRAINE	-2.08
27	KAZAKHSTAN	-2.16
28	HUNGARY	-2.30
29	DENMARK	-2.76
30	PORTUGAL	-4.12
31	FINLAND	-4.54
32	PERU	-4.56
33	ROMANIA	-5.67
34	AUSTRIA	-6.01
35	ISRAEL	-6.74
36	CHILE	-7.07
37	TAIWAN	-7.37
38	PHILIPPINES	-7.44
39	MALAYSIA	-9.34
40	COLOMBIA	-9.58
41	SOUTH AFRICA	-10.39
42	TURKEY	-10.59
43	POLAND	-11.35
44	BELGIUM	-12.23
45	QATAR	-13.70
46	UAE	-14.64
47	INDONESIA	-23.12
48	CANADA	-29.75
49	MEXICO	-30.15
50	AUSTRALIA	-31.60
51	ARGENTINA	-31.61
52	VENEZUELA	-41.86
53	RUSSIA	-44.25
54	ITALY	-45.14
55	SPAIN	-55.94
56	UNITED KINGDOM	-77.29
57	FRANCE	-83.95
58	SAUDI ARABIA	-108.11
59	INDIA	-141.19
60	BRAZIL	-161.31
61	JAPAN	-209.34
62	CHINA MAINLAND	-417.71
63	USA	-809.84

## GOVERNMENT BUDGET

## SURPLUS/DEFICIT (%)

2016

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	ICELAND	17.21
2	HONG KONG SAR	4.45
3	NORWAY	3.13
4	LUXEMBOURG	1.56
5	SINGAPORE	1.26
6	SWEDEN	0.90
7	GERMANY	0.76
8	GREECE	0.73
9	NEW ZEALAND	0.62
10	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.58
11	THAILAND	0.46
12	NETHERLANDS	0.42
13	CYPRUS	0.36
14	KOREA REP.	0.34
15	ESTONIA	0.27
16	LITHUANIA	0.26
17	BULGARIA	0.03
18	LATVIA	0.01
19	SWITZERLAND	-0.08
20	IRELAND	-0.57
21	CROATIA	-0.80
22	DENMARK	-0.90
23	TURKEY	-1.23
24	TAIWAN	-1.39
25	AUSTRIA	-1.55
26	KAZAKHSTAN	-1.61
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-1.68
28	SLOVENIA	-1.84
29	HUNGARY	-1.85
30	FINLAND	-1.92
31	CANADA	-1.95
32	PORTUGAL	-2.01
33	ISRAEL	-2.12
34	UKRAINE	-2.22
35	PERU	-2.34
36	POLAND	-2.41
37	ITALY	-2.44
38	PHILIPPINES	-2.45
39	INDONESIA	-2.48
40	AUSTRALIA	-2.51
41	BELGIUM	-2.62
42	CHILE	-2.86
43	MEXICO	-2.88
44	UNITED KINGDOM	-2.95
45	ROMANIA	-3.05
46	MALAYSIA	-3.15
47	JORDAN	-3.20
48	COLOMBIA	-3.39
49	FRANCE	-3.41
50	RUSSIA	-3.46
51	SOUTH AFRICA	-3.52
52	CHINA MAINLAND	-3.73
53	UAE	-4.20
54	JAPAN	-4.24
55	USA	-4.36
56	SPAIN	-4.54
57	ARGENTINA	-5.79
58	INDIA	-6.22
59	QATAR	-8.74
60	BRAZIL	-8.98
61	VENEZUELA	-14.57
62	MONGOLIA	-15.36
63	SAUDI ARABIA	-16.90



## TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT

## DEBT (\$BN)

2016

US\$ billions



Ranking	US\$ billions
1 HONG KONG SAR	0.19
2 ESTONIA	2.19
3 MONGOLIA	5.17
4 LATVIA	9.50
5 ICELAND	10.67
6 LUXEMBOURG	13.44
7 BULGARIA	14.58
8 LITHUANIA	17.10
9 CYPRUS	21.38
10 KAZAKHSTAN	28.18
11 SLOVENIA	34.71
12 JORDAN	36.75
13 CROATIA	42.55
14 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	46.80
15 PERU	48.43
16 CHILE	52.31
17 NEW ZEALAND	53.62
18 UAE	71.68
19 CZECH REPUBLIC	72.69
20 ROMANIA	72.96
21 QATAR	74.60
22 UKRAINE	75.78
23 SAUDI ARABIA	79.05
24 VENEZUELA	81.05
25 HUNGARY	93.23
26 PHILIPPINES	102.56
27 DENMARK	122.30
28 NORWAY	123.00
29 COLOMBIA	134.42
30 SOUTH AFRICA	148.47
31 FINLAND	150.50
32 MALAYSIA	166.71
33 THAILAND	169.66
34 TAIWAN	186.97
35 ISRAEL	198.06
36 SWEDEN	213.01
37 RUSSIA	218.18
38 IRELAND	224.36
39 TURKEY	249.58
40 POLAND	253.71
41 INDONESIA	259.65
42 PORTUGAL	266.70
43 ARGENTINA	279.86
44 SWITZERLAND	299.49
45 AUSTRIA	324.24
46 SINGAPORE	335.25
47 GREECE	352.08
48 NETHERLANDS	482.30
49 BELGIUM	492.58
50 AUSTRALIA	516.96
51 KOREA REP.	544.04
52 MEXICO	607.69
53 SPAIN	1,222.99
54 BRAZIL	1,406.70
55 CANADA	1,411.88
56 INDIA	1,571.98
57 UNITED KINGDOM	2,334.86
58 GERMANY	2,344.13
59 FRANCE	2,379.67
60 ITALY	2,453.10
61 CHINA MAINLAND	5,186.34
62 JAPAN	11,812.45
63 USA	19,934.08

## TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT

## DEBT (%)

2016

Percentage of GDP

Ranking	%
1 HONG KONG SAR	0.06
2 ESTONIA	9.49
3 SAUDI ARABIA	12.36
4 RUSSIA	17.04
5 UAE	20.56
6 KAZAKHSTAN	21.08
7 CHILE	21.18
8 LUXEMBOURG	22.43
9 PERU	24.81
10 BULGARIA	27.83
11 INDONESIA	27.85
12 VENEZUELA	28.21
13 TURKEY	29.10
14 NEW ZEALAND	29.50
15 NORWAY	33.20
16 PHILIPPINES	33.71
17 LATVIA	34.34
18 TAIWAN	35.31
19 CZECH REPUBLIC	37.70
20 KOREA REP.	38.55
21 ROMANIA	39.20
22 DENMARK	39.95
23 LITHUANIA	40.01
24 AUSTRALIA	41.08
25 MONGOLIA	41.12
26 SWEDEN	41.65
27 THAILAND	41.70
28 SWITZERLAND	45.39
29 CHINA MAINLAND	46.31
30 COLOMBIA	47.59
31 QATAR	47.60
32 SOUTH AFRICA	50.36
33 ARGENTINA	51.27
34 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	52.26
35 ICELAND	53.23
36 POLAND	54.00
37 MALAYSIA	56.25
38 MEXICO	58.10
39 ISRAEL	62.22
40 NETHERLANDS	62.54
41 FINLAND	63.56
42 GERMANY	67.65
43 INDIA	69.26
44 HUNGARY	74.97
45 IRELAND	76.30
46 BRAZIL	78.32
47 SLOVENIA	78.91
48 UKRAINE	81.25
49 AUSTRIA	83.87
50 CROATIA	84.38
51 UNITED KINGDOM	89.13
52 CANADA	92.33
53 JORDAN	95.07
54 FRANCE	96.68
55 SPAIN	99.26
56 BELGIUM	105.53
57 USA	107.37
58 CYPRUS	107.96
59 SINGAPORE	112.89
60 PORTUGAL	130.30
61 ITALY	132.60
62 GREECE	180.97
63 JAPAN	239.18



## TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT

## DEBT-REAL GROWTH

2016

Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices

Ranking		%
1	ICELAND	-15.86
2	VENEZUELA	-11.88
3	KAZAKHSTAN	-5.93
4	COLOMBIA	-5.71
5	CZECH REPUBLIC	-3.91
6	NORWAY	-3.60
7	ESTONIA	-3.33
8	LITHUANIA	-3.33
9	HONG KONG SAR	-2.53
10	GERMANY	-2.16
11	SLOVENIA	-2.10
12	TAIWAN	-2.02
13	NETHERLANDS	-1.14
14	PHILIPPINES	-0.88
15	AUSTRIA	-0.16
16	SWITZERLAND	0.25
17	SWEDEN	0.48
18	BELGIUM	0.82
19	GREECE	0.99
20	MALAYSIA	1.03
21	IRELAND	1.05
22	LATVIA	1.10
23	CROATIA	1.14
24	CANADA	1.48
25	FINLAND	1.61
26	JAPAN	1.92
27	ITALY	2.12
28	FRANCE	2.26
29	DENMARK	2.42
30	ISRAEL	2.56
31	SOUTH AFRICA	2.80
32	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.92
33	HUNGARY	2.96
34	RUSSIA	2.99
35	UNITED KINGDOM	3.14
36	CYPRUS	3.15
37	SPAIN	3.23
38	USA	3.33
39	THAILAND	3.35
40	PORTUGAL	3.45
41	BRAZIL	3.73
42	NEW ZEALAND	4.65
43	UAE	5.23
44	JORDAN	5.71
45	KOREA REP.	5.86
46	INDIA	5.90
47	PERU	7.13
48	LUXEMBOURG	7.31
49	INDONESIA	7.72
50	UKRAINE	7.75
51	ROMANIA	7.89
52	TURKEY	8.51
53	POLAND	9.41
54	SINGAPORE	10.52
55	AUSTRALIA	11.67
56	MEXICO	12.54
57	CHINA MAINLAND	13.42
58	ARGENTINA	14.00
59	BULGARIA	15.02
60	MONGOLIA	20.33
61	CHILE	23.80
62	QATAR	26.38
63	SAUDI ARABIA	136.10

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

## DOMESTIC DEBT

2016

Percentage of GDP



Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.06
2	SAUDI ARABIA	3.49
3	ESTONIA	5.45
4	LATVIA	5.61
5	BULGARIA	8.22
6	KAZAKHSTAN	9.31
7	RUSSIA	9.32
8	LITHUANIA	9.95
9	PERU	13.49
10	CHINA MAINLAND	15.39
11	VENEZUELA	15.61
12	CHILE	17.27
13	TURKEY	18.09
14	NORWAY	18.80
15	LUXEMBOURG	20.03
16	CYPRUS	20.46
17	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	23.65
18	THAILAND	23.90
19	GERMANY	24.60
20	AUSTRALIA	24.84
21	CANADA	24.90
22	INDONESIA	26.29
23	SINGAPORE	26.81
24	QATAR	26.86
25	MONGOLIA	27.07
26	PHILIPPINES	27.11
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	28.51
28	MEXICO	28.79
29	UKRAINE	28.94
30	SWEDEN	29.15
31	FRANCE	29.34
32	COLOMBIA	30.25
33	TAIWAN	31.39
34	NEW ZEALAND	32.70
35	POLAND	32.88
36	DENMARK	33.22
37	KOREA REP.	35.74
38	ARGENTINA	36.00
39	INDIA	47.03
40	BRAZIL	47.55
41	FINLAND	47.87
42	BELGIUM	48.62
43	SLOVENIA	49.34
44	JORDAN	50.21
45	MALAYSIA	50.86
46	SOUTH AFRICA	51.33
47	CROATIA	51.36
48	ISRAEL	52.36
49	HUNGARY	53.96
50	SPAIN	56.44
51	AUSTRIA	59.44
52	IRELAND	75.61
53	ICELAND	79.22
54	PORTUGAL	80.97
55	ITALY	84.84
56	JAPAN	172.89
57	GREECE	181.97
-	NETHERLANDS	-
-	ROMANIA	-
-	SWITZERLAND	-
-	UAE	-
-	UNITED KINGDOM	-
-	USA	-

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOREIGN

## DEBT

2016

Percentage of GDP



Ranking		%
1	AUSTRIA	0.00
1	FINLAND	0.00
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.00
1	NORWAY	0.00 <sup>2013</sup>
1	SAUDI ARABIA	0.00 <sup>2014</sup>
1	SINGAPORE	0.00 <sup>2015</sup>
1	TAIWAN	0.00
8	AUSTRALIA	0.00
9	CHINA MAINLAND	0.17 <sup>2015</sup>
10	KOREA REP.	0.41
11	MEXICO	0.45
12	THAILAND	0.67
13	DENMARK	0.83
14	INDIA	1.49 <sup>2015</sup>
15	MALAYSIA	1.84
16	BRAZIL	2.02
17	SOUTH AFRICA	2.84
18	INDONESIA	3.21
19	GREECE	3.58
20	RUSSIA	3.62
21	CHILE	4.02
22	ESTONIA	5.02
23	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.72
24	SWEDEN	5.93 <sup>2014</sup>
25	ISRAEL	7.35
26	ICELAND	8.53
27	KAZAKHSTAN	10.10
28	CANADA	10.25 <sup>2013</sup>
29	PERU	10.32
30	TURKEY	11.23
31	VENEZUELA	11.94 <sup>2012</sup>
32	COLOMBIA	14.40
33	QATAR	14.62
34	PHILIPPINES	14.89
35	POLAND	17.24
36	BULGARIA	17.42 <sup>2015</sup>
37	HUNGARY	17.76
38	ARGENTINA	17.90
39	SLOVENIA	21.82
40	LITHUANIA	30.70
41	CROATIA	31.50
42	LATVIA	33.17
43	JORDAN	37.53
44	ITALY	43.01
45	SPAIN	43.07
46	FRANCE	44.19
47	GERMANY	46.12 <sup>2014</sup>
48	MONGOLIA	51.76
49	UKRAINE	52.44 <sup>2015</sup>
50	BELGIUM	57.27
51	PORTUGAL	74.99
52	CYPRUS	85.67
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	89.38
-	IRELAND	-
-	JAPAN	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	NETHERLANDS	-
-	NEW ZEALAND	-
-	ROMANIA	-
-	SWITZERLAND	-
-	UAE	-
-	UNITED KINGDOM	-
-	USA	-

## INTEREST PAYMENT (%)

2016

Percentage of current revenue

Ranking		%
1	SINGAPORE	0.01 <sup>2012</sup>
2	HONG KONG SAR	0.02
3	ESTONIA	0.20
4	UAE	0.63
5	LUXEMBOURG	0.79
6	SWEDEN	0.85
7	NORWAY	1.08
8	SWITZERLAND	1.64 <sup>2015</sup>
9	FINLAND	1.96
10	KAZAKHSTAN	2.09
11	BULGARIA	2.15
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.34
13	NETHERLANDS	2.46
14	QATAR	2.53
15	DENMARK	2.56
16	RUSSIA	2.70 <sup>2014</sup>
17	GERMANY	3.07
18	LATVIA	3.10
19	NEW ZEALAND	3.18 <sup>2013</sup>
20	CHILE	3.33
21	FRANCE	3.55
22	LITHUANIA	3.93
23	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.14
24	AUSTRIA	4.24
25	TAIWAN	4.29 <sup>2015</sup>
26	AUSTRALIA	4.30 <sup>2015</sup>
27	POLAND	4.39
28	ROMANIA	4.72
29	CHINA MAINLAND	5.13 <sup>2015</sup>
30	KOREA REP.	5.30
31	BELGIUM	5.66
32	THAILAND	5.84
33	UNITED KINGDOM	6.30
34	GREECE	6.46
35	CYPRUS	6.62
36	PERU	6.65
37	CROATIA	6.84
38	HUNGARY	7.00
39	ICELAND	7.14
40	SLOVENIA	7.37
41	SPAIN	7.44
42	MEXICO	7.65
43	CANADA	8.00 <sup>2015</sup>
44	ARGENTINA	8.14
45	ITALY	8.40
46	IRELAND	8.46
47	TURKEY	9.06
48	COLOMBIA	9.27 <sup>2015</sup>
49	PHILIPPINES	9.49
50	PORTUGAL	9.84
51	INDONESIA	10.15
52	USA	10.92 <sup>2015</sup>
53	ISRAEL	11.83
54	UKRAINE	12.28
55	MALAYSIA	12.53
56	JORDAN	13.40
57	INDIA	14.46 <sup>2014</sup>
58	SOUTH AFRICA	15.09
59	JAPAN	15.32
60	MONGOLIA	16.88
61	BRAZIL	25.15
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## PUBLIC FINANCES

2017

Public finances

are not being efficiently managed



are being efficiently managed

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.22
2	NEW ZEALAND	7.96
3	HONG KONG SAR	7.94
4	SWITZERLAND	7.74
5	NORWAY	7.25
6	UAE	7.21
7	NETHERLANDS	7.20
8	QATAR	7.12
9	LUXEMBOURG	6.86
10	CHILE	6.24
11	DENMARK	6.10
12	THAILAND	6.10
13	GERMANY	6.02
14	SAUDI ARABIA	5.92
15	IRELAND	5.91
16	SWEDEN	5.89
17	KAZAKHSTAN	5.60
18	PERU	5.52
19	ICELAND	5.41
20	CANADA	5.21
21	ISRAEL	5.20
22	INDONESIA	5.20
23	ESTONIA	5.18
24	UNITED KINGDOM	5.11
25	CYPRUS	5.00
26	MALAYSIA	4.96
27	CHINA MAINLAND	4.93
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.87
29	FINLAND	4.78
30	AUSTRALIA	4.52
31	TAIWAN	4.50
32	TURKEY	4.36
33	INDIA	4.25
34	JAPAN	4.18
35	JORDAN	4.09
36	PHILIPPINES	4.06
37	ARGENTINA	4.00
37	USA	4.00
39	KOREA REP.	3.83
40	RUSSIA	3.64
41	BELGIUM	3.44
42	LATVIA	3.38
43	SPAIN	3.33
44	LITHUANIA	3.21
45	AUSTRIA	3.01
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.89
47	PORTUGAL	2.87
48	CROATIA	2.86
49	HUNGARY	2.83
50	FRANCE	2.71
51	BULGARIA	2.67
52	MEXICO	2.62
53	POLAND	2.60
54	ROMANIA	2.48
55	SLOVENIA	2.43
56	SOUTH AFRICA	2.28
57	ITALY	2.16
58	MONGOLIA	2.03
59	COLOMBIA	2.00
60	BRAZIL	1.63
61	UKRAINE	1.50
62	GREECE	0.94
63	VENEZUELA	0.31

## TAX EVASION

2017

Tax evasion

is a threat to your economy



is not a threat to your economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	7.80
2	SINGAPORE	7.73
3	SWITZERLAND	7.42
4	IRELAND	7.23
5	CHILE	7.22
6	UAE	7.19
7	JAPAN	7.00
8	NEW ZEALAND	6.90
9	NORWAY	6.82
10	CANADA	6.74
11	NETHERLANDS	6.43
12	LUXEMBOURG	6.37
13	SWEDEN	6.27
14	QATAR	6.23
15	USA	6.18
16	UNITED KINGDOM	6.16
17	GERMANY	6.06
18	AUSTRIA	6.05
19	DENMARK	5.94
20	FINLAND	5.71
21	TAIWAN	5.70
22	ICELAND	5.62
23	AUSTRALIA	5.31
24	ISRAEL	4.93
25	ESTONIA	4.82
26	THAILAND	4.74
27	SAUDI ARABIA	4.74
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.72
29	FRANCE	4.69
30	CYPRUS	4.61
31	MALAYSIA	4.52
32	SOUTH AFRICA	4.34
33	KAZAKHSTAN	4.31
34	CHINA MAINLAND	4.30
35	BELGIUM	4.15
36	INDONESIA	4.04
37	PORTUGAL	3.99
38	JORDAN	3.89
39	TURKEY	3.82
40	CROATIA	3.63
41	SPAIN	3.62
42	VENEZUELA	3.61
43	SLOVENIA	3.50
44	KOREA REP.	3.35
45	POLAND	3.26
46	RUSSIA	3.07
47	BULGARIA	3.06
48	BRAZIL	2.88
49	HUNGARY	2.88
50	LITHUANIA	2.79
51	MEXICO	2.72
52	INDIA	2.69
53	MONGOLIA	2.67
54	PHILIPPINES	2.63
55	LATVIA	2.51
56	ROMANIA	2.39
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.30
58	UKRAINE	2.26
59	ARGENTINA	2.16
60	PERU	2.13
61	COLOMBIA	2.07
62	ITALY	2.03
63	GREECE	1.56

## PENSION FUNDING

2017

## Pension funding

is not adequately addressed for the future



is adequately addressed for the future

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	7.37
2	ICELAND	7.16
3	NETHERLANDS	7.10
4	NORWAY	6.76
5	SINGAPORE	6.73
6	SWITZERLAND	6.61
7	UAE	6.44
8	FINLAND	6.37
9	CANADA	6.00
10	QATAR	5.97
11	SAUDI ARABIA	5.85
12	CHILE	5.83
13	LUXEMBOURG	5.76
14	MALAYSIA	5.50
15	SWEDEN	5.37
16	ISRAEL	5.20
17	AUSTRALIA	5.10
18	GERMANY	4.95
19	NEW ZEALAND	4.86
20	THAILAND	4.77
21	HONG KONG SAR	4.66
22	INDONESIA	4.61
23	JORDAN	4.59
24	KAZAKHSTAN	4.56
25	TURKEY	4.46
26	KOREA REP.	4.07
27	ITALY	3.87
28	AUSTRIA	3.86
29	PERU	3.81
30	INDIA	3.71
31	SOUTH AFRICA	3.66
32	BELGIUM	3.59
33	TAIWAN	3.58
34	FRANCE	3.51
35	CHINA MAINLAND	3.50
35	USA	3.50
37	UNITED KINGDOM	3.29
38	IRELAND	3.28
39	CYPRUS	3.22
40	PHILIPPINES	3.21
41	ESTONIA	3.18
42	SLOVENIA	3.07
43	COLOMBIA	2.88
44	LATVIA	2.87
45	SPAIN	2.74
46	HUNGARY	2.60
47	MEXICO	2.60
48	ROMANIA	2.51
49	JAPAN	2.47
50	PORTUGAL	2.47
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.46
52	ARGENTINA	2.21
53	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.11
54	RUSSIA	2.11
55	LITHUANIA	2.10
56	UKRAINE	2.10
57	MONGOLIA	2.06
58	CROATIA	1.97
59	BULGARIA	1.89
60	POLAND	1.68
61	BRAZIL	1.62
62	VENEZUELA	1.04
63	GREECE	0.84

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

## EXPENDITURE

2016

## Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	TAIWAN	16.5
2	THAILAND	16.5
3	INDONESIA	16.9
4	PERU	17.0
5	SINGAPORE	17.4
6	PHILIPPINES	17.6
7	HONG KONG SAR	18.6
8	RUSSIA	19.1
9	KAZAKHSTAN	19.4
10	CHILE	19.7
11	MALAYSIA	20.5
12	TURKEY	20.7
13	KOREA REP.	21.6
14	ARGENTINA	22.2
15	CHINA MAINLAND	25.2
16	ISRAEL	26.7
17	MEXICO	27.4
18	INDIA	27.8
19	IRELAND	28.0
20	COLOMBIA	28.3
21	JORDAN	29.0
22	VENEZUELA	29.3
23	UAE	30.3
24	SOUTH AFRICA	32.9
25	SWITZERLAND	33.9
26	NEW ZEALAND	34.2
27	LITHUANIA	34.2
28	ROMANIA	34.8
29	UKRAINE	35.1
30	USA	35.2
31	BULGARIA	35.5
32	LATVIA	36.3
33	QATAR	37.0
34	AUSTRALIA	37.3
35	CYPRUS	38.9
36	SAUDI ARABIA	38.9
37	JAPAN	39.2
38	MONGOLIA	39.9
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	39.9
40	ESTONIA	40.4
41	CANADA	40.8
42	LUXEMBOURG	41.2
43	ICELAND	41.2
44	POLAND	41.2
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	41.6
46	UNITED KINGDOM	42.1
47	SPAIN	42.4
48	BRAZIL	43.0
49	NETHERLANDS	43.6
50	GERMANY	44.3
51	PORTUGAL	45.0
52	SLOVENIA	45.0
53	HUNGARY	47.5
54	CROATIA	48.4
55	GREECE	49.0
56	ITALY	49.6
57	SWEDEN	50.0
58	AUSTRIA	51.0
59	NORWAY	51.1
60	BELGIUM	53.5
61	DENMARK	53.6
62	FINLAND	56.1
63	FRANCE	56.5

## COLLECTED TOTAL TAX

## REVENUES

2015

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%	
1	SAUDI ARABIA	0.89	2013
2	QATAR	8.12	2014
3	INDONESIA	10.76	
4	PHILIPPINES	10.85	
5	KAZAKHSTAN	11.95	
6	UAE	12.15	
7	TAIWAN	12.74	
8	VENEZUELA	13.51	2013
9	SINGAPORE	13.64	
10	MALAYSIA	14.30	
11	HONG KONG SAR	14.37	
12	JORDAN	15.38	
13	PERU	16.96	
14	RUSSIA	17.06	
15	LITHUANIA	17.24	
16	TURKEY	17.45	
17	THAILAND	17.60	
18	INDIA	18.00	2014
19	CHINA MAINLAND	18.22	
20	COLOMBIA	18.66	
21	ROMANIA	19.45	
22	MEXICO	19.64	2013
23	LATVIA	20.41	
24	CHILE	20.50	
25	BRAZIL	20.69	
26	MONGOLIA	22.10	
27	IRELAND	23.59	
28	KOREA REP.	25.16	
29	UKRAINE	25.53	
30	USA	26.36	
31	SOUTH AFRICA	26.42	
32	AUSTRALIA	27.30	
33	SWITZERLAND	27.64	
34	ARGENTINA	28.97	
35	BULGARIA	29.01	
36	JAPAN	30.54	2014
37	ISRAEL	31.02	
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	32.00	
39	CANADA	32.00	
40	POLAND	32.08	2014
41	UNITED KINGDOM	32.46	
42	CYPRUS	32.91	
43	NEW ZEALAND	32.99	
44	CZECH REPUBLIC	33.45	
45	ESTONIA	33.94	
46	SPAIN	34.02	
47	PORTUGAL	34.46	
48	SLOVENIA	36.57	
49	ICELAND	36.71	
50	LUXEMBOURG	36.80	
51	GREECE	36.85	
52	GERMANY	36.94	
53	CROATIA	37.08	
54	NETHERLANDS	37.75	
55	NORWAY	38.24	
56	HUNGARY	39.40	
57	SWEDEN	43.07	
58	ITALY	43.10	
59	AUSTRIA	43.46	
60	FINLAND	43.91	
61	BELGIUM	44.70	
62	FRANCE	45.50	
63	DENMARK	45.66	

## COLLECTED PERSONAL INCOME

## TAX

2015

On profits, income and capital gains, as a percentage of GDP



Ranking		%	
1	QATAR	0.00	2012
1	SAUDI ARABIA	0.00	
1	UAE	0.00	
4	JORDAN	0.78	
5	INDONESIA	0.99	
6	CHINA MAINLAND	1.26	
7	PERU	1.44	
8	CHILE	1.46	
9	KAZAKHSTAN	1.46	
10	ESTONIA	1.63	
11	INDIA	2.13	
12	THAILAND	2.21	
13	MONGOLIA	2.24	
14	SINGAPORE	2.26	
15	MALAYSIA	2.27	
16	PHILIPPINES	2.33	
17	HONG KONG SAR	2.61	
18	CYPRUS	2.74	
19	TAIWAN	2.83	
20	BULGARIA	3.08	
21	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.14	
22	ARGENTINA	3.22	
23	MEXICO	3.34	
24	RUSSIA	3.47	
25	BRAZIL	3.53	
26	CROATIA	3.57	
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.61	
28	TURKEY	3.67	
29	ROMANIA	3.75	
30	LITHUANIA	3.86	
31	KOREA REP.	4.00	2014
32	POLAND	4.58	2014
33	HUNGARY	5.01	
34	UKRAINE	5.03	
35	COLOMBIA	5.04	2012
36	SLOVENIA	5.15	
37	JAPAN	5.76	
38	LATVIA	5.86	
39	GREECE	5.87	2014
40	ISRAEL	6.07	
41	SPAIN	7.25	
42	PORTUGAL	7.31	
43	IRELAND	7.50	
44	NETHERLANDS	7.75	
45	FRANCE	8.58	
46	SWITZERLAND	8.59	
47	LUXEMBOURG	9.01	
48	UNITED KINGDOM	9.05	
49	SOUTH AFRICA	9.58	
50	GERMANY	9.88	
51	NORWAY	10.48	
52	AUSTRIA	10.55	
53	USA	10.75	
54	ITALY	11.27	
55	AUSTRALIA	11.42	2014
56	CANADA	11.78	
57	SWEDEN	12.39	
58	BELGIUM	12.58	
59	NEW ZEALAND	12.59	
60	ICELAND	13.18	
61	FINLAND	13.28	
62	DENMARK	24.88	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## COLLECTED CORPORATE TAXES

2015

On profits, income and capital gains, as a percentage of GDP



Ranking		%
1	INDONESIA	0.07
2	SAUDI ARABIA	0.60
3	UAE	0.80
4	TURKEY	1.43
5	SLOVENIA	1.47
6	LITHUANIA	1.54
7	LATVIA	1.58
8	GERMANY	1.74
9	POLAND	1.75
10	COLOMBIA	1.79
11	HUNGARY	1.85
12	CROATIA	1.87
13	BRAZIL	1.92
14	UKRAINE	1.96
15	ITALY	2.05
16	ESTONIA	2.10
17	FRANCE	2.11
18	BULGARIA	2.13
19	GREECE	2.16
20	FINLAND	2.17
21	ROMANIA	2.17
22	USA	2.19
23	AUSTRIA	2.25
24	SPAIN	2.43
25	JORDAN	2.45
26	UNITED KINGDOM	2.45
27	DENMARK	2.59
28	IRELAND	2.69
29	NETHERLANDS	2.72
30	PERU	2.74
31	TAIWAN	2.76
32	ICELAND	2.87
33	MONGOLIA	2.97
34	SWEDEN	2.98
35	ISRAEL	2.98
36	KAZAKHSTAN	3.00
37	SWITZERLAND	3.02
38	CANADA	3.13
39	PORTUGAL	3.16
40	ARGENTINA	3.17
41	RUSSIA	3.22
42	KOREA REP.	3.23
43	MEXICO	3.25
44	INDIA	3.31
45	BELGIUM	3.38
46	SINGAPORE	3.39
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.51
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.56
49	PHILIPPINES	3.69
50	CHINA MAINLAND	3.96
51	JAPAN	4.02
52	THAILAND	4.14
53	LUXEMBOURG	4.36
54	NEW ZEALAND	4.45
55	AUSTRALIA	4.51
56	NORWAY	4.55
57	SOUTH AFRICA	4.72
58	CHILE	4.87
59	MALAYSIA	5.50
60	HONG KONG SAR	5.85
61	CYPRUS	5.93
62	QATAR	6.37
-	VENEZUELA	-

## COLLECTED INDIRECT TAX

REVENUES

2015

Taxes on goods and services as a percentage of GDP



Ranking		%
1	UAE	0.00
2	SAUDI ARABIA	0.77
3	QATAR	1.24
4	SINGAPORE	2.53
5	KAZAKHSTAN	2.70
6	INDONESIA	3.67
7	PHILIPPINES	3.86
8	USA	4.43
9	MALAYSIA	4.64
10	TAIWAN	4.84
11	HONG KONG SAR	5.78
12	SWITZERLAND	6.02
13	MEXICO	6.27
14	JAPAN	6.38
15	KOREA REP.	7.05
16	CANADA	7.43
17	AUSTRALIA	7.47
18	MONGOLIA	7.68
19	IRELAND	7.71
20	RUSSIA	8.28
21	COLOMBIA	8.99
22	ARGENTINA	9.07
23	LUXEMBOURG	9.42
24	THAILAND	9.71
25	PERU	9.79
26	SPAIN	9.92
27	GERMANY	10.06
28	JORDAN	10.44
29	BELGIUM	10.63
30	UNITED KINGDOM	10.69
31	INDIA	10.81
32	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	10.88
33	SOUTH AFRICA	11.01
34	CHILE	11.07
35	FRANCE	11.08
36	LATVIA	11.12
37	NETHERLANDS	11.17
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	11.25
39	POLAND	11.57
40	NORWAY	11.62
41	AUSTRIA	11.67
42	ITALY	11.67
43	ICELAND	11.70
44	LITHUANIA	11.77
45	ISRAEL	11.88
46	TURKEY	11.95
47	SWEDEN	12.19
48	ROMANIA	12.54
49	NEW ZEALAND	12.70
50	PORTUGAL	13.28
51	BRAZIL	13.85
52	BULGARIA	13.85
53	SLOVENIA	13.86
54	FINLAND	14.19
55	ESTONIA	14.24
56	CHINA MAINLAND	14.52
57	DENMARK	14.65
58	CYPRUS	14.75
59	GREECE	15.49
60	HUNGARY	17.23
61	UKRAINE	17.70
62	CROATIA	18.18
-	VENEZUELA	-

## COLLECTED CAPITAL AND PROPERTY TAXES

2015

Percentage of GDP



Ranking		%
1	SAUDI ARABIA	0.00 <sup>2013</sup>
2	UAE	0.02 <sup>2013</sup>
3	UKRAINE	0.04 <sup>2013</sup>
4	INDIA	0.05
5	HONG KONG SAR	0.12
6	MALAYSIA	0.15
7	INDONESIA	0.25
8	MEXICO	0.32 <sup>2014</sup>
9	LITHUANIA	0.34
10	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.37
11	MONGOLIA	0.37
12	SOUTH AFRICA	0.40
13	THAILAND	0.40
14	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.43
15	JORDAN	0.47
16	BULGARIA	0.57
17	CYPRUS	0.57
18	AUSTRIA	0.58
19	PHILIPPINES	0.58
20	SLOVENIA	0.62
21	LATVIA	0.71
22	KAZAKHSTAN	0.72
23	ROMANIA	0.81
24	CHILE	0.89
25	CROATIA	0.97
26	COLOMBIA	1.05
27	SWEDEN	1.05
28	ESTONIA	1.05
29	GERMANY	1.08
30	SINGAPORE	1.09
31	NORWAY	1.12
32	TURKEY	1.22
33	HUNGARY	1.30
34	FINLAND	1.30
35	PORTUGAL	1.32
36	RUSSIA	1.32
37	POLAND	1.40 <sup>2014</sup>
38	NETHERLANDS	1.44
39	BRAZIL	1.46
40	IRELAND	1.51
41	AUSTRALIA	1.53
42	PERU	1.76
43	CHINA MAINLAND	1.80
44	SWITZERLAND	1.85
45	DENMARK	1.91
46	GREECE	1.96
47	ICELAND	1.97
48	ARGENTINA	2.01
49	NEW ZEALAND	2.04
50	TAIWAN	2.31
51	SPAIN	2.41
52	JAPAN	2.46
53	USA	2.74
54	ITALY	2.78
55	ISRAEL	3.06
56	KOREA REP.	3.11
57	LUXEMBOURG	3.28
58	BELGIUM	3.51
59	CANADA	3.77
60	FRANCE	3.81
61	UNITED KINGDOM	4.06
-	QATAR	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## COLLECTED SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION

2015

Compulsory contribution of employees and employers as a percentage of GDP



Ranking		%
1	AUSTRALIA	0.00
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.00 <sup>2013</sup>
1	NEW ZEALAND	0.00
1	QATAR	0.00 <sup>2012</sup>
5	JORDAN	0.07
6	INDONESIA	0.25
7	UAE	0.33
8	KAZAKHSTAN	0.59
9	DENMARK	0.77 <sup>2013</sup>
10	INDIA	0.77 <sup>2012</sup>
11	PHILIPPINES	0.94 <sup>2014</sup>
12	THAILAND	1.06
13	CHILE	1.42
14	SAUDI ARABIA	1.43 <sup>2011</sup>
15	MEXICO	1.72
16	PERU	2.08
17	COLOMBIA	2.47
18	CHINA MAINLAND	2.77
19	ICELAND	3.56
20	IRELAND	3.92
21	SOUTH AFRICA	4.07
22	MONGOLIA	4.39
23	CANADA	4.89
24	ISRAEL	5.12
25	MALAYSIA	5.18
26	UNITED KINGDOM	6.05
27	USA	6.24
28	KOREA REP.	6.69
29	RUSSIA	6.79
30	SWITZERLAND	6.80
31	TURKEY	6.82
32	TAIWAN	7.81
33	BULGARIA	7.86
34	ROMANIA	8.10
35	LATVIA	8.32
36	CYPRUS	8.41
37	PORTUGAL	9.01
38	ARGENTINA	9.33
39	UKRAINE	9.58
40	SWEDEN	9.69
41	NORWAY	10.47
42	LUXEMBOURG	10.64
43	GREECE	10.70
44	ESTONIA	11.31
45	SPAIN	11.45
46	BRAZIL	11.54
47	LITHUANIA	11.94
48	JAPAN	12.11 <sup>2014</sup>
49	POLAND	12.21 <sup>2014</sup>
50	CROATIA	12.27
51	FINLAND	12.71
52	ITALY	13.00
53	HUNGARY	13.14
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	13.69
55	GERMANY	14.00
56	NETHERLANDS	14.25
57	BELGIUM	14.25
58	CZECH REPUBLIC	14.48
59	SLOVENIA	14.53
60	AUSTRIA	14.79
61	FRANCE	16.88
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## EFFECTIVE PERSONAL INCOME TAX RATE

2016

Percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.00
2	SOUTH AFRICA	0.94
3	VENEZUELA	1.12
4	INDONESIA	1.88
5	THAILAND	4.09
6	HONG KONG SAR	4.85
7	UAE	4.92
8	CYPRUS	5.36
9	TAIWAN	6.79
10	COLOMBIA	8.45
11	BRAZIL	8.69
12	KOREA REP.	9.13
13	PHILIPPINES	9.16
14	JORDAN	9.98
15	ARGENTINA	10.50
16	MALAYSIA	10.58
17	INDIA	10.82
18	SWITZERLAND	10.91
19	RUSSIA	11.97
20	SAUDI ARABIA	12.12
21	PERU	12.21
22	SPAIN	13.70
23	USA	13.94
24	MEXICO	14.08
25	IRELAND	15.59
26	ESTONIA	15.75
27	KAZAKHSTAN	15.91
28	UKRAINE	16.16
29	ICELAND	16.38
30	ISRAEL	16.42
31	CHILE	16.71
32	JAPAN	16.88
33	TURKEY	16.94
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17.23
35	CANADA	17.36
36	PORTUGAL	18.00
37	CROATIA	19.45
38	BULGARIA	19.95
39	MONGOLIA	20.00
40	CHINA MAINLAND	20.37
41	UNITED KINGDOM	20.62
42	NEW ZEALAND	20.69
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	21.04
44	AUSTRALIA	21.47
45	SINGAPORE	21.51
46	GREECE	21.63
47	LITHUANIA	22.79
48	ITALY	23.53
49	SWEDEN	23.82
50	FRANCE	24.20
51	LATVIA	24.60
52	BELGIUM	24.64
53	POLAND	25.32
54	SLOVENIA	26.73
55	GERMANY	27.12
56	LUXEMBOURG	27.19
57	NETHERLANDS	27.72
58	FINLAND	27.76
59	ROMANIA	27.79
60	AUSTRIA	28.07
61	NORWAY	28.43
62	HUNGARY	28.81
63	DENMARK	29.84

## CORPORATE TAX RATE ON PROFIT

2016

Maximum tax rate, calculated on profit before tax

Ranking		%
1	BULGARIA	10.00
1	QATAR	10.00
3	IRELAND	12.50
4	LATVIA	15.00
4	LITHUANIA	15.00
6	ROMANIA	16.00
7	HONG KONG SAR	16.50
8	SINGAPORE	17.00
8	SLOVENIA	17.00
8	TAIWAN	17.00
11	UKRAINE	18.00
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	19.00
12	HUNGARY	19.00
12	POLAND	19.00
15	CROATIA	20.00
15	ESTONIA	20.00
15	FINLAND	20.00
15	ICELAND	20.00
15	KAZAKHSTAN	20.00
15	RUSSIA	20.00
15	SAUDI ARABIA	20.00
15	THAILAND	20.00
15	TURKEY	20.00
15	UNITED KINGDOM	20.00
25	PORTUGAL	21.00
26	SWITZERLAND	21.15
27	DENMARK	22.00
27	KOREA REP.	22.00
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	22.00
27	SWEDEN	22.00
31	CHILE	22.50
32	MALAYSIA	24.00
33	AUSTRIA	25.00
33	BRAZIL	25.00
33	CHINA MAINLAND	25.00
33	COLOMBIA	25.00
33	INDONESIA	25.00
33	MONGOLIA	25.00
33	NETHERLANDS	25.00
33	SPAIN	25.00
41	GREECE	26.00
42	CANADA	26.50
42	ISRAEL	26.50
44	NORWAY	27.00
45	ITALY	27.50
46	NEW ZEALAND	28.00
46	PERU	28.00
46	SOUTH AFRICA	28.00
49	LUXEMBOURG	29.22
50	AUSTRALIA	30.00
50	MEXICO	30.00
50	PHILIPPINES	30.00
53	GERMANY	30.20
54	INDIA	33.00
55	FRANCE	33.33
56	BELGIUM	33.99
57	VENEZUELA	34.00
58	ARGENTINA	35.00
58	JORDAN	35.00
58	USA	35.00
61	JAPAN	35.36
-	CYPRUS	-
-	UAE	-



## CONSUMPTION TAX RATE

2016

Standard rate of VAT/GST

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.00
1	QATAR	0.00
1	SAUDI ARABIA	0.00
1	UAE	0.00
5	CANADA	5.00
5	TAIWAN	5.00
7	MALAYSIA	6.00
8	SINGAPORE	7.00
8	THAILAND	7.00
10	JAPAN	8.00
10	SWITZERLAND	8.00
12	AUSTRALIA	10.00
12	INDONESIA	10.00
12	KOREA REP.	10.00
12	MONGOLIA	10.00
16	KAZAKHSTAN	12.00
16	PHILIPPINES	12.00
16	VENEZUELA	12.00
19	GREECE	13.00
20	INDIA	14.00
20	SOUTH AFRICA	14.00
22	BRAZIL	14.43
23	NEW ZEALAND	15.00
24	COLOMBIA	16.00
24	JORDAN	16.00
24	MEXICO	16.00
27	CHINA MAINLAND	17.00
27	ISRAEL	17.00
27	LUXEMBOURG	17.00
30	PERU	18.00
30	POLAND	18.00
30	RUSSIA	18.00
30	TURKEY	18.00
34	CHILE	19.00
34	CYPRUS	19.00
34	GERMANY	19.00
37	AUSTRIA	20.00
37	BULGARIA	20.00
37	ESTONIA	20.00
37	FRANCE	20.00
37	ROMANIA	20.00
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	20.00
37	UKRAINE	20.00
37	UNITED KINGDOM	20.00
45	ARGENTINA	21.00
45	BELGIUM	21.00
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	21.00
45	LATVIA	21.00
45	LITHUANIA	21.00
45	NETHERLANDS	21.00
45	SPAIN	21.00
52	ITALY	22.00
52	SLOVENIA	22.00
54	IRELAND	23.00
54	PORTUGAL	23.00
56	FINLAND	24.00
56	ICELAND	24.00
58	CROATIA	25.00
58	DENMARK	25.00
58	NORWAY	25.00
58	SWEDEN	25.00
62	HUNGARY	27.00
-	USA	-

## EMPLOYEE'S SOCIAL SECURITY

## CONTRIBUTION RATE

2016

Compulsory contribution as a percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.00
1	RUSSIA	0.00
1	UKRAINE	0.00
4	DENMARK	0.31
5	ICELAND	0.37
6	SOUTH AFRICA	0.94
7	VENEZUELA	1.12
8	ESTONIA	1.57
9	INDONESIA	1.88
10	AUSTRALIA	1.94
11	MEXICO	2.40
12	IRELAND	3.32
13	THAILAND	4.09
14	NEW ZEALAND	4.28
15	HONG KONG SAR	4.85
16	UAE	4.92
17	CYPRUS	5.36
18	PHILIPPINES	5.42
19	TAIWAN	5.77
20	SPAIN	6.17
21	SWITZERLAND	6.19
22	CANADA	6.25
23	SWEDEN	6.72
24	ISRAEL	7.43
25	USA	7.46
26	KOREA REP.	8.10
27	NORWAY	8.35
28	UNITED KINGDOM	8.37
29	COLOMBIA	8.45
30	FINLAND	8.50
31	LITHUANIA	8.55
32	BRAZIL	8.69
33	KAZAKHSTAN	8.93
34	ITALY	9.26
35	JORDAN	9.98
36	MONGOLIA	10.00
37	LATVIA	10.14
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	10.48
39	ARGENTINA	10.50
40	MALAYSIA	10.58
41	PORTUGAL	10.63
42	INDIA	10.82
43	TURKEY	11.47
44	BULGARIA	12.00
45	SAUDI ARABIA	12.12
46	LUXEMBOURG	12.16
47	PERU	12.21
48	BELGIUM	12.69
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	12.85
50	JAPAN	13.37
51	ROMANIA	15.37
52	NETHERLANDS	15.43
53	GREECE	15.44
54	CHILE	16.71
55	AUSTRIA	17.58
56	HUNGARY	17.77
57	CROATIA	19.27
58	SINGAPORE	19.68
59	GERMANY	19.96
60	CHINA MAINLAND	20.37
61	POLAND	20.74
62	SLOVENIA	21.43
63	FRANCE	24.20

## EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATE

2016

Compulsory contribution as a percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.00
2	DENMARK	0.63
3	SOUTH AFRICA	1.87
4	VENEZUELA	3.25
5	INDONESIA	3.99
6	THAILAND	4.09
7	NEW ZEALAND	4.10
8	HONG KONG SAR	4.85
9	ISRAEL	5.13
10	SWITZERLAND	6.19
11	CHILE	6.41
12	CANADA	6.93
13	CYPRUS	7.90
14	USA	8.21
15	PERU	8.45
16	KAZAKHSTAN	8.84
17	IRELAND	8.92
18	KOREA REP.	9.31
19	UNITED KINGDOM	9.60
20	TAIWAN	9.74
21	INDIA	10.82
22	PHILIPPINES	11.12
23	MONGOLIA	11.50
24	COLOMBIA	11.62
25	UAE	12.30
26	LUXEMBOURG	12.46
27	MALAYSIA	12.51
28	JAPAN	14.12
29	NORWAY	14.36
30	SAUDI ARABIA	14.55
31	ICELAND	14.87
32	AUSTRALIA	15.03
33	SLOVENIA	15.61
34	TURKEY	16.43
35	CROATIA	16.57
36	BULGARIA	16.66
37	ARGENTINA	16.68
38	SINGAPORE	16.73
39	NETHERLANDS	18.13
40	UKRAINE	18.24
41	GERMANY	18.88
42	JORDAN	18.94
43	POLAND	19.91
44	MEXICO	20.97
45	ROMANIA	21.18
46	BELGIUM	22.65
47	LATVIA	22.79
48	PORTUGAL	22.96
49	FINLAND	24.23
50	GREECE	27.35
51	HUNGARY	27.38
52	RUSSIA	28.32
53	SPAIN	29.05
54	ITALY	29.17
55	LITHUANIA	29.41
56	SWEDEN	30.13
57	AUSTRIA	30.42
58	CZECH REPUBLIC	32.38
59	ESTONIA	33.16
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	33.77
61	BRAZIL	38.43
62	CHINA MAINLAND	39.15
63	FRANCE	49.43

## REAL PERSONAL TAXES

2017

Real personal taxes

discourage people from working  
or seeking advancementdo not discourage people  
from working or seeking  
advancement

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.44
2	HONG KONG SAR	8.38
3	CYPRUS	7.78
4	SWITZERLAND	7.61
5	RUSSIA	7.59
6	UAE	7.37
7	NEW ZEALAND	7.14
8	BULGARIA	6.94
9	KAZAKHSTAN	6.89
10	QATAR	6.51
11	LUXEMBOURG	6.46
12	NORWAY	6.34
13	MALAYSIA	6.30
14	USA	6.16
15	GERMANY	5.99
16	UNITED KINGDOM	5.89
17	SAUDI ARABIA	5.81
18	THAILAND	5.75
19	INDONESIA	5.63
20	TAIWAN	5.47
21	ISRAEL	5.45
22	KOREA REP.	5.40
23	ICELAND	5.34
24	INDIA	5.22
25	CHILE	5.13
26	JORDAN	5.03
27	NETHERLANDS	5.00
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.98
29	ESTONIA	4.92
30	PHILIPPINES	4.91
31	CANADA	4.88
32	TURKEY	4.88
33	ROMANIA	4.84
34	LITHUANIA	4.84
35	HUNGARY	4.80
36	POLAND	4.74
37	IRELAND	4.60
38	AUSTRALIA	4.58
39	JAPAN	4.49
40	SOUTH AFRICA	4.32
41	VENEZUELA	4.24
42	LATVIA	4.21
43	MONGOLIA	4.11
44	CHINA MAINLAND	3.98
45	UKRAINE	3.91
46	SPAIN	3.80
47	MEXICO	3.73
48	BRAZIL	3.71
49	PERU	3.70
50	SWEDEN	3.69
51	AUSTRIA	3.59
52	FINLAND	3.39
53	DENMARK	3.17
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.15
55	ITALY	3.11
56	ARGENTINA	2.89
57	PORTUGAL	2.77
58	SLOVENIA	2.68
59	BELGIUM	2.65
60	FRANCE	2.63
61	COLOMBIA	2.17
62	CROATIA	2.17
63	GREECE	1.09

## REAL CORPORATE TAXES

2017

Real corporate taxes

discourage entrepreneurial  
activitydo not discourage  
entrepreneurial activity

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	CYPRUS	8.33
2	IRELAND	8.17
3	HONG KONG SAR	8.08
4	SINGAPORE	8.05
5	SWITZERLAND	7.67
6	NEW ZEALAND	7.40
7	BULGARIA	7.33
8	UAE	7.21
9	QATAR	6.95
10	NETHERLANDS	6.88
11	UNITED KINGDOM	6.73
12	THAILAND	6.51
13	ICELAND	6.22
14	FINLAND	6.16
15	MALAYSIA	6.02
16	SWEDEN	5.97
17	LUXEMBOURG	5.97
18	KOREA REP.	5.95
19	TAIWAN	5.95
20	GERMANY	5.93
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.89
22	NORWAY	5.87
23	SAUDI ARABIA	5.86
24	LITHUANIA	5.83
25	KAZAKHSTAN	5.75
26	DENMARK	5.74
27	CANADA	5.67
28	ISRAEL	5.64
29	HUNGARY	5.61
30	INDONESIA	5.50
31	TURKEY	5.46
32	POLAND	5.36
33	INDIA	5.31
34	SOUTH AFRICA	5.30
35	USA	5.12
36	ROMANIA	4.92
37	SLOVENIA	4.88
38	CHILE	4.73
39	RUSSIA	4.72
40	SPAIN	4.70
41	JORDAN	4.68
42	AUSTRALIA	4.63
43	ESTONIA	4.62
44	PHILIPPINES	4.51
45	AUSTRIA	4.44
46	MEXICO	4.33
47	LATVIA	4.31
48	JAPAN	4.25
49	PERU	4.10
50	BELGIUM	4.09
51	CHINA MAINLAND	3.87
52	MONGOLIA	3.86
53	VENEZUELA	3.80
54	PORTUGAL	3.73
55	FRANCE	3.38
56	CROATIA	3.31
57	ARGENTINA	3.08
58	UKRAINE	3.06
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.89
60	ITALY	2.75
61	BRAZIL	2.33
62	COLOMBIA	1.97
63	GREECE	1.34

## REAL SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE

2016

Real discount / bank rate



Ranking		rate
1	VENEZUELA	-63.52
2	KAZAKHSTAN	-7.90
3	ARGENTINA	-4.86
4	NORWAY	-2.40
5	HONG KONG SAR	-1.78
6	BELGIUM	-1.73
7	SWEDEN	-1.61
8	QATAR	-1.46
9	AUSTRIA	-0.96
10	CANADA	-0.90
11	FINLAND	-0.71
12	SAUDI ARABIA	-0.67
13	CZECH REPUBLIC	-0.64
14	UAE	-0.60
15	ESTONIA	-0.55
16	KOREA REP.	-0.47
17	LITHUANIA	-0.43
18	PORTUGAL	-0.38
19	UNITED KINGDOM	-0.34
20	CHILE	-0.28
21	DENMARK	-0.25
22	GERMANY	-0.12
23	SWITZERLAND	-0.11
24	LATVIA	-0.10
25	FRANCE	-0.06
26	USA	-0.02
27	TAIWAN	0.07
28	NETHERLANDS	0.14
29	LUXEMBOURG	0.14
30	GREECE	0.24
31	ITALY	0.30
32	SLOVENIA	0.31
33	JAPAN	0.41
34	AUSTRALIA	0.43
35	SPAIN	0.45
36	IRELAND	0.46
37	SOUTH AFRICA	0.48
38	HUNGARY	0.51
39	ISRAEL	0.65
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.72
41	SINGAPORE	0.82
42	CHINA MAINLAND	0.88
43	TURKEY	0.90
44	MALAYSIA	1.02
45	PERU	1.17
46	INDONESIA	1.18
47	BULGARIA	1.34
48	NEW ZEALAND	1.42
49	CYPRUS	1.49
50	MEXICO	1.60
51	INDIA	1.79
52	THAILAND	1.81
53	COLOMBIA	1.85
54	PHILIPPINES	2.11
55	POLAND	2.15
56	UKRAINE	2.92
57	RUSSIA	3.28
58	ROMANIA	3.36
59	CROATIA	4.17
60	JORDAN	4.56
61	ICELAND	4.97
62	BRAZIL	10.79
63	MONGOLIA	13.38

## COST OF CAPITAL

2017

Cost of capital

deters business development



encourages business development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	7.68
2	HONG KONG SAR	7.28
3	GERMANY	7.24
4	NETHERLANDS	7.18
5	SWEDEN	7.15
6	USA	7.14
7	FINLAND	7.10
8	SINGAPORE	6.96
9	LUXEMBOURG	6.95
10	CHILE	6.90
11	DENMARK	6.90
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.68
13	UAE	6.67
14	THAILAND	6.67
15	NORWAY	6.63
16	TAIWAN	6.62
17	CANADA	6.56
18	UNITED KINGDOM	6.54
19	AUSTRIA	6.49
20	BELGIUM	6.47
21	IRELAND	6.47
22	QATAR	6.45
23	JAPAN	6.43
24	NEW ZEALAND	6.39
25	LITHUANIA	6.28
26	SPAIN	6.26
27	ISRAEL	6.13
28	MALAYSIA	6.07
29	ESTONIA	6.07
30	PHILIPPINES	5.88
31	AUSTRALIA	5.85
32	SAUDI ARABIA	5.75
33	FRANCE	5.75
34	BULGARIA	5.67
35	ITALY	5.44
36	KAZAKHSTAN	5.43
37	POLAND	5.18
38	KOREA REP.	5.17
39	CYPRUS	5.14
40	SLOVENIA	4.88
41	HUNGARY	4.81
42	JORDAN	4.75
43	INDONESIA	4.73
44	LATVIA	4.67
45	PORTUGAL	4.63
46	ROMANIA	4.57
47	MEXICO	4.33
48	INDIA	4.29
49	PERU	3.90
50	SOUTH AFRICA	3.90
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.87
52	CHINA MAINLAND	3.82
53	TURKEY	3.43
54	COLOMBIA	3.36
55	VENEZUELA	3.31
56	UKRAINE	2.90
57	MONGOLIA	2.82
58	CROATIA	2.63
59	ICELAND	2.54
60	RUSSIA	2.49
61	ARGENTINA	2.16
62	GREECE	2.03
63	BRAZIL	1.60

## INTEREST RATE SPREAD

2016

Lending rate minus deposit rate

Ranking		%
1	NETHERLANDS	0.16
2	BELGIUM	0.64
3	JAPAN	0.74
4	LUXEMBOURG	0.94
5	NORWAY	1.00
6	FINLAND	1.59
7	TAIWAN	1.59
8	QATAR	1.59
9	AUSTRIA	1.64
10	POLAND	1.75
11	NEW ZEALAND	1.79
12	SWEDEN	1.81
13	KOREA REP.	1.81
14	HUNGARY	1.90
15	CHILE	1.91
16	INDIA	2.11
17	SLOVENIA	2.14
18	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.15
19	LATVIA	2.17
20	CANADA	2.60
21	DENMARK	2.78
22	CYPRUS	2.83
23	CHINA MAINLAND	2.85
24	SWITZERLAND	2.86
25	UNITED KINGDOM	2.90
26	PORTUGAL	2.93
27	ISRAEL	2.96
28	ICELAND	3.03
29	ITALY	3.05
30	USA	3.05
31	AUSTRALIA	3.28
32	SOUTH AFRICA	3.29
33	MEXICO	3.43
34	UAE	3.52
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.53
36	MALAYSIA	3.54
37	LITHUANIA	3.84
38	ESTONIA	3.84
39	TURKEY	3.91
40	SPAIN	4.00
41	PHILIPPINES	4.05
42	ROMANIA	4.60
43	INDONESIA	4.72
44	FRANCE	4.75
45	THAILAND	4.96
46	HONG KONG SAR	4.99
47	JORDAN	5.09
48	SINGAPORE	5.16
49	CROATIA	5.40
50	KAZAKHSTAN	5.50
51	GERMANY	5.54
52	RUSSIA	5.63
53	SAUDI ARABIA	5.70
54	BULGARIA	6.24
55	MONGOLIA	6.47
56	GREECE	6.81
57	ARGENTINA	6.95
58	VENEZUELA	7.11
59	UKRAINE	7.75
60	COLOMBIA	7.86
61	PERU	13.82
62	BRAZIL	39.65
-	IRELAND	-

## COUNTRY CREDIT RATING

2016

Rating on a scale of 0-100 assessed by the Institutional Investor Magazine

Ranking		rate
1	SWITZERLAND	95.2
2	NORWAY	94.8
3	GERMANY	94.7
4	USA	93.4
5	LUXEMBOURG	93.3
6	SINGAPORE	93.2
7	SWEDEN	92.9
8	CANADA	92.3
9	NETHERLANDS	90.8
10	DENMARK	90.7
11	AUSTRALIA	90.0
12	FINLAND	89.3
13	UNITED KINGDOM	88.9
14	AUSTRIA	87.4
15	NEW ZEALAND	86.3
16	FRANCE	84.0
17	HONG KONG SAR	83.5
18	JAPAN	82.0
18	TAIWAN	82.0
20	KOREA REP.	81.7
21	BELGIUM	81.5
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	78.4
23	CHILE	77.3
24	ESTONIA	76.8
25	QATAR	76.7
26	CHINA MAINLAND	76.0
27	POLAND	73.8
27	UAE	73.8
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	73.6
30	IRELAND	72.1
31	SAUDI ARABIA	71.5
32	ISRAEL	71.0
32	MEXICO	71.0
34	MALAYSIA	69.5
35	ITALY	68.4
36	LATVIA	68.0
37	LITHUANIA	67.8
38	SPAIN	67.5
39	PERU	66.9
40	COLOMBIA	65.2
41	SLOVENIA	64.9
42	THAILAND	61.5
43	INDIA	61.4
43	PHILIPPINES	61.4
45	ICELAND	60.4
46	HUNGARY	57.3
47	ROMANIA	57.2
48	PORTUGAL	57.1
49	INDONESIA	57.0
50	BULGARIA	55.9
51	BRAZIL	55.5
52	KAZAKHSTAN	54.2
52	RUSSIA	54.2
54	SOUTH AFRICA	54.0
55	CROATIA	53.3
56	TURKEY	52.6
57	JORDAN	41.2
58	CYPRUS	38.3
59	MONGOLIA	31.6
60	GREECE	27.9
61	ARGENTINA	27.7
62	UKRAINE	21.3
63	VENEZUELA	19.6

## CENTRAL BANK POLICY

2017

Central bank policy has a  
negative impact on the economypositive impact on the  
economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	CHILE	8.23
2	PHILIPPINES	7.84
3	SINGAPORE	7.83
4	NORWAY	7.54
5	UAE	7.54
6	HONG KONG SAR	7.39
7	QATAR	7.35
8	NEW ZEALAND	7.28
9	PERU	7.27
10	THAILAND	7.16
11	DENMARK	7.12
12	AUSTRALIA	7.00
13	CANADA	6.98
14	MEXICO	6.91
15	TAIWAN	6.86
16	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.75
17	SAUDI ARABIA	6.74
18	INDONESIA	6.73
19	USA	6.72
20	FINLAND	6.69
21	MALAYSIA	6.69
22	SWEDEN	6.68
23	UNITED KINGDOM	6.64
24	LUXEMBOURG	6.56
25	ISRAEL	6.53
26	NETHERLANDS	6.49
27	INDIA	6.47
28	SOUTH AFRICA	6.41
29	ESTONIA	6.39
30	JAPAN	6.37
31	LITHUANIA	6.31
32	ITALY	6.24
33	SPAIN	6.19
34	SWITZERLAND	6.15
35	KOREA REP.	6.15
36	LATVIA	6.10
37	IRELAND	6.09
38	KAZAKHSTAN	6.08
39	AUSTRIA	6.07
40	GERMANY	6.01
41	BELGIUM	5.97
42	JORDAN	5.94
43	BRAZIL	5.89
44	FRANCE	5.86
45	ROMANIA	5.71
46	POLAND	5.65
47	BULGARIA	5.56
48	CHINA MAINLAND	5.49
49	PORTUGAL	5.41
50	ARGENTINA	5.26
51	RUSSIA	5.21
52	COLOMBIA	5.06
53	CYPRUS	4.89
54	GREECE	4.84
55	HUNGARY	4.83
56	SLOVENIA	4.72
57	CROATIA	4.66
58	TURKEY	4.36
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.13
60	UKRAINE	3.65
61	MONGOLIA	3.10
62	ICELAND	2.86
63	VENEZUELA	0.88

## FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES

2016

US\$ billions



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	3,298.05
2	JAPAN	1,281.97
3	SWITZERLAND	680.00
4	SAUDI ARABIA	535.80
5	TAIWAN	434.20
6	HONG KONG SAR	413.01
7	RUSSIA	389.14
8	KOREA REP.	371.10
9	BRAZIL	365.02
10	INDIA	361.50
11	SINGAPORE	246.58
12	GERMANY	187.16
13	MEXICO	178.06
14	THAILAND	171.90
15	UNITED KINGDOM	162.80
16	FRANCE	160.93
17	ITALY	137.40
18	INDONESIA	116.36
19	POLAND	116.19
20	USA	114.67
21	TURKEY	106.11
22	ISRAEL	98.45
23	MALAYSIA	95.02
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	86.06
25	UAE	84.93
26	CANADA	82.72
27	PHILIPPINES	82.37
28	SPAIN	68.50
29	CHILE	67.35
30	DENMARK	64.22
31	PERU	61.15
32	NORWAY	60.71
33	SWEDEN	59.44
34	AUSTRALIA	56.28
35	COLOMBIA	52.80
36	SOUTH AFRICA	49.13
37	ROMANIA	39.96
38	ARGENTINA	38.77
39	NETHERLANDS	36.92
40	QATAR	36.03
41	KAZAKHSTAN	29.53
42	PORTUGAL	27.80
43	HUNGARY	26.04
44	AUSTRIA	25.40
45	BULGARIA	25.36
46	BELGIUM	23.93
47	NEW ZEALAND	17.87
48	JORDAN	15.73
49	UKRAINE	15.63
50	CROATIA	14.25
51	FINLAND	10.66
52	VENEZUELA	10.43
53	ICELAND	7.23
54	GREECE	7.11
55	LATVIA	4.32
56	IRELAND	3.59
57	LITHUANIA	3.28
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.10
59	LUXEMBOURG	2.38
60	MONGOLIA	1.65
61	SLOVENIA	0.91
62	CYPRUS	0.84
63	ESTONIA	0.46

2014

## FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES

PER CAPITA

2016

US\$ per capita

Ranking		US\$
1	SWITZERLAND	81,677
2	HONG KONG SAR	56,292
3	SINGAPORE	43,974
4	ICELAND	21,404
5	TAIWAN	18,445
6	SAUDI ARABIA	16,880
7	QATAR	13,762
8	NORWAY	11,539
9	ISRAEL	11,408
10	DENMARK	11,253
11	JAPAN	10,101
12	UAE	9,165
13	CZECH REPUBLIC	8,146
14	KOREA REP.	7,242
15	SWEDEN	5,981
16	LUXEMBOURG	4,137
17	NEW ZEALAND	3,841
18	CHILE	3,702
19	BULGARIA	3,546
20	CROATIA	3,416
21	POLAND	3,023
22	MALAYSIA	2,997
23	AUSTRIA	2,907
24	PORTUGAL	2,697
25	RUSSIA	2,656
26	HUNGARY	2,649
27	THAILAND	2,631
28	UNITED KINGDOM	2,496
29	FRANCE	2,412
30	CHINA MAINLAND	2,385
31	AUSTRALIA	2,333
32	CANADA	2,285
33	GERMANY	2,276
34	ITALY	2,265
35	LATVIA	2,195
36	NETHERLANDS	2,167
37	BELGIUM	2,114
38	ROMANIA	2,022
39	PERU	1,942
40	FINLAND	1,937
41	BRAZIL	1,732
42	KAZAKHSTAN	1,667
43	JORDAN	1,626
44	SPAIN	1,474
45	MEXICO	1,451
46	TURKEY	1,329
47	LITHUANIA	1,152
48	COLOMBIA	1,083
49	CYPRUS	1,023
50	ARGENTINA	889
51	SOUTH AFRICA	879
52	PHILIPPINES	798
53	IRELAND	754
54	GREECE	657
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	571
56	MONGOLIA	551
57	INDONESIA	450
58	SLOVENIA	441
59	UKRAINE	366
60	USA	354
61	ESTONIA	351
62	VENEZUELA	336
63	INDIA	276

2014

## EXCHANGE RATE STABILITY

2016

Parity change from national currency to SDR, 2016 / 2014

Ranking		parity change
1	SINGAPORE	0.003
2	THAILAND	0.006
3	INDIA	0.007
4	KOREA REP.	0.008
5	CHINA MAINLAND	0.010
6	TAIWAN	0.014
7	SWITZERLAND	0.014
8	ISRAEL	0.018
9	PHILIPPINES	0.021
10	INDONESIA	0.026
11	ICELAND	0.053
12	JAPAN	0.060
13	AUSTRIA	0.069
13	BELGIUM	0.069
13	CYPRUS	0.069
13	ESTONIA	0.069
13	FINLAND	0.069
13	FRANCE	0.069
13	GERMANY	0.069
13	GREECE	0.069
13	IRELAND	0.069
13	ITALY	0.069
13	LATVIA	0.069
13	LUXEMBOURG	0.069
13	NETHERLANDS	0.069
13	PORTUGAL	0.069
13	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.069
13	SLOVENIA	0.069
13	SPAIN	0.069
30	MONGOLIA	0.077
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.077
32	JORDAN	0.083
33	CROATIA	0.084
34	HONG KONG SAR	0.084
35	PERU	0.085
36	QATAR	0.085
37	USA	0.086
38	CHILE	0.086
39	SAUDI ARABIA	0.086
40	UAE	0.086
41	NEW ZEALAND	0.093
42	CANADA	0.095
43	DENMARK	0.097
44	BULGARIA	0.098
45	AUSTRALIA	0.106
46	HUNGARY	0.107
47	ROMANIA	0.114
48	UNITED KINGDOM	0.119
49	SWEDEN	0.142
50	POLAND	0.144
51	MALAYSIA	0.161
52	NORWAY	0.220
53	SOUTH AFRICA	0.240
54	TURKEY	0.265
55	MEXICO	0.285
56	VENEZUELA	0.348
57	BRAZIL	0.358
58	COLOMBIA	0.396
59	RUSSIA	0.599
60	ARGENTINA	0.671
61	LITHUANIA	0.677
62	KAZAKHSTAN	0.747
63	UKRAINE	0.967

LEGAL AND REGULATORY  
FRAMEWORK

2017

The legal and regulatory framework

restricts the competitiveness of  
enterprisesencourages the  
competitiveness of  
enterprises

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	8.22
2	SINGAPORE	7.95
3	NEW ZEALAND	7.76
4	UAE	7.54
5	SWITZERLAND	6.91
6	CANADA	6.84
7	NORWAY	6.82
8	DENMARK	6.81
9	IRELAND	6.64
10	NETHERLANDS	6.63
11	QATAR	6.60
12	MALAYSIA	6.48
13	UNITED KINGDOM	6.47
14	SWEDEN	6.39
15	AUSTRALIA	6.39
16	LUXEMBOURG	6.37
17	KAZAKHSTAN	5.95
18	USA	5.88
19	FINLAND	5.63
20	CYPRUS	5.61
21	GERMANY	5.48
22	ICELAND	5.46
23	CHILE	5.46
24	ESTONIA	5.41
25	LITHUANIA	5.34
26	SAUDI ARABIA	5.28
27	THAILAND	5.27
28	SOUTH AFRICA	5.03
29	PERU	4.92
30	ISRAEL	4.84
31	INDONESIA	4.79
32	TAIWAN	4.71
33	JORDAN	4.61
34	CHINA MAINLAND	4.60
35	BELGIUM	4.47
36	INDIA	4.44
37	PHILIPPINES	4.32
38	LATVIA	4.31
39	JAPAN	4.26
40	SPAIN	4.10
41	MEXICO	4.02
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.96
43	AUSTRIA	3.66
44	HUNGARY	3.58
45	POLAND	3.57
46	ROMANIA	3.56
47	BULGARIA	3.56
48	MONGOLIA	3.44
49	SLOVENIA	3.38
50	PORTUGAL	3.37
51	FRANCE	3.35
52	TURKEY	3.33
53	COLOMBIA	3.24
54	KOREA REP.	3.00
55	RUSSIA	2.94
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.89
57	ARGENTINA	2.86
58	ITALY	2.83
59	BRAZIL	2.60
60	UKRAINE	2.56
61	CROATIA	2.46
62	GREECE	1.91
63	VENEZUELA	0.58

## ADAPTABILITY OF GOVERNMENT

## POLICY

2017

Adaptability of government policy to changes in the economy is

low



high

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.87
2	SINGAPORE	7.57
3	LUXEMBOURG	7.08
4	NEW ZEALAND	6.75
5	QATAR	6.69
6	NORWAY	6.20
7	KAZAKHSTAN	6.05
8	CHINA MAINLAND	5.95
9	HONG KONG SAR	5.86
10	THAILAND	5.84
11	MALAYSIA	5.79
12	IRELAND	5.57
13	INDONESIA	5.52
14	SWITZERLAND	5.52
15	SAUDI ARABIA	5.52
16	DENMARK	5.39
17	NETHERLANDS	5.33
18	INDIA	5.19
19	CANADA	5.12
20	UNITED KINGDOM	5.00
21	ARGENTINA	4.89
22	SWEDEN	4.83
23	ISRAEL	4.80
24	ICELAND	4.78
25	USA	4.69
26	PERU	4.63
27	JAPAN	4.63
28	GERMANY	4.54
29	TURKEY	4.49
30	PHILIPPINES	4.45
31	CYPRUS	4.33
32	FINLAND	4.20
33	HUNGARY	3.94
34	JORDAN	3.91
35	TAIWAN	3.80
36	CHILE	3.77
37	ESTONIA	3.70
38	AUSTRALIA	3.63
39	RUSSIA	3.48
40	SPAIN	3.47
41	LITHUANIA	3.45
42	BELGIUM	3.32
43	MEXICO	3.31
44	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.13
45	PORTUGAL	3.13
46	COLOMBIA	2.96
47	AUSTRIA	2.92
48	KOREA REP.	2.73
49	BULGARIA	2.72
50	LATVIA	2.72
51	SLOVENIA	2.60
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.60
53	BRAZIL	2.52
54	POLAND	2.49
55	ROMANIA	2.47
56	ITALY	2.40
57	SOUTH AFRICA	2.24
58	MONGOLIA	2.17
59	UKRAINE	2.14
60	FRANCE	1.92
61	CROATIA	1.83
62	GREECE	0.97
63	VENEZUELA	0.39

## GOVERNMENT DECISIONS

2017

Government decisions

are not effectively implemented



are effectively implemented

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	8.21
2	SINGAPORE	8.12
3	QATAR	7.18
4	SWITZERLAND	7.16
5	NEW ZEALAND	6.75
6	NORWAY	6.59
7	LUXEMBOURG	6.58
8	DENMARK	6.41
9	SAUDI ARABIA	6.29
10	GERMANY	6.13
11	KAZAKHSTAN	6.10
12	CHINA MAINLAND	5.97
13	NETHERLANDS	5.96
14	HONG KONG SAR	5.68
15	CANADA	5.58
16	SWEDEN	5.51
17	THAILAND	5.30
18	JAPAN	5.27
19	IRELAND	5.19
20	MALAYSIA	5.19
21	ARGENTINA	4.95
22	TURKEY	4.84
23	UNITED KINGDOM	4.73
24	INDONESIA	4.71
25	HUNGARY	4.60
26	ICELAND	4.54
27	BELGIUM	4.50
28	USA	4.46
29	AUSTRIA	4.41
30	CYPRUS	4.39
31	INDIA	4.38
32	ISRAEL	4.36
33	PERU	4.32
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.12
35	PORTUGAL	4.12
36	ESTONIA	4.07
37	SPAIN	4.05
38	FINLAND	4.04
39	JORDAN	3.80
40	AUSTRALIA	3.76
41	TAIWAN	3.71
42	PHILIPPINES	3.61
43	FRANCE	3.49
44	LITHUANIA	3.38
45	RUSSIA	3.33
46	SLOVENIA	3.16
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.10
48	POLAND	3.07
49	KOREA REP.	3.00
50	BULGARIA	2.89
51	ITALY	2.80
52	LATVIA	2.77
53	BRAZIL	2.68
54	CHILE	2.50
55	MEXICO	2.50
56	ROMANIA	2.44
57	COLOMBIA	2.36
58	UKRAINE	2.33
59	CROATIA	2.29
60	SOUTH AFRICA	1.86
61	MONGOLIA	1.77
62	GREECE	1.25
63	VENEZUELA	0.42



## TRANSPARENCY

2017

Transparency of government policy is

poor



satisfactory

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NORWAY	8.26
2	NEW ZEALAND	8.12
3	SWITZERLAND	7.97
4	UAE	7.90
5	DENMARK	7.44
6	SINGAPORE	7.33
7	CANADA	7.21
7	NETHERLANDS	7.21
9	QATAR	7.13
10	SWEDEN	7.12
11	FINLAND	7.06
12	HONG KONG SAR	6.70
13	GERMANY	6.63
14	LUXEMBOURG	6.44
15	IRELAND	6.17
16	SAUDI ARABIA	5.77
17	AUSTRALIA	5.57
18	ARGENTINA	5.53
19	KAZAKHSTAN	5.40
20	JAPAN	5.21
21	USA	5.16
22	UNITED KINGDOM	5.13
23	BELGIUM	5.06
24	INDONESIA	5.04
25	INDIA	5.00
26	AUSTRIA	4.99
27	THAILAND	4.95
28	ICELAND	4.89
29	CYPRUS	4.89
30	MALAYSIA	4.73
31	CHILE	4.53
32	CHINA MAINLAND	4.42
33	PERU	4.32
34	FRANCE	4.31
35	ISRAEL	4.31
36	TAIWAN	4.29
37	LITHUANIA	4.14
38	ESTONIA	4.10
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.96
40	PHILIPPINES	3.82
41	SPAIN	3.78
42	JORDAN	3.63
43	PORTUGAL	3.61
44	RUSSIA	3.45
45	SLOVENIA	3.30
46	KOREA REP.	3.24
47	ITALY	3.09
48	LATVIA	3.08
49	HUNGARY	2.75
50	TURKEY	2.70
51	BULGARIA	2.67
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.37
53	SOUTH AFRICA	2.28
54	MONGOLIA	2.17
55	CROATIA	2.14
56	POLAND	2.07
57	BRAZIL	1.95
58	ROMANIA	1.88
59	GREECE	1.72
60	MEXICO	1.71
61	COLOMBIA	1.71
62	UKRAINE	1.45
63	VENEZUELA	0.19

## BUREAUCRACY

2017

Bureaucracy

hinders business activity



does not hinder business activity

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	6.98
2	UAE	6.74
3	HONG KONG SAR	6.06
4	DENMARK	6.01
5	SWITZERLAND	6.01
6	NEW ZEALAND	5.65
7	NORWAY	5.53
8	IRELAND	5.53
9	SWEDEN	5.33
10	NETHERLANDS	5.23
11	LUXEMBOURG	5.22
12	FINLAND	5.06
13	ICELAND	4.95
14	QATAR	4.91
15	MALAYSIA	4.59
16	ESTONIA	4.59
17	UNITED KINGDOM	4.42
18	JAPAN	4.39
19	CANADA	4.37
20	TAIWAN	4.33
21	KAZAKHSTAN	4.03
22	THAILAND	3.92
23	USA	3.86
24	SAUDI ARABIA	3.83
25	GERMANY	3.68
26	AUSTRALIA	3.68
27	INDONESIA	3.50
28	TURKEY	3.40
29	BELGIUM	3.24
30	CHILE	3.22
31	JORDAN	3.19
32	ISRAEL	3.18
33	CHINA MAINLAND	3.12
34	LITHUANIA	3.10
35	INDIA	2.93
36	CYPRUS	2.89
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.69
38	PORTUGAL	2.57
39	SLOVENIA	2.47
40	LATVIA	2.46
41	SPAIN	2.41
42	PHILIPPINES	2.35
43	POLAND	2.28
44	KOREA REP.	2.27
45	AUSTRIA	2.27
46	MEXICO	2.23
47	FRANCE	2.22
48	ARGENTINA	2.21
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.17
50	RUSSIA	2.08
51	HUNGARY	2.06
52	PERU	1.87
53	SOUTH AFRICA	1.79
54	BULGARIA	1.72
55	ROMANIA	1.71
56	MONGOLIA	1.57
57	UKRAINE	1.44
58	COLOMBIA	1.43
59	ITALY	1.32
60	CROATIA	1.00
61	GREECE	0.94
62	BRAZIL	0.67
63	VENEZUELA	0.39

## BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

2017

Bribery and corruption

exist



do not exist

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	9.43
2	NEW ZEALAND	8.75
3	FINLAND	8.67
4	SINGAPORE	8.41
5	SWITZERLAND	8.31
6	NETHERLANDS	8.23
7	UAE	8.00
8	CANADA	7.86
9	NORWAY	7.83
10	IRELAND	7.83
11	GERMANY	7.82
12	ICELAND	7.70
13	LUXEMBOURG	7.63
14	SWEDEN	7.62
15	HONG KONG SAR	7.56
16	UNITED KINGDOM	7.56
17	AUSTRALIA	7.31
18	QATAR	6.99
19	JAPAN	6.71
20	BELGIUM	6.63
21	USA	6.60
22	AUSTRIA	6.58
23	FRANCE	6.37
24	ESTONIA	5.48
25	TAIWAN	5.37
26	SAUDI ARABIA	5.13
27	CHILE	5.03
28	ISRAEL	4.93
29	POLAND	4.84
30	KAZAKHSTAN	4.26
31	CYPRUS	4.17
32	JORDAN	4.09
33	PORTUGAL	3.88
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.55
35	LITHUANIA	3.52
36	SLOVENIA	3.51
37	LATVIA	3.49
38	MALAYSIA	3.48
39	TURKEY	3.33
40	KOREA REP.	3.24
41	CHINA MAINLAND	3.06
42	GREECE	3.00
43	THAILAND	2.85
44	SPAIN	2.70
45	INDONESIA	2.63
46	ITALY	2.30
47	BULGARIA	2.11
48	ARGENTINA	2.11
49	RUSSIA	1.94
50	INDIA	1.92
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.90
52	HUNGARY	1.75
53	MONGOLIA	1.72
54	CROATIA	1.69
55	PHILIPPINES	1.68
56	ROMANIA	1.66
57	SOUTH AFRICA	1.31
58	UKRAINE	0.94
59	MEXICO	0.91
60	PERU	0.89
61	COLOMBIA	0.81
62	BRAZIL	0.61
63	VENEZUELA	0.23

## RULE OF LAW

2016

Rule of Law Index

Ranking		index
1	DENMARK	0.89
2	NORWAY	0.88
3	FINLAND	0.87
4	SWEDEN	0.86
5	NETHERLANDS	0.86
6	GERMANY	0.83
7	AUSTRIA	0.83
8	NEW ZEALAND	0.83
9	SINGAPORE	0.82
10	UNITED KINGDOM	0.81
11	AUSTRALIA	0.81
12	CANADA	0.81
13	BELGIUM	0.79
14	ESTONIA	0.79
15	JAPAN	0.78
16	HONG KONG SAR	0.77
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.75
18	USA	0.74
19	KOREA REP.	0.73
20	FRANCE	0.72
21	POLAND	0.71
22	PORTUGAL	0.71
23	SPAIN	0.70
24	CHILE	0.68
25	SLOVENIA	0.67
26	ROMANIA	0.66
27	UAE	0.66
28	ITALY	0.64
29	CROATIA	0.61
30	GREECE	0.60
31	JORDAN	0.59
32	SOUTH AFRICA	0.59
33	HUNGARY	0.57
34	ARGENTINA	0.55
35	BRAZIL	0.55
36	BULGARIA	0.54
37	MONGOLIA	0.54
38	MALAYSIA	0.54
39	INDONESIA	0.52
40	THAILAND	0.51
41	PERU	0.51
42	INDIA	0.51
43	PHILIPPINES	0.51
44	COLOMBIA	0.51
45	KAZAKHSTAN	0.50
46	UKRAINE	0.49
47	CHINA MAINLAND	0.48
48	MEXICO	0.46
49	RUSSIA	0.45
50	TURKEY	0.43
51	VENEZUELA	0.28
-	CYPRUS	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	IRELAND	-
-	ISRAEL	-
-	LATVIA	-
-	LITHUANIA	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	QATAR	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-
-	SWITZERLAND	-
-	TAIWAN	-

## TARIFF BARRIERS

2015

Tariffs on imports: Most favored nation simple average rate

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.00
2	SINGAPORE	0.20
3	NEW ZEALAND	2.00
4	PERU	2.40
5	AUSTRALIA	2.50
6	USA	3.50
7	JAPAN	4.00
8	CANADA	4.20
9	ISRAEL	4.50
9	UKRAINE	4.50
11	QATAR	4.70
11	UAE	4.70
13	MONGOLIA	5.00
14	AUSTRIA	5.10
14	BELGIUM	5.10
14	BULGARIA	5.10
14	CROATIA	5.10
14	CYPRUS	5.10
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.10
14	DENMARK	5.10
14	ESTONIA	5.10
14	FINLAND	5.10
14	FRANCE	5.10
14	GERMANY	5.10
14	GREECE	5.10
14	HUNGARY	5.10
14	IRELAND	5.10
14	ITALY	5.10
14	LATVIA	5.10
14	LITHUANIA	5.10
14	LUXEMBOURG	5.10
14	NETHERLANDS	5.10
14	POLAND	5.10
14	PORTUGAL	5.10
14	ROMANIA	5.10
14	SAUDI ARABIA	5.10
14	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.10
14	SLOVENIA	5.10
14	SPAIN	5.10
14	SWEDEN	5.10
14	UNITED KINGDOM	5.10
42	ICELAND	5.20
43	COLOMBIA	5.70
44	CHILE	6.00
45	MALAYSIA	6.10
46	PHILIPPINES	6.30
47	TAIWAN	6.40
48	NORWAY	6.60
49	SWITZERLAND	6.70
50	INDONESIA	6.90
51	MEXICO	7.10
52	SOUTH AFRICA	7.60
53	KAZAKHSTAN	7.80
53	RUSSIA	7.80
55	CHINA MAINLAND	9.90
56	JORDAN	10.00
57	TURKEY	10.80
58	THAILAND	11.00
59	VENEZUELA	12.90
60	INDIA	13.40
61	BRAZIL	13.50
62	ARGENTINA	13.60
63	KOREA REP.	13.90

## CUSTOMS' AUTHORITIES

2017

Customs' authorities

do not facilitate the efficient  
transit of goodsdo facilitate the efficient  
transit of goods

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	8.44
2	IRELAND	8.43
3	NEW ZEALAND	8.35
4	DENMARK	8.31
5	SINGAPORE	8.29
6	HONG KONG SAR	8.28
7	FINLAND	8.24
8	NETHERLANDS	8.22
9	SWEDEN	8.08
10	NORWAY	7.73
11	LUXEMBOURG	7.68
12	AUSTRIA	7.35
13	GERMANY	7.31
14	AUSTRALIA	7.29
15	CANADA	7.26
16	UNITED KINGDOM	7.25
17	SWITZERLAND	7.19
18	USA	7.06
19	BELGIUM	7.03
20	CHILE	6.83
21	FRANCE	6.83
22	QATAR	6.79
23	SLOVENIA	6.70
24	TAIWAN	6.67
25	JAPAN	6.44
26	LITHUANIA	6.40
27	ICELAND	6.38
28	ESTONIA	6.37
29	KOREA REP.	6.36
30	CYPRUS	6.17
31	SPAIN	6.11
32	SAUDI ARABIA	6.00
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.96
34	ITALY	5.90
35	PORTUGAL	5.83
36	KAZAKHSTAN	5.76
37	POLAND	5.75
38	MALAYSIA	5.70
39	TURKEY	5.54
40	THAILAND	5.37
41	HUNGARY	5.32
42	ISRAEL	5.29
43	LATVIA	5.23
44	CHINA MAINLAND	5.04
45	JORDAN	4.88
46	ROMANIA	4.78
47	CROATIA	4.69
48	MEXICO	4.67
49	INDONESIA	4.67
50	SOUTH AFRICA	4.62
51	GREECE	4.19
52	COLOMBIA	4.17
53	BULGARIA	4.17
54	INDIA	4.16
55	PERU	4.06
56	RUSSIA	3.62
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.57
58	MONGOLIA	3.41
59	PHILIPPINES	3.20
60	ARGENTINA	3.16
61	UKRAINE	2.14
62	BRAZIL	2.14
63	VENEZUELA	1.54

## PROTECTIONISM

2017

## Protectionism

impairs the conduct of your business



does not impair the conduct of your business

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NEW ZEALAND	8.27
2	IRELAND	8.13
3	DENMARK	7.99
4	UAE	7.89
5	HONG KONG SAR	7.80
6	CHILE	7.80
7	FINLAND	7.72
8	SWEDEN	7.59
9	NETHERLANDS	7.47
10	AUSTRALIA	7.33
11	ESTONIA	7.10
12	BELGIUM	7.06
13	SWITZERLAND	6.91
14	NORWAY	6.82
15	QATAR	6.80
16	GERMANY	6.70
17	UNITED KINGDOM	6.70
18	LUXEMBOURG	6.64
19	SINGAPORE	6.61
20	ITALY	6.61
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.57
22	CANADA	6.51
23	CYPRUS	6.33
24	FRANCE	6.32
25	TAIWAN	6.22
26	ICELAND	6.19
27	SAUDI ARABIA	6.11
28	PORTUGAL	6.10
29	SPAIN	6.05
30	THAILAND	5.99
31	AUSTRIA	5.95
32	JAPAN	5.91
33	KAZAKHSTAN	5.87
34	MEXICO	5.83
35	LATVIA	5.79
36	SLOVENIA	5.73
37	SOUTH AFRICA	5.66
38	TURKEY	5.51
39	BULGARIA	5.39
40	INDONESIA	5.35
41	USA	5.29
42	INDIA	5.27
43	ROMANIA	5.25
44	MALAYSIA	5.15
45	JORDAN	5.10
46	ISRAEL	5.02
47	GREECE	4.98
47	PERU	4.98
49	POLAND	4.91
50	RUSSIA	4.82
51	LITHUANIA	4.79
52	MONGOLIA	4.79
53	KOREA REP.	4.72
54	CHINA MAINLAND	4.62
55	PHILIPPINES	4.51
56	COLOMBIA	4.28
57	HUNGARY	4.02
58	ARGENTINA	3.89
59	CROATIA	3.89
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.70
61	UKRAINE	3.52
62	BRAZIL	3.51
63	VENEZUELA	1.27

## PUBLIC SECTOR CONTRACTS

2017

## Public sector contracts

are not sufficiently open to foreign bidders



are sufficiently open to foreign bidders

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	8.10
2	NEW ZEALAND	8.08
3	UAE	7.98
4	SINGAPORE	7.90
5	IRELAND	7.82
6	HONG KONG SAR	7.80
7	NETHERLANDS	7.78
8	NORWAY	7.77
9	GERMANY	7.72
10	FINLAND	7.71
11	UNITED KINGDOM	7.50
12	CHILE	7.46
13	SWEDEN	7.44
14	AUSTRIA	7.32
15	AUSTRALIA	7.30
16	BELGIUM	7.01
17	SWITZERLAND	6.87
18	QATAR	6.80
19	ESTONIA	6.69
20	LUXEMBOURG	6.60
21	PORTUGAL	6.43
22	KAZAKHSTAN	6.43
23	CANADA	6.37
24	THAILAND	6.16
25	TURKEY	6.07
26	ICELAND	6.05
27	FRANCE	5.96
28	CYPRUS	5.94
29	TAIWAN	5.93
30	SPAIN	5.84
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.81
32	JORDAN	5.72
33	SAUDI ARABIA	5.71
34	INDONESIA	5.66
35	USA	5.65
36	MEXICO	5.59
37	LATVIA	5.49
38	PERU	5.44
39	ISRAEL	5.38
40	COLOMBIA	5.36
41	MALAYSIA	5.28
42	INDIA	5.21
43	SLOVENIA	5.11
44	ARGENTINA	5.05
45	GREECE	4.97
46	KOREA REP.	4.96
47	ITALY	4.91
48	POLAND	4.88
49	PHILIPPINES	4.87
50	CHINA MAINLAND	4.85
51	CROATIA	4.84
52	LITHUANIA	4.34
53	HUNGARY	4.31
54	JAPAN	4.12
55	ROMANIA	4.10
56	MONGOLIA	4.03
57	BULGARIA	4.00
58	RUSSIA	3.97
59	SOUTH AFRICA	3.83
60	UKRAINE	3.53
61	BRAZIL	3.36
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.08
63	VENEZUELA	1.77

## FOREIGN INVESTORS

2017

## Foreign investors

are not free to acquire control in domestic companies



are free to acquire control in domestic companies

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	CHILE	9.12
2	IRELAND	9.06
3	FINLAND	8.89
4	AUSTRIA	8.80
5	DENMARK	8.75
6	SWEDEN	8.66
7	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.60
8	UNITED KINGDOM	8.53
9	BELGIUM	8.53
10	HONG KONG SAR	8.46
11	GERMANY	8.35
12	SWITZERLAND	8.32
13	PORTUGAL	8.29
14	NETHERLANDS	8.18
15	TURKEY	8.07
16	ESTONIA	8.07
17	LUXEMBOURG	8.04
18	SINGAPORE	7.95
19	USA	7.91
20	CYPRUS	7.89
21	SPAIN	7.89
22	NORWAY	7.77
23	NEW ZEALAND	7.49
24	ISRAEL	7.47
25	MEXICO	7.30
26	LITHUANIA	7.30
27	ITALY	7.27
28	LATVIA	7.16
29	UAE	7.02
30	PERU	6.98
31	AUSTRALIA	6.80
32	ARGENTINA	6.74
33	GREECE	6.68
34	BULGARIA	6.67
35	HUNGARY	6.57
36	SLOVENIA	6.52
37	CANADA	6.51
38	FRANCE	6.51
39	KAZAKHSTAN	6.43
40	COLOMBIA	6.37
41	JORDAN	6.35
42	ROMANIA	6.19
43	SOUTH AFRICA	6.17
44	POLAND	6.04
45	CROATIA	6.03
46	MALAYSIA	5.89
47	JAPAN	5.88
48	INDIA	5.73
49	KOREA REP.	5.71
50	THAILAND	5.70
51	INDONESIA	5.50
52	TAIWAN	5.43
53	BRAZIL	5.26
54	ICELAND	5.11
55	MONGOLIA	5.07
56	RUSSIA	4.90
57	UKRAINE	4.75
58	CHINA MAINLAND	4.70
59	SAUDI ARABIA	4.69
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.66
61	QATAR	4.47
62	PHILIPPINES	4.18
63	VENEZUELA	2.35

## CAPITAL MARKETS

2017

## Capital markets (foreign and domestic)

are not easily accessible



are easily accessible

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	8.84
2	SWEDEN	8.60
3	DENMARK	8.49
4	SWITZERLAND	8.48
5	USA	8.45
6	NETHERLANDS	8.42
7	GERMANY	8.32
8	CHILE	8.21
9	NORWAY	8.20
10	SINGAPORE	8.19
11	UNITED KINGDOM	8.18
12	UAE	8.11
13	IRELAND	7.96
14	FINLAND	7.86
15	AUSTRALIA	7.83
16	AUSTRIA	7.70
17	BELGIUM	7.53
18	LUXEMBOURG	7.52
19	CANADA	7.49
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.40
21	TURKEY	7.32
22	NEW ZEALAND	7.29
23	FRANCE	7.29
24	ISRAEL	7.29
25	TAIWAN	7.27
26	THAILAND	7.23
27	SPAIN	7.19
28	QATAR	6.92
29	INDONESIA	6.80
30	ESTONIA	6.69
31	POLAND	6.67
32	PORTUGAL	6.64
33	JAPAN	6.64
34	MALAYSIA	6.62
35	LITHUANIA	6.42
36	INDIA	6.39
37	SOUTH AFRICA	6.32
38	KOREA REP.	6.29
39	JORDAN	6.22
40	SAUDI ARABIA	6.06
41	LATVIA	6.00
42	BULGARIA	5.78
43	ITALY	5.76
44	MEXICO	5.75
45	PERU	5.69
46	SLOVENIA	5.66
47	PHILIPPINES	5.54
48	ICELAND	5.45
49	BRAZIL	5.33
50	KAZAKHSTAN	5.30
51	CYPRUS	5.17
52	HUNGARY	4.90
53	ROMANIA	4.84
54	ARGENTINA	4.84
55	CROATIA	4.72
56	COLOMBIA	4.51
57	CHINA MAINLAND	4.43
58	MONGOLIA	4.17
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.77
60	GREECE	3.13
61	RUSSIA	2.93
62	UKRAINE	2.89
63	VENEZUELA	1.04

## INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

2017

Investment incentives

are not attractive to foreign  
investorsare attractive to foreign  
investors

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	8.30
2	NETHERLANDS	7.77
3	SINGAPORE	7.73
4	UAE	7.68
5	HONG KONG SAR	7.41
6	SWITZERLAND	7.28
7	LUXEMBOURG	7.24
8	USA	7.17
9	CYPRUS	7.17
10	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.13
11	THAILAND	7.10
12	TURKEY	7.09
13	KAZAKHSTAN	6.93
14	UNITED KINGDOM	6.89
15	MALAYSIA	6.78
16	DENMARK	6.74
17	SWEDEN	6.58
18	ISRAEL	6.53
19	CANADA	6.51
20	NORWAY	6.39
21	BELGIUM	6.35
22	GERMANY	6.33
23	MEXICO	6.25
24	PORTUGAL	6.23
25	INDIA	6.22
26	QATAR	6.18
27	LITHUANIA	6.17
28	PHILIPPINES	6.14
29	CHINA MAINLAND	5.98
30	FINLAND	5.98
31	INDONESIA	5.94
32	AUSTRIA	5.93
33	AUSTRALIA	5.91
34	HUNGARY	5.88
35	CHILE	5.87
36	NEW ZEALAND	5.84
37	SPAIN	5.83
38	POLAND	5.79
39	FRANCE	5.66
40	BULGARIA	5.44
41	PERU	5.43
42	KOREA REP.	5.39
43	ESTONIA	5.31
44	SAUDI ARABIA	5.08
45	JAPAN	5.06
46	ICELAND	5.05
47	COLOMBIA	5.03
48	TAIWAN	4.93
49	LATVIA	4.77
50	BRAZIL	4.71
51	JORDAN	4.70
52	RUSSIA	4.53
53	SOUTH AFRICA	4.52
54	SLOVENIA	4.50
55	ROMANIA	4.41
56	ARGENTINA	4.32
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.27
58	ITALY	4.10
59	CROATIA	3.94
60	MONGOLIA	3.52
61	GREECE	2.94
62	UKRAINE	2.43
63	VENEZUELA	0.88

## GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES

2016

To private and public companies as a percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG SAR	0.15
2	BRAZIL	0.15
3	USA	0.31
4	MONGOLIA	0.32
5	ROMANIA	0.40
6	LITHUANIA	0.42
7	ESTONIA	0.44
8	COLOMBIA	0.44
9	LATVIA	0.45
10	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.46
11	NEW ZEALAND	0.47
12	POLAND	0.53
13	CYPRUS	0.54
14	PORTUGAL	0.56
15	TAIWAN	0.61
16	IRELAND	0.65
17	JAPAN	0.65
18	UNITED KINGDOM	0.70
19	ISRAEL	0.70
20	PHILIPPINES	0.71
21	SLOVENIA	0.80
22	QATAR	0.86
23	KAZAKHSTAN	0.88
24	JORDAN	0.88
25	GERMANY	0.88
26	CANADA	0.91
27	GREECE	0.97
28	BULGARIA	1.01
29	SPAIN	1.03
30	SOUTH AFRICA	1.06
31	TURKEY	1.10
32	THAILAND	1.11
33	NETHERLANDS	1.20
34	KOREA REP.	1.20
35	FINLAND	1.25
36	UKRAINE	1.29
37	ICELAND	1.31
38	LUXEMBOURG	1.33
39	AUSTRALIA	1.36
40	AUSTRIA	1.40
41	HUNGARY	1.42
42	INDONESIA	1.47
43	CROATIA	1.57
44	SWEDEN	1.63
45	SAUDI ARABIA	1.72
46	ITALY	1.83
47	INDIA	1.89
48	DENMARK	1.89
49	MALAYSIA	2.00
50	NORWAY	2.13
51	MEXICO	2.26
52	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.41
53	FRANCE	2.58
54	SWITZERLAND	3.29
55	BELGIUM	3.31
56	CHILE	3.38
57	UAE	3.65
58	RUSSIA	4.10
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	PERU	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## SUBSIDIES

2017

## Subsidies

distort fair competition and  
economic development



do not distort fair  
competition and economic  
development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NEW ZEALAND	7.92
2	HONG KONG SAR	7.69
3	DENMARK	7.43
4	SINGAPORE	7.20
5	UAE	7.20
6	IRELAND	6.98
7	CHILE	6.97
8	LUXEMBOURG	6.88
9	NETHERLANDS	6.69
10	SWEDEN	6.63
11	SWITZERLAND	6.61
12	FINLAND	6.60
13	KAZAKHSTAN	6.55
13	QATAR	6.55
15	NORWAY	6.40
16	THAILAND	6.03
17	UNITED KINGDOM	5.98
18	SAUDI ARABIA	5.81
19	LATVIA	5.69
20	TAIWAN	5.65
21	AUSTRIA	5.61
22	CYPRUS	5.61
23	TURKEY	5.57
24	BELGIUM	5.55
25	AUSTRALIA	5.55
26	CANADA	5.53
27	SOUTH AFRICA	5.47
28	MALAYSIA	5.42
29	ICELAND	5.40
30	GERMANY	5.37
31	ISRAEL	5.33
32	FRANCE	5.33
33	ITALY	5.32
34	USA	5.18
35	INDONESIA	5.17
36	PORTUGAL	5.14
37	JORDAN	5.12
38	SLOVENIA	5.04
39	JAPAN	5.01
40	PHILIPPINES	5.00
41	ROMANIA	4.99
42	CHINA MAINLAND	4.94
43	LITHUANIA	4.93
44	INDIA	4.89
45	RUSSIA	4.82
46	POLAND	4.77
47	ESTONIA	4.77
48	KOREA REP.	4.62
49	SPAIN	4.60
50	GREECE	4.59
51	CROATIA	4.38
52	HUNGARY	4.27
53	MEXICO	4.19
54	PERU	3.90
55	BRAZIL	3.78
56	BULGARIA	3.67
57	COLOMBIA	3.43
58	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.19
59	UKRAINE	3.18
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.05
61	MONGOLIA	3.00
62	ARGENTINA	2.53
63	VENEZUELA	0.20

STATE OWNERSHIP OF  
ENTERPRISES

2017

## State ownership of enterprises

is a threat to business activities



is not a threat to business  
activities

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NEW ZEALAND	8.00
2	SWITZERLAND	7.84
3	DENMARK	7.72
4	NETHERLANDS	7.67
5	HONG KONG SAR	7.65
6	IRELAND	7.57
7	USA	7.45
8	CANADA	7.35
9	FINLAND	7.35
10	UNITED KINGDOM	7.26
11	GERMANY	7.17
12	AUSTRALIA	7.12
13	BELGIUM	7.09
14	UAE	7.08
15	JAPAN	7.05
16	INDONESIA	7.04
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.98
18	CHILE	6.93
19	LUXEMBOURG	6.83
20	NORWAY	6.82
21	AUSTRIA	6.75
22	SWEDEN	6.62
23	PERU	6.60
24	SPAIN	6.56
25	TAIWAN	6.35
26	ISRAEL	6.31
27	KAZAKHSTAN	6.27
28	SINGAPORE	6.12
29	ARGENTINA	6.11
30	PORTUGAL	6.10
31	THAILAND	6.10
32	ROMANIA	6.07
33	QATAR	6.00
34	FRANCE	5.96
35	INDIA	5.92
36	SAUDI ARABIA	5.92
37	PHILIPPINES	5.90
38	ITALY	5.75
39	MALAYSIA	5.61
40	MEXICO	5.56
41	KOREA REP.	5.55
42	ICELAND	5.54
43	TURKEY	5.36
44	JORDAN	5.25
45	LITHUANIA	5.17
46	BULGARIA	5.11
47	COLOMBIA	5.09
48	ESTONIA	5.03
49	LATVIA	4.89
50	POLAND	4.75
51	BRAZIL	4.41
52	RUSSIA	4.27
53	CHINA MAINLAND	4.17
54	UKRAINE	4.07
55	HUNGARY	3.84
56	SLOVENIA	3.70
57	GREECE	3.56
58	CYPRUS	3.56
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.15
60	SOUTH AFRICA	3.14
61	CROATIA	3.13
62	MONGOLIA	3.13
63	VENEZUELA	1.96

## COMPETITION LEGISLATION

2017

Competition legislation

is not efficient in preventing unfair competition



is efficient in preventing unfair competition

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	8.15
2	FINLAND	8.04
3	NETHERLANDS	7.92
4	IRELAND	7.70
5	NORWAY	7.57
6	NEW ZEALAND	7.36
7	UNITED KINGDOM	7.36
8	SWEDEN	7.25
9	SWITZERLAND	7.20
10	SINGAPORE	7.13
11	JAPAN	7.09
12	CANADA	7.07
13	GERMANY	7.04
14	UAE	6.98
15	SOUTH AFRICA	6.77
16	AUSTRALIA	6.71
17	HONG KONG SAR	6.70
18	FRANCE	6.65
19	BELGIUM	6.65
20	LUXEMBOURG	6.59
21	QATAR	6.35
22	AUSTRIA	6.29
23	USA	6.20
24	ESTONIA	6.17
25	CHILE	6.07
26	LATVIA	6.05
27	ISRAEL	5.95
28	MALAYSIA	5.89
29	ICELAND	5.86
30	TAIWAN	5.82
31	KAZAKHSTAN	5.75
32	SPAIN	5.71
33	LITHUANIA	5.65
34	INDIA	5.58
35	TURKEY	5.57
36	SAUDI ARABIA	5.56
37	CYPRUS	5.50
38	INDONESIA	5.47
39	MEXICO	5.46
40	KOREA REP.	5.43
41	ITALY	5.37
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.28
43	POLAND	5.23
44	PERU	5.21
45	PORTUGAL	5.20
46	THAILAND	5.13
47	ROMANIA	5.08
48	BRAZIL	5.05
49	JORDAN	4.80
50	CHINA MAINLAND	4.73
51	PHILIPPINES	4.67
52	ARGENTINA	4.58
53	SLOVENIA	4.55
54	GREECE	4.53
55	RUSSIA	4.14
56	CROATIA	3.89
57	COLOMBIA	3.65
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.53
59	HUNGARY	3.52
60	BULGARIA	3.37
61	UKRAINE	3.36
62	MONGOLIA	3.11
63	VENEZUELA	1.42

## PARALLEL ECONOMY

2017

Parallel (black-market, unrecorded) economy

impairs economic development



does not impair economic development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.05
2	FINLAND	7.98
3	NEW ZEALAND	7.96
4	NORWAY	7.80
5	DENMARK	7.75
6	NETHERLANDS	7.54
7	HONG KONG SAR	7.23
8	SINGAPORE	7.16
9	SWEDEN	7.10
10	LUXEMBOURG	7.00
11	IRELAND	6.94
12	UAE	6.86
13	GERMANY	6.85
14	CHILE	6.81
15	CANADA	6.74
16	UNITED KINGDOM	6.73
17	JAPAN	6.72
18	USA	6.69
19	AUSTRALIA	6.60
20	AUSTRIA	6.17
21	TAIWAN	6.04
22	BELGIUM	6.03
23	FRANCE	5.96
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.77
25	ICELAND	5.59
26	QATAR	5.13
27	ISRAEL	5.11
28	SOUTH AFRICA	5.10
29	CYPRUS	5.00
30	MALAYSIA	4.93
31	THAILAND	4.86
32	JORDAN	4.85
33	POLAND	4.54
34	ESTONIA	4.37
35	KAZAKHSTAN	4.36
35	PHILIPPINES	4.36
37	SLOVENIA	4.28
38	SAUDI ARABIA	4.26
39	PORTUGAL	4.20
40	CHINA MAINLAND	4.17
41	INDONESIA	4.08
42	KOREA REP.	3.86
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.74
44	RUSSIA	3.73
45	BULGARIA	3.67
46	TURKEY	3.65
47	LATVIA	3.44
48	SPAIN	3.41
49	ITALY	3.04
50	LITHUANIA	2.97
51	INDIA	2.95
52	ROMANIA	2.89
53	BRAZIL	2.85
54	MONGOLIA	2.79
55	CROATIA	2.70
56	MEXICO	2.68
57	ARGENTINA	2.63
58	UKRAINE	2.53
59	GREECE	2.25
60	HUNGARY	2.19
61	COLOMBIA	1.76
62	PERU	1.65
63	VENEZUELA	0.52



## EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

2017

Ease of doing business is

hindered by regulations



supported by regulations

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.49
2	HONG KONG SAR	8.16
3	UAE	8.00
4	NEW ZEALAND	7.84
5	SWITZERLAND	7.35
6	DENMARK	7.33
7	IRELAND	7.30
8	NORWAY	7.13
9	SWEDEN	6.97
10	NETHERLANDS	6.78
11	ESTONIA	6.77
12	MALAYSIA	6.75
13	QATAR	6.73
14	LUXEMBOURG	6.71
15	UNITED KINGDOM	6.39
16	CANADA	6.33
17	KAZAKHSTAN	6.25
18	FINLAND	6.18
19	ICELAND	6.14
20	INDONESIA	5.98
21	THAILAND	5.95
22	USA	5.77
23	SAUDI ARABIA	5.73
24	LITHUANIA	5.72
25	CHINA MAINLAND	5.70
26	AUSTRALIA	5.66
27	TAIWAN	5.56
28	CYPRUS	5.54
29	GERMANY	5.38
30	CHILE	5.31
31	JAPAN	5.30
32	JORDAN	5.01
33	ISRAEL	4.98
34	BELGIUM	4.97
35	TURKEY	4.91
36	PORTUGAL	4.53
37	INDIA	4.43
38	SPAIN	4.37
39	MEXICO	4.27
40	PERU	4.16
41	FRANCE	4.06
42	PHILIPPINES	4.04
43	SLOVENIA	3.93
44	HUNGARY	3.93
45	POLAND	3.89
46	LATVIA	3.85
47	AUSTRIA	3.83
48	COLOMBIA	3.71
49	SOUTH AFRICA	3.55
50	MONGOLIA	3.40
51	ROMANIA	3.40
52	RUSSIA	3.39
53	BULGARIA	3.28
54	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.25
55	ITALY	3.21
56	ARGENTINA	3.14
57	KOREA REP.	2.57
58	UKRAINE	2.55
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.52
60	GREECE	2.32
61	CROATIA	2.29
62	BRAZIL	2.28
63	VENEZUELA	0.88

## CREATION OF FIRMS

2017

Creation of firms is

hindered by legislation



supported by legislation

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.75
2	NEW ZEALAND	8.59
3	ESTONIA	8.52
4	DENMARK	8.22
5	UAE	8.19
6	HONG KONG SAR	8.18
7	NORWAY	7.97
8	IRELAND	7.96
9	SWEDEN	7.89
10	NETHERLANDS	7.84
11	KAZAKHSTAN	7.67
12	SWITZERLAND	7.61
13	LUXEMBOURG	7.52
14	LITHUANIA	7.34
15	BULGARIA	7.33
16	FINLAND	7.27
17	UNITED KINGDOM	7.26
18	ICELAND	7.24
19	CYPRUS	7.22
20	CANADA	7.21
21	MALAYSIA	7.11
22	AUSTRALIA	7.08
23	JAPAN	7.00
23	USA	7.00
25	PORTUGAL	6.84
26	QATAR	6.83
27	CHILE	6.69
28	TURKEY	6.67
29	THAILAND	6.66
30	LATVIA	6.62
31	CHINA MAINLAND	6.50
32	INDONESIA	6.46
33	ISRAEL	6.40
34	HUNGARY	6.15
34	JORDAN	6.15
36	SAUDI ARABIA	5.98
37	BELGIUM	5.97
38	TAIWAN	5.85
39	RUSSIA	5.84
40	GERMANY	5.75
41	INDIA	5.63
42	SLOVENIA	5.50
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.32
44	MONGOLIA	5.31
45	MEXICO	5.16
46	ROMANIA	4.99
47	PHILIPPINES	4.97
48	FRANCE	4.96
49	AUSTRIA	4.94
50	PERU	4.92
51	UKRAINE	4.59
52	COLOMBIA	4.57
53	POLAND	4.53
54	SPAIN	4.46
55	SOUTH AFRICA	4.41
56	KOREA REP.	4.41
57	CROATIA	4.37
58	ARGENTINA	4.05
59	ITALY	3.58
60	GREECE	3.13
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.82
62	BRAZIL	2.47
63	VENEZUELA	1.50

## START-UP DAYS

2016

Number of days to start a business

Ranking		days
1	NEW ZEALAND	0.5
2	CANADA	1.5
2	HONG KONG SAR	1.5
4	AUSTRALIA	2.5
4	SINGAPORE	2.5
6	DENMARK	3.0
7	ESTONIA	3.5
7	FRANCE	3.5
7	ICELAND	3.5
10	BELGIUM	4.0
10	KOREA REP.	4.0
10	NETHERLANDS	4.0
10	NORWAY	4.0
14	PORTUGAL	4.5
14	UNITED KINGDOM	4.5
16	IRELAND	5.0
16	UKRAINE	5.0
18	CHILE	5.5
18	LATVIA	5.5
18	LITHUANIA	5.5
21	USA	5.6
22	CYPRUS	6.0
22	MONGOLIA	6.0
24	ITALY	6.5
24	TURKEY	6.5
26	CROATIA	7.0
26	HUNGARY	7.0
26	SLOVENIA	7.0
26	SWEDEN	7.0
30	MEXICO	8.4
31	UAE	8.5
32	COLOMBIA	9.0
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	9.0
32	KAZAKHSTAN	9.0
32	QATAR	9.0
36	RUSSIA	9.8
37	SWITZERLAND	10.0
37	TAIWAN	10.0
39	GERMANY	10.5
40	JAPAN	11.2
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	11.5
42	ISRAEL	12.0
42	ROMANIA	12.0
44	JORDAN	12.5
45	GREECE	13.0
45	SPAIN	13.0
47	FINLAND	14.0
48	LUXEMBOURG	16.5
48	SAUDI ARABIA	16.5
50	MALAYSIA	18.5
51	AUSTRIA	21.0
52	BULGARIA	23.0
53	INDONESIA	24.9
54	ARGENTINA	25.0
55	THAILAND	25.5
56	INDIA	26.0
56	PERU	26.0
58	PHILIPPINES	28.0
59	CHINA MAINLAND	28.9
60	POLAND	37.0
61	SOUTH AFRICA	43.0
62	BRAZIL	79.5
63	VENEZUELA	230.0

## START-UP PROCEDURES

2016

Number of procedures to start a business

Ranking		number
1	NEW ZEALAND	1.0
2	CANADA	2.0
2	HONG KONG SAR	2.0
2	KOREA REP.	2.0
5	AUSTRALIA	3.0
5	BELGIUM	3.0
5	ESTONIA	3.0
5	FINLAND	3.0
5	IRELAND	3.0
5	SINGAPORE	3.0
5	SWEDEN	3.0
5	TAIWAN	3.0
13	RUSSIA	3.7
14	DENMARK	4.0
14	ISRAEL	4.0
14	LATVIA	4.0
14	LITHUANIA	4.0
14	NETHERLANDS	4.0
14	NORWAY	4.0
14	POLAND	4.0
14	SLOVENIA	4.0
14	UKRAINE	4.0
14	UNITED KINGDOM	4.0
24	UAE	4.5
25	CYPRUS	5.0
25	FRANCE	5.0
25	GREECE	5.0
25	ICELAND	5.0
25	KAZAKHSTAN	5.0
25	LUXEMBOURG	5.0
25	MONGOLIA	5.0
25	PORTUGAL	5.0
25	THAILAND	5.0
34	BULGARIA	6.0
34	COLOMBIA	6.0
34	HUNGARY	6.0
34	ITALY	6.0
34	PERU	6.0
34	ROMANIA	6.0
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.0
34	SWITZERLAND	6.0
34	USA	6.0
43	CHILE	7.0
43	SOUTH AFRICA	7.0
43	SPAIN	7.0
43	TURKEY	7.0
47	JORDAN	7.5
48	MEXICO	7.8
49	AUSTRIA	8.0
49	CROATIA	8.0
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.0
49	JAPAN	8.0
53	MALAYSIA	8.5
53	QATAR	8.5
55	CHINA MAINLAND	9.0
55	GERMANY	9.0
57	BRAZIL	11.0
58	INDONESIA	11.2
59	INDIA	12.9
60	SAUDI ARABIA	13.5
61	ARGENTINA	14.0
62	PHILIPPINES	16.0
63	VENEZUELA	20.0

## LABOR REGULATIONS

2017

Labor regulations (hiring/firing practices, minimum wages, etc.)

hinder business activities



do not hinder business activities

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	8.54
2	SWITZERLAND	8.06
3	SINGAPORE	7.61
4	ICELAND	7.32
5	NEW ZEALAND	7.22
6	UAE	7.17
7	HONG KONG SAR	7.00
8	KAZAKHSTAN	6.90
9	USA	6.68
10	UNITED KINGDOM	6.64
11	MALAYSIA	6.31
12	ESTONIA	6.30
13	CANADA	6.28
14	THAILAND	6.16
15	IRELAND	6.13
16	NORWAY	6.03
17	QATAR	5.91
18	BULGARIA	5.78
19	HUNGARY	5.66
20	LUXEMBOURG	5.66
21	RUSSIA	5.56
22	TURKEY	5.40
23	JAPAN	5.39
24	SWEDEN	5.39
25	LATVIA	5.33
26	CHINA MAINLAND	5.32
27	POLAND	5.32
28	ISRAEL	5.32
29	CYPRUS	5.22
30	MONGOLIA	5.17
31	MEXICO	5.15
32	NETHERLANDS	4.91
33	LITHUANIA	4.76
34	GERMANY	4.71
35	ROMANIA	4.66
36	PHILIPPINES	4.59
37	SAUDI ARABIA	4.57
38	AUSTRIA	4.51
39	INDONESIA	4.43
40	INDIA	4.39
41	AUSTRALIA	4.37
42	KOREA REP.	4.32
43	UKRAINE	4.24
44	TAIWAN	4.23
45	GREECE	4.16
46	JORDAN	4.15
47	PORTUGAL	4.14
48	ITALY	4.13
49	FINLAND	4.06
50	SPAIN	4.05
51	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.92
52	CHILE	3.86
53	BELGIUM	3.82
54	COLOMBIA	3.67
55	SLOVENIA	3.02
56	PERU	2.90
57	CROATIA	2.86
58	ARGENTINA	2.84
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.82
60	SOUTH AFRICA	2.53
61	FRANCE	2.22
62	BRAZIL	1.78
63	VENEZUELA	0.65

## UNEMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION

2017

Unemployment legislation

does not provide an incentive to look for work



provides an incentive to look for work

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	7.83
2	SWITZERLAND	7.26
3	HONG KONG SAR	6.93
4	UAE	6.71
5	KAZAKHSTAN	6.51
6	CYPRUS	6.50
7	NEW ZEALAND	6.20
8	USA	6.14
9	ISRAEL	6.09
10	THAILAND	6.07
11	JAPAN	6.07
12	ICELAND	6.05
13	MALAYSIA	5.96
14	TURKEY	5.89
15	ESTONIA	5.87
16	QATAR	5.79
17	UNITED KINGDOM	5.78
18	CANADA	5.72
19	RUSSIA	5.72
20	CHILE	5.63
21	MEXICO	5.42
22	GERMANY	5.42
23	SAUDI ARABIA	5.39
24	KOREA REP.	5.35
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.27
26	IRELAND	5.22
27	NORWAY	5.18
28	LUXEMBOURG	5.17
29	NETHERLANDS	5.08
30	TAIWAN	5.08
31	LATVIA	5.05
32	DENMARK	5.01
33	CHINA MAINLAND	4.99
34	AUSTRALIA	4.92
35	HUNGARY	4.91
36	GREECE	4.63
37	ITALY	4.60
38	INDIA	4.57
39	BULGARIA	4.56
40	SOUTH AFRICA	4.55
41	SWEDEN	4.53
42	PHILIPPINES	4.38
43	INDONESIA	4.32
44	POLAND	4.21
45	LITHUANIA	4.07
46	PERU	4.06
47	PORTUGAL	3.94
48	COLOMBIA	3.93
49	ROMANIA	3.90
50	UKRAINE	3.88
51	JORDAN	3.87
52	MONGOLIA	3.75
53	AUSTRIA	3.64
54	SPAIN	3.54
55	BRAZIL	3.40
56	BELGIUM	3.29
57	ARGENTINA	3.11
58	SLOVENIA	3.08
59	FINLAND	2.92
60	CROATIA	2.91
61	FRANCE	2.76
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.62
63	VENEZUELA	1.65

## IMMIGRATION LAWS

2017

Immigration laws

prevent your company from  
employing foreign labordo not prevent your  
company from employing  
foreign labor

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	8.00
2	ARGENTINA	7.84
3	PORTUGAL	7.68
4	IRELAND	7.61
5	NETHERLANDS	7.43
6	FINLAND	7.37
7	NEW ZEALAND	7.25
8	BELGIUM	7.19
9	LUXEMBOURG	7.05
10	CHILE	6.97
11	SWEDEN	6.96
12	NORWAY	6.90
13	CANADA	6.88
14	GERMANY	6.80
15	HONG KONG SAR	6.74
16	ITALY	6.70
17	SPAIN	6.58
18	PERU	6.52
19	MEXICO	6.48
20	KAZAKHSTAN	6.46
21	FRANCE	6.42
22	ICELAND	6.41
23	INDIA	6.39
24	THAILAND	6.36
25	UNITED KINGDOM	6.27
26	GREECE	6.25
26	QATAR	6.25
28	HUNGARY	6.22
29	PHILIPPINES	6.18
30	CYPRUS	6.11
31	AUSTRIA	6.10
32	AUSTRALIA	6.02
33	DENMARK	5.82
34	SWITZERLAND	5.74
35	UKRAINE	5.69
36	INDONESIA	5.69
37	MALAYSIA	5.68
38	BRAZIL	5.66
39	TURKEY	5.64
40	ROMANIA	5.63
41	SAUDI ARABIA	5.60
42	SINGAPORE	5.59
43	COLOMBIA	5.56
44	RUSSIA	5.51
45	CHINA MAINLAND	5.47
46	SLOVENIA	5.47
47	TAIWAN	5.29
48	BULGARIA	5.22
49	ESTONIA	5.22
50	MONGOLIA	5.07
51	POLAND	4.98
52	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.88
53	ISRAEL	4.74
54	JAPAN	4.69
55	JORDAN	4.52
56	USA	4.50
57	KOREA REP.	4.48
58	LITHUANIA	4.39
59	LATVIA	4.26
60	CROATIA	4.14
61	VENEZUELA	4.12
62	SOUTH AFRICA	3.55
63	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.44

## REDUNDANCY COSTS

2016

Number of weeks of salary

Ranking		weeks
1	AUSTRIA	0.0
1	BELGIUM	0.0
1	CYPRUS	0.0
1	DENMARK	0.0
1	FINLAND	0.0
1	ICELAND	0.0
1	ITALY	0.0
1	JAPAN	0.0
1	JORDAN	0.0
1	NEW ZEALAND	0.0
1	NORWAY	0.0
1	ROMANIA	0.0
1	SINGAPORE	0.0
1	SWEDEN	0.0
1	SWITZERLAND	0.0
1	UAE	0.0
1	USA	0.0
18	HONG KONG SAR	1.4
19	UNITED KINGDOM	4.0
20	BULGARIA	4.3
20	ESTONIA	4.3
20	KAZAKHSTAN	4.3
20	LUXEMBOURG	4.3
20	MONGOLIA	4.3
20	UKRAINE	4.3
26	FRANCE	4.6
27	CANADA	5.0
28	SOUTH AFRICA	5.3
29	SLOVENIA	5.3
30	NETHERLANDS	7.2
31	CROATIA	7.2
31	HUNGARY	7.2
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.2
34	LATVIA	8.7
34	POLAND	8.7
34	RUSSIA	8.7
37	AUSTRALIA	8.7
38	BRAZIL	8.9
39	PORTUGAL	9.1
40	IRELAND	10.7
41	INDIA	11.4
41	PERU	11.4
43	GERMANY	11.6
44	CZECH REPUBLIC	11.6
45	SAUDI ARABIA	15.2
46	SPAIN	15.2
47	GREECE	15.9
47	LITHUANIA	15.9
49	QATAR	16.0
50	COLOMBIA	16.7
51	TAIWAN	18.8
52	MEXICO	22.0
53	MALAYSIA	22.8
54	ARGENTINA	23.1
54	CHILE	23.1
54	CHINA MAINLAND	23.1
54	ISRAEL	23.1
54	KOREA REP.	23.1
54	PHILIPPINES	23.1
54	TURKEY	23.1
61	THAILAND	31.7
62	INDONESIA	57.8
-	VENEZUELA	-

## JUSTICE

2017

Justice

is not fairly administered



is fairly administered

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	9.21
2	FINLAND	9.07
3	NORWAY	9.00
4	NETHERLANDS	8.88
5	NEW ZEALAND	8.59
6	SWITZERLAND	8.57
7	HONG KONG SAR	8.47
8	GERMANY	8.42
9	UAE	8.31
10	SWEDEN	8.22
11	SINGAPORE	8.22
12	CANADA	8.19
13	UNITED KINGDOM	8.18
14	JAPAN	8.09
15	AUSTRIA	8.05
16	AUSTRALIA	7.96
17	IRELAND	7.96
18	QATAR	7.75
19	LUXEMBOURG	7.62
20	USA	7.43
21	ISRAEL	7.38
22	FRANCE	7.20
23	ICELAND	6.70
24	SOUTH AFRICA	6.69
25	SAUDI ARABIA	6.55
26	BELGIUM	6.53
27	ESTONIA	6.49
28	CYPRUS	6.11
29	THAILAND	5.95
30	MALAYSIA	5.85
31	TAIWAN	5.78
32	LITHUANIA	5.75
33	KAZAKHSTAN	5.68
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.62
35	CHILE	5.46
36	INDIA	5.34
37	SPAIN	4.98
38	JORDAN	4.81
39	UKRAINE	4.80
40	CHINA MAINLAND	4.79
41	LATVIA	4.77
42	INDONESIA	4.76
43	GREECE	4.31
44	KOREA REP.	4.29
45	HUNGARY	4.23
46	ROMANIA	4.20
47	BRAZIL	3.99
48	SLOVENIA	3.94
49	RUSSIA	3.92
50	ITALY	3.86
51	POLAND	3.65
52	PHILIPPINES	3.35
53	PORTUGAL	3.20
54	MONGOLIA	3.01
55	CROATIA	2.94
56	ARGENTINA	2.74
57	TURKEY	2.68
58	MEXICO	2.62
59	BULGARIA	2.56
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.46
61	COLOMBIA	1.86
62	PERU	1.81
63	VENEZUELA	0.50

PERSONAL SECURITY AND  
PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS

2017

Personal security and private property rights

are not adequately protected



are adequately protected

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	9.39
2	DENMARK	9.23
3	SWITZERLAND	9.11
4	NORWAY	9.07
5	NETHERLANDS	8.98
6	SINGAPORE	8.92
7	HONG KONG SAR	8.89
8	CANADA	8.79
9	UAE	8.69
10	AUSTRIA	8.66
11	NEW ZEALAND	8.60
12	IRELAND	8.48
13	QATAR	8.43
14	GERMANY	8.37
15	AUSTRALIA	8.34
16	USA	8.30
17	LUXEMBOURG	8.28
18	ICELAND	8.03
19	UNITED KINGDOM	8.02
20	SWEDEN	7.97
21	BELGIUM	7.97
22	CYPRUS	7.94
23	JAPAN	7.93
24	PORTUGAL	7.79
25	FRANCE	7.78
26	ISRAEL	7.73
27	SPAIN	7.68
28	TAIWAN	7.54
29	ESTONIA	7.34
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.28
31	SAUDI ARABIA	7.17
32	LITHUANIA	7.07
33	THAILAND	6.90
34	JORDAN	6.75
35	SLOVENIA	6.72
36	MALAYSIA	6.63
37	INDIA	6.37
38	KOREA REP.	6.29
39	ITALY	6.19
40	LATVIA	6.15
41	INDONESIA	6.10
42	KAZAKHSTAN	6.08
43	CHILE	5.83
44	GREECE	5.72
45	HUNGARY	5.58
46	CHINA MAINLAND	5.45
47	ROMANIA	5.41
48	POLAND	5.37
49	PHILIPPINES	5.23
50	CROATIA	5.09
51	TURKEY	4.49
52	RUSSIA	4.47
53	COLOMBIA	4.37
54	SOUTH AFRICA	4.34
55	MONGOLIA	4.11
56	MEXICO	4.08
57	PERU	4.03
58	BULGARIA	3.94
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.87
60	ARGENTINA	3.79
61	BRAZIL	3.71
62	UKRAINE	2.92
63	VENEZUELA	0.35

## HOMICIDE

2014

Intentional homicide, rate per 100'000 population

Ranking		rate
1	CYPRUS	0.1
1	GREECE	0.1
3	ICELAND	0.3
3	JAPAN	0.3
3	SINGAPORE	0.3
6	AUSTRIA	0.5
6	INDONESIA	0.5
6	SWITZERLAND	0.5
9	NORWAY	0.6
10	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.7
10	KOREA REP.	0.7
10	LUXEMBOURG	0.7
10	NETHERLANDS	0.7
10	POLAND	0.7
10	SLOVENIA	0.7
10	SPAIN	0.7
10	UAE	0.7
18	CHINA MAINLAND	0.8
18	CROATIA	0.8
18	ITALY	0.8
21	GERMANY	0.9
21	HONG KONG SAR	0.9
21	NEW ZEALAND	0.9
21	PORTUGAL	0.9
21	SWEDEN	0.9
21	UNITED KINGDOM	0.9
27	AUSTRALIA	1.0
27	DENMARK	1.0
29	IRELAND	1.1
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.1
31	FRANCE	1.2
32	CANADA	1.5
32	HUNGARY	1.5
32	ROMANIA	1.5
35	BULGARIA	1.6
35	FINLAND	1.6
37	ISRAEL	1.7
38	BELGIUM	1.8
39	MALAYSIA	1.9
40	TAIWAN	2.0
41	JORDAN	2.3
42	ESTONIA	3.1
43	INDIA	3.2
44	CHILE	3.6
45	LATVIA	3.9
45	THAILAND	3.9
45	USA	3.9
48	TURKEY	4.3
49	UKRAINE	4.4
50	LITHUANIA	5.5
51	SAUDI ARABIA	6.2
52	PERU	6.7
53	QATAR	7.2
54	KAZAKHSTAN	7.4
55	MONGOLIA	7.5
56	ARGENTINA	7.6
57	RUSSIA	9.5
58	PHILIPPINES	9.9
59	MEXICO	15.7
60	BRAZIL	24.6
61	COLOMBIA	27.9
62	SOUTH AFRICA	33.0
63	VENEZUELA	62.0

## AGEING OF SOCIETY

2017

Ageing of society

is a burden for economic development



is not a burden for economic development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	8.04
2	PHILIPPINES	7.43
3	INDIA	7.40
4	TURKEY	7.33
5	SAUDI ARABIA	6.97
6	QATAR	6.94
7	ISRAEL	6.89
8	MEXICO	6.67
9	PERU	6.51
10	MONGOLIA	6.51
11	ARGENTINA	6.47
12	MALAYSIA	6.41
13	KAZAKHSTAN	6.32
14	INDONESIA	6.22
15	SOUTH AFRICA	6.17
16	ICELAND	6.16
17	IRELAND	5.91
18	LUXEMBOURG	5.90
19	VENEZUELA	5.88
20	FRANCE	5.78
21	JORDAN	5.72
22	DENMARK	5.45
23	CHILE	5.39
24	SWITZERLAND	5.25
25	NORWAY	5.21
26	USA	5.19
27	HONG KONG SAR	5.16
28	COLOMBIA	5.10
29	NEW ZEALAND	5.06
30	NETHERLANDS	4.84
31	CYPRUS	4.83
32	THAILAND	4.74
33	AUSTRALIA	4.73
34	CANADA	4.70
35	SINGAPORE	4.60
36	BRAZIL	4.24
37	SWEDEN	4.22
38	AUSTRIA	4.14
39	BELGIUM	3.79
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.77
41	RUSSIA	3.73
42	UNITED KINGDOM	3.66
43	ROMANIA	3.49
44	CHINA MAINLAND	3.36
45	GERMANY	3.34
46	ITALY	3.25
47	FINLAND	3.18
48	PORTUGAL	3.01
49	TAIWAN	2.95
50	LITHUANIA	2.93
51	SPAIN	2.90
52	POLAND	2.81
53	SLOVENIA	2.76
54	GREECE	2.73
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.62
56	LATVIA	2.62
57	UKRAINE	2.59
58	JAPAN	2.42
59	ESTONIA	2.23
60	KOREA REP.	2.17
61	HUNGARY	1.73
62	BULGARIA	1.67
63	CROATIA	1.42

## RISK OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY

2017

The risk of political instability is very

high



low

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NORWAY	9.47
2	DENMARK	9.30
3	SWITZERLAND	9.22
4	NEW ZEALAND	9.10
5	CANADA	8.93
6	SINGAPORE	8.75
7	LUXEMBOURG	8.64
8	FINLAND	8.48
9	UAE	8.42
10	QATAR	8.20
11	GERMANY	7.87
12	NETHERLANDS	7.86
13	CHINA MAINLAND	7.79
14	JAPAN	7.70
15	AUSTRIA	7.40
16	SWEDEN	7.40
17	INDIA	7.24
18	IRELAND	7.23
19	AUSTRALIA	7.10
20	SAUDI ARABIA	6.98
21	BELGIUM	6.59
22	KAZAKHSTAN	6.37
23	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.27
24	HONG KONG SAR	6.26
25	FRANCE	6.24
26	CHILE	6.13
27	LITHUANIA	6.04
28	UNITED KINGDOM	6.02
29	ISRAEL	5.96
30	USA	5.81
31	PORTUGAL	5.80
32	SLOVENIA	5.78
33	CYPRUS	5.61
34	ICELAND	5.59
35	HUNGARY	5.57
36	JORDAN	5.39
37	RUSSIA	5.36
38	TAIWAN	5.36
39	MALAYSIA	5.21
40	ESTONIA	5.08
41	SPAIN	5.02
42	MEXICO	4.85
43	CROATIA	4.72
44	LATVIA	4.67
45	PERU	4.64
46	INDONESIA	4.61
47	THAILAND	4.57
48	PHILIPPINES	4.00
49	ITALY	3.94
50	BULGARIA	3.89
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.70
52	ARGENTINA	3.68
53	POLAND	3.40
54	COLOMBIA	3.20
55	ROMANIA	3.16
56	TURKEY	3.02
57	BRAZIL	2.60
58	SOUTH AFRICA	2.41
59	KOREA REP.	2.27
60	GREECE	2.19
61	MONGOLIA	1.63
62	UKRAINE	1.18
63	VENEZUELA	0.31

## SOCIAL COHESION

2017

Social cohesion

is low



is high

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NORWAY	8.20
2	DENMARK	7.91
3	UAE	7.87
4	CANADA	7.77
5	SWITZERLAND	7.77
6	SINGAPORE	7.52
7	NEW ZEALAND	7.51
8	QATAR	7.38
9	LUXEMBOURG	7.32
10	IRELAND	7.09
11	AUSTRIA	6.98
12	JAPAN	6.95
13	ICELAND	6.92
14	FINLAND	6.88
15	KAZAKHSTAN	6.77
16	AUSTRALIA	6.75
17	SWEDEN	6.71
18	NETHERLANDS	6.65
19	SAUDI ARABIA	6.57
20	CYPRUS	6.56
21	JORDAN	6.40
22	GERMANY	6.29
23	CHINA MAINLAND	6.23
24	PORTUGAL	6.20
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.12
26	BELGIUM	5.94
27	SLOVENIA	5.85
28	INDONESIA	5.84
29	INDIA	5.76
30	THAILAND	5.64
31	MALAYSIA	5.64
32	ISRAEL	5.58
33	UNITED KINGDOM	5.36
34	SPAIN	5.30
35	PHILIPPINES	5.21
36	HONG KONG SAR	5.12
37	RUSSIA	4.74
38	USA	4.67
39	FRANCE	4.63
40	ESTONIA	4.53
41	LITHUANIA	4.53
42	ITALY	4.45
43	CHILE	4.34
44	TAIWAN	4.23
45	MEXICO	4.19
46	TURKEY	4.14
47	ROMANIA	4.08
48	PERU	3.97
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.80
50	LATVIA	3.79
51	GREECE	3.71
52	POLAND	3.68
53	CROATIA	3.51
54	COLOMBIA	3.50
55	KOREA REP.	3.43
56	BRAZIL	3.34
57	BULGARIA	3.28
58	ARGENTINA	3.26
59	HUNGARY	3.21
60	MONGOLIA	3.06
61	UKRAINE	2.96
62	SOUTH AFRICA	2.90
63	VENEZUELA	1.19

## GINI COEFFICIENT

2014

Equal distribution of income scale: 0 (absolute equality) to 100 (absolute inequality)

Ranking		index
1	UKRAINE	24.09
2	SLOVENIA	25.59
3	NORWAY	25.90
4	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	26.12
5	CZECH REPUBLIC	26.13
6	KAZAKHSTAN	26.33
7	ICELAND	26.94
8	FINLAND	27.12
9	SWEDEN	27.32
10	ROMANIA	27.45
11	BELGIUM	27.59
12	NETHERLANDS	27.99
13	TAIWAN	28.00
14	DENMARK	29.08
15	GERMANY	30.13
16	AUSTRIA	30.48
17	HUNGARY	30.55
18	SWITZERLAND	31.64
19	KOREA REP.	32.00
20	MONGOLIA	32.04
21	POLAND	32.08
22	JAPAN	32.11
23	CROATIA	32.51
24	IRELAND	32.52
25	UNITED KINGDOM	32.57
26	FRANCE	33.10
27	ESTONIA	33.15
28	CANADA	33.68
29	JORDAN	33.69
30	CYPRUS	34.31
31	LUXEMBOURG	34.79
32	AUSTRALIA	34.94
33	INDIA	35.15
33	LITHUANIA	35.15
35	ITALY	35.16
36	LATVIA	35.48
37	SPAIN	35.89
38	NEW ZEALAND	36.00
39	BULGARIA	36.01
40	PORTUGAL	36.04
41	GREECE	36.68
42	THAILAND	37.85
43	INDONESIA	39.47
44	TURKEY	40.18
45	USA	41.06
46	QATAR	41.10
47	RUSSIA	41.59
48	CHINA MAINLAND	42.16
49	ARGENTINA	42.67
50	ISRAEL	42.78
51	HONG KONG SAR	43.00
51	SINGAPORE	43.00
53	PHILIPPINES	43.04
54	PERU	44.14
55	MALAYSIA	46.26
56	VENEZUELA	46.94
57	MEXICO	48.21
58	CHILE	50.45
59	BRAZIL	51.48
60	COLOMBIA	53.50
61	SOUTH AFRICA	63.38
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	UAE	-

## INCOME DISTRIBUTION - LOWEST

10%

2014

Percentage of household incomes going to lowest 10% of households



	%
ARGENTINA	1.43
AUSTRALIA	2.90
AUSTRIA	3.40
BELGIUM	3.70
BRAZIL	1.18
BULGARIA	2.00
CANADA	2.68
CHILE	1.72
CHINA MAINLAND	2.05
COLOMBIA	1.10
CROATIA	2.70
CYPRUS	3.29
CZECH REPUBLIC	4.20
DENMARK	2.84
ESTONIA	2.47
FINLAND	3.83
FRANCE	3.70
GERMANY	3.36
GREECE	1.74
HONG KONG SAR	0.90
HUNGARY	2.53
ICELAND	3.67
INDIA	3.56
INDONESIA	3.14
IRELAND	3.10
ISRAEL	1.69
ITALY	1.92
JAPAN	-
JORDAN	3.45
KAZAKHSTAN	4.09
KOREA REP.	-
LATVIA	2.19
LITHUANIA	2.50
LUXEMBOURG	3.10
MALAYSIA	2.30
MEXICO	1.93
MONGOLIA	3.30
NETHERLANDS	3.41
NEW ZEALAND	-
NORWAY	3.60
PERU	1.60
PHILIPPINES	2.45
POLAND	3.30
PORTUGAL	2.40
QATAR	2.90
ROMANIA	3.64
RUSSIA	2.28
SAUDI ARABIA	-
SINGAPORE	-
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.90
SLOVENIA	3.70
SOUTH AFRICA	1.70
SPAIN	3.17
SWEDEN	3.29
SWITZERLAND	2.88
TAIWAN	-
THAILAND	2.76
TURKEY	2.50
UAE	-
UKRAINE	4.48
UNITED KINGDOM	2.94
USA	1.70
VENEZUELA	-



## INCOME DISTRIBUTION - HIGHEST

10%

2014

Percentage of household incomes going to highest 10% of households



	%	
ARGENTINA	30.75	
AUSTRALIA	24.50	2011
AUSTRIA	22.60	
BELGIUM	20.40	
BRAZIL	40.66	
BULGARIA	27.38	2012
CANADA	25.74	2010
CHILE	41.47	2013
CHINA MAINLAND	31.43	2012
COLOMBIA	42.16	
CROATIA	22.20	
CYPRUS	28.04	2012
CZECH REPUBLIC	22.00	
DENMARK	23.47	2012
ESTONIA	25.25	2012
FINLAND	22.68	
FRANCE	24.60	
GERMANY	23.69	2011
GREECE	26.74	2012
HONG KONG SAR	35.30	
HUNGARY	23.96	
ICELAND	22.11	2012
INDIA	29.77	2011
INDONESIA	31.91	2013
IRELAND	24.70	
ISRAEL	31.30	2010
ITALY	26.30	2012
JAPAN	-	
JORDAN	27.45	2010
KAZAKHSTAN	23.17	
KOREA REP.	-	
LATVIA	26.63	2012
LITHUANIA	26.70	
LUXEMBOURG	22.00	
MALAYSIA	30.30	
MEXICO	39.70	
MONGOLIA	25.47	
NETHERLANDS	22.57	2012
NEW ZEALAND	-	
NORWAY	20.90	2012
PERU	33.00	
PHILIPPINES	33.40	2012
POLAND	25.18	
PORTUGAL	26.30	
QATAR	24.40	2013
ROMANIA	21.61	2013
RUSSIA	32.22	2012
SAUDI ARABIA	-	
SINGAPORE	-	
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	19.20	
SLOVENIA	20.30	
SOUTH AFRICA	25.90	2012
SPAIN	21.50	2012
SWEDEN	25.02	2012
SWITZERLAND	29.23	2013
TAIWAN	-	
THAILAND	30.43	2012
TURKEY	28.90	
UAE	-	
UKRAINE	20.62	
UNITED KINGDOM	24.66	2012
USA	30.19	2013
VENEZUELA	-	

## EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

2017

Equal opportunity legislation in your economy

hinders economic development



encourages economic development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NORWAY	8.39
2	DENMARK	8.19
3	FINLAND	8.04
4	SINGAPORE	7.93
5	UAE	7.79
6	IRELAND	7.78
7	SWEDEN	7.70
8	CANADA	7.67
9	NETHERLANDS	7.50
10	ICELAND	7.49
11	SWITZERLAND	7.42
12	HONG KONG SAR	7.34
13	LUXEMBOURG	7.15
14	QATAR	7.07
15	NEW ZEALAND	7.06
16	JAPAN	6.89
17	AUSTRALIA	6.86
18	KAZAKHSTAN	6.77
19	ISRAEL	6.71
20	UNITED KINGDOM	6.69
21	GERMANY	6.63
22	BELGIUM	6.41
23	USA	6.37
24	LITHUANIA	6.32
25	INDIA	6.20
26	FRANCE	6.18
27	PORTUGAL	6.13
28	THAILAND	6.12
29	AUSTRIA	6.12
30	CYPRUS	6.11
31	MALAYSIA	6.10
32	INDONESIA	6.08
33	TAIWAN	6.07
34	SAUDI ARABIA	6.06
35	KOREA REP.	5.90
36	CHINA MAINLAND	5.85
37	SPAIN	5.83
38	CHILE	5.80
39	LATVIA	5.79
40	ESTONIA	5.69
41	SLOVENIA	5.61
42	PHILIPPINES	5.61
43	JORDAN	5.47
44	ROMANIA	5.45
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.23
46	HUNGARY	5.15
47	CROATIA	5.14
48	BULGARIA	5.11
49	ITALY	5.06
50	PERU	5.05
51	MONGOLIA	4.56
52	RUSSIA	4.55
53	GREECE	4.53
54	MEXICO	4.50
55	TURKEY	4.42
56	ARGENTINA	4.37
57	BRAZIL	4.37
58	SOUTH AFRICA	4.31
59	POLAND	4.28
60	COLOMBIA	4.22
61	UKRAINE	4.19
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.07
63	VENEZUELA	1.73

## FEMALES IN PARLIAMENT

2015

Percentage of total seats in Parliament

Ranking		%
1	SWEDEN	43.55
2	BELGIUM	42.38
3	FINLAND	41.50
4	ICELAND	41.27
5	SOUTH AFRICA	41.19
6	MEXICO	40.58
7	NORWAY	39.64
8	SPAIN	37.99
9	DENMARK	37.43
10	ARGENTINA	37.08
11	GERMANY	36.86
12	TAIWAN	36.60
13	NETHERLANDS	36.44
14	PORTUGAL	34.78
15	NEW ZEALAND	31.40
16	AUSTRALIA	30.53
17	AUSTRIA	30.33
18	ITALY	30.07
19	SWITZERLAND	28.86
20	LUXEMBOURG	28.33
21	CANADA	28.27
22	SLOVENIA	27.69
23	PHILIPPINES	27.07
24	UNITED KINGDOM	26.75
25	ISRAEL	26.67
26	FRANCE	25.73
27	POLAND	24.82
28	SINGAPORE	23.91
29	ESTONIA	23.76
30	CHINA MAINLAND	23.62
31	LITHUANIA	23.40
32	UAE	22.50
33	PERU	22.31
34	COLOMBIA	20.90
35	BULGARIA	20.42
36	KAZAKHSTAN	20.13
37	IRELAND	19.91
38	SAUDI ARABIA	19.87
39	GREECE	19.67
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	19.57
41	USA	19.48
42	HONG KONG SAR	19.00
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	18.67
44	LATVIA	18.00
45	INDONESIA	17.12
46	VENEZUELA	16.97
47	KOREA REP.	16.33
48	CHILE	15.82
49	CROATIA	15.23
50	TURKEY	14.91
51	RUSSIA	14.52
52	MONGOLIA	14.47
53	MALAYSIA	13.24
54	CYPRUS	12.50
55	INDIA	12.21
56	UKRAINE	12.09
57	ROMANIA	11.95
58	JAPAN	11.58
59	JORDAN	11.56
60	BRAZIL	10.77
61	HUNGARY	10.10
62	THAILAND	6.09
63	QATAR	0.00

## WOMEN ON BOARDS

2016

Boardmembers of all companies analyzed by MSCI

Ranking		%
1	NORWAY	39.30
2	FRANCE	37.60
3	SWEDEN	35.90
4	ITALY	32.70
5	FINLAND	30.20
6	NEW ZEALAND	29.60
7	BELGIUM	27.70
8	GERMANY	26.70
9	AUSTRALIA	25.80
10	UNITED KINGDOM	25.50
11	CANADA	22.80
12	ISRAEL	21.80
13	DENMARK	21.40
14	AUSTRIA	20.90
15	SPAIN	20.60
16	IRELAND	20.40
17	USA	20.30
18	NETHERLANDS	19.10
19	LUXEMBOURG	18.60
19	SOUTH AFRICA	18.60
21	SWITZERLAND	17.10
22	GREECE	16.20
23	MALAYSIA	15.30
24	COLOMBIA	15.00
25	INDIA	12.80
26	TURKEY	11.60
27	SINGAPORE	11.20
27	THAILAND	11.20
29	POLAND	10.90
30	HONG KONG SAR	10.60
31	PHILIPPINES	9.50
32	PORTUGAL	9.10
33	CHINA MAINLAND	8.60
34	CHILE	7.70
35	MEXICO	7.20
36	RUSSIA	7.00
37	TAIWAN	6.90
38	PERU	6.30
39	BRAZIL	5.80
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.10
41	JAPAN	4.80
42	HUNGARY	3.10
42	UAE	3.10
44	INDONESIA	2.80
45	KOREA REP.	2.40
46	QATAR	1.70
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	BULGARIA	-
-	CROATIA	-
-	CYPRUS	-
-	ESTONIA	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	KAZAKHSTAN	-
-	LATVIA	-
-	LITHUANIA	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	ROMANIA	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-
-	SLOVENIA	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## GENDER INEQUALITY

2015

Gender Inequality Index (UNDP)

Ranking		index
1	SWITZERLAND	0.040
2	DENMARK	0.041
3	NETHERLANDS	0.044
4	SWEDEN	0.048
5	ICELAND	0.051
6	NORWAY	0.053
7	SLOVENIA	0.053
8	FINLAND	0.056
9	TAIWAN	0.058
10	HONG KONG SAR	0.065
11	GERMANY	0.066
12	KOREA REP.	0.067
13	SINGAPORE	0.068
14	BELGIUM	0.073
15	LUXEMBOURG	0.075
16	AUSTRIA	0.078
17	SPAIN	0.081
18	ITALY	0.085
19	PORTUGAL	0.091
20	CANADA	0.098
21	FRANCE	0.102
22	ISRAEL	0.103
23	JAPAN	0.116
24	CYPRUS	0.116
25	GREECE	0.119
26	AUSTRALIA	0.120
27	LITHUANIA	0.121
28	IRELAND	0.127
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.129
30	UNITED KINGDOM	0.131
31	ESTONIA	0.131
32	POLAND	0.137
33	CROATIA	0.141
34	NEW ZEALAND	0.158
35	CHINA MAINLAND	0.164
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.179
37	LATVIA	0.191
38	KAZAKHSTAN	0.202
39	USA	0.203
40	BULGARIA	0.223
41	UAE	0.232
42	HUNGARY	0.252
43	SAUDI ARABIA	0.257
44	RUSSIA	0.271
45	MONGOLIA	0.278
46	UKRAINE	0.284
47	MALAYSIA	0.291
48	CHILE	0.322
49	TURKEY	0.328
50	ROMANIA	0.339
51	MEXICO	0.345
52	ARGENTINA	0.362
53	THAILAND	0.366
54	PERU	0.385
55	COLOMBIA	0.393
56	SOUTH AFRICA	0.394
57	BRAZIL	0.414
58	PHILIPPINES	0.436
59	VENEZUELA	0.461
60	INDONESIA	0.467
61	JORDAN	0.478
62	INDIA	0.530
63	QATAR	0.542

## DISPOSABLE INCOME

2016

Female / male ratio

Ranking		ratio
1	BELGIUM	93.9
2	CROATIA	90.7
3	SWEDEN	90.0
4	NORWAY	88.0
5	HUNGARY	87.8
6	SWITZERLAND	86.0
7	SLOVENIA	85.7
8	LATVIA	84.1
9	DENMARK	83.9
10	FINLAND	83.5
11	GERMANY	82.9
12	LITHUANIA	82.5
13	THAILAND	82.2
14	UNITED KINGDOM	81.8
15	POLAND	80.6
16	HONG KONG SAR	80.4
17	BULGARIA	80.1
18	PORTUGAL	79.8
19	MALAYSIA	79.6
20	ARGENTINA	78.9
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	78.3
22	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	77.6
23	FRANCE	75.1
24	ROMANIA	74.4
25	SINGAPORE	74.3
26	TAIWAN	74.0
27	ESTONIA	73.4
28	BRAZIL	73.1
29	IRELAND	73.1
30	ITALY	72.1
31	JAPAN	71.1
32	KAZAKHSTAN	70.5
33	NEW ZEALAND	70.3
34	KOREA REP.	68.7
35	GREECE	68.6
36	ISRAEL	68.0
37	CHILE	67.6
38	UKRAINE	67.0
39	CANADA	66.8
40	RUSSIA	66.3
41	COLOMBIA	65.8
42	SPAIN	65.3
43	AUSTRALIA	65.1
44	AUSTRIA	63.9
45	MEXICO	63.3
46	USA	63.2
47	NETHERLANDS	63.1
48	PHILIPPINES	62.2
49	SOUTH AFRICA	61.3
50	PERU	59.9
51	CHINA MAINLAND	59.4
52	INDONESIA	55.3
53	TURKEY	49.9
54	VENEZUELA	48.7
55	INDIA	41.2
56	QATAR	30.3
57	SAUDI ARABIA	29.1
58	UAE	24.3
59	JORDAN	17.7
60	MONGOLIA	0.9
61	ICELAND	0.8
-	CYPRUS	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-

2015

2015



## **FACTOR III**

### Business Efficiency





## Factor III : Business Efficiency

### 3.1 Productivity and Efficiency

3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed, US\$	117
3.1.02 Overall productivity	GDP per person employed, US\$	117
3.1.03 Overall productivity - real growth	Estimates: Percentage change of real GDP per person employed	118
3.1.04 Labor productivity (PPP)	Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed per hour, US\$	118
3.1.05 Agricultural productivity (PPP)	Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in agriculture, US\$	119
3.1.06 Productivity in industry (PPP)	Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in industry, US\$	119
3.1.07 Productivity in services (PPP)	Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in services, US\$	120
3.1.08 Workforce productivity	Is competitive by international standards	120
3.1.09 Large corporations	Large corporations are efficient by international standards	121
3.1.10 Small and medium-size enterprises	Small and medium-size enterprises are efficient by international standards	121
3.1.11 Use of digital tools and technologies	Companies are very good at using digital tools and technology to improve their performance	122

### 3.2 Labor Market

#### Costs

3.2.01 Compensation levels (\$)	Total hourly compensation in manufacturing (wages + supplementary benefits), US\$	122
3.2.02 Unit labor costs for total economy	Percentage change	123
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions (\$)	Gross annual income including supplements such as bonuses, US\$	124
3.2.04 Remuneration of management (\$)	Total base salary plus bonuses and long-term incentives, US\$	125
3.2.05 Remuneration spread	Ratio of CEO to personal assistant remuneration	126

#### Relations

3.2.06 Working hours	Average number of working hours per year	126
3.2.07 Labor relations	Labor relations are generally productive	127
3.2.08 Worker motivation	Worker motivation in companies is high	127
3.2.09 Industrial disputes	Working days lost per 1,000 inhabitants per year (average 2012-2014)	128
3.2.10 Apprenticeships	Are sufficiently implemented	128
3.2.11 Employee training	Employee training is a high priority in companies	129

#### Availability of Skills

3.2.12 Labor force	Employed and registered unemployed (millions)	129
3.2.13 Labor force (%)	Percentage of population	130
3.2.14 Labor force growth	Percentage change	130
3.2.15 Part-time employment (%)	Percentage of total employment	131
3.2.16 Female labor force (%)	Percentage of total labor force	131
3.2.17 Foreign labor force (%)	Percentage of total labor force	132
3.2.18 Skilled labor	Skilled labor is readily available	132
3.2.19 Finance skills	Finance skills are readily available	133
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	Attracting and retaining talents is a priority in companies	133
3.2.21 Brain drain	Brain drain (well-educated and skilled people) does not hinder competitiveness in your economy	134
3.2.22 Foreign highly-skilled personnel	Foreign highly-skilled personnel are attracted to your country's business environment	134
3.2.23 International experience	International experience of senior managers is generally significant	135
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	Competent senior managers are readily available	135

### 3.3 Finance

#### Bank Efficiency

3.3.01 Banking sector assets (%)	Percentage of GDP	136
3.3.02 Financial cards in circulation	Number of cards per capita	136
3.3.03 Financial card transactions	US\$ per capita	137
3.3.04 Investment risk	Euromoney country risk overall (scale from 0-100)	137
3.3.05 Banking and financial services	Banking and financial services do support business activities efficiently	138
3.3.06 Finance and banking regulation	Finance and banking regulation is sufficiently effective	138
3.3.07 Financial risk factor	The risk factor in the financial system is adequately addressed	139
3.3.08 Regulatory compliance	Is sufficiently developed	139



### Stock Market Efficiency

3.3.09 Stock markets	Stock markets provide adequate financing to companies	140
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (\$bn)	US\$ billions	140
3.3.11 Stock market capitalization (%)	Percentage of GDP	141
3.3.12 Value traded on stock markets	US\$ per capita	141
3.3.13 Listed domestic companies	Number of listed domestic companies	142
3.3.14 Stock market index (%)	Percentage change on index in national currency	142
3.3.15 Shareholders' rights	Shareholders' rights are sufficiently implemented	143
3.3.16 Initial public offerings	By acquiror nation (average 2013-2015) US\$ millions	143

### Finance Management

3.3.17 Credit	Credit is easily available for business	144
3.3.18 Venture capital	Venture capital is easily available for business	144
3.3.19 M&A activity	Deals per listed company (average 2012-2014)	145
3.3.20 Corporate debt	Does not restrain the ability of enterprises to compete	145

### 3.4 Management Practices

3.4.01 Agility of companies	Companies are agile	146
3.4.02 Changing market conditions	Companies are generally extremely aware of changing market conditions	146
3.4.03 Opportunities and threats	Companies are very good at responding quickly to opportunities and threats	147
3.4.04 Ethical practices	Ethical practices are implemented in companies	147
3.4.05 Credibility of managers	Credibility of managers in society is strong	148
3.4.06 Corporate boards	Corporate boards do supervise the management of companies effectively	148
3.4.07 Auditing and accounting practices	Auditing and accounting practices are adequately implemented in business	149
3.4.08 Use of big data and analytics	Companies are very good at using big data and analytics to support decision-making	149
3.4.09 Customer satisfaction	Customer satisfaction is emphasized in companies	150
3.4.10 Entrepreneurship	Entrepreneurship of managers is widespread in business	150
3.4.11 Social responsibility	Social responsibility of business leaders is high	151

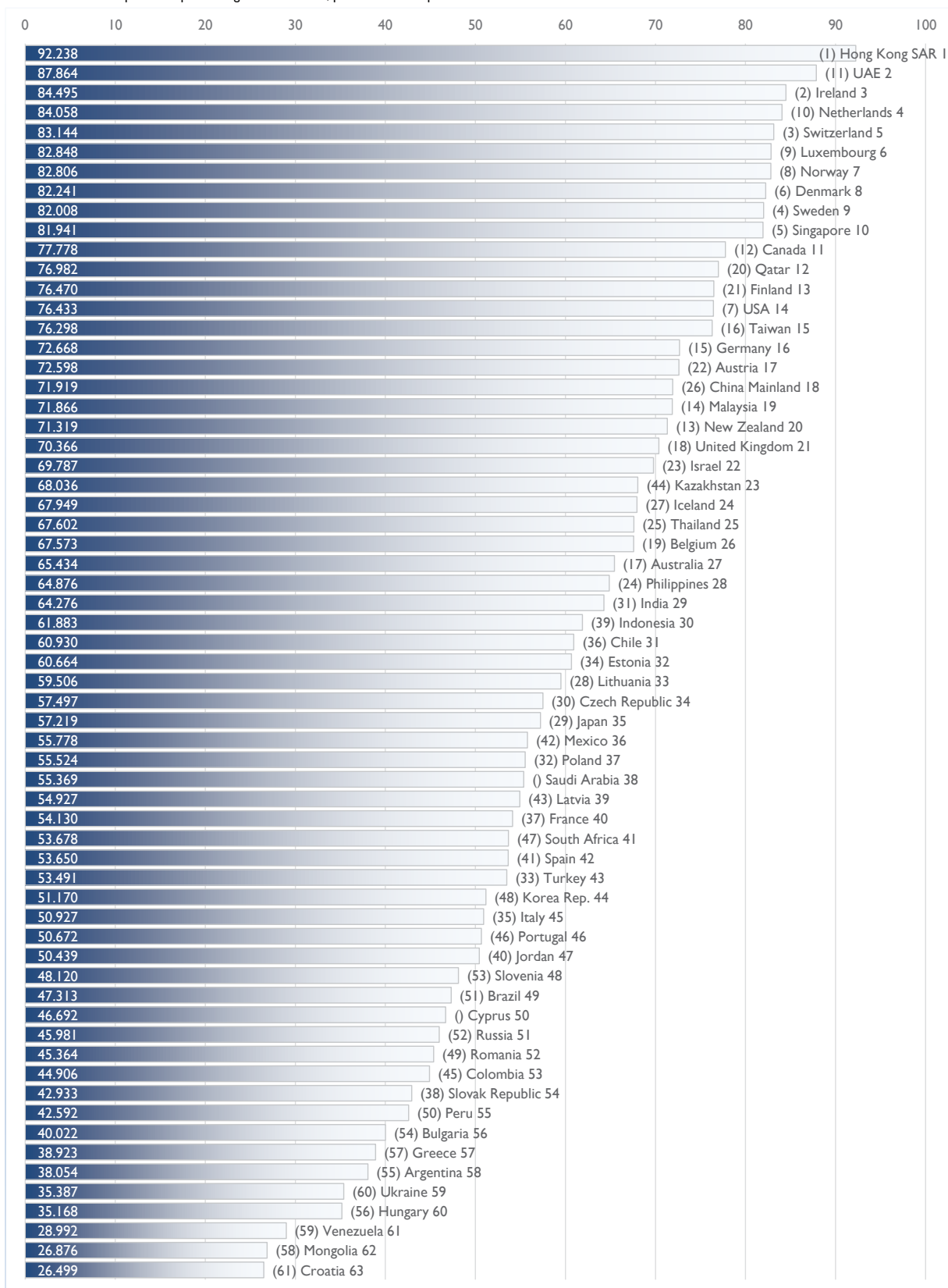
### 3.5 Attitudes and Values

3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	Attitudes toward globalization are generally positive in your society	151
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	The image abroad of your country encourages business development	152
3.5.03 National culture	The national culture is open to foreign ideas	152
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	Flexibility and adaptability of people are high when faced with new challenges	153
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	The need for economic and social reforms is generally well understood	153
3.5.06 Digital transformation in companies	Is generally well understood	154
3.5.07 Value system	The value system in your society supports competitiveness	154
3.5.08 Corporate values	Corporate values take into account the values of employees	155



## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

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



(2016 rankings are in parentheses)



## OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY (PPP)

2016

Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed, US\$

Ranking		US\$
1	QATAR	160,410
2	IRELAND	158,635
3	LUXEMBOURG	143,241
4	SAUDI ARABIA	141,575
5	NORWAY	138,150
6	SINGAPORE	134,119
7	USA	122,620
8	UAE	115,913
9	HONG KONG SAR	112,681
10	BELGIUM	109,327
11	SWITZERLAND	106,043
12	FRANCE	102,820
13	SWEDEN	101,452
14	TAIWAN	100,483
15	DENMARK	99,751
16	AUSTRALIA	98,913
17	AUSTRIA	98,863
18	NETHERLANDS	97,234
19	CANADA	93,051
20	FINLAND	92,233
21	SPAIN	91,971
22	GERMANY	91,478
23	ITALY	90,049
24	UNITED KINGDOM	88,039
25	ICELAND	86,668
26	JAPAN	81,019
27	CYPRUS	80,761
28	ISRAEL	80,438
29	GREECE	78,791
30	KOREA REP.	73,719
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	73,267
32	TURKEY	73,087
33	SLOVENIA	72,381
34	NEW ZEALAND	71,777
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	68,252
36	POLAND	64,898
37	PORTUGAL	64,872
38	LITHUANIA	63,208
39	HUNGARY	61,331
40	MALAYSIA	60,950
41	JORDAN	60,873
42	CROATIA	59,788
43	ESTONIA	59,614
44	LATVIA	56,669
45	CHILE	53,559
46	KAZAKHSTAN	52,761
47	RUSSIA	52,487
48	ROMANIA	51,197
49	BULGARIA	47,931
50	ARGENTINA	46,647
51	SOUTH AFRICA	46,015
52	MEXICO	44,427
53	VENEZUELA	39,033
54	BRAZIL	34,788
55	MONGOLIA	32,658
56	THAILAND	30,906
57	COLOMBIA	30,162
58	CHINA MAINLAND	27,437
59	INDONESIA	25,606
60	PERU	24,241
61	UKRAINE	21,686
62	PHILIPPINES	19,718
63	INDIA	16,431

## OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY

2016

GDP per person employed, US\$



Ranking		US\$
1	IRELAND	143,574
2	LUXEMBOURG	143,279
3	SWITZERLAND	141,082
4	NORWAY	140,429
5	USA	122,597
6	DENMARK	111,509
7	ICELAND	105,181
8	AUSTRALIA	104,825
9	SWEDEN	104,157
10	BELGIUM	100,152
11	FINLAND	94,392
12	FRANCE	92,581
13	AUSTRIA	91,604
14	NETHERLANDS	86,255
15	ISRAEL	85,182
16	CANADA	84,580
17	HONG KONG SAR	84,099
18	UNITED KINGDOM	82,795
19	SINGAPORE	80,849
20	GERMANY	79,641
21	JAPAN	76,392
22	QATAR	76,381
23	ITALY	74,552
24	NEW ZEALAND	73,711
25	SPAIN	67,175
26	UAE	60,430
27	CYPRUS	53,906
28	KOREA REP.	53,792
29	GREECE	52,970
30	SAUDI ARABIA	51,720
31	SLOVENIA	48,077
32	TAIWAN	46,993
33	PORTUGAL	44,447
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	38,584
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	37,527
36	ESTONIA	35,872
37	CROATIA	31,714
38	TURKEY	31,529
39	LITHUANIA	31,388
40	LATVIA	30,979
41	CHILE	30,155
42	ARGENTINA	29,131
43	POLAND	28,927
44	HUNGARY	28,215
45	JORDAN	27,473
46	ROMANIA	21,580
47	MALAYSIA	20,924
48	MEXICO	20,068
49	BRAZIL	19,891
50	VENEZUELA	19,754
51	SOUTH AFRICA	18,348
52	RUSSIA	17,691
53	BULGARIA	17,367
54	KAZAKHSTAN	15,626
55	CHINA MAINLAND	14,431
56	COLOMBIA	12,369
57	PERU	12,088
58	THAILAND	10,794
59	MONGOLIA	9,852
60	INDONESIA	7,873
61	PHILIPPINES	7,451
62	UKRAINE	5,730
63	INDIA	4,305

## OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY - REAL GROWTH

2016

Estimates: Percentage change of real GDP per person employed

Ranking		%
1	CHINA MAINLAND	6.49
2	INDIA	5.20
3	THAILAND	4.11
4	BULGARIA	3.96
5	ROMANIA	3.69
6	MALAYSIA	3.53
7	UKRAINE	3.35
8	ICELAND	3.32
9	SLOVENIA	2.72
10	CROATIA	2.58
11	PERU	2.53
12	LATVIA	2.27
13	IRELAND	1.87
14	KAZAKHSTAN	1.83
15	INDONESIA	1.83
16	POLAND	1.79
17	SWEDEN	1.77
18	AUSTRALIA	1.73
19	KOREA REP.	1.66
20	COLOMBIA	1.56
21	PHILIPPINES	1.54
22	SINGAPORE	1.53
23	ISRAEL	1.35
24	JORDAN	1.34
25	NETHERLANDS	1.33
26	MEXICO	1.21
27	LUXEMBOURG	1.17
28	NORWAY	1.14
29	HONG KONG SAR	1.09
30	ESTONIA	0.93
31	TAIWAN	0.88
32	CHILE	0.87
33	FINLAND	0.85
34	UAE	0.75
35	CANADA	0.69
36	TURKEY	0.67
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.66
38	GERMANY	0.61
39	FRANCE	0.56
40	SPAIN	0.56
41	UNITED KINGDOM	0.41
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.40
43	LITHUANIA	0.30
44	CYPRUS	0.28
45	PORTUGAL	0.20
46	JAPAN	0.01
47	SOUTH AFRICA	-0.04
48	BELGIUM	-0.05
49	USA	-0.14
50	RUSSIA	-0.34
51	SWITZERLAND	-0.38
52	ITALY	-0.38
53	AUSTRIA	-0.50
54	NEW ZEALAND	-0.64
55	DENMARK	-1.12
56	BRAZIL	-1.49
57	GREECE	-1.69
58	HUNGARY	-2.04
59	QATAR	-2.65
60	SAUDI ARABIA	-3.06
61	VENEZUELA	-3.08
62	ARGENTINA	-3.54
63	MONGOLIA	-4.75

2015

2015

## LABOR PRODUCTIVITY (PPP)

2016

Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed per hour, US\$

Ranking		US\$
1	IRELAND	89.60
2	LUXEMBOURG	84.12
3	NORWAY	79.23
4	QATAR	77.06
5	SAUDI ARABIA	68.39
6	SINGAPORE	65.84
7	USA	64.04
8	BELGIUM	63.67
9	FRANCE	63.58
10	AUSTRIA	58.91
11	DENMARK	58.76
12	SWEDEN	57.33
13	NETHERLANDS	56.33
14	SWITZERLAND	56.24
15	FINLAND	55.59
16	AUSTRALIA	54.10
17	SPAIN	53.14
18	UAE	53.02
19	ITALY	52.55
20	GERMANY	52.30
21	UNITED KINGDOM	50.59
22	CANADA	49.38
23	ICELAND	48.69
24	TAIWAN	46.94
25	GREECE	43.76
26	CYPRUS	43.53
27	HONG KONG SAR	43.24
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	39.70
29	ISRAEL	39.46
30	JAPAN	39.43
31	SLOVENIA	39.06
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	38.93
33	KOREA REP.	38.12
34	PORTUGAL	37.11
35	POLAND	36.94
36	LITHUANIA	36.83
37	NEW ZEALAND	36.03
38	TURKEY	35.77
39	ESTONIA	34.31
40	HUNGARY	32.12
41	RUSSIA	31.88
42	MALAYSIA	31.50
43	LATVIA	31.08
44	CROATIA	28.44
45	ROMANIA	28.33
46	JORDAN	27.72
47	KAZAKHSTAN	26.92
48	BULGARIA	26.33
49	CHILE	25.73
50	SOUTH AFRICA	24.92
51	ARGENTINA	24.56
52	VENEZUELA	20.77
53	MEXICO	19.65
54	BRAZIL	19.52
55	MONGOLIA	16.59
56	COLOMBIA	14.39
57	THAILAND	14.10
58	CHINA MAINLAND	13.67
59	PERU	12.39
60	INDONESIA	12.18
61	UKRAINE	11.93
62	PHILIPPINES	10.11
63	INDIA	7.32

2013

2015

2015

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

(PPP)

2016

Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in agriculture, US\$



Ranking		US\$	
1	NETHERLANDS	182,840	2015
2	NORWAY	165,654	
3	ICELAND	129,473	
4	JORDAN	121,774	
5	AUSTRALIA	111,639	
6	ISRAEL	103,102	
7	UAE	100,940	2015
8	SWEDEN	92,019	
9	HONG KONG SAR	83,195	2015
10	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	80,539	
11	USA	75,487	
12	CANADA	72,759	2015
13	FRANCE	63,296	2015
14	BELGIUM	61,287	
15	ITALY	59,594	
16	DENMARK	59,458	
17	HUNGARY	58,156	
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	57,467	
19	SPAIN	56,073	
20	FINLAND	55,952	
21	IRELAND	55,824	
22	SAUDI ARABIA	52,875	2014
23	UNITED KINGDOM	47,116	
24	ESTONIA	45,126	
25	CYPRUS	45,123	
26	GERMANY	44,107	
27	MALAYSIA	43,435	
28	NEW ZEALAND	43,144	
29	LUXEMBOURG	37,255	
30	VENEZUELA	37,044	2013
31	TAIWAN	36,993	
32	SLOVENIA	33,295	
33	KOREA REP.	33,053	
34	CROATIA	31,425	
35	BULGARIA	31,249	
36	SWITZERLAND	29,920	2014
37	AUSTRIA	28,876	
38	LITHUANIA	25,992	
39	TURKEY	25,974	
40	RUSSIA	25,434	2013
41	QATAR	23,700	
42	JAPAN	23,667	2015
43	LATVIA	23,579	
44	CHILE	22,703	
45	GREECE	22,261	
46	PORTUGAL	21,106	
47	SOUTH AFRICA	19,552	
48	KAZAKHSTAN	14,657	
49	UKRAINE	14,390	2015
50	COLOMBIA	13,156	
51	MONGOLIA	12,812	
52	MEXICO	12,769	
53	INDONESIA	11,191	
54	POLAND	11,172	
55	BRAZIL	10,324	
56	ROMANIA	8,868	
57	THAILAND	8,268	
58	CHINA MAINLAND	8,087	2015
59	PHILIPPINES	7,097	
60	INDIA	6,268	2015
61	PERU	5,432	2015
-	ARGENTINA	-	
-	SINGAPORE	-	

## PRODUCTIVITY IN INDUSTRY (PPP)

2016

Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in industry, US\$



Ranking		US\$	
1	SAUDI ARABIA	362,819	2014
2	IRELAND	283,981	
3	NORWAY	225,639	
4	SWEDEN	185,144	
5	QATAR	152,774	
6	SWITZERLAND	142,766	2014
7	BELGIUM	137,336	
8	AUSTRALIA	136,898	
9	USA	134,396	
10	KAZAKHSTAN	130,776	
11	CANADA	128,224	2015
12	DENMARK	127,079	
13	SINGAPORE	126,826	
14	NETHERLANDS	119,729	2015
15	KOREA REP.	114,196	
16	ICELAND	113,941	
17	SPAIN	109,531	
18	FINLAND	108,892	
19	AUSTRIA	108,295	
20	GERMANY	106,854	
21	TAIWAN	98,121	
22	FRANCE	97,752	2015
23	ISRAEL	97,031	
24	ITALY	95,419	2015
25	JAPAN	93,177	2015
26	NEW ZEALAND	92,596	
27	LUXEMBOURG	92,492	
28	UNITED KINGDOM	92,447	
29	UAE	90,494	2015
30	MALAYSIA	89,366	
31	TURKEY	88,346	
32	JORDAN	88,302	
33	CHILE	73,515	
34	LITHUANIA	72,198	
35	VENEZUELA	71,829	2013
36	HONG KONG SAR	71,090	2015
37	SLOVENIA	71,011	
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	69,253	
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	67,093	
40	ROMANIA	64,731	
41	POLAND	64,692	
42	HUNGARY	60,784	
43	GREECE	60,464	
44	PORTUGAL	59,326	
45	CROATIA	59,005	
46	RUSSIA	58,915	2013
47	BRAZIL	58,902	
48	MONGOLIA	57,156	
49	SOUTH AFRICA	56,881	
50	MEXICO	56,584	
51	ESTONIA	53,777	
52	LATVIA	51,468	
53	COLOMBIA	50,697	
54	BULGARIA	50,271	
55	INDONESIA	48,748	
56	PERU	47,385	2015
57	THAILAND	46,761	
58	CYPRUS	45,665	
59	CHINA MAINLAND	35,151	2015
60	PHILIPPINES	34,521	
61	UKRAINE	23,179	2015
62	INDIA	17,330	2015
-	ARGENTINA	-	

## PRODUCTIVITY IN SERVICES (PPP)

2016

Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in services, US\$



Ranking		US\$	
1	QATAR	173,561	
2	LUXEMBOURG	156,485	
3	UAE	143,833	2015
4	SINGAPORE	136,708	
5	USA	121,016	
6	NORWAY	115,790	
7	HONG KONG SAR	115,189	2015
8	IRELAND	114,096	
9	TAIWAN	107,237	
10	BELGIUM	103,978	
11	FRANCE	103,026	2015
12	AUSTRIA	99,765	
13	SWITZERLAND	99,494	2014
14	NETHERLANDS	95,492	2015
15	DENMARK	94,499	
16	GERMANY	93,092	
17	GREECE	92,259	
18	CYPRUS	89,914	
19	ITALY	89,907	
20	SPAIN	89,441	
21	FINLAND	89,063	
22	AUSTRALIA	88,786	
23	UNITED KINGDOM	87,602	
24	SAUDI ARABIA	83,881	2014
25	SWEDEN	82,766	
26	TURKEY	82,597	
27	CANADA	81,644	2015
28	ICELAND	78,416	
29	JAPAN	78,243	2015
30	ISRAEL	77,925	
31	SLOVENIA	77,174	
32	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	76,133	
33	POLAND	75,072	
34	PORTUGAL	71,258	
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	69,559	
36	NEW ZEALAND	68,627	
37	ROMANIA	64,756	
38	CROATIA	63,384	
39	ESTONIA	63,056	
40	LITHUANIA	62,391	
41	LATVIA	62,280	
42	KOREA REP.	62,208	
43	HUNGARY	61,816	
44	JORDAN	53,474	
45	RUSSIA	52,377	2013
46	MALAYSIA	51,533	
47	CHILE	51,442	
48	BULGARIA	48,772	
49	KAZAKHSTAN	47,503	
50	MEXICO	46,266	
51	SOUTH AFRICA	44,494	
52	THAILAND	38,216	
53	BRAZIL	36,916	
54	MONGOLIA	35,456	
55	VENEZUELA	31,534	2013
56	INDIA	30,505	2015
57	CHINA MAINLAND	30,288	2015
58	COLOMBIA	28,289	
59	PERU	25,636	2015
60	INDONESIA	24,843	
61	UKRAINE	21,695	2015
62	PHILIPPINES	21,157	
-	ARGENTINA	-	

## WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY

2017

Workforce productivity

is not competitive by  
international standardsis competitive by  
international standards

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	GERMANY	8.35
2	SWITZERLAND	8.28
3	NETHERLANDS	7.99
4	HONG KONG SAR	7.84
5	AUSTRIA	7.78
6	IRELAND	7.74
7	NORWAY	7.70
8	SWEDEN	7.56
9	UAE	7.54
10	BELGIUM	7.50
11	USA	7.48
12	DENMARK	7.27
13	POLAND	7.16
14	SINGAPORE	6.80
15	TAIWAN	6.70
16	TURKEY	6.67
17	PHILIPPINES	6.65
18	FINLAND	6.65
19	QATAR	6.50
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.42
21	MALAYSIA	6.35
22	FRANCE	6.34
23	SPAIN	6.32
24	MEXICO	6.31
25	CANADA	6.28
26	LUXEMBOURG	6.24
27	CHINA MAINLAND	6.15
28	ISRAEL	6.09
29	KAZAKHSTAN	5.80
30	THAILAND	5.78
31	SLOVENIA	5.78
32	NEW ZEALAND	5.76
33	PORTUGAL	5.76
34	GREECE	5.72
35	INDIA	5.63
36	KOREA REP.	5.62
37	CYPRUS	5.50
38	UNITED KINGDOM	5.42
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.41
40	ITALY	5.38
41	JORDAN	5.31
42	LITHUANIA	5.28
43	SAUDI ARABIA	5.22
44	ESTONIA	5.21
45	ROMANIA	5.12
46	LATVIA	5.08
47	ICELAND	5.01
48	AUSTRALIA	4.99
49	JAPAN	4.93
50	RUSSIA	4.77
51	INDONESIA	4.76
52	HUNGARY	4.74
53	CROATIA	4.57
54	COLOMBIA	4.53
55	UKRAINE	4.24
56	BULGARIA	4.23
57	PERU	4.13
58	CHILE	4.00
59	BRAZIL	3.37
60	MONGOLIA	3.29
61	ARGENTINA	3.21
62	SOUTH AFRICA	3.17
63	VENEZUELA	2.31

## LARGE CORPORATIONS

2017

Large corporations

are not efficient by international standards



are efficient by international standards

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.25
2	HONG KONG SAR	8.18
3	IRELAND	8.00
3	NETHERLANDS	8.00
5	DENMARK	7.99
6	UAE	7.81
7	MEXICO	7.71
8	AUSTRIA	7.68
9	USA	7.65
10	GERMANY	7.64
10	SWEDEN	7.64
12	NORWAY	7.64
13	SINGAPORE	7.59
14	FINLAND	7.57
15	TURKEY	7.43
16	SPAIN	7.41
17	PHILIPPINES	7.23
18	LUXEMBOURG	7.21
19	THAILAND	7.19
20	FRANCE	7.14
21	TAIWAN	7.09
22	CHILE	7.03
23	QATAR	7.03
24	BELGIUM	7.00
25	PORTUGAL	6.93
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.87
27	MALAYSIA	6.81
28	UNITED KINGDOM	6.71
29	CANADA	6.70
30	KAZAKHSTAN	6.62
31	POLAND	6.53
32	HUNGARY	6.48
33	NEW ZEALAND	6.47
34	ROMANIA	6.39
35	ESTONIA	6.27
36	INDONESIA	6.25
37	INDIA	6.25
38	ISRAEL	6.22
39	SAUDI ARABIA	6.19
40	COLOMBIA	6.14
41	ITALY	6.05
42	LATVIA	6.00
43	LITHUANIA	5.90
44	BRAZIL	5.89
45	KOREA REP.	5.76
46	GREECE	5.75
47	PERU	5.75
48	ICELAND	5.70
49	JORDAN	5.68
50	SOUTH AFRICA	5.66
51	AUSTRALIA	5.63
52	SLOVENIA	5.51
53	BULGARIA	5.49
53	CROATIA	5.49
55	CYPRUS	5.39
56	ARGENTINA	5.32
57	CHINA MAINLAND	5.30
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.15
59	RUSSIA	5.04
60	JAPAN	4.61
61	UKRAINE	4.31
62	MONGOLIA	4.26
63	VENEZUELA	3.50

## SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZE

## ENTERPRISES

2017

Small and medium-size enterprises

are not efficient by international standards



are efficient by international standards

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	GERMANY	8.52
2	SWITZERLAND	8.35
3	NETHERLANDS	8.03
4	DENMARK	7.90
5	AUSTRIA	7.80
6	HONG KONG SAR	7.78
7	USA	7.73
8	SWEDEN	7.70
9	BELGIUM	7.47
10	NORWAY	7.38
11	TAIWAN	7.18
12	IRELAND	7.11
13	UAE	7.07
14	FINLAND	7.01
15	SLOVENIA	6.87
16	POLAND	6.77
17	UNITED KINGDOM	6.76
18	LUXEMBOURG	6.75
19	CHINA MAINLAND	6.68
20	NEW ZEALAND	6.67
21	CANADA	6.65
22	SINGAPORE	6.63
23	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.45
24	ITALY	6.42
25	MALAYSIA	6.30
26	QATAR	6.28
27	AUSTRALIA	6.24
28	ISRAEL	6.18
29	ICELAND	6.08
30	ESTONIA	5.97
31	LITHUANIA	5.90
32	FRANCE	5.82
33	SPAIN	5.67
34	KAZAKHSTAN	5.57
35	ROMANIA	5.54
36	INDIA	5.38
37	SOUTH AFRICA	5.31
38	JORDAN	5.30
39	SAUDI ARABIA	5.26
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.25
41	PORTUGAL	5.24
42	CROATIA	5.17
43	CHILE	5.13
44	TURKEY	5.04
45	BULGARIA	5.00
45	CYPRUS	5.00
47	GREECE	4.94
48	RUSSIA	4.93
49	PHILIPPINES	4.93
50	LATVIA	4.92
51	JAPAN	4.89
52	MEXICO	4.88
53	INDONESIA	4.84
54	THAILAND	4.66
55	UKRAINE	4.54
56	COLOMBIA	4.34
57	KOREA REP.	4.33
58	BRAZIL	4.20
59	PERU	3.84
60	HUNGARY	3.71
61	ARGENTINA	3.63
62	MONGOLIA	3.32
63	VENEZUELA	2.96

## USE OF DIGITAL TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES

2017

Companies are

not good at using digital tools and technologies to improve their performance



very good at using digital tools and technologies to improve performance

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWEDEN	7.84
2	UAE	7.75
3	ISRAEL	7.64
4	DENMARK	7.59
5	ICELAND	7.40
6	NETHERLANDS	7.37
7	NORWAY	7.37
8	USA	7.36
9	LITHUANIA	7.24
10	TAIWAN	7.22
11	IRELAND	7.11
12	HONG KONG SAR	7.00
13	FINLAND	6.92
14	QATAR	6.87
15	SWITZERLAND	6.85
16	CANADA	6.65
17	SINGAPORE	6.63
18	LUXEMBOURG	6.54
19	CHILE	6.47
20	KOREA REP.	6.40
21	ESTONIA	6.39
22	UNITED KINGDOM	6.29
23	MALAYSIA	6.28
24	AUSTRIA	6.22
25	INDONESIA	6.18
26	LATVIA	6.15
27	INDIA	6.10
28	KAZAKHSTAN	6.08
29	NEW ZEALAND	6.08
30	ROMANIA	6.07
31	JAPAN	6.04
32	CHINA MAINLAND	6.02
33	POLAND	6.00
34	SLOVENIA	5.99
35	BELGIUM	5.88
36	SOUTH AFRICA	5.86
37	JORDAN	5.85
38	PORTUGAL	5.84
39	GERMANY	5.84
40	AUSTRALIA	5.76
41	MEXICO	5.67
42	PHILIPPINES	5.65
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.62
44	BRAZIL	5.50
45	TURKEY	5.47
46	GREECE	5.41
47	BULGARIA	5.39
48	THAILAND	5.37
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.31
50	ARGENTINA	5.21
51	FRANCE	5.14
52	ITALY	5.10
53	COLOMBIA	5.05
54	VENEZUELA	5.02
55	RUSSIA	4.99
56	HUNGARY	4.96
57	UKRAINE	4.92
58	SPAIN	4.86
59	PERU	4.81
60	SAUDI ARABIA	4.80
61	MONGOLIA	4.68
62	CROATIA	4.66
63	CYPRUS	4.33

## COMPENSATION LEVELS

2016

Total hourly compensation in manufacturing (wages + supplementary benefits), US\$

Ranking		US\$
1	PHILIPPINES	0.85
2	INDONESIA	1.20
3	MONGOLIA	1.31
4	UKRAINE	1.32
5	PERU	1.63
6	COLOMBIA	1.72
7	INDIA	1.73
8	THAILAND	2.04
9	JORDAN	2.11
10	MEXICO	2.14
11	ARGENTINA	2.53
12	KAZAKHSTAN	2.54
13	BULGARIA	2.66
14	RUSSIA	2.72
15	BRAZIL	2.72
16	SOUTH AFRICA	3.56
17	CHINA MAINLAND	3.60
18	TURKEY	3.60
19	ROMANIA	3.73
20	MALAYSIA	4.36
21	PORTUGAL	4.54
22	CHILE	4.96
23	LATVIA	5.20
24	LITHUANIA	5.31
25	CROATIA	5.76
26	HUNGARY	5.77
27	POLAND	5.78
28	UAE	6.08
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.19
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.46
31	ESTONIA	7.41
32	TAIWAN	7.92
33	GREECE	7.96
34	CYPRUS	9.84
35	HONG KONG SAR	10.02
36	SLOVENIA	10.07
37	QATAR	11.32
38	ISRAEL	15.18
39	KOREA REP.	17.59
40	LUXEMBOURG	17.63
41	SPAIN	17.92
42	SINGAPORE	18.48
43	CANADA	19.09
44	JAPAN	19.22
45	AUSTRIA	19.63
46	NEW ZEALAND	19.84
47	SWEDEN	20.42
48	NETHERLANDS	21.13
49	UNITED KINGDOM	21.60
50	BELGIUM	23.34
51	FRANCE	23.34
52	FINLAND	23.78
53	IRELAND	24.11
54	AUSTRALIA	25.87
55	USA	26.00
56	ITALY	28.21
57	ICELAND	28.31
58	GERMANY	28.76
59	NORWAY	33.32
60	SWITZERLAND	42.53
61	DENMARK	46.45
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

# UNIT LABOR COSTS FOR TOTAL ECONOMY

2016

Percentage change



Ranking		%
1	INDIA	-5.86 <sup>2012</sup>
2	POLAND	-1.08 <sup>2015</sup>
3	GREECE	-1.06 <sup>2015</sup>
4	CYPRUS	-0.70
5	LUXEMBOURG	-0.50 <sup>2015</sup>
6	SWITZERLAND	-0.45 <sup>2015</sup>
7	SPAIN	-0.32
8	NETHERLANDS	-0.32 <sup>2015</sup>
9	BELGIUM	-0.20
9	ROMANIA	-0.20 <sup>2015</sup>
11	FINLAND	0.14
12	CHINA MAINLAND	0.16 <sup>2015</sup>
13	BULGARIA	0.20
14	MALAYSIA	0.39 <sup>2015</sup>
15	HUNGARY	0.65 <sup>2015</sup>
16	JAPAN	0.72 <sup>2015</sup>
17	FRANCE	0.79
18	IRELAND	0.79
19	KOREA REP.	0.98 <sup>2014</sup>
20	SWEDEN	1.01
21	ITALY	1.03
22	PHILIPPINES	1.04 <sup>2015</sup>
23	AUSTRIA	1.21
24	NORWAY	1.39 <sup>2015</sup>
25	GERMANY	1.42
26	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.52 <sup>2015</sup>
27	NEW ZEALAND	1.70 <sup>2014</sup>
28	CANADA	1.78 <sup>2015</sup>
29	THAILAND	1.80
30	SLOVENIA	2.09
31	USA	2.14 <sup>2015</sup>
32	RUSSIA	2.15 <sup>2012</sup>
33	HONG KONG SAR	2.22
34	KAZAKHSTAN	2.24 <sup>2015</sup>
35	UNITED KINGDOM	2.31
36	SINGAPORE	2.40
37	ISRAEL	2.48 <sup>2015</sup>
38	PORTUGAL	2.54
39	DENMARK	2.63
40	MEXICO	2.63 <sup>2013</sup>
41	CROATIA	3.02 <sup>2015</sup>
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.25
43	TAIWAN	3.46 <sup>2015</sup>
44	LITHUANIA	4.51
45	SOUTH AFRICA	4.94 <sup>2014</sup>
46	LATVIA	5.44
47	ESTONIA	5.60
48	CHILE	5.76 <sup>2014</sup>
49	TURKEY	17.27
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	AUSTRALIA	-
-	BRAZIL	-
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	PERU	-
-	QATAR	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	UAE	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## REMUNERATION IN SERVICES PROFESSIONS

2015

Gross annual income including supplements such as bonuses, US\$

	Bank credit clerk	Product Manager	Primary school teacher	Secretary / Personal assistant	Call center agent	Average
1 UKRAINE	3,923	6,567	1,714	3,452	2,983	3,728
2 INDONESIA	2,432	11,580	2,501	5,906	2,548	4,993
3 MONGOLIA	6,504	5,664	4,764	3,960	4,692	5,117
4 INDIA	5,180	14,854	5,728	6,307	3,244	7,062
5 BULGARIA	6,889	12,748	4,476	6,630	8,714	7,891
6 ROMANIA	8,711	20,236	5,431	5,779	6,965	9,424
7 PHILIPPINES	5,783	35,295	5,192	3,475	4,330	10,815
8 MALAYSIA	7,570	19,182	12,218	9,591	8,617	11,436
9 MEXICO	6,240	30,327	6,782	12,815	3,342	11,901
10 HUNGARY	11,472	21,736	9,149	9,364	9,117	12,168
11 CHINA MAINLAND	10,764	29,210	9,651	7,553	4,599	12,355
12 LITHUANIA	18,771	19,517	9,660	7,408	6,505	12,372
13 PERU	13,432	23,273	8,837	10,154	6,998	12,539
14 CZECH REPUBLIC	13,881	18,472	10,427	10,581	9,674	12,607
15 LATVIA	11,696	27,109	6,666	9,735	8,737	12,788
16 THAILAND	22,815	17,951	7,425	11,287	5,025	12,900
17 RUSSIA	13,986	19,505	11,378	11,189	8,694	12,950
18 KAZAKHSTAN	19,826	24,714	5,723	8,628	6,759	13,130
19 ESTONIA	14,491	18,816	12,371	12,025	10,573	13,655
20 POLAND	11,393	28,966	12,887	10,470	7,798	14,303
21 TURKEY	15,823	24,156	12,725	12,265	6,649	14,323
22 VENEZUELA	15,800	30,600	10,500	8,400	6,700	14,400
23 ARGENTINA	16,432	22,410	10,192	14,253	10,212	14,700
24 CHILE	17,594	32,731	13,307	10,015	8,058	16,341
25 CROATIA	21,100	22,200	17,900	10,300	11,100	16,520
26 BRAZIL	13,288	42,632	11,850	13,544	4,269	17,117
27 GREECE	20,219	33,848	18,546	12,135	10,528	19,055
28 PORTUGAL	26,494	16,149	26,848	15,291	10,562	19,069
29 SOUTH AFRICA	12,774	47,117	13,174	15,581	6,791	19,087
30 COLOMBIA	10,331	67,629	8,682	10,970	5,078	20,538
31 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	23,935	34,305	12,247	12,869	22,922	21,256
32 SLOVENIA	24,967	28,990	22,755	19,180	20,646	23,308
33 TAIWAN	20,074	56,768	24,911	14,480	15,330	26,313
34 QATAR	40,656	49,080	29,668	23,624	14,284	31,462
35 ITALY	40,201	52,295	29,099	21,615	19,186	32,479
36 SPAIN	35,484	54,521	32,160	21,805	19,341	32,662
37 KOREA REP.	58,408	33,131	37,180	17,118	18,406	32,849
38 ISRAEL	30,753	70,942	25,220	24,736	24,230	35,176
39 UAE	24,171	89,826	30,759	18,691	13,283	35,346
40 FINLAND	32,888	53,785	39,787	32,706	24,630	36,759
41 NETHERLANDS	37,748	49,641	43,487	31,019	27,960	37,971
42 SAUDI ARABIA	49,696	63,900	30,720	25,760	23,040	38,623
43 CYPRUS	40,553	56,181	41,748	27,998	26,657	38,627
44 FRANCE	52,502	56,945	31,060	27,193	26,237	38,787
45 SINGAPORE	27,800	77,600	41,200	28,200	21,600	39,280
46 AUSTRIA	42,771	54,483	34,125	40,791	31,430	40,720
47 BELGIUM	44,632	50,943	41,293	36,060	32,739	41,133
48 GERMANY	47,560	59,093	50,545	31,988	22,212	42,280
49 ICELAND	41,848	65,319	40,847	38,027	31,295	43,467
50 IRELAND	37,840	82,186	44,835	28,837	25,610	43,862
51 NEW ZEALAND	34,468	62,593	47,182	46,660	29,969	44,174
52 HONG KONG SAR	61,151	52,378	56,764	30,446	24,512	45,050
53 UNITED KINGDOM	29,588	106,077	38,197	28,606	25,986	45,691
54 CANADA	41,475	70,693	55,449	35,168	25,721	45,701
55 SWEDEN	46,278	80,878	39,205	35,707	37,086	47,831
56 JAPAN	52,281	55,418	62,917	36,806	33,460	48,177
57 NORWAY	50,720	67,627	46,493	43,957	44,380	50,635
58 AUSTRALIA	41,227	86,318	60,294	37,001	32,646	51,497
59 LUXEMBOURG	75,698	50,826	94,229	38,930	32,442	58,425
60 DENMARK	66,462	82,992	52,860	50,736	42,413	59,093
61 USA	55,131	108,311	67,028	41,069	32,043	60,717
62 SWITZERLAND	114,404	123,313	99,869	72,551	52,990	92,625
- JORDAN	-	-	-	-	-	-



## REMUNERATION OF MANAGEMENT

2016

Total base salary plus bonuses and long-term incentives, US\$

	CEO	Engineer	Director manufacturing	Human resources director	Average
1 KAZAKHSTAN	32,789	6,176	10,037	32,789	20,448
2 VENEZUELA	52,667	8,068	13,197	20,510	23,610
3 UKRAINE	45,284	8,380	26,301	30,211	27,544
4 BULGARIA	81,544	21,062	35,708	48,010	46,581
5 SOUTH AFRICA	84,898	23,471	44,195	41,185	48,437
6 CYPRUS	145,061	39,821	70,170	58,102	78,289
7 ICELAND	116,857	65,226	65,992	70,898	79,743
8 RUSSIA	176,042	29,540	54,732	61,253	80,392
9 INDONESIA	146,968	33,970	78,269	65,727	81,234
10 CROATIA	126,826	25,505	82,595	91,362	81,572
11 HUNGARY	144,460	43,765	66,187	75,750	82,541
12 ROMANIA	157,306	32,903	75,878	81,393	86,870
13 ESTONIA	174,254	30,806	93,464	65,718	91,060
14 INDIA	188,552	46,934	81,294	79,819	99,150
15 CZECH REPUBLIC	193,376	37,821	84,322	86,073	100,398
16 MALAYSIA	165,605	44,028	100,271	93,356	100,815
17 LITHUANIA	249,245	21,962	56,041	80,191	101,859
18 LATVIA	249,659	21,998	56,134	80,324	102,029
19 ARGENTINA	208,246	52,176	98,533	94,877	113,458
20 JORDAN	279,118	24,401	62,758	89,802	114,020
21 BRAZIL	229,945	53,252	100,762	91,770	118,932
22 SLOVENIA	166,417	108,571	126,716	81,204	120,727
23 SAUDI ARABIA	335,187	29,402	83,797	88,207	134,148
24 CHINA MAINLAND	207,454	71,360	120,482	147,806	136,775
25 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	240,343	61,455	141,000	119,465	140,566
26 TURKEY	313,246	39,326	93,808	117,351	140,933
27 NORWAY	219,856	97,863	126,191	124,970	142,220
28 POLAND	262,038	59,948	119,654	132,275	143,479
29 COLOMBIA	248,038	75,747	114,945	138,638	144,342
30 PHILIPPINES	207,462	61,184	176,825	135,351	145,206
31 PORTUGAL	284,091	80,374	128,537	110,664	150,916
32 TAIWAN	275,891	76,274	143,620	133,836	157,405
33 QATAR	181,868	109,890	175,000	163,736	157,624
34 ISRAEL	261,769	96,514	153,152	123,191	158,657
35 THAILAND	295,184	58,702	140,525	146,558	160,242
36 NEW ZEALAND	339,805	49,161	103,750	167,657	165,093
37 AUSTRALIA	302,839	76,680	156,726	126,078	165,581
38 GREECE	315,490	86,607	152,612	126,366	170,269
39 FINLAND	297,388	109,367	146,545	140,020	173,330
40 PERU	258,907	112,507	159,789	169,916	175,280
41 MEXICO	323,166	61,156	195,846	166,624	186,698
42 SPAIN	350,874	80,261	189,541	151,691	193,092
43 UAE	322,819	96,023	159,687	202,317	195,211
44 IRELAND	315,986	107,102	198,102	167,573	197,191
45 CANADA	346,680	93,877	174,759	174,391	197,427
46 CHILE	332,516	118,965	163,053	187,021	200,389
47 DENMARK	346,505	128,847	168,645	188,156	208,038
48 SWEDEN	314,100	107,198	290,168	156,247	216,928
49 KOREA REP.	438,412	104,416	180,847	177,442	225,279
50 UNITED KINGDOM	506,149	86,699	163,847	166,190	230,721
51 NETHERLANDS	426,691	125,193	192,202	185,369	232,364
52 JAPAN	417,352	128,588	190,769	216,280	238,248
53 BELGIUM	438,006	123,763	206,218	198,439	241,607
54 ITALY	463,721	109,512	205,829	192,857	242,980
55 LUXEMBOURG	404,073	134,859	250,735	196,239	246,477
56 FRANCE	500,623	103,894	203,743	180,473	247,183
57 SINGAPORE	461,268	97,604	249,894	237,270	261,509
58 HONG KONG SAR	483,664	105,820	247,274	224,584	265,336
59 AUSTRIA	500,830	126,688	235,179	201,800	266,124
60 GERMANY	530,957	145,453	242,197	238,404	289,253
61 USA	794,299	117,561	336,455	280,439	382,189
62 SWITZERLAND	841,740	194,193	353,830	336,648	431,603
- MONGOLIA	-	-	-	-	-

2015

## REMUNERATION SPREAD

2015

Ratio of CEO to personal assistant remuneration



Ranking		ratio
1	MONGOLIA	0.78
2	ICELAND	3.04
3	KAZAKHSTAN	4.46
4	NORWAY	5.02
5	DENMARK	6.70
6	NEW ZEALAND	7.11
7	QATAR	7.72
8	AUSTRALIA	8.08
9	SLOVENIA	8.41
10	SWEDEN	8.67
11	FINLAND	9.03
12	CANADA	9.75
13	LUXEMBOURG	10.10
14	ISRAEL	10.17
15	IRELAND	10.77
16	JAPAN	11.07
17	SWITZERLAND	11.40
18	BULGARIA	11.56
19	AUSTRIA	12.01
20	BELGIUM	12.18
21	SAUDI ARABIA	12.42
22	UKRAINE	13.20
23	NETHERLANDS	13.42
24	CROATIA	14.09
25	ESTONIA	14.13
26	ARGENTINA	14.86
27	HUNGARY	15.01
28	HONG KONG SAR	15.57
29	SPAIN	15.74
30	RUSSIA	15.82
31	GERMANY	16.18
32	SINGAPORE	16.51
33	MALAYSIA	16.62
34	UAE	17.02
35	BRAZIL	17.18
36	VENEZUELA	17.89
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	17.99
38	TAIWAN	18.03
39	FRANCE	18.12
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	18.25
41	PORTUGAL	18.46
42	USA	19.00
43	ITALY	20.90
44	UNITED KINGDOM	21.35
45	COLOMBIA	22.82
46	INDONESIA	23.44
47	POLAND	24.23
48	PERU	24.44
49	KOREA REP.	24.54
50	THAILAND	24.69
51	MEXICO	24.83
52	GREECE	25.44
53	TURKEY	25.60
54	ROMANIA	25.70
55	CHINA MAINLAND	25.98
56	INDIA	28.51
57	LITHUANIA	32.47
58	CHILE	32.59
59	PHILIPPINES	56.79
-	CYPRUS	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	LATVIA	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-

## WORKING HOURS

2015

Average number of working hours per year

Ranking		hours
1	HONG KONG SAR	2,606
2	MEXICO	2,261
3	INDIA	2,245
4	THAILAND	2,191
5	UAE	2,186
6	JORDAN	2,178
7	TAIWAN	2,141
8	CROATIA	2,102
9	INDONESIA	2,102
10	COLOMBIA	2,096
11	CHILE	2,082
11	QATAR	2,082
13	SAUDI ARABIA	2,070
14	JAPAN	2,055
15	TURKEY	2,044
16	ISRAEL	2,038
17	SINGAPORE	2,037
18	CHINA MAINLAND	2,007
19	NEW ZEALAND	1,992
20	MONGOLIA	1,968
21	KAZAKHSTAN	1,960
22	PERU	1,957
23	PHILIPPINES	1,951
24	MALAYSIA	1,935
25	KOREA REP.	1,934
26	USA	1,915
27	HUNGARY	1,910
28	ARGENTINA	1,899
29	SWITZERLAND	1,886
30	CANADA	1,884
31	VENEZUELA	1,879
32	CYPRUS	1,855
33	SLOVENIA	1,853
34	SOUTH AFRICA	1,847
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1,845
36	AUSTRALIA	1,829
37	LATVIA	1,823
38	BULGARIA	1,821
39	UKRAINE	1,817
40	ROMANIA	1,807
41	GREECE	1,801
42	BRAZIL	1,782
43	ICELAND	1,778
44	IRELAND	1,770
45	SWEDEN	1,770
46	POLAND	1,757
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,753
48	GERMANY	1,749
49	PORTUGAL	1,748
50	NORWAY	1,744
51	UNITED KINGDOM	1,740
52	ESTONIA	1,738
53	SPAIN	1,731
54	NETHERLANDS	1,726
55	BELGIUM	1,717
56	LITHUANIA	1,716
57	ITALY	1,714
58	LUXEMBOURG	1,703
59	DENMARK	1,698
60	AUSTRIA	1,678
61	FINLAND	1,659
62	RUSSIA	1,647
63	FRANCE	1,617

## LABOR RELATIONS

2017

Labor relations are generally

hostile



productive

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	8.41
2	SWITZERLAND	8.37
3	SINGAPORE	8.05
4	JAPAN	8.01
5	NEW ZEALAND	8.00
6	NORWAY	7.97
7	UAE	7.96
8	NETHERLANDS	7.85
9	HONG KONG SAR	7.84
10	AUSTRIA	7.73
11	KAZAKHSTAN	7.59
12	QATAR	7.41
13	GERMANY	7.35
14	LUXEMBOURG	7.32
15	SWEDEN	7.23
16	IRELAND	7.11
17	USA	7.08
18	ESTONIA	6.98
19	ISRAEL	6.93
20	UNITED KINGDOM	6.91
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.75
22	CHINA MAINLAND	6.69
23	CANADA	6.65
24	TAIWAN	6.57
25	LATVIA	6.56
26	THAILAND	6.52
27	MALAYSIA	6.52
28	MEXICO	6.52
29	ROMANIA	6.44
30	BULGARIA	6.33
31	ICELAND	6.30
32	PHILIPPINES	6.26
33	LITHUANIA	6.21
34	SLOVENIA	6.16
35	POLAND	6.14
36	PORTUGAL	6.10
37	FINLAND	6.00
38	INDIA	5.85
39	SAUDI ARABIA	5.81
40	COLOMBIA	5.79
41	RUSSIA	5.73
42	TURKEY	5.65
43	CHILE	5.63
44	AUSTRALIA	5.61
45	JORDAN	5.59
46	SPAIN	5.57
47	INDONESIA	5.49
48	UKRAINE	5.46
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.44
50	BELGIUM	5.41
51	HUNGARY	5.33
52	PERU	5.24
53	CYPRUS	5.06
54	ITALY	4.85
55	CROATIA	4.80
56	GREECE	4.78
57	MONGOLIA	4.68
58	BRAZIL	4.60
59	FRANCE	3.98
60	ARGENTINA	3.89
61	SOUTH AFRICA	3.86
62	KOREA REP.	3.76
63	VENEZUELA	2.69

## WORKER MOTIVATION

2017

Worker motivation in companies is

low



high

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NORWAY	8.07
2	DENMARK	8.06
3	SWITZERLAND	7.83
4	AUSTRIA	7.57
5	NETHERLANDS	7.33
6	HONG KONG SAR	7.28
7	IRELAND	7.23
8	UAE	7.21
9	SWEDEN	7.15
10	GERMANY	7.09
11	NEW ZEALAND	7.02
12	FINLAND	6.87
13	ICELAND	6.86
14	LUXEMBOURG	6.85
15	SINGAPORE	6.84
16	TAIWAN	6.82
17	JAPAN	6.78
18	CANADA	6.65
19	ISRAEL	6.50
20	USA	6.42
21	UNITED KINGDOM	6.36
22	QATAR	6.35
23	PHILIPPINES	6.26
24	KAZAKHSTAN	6.25
25	BELGIUM	6.24
26	POLAND	6.21
27	CHINA MAINLAND	6.20
28	THAILAND	6.18
29	MALAYSIA	6.15
30	MEXICO	6.08
31	INDONESIA	6.04
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.00
32	INDIA	6.00
34	ESTONIA	5.87
35	AUSTRALIA	5.78
36	TURKEY	5.65
37	CHILE	5.63
38	LITHUANIA	5.52
39	BRAZIL	5.47
40	LATVIA	5.44
41	SAUDI ARABIA	5.40
42	BULGARIA	5.39
43	SLOVENIA	5.30
44	SPAIN	5.23
45	ITALY	5.20
46	RUSSIA	5.15
47	PORTUGAL	5.14
48	COLOMBIA	5.14
49	PERU	5.05
50	FRANCE	5.00
51	CYPRUS	4.78
52	UKRAINE	4.68
53	ARGENTINA	4.59
54	ROMANIA	4.53
55	JORDAN	4.46
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.41
57	SOUTH AFRICA	4.34
58	MONGOLIA	4.25
59	KOREA REP.	4.12
60	GREECE	4.06
61	HUNGARY	4.05
62	CROATIA	4.00
63	VENEZUELA	2.73

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

2015

Working days lost per 1,000 inhabitants per year (average 2013-2015)



Ranking		days
1	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.00
1	ESTONIA	0.00
1	LUXEMBOURG	0.00
1	MALAYSIA	0.00
1	SAUDI ARABIA	0.00
1	UAE	0.00
7	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.00
8	PHILIPPINES	0.02
9	JAPAN	0.04
10	BRAZIL	0.04
11	RUSSIA	0.05
12	HUNGARY	0.06
13	CHILE	0.13
14	UKRAINE	0.17
15	AUSTRIA	0.19
16	INDONESIA	0.54
17	MEXICO	0.59
18	HONG KONG SAR	0.63
19	LITHUANIA	0.78
20	THAILAND	0.92
21	SWITZERLAND	0.93
22	POLAND	1.03
23	USA	1.28
24	SWEDEN	1.55
25	INDIA	1.59
26	PERU	3.00
27	NORWAY	3.49
28	TURKEY	3.56
29	PORTUGAL	3.94
30	AUSTRALIA	4.05
31	NETHERLANDS	5.19
32	GERMANY	5.73
33	IRELAND	6.64
34	NEW ZEALAND	6.78
35	UNITED KINGDOM	7.27
36	FINLAND	10.67
37	LATVIA	11.09
38	KOREA REP.	11.41
39	ISRAEL	12.89
40	SPAIN	30.37
41	BELGIUM	34.91
42	CANADA	47.26
43	DENMARK	56.90
44	SOUTH AFRICA	80.42
45	ARGENTINA	213.44
46	CYPRUS	261.45
-	BULGARIA	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	CROATIA	-
-	FRANCE	-
-	GREECE	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	ITALY	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	KAZAKHSTAN	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	QATAR	-
-	ROMANIA	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	SLOVENIA	-
-	TAIWAN	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## APPRENTICESHIPS

2017

## Apprenticeships

are not sufficiently implemented



are sufficiently  
implemented

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.81
2	GERMANY	8.48
3	AUSTRIA	7.83
4	DENMARK	6.90
5	JAPAN	6.78
6	NETHERLANDS	6.67
7	UAE	6.32
8	KAZAKHSTAN	6.31
9	LUXEMBOURG	6.28
10	NORWAY	5.87
11	MALAYSIA	5.80
12	HONG KONG SAR	5.76
13	LITHUANIA	5.66
14	QATAR	5.65
15	CANADA	5.63
16	THAILAND	5.62
17	ISRAEL	5.60
18	TAIWAN	5.47
19	SINGAPORE	5.25
20	INDONESIA	5.16
21	INDIA	4.94
22	UNITED KINGDOM	4.88
23	SAUDI ARABIA	4.88
24	PORTUGAL	4.86
25	ESTONIA	4.85
26	IRELAND	4.85
27	COLOMBIA	4.83
28	FINLAND	4.83
29	LATVIA	4.79
30	PHILIPPINES	4.62
31	MEXICO	4.62
32	RUSSIA	4.60
33	POLAND	4.60
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.56
35	JORDAN	4.55
36	BRAZIL	4.55
37	CHILE	4.54
38	ITALY	4.53
39	BELGIUM	4.53
40	ICELAND	4.47
41	KOREA REP.	4.46
42	CHINA MAINLAND	4.43
43	SWEDEN	4.36
44	ARGENTINA	4.26
45	PERU	4.25
46	TURKEY	4.25
47	NEW ZEALAND	4.20
48	MONGOLIA	4.11
49	UKRAINE	4.07
50	SPAIN	4.03
51	AUSTRALIA	4.00
52	CYPRUS	3.83
53	FRANCE	3.69
54	GREECE	3.59
55	USA	3.52
56	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.36
57	BULGARIA	3.28
58	VENEZUELA	3.19
59	HUNGARY	3.19
60	CROATIA	3.16
61	SOUTH AFRICA	3.14
62	SLOVENIA	2.90
63	ROMANIA	2.76

## EMPLOYEE TRAINING

2017

Employee training

is not a high priority in companies



is a high priority in companies

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	AUSTRIA	7.69
2	DENMARK	7.59
3	SWITZERLAND	7.46
4	GERMANY	7.44
5	JAPAN	7.10
6	NETHERLANDS	7.04
7	LUXEMBOURG	7.02
8	ESTONIA	6.92
9	NORWAY	6.87
10	TAIWAN	6.80
11	UAE	6.77
12	SWEDEN	6.75
13	MALAYSIA	6.71
14	KAZAKHSTAN	6.63
15	FINLAND	6.63
16	HONG KONG SAR	6.52
17	IRELAND	6.43
18	THAILAND	6.40
19	INDONESIA	6.24
20	CANADA	6.23
21	MONGOLIA	6.17
22	SLOVENIA	6.16
23	CHINA MAINLAND	6.05
24	QATAR	6.05
25	SINGAPORE	6.00
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.96
27	LITHUANIA	5.93
28	POLAND	5.93
29	PHILIPPINES	5.86
30	BELGIUM	5.85
31	SOUTH AFRICA	5.79
32	ICELAND	5.62
33	ISRAEL	5.59
34	COLOMBIA	5.53
35	UNITED KINGDOM	5.53
36	MEXICO	5.46
37	LATVIA	5.44
38	FRANCE	5.39
39	NEW ZEALAND	5.37
40	CHILE	5.37
41	USA	5.35
42	BULGARIA	5.33
43	AUSTRALIA	5.27
44	ROMANIA	5.23
45	RUSSIA	5.21
46	KOREA REP.	5.19
47	SAUDI ARABIA	5.17
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.10
49	BRAZIL	5.04
50	UKRAINE	5.01
51	INDIA	4.98
52	ITALY	4.88
53	TURKEY	4.88
54	PORTUGAL	4.85
55	JORDAN	4.84
56	HUNGARY	4.60
57	ARGENTINA	4.47
58	SPAIN	4.46
59	CYPRUS	4.33
60	VENEZUELA	4.32
61	PERU	4.22
62	GREECE	3.97
63	CROATIA	3.66

## LABOR FORCE

2016

Employed and registered unemployed (millions)

Ranking		millions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	812.51
2	INDIA	533.45 <sup>2014</sup>
3	USA	159.19
4	INDONESIA	125.44
5	BRAZIL	102.40
6	RUSSIA	76.64
7	JAPAN	66.73
8	MEXICO	54.03
9	PHILIPPINES	43.21
10	GERMANY	43.14
11	THAILAND	38.27
12	UNITED KINGDOM	33.24
13	TURKEY	30.54
14	FRANCE	29.53
15	KOREA REP.	27.25
16	ITALY	25.77
17	COLOMBIA	24.61
18	SPAIN	22.82
19	SOUTH AFRICA	21.85
20	ARGENTINA	19.54 <sup>2014</sup>
21	CANADA	19.44
22	UKRAINE	17.96
23	POLAND	17.57
24	PERU	16.50 <sup>2015</sup>
25	MALAYSIA	14.67
26	VENEZUELA	14.01 <sup>2015</sup>
27	SAUDI ARABIA	13.13
28	AUSTRALIA	12.82
29	TAIWAN	11.73
30	ROMANIA	9.14
31	KAZAKHSTAN	9.00
32	NETHERLANDS	8.97
33	CHILE	8.68
34	UAE	5.89 <sup>2015</sup>
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.35
36	SWEDEN	5.28
37	PORTUGAL	5.18
38	BELGIUM	4.93
39	SWITZERLAND	4.90
40	GREECE	4.80
41	HUNGARY	4.62
42	AUSTRIA	4.49
43	ISRAEL	3.93
44	HONG KONG SAR	3.92
45	SINGAPORE	3.75
46	BULGARIA	3.26
47	DENMARK	2.93
48	NORWAY	2.77
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.76
50	FINLAND	2.69
51	NEW ZEALAND	2.60
52	IRELAND	2.20
53	QATAR	2.06
54	CROATIA	1.83
55	JORDAN	1.66
56	LITHUANIA	1.48
57	MONGOLIA	1.24
58	SLOVENIA	0.99
59	LATVIA	0.99
60	ESTONIA	0.69
61	LUXEMBOURG	0.44
62	CYPRUS	0.42
63	ICELAND	0.20

## LABOR FORCE (%)

2016

Percentage of population

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	78.50
2	LUXEMBOURG	75.59
3	SINGAPORE	66.91
4	UAE	64.33
5	SWITZERLAND	58.90
6	CHINA MAINLAND	58.76
7	THAILAND	58.58
8	ICELAND	58.13
9	NEW ZEALAND	55.82
10	CANADA	53.70
11	HONG KONG SAR	53.43
12	KOREA REP.	53.17
13	SWEDEN	53.12
14	AUSTRALIA	53.11
15	PERU	52.96
16	NETHERLANDS	52.63
17	NORWAY	52.61
18	JAPAN	52.58
19	ESTONIA	52.51
20	GERMANY	52.46
21	RUSSIA	52.31
22	LITHUANIA	51.85
23	DENMARK	51.42
24	AUSTRIA	51.38
25	CYPRUS	51.35
26	UNITED KINGDOM	50.97
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	50.87
28	KAZAKHSTAN	50.81
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	50.64
30	COLOMBIA	50.49
31	PORTUGAL	50.24
32	LATVIA	50.23
33	TAIWAN	49.82
34	SPAIN	49.11
35	USA	49.10
36	FINLAND	48.79
37	BRAZIL	48.59
38	INDONESIA	48.49
39	SLOVENIA	48.19
40	CHILE	47.70
41	HUNGARY	46.96
42	ROMANIA	46.28
43	MALAYSIA	46.27
44	IRELAND	46.12
45	ARGENTINA	45.79
46	VENEZUELA	45.78
47	POLAND	45.71
48	BULGARIA	45.63
49	ISRAEL	45.48
50	GREECE	44.42
51	FRANCE	44.25
52	MEXICO	44.02
53	CROATIA	43.87
54	BELGIUM	43.54
55	ITALY	42.48
56	UKRAINE	42.08
57	INDIA	41.98
58	PHILIPPINES	41.85
59	SAUDI ARABIA	41.36
60	MONGOLIA	39.74
61	SOUTH AFRICA	39.08
62	TURKEY	38.26
63	JORDAN	17.16

## LABOR FORCE GROWTH

2016

Percentage change

Ranking		%
1	SAUDI ARABIA	7.93
2	MONGOLIA	6.51
3	QATAR	5.01
4	PHILIPPINES	4.51
5	NEW ZEALAND	3.88
6	JORDAN	3.28
7	SOUTH AFRICA	3.01
8	TURKEY	2.89
9	LUXEMBOURG	2.81
10	ICELAND	2.68
11	DENMARK	2.59
12	INDONESIA	2.50
13	GERMANY	2.32
14	HUNGARY	2.17
15	ISRAEL	2.07
16	AUSTRIA	2.05
17	INDIA	1.82
18	SWITZERLAND	1.76
19	CHINA MAINLAND	1.45
20	CHILE	1.38
21	ARGENTINA	1.36
22	USA	1.31
23	KOREA REP.	1.24
24	ESTONIA	1.16
25	IRELAND	1.15
26	ITALY	1.07
27	MALAYSIA	1.03
28	SWEDEN	1.03
29	BRAZIL	1.03
30	UNITED KINGDOM	0.87
31	CANADA	0.85
32	AUSTRALIA	0.84
33	UAE	0.78
34	TAIWAN	0.76
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.75
36	JAPAN	0.72
37	SINGAPORE	0.67
38	PERU	0.62
39	COLOMBIA	0.59
40	LITHUANIA	0.58
41	POLAND	0.55
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.55
43	HONG KONG SAR	0.43
44	MEXICO	0.42
45	NETHERLANDS	0.37
46	CYPRUS	0.31
47	NORWAY	0.29
48	FRANCE	0.26
49	BELGIUM	0.16
50	RUSSIA	0.06
51	GREECE	-0.06
52	FINLAND	-0.15
53	ROMANIA	-0.16
54	PORTUGAL	-0.33
55	SPAIN	-0.43
56	LATVIA	-0.52
57	THAILAND	-0.73
58	UKRAINE	-0.79
59	KAZAKHSTAN	-0.84
60	SLOVENIA	-1.31
61	BULGARIA	-2.19
62	VENEZUELA	-2.76
63	CROATIA	-3.73

## PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

2015

Percentage of total employment

Ranking		%
1	NETHERLANDS	38.52
2	PHILIPPINES	35.81
3	INDONESIA	30.10
4	SWITZERLAND	26.76
5	AUSTRALIA	25.21
6	UNITED KINGDOM	23.97
7	IRELAND	23.27
8	JAPAN	22.67
9	GERMANY	22.40
10	NEW ZEALAND	21.31
11	AUSTRIA	21.03
12	DENMARK	20.03
13	NORWAY	19.40
14	USA	19.19
15	CANADA	18.88
16	ITALY	18.65
17	MEXICO	18.20
18	BELGIUM	18.15
19	COLOMBIA	17.24
20	ICELAND	17.21
21	CHILE	16.80
22	BRAZIL	16.40
23	ISRAEL	15.90
24	LUXEMBOURG	14.92
25	SPAIN	14.47
26	FRANCE	14.36
27	SWEDEN	14.14
28	CYPRUS	13.80
29	FINLAND	13.40
30	THAILAND	12.48
31	HONG KONG SAR	11.90
32	GREECE	11.12
33	ESTONIA	10.80
34	KOREA REP.	10.60
35	PORTUGAL	10.53
36	SINGAPORE	10.40
37	TURKEY	9.88
38	ROMANIA	9.39
39	SLOVENIA	9.16
40	ARGENTINA	9.10
41	SOUTH AFRICA	8.80
42	LITHUANIA	8.35
43	KAZAKHSTAN	7.60
44	LATVIA	6.84
45	POLAND	6.41
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.72
47	CROATIA	5.60
48	PERU	4.77
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.68
50	HUNGARY	4.38
51	RUSSIA	4.22
52	MALAYSIA	4.10
53	TAIWAN	3.07
54	BULGARIA	1.87
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	INDIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	QATAR	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	UAE	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## FEMALE LABOR FORCE

2016

Percentage of total labor force

Ranking		%
1	LITHUANIA	50.63
2	LATVIA	50.23
3	HONG KONG SAR	49.09
4	RUSSIA	48.92
5	PORTUGAL	48.78
6	ESTONIA	48.57
7	CYPRUS	48.54
8	KAZAKHSTAN	48.39
9	FINLAND	48.16
10	FRANCE	48.13
11	DENMARK	47.77
12	SWEDEN	47.62
13	NEW ZEALAND	47.38
14	CANADA	47.32
15	ISRAEL	47.30
16	UKRAINE	47.23
17	NORWAY	47.04
18	ICELAND	46.88
19	AUSTRIA	46.82
20	MONGOLIA	46.79
21	USA	46.76
22	SWITZERLAND	46.71
23	UNITED KINGDOM	46.69
24	SLOVENIA	46.62
25	SPAIN	46.48
26	NETHERLANDS	46.42
27	AUSTRALIA	46.41
28	BULGARIA	46.41
29	GERMANY	46.41
30	BELGIUM	46.27
31	CROATIA	46.20
32	HUNGARY	45.78
33	THAILAND	45.52
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	45.29
35	IRELAND	45.27
36	SOUTH AFRICA	45.23
37	SINGAPORE	44.80
38	GREECE	44.71
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	44.35
40	TAIWAN	44.22
41	POLAND	44.09
42	BRAZIL	44.00
43	COLOMBIA	43.76
44	PERU	43.70
45	JAPAN	43.34
46	ROMANIA	42.61
47	ITALY	42.37
48	KOREA REP.	42.31
49	CHILE	41.04
50	ARGENTINA	40.43
51	PHILIPPINES	38.87
52	VENEZUELA	38.85
53	MALAYSIA	38.56
54	LUXEMBOURG	38.52
55	INDONESIA	38.34
56	MEXICO	38.21
57	TURKEY	31.56
58	INDIA	23.19
59	JORDAN	18.21
60	SAUDI ARABIA	15.91
61	QATAR	13.27
62	UAE	12.37
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-

## FOREIGN LABOR FORCE

2015

Percentage of total labor force



Ranking		%	
1	QATAR	94.91	
2	UAE	83.49	2014
3	LUXEMBOURG	67.86	
4	SAUDI ARABIA	53.78	
5	SINGAPORE	37.22	
6	AUSTRALIA	28.83	2014
7	SWITZERLAND	23.53	2014
8	JORDAN	19.60	
9	CYPRUS	19.19	
10	USA	16.51	2014
11	IRELAND	15.46	
12	MALAYSIA	14.71	
13	AUSTRIA	14.28	
14	LATVIA	12.63	2014
15	SPAIN	11.97	
16	NORWAY	11.72	2011
17	BELGIUM	11.33	
18	ITALY	11.04	
19	SLOVENIA	9.72	
20	ICELAND	9.51	
21	GERMANY	9.27	2013
22	UNITED KINGDOM	8.64	2013
23	GREECE	7.25	
24	DENMARK	6.09	
25	FRANCE	5.85	2011
26	TAIWAN	5.00	
27	FINLAND	4.34	
28	ISRAEL	3.99	2011
29	KOREA REP.	3.66	
30	THAILAND	3.47	2014
31	CROATIA	3.16	
32	MONGOLIA	2.64	
33	PORTUGAL	2.51	
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.10	
35	CANADA	1.80	2012
36	HUNGARY	1.59	
37	JAPAN	1.37	
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.93	
39	LITHUANIA	0.61	
40	ESTONIA	0.51	
41	KAZAKHSTAN	0.42	
42	RUSSIA	0.28	
43	MEXICO	0.16	2012
44	BULGARIA	0.12	
45	BRAZIL	0.12	
46	PHILIPPINES	0.07	
47	INDONESIA	0.06	
-	ARGENTINA	-	
-	CHILE	-	
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-	
-	COLOMBIA	-	
-	HONG KONG SAR	-	
-	INDIA	-	
-	NETHERLANDS	-	
-	NEW ZEALAND	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	POLAND	-	
-	ROMANIA	-	
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-	
-	SWEDEN	-	
-	TURKEY	-	
-	UKRAINE	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## SKILLED LABOR

2017

Skilled labor

is not readily available



is readily available

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NORWAY	7.73
2	NETHERLANDS	7.24
3	FINLAND	7.19
4	UAE	7.18
5	IRELAND	7.15
6	PHILIPPINES	6.85
7	SWITZERLAND	6.81
8	HONG KONG SAR	6.74
9	DENMARK	6.67
10	KAZAKHSTAN	6.58
11	ISRAEL	6.53
12	SINGAPORE	6.53
13	CANADA	6.47
14	ITALY	6.46
15	SPAIN	6.42
16	GREECE	6.41
17	ARGENTINA	6.32
18	FRANCE	6.30
19	AUSTRALIA	6.30
20	PORTUGAL	6.25
21	RUSSIA	6.19
22	MALAYSIA	6.19
23	USA	6.09
24	BELGIUM	6.06
25	INDIA	6.06
26	ICELAND	6.03
27	CYPRUS	6.00
28	GERMANY	5.97
29	SWEDEN	5.97
30	TAIWAN	5.92
31	CHINA MAINLAND	5.83
32	POLAND	5.79
33	UNITED KINGDOM	5.78
34	TURKEY	5.71
35	THAILAND	5.71
36	MEXICO	5.71
37	LATVIA	5.38
38	LITHUANIA	5.38
39	SLOVENIA	5.38
40	QATAR	5.36
41	KOREA REP.	5.27
42	AUSTRIA	5.23
43	CHILE	5.19
44	LUXEMBOURG	5.10
45	SAUDI ARABIA	5.03
46	INDONESIA	5.00
47	JORDAN	4.92
48	NEW ZEALAND	4.86
49	COLOMBIA	4.74
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.60
51	JAPAN	4.50
52	ROMANIA	4.22
53	BULGARIA	4.11
54	BRAZIL	4.00
55	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.89
56	VENEZUELA	3.88
57	PERU	3.84
58	UKRAINE	3.76
59	CROATIA	3.66
60	SOUTH AFRICA	3.55
61	MONGOLIA	3.35
62	ESTONIA	3.25
63	HUNGARY	2.80



## FINANCE SKILLS

2017

Finance skills

are not readily available



are readily available

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	8.34
2	SWITZERLAND	8.11
3	NETHERLANDS	8.03
4	NORWAY	8.00
5	FINLAND	7.84
6	IRELAND	7.83
7	DENMARK	7.75
8	UAE	7.60
9	LUXEMBOURG	7.47
10	USA	7.46
11	KAZAKHSTAN	7.36
12	CANADA	7.35
13	SINGAPORE	7.28
14	UNITED KINGDOM	7.26
15	ISRAEL	7.16
16	AUSTRALIA	7.14
17	INDIA	7.12
18	CYPRUS	7.11
19	BELGIUM	7.10
20	AUSTRIA	7.09
21	SWEDEN	6.93
22	NEW ZEALAND	6.90
23	GERMANY	6.88
24	FRANCE	6.81
25	ARGENTINA	6.79
26	ICELAND	6.77
27	PHILIPPINES	6.76
28	MALAYSIA	6.74
29	RUSSIA	6.74
30	TAIWAN	6.69
31	CHILE	6.67
32	TURKEY	6.49
33	QATAR	6.42
34	LATVIA	6.41
35	GREECE	6.26
36	SLOVENIA	6.18
37	CHINA MAINLAND	6.13
38	POLAND	6.07
39	SPAIN	6.00
40	ITALY	5.93
41	KOREA REP.	5.90
42	THAILAND	5.89
43	JORDAN	5.71
44	SOUTH AFRICA	5.62
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.58
46	MEXICO	5.57
47	JAPAN	5.56
48	PORTUGAL	5.55
49	INDONESIA	5.54
50	COLOMBIA	5.54
51	BULGARIA	5.33
51	SAUDI ARABIA	5.33
53	LITHUANIA	5.24
54	ROMANIA	5.16
55	PERU	5.11
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.08
57	HUNGARY	4.98
58	ESTONIA	4.89
59	BRAZIL	4.40
60	VENEZUELA	4.38
61	CROATIA	4.09
62	MONGOLIA	3.86
63	UKRAINE	3.72

## ATTRACTING AND RETAINING

## TALENTS

2017

Attracting and retaining talents

is not a priority in companies



is a priority in companies

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	8.17
2	JAPAN	8.11
3	DENMARK	8.06
4	SWITZERLAND	7.84
5	AUSTRIA	7.83
6	NETHERLANDS	7.63
7	BELGIUM	7.61
8	LUXEMBOURG	7.59
9	ESTONIA	7.57
10	SWEDEN	7.56
11	NORWAY	7.54
12	HONG KONG SAR	7.52
13	GERMANY	7.48
14	UNITED KINGDOM	7.44
15	NEW ZEALAND	7.33
16	SINGAPORE	7.24
17	CANADA	7.24
18	USA	7.20
19	ICELAND	7.07
20	FINLAND	7.06
21	MALAYSIA	7.05
22	UAE	7.04
23	THAILAND	7.04
24	PHILIPPINES	7.01
25	MONGOLIA	6.96
26	ISRAEL	6.91
27	KOREA REP.	6.90
28	AUSTRALIA	6.88
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.85
30	INDONESIA	6.75
31	SOUTH AFRICA	6.72
32	CHINA MAINLAND	6.68
33	INDIA	6.66
34	LITHUANIA	6.66
35	QATAR	6.64
36	KAZAKHSTAN	6.61
37	MEXICO	6.58
38	TAIWAN	6.54
39	FRANCE	6.51
40	CHILE	6.34
41	BRAZIL	6.15
42	BULGARIA	6.11
43	POLAND	6.00
44	PORTUGAL	5.94
45	CYPRUS	5.83
46	TURKEY	5.82
47	JORDAN	5.80
48	SLOVENIA	5.78
49	SAUDI ARABIA	5.75
50	LATVIA	5.74
51	ROMANIA	5.71
52	HUNGARY	5.67
53	VENEZUELA	5.65
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.64
55	ARGENTINA	5.63
56	RUSSIA	5.45
57	ITALY	5.40
58	COLOMBIA	5.26
59	SPAIN	5.24
60	UKRAINE	5.08
61	PERU	4.97
62	GREECE	4.81
63	CROATIA	4.09

## BRAIN DRAIN

2017

Brain drain (well-educated and skilled people)

hinders competitiveness in your economy



does not hinder competitiveness in your economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NORWAY	8.36
2	SWITZERLAND	7.61
3	NETHERLANDS	7.46
4	DENMARK	7.28
5	UAE	7.25
6	USA	6.64
7	HONG KONG SAR	6.52
8	SWEDEN	6.42
9	CHILE	6.38
10	SINGAPORE	6.36
11	LUXEMBOURG	6.34
12	GERMANY	6.28
13	ICELAND	6.25
13	UNITED KINGDOM	6.25
15	IRELAND	6.13
16	FINLAND	6.04
17	BELGIUM	5.94
18	ISRAEL	5.91
19	NEW ZEALAND	5.76
20	AUSTRALIA	5.74
21	QATAR	5.66
22	INDIA	5.52
23	CANADA	5.49
24	AUSTRIA	5.47
25	INDONESIA	5.45
26	THAILAND	5.43
27	FRANCE	5.29
28	MALAYSIA	5.17
29	ARGENTINA	5.05
30	JAPAN	4.85
31	SPAIN	4.85
32	ITALY	4.77
33	SAUDI ARABIA	4.76
34	CYPRUS	4.72
35	JORDAN	4.64
36	KAZAKHSTAN	4.64
37	MEXICO	4.54
38	POLAND	4.39
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.38
40	PHILIPPINES	4.32
41	CHINA MAINLAND	4.20
42	PERU	4.13
43	COLOMBIA	4.09
44	PORTUGAL	4.07
45	BRAZIL	4.05
46	LATVIA	4.05
47	TAIWAN	3.96
48	TURKEY	3.75
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.70
50	SLOVENIA	3.67
51	ESTONIA	3.67
52	RUSSIA	3.62
53	MONGOLIA	3.60
54	KOREA REP.	3.57
55	ROMANIA	3.52
56	LITHUANIA	3.33
57	GREECE	2.72
58	SOUTH AFRICA	2.59
59	UKRAINE	2.09
60	CROATIA	1.91
61	BULGARIA	1.83
62	VENEZUELA	1.65
63	HUNGARY	1.56

## FOREIGN HIGHLY-SKILLED

## PERSONNEL

2017

Foreign highly-skilled personnel

are not attracted to your country's business environment



are attracted to your country's business environment

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.84
2	UAE	8.42
3	SINGAPORE	8.22
4	USA	8.16
5	HONG KONG SAR	7.80
6	LUXEMBOURG	7.80
7	NETHERLANDS	7.63
8	AUSTRALIA	7.57
9	CHILE	7.56
10	IRELAND	7.53
11	CANADA	7.49
12	UNITED KINGDOM	7.40
13	QATAR	7.30
14	NEW ZEALAND	7.25
15	SAUDI ARABIA	6.60
16	GERMANY	6.53
17	KAZAKHSTAN	6.51
18	INDONESIA	6.40
19	NORWAY	6.07
20	PERU	6.00
21	CYPRUS	5.94
22	SPAIN	5.94
23	MALAYSIA	5.93
24	THAILAND	5.83
25	DENMARK	5.80
26	AUSTRIA	5.78
27	SWEDEN	5.78
28	BELGIUM	5.76
29	MEXICO	5.56
30	PHILIPPINES	5.45
31	ISRAEL	5.33
32	LATVIA	5.18
33	FRANCE	4.98
34	CHINA MAINLAND	4.91
35	PORTUGAL	4.80
36	INDIA	4.79
37	COLOMBIA	4.64
38	JORDAN	4.62
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.60
40	RUSSIA	4.47
41	POLAND	4.42
42	ICELAND	4.36
43	FINLAND	4.35
44	TAIWAN	4.33
45	ESTONIA	4.26
46	ARGENTINA	4.21
47	ROMANIA	4.19
48	KOREA REP.	4.19
49	LITHUANIA	4.07
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.90
51	JAPAN	3.83
52	SOUTH AFRICA	3.72
53	ITALY	3.56
54	BRAZIL	3.54
55	BULGARIA	3.49
56	HUNGARY	3.35
57	TURKEY	3.33
58	MONGOLIA	3.27
59	SLOVENIA	2.92
60	UKRAINE	2.45
61	GREECE	2.35
62	CROATIA	1.80
63	VENEZUELA	0.88

## INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

2017

International experience of senior managers is generally

low



significant

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	8.10
2	SWITZERLAND	8.04
3	UAE	7.98
4	NETHERLANDS	7.42
5	LUXEMBOURG	7.32
6	SINGAPORE	7.30
7	QATAR	7.25
8	IRELAND	6.85
9	SWEDEN	6.71
10	BELGIUM	6.66
11	GERMANY	6.62
12	UNITED KINGDOM	6.38
13	DENMARK	6.36
14	SAUDI ARABIA	6.34
15	KAZAKHSTAN	6.23
16	AUSTRIA	6.14
17	CHILE	6.14
18	MALAYSIA	6.13
19	CANADA	6.09
20	FINLAND	6.08
21	ISRAEL	6.00
22	THAILAND	5.99
23	PHILIPPINES	5.84
24	ARGENTINA	5.74
25	NEW ZEALAND	5.57
26	CYPRUS	5.56
27	USA	5.54
28	POLAND	5.51
29	INDONESIA	5.49
30	MEXICO	5.46
31	TAIWAN	5.36
32	LATVIA	5.28
33	LITHUANIA	5.24
34	JORDAN	5.19
35	GREECE	5.13
36	PERU	5.08
37	AUSTRALIA	5.08
38	ROMANIA	5.06
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.02
40	HUNGARY	5.02
41	INDIA	5.01
42	TURKEY	4.98
43	NORWAY	4.92
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.92
45	SLOVENIA	4.86
46	SPAIN	4.82
47	ITALY	4.72
48	SOUTH AFRICA	4.67
49	RUSSIA	4.66
50	ESTONIA	4.66
51	KOREA REP.	4.65
52	CHINA MAINLAND	4.64
53	BRAZIL	4.64
54	FRANCE	4.50
55	ICELAND	4.49
56	PORTUGAL	4.34
57	COLOMBIA	4.19
58	BULGARIA	4.11
59	VENEZUELA	3.92
60	UKRAINE	3.67
61	MONGOLIA	3.46
62	CROATIA	3.23
63	JAPAN	3.10

## COMPETENT SENIOR MANAGERS

2017

Competent senior managers

are not readily available



are readily available

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	7.41
2	UAE	7.39
3	NETHERLANDS	7.24
4	IRELAND	7.19
5	SWITZERLAND	7.06
6	SINGAPORE	6.94
7	CANADA	6.84
8	FINLAND	6.78
9	DENMARK	6.78
10	SWEDEN	6.63
11	UNITED KINGDOM	6.63
12	USA	6.62
13	NORWAY	6.52
14	KAZAKHSTAN	6.48
15	BELGIUM	6.47
16	CHILE	6.45
17	PHILIPPINES	6.40
18	QATAR	6.18
19	MALAYSIA	6.09
20	INDIA	6.06
21	ISRAEL	6.04
22	GERMANY	5.99
23	THAILAND	5.97
24	ITALY	5.92
25	NEW ZEALAND	5.88
26	TAIWAN	5.86
27	INDONESIA	5.80
28	FRANCE	5.76
29	ICELAND	5.75
30	AUSTRALIA	5.74
31	TURKEY	5.72
32	CHINA MAINLAND	5.69
33	LUXEMBOURG	5.66
34	ARGENTINA	5.63
35	RUSSIA	5.53
36	GREECE	5.50
36	SAUDI ARABIA	5.50
38	AUSTRIA	5.49
39	POLAND	5.44
40	SPAIN	5.44
41	JORDAN	5.42
42	CYPRUS	5.39
43	MEXICO	5.33
44	LATVIA	5.13
45	LITHUANIA	5.05
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.83
47	PORTUGAL	4.78
48	SLOVENIA	4.62
49	KOREA REP.	4.53
50	SOUTH AFRICA	4.52
51	BRAZIL	4.45
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.39
53	ROMANIA	4.36
54	COLOMBIA	4.31
55	PERU	4.22
56	BULGARIA	4.00
57	ESTONIA	3.64
58	JAPAN	3.34
59	CROATIA	3.14
60	HUNGARY	3.09
61	MONGOLIA	2.96
62	VENEZUELA	2.94
63	UKRAINE	2.89

## BANKING SECTOR ASSETS

2016

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%	
1	LUXEMBOURG	814.69	
2	HONG KONG SAR	423.51	
3	CYPRUS	315.51	
4	TAIWAN	282.29	
5	JAPAN	274.87	2015
6	CHINA MAINLAND	250.41	
7	SWITZERLAND	247.34	2015
8	DENMARK	246.00	2015
9	NETHERLANDS	233.70	
10	SINGAPORE	211.30	
11	KOREA REP.	194.45	
12	GERMANY	187.45	
13	UNITED KINGDOM	186.88	
14	SPAIN	186.39	2015
15	SWEDEN	186.29	
16	BELGIUM	185.34	
17	FRANCE	177.80	
18	MALAYSIA	174.71	
19	FINLAND	171.97	
20	THAILAND	169.42	
21	AUSTRIA	165.91	
22	ITALY	164.10	
23	AUSTRALIA	160.07	
24	IRELAND	146.13	
25	PORTUGAL	145.94	
26	JORDAN	139.34	
27	GREECE	134.14	
28	QATAR	132.67	
29	UAE	130.83	
30	BRAZIL	126.64	
31	SAUDI ARABIA	123.86	
32	ICELAND	119.88	
33	ISRAEL	115.73	2015
34	CROATIA	114.71	
35	BULGARIA	109.17	
36	NORWAY	106.83	
37	USA	106.09	
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	106.01	
39	CHILE	97.28	
40	RUSSIA	95.48	2015
41	SLOVENIA	95.43	
42	SOUTH AFRICA	93.56	
43	PHILIPPINES	93.45	
44	INDIA	92.73	2015
45	ESTONIA	88.28	
46	POLAND	88.17	
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	84.57	
48	HUNGARY	81.19	
49	TURKEY	75.85	
50	UKRAINE	75.76	
51	COLOMBIA	69.19	2015
52	VENEZUELA	68.63	2013
53	KAZAKHSTAN	64.13	
54	LATVIA	63.63	2015
55	LITHUANIA	60.48	2015
56	MEXICO	60.47	
57	MONGOLIA	56.99	
58	PERU	55.39	2015
59	INDONESIA	53.53	
60	ROMANIA	51.21	
61	ARGENTINA	45.87	
-	CANADA	-	
-	NEW ZEALAND	-	

## FINANCIAL CARDS IN

## CIRCULATION

2016

Number of cards per capita



Ranking		per capita	
1	CHINA MAINLAND	12.06	
2	USA	10.94	
3	JAPAN	9.70	
4	HONG KONG SAR	9.67	
5	SINGAPORE	8.68	
6	AUSTRALIA	8.14	
7	TAIWAN	7.46	
8	KAZAKHSTAN	6.86	
9	CANADA	5.88	
10	KOREA REP.	5.87	
11	UNITED KINGDOM	5.53	
12	BRAZIL	4.61	
13	NORWAY	4.18	
14	NETHERLANDS	4.09	
15	LUXEMBOURG	3.82	2015
16	NEW ZEALAND	3.43	
17	SWITZERLAND	3.13	
18	CHILE	3.03	
19	UAE	2.81	
20	TURKEY	2.77	
21	PORTUGAL	2.75	
22	SWEDEN	2.73	
23	MALAYSIA	2.71	
24	DENMARK	2.62	
25	FINLAND	2.52	
26	CROATIA	2.44	
27	AUSTRIA	2.34	
28	FRANCE	2.29	
29	ICELAND	2.27	
30	SLOVENIA	2.26	
31	BELGIUM	2.25	
32	ARGENTINA	2.24	
33	GERMANY	2.20	
34	SOUTH AFRICA	2.17	
35	PHILIPPINES	2.13	
36	MEXICO	2.04	
37	IRELAND	2.02	
38	RUSSIA	1.92	
39	SPAIN	1.89	
40	LITHUANIA	1.75	
41	ITALY	1.71	
42	THAILAND	1.70	
43	ESTONIA	1.68	
44	BULGARIA	1.50	
45	GREECE	1.41	
46	COLOMBIA	1.40	
47	VENEZUELA	1.39	
48	LATVIA	1.36	
49	MONGOLIA	1.27	
50	PERU	1.25	
51	ISRAEL	1.20	
52	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.19	
53	HUNGARY	1.11	
54	POLAND	1.08	
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.07	
56	SAUDI ARABIA	0.93	
57	ROMANIA	0.85	
58	UKRAINE	0.73	
59	INDONESIA	0.72	
60	INDIA	0.68	
-	CYPRUS	-	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	QATAR	-	

## FINANCIAL CARD TRANSACTIONS

2016

US\$ per capita

Ranking		US\$
1	SWITZERLAND	37,687
2	AUSTRALIA	21,913
3	ICELAND	20,035
4	UNITED KINGDOM	19,963
5	USA	18,918
6	UAE	18,799
7	BELGIUM	18,698
8	HONG KONG SAR	18,679
9	IRELAND	18,067
10	LUXEMBOURG	17,715
11	NORWAY	17,532
12	DENMARK	17,096
13	CANADA	16,161
14	FINLAND	16,073
15	NEW ZEALAND	15,393
16	SWEDEN	14,090
17	SINGAPORE	13,899
18	KOREA REP.	12,527
19	AUSTRIA	11,889
20	ISRAEL	11,195
21	NETHERLANDS	11,195
22	FRANCE	10,335
23	KAZAKHSTAN	9,774
24	GREECE	8,471
25	PORTUGAL	8,466
26	SAUDI ARABIA	8,413
27	JAPAN	8,253
28	CHINA MAINLAND	8,195
29	GERMANY	8,122
30	ITALY	7,150
31	TAIWAN	6,630
32	SPAIN	6,190
33	ESTONIA	6,107
34	LATVIA	5,656
35	LITHUANIA	5,253
36	TURKEY	4,897
37	SLOVENIA	4,889
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	4,816
39	THAILAND	4,684
40	CHILE	4,459
41	MALAYSIA	3,932
42	ARGENTINA	3,903
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3,509
44	POLAND	3,473
45	BRAZIL	3,470
46	HUNGARY	3,468
47	RUSSIA	3,143
48	PERU	2,515
49	BULGARIA	2,453
50	SOUTH AFRICA	2,348
51	ROMANIA	2,299
52	MEXICO	2,157
53	CROATIA	2,067
54	COLOMBIA	1,955
55	PHILIPPINES	1,578
56	UKRAINE	1,080
57	VENEZUELA	837
58	INDONESIA	822
59	MONGOLIA	581
60	INDIA	393
-	CYPRUS	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	QATAR	-

## INVESTMENT RISK

2015

Euromoney country risk overall (scale from 0-100)

Ranking		number
1	NORWAY	90.12
2	SWITZERLAND	89.02
3	SINGAPORE	88.73
4	DENMARK	85.07
5	LUXEMBOURG	84.77
6	SWEDEN	84.53
7	FINLAND	83.62
8	NETHERLANDS	83.23
9	CANADA	80.91
10	GERMANY	80.86
11	AUSTRALIA	80.50
12	NEW ZEALAND	80.44
13	AUSTRIA	78.82
14	HONG KONG SAR	78.81
15	CHILE	77.37
16	USA	76.30
17	QATAR	74.29
18	TAIWAN	73.88
19	BELGIUM	72.35
20	UNITED KINGDOM	72.15
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	70.13
22	KOREA REP.	69.98
23	ESTONIA	69.53
24	FRANCE	69.22
25	UAE	68.28
26	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	67.85
27	POLAND	66.93
28	JAPAN	66.38
29	ISRAEL	66.07
30	IRELAND	64.67
31	SAUDI ARABIA	63.22
32	LITHUANIA	61.87
33	ICELAND	61.68
34	MALAYSIA	61.03
35	MEXICO	59.85
36	SLOVENIA	59.56
37	CHINA MAINLAND	59.10
38	LATVIA	58.45
39	COLOMBIA	58.00
40	PERU	57.98
41	SPAIN	57.63
42	ITALY	57.41
43	CYPRUS	57.22
44	BRAZIL	54.97
45	PORTUGAL	54.57
46	INDIA	54.47
47	TURKEY	54.05
48	PHILIPPINES	54.02
49	THAILAND	53.21
50	SOUTH AFRICA	53.12
51	ROMANIA	50.53
52	BULGARIA	50.48
53	HUNGARY	50.11
54	INDONESIA	49.42
55	CROATIA	48.93
56	KAZAKHSTAN	46.52
57	RUSSIA	45.76
58	JORDAN	44.17
59	MONGOLIA	34.85
60	GREECE	31.48
61	ARGENTINA	30.48
62	UKRAINE	27.72
63	VENEZUELA	24.60

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

2017

Banking and financial services

do not support business activities efficiently



do support business activities efficiently

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NORWAY	8.10
2	HONG KONG SAR	7.82
3	SINGAPORE	7.68
4	CANADA	7.67
5	FINLAND	7.64
6	UAE	7.54
7	NEW ZEALAND	7.49
8	QATAR	7.48
9	USA	7.46
10	THAILAND	7.42
11	SWITZERLAND	7.39
12	CHILE	7.32
13	MALAYSIA	7.26
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.19
15	PHILIPPINES	7.13
16	SWEDEN	7.08
17	TAIWAN	7.04
18	DENMARK	7.04
19	NETHERLANDS	7.01
20	ESTONIA	7.00
21	LUXEMBOURG	6.93
22	SOUTH AFRICA	6.74
23	AUSTRALIA	6.70
24	UNITED KINGDOM	6.69
25	INDONESIA	6.69
26	TURKEY	6.67
27	INDIA	6.61
28	GERMANY	6.60
29	BELGIUM	6.57
30	AUSTRIA	6.56
31	SAUDI ARABIA	6.43
32	ISRAEL	6.27
33	KAZAKHSTAN	6.26
34	JORDAN	6.22
35	LITHUANIA	6.18
35	POLAND	6.18
37	ICELAND	6.03
38	IRELAND	5.96
39	JAPAN	5.93
40	CHINA MAINLAND	5.79
41	LATVIA	5.74
42	FRANCE	5.74
43	CYPRUS	5.67
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.57
45	SPAIN	5.55
46	MEXICO	5.38
47	BULGARIA	5.22
48	SLOVENIA	5.19
49	PERU	5.05
50	BRAZIL	4.95
51	HUNGARY	4.86
52	ROMANIA	4.77
53	COLOMBIA	4.66
54	KOREA REP.	4.56
55	PORTUGAL	4.54
56	RUSSIA	4.53
57	ITALY	4.42
58	VENEZUELA	4.38
59	CROATIA	4.34
60	ARGENTINA	3.95
61	UKRAINE	3.81
62	MONGOLIA	3.44
63	GREECE	2.66

## FINANCE AND BANKING REGULATION

2017

Finance and banking regulation

is not sufficiently adequate



is sufficiently adequate

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	8.22
2	FINLAND	8.10
3	SINGAPORE	8.07
4	CANADA	8.05
5	NORWAY	7.97
6	NEW ZEALAND	7.96
7	SOUTH AFRICA	7.93
8	DENMARK	7.78
9	SWITZERLAND	7.66
10	ESTONIA	7.57
11	UAE	7.54
12	MALAYSIA	7.44
13	CHILE	7.42
14	LUXEMBOURG	7.41
15	QATAR	7.37
16	AUSTRALIA	7.28
17	THAILAND	7.23
18	NETHERLANDS	7.23
19	SWEDEN	7.21
20	PHILIPPINES	7.11
21	TURKEY	7.09
22	USA	7.00
23	IRELAND	6.91
24	CYPRUS	6.89
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.88
26	INDIA	6.88
27	UNITED KINGDOM	6.85
28	LITHUANIA	6.83
29	BELGIUM	6.82
30	ISRAEL	6.76
31	GERMANY	6.73
32	TAIWAN	6.72
33	INDONESIA	6.71
34	SAUDI ARABIA	6.56
35	LATVIA	6.53
36	BRAZIL	6.21
37	KAZAKHSTAN	6.13
38	JORDAN	6.06
39	JAPAN	6.03
40	ICELAND	6.00
41	FRANCE	5.90
42	POLAND	5.89
43	SPAIN	5.87
44	AUSTRIA	5.75
45	MEXICO	5.73
46	PERU	5.43
47	CHINA MAINLAND	5.40
48	HUNGARY	5.28
49	ITALY	5.17
50	ROMANIA	5.06
51	SLOVENIA	4.98
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.97
53	PORTUGAL	4.75
54	BULGARIA	4.67
55	ARGENTINA	4.65
56	RUSSIA	4.63
57	KOREA REP.	4.60
58	GREECE	4.59
59	COLOMBIA	4.49
60	CROATIA	4.35
61	VENEZUELA	3.58
62	MONGOLIA	3.57
63	UKRAINE	3.22

## FINANCIAL RISK FACTOR

2017

The risk factor in the financial system (new financial instruments, non-performing loans, transparency) is not adequately addressed



is adequately addressed

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	8.04
2	FINLAND	7.86
3	NORWAY	7.77
4	CANADA	7.72
5	LUXEMBOURG	7.66
6	NEW ZEALAND	7.60
7	SINGAPORE	7.58
8	SWITZERLAND	7.45
9	CHILE	7.43
10	DENMARK	7.41
11	UAE	7.35
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.25
13	SOUTH AFRICA	7.24
14	SWEDEN	7.23
15	MALAYSIA	7.10
16	THAILAND	6.94
17	NETHERLANDS	6.92
18	QATAR	6.91
19	AUSTRALIA	6.84
20	ISRAEL	6.76
21	PHILIPPINES	6.71
22	LITHUANIA	6.53
23	INDONESIA	6.50
24	TURKEY	6.42
25	AUSTRIA	6.41
26	JAPAN	6.32
27	ESTONIA	6.30
28	BELGIUM	6.26
29	KAZAKHSTAN	6.20
30	TAIWAN	6.18
31	UNITED KINGDOM	6.14
32	FRANCE	6.12
33	BRAZIL	6.08
34	GERMANY	6.07
35	USA	6.00
36	ICELAND	5.94
37	LATVIA	5.85
38	POLAND	5.82
39	SAUDI ARABIA	5.81
40	SPAIN	5.77
41	IRELAND	5.69
42	MEXICO	5.54
43	JORDAN	5.54
44	PERU	5.48
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.34
46	COLOMBIA	5.18
47	ROMANIA	5.10
48	INDIA	5.02
49	ARGENTINA	4.89
50	RUSSIA	4.86
51	SLOVENIA	4.79
52	HUNGARY	4.71
53	CHINA MAINLAND	4.69
54	KOREA REP.	4.53
55	CYPRUS	4.50
56	ITALY	4.42
57	BULGARIA	4.40
58	CROATIA	4.06
59	PORTUGAL	3.88
60	VENEZUELA	3.85
61	MONGOLIA	3.66
62	UKRAINE	3.46
63	GREECE	2.75

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE  
(BANKING LAWS)

2017

Regulatory compliance

is not sufficiently developed



is sufficiently developed

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	8.42
2	SOUTH AFRICA	8.24
3	NORWAY	8.20
4	SINGAPORE	8.17
5	FINLAND	8.14
6	DENMARK	8.13
7	LUXEMBOURG	8.10
8	SWITZERLAND	8.05
9	CANADA	8.05
10	CHILE	8.00
11	AUSTRALIA	7.81
12	NEW ZEALAND	7.73
13	UAE	7.69
14	NETHERLANDS	7.67
15	MALAYSIA	7.56
16	QATAR	7.49
17	JAPAN	7.48
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.47
19	SWEDEN	7.45
20	TURKEY	7.33
21	ISRAEL	7.24
22	BELGIUM	7.24
23	THAILAND	7.21
24	LITHUANIA	7.17
25	AUSTRIA	7.16
26	UNITED KINGDOM	7.16
27	ESTONIA	7.15
28	CYPRUS	7.06
29	PHILIPPINES	7.05
30	USA	7.03
31	BRAZIL	7.02
32	LATVIA	6.97
33	FRANCE	6.91
34	IRELAND	6.87
35	TAIWAN	6.80
36	SAUDI ARABIA	6.73
37	GERMANY	6.69
38	INDONESIA	6.65
39	SPAIN	6.62
40	JORDAN	6.48
41	KAZAKHSTAN	6.48
42	INDIA	6.43
43	MEXICO	6.19
44	ICELAND	6.11
45	ARGENTINA	6.00
46	POLAND	5.96
47	PERU	5.84
48	SLOVENIA	5.82
49	KOREA REP.	5.65
50	COLOMBIA	5.60
51	RUSSIA	5.44
52	ROMANIA	5.41
53	HUNGARY	5.35
54	ITALY	5.32
55	CHINA MAINLAND	5.30
56	GREECE	5.14
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.13
58	PORTUGAL	5.04
59	MONGOLIA	4.94
60	CROATIA	4.89
61	BULGARIA	4.67
62	VENEZUELA	4.50
63	UKRAINE	3.90

## STOCK MARKETS

2017

Stock markets

do not provide adequate financing  
to companiesprovide adequate financing  
to companies

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	8.28
2	USA	7.95
3	SWITZERLAND	7.74
4	NORWAY	7.74
5	NETHERLANDS	7.62
6	UNITED KINGDOM	7.37
7	FINLAND	7.37
8	CANADA	7.35
9	THAILAND	7.33
10	SINGAPORE	7.20
11	SWEDEN	7.18
12	GERMANY	7.16
13	DENMARK	7.10
14	AUSTRALIA	7.07
15	SOUTH AFRICA	6.95
16	JAPAN	6.87
17	MALAYSIA	6.76
18	UAE	6.74
19	BELGIUM	6.55
20	INDIA	6.54
21	QATAR	6.47
22	CHILE	6.43
23	INDONESIA	6.41
24	LUXEMBOURG	6.39
25	TAIWAN	6.38
26	FRANCE	6.16
27	NEW ZEALAND	6.08
28	PHILIPPINES	6.02
29	POLAND	5.89
30	IRELAND	5.87
31	SAUDI ARABIA	5.83
32	SPAIN	5.81
33	LITHUANIA	5.65
34	AUSTRIA	5.51
35	KAZAKHSTAN	5.41
36	ISRAEL	5.33
37	KOREA REP.	5.31
38	BRAZIL	5.05
39	MEXICO	5.00
40	ICELAND	4.97
41	TURKEY	4.91
42	CHINA MAINLAND	4.86
43	JORDAN	4.78
44	ITALY	4.64
45	HUNGARY	4.46
46	ESTONIA	4.27
47	LATVIA	4.26
48	PERU	4.19
49	ROMANIA	4.15
50	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.12
51	COLOMBIA	4.11
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.97
53	RUSSIA	3.92
54	BULGARIA	3.67
55	SLOVENIA	3.51
56	PORTUGAL	3.49
57	CROATIA	3.37
58	ARGENTINA	3.11
59	MONGOLIA	2.31
60	GREECE	2.28
61	UKRAINE	2.14
62	CYPRUS	1.83
63	VENEZUELA	1.35

## STOCK MARKET CAPITALIZATION

(\$BN)

2016

US\$ billions



Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	25,627.9
2	CHINA MAINLAND	7,598.8
3	JAPAN	4,911.8
4	HONG KONG SAR	3,273.9
5	UNITED KINGDOM	2,509.9
6	FRANCE	2,117.6
7	CANADA	1,943.7
8	GERMANY	1,703.1
9	INDIA	1,696.4
10	SWITZERLAND	1,389.6
11	KOREA REP.	1,272.0
12	AUSTRALIA	1,229.7
13	TAIWAN	937.0
14	SOUTH AFRICA	884.6
15	BRAZIL	760.3
16	NETHERLANDS	741.5
17	SPAIN	721.1
18	SWEDEN	671.2
19	SINGAPORE	660.2
20	ITALY	644.7
21	RUSSIA	504.0
22	INDONESIA	441.0
23	BELGIUM	430.5
24	THAILAND	406.4
25	MEXICO	401.8
26	MALAYSIA	398.1
27	SAUDI ARABIA	378.7
28	DENMARK	355.9
29	PHILIPPINES	261.7
30	NORWAY	219.9
31	FINLAND	216.3
32	CHILE	214.4
33	ISRAEL	212.5
34	UAE	202.8
35	TURKEY	196.4
36	QATAR	150.8
37	POLAND	140.5
38	IRELAND	116.4
39	COLOMBIA	102.2
40	AUSTRIA	99.9
41	NEW ZEALAND	81.3
42	PERU	75.8
43	ARGENTINA	69.3
44	LUXEMBOURG	61.3
45	PORTUGAL	49.8
46	VENEZUELA	48.8
47	KAZAKHSTAN	38.1
48	GREECE	35.8
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	27.1
50	JORDAN	23.6
51	HUNGARY	21.8
52	CROATIA	21.4
53	ROMANIA	17.8
54	ICELAND	7.9
55	SLOVENIA	5.7
56	UKRAINE	5.2
57	BULGARIA	5.0
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.7
59	LITHUANIA	3.9
60	CYPRUS	2.6
61	ESTONIA	2.5
62	LATVIA	0.9
63	MONGOLIA	0.7

2014



## STOCK MARKET CAPITALIZATION

(%)

2016

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG SAR	1,020.96
2	SOUTH AFRICA	300.01
3	SINGAPORE	222.32
4	SWITZERLAND	210.60
5	TAIWAN	176.97
6	USA	138.04
7	MALAYSIA	134.32
8	SWEDEN	131.26
9	CANADA	127.11
10	DENMARK	116.24
11	LUXEMBOURG	102.33
12	THAILAND	99.88
13	JAPAN	99.46
14	AUSTRALIA	97.73
15	QATAR	96.23
16	NETHERLANDS	96.14
17	UNITED KINGDOM	95.81
18	BELGIUM	92.23
19	FINLAND	91.37
20	KOREA REP.	90.13
21	CHILE	86.80
22	FRANCE	86.03
23	PHILIPPINES	86.01
24	INDIA	74.74
25	CHINA MAINLAND	67.85
26	ISRAEL	66.74
27	JORDAN	61.07
28	NORWAY	59.36
29	SAUDI ARABIA	59.21
30	SPAIN	58.53
31	UAE	58.14
32	GERMANY	49.15
33	INDONESIA	47.30
34	NEW ZEALAND	44.74
35	CROATIA	42.45
36	BRAZIL	42.33
37	ICELAND	39.65
38	IRELAND	39.58
39	RUSSIA	39.35
40	PERU	38.83
41	MEXICO	38.42
42	COLOMBIA	36.16
43	ITALY	34.85
44	POLAND	29.90
45	KAZAKHSTAN	28.54
46	AUSTRIA	25.85
47	PORTUGAL	24.34
48	TURKEY	22.89
49	VENEZUELA	22.65
50	GREECE	18.40
51	HUNGARY	17.52
52	CZECH REPUBLIC	14.03
53	CYPRUS	13.18
54	SLOVENIA	13.05
55	ARGENTINA	12.70
56	ESTONIA	10.69
57	BULGARIA	9.58
58	ROMANIA	9.56
59	LITHUANIA	9.02
60	MONGOLIA	6.07
61	UKRAINE	5.55
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.22
63	LATVIA	3.20

## VALUE TRADED ON STOCK

MARKETS

2016

US\$ per capita



Ranking		US\$
1	HONG KONG SAR	184,148
2	USA	129,760
3	SWITZERLAND	100,563
4	JAPAN	41,209
5	SWEDEN	39,365
6	UNITED KINGDOM	36,652
7	ITALY	33,820
8	SINGAPORE	33,537
9	AUSTRALIA	32,949
10	CANADA	31,860
11	KOREA REP.	31,239
12	TAIWAN	28,299
13	NETHERLANDS	28,235
14	FINLAND	23,220
15	NORWAY	20,019
16	DENMARK	18,910
17	FRANCE	17,672
18	GERMANY	13,669
19	CHINA MAINLAND	13,231
20	SPAIN	12,642
21	SAUDI ARABIA	9,652
22	BELGIUM	9,568
23	QATAR	7,241
24	SOUTH AFRICA	7,198
25	ISRAEL	6,005
26	UAE	5,341
27	THAILAND	4,975
28	IRELAND	4,693
29	PORTUGAL	4,506
30	TURKEY	3,531
31	MALAYSIA	3,100
32	AUSTRIA	3,038
33	BRAZIL	2,662
34	NEW ZEALAND	2,350
35	ICELAND	2,131
36	CHILE	1,318
37	POLAND	1,188
38	GREECE	1,130
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,024
40	RUSSIA	953
41	MEXICO	912
42	HUNGARY	795
43	INDIA	605
44	INDONESIA	349
45	PHILIPPINES	347
46	COLOMBIA	291
47	JORDAN	267
48	SLOVENIA	148
49	ESTONIA	136
50	CROATIA	130
51	LUXEMBOURG	122
52	BULGARIA	121
53	ARGENTINA	100
54	CYPRUS	90
55	PERU	86
56	ROMANIA	81
57	LITHUANIA	57
58	KAZAKHSTAN	42
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	20
60	LATVIA	16
61	MONGOLIA	14
62	UKRAINE	3
63	VENEZUELA	1

## LISTED DOMESTIC COMPANIES

2015

Number of listed domestic companies

Ranking		number
1	INDIA	5,835
2	USA	4,381
3	CANADA	3,799
4	SPAIN	3,623
5	JAPAN	3,504
6	CHINA MAINLAND	2,827
7	UNITED KINGDOM	2,180
8	AUSTRALIA	1,989
9	KOREA REP.	1,948
10	HONG KONG SAR	1,770
11	MALAYSIA	892
12	POLAND	872
13	TAIWAN	783
14	THAILAND	639
15	GERMANY	555
16	INDONESIA	521
17	FRANCE	490
18	SINGAPORE	483
19	ISRAEL	440
20	TURKEY	392
21	BULGARIA	381
22	BRAZIL	345
23	SWEDEN	332
24	MONGOLIA	329
25	SOUTH AFRICA	316
26	ITALY	279
27	PHILIPPINES	262
28	RUSSIA	251
29	GREECE	236
30	SWITZERLAND	234
31	JORDAN	228
32	CHILE	223
33	PERU	212
34	CROATIA	186
35	DENMARK	174
36	NEW ZEALAND	171
36	NORWAY	171
36	SAUDI ARABIA	171
39	UKRAINE	158
40	MEXICO	136
41	UAE	125
42	FINLAND	119
43	BELGIUM	117
44	NETHERLANDS	100
45	ARGENTINA	93
46	CYPRUS	84
47	ROMANIA	82
48	AUSTRIA	79
49	KAZAKHSTAN	78
50	COLOMBIA	69
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	67
52	PORTUGAL	47
53	SLOVENIA	46
54	HUNGARY	45
55	IRELAND	43
55	QATAR	43
57	VENEZUELA	41
58	LITHUANIA	33
59	LATVIA	31
60	LUXEMBOURG	27
61	ESTONIA	16
62	CZECH REPUBLIC	15
63	ICELAND	11

## STOCK MARKET INDEX

2016

Percentage change on index in national currency

Ranking		%
1	VENEZUELA	39.00
2	LATVIA	37.50
3	ARGENTINA	30.30
4	HUNGARY	28.50
5	KAZAKHSTAN	24.60
6	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	21.50
7	RUSSIA	14.50
8	ESTONIA	13.80
9	NEW ZEALAND	13.10
10	PERU	12.10
11	ICELAND	11.20
12	LITHUANIA	7.20
13	BRAZIL	6.60
14	CHILE	4.80
15	MEXICO	3.80
16	INDONESIA	2.40
17	CROATIA	2.00
18	USA	1.50
19	COLOMBIA	1.40
20	JORDAN	0.30
21	THAILAND	0.00
22	KOREA REP.	-0.50
23	DENMARK	-0.80
23	SOUTH AFRICA	-0.80
25	IRELAND	-1.10
26	UNITED KINGDOM	-1.60
27	NORWAY	-1.90
28	PHILIPPINES	-2.00
29	CANADA	-2.10
30	BULGARIA	-2.20
31	INDIA	-2.30
32	TAIWAN	-2.80
33	PORTUGAL	-2.90
34	UAE	-3.30
35	FINLAND	-3.60
36	MALAYSIA	-3.80
37	AUSTRALIA	-4.00
38	BELGIUM	-4.30
38	TURKEY	-4.30
40	SLOVENIA	-5.10
41	NETHERLANDS	-5.30
42	AUSTRIA	-5.40
43	GERMANY	-6.80
44	ROMANIA	-7.10
45	FRANCE	-8.50
46	ISRAEL	-9.30
47	SWITZERLAND	-10.10
48	SWEDEN	-10.80
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	-11.50
50	JAPAN	-11.70
51	SINGAPORE	-12.30
52	HONG KONG SAR	-12.40
53	LUXEMBOURG	-12.60
54	QATAR	-13.30
55	CYPRUS	-17.30
56	SPAIN	-18.30
57	POLAND	-19.00
58	CHINA MAINLAND	-19.40
59	ITALY	-21.40
60	GREECE	-22.30
61	SAUDI ARABIA	-25.60
62	UKRAINE	-30.90
-	MONGOLIA	-

## SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

2017

Shareholders' rights

are not sufficiently implemented



are sufficiently implemented

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	8.86
2	NORWAY	8.49
3	DENMARK	8.48
4	LUXEMBOURG	8.21
5	SWEDEN	8.11
6	SWITZERLAND	8.06
7	USA	8.05
8	NETHERLANDS	8.00
9	HONG KONG SAR	7.94
10	IRELAND	7.87
11	GERMANY	7.83
12	CANADA	7.81
13	BELGIUM	7.73
14	SINGAPORE	7.66
15	AUSTRIA	7.63
16	SOUTH AFRICA	7.62
17	NEW ZEALAND	7.60
18	QATAR	7.60
19	UAE	7.51
20	UNITED KINGDOM	7.37
21	FRANCE	7.34
22	AUSTRALIA	7.25
23	ICELAND	7.23
24	MALAYSIA	7.19
25	LITHUANIA	7.12
26	ESTONIA	7.10
27	CHILE	7.08
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.08
29	THAILAND	6.94
30	KAZAKHSTAN	6.93
31	INDONESIA	6.84
32	ISRAEL	6.82
33	SPAIN	6.74
34	TAIWAN	6.73
35	BRAZIL	6.63
36	INDIA	6.54
37	SAUDI ARABIA	6.53
38	PHILIPPINES	6.48
39	LATVIA	6.41
40	POLAND	6.36
41	MEXICO	6.31
42	PORTUGAL	6.25
43	ITALY	6.24
44	JAPAN	6.17
45	JORDAN	6.11
46	TURKEY	6.07
47	CYPRUS	6.06
48	HUNGARY	5.96
49	PERU	5.90
50	COLOMBIA	5.79
51	ROMANIA	5.71
52	SLOVENIA	5.63
53	ARGENTINA	5.58
54	CROATIA	5.31
55	RUSSIA	5.25
56	BULGARIA	5.17
57	GREECE	5.08
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.90
59	KOREA REP.	4.86
60	CHINA MAINLAND	4.76
61	VENEZUELA	3.73
62	UKRAINE	3.44
63	MONGOLIA	3.36

## INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS

2016

By acquiror nation (average 2014-2016) US\$ millions

Ranking		US\$ millions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	51,763.84
2	USA	33,434.78
3	UNITED KINGDOM	15,370.13
4	JAPAN	12,478.18
5	AUSTRALIA	8,866.67
6	NETHERLANDS	5,910.25
7	SPAIN	5,841.02
8	GERMANY	5,724.09
9	KOREA REP.	4,196.30
10	SWEDEN	4,132.49
11	ITALY	4,070.19
12	FRANCE	3,966.44
13	HONG KONG SAR	3,932.26
14	DENMARK	2,954.78
15	THAILAND	2,564.62
16	INDIA	2,163.28
17	SINGAPORE	2,016.27
18	LUXEMBOURG	1,955.15
19	SAUDI ARABIA	1,918.59
20	SWITZERLAND	1,848.60
21	CANADA	1,743.76
22	MEXICO	1,404.42
23	UAE	1,280.47 <sup>2015</sup>
24	NORWAY	1,056.06
25	MALAYSIA	985.75
26	TAIWAN	930.83
27	IRELAND	797.84
28	INDONESIA	777.46
29	NEW ZEALAND	772.29
30	RUSSIA	755.61
31	ISRAEL	703.11
32	SOUTH AFRICA	607.61
33	FINLAND	514.71
34	COLOMBIA	497.79 <sup>2012</sup>
35	PHILIPPINES	463.62
36	BELGIUM	460.21
37	QATAR	452.67 <sup>2014</sup>
38	POLAND	334.65
39	ROMANIA	327.07
40	PORTUGAL	304.56 <sup>2014</sup>
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	297.29
42	BRAZIL	195.13
43	AUSTRIA	184.87 <sup>2015</sup>
44	ARGENTINA	174.60
45	PERU	167.58 <sup>2012</sup>
46	TURKEY	158.31
47	GREECE	153.31 <sup>2014</sup>
48	UKRAINE	54.60 <sup>2013</sup>
49	ESTONIA	51.92
50	KAZAKHSTAN	37.28
51	LITHUANIA	31.16 <sup>2013</sup>
52	VENEZUELA	6.88 <sup>2012</sup>
53	JORDAN	6.67 <sup>2013</sup>
54	BULGARIA	6.66
55	HUNGARY	6.15
56	CROATIA	4.20 <sup>2015</sup>
57	CHILE	0.15
-	CYPRUS	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	LATVIA	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-
-	SLOVENIA	-

## CREDIT

2017

Credit

is not easily available for business



is easily available for business

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NORWAY	7.90
2	USA	7.75
3	HONG KONG SAR	7.70
4	CHILE	7.45
5	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.42
6	SWITZERLAND	7.41
7	FINLAND	7.37
8	UAE	7.33
9	NEW ZEALAND	7.32
10	SINGAPORE	7.32
11	GERMANY	7.23
12	UNITED KINGDOM	7.20
13	SWEDEN	7.15
14	NETHERLANDS	7.12
15	AUSTRALIA	7.10
16	THAILAND	7.08
17	CANADA	7.02
18	TAIWAN	6.92
19	DENMARK	6.92
20	QATAR	6.89
21	AUSTRIA	6.84
22	LUXEMBOURG	6.76
23	ESTONIA	6.73
24	BELGIUM	6.68
25	PHILIPPINES	6.65
26	MALAYSIA	6.61
27	JAPAN	6.48
28	INDIA	6.16
29	FRANCE	6.12
30	ISRAEL	6.05
31	ICELAND	6.00
31	INDONESIA	6.00
31	IRELAND	6.00
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.84
35	BULGARIA	5.83
36	POLAND	5.79
37	SAUDI ARABIA	5.63
38	JORDAN	5.59
39	LITHUANIA	5.59
40	TURKEY	5.54
41	PERU	5.52
42	CHINA MAINLAND	5.47
42	SLOVENIA	5.47
44	SPAIN	5.37
45	KAZAKHSTAN	5.33
46	HUNGARY	5.31
47	MEXICO	5.31
48	SOUTH AFRICA	5.24
49	COLOMBIA	5.17
50	LATVIA	4.82
51	KOREA REP.	4.81
52	ROMANIA	4.71
53	ITALY	4.25
54	PORTUGAL	4.23
55	CYPRUS	4.22
56	CROATIA	4.17
57	VENEZUELA	3.76
58	ARGENTINA	3.74
59	BRAZIL	3.54
60	MONGOLIA	3.30
61	RUSSIA	3.04
62	UKRAINE	2.05
63	GREECE	1.84

## VENTURE CAPITAL

2017

Venture capital

is not easily available for business



is easily available for business

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	USA	7.82
2	UNITED KINGDOM	7.00
3	SWEDEN	6.90
4	NETHERLANDS	6.88
5	SINGAPORE	6.71
6	UAE	6.67
7	HONG KONG SAR	6.64
8	FINLAND	6.48
9	ISRAEL	6.31
10	IRELAND	6.22
10	MALAYSIA	6.22
12	CANADA	6.14
13	SWITZERLAND	6.09
14	DENMARK	6.07
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.00
16	LITHUANIA	5.93
17	BELGIUM	5.91
18	TAIWAN	5.88
19	NORWAY	5.84
20	QATAR	5.83
21	FRANCE	5.82
22	INDIA	5.78
23	LUXEMBOURG	5.75
24	GERMANY	5.73
25	POLAND	5.57
26	ESTONIA	5.57
27	CHINA MAINLAND	5.43
28	NEW ZEALAND	5.37
29	THAILAND	5.30
30	LATVIA	5.26
31	INDONESIA	5.19
32	CHILE	5.03
33	AUSTRALIA	5.03
34	SPAIN	4.98
35	KAZAKHSTAN	4.93
36	PHILIPPINES	4.78
37	JAPAN	4.65
38	AUSTRIA	4.64
39	SAUDI ARABIA	4.63
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.59
41	JORDAN	4.57
42	ICELAND	4.41
43	BULGARIA	4.33
44	MEXICO	4.12
45	PERU	4.06
46	SLOVENIA	3.88
47	SOUTH AFRICA	3.86
48	HUNGARY	3.85
49	COLOMBIA	3.79
50	TURKEY	3.71
51	ROMANIA	3.69
52	PORTUGAL	3.64
53	KOREA REP.	3.55
54	BRAZIL	3.38
55	ARGENTINA	3.37
56	ITALY	3.32
57	CROATIA	2.89
58	CYPRUS	2.72
58	RUSSIA	2.72
60	UKRAINE	2.14
61	GREECE	2.09
62	VENEZUELA	2.04
63	MONGOLIA	1.80

## M&amp;A ACTIVITY

2015

Deals per listed company (average 2013-2015)

Ranking		number
1	LUXEMBOURG	5.54
2	RUSSIA	5.29
3	NETHERLANDS	4.10
4	FRANCE	3.86
5	IRELAND	3.75
6	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.67
7	USA	2.11
8	CYPRUS	2.10
9	SWEDEN	2.07
10	GERMANY	1.95
11	SWITZERLAND	1.72
12	AUSTRIA	1.62
13	FINLAND	1.62
14	ESTONIA	1.57
15	BELGIUM	1.47
16	ITALY	1.43
17	NORWAY	1.38
18	DENMARK	1.34
19	UAE	1.11
20	PORTUGAL	0.99
21	UNITED KINGDOM	0.96
22	BRAZIL	0.90
23	LITHUANIA	0.88
24	SINGAPORE	0.85
25	MEXICO	0.82
26	CHINA MAINLAND	0.76
27	TURKEY	0.72
28	NEW ZEALAND	0.69
29	COLOMBIA	0.67
30	ARGENTINA	0.58
31	LATVIA	0.58
32	HUNGARY	0.56
33	SOUTH AFRICA	0.53
34	QATAR	0.53
35	JAPAN	0.49
36	KOREA REP.	0.45
37	AUSTRALIA	0.40
38	ICELAND	0.39
39	MALAYSIA	0.38
40	CANADA	0.36
41	CHILE	0.35
42	POLAND	0.34
43	VENEZUELA	0.31
44	PHILIPPINES	0.27
45	HONG KONG SAR	0.27
46	SAUDI ARABIA	0.27
47	KAZAKHSTAN	0.27
48	PERU	0.20
49	SLOVENIA	0.20
50	ROMANIA	0.18
51	SPAIN	0.17
52	ISRAEL	0.15
53	UKRAINE	0.14
54	THAILAND	0.13
55	TAIWAN	0.13
56	GREECE	0.12
57	CROATIA	0.12
58	INDIA	0.10
59	JORDAN	0.09
60	INDONESIA	0.08
61	BULGARIA	0.06
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.05
63	MONGOLIA	0.01

## CORPORATE DEBT

2017

Corporate debt

restrains the ability of enterprises to compete



does not restrain the ability of enterprises to compete

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	7.86
2	DENMARK	7.79
3	SWEDEN	7.70
4	FINLAND	7.59
5	NORWAY	7.54
6	NETHERLANDS	7.53
7	HONG KONG SAR	7.52
8	SINGAPORE	7.47
9	CHILE	7.43
10	USA	7.35
11	NEW ZEALAND	7.22
12	CANADA	7.12
13	AUSTRALIA	7.08
14	GERMANY	7.07
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.02
16	LUXEMBOURG	6.96
17	UNITED KINGDOM	6.83
18	UAE	6.80
19	BELGIUM	6.78
20	IRELAND	6.67
21	AUSTRIA	6.58
22	ICELAND	6.55
23	MALAYSIA	6.52
24	PHILIPPINES	6.51
25	THAILAND	6.50
26	SOUTH AFRICA	6.42
27	FRANCE	6.30
28	LITHUANIA	6.18
29	JAPAN	6.12
30	TAIWAN	5.97
31	KAZAKHSTAN	5.95
32	MEXICO	5.87
33	ISRAEL	5.86
34	POLAND	5.86
35	INDONESIA	5.80
36	INDIA	5.67
37	QATAR	5.53
38	SAUDI ARABIA	5.40
39	PERU	5.39
40	ESTONIA	5.37
41	SPAIN	5.36
42	LATVIA	5.23
43	RUSSIA	5.19
44	ITALY	5.18
45	ARGENTINA	5.16
46	CHINA MAINLAND	4.93
47	TURKEY	4.82
48	BULGARIA	4.72
49	JORDAN	4.54
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.49
51	SLOVENIA	4.36
52	ROMANIA	4.32
53	VENEZUELA	4.12
54	KOREA REP.	4.00
55	COLOMBIA	3.95
56	HUNGARY	3.93
57	BRAZIL	3.88
58	CYPRUS	3.61
59	CROATIA	3.60
60	UKRAINE	3.44
61	MONGOLIA	3.32
62	PORTUGAL	3.29
63	GREECE	2.97

## AGILITY OF COMPANIES

2017

Companies are  
not agile



agile

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	7.62
2	IRELAND	7.23
3	TAIWAN	7.05
4	UAE	6.99
5	SWITZERLAND	6.96
6	LITHUANIA	6.83
7	USA	6.79
8	ICELAND	6.78
9	DENMARK	6.78
10	CHILE	6.77
11	AUSTRIA	6.75
12	NORWAY	6.60
13	LUXEMBOURG	6.55
14	SINGAPORE	6.51
15	SWEDEN	6.47
16	NETHERLANDS	6.42
17	TURKEY	6.42
18	KAZAKHSTAN	6.41
19	MALAYSIA	6.30
20	BRAZIL	6.29
21	ISRAEL	6.27
22	LATVIA	6.21
23	PHILIPPINES	6.20
24	ESTONIA	6.20
25	QATAR	6.16
26	INDIA	6.15
27	NEW ZEALAND	6.12
28	INDONESIA	6.08
29	GERMANY	6.06
30	CANADA	6.05
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.04
32	FINLAND	6.02
33	UNITED KINGDOM	5.98
34	KOREA REP.	5.98
35	POLAND	5.96
36	THAILAND	5.96
37	BELGIUM	5.74
38	SLOVENIA	5.71
39	CHINA MAINLAND	5.69
40	MEXICO	5.60
41	ITALY	5.59
42	PERU	5.59
43	PORTUGAL	5.45
44	SOUTH AFRICA	5.41
45	JORDAN	5.39
46	ARGENTINA	5.35
47	SPAIN	5.28
48	SAUDI ARABIA	5.20
49	UKRAINE	5.02
50	COLOMBIA	5.00
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.97
52	ROMANIA	4.96
53	CYPRUS	4.94
54	VENEZUELA	4.85
55	GREECE	4.75
56	AUSTRALIA	4.74
57	HUNGARY	4.73
58	BULGARIA	4.72
59	RUSSIA	4.62
60	FRANCE	4.61
61	MONGOLIA	4.48
62	CROATIA	3.89
63	JAPAN	3.63

CHANGING MARKET  
CONDITIONS

2017

Companies are generally  
unaware of changing market  
conditions



extremely aware of  
changing market  
conditions

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	7.88
2	IRELAND	7.70
3	SWITZERLAND	7.52
4	UAE	7.49
5	SINGAPORE	7.40
6	AUSTRIA	7.37
7	TAIWAN	7.31
8	CHINA MAINLAND	7.28
9	MALAYSIA	7.09
10	PHILIPPINES	7.04
11	VENEZUELA	7.04
12	DENMARK	7.01
13	USA	6.97
14	CHILE	6.97
15	SOUTH AFRICA	6.96
16	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.96
16	INDIA	6.96
18	GERMANY	6.94
19	KAZAKHSTAN	6.93
20	THAILAND	6.90
21	UNITED KINGDOM	6.88
22	LUXEMBOURG	6.85
23	NEW ZEALAND	6.82
24	ARGENTINA	6.81
25	TURKEY	6.81
26	NETHERLANDS	6.79
27	QATAR	6.77
28	FINLAND	6.73
29	ISRAEL	6.67
30	INDONESIA	6.65
31	CANADA	6.60
32	BELGIUM	6.59
33	RUSSIA	6.58
33	SWEDEN	6.58
35	SLOVENIA	6.53
36	LITHUANIA	6.49
36	POLAND	6.49
38	NORWAY	6.46
39	ICELAND	6.44
40	ESTONIA	6.33
41	BRAZIL	6.33
42	LATVIA	6.31
43	AUSTRALIA	6.30
44	JORDAN	6.28
45	SAUDI ARABIA	6.17
46	ITALY	6.16
47	SPAIN	6.11
48	FRANCE	6.08
49	MEXICO	6.08
50	KOREA REP.	6.07
51	UKRAINE	5.98
52	BULGARIA	5.89
53	GREECE	5.84
54	PERU	5.81
55	PORTUGAL	5.36
56	JAPAN	5.24
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.21
58	COLOMBIA	5.13
59	ROMANIA	5.06
60	CYPRUS	5.00
61	HUNGARY	4.96
62	CROATIA	4.94
63	MONGOLIA	4.62

## OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

2017

Companies are

not good at responding quickly to opportunities and threats



very good at responding quickly to opportunities and threats

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	HONG KONG SAR	7.76
2	UAE	7.27
3	IRELAND	7.00
4	TAIWAN	6.96
5	LITHUANIA	6.90
6	MALAYSIA	6.73
7	SWITZERLAND	6.73
8	DENMARK	6.72
9	CHILE	6.68
10	TURKEY	6.67
11	ICELAND	6.59
12	ARGENTINA	6.58
13	ISRAEL	6.55
14	INDIA	6.54
15	AUSTRIA	6.53
16	SINGAPORE	6.51
17	KAZAKHSTAN	6.48
18	CHINA MAINLAND	6.48
19	LUXEMBOURG	6.45
20	USA	6.38
21	PHILIPPINES	6.36
22	SWEDEN	6.33
23	VENEZUELA	6.27
24	LATVIA	6.26
25	INDONESIA	6.25
26	THAILAND	6.25
27	QATAR	6.24
28	NETHERLANDS	6.20
29	ESTONIA	6.17
30	UNITED KINGDOM	6.04
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.04
32	NORWAY	5.93
33	POLAND	5.93
34	SOUTH AFRICA	5.90
35	NEW ZEALAND	5.88
36	ITALY	5.87
37	BRAZIL	5.86
38	SLOVENIA	5.79
39	GERMANY	5.76
40	FINLAND	5.69
41	MEXICO	5.65
42	JORDAN	5.59
43	CANADA	5.53
44	BELGIUM	5.52
45	UKRAINE	5.51
46	KOREA REP.	5.48
47	PERU	5.46
48	SAUDI ARABIA	5.45
49	RUSSIA	5.45
50	PORTUGAL	5.33
51	SPAIN	5.30
52	GREECE	5.14
53	CYPRUS	5.11
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.05
55	BULGARIA	4.89
56	AUSTRALIA	4.88
57	ROMANIA	4.88
58	COLOMBIA	4.86
59	FRANCE	4.73
60	JAPAN	4.61
61	HUNGARY	4.21
62	MONGOLIA	3.89
63	CROATIA	3.83

## ETHICAL PRACTICES

2017

Ethical practices

are not implemented in companies



are implemented in companies

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	8.75
2	DENMARK	8.60
3	CANADA	8.33
4	SWEDEN	8.25
5	NORWAY	8.23
6	AUSTRIA	8.07
7	NEW ZEALAND	8.00
8	SWITZERLAND	7.93
9	NETHERLANDS	7.92
10	GERMANY	7.86
11	SINGAPORE	7.63
12	IRELAND	7.56
13	JAPAN	7.55
14	UAE	7.50
15	LUXEMBOURG	7.41
16	HONG KONG SAR	7.36
17	UNITED KINGDOM	7.36
18	BELGIUM	7.21
19	USA	7.16
20	AUSTRALIA	7.14
21	QATAR	7.05
22	TAIWAN	6.97
23	FRANCE	6.86
24	KAZAKHSTAN	6.81
25	SOUTH AFRICA	6.45
26	ICELAND	6.41
27	MALAYSIA	6.35
28	THAILAND	6.34
29	ESTONIA	6.26
30	ISRAEL	6.22
31	CHINA MAINLAND	6.20
32	INDONESIA	6.18
33	LITHUANIA	5.86
34	PHILIPPINES	5.80
35	SAUDI ARABIA	5.77
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.69
37	VENEZUELA	5.54
38	CHILE	5.53
39	SLOVENIA	5.53
40	JORDAN	5.52
41	GREECE	5.41
42	POLAND	5.36
43	COLOMBIA	5.36
44	SPAIN	5.26
45	BRAZIL	5.25
46	PORTUGAL	5.21
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.21
48	ITALY	5.17
49	MEXICO	5.08
50	LATVIA	5.03
51	INDIA	4.92
52	KOREA REP.	4.92
53	CYPRUS	4.89
54	TURKEY	4.63
55	ROMANIA	4.60
56	HUNGARY	4.36
57	PERU	4.19
58	UKRAINE	4.05
59	RUSSIA	4.00
60	BULGARIA	3.83
61	ARGENTINA	3.79
62	MONGOLIA	3.72
63	CROATIA	3.60

## CREDIBILITY OF MANAGERS

2017

Credibility of managers in society is

weak



strong

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.75
2	DENMARK	7.74
3	FINLAND	7.69
4	HONG KONG SAR	7.66
5	CANADA	7.63
6	SINGAPORE	7.49
7	NORWAY	7.48
8	TAIWAN	7.29
9	LUXEMBOURG	7.24
10	NEW ZEALAND	7.02
11	JAPAN	6.99
12	SWITZERLAND	6.99
13	IRELAND	6.98
14	QATAR	6.90
15	SWEDEN	6.88
16	NETHERLANDS	6.85
17	PHILIPPINES	6.75
18	THAILAND	6.71
19	MALAYSIA	6.60
20	CHINA MAINLAND	6.55
21	BELGIUM	6.53
22	TURKEY	6.49
23	UNITED KINGDOM	6.44
24	AUSTRIA	6.41
25	ICELAND	6.41
26	USA	6.34
27	COLOMBIA	6.28
28	KAZAKHSTAN	6.20
29	SAUDI ARABIA	6.13
30	INDIA	6.12
30	MEXICO	6.12
32	SOUTH AFRICA	6.11
33	INDONESIA	6.10
34	ISRAEL	6.04
35	ESTONIA	5.97
36	VENEZUELA	5.88
37	AUSTRALIA	5.87
38	FRANCE	5.78
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.69
40	GERMANY	5.61
41	ITALY	5.55
42	JORDAN	5.51
43	LATVIA	5.44
44	BRAZIL	5.37
45	ROMANIA	5.35
46	GREECE	5.31
47	SPAIN	5.27
48	LITHUANIA	5.24
49	CYPRUS	5.22
50	PORTUGAL	5.01
51	PERU	4.86
51	POLAND	4.86
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.85
54	CHILE	4.63
55	ARGENTINA	4.63
56	SLOVENIA	4.58
57	MONGOLIA	4.40
58	BULGARIA	4.39
59	RUSSIA	4.36
60	KOREA REP.	3.95
61	UKRAINE	3.88
62	HUNGARY	3.62
63	CROATIA	3.06

## CORPORATE BOARDS

2017

Corporate boards

do not supervise the management  
of companies effectivelydo supervise the  
management of companies  
effectively

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	7.59
2	UAE	7.58
3	HONG KONG SAR	7.50
4	CANADA	7.49
5	DENMARK	7.43
6	AUSTRIA	7.41
7	LUXEMBOURG	7.19
8	QATAR	7.18
9	NORWAY	6.95
10	SWITZERLAND	6.93
11	TAIWAN	6.88
12	NETHERLANDS	6.87
13	SINGAPORE	6.84
14	MALAYSIA	6.65
15	NEW ZEALAND	6.63
16	INDONESIA	6.59
17	KAZAKHSTAN	6.58
18	UNITED KINGDOM	6.58
19	THAILAND	6.57
20	SWEDEN	6.52
21	IRELAND	6.48
22	PHILIPPINES	6.42
23	CHINA MAINLAND	6.40
24	SOUTH AFRICA	6.32
25	BELGIUM	6.30
26	AUSTRALIA	6.26
27	USA	6.23
28	MEXICO	6.10
29	INDIA	6.04
30	SAUDI ARABIA	5.94
31	GERMANY	5.89
32	LITHUANIA	5.86
33	JORDAN	5.83
34	ICELAND	5.78
35	COLOMBIA	5.65
36	BRAZIL	5.62
37	ISRAEL	5.56
38	ROMANIA	5.52
39	VENEZUELA	5.49
40	PORTUGAL	5.46
41	TURKEY	5.44
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.32
43	FRANCE	5.29
44	LATVIA	5.28
45	JAPAN	5.25
46	GREECE	5.22
47	ITALY	5.21
48	ESTONIA	5.21
49	CHILE	5.17
50	POLAND	5.07
51	HUNGARY	5.03
52	ARGENTINA	5.00
53	UKRAINE	4.92
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.89
55	SPAIN	4.87
56	PERU	4.60
57	MONGOLIA	4.59
58	BULGARIA	4.56
59	RUSSIA	4.45
60	CYPRUS	4.00
61	SLOVENIA	3.66
62	CROATIA	3.65
63	KOREA REP.	3.62



## AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

2017

Auditing and accounting practices

are not adequately implemented in business



are adequately implemented in business

Ranking	Survey [0..10]
1 FINLAND	9.16
2 NORWAY	8.82
3 DENMARK	8.69
4 LUXEMBOURG	8.52
5 SWITZERLAND	8.42
6 HONG KONG SAR	8.30
7 CANADA	8.28
8 SOUTH AFRICA	8.28
9 SWEDEN	8.20
10 AUSTRIA	8.17
11 SINGAPORE	8.17
12 NEW ZEALAND	8.12
13 NETHERLANDS	7.92
14 QATAR	7.88
15 GERMANY	7.83
16 UNITED KINGDOM	7.82
17 UAE	7.67
18 AUSTRALIA	7.66
19 USA	7.64
20 ESTONIA	7.64
21 TAIWAN	7.59
22 CZECH REPUBLIC	7.58
23 BELGIUM	7.56
24 FRANCE	7.56
25 KAZAKHSTAN	7.52
26 ICELAND	7.49
27 LITHUANIA	7.45
28 MALAYSIA	7.41
29 THAILAND	7.34
30 LATVIA	7.28
31 IRELAND	7.22
32 INDONESIA	7.08
33 JORDAN	6.94
34 SAUDI ARABIA	6.88
35 PHILIPPINES	6.85
36 CYPRUS	6.83
37 INDIA	6.83
38 CHILE	6.80
39 SPAIN	6.79
40 CHINA MAINLAND	6.64
41 JAPAN	6.63
42 POLAND	6.56
43 VENEZUELA	6.55
44 RUSSIA	6.53
45 COLOMBIA	6.45
46 MEXICO	6.44
47 ISRAEL	6.41
48 HUNGARY	6.40
49 BRAZIL	6.34
50 GREECE	6.31
51 ROMANIA	6.27
52 ITALY	6.25
53 TURKEY	6.21
54 SLOVENIA	6.18
55 ARGENTINA	6.16
56 UKRAINE	6.14
57 PORTUGAL	6.07
58 PERU	5.71
59 CROATIA	5.69
60 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.54
61 BULGARIA	5.39
62 MONGOLIA	5.38
63 KOREA REP.	4.43

## USE OF BIG DATA AND ANALYTICS

2017

Companies are

not good at using big data and analytics to support decision-making



very good at using big data and analytics to support decision-making

Ranking	Survey [0..10]
1 UAE	7.06
2 QATAR	6.78
3 KAZAKHSTAN	6.74
4 ISRAEL	6.31
5 MALAYSIA	6.26
6 USA	6.21
7 TAIWAN	6.07
8 HONG KONG SAR	5.90
9 CANADA	5.81
10 JORDAN	5.69
11 NORWAY	5.61
12 FINLAND	5.57
13 SINGAPORE	5.57
14 LITHUANIA	5.55
15 DENMARK	5.53
16 SWEDEN	5.51
17 IRELAND	5.48
18 SAUDI ARABIA	5.42
19 LUXEMBOURG	5.40
20 NETHERLANDS	5.37
21 CHINA MAINLAND	5.36
22 INDIA	5.35
23 CHILE	5.32
24 SOUTH AFRICA	5.31
25 SWITZERLAND	5.30
26 ESTONIA	5.30
27 INDONESIA	5.22
28 UNITED KINGDOM	5.18
29 ICELAND	5.16
30 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.15
31 AUSTRIA	5.13
32 VENEZUELA	5.00
33 THAILAND	4.95
34 NEW ZEALAND	4.94
35 PHILIPPINES	4.86
36 BELGIUM	4.82
37 AUSTRALIA	4.78
38 ROMANIA	4.70
39 GERMANY	4.67
40 LATVIA	4.67
40 POLAND	4.67
42 MEXICO	4.65
43 SLOVENIA	4.64
44 ARGENTINA	4.63
45 COLOMBIA	4.61
46 RUSSIA	4.60
47 UKRAINE	4.52
48 CZECH REPUBLIC	4.30
49 FRANCE	4.27
50 ITALY	4.19
51 HUNGARY	4.12
52 TURKEY	4.04
53 GREECE	4.03
54 BRAZIL	4.00
55 PERU	3.94
56 KOREA REP.	3.90
57 PORTUGAL	3.88
58 SPAIN	3.83
59 JAPAN	3.77
60 CYPRUS	3.44
61 CROATIA	3.43
62 MONGOLIA	3.37
63 BULGARIA	3.00

## CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

2017

Customer satisfaction

is not emphasized in companies



is emphasized in companies

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	JAPAN	7.97
2	TAIWAN	7.81
3	AUSTRIA	7.78
4	HONG KONG SAR	7.74
5	USA	7.72
6	ESTONIA	7.70
7	UAE	7.68
8	THAILAND	7.67
9	SWEDEN	7.59
10	DENMARK	7.57
11	QATAR	7.53
12	IRELAND	7.49
13	FINLAND	7.28
14	LITHUANIA	7.24
15	NORWAY	7.21
16	NETHERLANDS	7.20
17	GERMANY	7.14
18	KAZAKHSTAN	7.13
19	SWITZERLAND	7.11
20	MALAYSIA	7.05
21	INDONESIA	7.03
22	LATVIA	7.03
23	NEW ZEALAND	6.98
24	CANADA	6.98
25	SLOVENIA	6.96
26	UNITED KINGDOM	6.96
27	PHILIPPINES	6.95
28	LUXEMBOURG	6.83
29	ROMANIA	6.82
30	CHINA MAINLAND	6.81
31	ICELAND	6.79
32	MEXICO	6.75
33	KOREA REP.	6.75
34	BELGIUM	6.74
35	TURKEY	6.63
36	AUSTRALIA	6.59
37	SINGAPORE	6.55
38	SOUTH AFRICA	6.55
39	UKRAINE	6.54
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.53
41	BRAZIL	6.50
42	GREECE	6.44
43	SPAIN	6.43
44	PORTUGAL	6.43
45	JORDAN	6.39
46	CHILE	6.34
47	INDIA	6.33
48	ISRAEL	6.22
49	POLAND	6.21
50	COLOMBIA	6.21
51	ITALY	6.15
52	BULGARIA	6.11
53	SAUDI ARABIA	5.98
54	FRANCE	5.90
55	CYPRUS	5.89
56	HUNGARY	5.63
57	RUSSIA	5.62
58	PERU	5.51
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.47
60	MONGOLIA	5.06
61	ARGENTINA	5.05
62	CROATIA	4.83
63	VENEZUELA	4.81

## ENTREPRENEURSHIP

2017

Entrepreneurship of managers

is not widespread in business



is widespread in business

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	AUSTRIA	7.37
2	UAE	7.37
3	ISRAEL	7.12
4	TAIWAN	6.97
5	QATAR	6.90
6	HONG KONG SAR	6.80
7	ESTONIA	6.79
8	LITHUANIA	6.72
9	KAZAKHSTAN	6.68
10	LUXEMBOURG	6.62
11	SWITZERLAND	6.51
12	IRELAND	6.48
13	MALAYSIA	6.39
14	SWEDEN	6.36
15	CHINA MAINLAND	6.35
16	POLAND	6.21
17	COLOMBIA	6.10
18	SLOVENIA	6.04
19	DENMARK	6.00
20	NETHERLANDS	5.98
21	THAILAND	5.94
22	GERMANY	5.84
23	CHILE	5.83
24	SAUDI ARABIA	5.83
25	FINLAND	5.82
26	JORDAN	5.81
27	USA	5.80
28	ARGENTINA	5.79
29	BRAZIL	5.77
30	PHILIPPINES	5.76
31	CANADA	5.72
32	UKRAINE	5.69
33	INDIA	5.69
34	ICELAND	5.68
35	ITALY	5.63
36	GREECE	5.63
37	INDONESIA	5.62
38	HUNGARY	5.58
39	BELGIUM	5.56
40	MEXICO	5.54
41	UNITED KINGDOM	5.53
42	NORWAY	5.48
43	PERU	5.45
44	LATVIA	5.44
45	NEW ZEALAND	5.37
46	RUSSIA	5.37
47	MONGOLIA	5.35
48	VENEZUELA	5.35
49	SINGAPORE	5.33
50	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.32
51	ROMANIA	5.27
52	PORTUGAL	5.23
53	TURKEY	5.21
54	SOUTH AFRICA	5.21
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.17
56	CYPRUS	5.03
57	BULGARIA	5.00
58	SPAIN	4.78
59	AUSTRALIA	4.76
60	FRANCE	4.75
61	JAPAN	4.69
62	KOREA REP.	4.52
63	CROATIA	4.20

## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

2017

Social responsibility of business leaders is

low



high

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	7.71
2	UAE	7.42
3	SWEDEN	7.40
4	NORWAY	7.34
5	CANADA	7.26
6	JAPAN	7.16
7	FINLAND	7.08
8	TAIWAN	7.03
9	AUSTRIA	7.01
10	LUXEMBOURG	6.98
11	QATAR	6.66
12	SWITZERLAND	6.64
13	NETHERLANDS	6.62
14	NEW ZEALAND	6.56
15	THAILAND	6.53
16	MALAYSIA	6.52
17	HONG KONG SAR	6.47
18	ICELAND	6.41
19	BELGIUM	6.38
20	KAZAKHSTAN	6.38
21	IRELAND	6.34
22	GERMANY	6.27
23	SOUTH AFRICA	6.25
24	PHILIPPINES	6.10
25	INDONESIA	6.10
26	SINGAPORE	6.00
27	ESTONIA	5.93
28	CHINA MAINLAND	5.90
29	UNITED KINGDOM	5.82
30	AUSTRALIA	5.78
31	VENEZUELA	5.65
32	SLOVENIA	5.64
33	USA	5.58
34	ISRAEL	5.56
35	FRANCE	5.55
36	JORDAN	5.54
37	GREECE	5.41
38	MEXICO	5.40
39	LITHUANIA	5.31
40	COLOMBIA	5.30
41	ITALY	5.28
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.23
43	CHILE	5.19
44	BRAZIL	5.18
45	INDIA	5.17
46	SAUDI ARABIA	5.13
47	LATVIA	5.13
48	TURKEY	4.95
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.92
50	SPAIN	4.85
51	PORTUGAL	4.77
52	PERU	4.59
53	POLAND	4.53
54	ROMANIA	4.49
55	BULGARIA	4.44
56	UKRAINE	4.36
57	CYPRUS	4.33
58	ARGENTINA	4.21
59	MONGOLIA	4.11
60	KOREA REP.	4.02
61	RUSSIA	3.75
62	HUNGARY	3.57
63	CROATIA	3.31

## ATTITUDES TOWARD

## GLOBALIZATION

2017

Attitudes toward globalization are generally

negative in your society



positive in your society

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	8.26
2	UAE	8.25
3	HONG KONG SAR	8.12
4	SWEDEN	8.08
5	SINGAPORE	7.86
6	DENMARK	7.82
7	CHINA MAINLAND	7.75
8	CHILE	7.70
9	NETHERLANDS	7.54
10	TAIWAN	7.47
11	FINLAND	7.43
12	MEXICO	7.38
13	CANADA	7.30
14	INDIA	7.19
15	PHILIPPINES	7.17
16	MALAYSIA	7.15
17	NORWAY	7.08
18	THAILAND	7.08
19	NEW ZEALAND	7.06
20	ICELAND	7.05
21	ISRAEL	7.05
22	QATAR	6.99
23	KAZAKHSTAN	6.83
24	SWITZERLAND	6.80
25	LUXEMBOURG	6.61
26	PORTUGAL	6.54
27	INDONESIA	6.40
28	GERMANY	6.32
29	BELGIUM	6.26
30	SOUTH AFRICA	6.24
31	KOREA REP.	6.24
32	SPAIN	6.22
33	JAPAN	6.05
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.04
35	LITHUANIA	6.03
36	PERU	6.03
37	BRAZIL	6.03
38	UNITED KINGDOM	6.02
39	AUSTRALIA	5.87
40	COLOMBIA	5.84
41	TURKEY	5.82
42	CYPRUS	5.78
43	ESTONIA	5.77
44	LATVIA	5.74
45	AUSTRIA	5.71
46	ITALY	5.64
47	BULGARIA	5.60
48	SAUDI ARABIA	5.52
49	JORDAN	5.51
50	USA	5.50
51	UKRAINE	5.28
52	MONGOLIA	5.24
53	SLOVENIA	5.13
54	ROMANIA	5.13
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.92
56	GREECE	4.91
57	VENEZUELA	4.81
58	POLAND	4.77
59	ARGENTINA	4.59
60	RUSSIA	4.11
61	CROATIA	3.66
62	FRANCE	3.55
63	HUNGARY	3.08

## IMAGE ABROAD OR BRANDING

2017

The image abroad of your country

discourages business  
developmentencourages business  
development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.92
2	UAE	8.83
3	IRELAND	8.68
4	SWITZERLAND	8.66
5	CANADA	8.51
6	NEW ZEALAND	8.51
7	HONG KONG SAR	8.40
8	SWEDEN	8.27
9	GERMANY	8.26
10	NETHERLANDS	8.18
11	DENMARK	7.91
12	AUSTRIA	7.88
13	FINLAND	7.76
14	QATAR	7.70
15	NORWAY	7.51
16	AUSTRALIA	7.38
17	JAPAN	7.37
18	CHILE	7.32
19	KOREA REP.	7.31
20	TAIWAN	7.16
21	ICELAND	7.04
22	INDIA	7.00
23	LUXEMBOURG	6.98
24	THAILAND	6.90
25	KAZAKHSTAN	6.87
26	UNITED KINGDOM	6.84
27	INDONESIA	6.69
28	USA	6.64
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.64
30	PERU	6.52
31	MALAYSIA	6.50
32	CHINA MAINLAND	6.48
33	ISRAEL	6.40
34	SPAIN	6.38
35	ESTONIA	6.37
36	JORDAN	6.35
37	LITHUANIA	6.14
38	SLOVENIA	6.01
39	CYPRUS	5.94
40	BELGIUM	5.79
41	PORTUGAL	5.77
42	LATVIA	5.69
43	SAUDI ARABIA	5.57
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.51
45	COLOMBIA	5.45
46	MEXICO	5.25
47	PHILIPPINES	5.15
48	POLAND	4.67
49	UKRAINE	4.53
50	CROATIA	4.52
51	ITALY	4.44
52	FRANCE	4.35
53	ARGENTINA	4.32
54	HUNGARY	4.28
55	ROMANIA	4.22
56	BULGARIA	3.89
57	BRAZIL	3.78
58	MONGOLIA	3.71
59	SOUTH AFRICA	3.21
60	RUSSIA	3.04
61	TURKEY	2.84
62	GREECE	1.97
63	VENEZUELA	0.90

## NATIONAL CULTURE

2017

The national culture is

closed to foreign ideas



open to foreign ideas

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	8.85
2	UAE	8.38
3	CANADA	8.37
4	NETHERLANDS	8.36
5	HONG KONG SAR	8.14
6	PORTUGAL	8.10
7	SINGAPORE	8.02
8	SWEDEN	8.00
9	PHILIPPINES	7.90
10	ISRAEL	7.87
11	NEW ZEALAND	7.80
12	THAILAND	7.78
13	TAIWAN	7.73
14	ICELAND	7.54
15	MEXICO	7.44
16	LUXEMBOURG	7.42
17	CHINA MAINLAND	7.38
18	KAZAKHSTAN	7.38
19	BELGIUM	7.35
20	CHILE	7.30
21	QATAR	7.16
22	AUSTRALIA	7.14
23	DENMARK	7.14
24	INDIA	7.13
25	NORWAY	7.11
26	INDONESIA	7.10
27	MALAYSIA	7.09
28	AUSTRIA	6.99
29	SPAIN	6.98
30	GERMANY	6.92
31	BRAZIL	6.76
31	PERU	6.76
33	ITALY	6.72
34	CYPRUS	6.67
35	SWITZERLAND	6.66
36	FINLAND	6.53
37	JORDAN	6.46
38	UKRAINE	6.45
39	LITHUANIA	6.34
40	COLOMBIA	6.21
41	RUSSIA	6.16
42	MONGOLIA	6.11
43	ESTONIA	6.03
44	UNITED KINGDOM	6.02
45	GREECE	6.00
46	TURKEY	5.89
47	ROMANIA	5.85
48	LATVIA	5.79
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.77
50	ARGENTINA	5.74
51	USA	5.73
52	BULGARIA	5.72
53	HUNGARY	5.71
54	POLAND	5.68
55	KOREA REP.	5.57
56	SOUTH AFRICA	5.48
57	SLOVENIA	5.33
58	VENEZUELA	5.14
59	SAUDI ARABIA	5.09
60	FRANCE	5.00
61	JAPAN	4.97
62	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.85
63	CROATIA	4.06

## FLEXIBILITY AND ADAPTABILITY

2017

Flexibility and adaptability of people are

low when faced with new challenges



high when faced with new challenges

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	IRELAND	8.22
2	UAE	8.21
3	ISRAEL	8.04
4	PHILIPPINES	8.04
5	HONG KONG SAR	7.92
6	NEW ZEALAND	7.88
7	ICELAND	7.86
8	DENMARK	7.63
9	PORTUGAL	7.47
10	BRAZIL	7.40
11	INDIA	7.38
12	TURKEY	7.26
13	KAZAKHSTAN	7.18
14	SWEDEN	7.15
15	NETHERLANDS	7.09
16	NORWAY	7.08
17	POLAND	7.05
18	TAIWAN	7.02
19	CANADA	6.98
20	QATAR	6.94
21	ITALY	6.91
22	MEXICO	6.88
23	MALAYSIA	6.87
24	BELGIUM	6.85
25	CHINA MAINLAND	6.83
26	AUSTRALIA	6.80
27	USA	6.77
28	RUSSIA	6.69
29	SWITZERLAND	6.69
30	SINGAPORE	6.67
31	INDONESIA	6.62
32	CYPRUS	6.61
33	ARGENTINA	6.58
34	FINLAND	6.51
35	UNITED KINGDOM	6.49
36	THAILAND	6.48
37	LUXEMBOURG	6.41
38	LITHUANIA	6.34
39	ESTONIA	6.27
40	LATVIA	6.26
41	MONGOLIA	6.25
42	PERU	6.22
43	CHILE	6.10
44	SPAIN	6.10
45	SOUTH AFRICA	6.07
46	GREECE	6.06
47	AUSTRIA	6.05
48	VENEZUELA	6.04
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.04
50	GERMANY	5.96
51	ROMANIA	5.88
52	JORDAN	5.82
53	UKRAINE	5.76
54	KOREA REP.	5.71
55	SAUDI ARABIA	5.46
56	COLOMBIA	5.19
57	SLOVENIA	4.90
58	BULGARIA	4.83
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.82
60	JAPAN	4.57
61	HUNGARY	4.43
62	FRANCE	4.32
63	CROATIA	3.88

## NEED FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REFORMS

2017

The need for economic and social reforms

is not generally well understood



is generally well understood

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.83
2	HONG KONG SAR	7.34
3	CHINA MAINLAND	7.27
4	KAZAKHSTAN	7.15
5	SINGAPORE	7.11
6	QATAR	6.96
7	SWITZERLAND	6.91
8	IRELAND	6.85
9	INDIA	6.84
10	NETHERLANDS	6.76
11	NORWAY	6.72
12	CANADA	6.70
13	SWEDEN	6.68
14	MALAYSIA	6.65
15	KOREA REP.	6.65
16	NEW ZEALAND	6.63
17	INDONESIA	6.61
18	DENMARK	6.55
19	PHILIPPINES	6.55
20	THAILAND	6.47
21	ISRAEL	6.27
22	TAIWAN	6.19
23	UNITED KINGDOM	6.18
24	LUXEMBOURG	6.10
25	ICELAND	6.08
26	UKRAINE	6.05
27	SAUDI ARABIA	6.02
28	LATVIA	6.00
29	JORDAN	5.98
30	FINLAND	5.92
31	JAPAN	5.91
32	GERMANY	5.79
33	RUSSIA	5.78
34	LITHUANIA	5.72
35	MONGOLIA	5.63
36	SOUTH AFRICA	5.61
37	ESTONIA	5.60
38	ITALY	5.57
39	USA	5.39
40	BULGARIA	5.39
41	AUSTRALIA	5.35
42	HUNGARY	5.29
43	BELGIUM	5.12
44	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.06
45	ROMANIA	5.04
46	PORTUGAL	4.91
47	TURKEY	4.91
48	CHILE	4.87
49	PERU	4.86
50	CYPRUS	4.83
51	AUSTRIA	4.80
52	POLAND	4.77
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.75
54	MEXICO	4.52
55	GREECE	4.50
56	BRAZIL	4.42
57	SPAIN	4.32
58	SLOVENIA	4.30
59	ARGENTINA	4.21
60	VENEZUELA	4.19
61	COLOMBIA	3.64
62	CROATIA	3.59
63	FRANCE	3.50

## DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN COMPANIES

2017

Digital transformation in companies

is not generally well understood



is generally well understood

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.85
2	ISRAEL	7.33
3	ESTONIA	7.25
4	QATAR	7.09
5	ICELAND	7.08
6	KAZAKHSTAN	7.04
7	SWEDEN	6.96
8	DENMARK	6.94
9	NETHERLANDS	6.94
10	MALAYSIA	6.91
11	LITHUANIA	6.90
12	HONG KONG SAR	6.87
13	TAIWAN	6.84
14	FINLAND	6.82
15	LUXEMBOURG	6.79
16	IRELAND	6.77
17	INDIA	6.75
18	LATVIA	6.72
19	SINGAPORE	6.59
20	NORWAY	6.56
21	CHILE	6.53
22	KOREA REP.	6.46
23	USA	6.43
24	CHINA MAINLAND	6.41
25	PHILIPPINES	6.30
26	CANADA	6.28
27	SWITZERLAND	6.25
28	PORTUGAL	6.24
29	UNITED KINGDOM	6.22
30	INDONESIA	6.22
31	RUSSIA	6.06
32	POLAND	6.04
33	THAILAND	6.03
34	UKRAINE	6.02
35	JAPAN	5.89
36	JORDAN	5.85
37	SAUDI ARABIA	5.79
38	BELGIUM	5.79
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.77
40	VENEZUELA	5.73
41	SOUTH AFRICA	5.72
42	NEW ZEALAND	5.68
43	AUSTRIA	5.66
44	ROMANIA	5.64
45	FRANCE	5.60
46	BRAZIL	5.58
47	AUSTRALIA	5.52
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.51
49	SLOVENIA	5.48
50	BULGARIA	5.44
51	ITALY	5.44
52	GERMANY	5.39
53	GREECE	5.38
54	COLOMBIA	5.36
55	MEXICO	5.31
56	MONGOLIA	5.21
57	HUNGARY	5.09
58	TURKEY	5.05
59	SPAIN	4.99
60	ARGENTINA	4.95
61	CYPRUS	4.78
62	PERU	4.76
63	CROATIA	3.94

## VALUE SYSTEM

2017

The value system in your society

does not support competitiveness



supports competitiveness

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	8.15
2	SWITZERLAND	7.82
3	HONG KONG SAR	7.78
4	USA	7.66
5	IRELAND	7.53
6	SINGAPORE	7.52
7	QATAR	7.33
8	ISRAEL	7.27
9	KAZAKHSTAN	7.23
10	NETHERLANDS	7.19
11	NEW ZEALAND	7.14
12	TAIWAN	7.07
13	CANADA	7.02
14	LUXEMBOURG	6.98
15	UNITED KINGDOM	6.96
16	NORWAY	6.82
17	INDIA	6.79
18	CHINA MAINLAND	6.69
19	ESTONIA	6.69
20	SWEDEN	6.66
21	GERMANY	6.63
22	FINLAND	6.63
23	MALAYSIA	6.51
24	DENMARK	6.47
25	PHILIPPINES	6.40
26	ICELAND	6.38
27	INDONESIA	6.35
28	AUSTRIA	6.29
29	THAILAND	6.29
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.27
31	AUSTRALIA	6.17
32	LATVIA	6.11
33	CHILE	6.10
34	BELGIUM	6.09
35	SAUDI ARABIA	6.09
36	LITHUANIA	6.07
37	KOREA REP.	5.88
38	CYPRUS	5.83
39	POLAND	5.65
40	JORDAN	5.65
41	JAPAN	5.53
42	PORTUGAL	5.53
43	TURKEY	5.51
44	RUSSIA	5.51
45	ROMANIA	5.37
46	FRANCE	5.29
47	BULGARIA	5.22
48	MEXICO	5.21
49	MONGOLIA	5.20
50	UKRAINE	5.10
51	SPAIN	5.03
52	BRAZIL	4.98
53	SLOVENIA	4.98
54	SOUTH AFRICA	4.97
55	COLOMBIA	4.95
56	ITALY	4.91
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.85
58	GREECE	4.78
59	PERU	4.76
60	HUNGARY	4.37
61	ARGENTINA	4.26
62	CROATIA	3.77
63	VENEZUELA	3.46

## CORPORATE VALUES

2017

## Corporate values

do not take into account the  
values of employees



take into account the  
values of employees

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NORWAY	8.13
2	DENMARK	8.09
3	SWEDEN	8.05
4	AUSTRIA	7.83
5	FINLAND	7.71
6	NETHERLANDS	7.64
7	LUXEMBOURG	7.48
8	UAE	7.35
9	SWITZERLAND	7.25
10	CANADA	7.21
11	GERMANY	7.19
12	ICELAND	7.08
13	NEW ZEALAND	7.06
14	PHILIPPINES	7.01
15	HONG KONG SAR	7.00
16	THAILAND	6.99
17	KAZAKHSTAN	6.97
18	INDONESIA	6.93
19	TAIWAN	6.80
20	MALAYSIA	6.79
21	QATAR	6.78
22	SINGAPORE	6.77
23	ESTONIA	6.77
24	JAPAN	6.75
25	BELGIUM	6.71
26	ISRAEL	6.62
27	IRELAND	6.61
28	CHINA MAINLAND	6.43
29	UNITED KINGDOM	6.42
30	AUSTRALIA	6.37
31	USA	6.28
32	INDIA	6.25
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.19
34	LITHUANIA	6.17
34	SOUTH AFRICA	6.17
36	MEXICO	6.08
37	VENEZUELA	6.00
38	FRANCE	5.92
39	LATVIA	5.90
40	COLOMBIA	5.90
41	POLAND	5.86
42	SLOVENIA	5.85
43	ITALY	5.83
44	BRAZIL	5.80
45	CHILE	5.77
46	JORDAN	5.76
47	ROMANIA	5.63
48	BULGARIA	5.61
49	CYPRUS	5.56
50	UKRAINE	5.55
51	PORTUGAL	5.53
52	GREECE	5.41
53	SAUDI ARABIA	5.40
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.34
55	SPAIN	5.32
56	RUSSIA	5.32
57	TURKEY	5.30
58	KOREA REP.	5.07
59	MONGOLIA	4.99
60	PERU	4.98
61	ARGENTINA	4.95
62	HUNGARY	4.51
63	CROATIA	4.23





## FACTOR IV

### Infrastructure





## Factor IV : Infrastructure

### 4.1 Basic Infrastructure

4.1.01 Land area	Square kilometers ('000)	161
4.1.02 Arable area	Square meters per capita	161
4.1.03 Water resources	Total internal renewable per capita in cubic meters	162
4.1.04 Access to water	Access to water is adequately ensured and managed	162
4.1.05 Access to commodities	Access to commodities (basic resources, food, etc.) is adequately addressed	163
4.1.06 Management of cities	Management of cities supports business development	163
4.1.07 Population - market size	Estimates in millions	164
4.1.08 Population - growth	Percentage change	164
4.1.09 Population under 15 years (%)	Percentage of total population	165
4.1.10 Population over 65 years (%)	Percentage of total population	165
4.1.11 Dependency ratio	Population under 15 and over 64 years old, divided by active population (15 to 64 years)	166
4.1.12 Roads	Density of the network, km roads/square km land area	166
4.1.13 Railroads	Density of the network, km per square km	167
4.1.14 Air transportation	Number of passengers carried by main companies, thousands	167
4.1.15 Quality of air transportation	Quality of air transportation encourages business development	168
4.1.16 Distribution infrastructure	The distribution infrastructure of goods and services is generally efficient	168
4.1.17 Logistics management	Supports business development	169
4.1.18 Water transportation	Water transportation (harbors, canals, etc.) meets business requirements	169
4.1.19 Maintenance and development	Maintenance and development of infrastructure are adequately planned and financed	170
4.1.20 Energy infrastructure	Energy infrastructure is adequate and efficient	170
4.1.21 Total indigenous energy production	Millions MTOE	171
4.1.22 Total indigenous energy production (%)	Percentage of total requirements in tons of oil equivalent	171
4.1.23 Total final energy consumption	Millions MTOE	172
4.1.24 Total final energy consumption per capita	MTOE per capita	172
4.1.25 Electricity costs for industrial clients	US\$ per kwh	173

### 4.2 Technological Infrastructure

4.2.01 Investment in telecommunications	Percentage of GDP	173
4.2.02 Mobile broadband subscribers	3G & 4G market, % of mobile market	174
4.2.03 Mobile telephone costs	Monthly blended average revenue per user US\$	174
4.2.04 Communications technology	Communications technology (voice and data) meets business requirements	175
4.2.05 Connectivity	Connectivity of people and firms (telecom, IT, etc.) is highly extensive	175
4.2.06 Computers in use	Worldwide share/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac	176
4.2.07 Computers per capita	Number of computers per 1000 people/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac	176
4.2.08 Internet users	Number of internet users per 1000 people/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac	177
4.2.09 Broadband subscribers	Number of subscribers per 1000 inhabitants	177
4.2.10 Internet bandwidth speed	Average speed (Mbps)	178
4.2.11 Digital/Technological skills	are readily available	178
4.2.12 Qualified engineers	Qualified engineers are available in your labor market	179
4.2.13 Technological cooperation	Technological cooperation between companies is developed	179
4.2.14 Public-private partnerships	Public and private sector ventures are supporting technological development	180
4.2.15 Development and application of technology	Development and application of technology are supported by the legal environment	180
4.2.16 Funding for technological development	Funding for technological development is readily available	181
4.2.17 Technological regulation	Technological regulation supports business development and innovation	181
4.2.18 High-tech exports (\$)	US\$ millions	182
4.2.19 High-tech exports (%)	Percentage of manufactured exports	182
4.2.20 ICT Service Exports (%)	Percentage of Service Exports	183
4.2.21 Cyber security	Cyber security is being adequately addressed by corporations	183

### 4.3 Scientific Infrastructure

4.3.01 Total expenditure on R&D (\$)	US\$ millions	184
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	Percentage of GDP	184
4.3.03 Total expenditure on R&D per capita (\$)	US\$ per capita	185
4.3.04 Business expenditure on R&D (\$)	US\$ millions	185
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	Percentage of GDP	186
4.3.06 Total R&D personnel nationwide	Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)	186
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel nationwide per capita	Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people	187
4.3.08 Total R&D personnel in business enterprise	Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)	187
4.3.09 Total R&D personnel in business per capita	Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people	188
4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita	Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people	188



4.3.11 Science degrees	Percentage of total first university degrees in science and engineering	189
4.3.12 Scientific articles	Scientific articles published by origin of author	189
4.3.13 Nobel prizes	Awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950	190
4.3.14 Nobel prizes per capita	Awarded in physics, chemistry, etc and economics since 1950 per million people	190
4.3.15 Patent applications	Number of applications filed for residents and non-residents	191
4.3.16 Patent applications per capita	Number of applications filed per 100,000 inhabitants	191
4.3.17 Patents grants	Number of patents granted by applicant's origin (average 2012-2014)	192
4.3.18 Number of patents in force	Per 100,000 inhabitants	192
4.3.19 Value added of KTI industries	Percentage of GDP	193
4.3.20 Scientific research	Scientific research (public and private) is high by international standards	193
4.3.21 Researchers and scientists	Researchers and scientists are attracted to your country	194
4.3.22 Scientific research legislation	Laws relating to scientific research do encourage innovation	194
4.3.23 Intellectual property rights	Intellectual property rights are adequately enforced	195
4.3.24 Knowledge transfer	Knowledge transfer is highly developed between companies and universities	195
4.3.25 Innovative capacity	Innovative capacity of firms (to generate new products, processes and/or services) is high	196

## 4.4 Health and Environment

4.4.01 Total health expenditure (%)	Percentage of GDP	196
4.4.02 Total health expenditure per capita	US\$ per capita	197
4.4.03 Public expenditure on health (%)	Percentage of total health expenditure	197
4.4.04 Health infrastructure	Health infrastructure meets the needs of society	198
4.4.05 Life expectancy at birth	Average estimate	198
4.4.06 Healthy life expectancy	Average estimate	199
4.4.07 Infant mortality	Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births	199
4.4.08 Medical assistance	Number of inhabitants per physician and per nurse	200
4.4.09 Urban population (%)	Percentage of total population	200
4.4.10 Human development index	Combines economic - social - educational indicators/ Source: Human Development Report	201
4.4.11 Energy intensity	Total energy consumed for each 1000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	201
4.4.12 Paper and cardboard recycling rate	Percentage of apparent consumption	202
4.4.13 Waste water treatment plants	Percentage of population served	202
4.4.14 Water consumption intensity	Water withdrawal for each 1000 US\$ of GDP in cubic meters	203
4.4.15 CO2 emissions	Metric tons of carbon dioxide	203
4.4.16 CO2 emissions intensity	CO2 industrial emissions in metric tons per one million US\$ of GDP	204
4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution	Mean population exposure to PM2.5, Micrograms per cubic metre	204
4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)	Share of renewables in total energy requirements, %	205
4.4.19 Total biocapacity	Global hectares per capita of biologically productive space	205
4.4.20 Ecological footprint	Global hectares per person	206
4.4.21 Ecological balance (reserces/deficit)	Total biocapacity minus total footprint in global hectare per capita	206
4.4.22 Environment-related technologies	Development of environment-related technologies, % inventions worldwide	207
4.4.23 Sustainable development	Sustainable development is a priority in companies	207
4.4.24 Pollution problems	Pollution problems do not seriously affect your economy	208
4.4.25 Environmental laws	Environmental laws and compliance do not hinder the competitiveness of businesses	208
4.4.26 Quality of life	Quality of life is high	209

## 4.5 Education

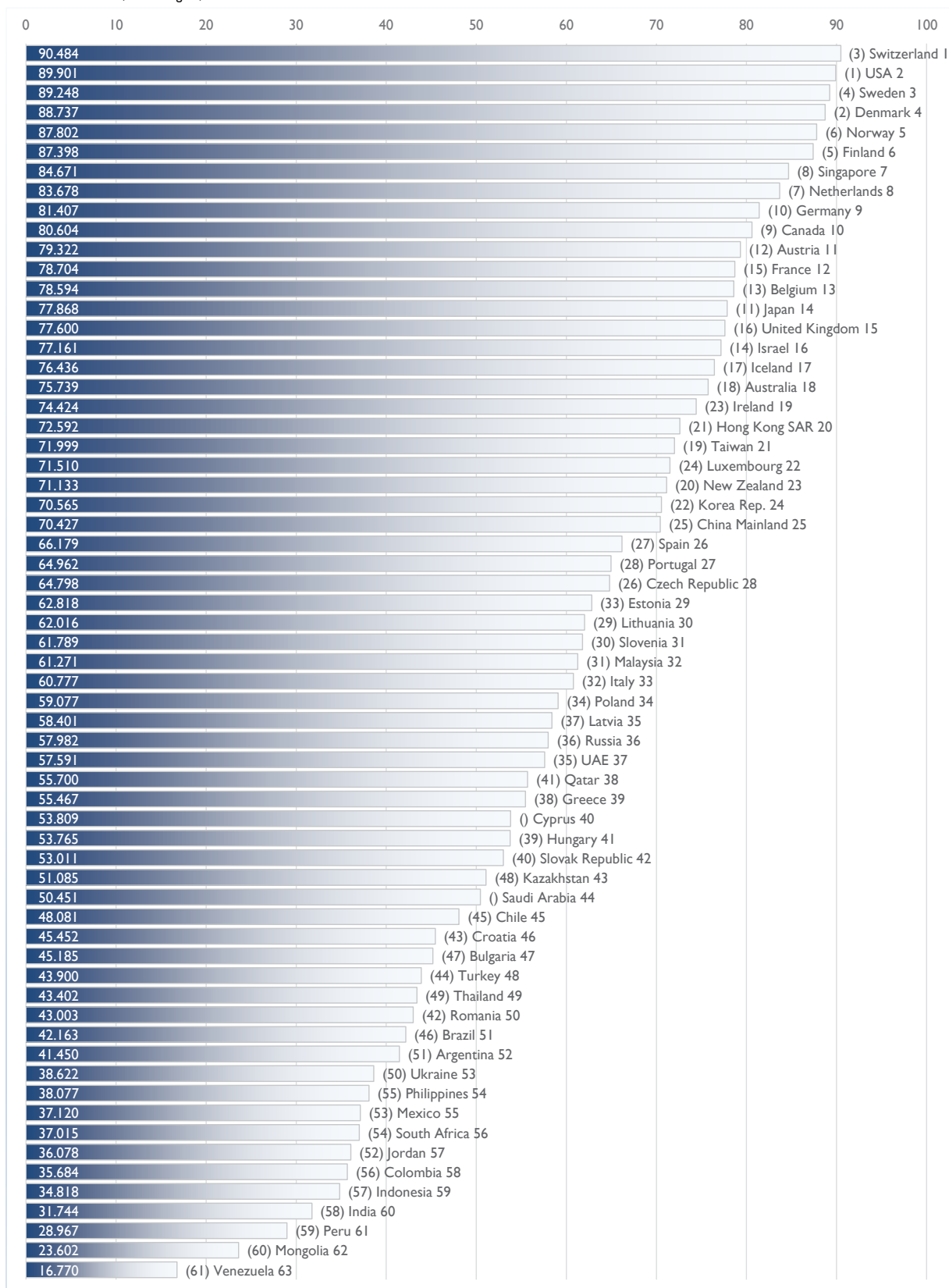
4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education (%)	Percentage of GDP	209
4.5.02 Total public expenditure on education per capita	US\$ per capita	210
4.5.03 Public expenditure on education per pupil	Percentage of GDP per capita (secondary)	210
4.5.04 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	Ratio of students to teaching staff	211
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	Ratio of students to teaching staff	211
4.5.06 Secondary school enrollment (%)	Percentage of relevant age group receiving full-time education	212
4.5.07 Higher education achievement (%)	Percentage of population that has attained at least tertiary education for persons 25-34	212
4.5.08 Women with advanced degrees (%)	Percentage of graduates with bachelor and master degrees who are women	213
4.5.09 Student mobility inbound	Foreign tertiary-level students per 1000 inhabitants	213
4.5.10 Student mobility outbound	National tertiary-level students studying abroad per 1000 inhabitants	214
4.5.11 Educational assessment - PISA	PISA survey of 15-year olds	214
4.5.12 English proficiency - TOEFL	TOEFL scores	215
4.5.13 Educational system	The educational system meets the needs of a competitive economy	215
4.5.14 Science in schools	Science in schools is sufficiently emphasized	216
4.5.15 University education	University education meets the needs of a competitive economy	216
4.5.16 Management education	Management education meets the needs of the business community	217
4.5.17 Illiteracy (%)	Adult (over 15 years) illiteracy rate as a percentage of population	217
4.5.18 Language skills	Language skills are meeting the needs of enterprises	218





## INFRASTRUCTURE

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



(2016 rankings are in parentheses)

## LAND AREA

2016

Square kilometers ('000)



Ranking		square km '000
1	RUSSIA	17,098
2	CANADA	9,985
3	USA	9,832
4	CHINA MAINLAND	9,600
5	BRAZIL	8,516
6	AUSTRALIA	7,741
7	INDIA	3,287
8	ARGENTINA	2,780
9	KAZAKHSTAN	2,725
10	SAUDI ARABIA	2,150
11	MEXICO	1,964
12	INDONESIA	1,911
13	MONGOLIA	1,564
14	PERU	1,285
15	SOUTH AFRICA	1,219
16	COLOMBIA	1,142
17	VENEZUELA	912
18	TURKEY	785
19	CHILE	756
20	UKRAINE	604
21	FRANCE	549
22	THAILAND	513
23	SPAIN	506
24	SWEDEN	447
25	NORWAY	385
26	JAPAN	378
27	GERMANY	357
28	FINLAND	338
29	MALAYSIA	331
30	POLAND	313
31	ITALY	301
32	PHILIPPINES	300
33	NEW ZEALAND	268
34	UNITED KINGDOM	244
35	ROMANIA	238
36	GREECE	132
37	BULGARIA	111
38	ICELAND	103
39	KOREA REP.	100
40	HUNGARY	93
41	PORTUGAL	92
42	JORDAN	89
43	AUSTRIA	84
44	UAE	84
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	79
46	IRELAND	70
47	LITHUANIA	65
48	LATVIA	64
49	CROATIA	57
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	49
51	ESTONIA	45
52	DENMARK	43
53	NETHERLANDS	42
54	SWITZERLAND	41
55	TAIWAN	36
56	BELGIUM	31
57	ISRAEL	22
58	SLOVENIA	20
59	QATAR	12
60	CYPRUS	9
61	LUXEMBOURG	3
62	HONG KONG SAR	1
63	SINGAPORE	1

2015

## ARABLE AREA

2014

Square meters per capita

Ranking		square meters
1	AUSTRALIA	20,036
2	KAZAKHSTAN	16,970
3	CANADA	14,273
4	ARGENTINA	9,421
5	RUSSIA	8,679
6	LITHUANIA	8,159
7	UKRAINE	7,786
8	LATVIA	6,072
9	BULGARIA	5,017
10	ESTONIA	4,972
11	USA	4,926
12	HUNGARY	4,642
13	ROMANIA	4,622
14	DENMARK	4,329
15	BRAZIL	4,270
16	FINLAND	4,081
17	SPAIN	3,695
18	ICELAND	3,684
19	GREECE	3,389
20	THAILAND	3,285
21	TURKEY	3,082
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	3,058
23	POLAND	2,938
24	FRANCE	2,923
25	SWEDEN	2,664
26	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2,607
27	MALAYSIA	2,461
28	SOUTH AFRICA	2,391
29	IRELAND	2,297
30	MEXICO	2,136
31	CROATIA	2,102
32	MONGOLIA	1,910
33	INDONESIA	1,824
34	PORTUGAL	1,815
35	PERU	1,795
36	AUSTRIA	1,658
37	NORWAY	1,573
38	ITALY	1,501
39	GERMANY	1,489
40	NEW ZEALAND	1,454
41	INDIA	1,333
42	CYPRUS	1,299
43	SAUDI ARABIA	1,219
44	LUXEMBOURG	1,167
45	VENEZUELA	1,126
46	PHILIPPINES	1,095
47	SLOVENIA	981
48	CHILE	980
49	UNITED KINGDOM	976
50	CHINA MAINLAND	896
51	BELGIUM	749
52	COLOMBIA	744
53	NETHERLANDS	641
54	SWITZERLAND	523
55	ISRAEL	479
56	JORDAN	381
57	JAPAN	356
58	TAIWAN	341
59	KOREA REP.	333
60	UAE	85
61	QATAR	70
62	HONG KONG SAR	7
63	SINGAPORE	1

## WATER RESOURCES

2014

Total internal renewable per capita in cubic meters

Ranking		m3
1	ICELAND	516,090
2	CANADA	79,299
3	NORWAY	73,306
4	NEW ZEALAND	72,201
5	PERU	52,299
6	CHILE	49,309
7	COLOMBIA	44,475
8	RUSSIA	30,058
9	BRAZIL	27,236
10	VENEZUELA	25,878
11	AUSTRALIA	20,527
12	FINLAND	19,444
13	MALAYSIA	19,122
14	SWEDEN	17,486
15	MONGOLIA	11,761
16	IRELAND	10,452
17	ESTONIA	9,680
18	SLOVENIA	9,028
19	CROATIA	8,892
20	USA	8,758
21	LATVIA	8,599
22	INDONESIA	7,839
23	ARGENTINA	6,725
24	AUSTRIA	6,437
25	LITHUANIA	5,372
26	GREECE	5,294
27	SWITZERLAND	4,868
28	PHILIPPINES	4,757
29	PORTUGAL	3,671
30	KAZAKHSTAN	3,651
31	JAPAN	3,397
32	THAILAND	3,303
33	MEXICO	3,220
34	FRANCE	3,106
35	ITALY	3,052
36	BULGARIA	2,937
37	TURKEY	2,886
38	SPAIN	2,411
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2,322
40	UNITED KINGDOM	2,241
41	TAIWAN	2,183
42	ROMANIA	2,172
43	CHINA MAINLAND	1,999
44	LUXEMBOURG	1,763
45	POLAND	1,388
46	GERMANY	1,326
47	KOREA REP.	1,289
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,247
49	UKRAINE	1,229
50	INDIA	1,103
51	BELGIUM	1,062
52	DENMARK	1,058
53	SOUTH AFRICA	822
54	CYPRUS	670
55	NETHERLANDS	650
56	HUNGARY	609
57	HONG KONG SAR	149
58	SINGAPORE	107
59	ISRAEL	93
60	JORDAN	90
61	SAUDI ARABIA	76
62	QATAR	25
63	UAE	16

## ACCESS TO WATER

2017

Access to water

is not adequately ensured and managed



is adequately ensured and managed

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	9.90
2	NORWAY	9.87
3	FINLAND	9.86
4	SWITZERLAND	9.80
5	ICELAND	9.78
6	NETHERLANDS	9.69
7	GERMANY	9.66
8	SWEDEN	9.64
9	JAPAN	9.62
10	LITHUANIA	9.59
11	FRANCE	9.43
12	AUSTRIA	9.37
13	LATVIA	9.37
14	CANADA	9.35
15	ESTONIA	9.30
16	LUXEMBOURG	9.29
17	BELGIUM	9.21
18	UNITED KINGDOM	9.01
19	SINGAPORE	8.95
20	HONG KONG SAR	8.95
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.91
22	SPAIN	8.86
23	PORTUGAL	8.75
24	ISRAEL	8.64
25	KOREA REP.	8.62
26	USA	8.60
27	UAE	8.59
28	POLAND	8.46
29	QATAR	8.41
30	HUNGARY	8.40
31	CYPRUS	8.39
32	GREECE	8.31
33	ITALY	8.23
34	CHILE	8.17
35	TURKEY	8.11
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8.10
37	NEW ZEALAND	8.08
38	CHINA MAINLAND	7.98
39	SLOVENIA	7.93
40	RUSSIA	7.92
41	BULGARIA	7.89
42	AUSTRALIA	7.87
43	MALAYSIA	7.81
44	CROATIA	7.80
45	IRELAND	7.62
46	THAILAND	7.56
47	KAZAKHSTAN	7.52
48	SAUDI ARABIA	7.49
49	TAIWAN	7.26
50	PHILIPPINES	6.59
51	COLOMBIA	6.59
52	UKRAINE	6.57
53	ARGENTINA	6.37
54	INDONESIA	6.28
55	ROMANIA	6.22
56	BRAZIL	5.95
57	MEXICO	5.59
58	JORDAN	5.30
59	INDIA	4.71
60	SOUTH AFRICA	4.38
61	MONGOLIA	4.20
62	PERU	3.87
63	VENEZUELA	2.23

## ACCESS TO COMMODITIES

2017

Access to commodities (basic resources, food, etc.)

is not adequately addressed



is adequately addressed

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NORWAY	9.87
2	DENMARK	9.84
3	FINLAND	9.76
4	NETHERLANDS	9.67
5	SWITZERLAND	9.64
6	ICELAND	9.59
7	LITHUANIA	9.59
8	SWEDEN	9.51
9	GERMANY	9.49
10	CANADA	9.49
11	FRANCE	9.37
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	9.36
13	LUXEMBOURG	9.36
14	AUSTRIA	9.25
15	BELGIUM	9.24
16	JAPAN	9.20
17	UNITED KINGDOM	9.16
18	ESTONIA	9.15
19	SINGAPORE	9.12
20	LATVIA	9.11
21	CYPRUS	9.06
22	HONG KONG SAR	9.02
23	AUSTRALIA	8.92
24	USA	8.85
25	IRELAND	8.83
26	SPAIN	8.83
27	PORTUGAL	8.77
28	UAE	8.73
29	POLAND	8.70
30	CHILE	8.70
31	SLOVENIA	8.62
32	NEW ZEALAND	8.59
33	CHINA MAINLAND	8.55
34	ISRAEL	8.53
35	ITALY	8.53
36	QATAR	8.44
37	HUNGARY	8.34
38	GREECE	8.25
39	TAIWAN	8.22
40	KOREA REP.	8.19
41	BULGARIA	8.17
42	SAUDI ARABIA	8.13
43	THAILAND	8.11
44	MALAYSIA	8.04
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8.00
46	TURKEY	7.93
47	KAZAKHSTAN	7.52
48	RUSSIA	7.51
49	CROATIA	7.46
50	UKRAINE	6.78
51	ROMANIA	6.72
52	INDONESIA	6.69
53	PHILIPPINES	6.61
54	JORDAN	6.46
55	COLOMBIA	6.43
56	MEXICO	6.29
57	BRAZIL	6.16
58	ARGENTINA	6.11
59	INDIA	5.58
60	SOUTH AFRICA	5.24
61	MONGOLIA	4.93
62	PERU	4.76
63	VENEZUELA	1.35

## MANAGEMENT OF CITIES

2017

Management of cities

does not support business development



supports business development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	9.01
2	DENMARK	8.70
3	UAE	8.67
4	NETHERLANDS	8.59
5	SWITZERLAND	8.56
6	HONG KONG SAR	8.54
7	NORWAY	8.52
8	FINLAND	8.47
9	JAPAN	8.12
10	LUXEMBOURG	8.10
11	GERMANY	7.95
12	SWEDEN	7.84
13	CANADA	7.67
14	UNITED KINGDOM	7.64
15	FRANCE	7.55
16	KOREA REP.	7.52
17	QATAR	7.52
18	AUSTRIA	7.49
19	ICELAND	7.43
20	TAIWAN	7.22
21	MALAYSIA	7.19
22	USA	7.15
23	CHINA MAINLAND	7.08
24	PORTUGAL	7.06
25	AUSTRALIA	6.95
26	CYPRUS	6.94
27	SPAIN	6.94
28	ISRAEL	6.93
29	LATVIA	6.87
30	SAUDI ARABIA	6.82
31	LITHUANIA	6.66
32	POLAND	6.63
33	KAZAKHSTAN	6.61
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.60
35	IRELAND	6.55
36	BELGIUM	6.44
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.40
38	THAILAND	6.40
39	CHILE	6.20
40	ESTONIA	6.20
41	TURKEY	6.14
42	SLOVENIA	6.09
43	BULGARIA	5.78
44	ITALY	5.70
45	INDONESIA	5.69
46	NEW ZEALAND	5.65
47	HUNGARY	5.58
48	RUSSIA	5.51
49	SOUTH AFRICA	5.21
50	PHILIPPINES	5.17
51	ARGENTINA	5.17
52	JORDAN	5.15
53	COLOMBIA	5.15
54	MEXICO	5.08
55	GREECE	4.98
56	ROMANIA	4.43
57	INDIA	4.40
58	CROATIA	4.40
59	UKRAINE	4.35
60	BRAZIL	4.16
61	MONGOLIA	3.61
62	PERU	3.52
63	VENEZUELA	1.85

## POPULATION - MARKET SIZE

2016

Estimates in millions



Ranking		millions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	1,382.71
2	INDIA	1,308.76
3	USA	324.22
4	INDONESIA	258.71
5	BRAZIL	210.75
6	RUSSIA	146.50
7	JAPAN	126.92
8	MEXICO	122.75
9	PHILIPPINES	103.24
10	GERMANY	82.24
11	TURKEY	79.81
12	FRANCE	66.73
13	THAILAND	65.32
14	UNITED KINGDOM	65.21
15	ITALY	60.67
16	SOUTH AFRICA	55.91
17	KOREA REP.	51.25
18	COLOMBIA	48.75
19	SPAIN	46.47
20	ARGENTINA	43.59
21	UKRAINE	42.67
22	POLAND	38.43
23	CANADA	36.20
24	SAUDI ARABIA	31.74
25	MALAYSIA	31.70
26	PERU	31.49
27	VENEZUELA	31.00
28	AUSTRALIA	24.13
29	TAIWAN	23.54
30	ROMANIA	19.76
31	CHILE	18.19
32	KAZAKHSTAN	17.71
33	NETHERLANDS	17.03
34	BELGIUM	11.32
35	GREECE	10.82
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	10.57
37	PORTUGAL	10.31
38	SWEDEN	9.94
39	HUNGARY	9.83
40	JORDAN	9.68
41	UAE	9.27
42	AUSTRIA	8.74
43	ISRAEL	8.63
44	SWITZERLAND	8.33
45	HONG KONG SAR	7.34
46	BULGARIA	7.15
47	DENMARK	5.71
48	SINGAPORE	5.61
49	FINLAND	5.50
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.43
51	NORWAY	5.26
52	IRELAND	4.76
53	NEW ZEALAND	4.65
54	CROATIA	4.17
55	MONGOLIA	3.12
56	LITHUANIA	2.85
57	QATAR	2.62
58	SLOVENIA	2.06
59	LATVIA	1.97
60	ESTONIA	1.32
61	CYPRUS	0.82
62	LUXEMBOURG	0.58
63	ICELAND	0.34

## POPULATION - GROWTH

2016

Percentage change

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	7.56
2	JORDAN	4.94
3	IRELAND	2.74
4	BRAZIL	2.49
5	LUXEMBOURG	2.31
6	NEW ZEALAND	2.04
7	ISRAEL	1.97
8	MONGOLIA	1.91
9	SOUTH AFRICA	1.73
10	PHILIPPINES	1.66
11	ICELAND	1.65
12	MALAYSIA	1.60
13	TURKEY	1.36
14	INDIA	1.34
15	VENEZUELA	1.32
16	SINGAPORE	1.31
17	AUSTRIA	1.27
18	INDONESIA	1.27
19	UAE	1.20
20	GERMANY	1.17
21	COLOMBIA	1.13
22	PERU	1.08
23	SWEDEN	1.06
24	SWITZERLAND	1.06
25	ARGENTINA	1.06
26	MEXICO	1.04
27	CHILE	1.03
28	CANADA	0.99
29	AUSTRALIA	0.95
30	CYPRUS	0.94
31	NORWAY	0.93
32	DENMARK	0.83
33	USA	0.82
34	UNITED KINGDOM	0.78
35	SAUDI ARABIA	0.70
36	HONG KONG SAR	0.63
37	CHINA MAINLAND	0.59
38	NETHERLANDS	0.55
39	BELGIUM	0.46
40	KOREA REP.	0.45
41	FRANCE	0.41
42	THAILAND	0.34
43	ESTONIA	0.30
44	FINLAND	0.30
45	KAZAKHSTAN	0.23
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.21
47	TAIWAN	0.20
48	RUSSIA	0.14
49	SPAIN	0.10
50	SLOVENIA	0.06
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.06
52	JAPAN	0.03
53	POLAND	-0.01
54	BULGARIA	-0.21
55	ITALY	-0.21
56	HUNGARY	-0.25
57	PORTUGAL	-0.30
58	ROMANIA	-0.30
59	UKRAINE	-0.40
60	GREECE	-0.46
61	CROATIA	-0.78
62	LATVIA	-0.86
63	LITHUANIA	-1.37



## POPULATION UNDER 15 YEARS

2016

Percentage of total population



	%
ARGENTINA	25.0
AUSTRALIA	18.8
AUSTRIA	14.3
BELGIUM	17.0
BRAZIL	22.5
BULGARIA	13.9
CANADA	16.0
CHILE	19.9
CHINA MAINLAND	17.5
COLOMBIA	23.9
CROATIA	14.6
CYPRUS	16.4
CZECH REPUBLIC	15.4
DENMARK	16.8
ESTONIA	16.2
FINLAND	16.3
FRANCE	18.3
GERMANY	13.0
GREECE	14.5
HONG KONG SAR	11.3
HUNGARY	14.5
ICELAND	20.3
INDIA	28.5
INDONESIA	27.4
IRELAND	22.1
ISRAEL	28.3
ITALY	13.7
JAPAN	12.5
JORDAN	32.9
KAZAKHSTAN	27.6
KOREA REP.	13.6
LATVIA	15.3
LITHUANIA	14.7
LUXEMBOURG	16.4
MALAYSIA	24.7
MEXICO	27.2
MONGOLIA	30.0
NETHERLANDS	16.5
NEW ZEALAND	19.7
NORWAY	17.9
PERU	27.6
PHILIPPINES	31.7
POLAND	15.0
PORTUGAL	14.1
QATAR	13.7
ROMANIA	16.1
RUSSIA	17.0
SAUDI ARABIA	28.3
SINGAPORE	13.2
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15.2
SLOVENIA	14.9
SOUTH AFRICA	29.0
SPAIN	15.1
SWEDEN	17.4
SWITZERLAND	14.9
TAIWAN	13.6
THAILAND	17.8
TURKEY	23.9
UAE	12.3
UKRAINE	15.5
UNITED KINGDOM	17.7
USA	18.8
VENEZUELA	27.8

## POPULATION OVER 65 YEARS

2016

Percentage of total population



	%
ARGENTINA	11.1
AUSTRALIA	15.1
AUSTRIA	18.4
BELGIUM	18.3
BRAZIL	8.1
BULGARIA	20.4
CANADA	16.5
CHILE	11.3
CHINA MAINLAND	10.2
COLOMBIA	7.3
CROATIA	19.2
CYPRUS	13.1
CZECH REPUBLIC	18.3
DENMARK	18.9
ESTONIA	17.8
FINLAND	20.5
FRANCE	18.9
GERMANY	21.1
GREECE	21.2
HONG KONG SAR	15.9
HUNGARY	18.3
ICELAND	14.1
INDIA	5.6
INDONESIA	5.3
IRELAND	13.3
ISRAEL	11.2
ITALY	21.9
JAPAN	27.4
JORDAN	4.2
KAZAKHSTAN	6.8
KOREA REP.	13.5
LATVIA	19.6
LITHUANIA	19.0
LUXEMBOURG	14.1
MALAYSIA	6.0
MEXICO	6.6
MONGOLIA	4.1
NETHERLANDS	18.2
NEW ZEALAND	14.8
NORWAY	16.4
PERU	7.0
PHILIPPINES	4.7
POLAND	15.9
PORTUGAL	20.7
QATAR	1.1
ROMANIA	17.6
RUSSIA	13.9
SAUDI ARABIA	3.0
SINGAPORE	13.0
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	14.6
SLOVENIA	18.4
SOUTH AFRICA	5.1
SPAIN	18.8
SWEDEN	19.8
SWITZERLAND	18.0
TAIWAN	12.5
THAILAND	11.0
TURKEY	8.3
UAE	1.1
UKRAINE	15.6
UNITED KINGDOM	18.0
USA	15.2
VENEZUELA	6.4

## DEPENDENCY RATIO

2016

Population under 15 and over 64 years old, divided by active population (15 to 64 years)

Ranking		ratio
1	UAE	15.5
2	QATAR	17.3
3	TAIWAN	35.3
4	SINGAPORE	35.5
5	KOREA REP.	37.2
6	HONG KONG SAR	37.3
7	CHINA MAINLAND	38.3
8	THAILAND	40.5
9	CYPRUS	41.9
10	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	42.5
11	LUXEMBOURG	43.8
12	BRAZIL	44.2
13	MALAYSIA	44.2
14	POLAND	44.6
15	RUSSIA	44.7
16	UKRAINE	45.1
17	CHILE	45.3
18	COLOMBIA	45.4
19	SAUDI ARABIA	45.5
20	TURKEY	47.6
21	CANADA	48.3
22	INDONESIA	48.5
23	HUNGARY	48.7
24	AUSTRIA	48.8
25	SWITZERLAND	48.8
26	SLOVENIA	49.9
27	LITHUANIA	50.7
28	ROMANIA	50.8
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	50.9
30	CROATIA	51.0
31	MEXICO	51.1
32	SPAIN	51.3
33	AUSTRALIA	51.4
34	ESTONIA	51.5
35	INDIA	51.5
36	USA	51.6
37	SOUTH AFRICA	51.8
38	GERMANY	51.8
39	MONGOLIA	51.9
40	VENEZUELA	52.1
41	NORWAY	52.2
42	BULGARIA	52.3
43	ICELAND	52.3
44	KAZAKHSTAN	52.4
45	NEW ZEALAND	52.7
46	PERU	52.9
47	NETHERLANDS	53.2
48	PORTUGAL	53.4
49	LATVIA	53.6
50	BELGIUM	54.5
51	IRELAND	54.7
52	ITALY	55.1
53	GREECE	55.3
54	DENMARK	55.4
55	UNITED KINGDOM	55.5
56	ARGENTINA	56.5
57	PHILIPPINES	57.2
58	FINLAND	58.2
59	JORDAN	59.0
60	FRANCE	59.2
61	SWEDEN	59.2
62	ISRAEL	65.3
63	JAPAN	66.3

## ROADS

2014

Density of the network, km roads/square km land area

Ranking		km per square km
1	SINGAPORE	12.84
2	BELGIUM	5.08 <sup>2010</sup>
3	NETHERLANDS	5.00 <sup>2010</sup>
4	HONG KONG SAR	3.90
5	JAPAN	3.35
6	HUNGARY	2.10
7	SLOVENIA	1.92
8	FRANCE	1.92 <sup>2011</sup>
9	DENMARK	1.73
9	SWITZERLAND	1.73 <sup>2010</sup>
11	UNITED KINGDOM	1.72 <sup>2010</sup>
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.66
13	INDIA	1.48
14	AUSTRIA	1.37 <sup>2011</sup>
14	IRELAND	1.37 <sup>2010</sup>
16	SPAIN	1.32 <sup>2010</sup>
17	LITHUANIA	1.30
18	ESTONIA	1.29 <sup>2011</sup>
19	SWEDEN	1.28 <sup>2010</sup>
20	POLAND	1.23 <sup>2010</sup>
21	TAIWAN	1.16
22	LUXEMBOURG	1.11
23	LATVIA	1.07 <sup>2013</sup>
24	KOREA REP.	1.05
25	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.90
26	THAILAND	0.89
27	GREECE	0.89 <sup>2011</sup>
28	ISRAEL	0.84 <sup>2011</sup>
29	QATAR	0.83
30	PHILIPPINES	0.71
31	USA	0.67 <sup>2010</sup>
32	UAE	0.64 <sup>2012</sup>
33	NORWAY	0.62
34	MALAYSIA	0.62
35	CROATIA	0.52
36	GERMANY	0.51 <sup>2011</sup>
37	CHINA MAINLAND	0.46
38	NEW ZEALAND	0.35 <sup>2012</sup>
39	ROMANIA	0.34 <sup>2010</sup>
40	TURKEY	0.31
41	UKRAINE	0.28 <sup>2010</sup>
42	INDONESIA	0.25
43	FINLAND	0.23
44	MEXICO	0.20
45	BRAZIL	0.19 <sup>2011</sup>
46	BULGARIA	0.17 <sup>2012</sup>
47	COLOMBIA	0.16
48	PORTUGAL	0.15
49	ARGENTINA	0.13
50	ICELAND	0.13
51	AUSTRALIA	0.11 <sup>2011</sup>
52	CANADA	0.10 <sup>2012</sup>
53	CHILE	0.10 <sup>2011</sup>
54	PERU	0.10 <sup>2010</sup>
54	SAUDI ARABIA	0.10
56	JORDAN	0.08 <sup>2010</sup>
57	RUSSIA	0.05 <sup>2012</sup>
58	KAZAKHSTAN	0.04
59	MONGOLIA	0.01
-	CYPRUS	-
-	ITALY	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## RAILROADS

2015

Density of the network, km per square km

Ranking		km per square km	
1	SINGAPORE	0.255	2014
2	HONG KONG SAR	0.215	
3	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.120	
4	BELGIUM	0.117	2014
5	LUXEMBOURG	0.106	
6	GERMANY	0.093	
7	SWITZERLAND	0.087	
8	HUNGARY	0.085	
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.073	
10	NETHERLANDS	0.073	
11	UNITED KINGDOM	0.060	
12	SLOVENIA	0.060	
13	POLAND	0.059	
14	AUSTRIA	0.059	
15	ISRAEL	0.058	
16	ITALY	0.057	2014
17	FRANCE	0.054	
18	JAPAN	0.051	
19	DENMARK	0.050	
20	TAIWAN	0.047	
21	CROATIA	0.046	
22	ROMANIA	0.045	
23	KOREA REP.	0.039	
24	BULGARIA	0.036	
25	UKRAINE	0.036	
26	SPAIN	0.034	
27	LATVIA	0.029	
28	LITHUANIA	0.029	
29	PORTUGAL	0.028	
30	IRELAND	0.025	
31	USA	0.023	
32	SWEDEN	0.022	
33	INDIA	0.020	
34	SOUTH AFRICA	0.018	
35	ESTONIA	0.018	
36	FINLAND	0.018	
37	GREECE	0.017	
38	NEW ZEALAND	0.015	2012
39	MEXICO	0.014	2014
40	TURKEY	0.013	
41	NORWAY	0.011	
42	THAILAND	0.011	
43	ARGENTINA	0.009	2014
44	CHILE	0.007	2014
45	CHINA MAINLAND	0.007	
46	MALAYSIA	0.007	
47	CANADA	0.006	2014
48	PHILIPPINES	0.006	2014
49	JORDAN	0.006	
50	KAZAKHSTAN	0.005	
51	RUSSIA	0.005	
52	UAE	0.004	
53	BRAZIL	0.004	2014
54	COLOMBIA	0.003	
55	INDONESIA	0.003	
56	PERU	0.002	2014
57	MONGOLIA	0.001	
58	SAUDI ARABIA	0.001	
59	AUSTRALIA	0.000	
60	CYPRUS	0.000	
60	ICELAND	0.000	2014
60	QATAR	0.000	2014
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## AIR TRANSPORTATION

2015

Number of passengers carried by main companies, thousands



Ranking		thousands	
1	USA	798,230	
2	CHINA MAINLAND	436,184	
3	UNITED KINGDOM	131,450	
4	GERMANY	115,541	
5	JAPAN	113,762	
6	IRELAND	113,145	
7	BRAZIL	102,039	
8	INDIA	98,928	
9	TURKEY	96,605	
10	INDONESIA	88,686	
11	UAE	84,738	
12	CANADA	80,228	
13	RUSSIA	76,846	
14	AUSTRALIA	69,294	
15	KOREA REP.	65,482	
16	FRANCE	65,040	
17	SPAIN	60,809	
18	TAIWAN	58,156	
19	THAILAND	54,260	
20	MALAYSIA	50,347	
21	MEXICO	45,560	
22	HONG KONG SAR	41,867	
23	NETHERLANDS	34,870	
24	SINGAPORE	33,291	
25	SAUDI ARABIA	32,779	
26	PHILIPPINES	32,231	
27	COLOMBIA	30,743	
28	NORWAY	29,906	2011
29	SWITZERLAND	26,844	
30	ITALY	26,036	
31	QATAR	25,263	
32	HUNGARY	20,042	
33	SOUTH AFRICA	17,189	
34	NEW ZEALAND	15,304	
35	CHILE	15,007	
36	AUSTRIA	14,719	
37	ARGENTINA	14,245	
38	PERU	13,908	
39	PORTUGAL	12,635	
40	GREECE	12,584	
41	BELGIUM	11,193	
42	FINLAND	9,972	
43	SWEDEN	9,814	2011
44	DENMARK	8,451	2011
45	VENEZUELA	6,457	
46	ISRAEL	6,064	
47	KAZAKHSTAN	5,082	
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	4,972	
49	POLAND	4,841	
50	UKRAINE	4,613	
51	ROMANIA	3,637	
52	ICELAND	3,414	
53	JORDAN	3,065	
54	LATVIA	2,527	
55	LUXEMBOURG	1,831	
56	CROATIA	1,783	
57	LITHUANIA	1,364	
58	SLOVENIA	1,131	
59	BULGARIA	1,119	
60	MONGOLIA	541	
61	ESTONIA	512	
62	CYPRUS	23	
63	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	11	

## QUALITY OF AIR TRANSPORTATION

2017

Quality of air transportation  
deters business development



encourages business  
development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	9.24
2	NETHERLANDS	9.24
3	SINGAPORE	9.23
4	NORWAY	9.15
5	SWITZERLAND	9.08
6	ICELAND	8.97
7	UAE	8.94
8	HONG KONG SAR	8.84
9	GERMANY	8.81
10	JAPAN	8.62
11	USA	8.50
12	AUSTRALIA	8.47
13	KOREA REP.	8.40
14	FINLAND	8.37
15	QATAR	8.36
16	SWEDEN	8.33
17	SPAIN	8.30
18	CANADA	8.23
19	FRANCE	8.16
19	NEW ZEALAND	8.16
21	IRELAND	8.13
22	LATVIA	8.10
23	LUXEMBOURG	8.10
24	TURKEY	7.96
25	PORTUGAL	7.94
26	MALAYSIA	7.78
26	UNITED KINGDOM	7.78
28	TAIWAN	7.73
29	CHINA MAINLAND	7.68
30	CHILE	7.67
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.66
32	AUSTRIA	7.59
33	THAILAND	7.47
34	SOUTH AFRICA	7.40
35	BELGIUM	7.35
36	SAUDI ARABIA	7.30
37	ISRAEL	7.24
38	HUNGARY	7.21
39	POLAND	7.02
40	LITHUANIA	7.00
41	GREECE	6.81
42	BULGARIA	6.61
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.53
44	COLOMBIA	6.47
45	ITALY	6.39
46	INDIA	6.35
47	INDONESIA	6.33
48	MEXICO	6.27
49	KAZAKHSTAN	6.26
50	JORDAN	6.26
51	ROMANIA	6.19
52	RUSSIA	6.19
53	CYPRUS	6.06
54	BRAZIL	5.85
55	CROATIA	5.69
56	SLOVENIA	5.48
57	ARGENTINA	5.47
58	PHILIPPINES	5.31
59	PERU	4.92
60	ESTONIA	4.92
61	UKRAINE	4.68
62	MONGOLIA	3.75
63	VENEZUELA	1.57

## DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE

2017

The distribution infrastructure of goods and services is generally  
inefficient



efficient

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	9.41
2	NETHERLANDS	9.32
3	DENMARK	9.26
4	SINGAPORE	9.16
5	GERMANY	9.04
6	FINLAND	8.94
7	HONG KONG SAR	8.84
8	UAE	8.71
9	JAPAN	8.70
10	LITHUANIA	8.69
11	LUXEMBOURG	8.64
12	AUSTRIA	8.60
13	ICELAND	8.49
14	FRANCE	8.47
15	SWEDEN	8.36
16	USA	8.32
17	SPAIN	8.27
18	PORTUGAL	8.24
19	NORWAY	8.20
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.96
21	BELGIUM	7.91
22	CANADA	7.91
23	TAIWAN	7.86
24	LATVIA	7.79
25	CHINA MAINLAND	7.78
26	UNITED KINGDOM	7.78
27	CHILE	7.67
28	IRELAND	7.66
29	KOREA REP.	7.64
30	MALAYSIA	7.57
31	AUSTRALIA	7.53
32	QATAR	7.51
33	ISRAEL	7.38
34	ESTONIA	7.33
34	POLAND	7.33
36	CYPRUS	7.22
37	SLOVENIA	7.21
38	TURKEY	7.19
39	NEW ZEALAND	6.98
40	SOUTH AFRICA	6.86
41	THAILAND	6.81
42	GREECE	6.78
43	SAUDI ARABIA	6.66
44	HUNGARY	6.65
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.62
46	KAZAKHSTAN	6.52
47	BULGARIA	6.39
48	CROATIA	6.37
49	ITALY	6.37
50	UKRAINE	5.93
51	MEXICO	5.83
52	RUSSIA	5.75
53	JORDAN	5.60
54	ROMANIA	5.06
55	INDONESIA	5.02
56	COLOMBIA	5.00
57	INDIA	4.87
58	PHILIPPINES	4.46
59	PERU	4.33
60	ARGENTINA	3.95
61	MONGOLIA	3.80
62	BRAZIL	3.73
63	VENEZUELA	1.88

## LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

2017

Logistics management  
does not support business  
development



supports business  
development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NETHERLANDS	9.33
2	DENMARK	9.27
3	SWITZERLAND	9.24
4	SINGAPORE	9.13
5	GERMANY	9.07
6	HONG KONG SAR	8.93
7	LITHUANIA	8.90
8	JAPAN	8.82
9	UAE	8.73
10	LUXEMBOURG	8.68
11	FINLAND	8.67
12	SWEDEN	8.63
13	FRANCE	8.55
14	AUSTRIA	8.54
15	USA	8.52
16	SPAIN	8.48
17	BELGIUM	8.26
18	NORWAY	8.26
19	LATVIA	8.15
20	CHINA MAINLAND	8.15
21	PORTUGAL	8.10
22	TAIWAN	8.08
23	KOREA REP.	8.07
24	POLAND	8.07
25	UNITED KINGDOM	8.07
26	CANADA	8.05
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.04
28	IRELAND	8.00
29	MALAYSIA	7.94
30	ICELAND	7.89
31	AUSTRALIA	7.74
32	ESTONIA	7.73
33	QATAR	7.61
34	TURKEY	7.40
35	CHILE	7.39
36	SLOVENIA	7.36
37	NEW ZEALAND	7.36
38	SOUTH AFRICA	7.24
39	ISRAEL	7.14
40	CYPRUS	7.11
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.05
42	BULGARIA	7.00
43	HUNGARY	6.99
44	SAUDI ARABIA	6.97
45	KAZAKHSTAN	6.90
46	GREECE	6.89
47	THAILAND	6.86
48	UKRAINE	6.56
49	ITALY	6.55
50	MEXICO	6.54
51	CROATIA	6.29
52	JORDAN	6.06
53	RUSSIA	5.95
54	ROMANIA	5.83
55	INDIA	5.50
56	INDONESIA	5.49
57	PHILIPPINES	5.46
58	COLOMBIA	5.33
59	PERU	4.76
60	MONGOLIA	3.80
61	BRAZIL	3.77
62	ARGENTINA	3.73
63	VENEZUELA	2.24

## WATER TRANSPORTATION

2017

Water transportation (harbors, canals, etc.)

does not meet business  
requirements



meets business  
requirements

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NETHERLANDS	9.59
2	DENMARK	9.35
3	ICELAND	9.14
4	FINLAND	9.10
5	SINGAPORE	9.01
6	NORWAY	8.75
7	HONG KONG SAR	8.75
8	SWITZERLAND	8.53
9	SWEDEN	8.44
10	UAE	8.44
11	GERMANY	8.43
12	BELGIUM	8.24
13	CANADA	8.19
14	USA	8.13
15	FRANCE	7.96
16	UNITED KINGDOM	7.96
17	LATVIA	7.95
18	PORTUGAL	7.91
19	SPAIN	7.79
20	JAPAN	7.79
21	AUSTRALIA	7.72
22	CHINA MAINLAND	7.70
23	AUSTRIA	7.63
24	TAIWAN	7.57
25	QATAR	7.55
26	LUXEMBOURG	7.54
27	ESTONIA	7.48
28	LITHUANIA	7.28
29	IRELAND	7.27
30	KOREA REP.	7.24
31	MALAYSIA	7.23
32	CHILE	7.20
33	SLOVENIA	7.19
34	NEW ZEALAND	7.18
35	CYPRUS	6.80
36	GREECE	6.75
37	SAUDI ARABIA	6.62
38	ISRAEL	6.58
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.47
40	TURKEY	6.39
41	ITALY	6.25
42	RUSSIA	6.08
43	SOUTH AFRICA	6.07
44	THAILAND	5.96
45	BULGARIA	5.89
46	JORDAN	5.80
47	POLAND	5.75
48	KAZAKHSTAN	5.39
49	MEXICO	5.33
50	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.27
51	HUNGARY	5.13
52	CROATIA	5.00
53	INDONESIA	4.82
54	ROMANIA	4.77
55	ARGENTINA	4.47
56	COLOMBIA	4.29
57	PERU	4.29
58	PHILIPPINES	4.16
59	INDIA	4.04
60	UKRAINE	4.00
61	BRAZIL	3.07
62	MONGOLIA	2.32
63	VENEZUELA	1.88

## MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

2017

Maintenance and development of infrastructure

are not adequately planned and financed



are adequately planned and financed

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NETHERLANDS	8.99
2	SINGAPORE	8.95
3	SWITZERLAND	8.91
4	UAE	8.71
5	HONG KONG SAR	8.42
6	DENMARK	8.42
7	LUXEMBOURG	8.14
8	CHINA MAINLAND	8.00
9	FRANCE	7.88
10	AUSTRIA	7.76
11	JAPAN	7.70
12	FINLAND	7.63
13	QATAR	7.42
14	SPAIN	7.17
15	TAIWAN	7.14
16	PORTUGAL	7.11
17	NORWAY	7.08
18	CHILE	7.07
19	SWEDEN	6.96
20	TURKEY	6.84
21	KOREA REP.	6.81
22	MALAYSIA	6.80
23	LITHUANIA	6.79
24	GERMANY	6.74
25	ICELAND	6.56
26	SAUDI ARABIA	6.44
27	CANADA	6.42
28	ISRAEL	6.36
29	CYPRUS	6.28
30	KAZAKHSTAN	6.18
31	UNITED KINGDOM	6.16
32	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.10
33	THAILAND	6.07
34	POLAND	6.04
35	AUSTRALIA	6.00
35	LATVIA	6.00
37	ESTONIA	5.97
38	IRELAND	5.96
39	BELGIUM	5.47
40	USA	5.19
41	GREECE	5.09
42	INDONESIA	4.96
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.94
44	SLOVENIA	4.83
45	HUNGARY	4.81
46	NEW ZEALAND	4.72
47	ITALY	4.71
48	JORDAN	4.70
49	BULGARIA	4.69
50	RUSSIA	4.66
51	CROATIA	4.64
52	MEXICO	4.63
53	SOUTH AFRICA	4.46
54	INDIA	3.79
55	PERU	3.68
56	PHILIPPINES	3.66
57	COLOMBIA	3.64
58	ARGENTINA	3.32
59	ROMANIA	2.98
60	MONGOLIA	2.96
61	UKRAINE	2.71
62	BRAZIL	2.51
63	VENEZUELA	1.41

## ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

2017

Energy infrastructure

is not adequate and efficient



is adequate and efficient

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	9.22
2	NETHERLANDS	9.17
3	NORWAY	9.11
4	SINGAPORE	9.01
5	ICELAND	8.95
6	SWITZERLAND	8.93
7	LUXEMBOURG	8.76
8	UAE	8.69
9	HONG KONG SAR	8.55
10	FRANCE	8.47
11	FINLAND	8.33
12	SWEDEN	8.30
13	QATAR	8.20
14	PORTUGAL	8.12
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.96
16	AUSTRIA	7.88
17	MALAYSIA	7.83
18	NEW ZEALAND	7.80
19	CANADA	7.67
20	CHINA MAINLAND	7.64
21	LITHUANIA	7.62
22	GERMANY	7.35
23	SAUDI ARABIA	7.34
24	IRELAND	7.28
25	LATVIA	7.13
26	SPAIN	7.13
27	KOREA REP.	7.10
28	USA	7.07
29	ESTONIA	6.88
30	JAPAN	6.75
31	THAILAND	6.67
32	ISRAEL	6.62
33	SLOVENIA	6.62
34	CHILE	6.61
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.56
36	BELGIUM	6.47
37	TAIWAN	6.34
38	ITALY	6.34
39	KAZAKHSTAN	6.28
40	TURKEY	6.28
41	UNITED KINGDOM	6.24
42	CYPRUS	6.17
43	GREECE	6.00
44	RUSSIA	5.97
45	HUNGARY	5.87
46	CROATIA	5.71
47	COLOMBIA	5.44
48	PERU	5.33
49	POLAND	5.26
50	JORDAN	5.19
51	MEXICO	5.11
52	BULGARIA	5.06
53	ROMANIA	5.05
54	INDONESIA	4.86
55	PHILIPPINES	4.75
56	AUSTRALIA	4.72
57	INDIA	4.63
58	SOUTH AFRICA	4.48
59	BRAZIL	4.21
60	UKRAINE	3.84
61	MONGOLIA	3.57
62	ARGENTINA	2.26
63	VENEZUELA	1.31

## TOTAL INDIGENOUS ENERGY PRODUCTION

2014

Millions MTOE



Ranking		millions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	2,593.11
2	USA	2,011.98
3	RUSSIA	1,305.68
4	SAUDI ARABIA	622.42
5	INDIA	541.81
6	CANADA	469.99
7	INDONESIA	458.00
8	AUSTRALIA	365.71
9	BRAZIL	267.25
10	QATAR	219.93
11	MEXICO	208.27
12	UAE	200.04
13	NORWAY	196.31
14	VENEZUELA	185.71
15	SOUTH AFRICA	168.32
16	KAZAKHSTAN	166.28
17	FRANCE	137.13
18	COLOMBIA	127.23
19	GERMANY	119.75
20	UNITED KINGDOM	108.24
21	MALAYSIA	94.64
22	THAILAND	78.74
23	UKRAINE	76.93
24	ARGENTINA	75.33
25	POLAND	67.33
26	NETHERLANDS	58.53
27	KOREA REP.	49.11
28	ITALY	36.69
29	SPAIN	35.10
30	SWEDEN	34.54
31	TURKEY	31.35
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	29.26
33	PERU	27.32
34	JAPAN	26.59
35	ROMANIA	26.37
36	PHILIPPINES	25.85
37	FINLAND	18.26
38	NEW ZEALAND	17.05
39	DENMARK	16.06
40	MONGOLIA	14.41
41	TAIWAN	13.64
42	SWITZERLAND	13.27
43	CHILE	12.92
44	BELGIUM	12.53
45	AUSTRIA	12.09
46	BULGARIA	11.36
47	HUNGARY	10.14
48	GREECE	8.80
49	ISRAEL	7.48
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.57
51	PORTUGAL	6.00
52	ESTONIA	5.83
53	ICELAND	5.22
54	CROATIA	4.35
55	SLOVENIA	3.70
56	LATVIA	2.38
57	IRELAND	2.01
58	LITHUANIA	1.75
59	SINGAPORE	0.65
60	JORDAN	0.26
61	HONG KONG SAR	0.19
62	LUXEMBOURG	0.15
63	CYPRUS	0.12

## TOTAL INDIGENOUS ENERGY PRODUCTION (%)

2014

Percentage of total requirements in tons of oil equivalent

Ranking		%
1	NORWAY	682.9
2	QATAR	499.0
3	COLOMBIA	374.1
4	AUSTRALIA	292.0
5	SAUDI ARABIA	291.5
6	UAE	283.8
7	VENEZUELA	275.1
8	MONGOLIA	268.1
9	KAZAKHSTAN	216.9
10	INDONESIA	203.1
11	RUSSIA	183.7
12	CANADA	167.9
13	PERU	114.9
14	SOUTH AFRICA	114.5
15	MEXICO	110.8
16	MALAYSIA	105.5
17	DENMARK	99.1
18	ESTONIA	96.6
19	USA	90.8
20	ICELAND	89.0
21	BRAZIL	88.1
22	ARGENTINA	87.0
23	CHINA MAINLAND	85.0
24	ROMANIA	83.2
25	NEW ZEALAND	82.9
26	NETHERLANDS	80.2
27	UKRAINE	72.8
28	SWEDEN	71.7
29	POLAND	71.6
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	71.0
31	INDIA	65.7
32	BULGARIA	63.4
33	UNITED KINGDOM	60.3
34	THAILAND	58.4
35	FRANCE	56.5
36	SLOVENIA	55.5
37	LATVIA	54.8
38	PHILIPPINES	54.2
39	CROATIA	54.1
40	FINLAND	53.8
41	SWITZERLAND	52.9
42	HUNGARY	44.4
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	41.2
44	GERMANY	39.1
45	GREECE	38.0
46	AUSTRIA	37.6
47	CHILE	35.8
48	ISRAEL	33.0
49	SPAIN	30.6
50	PORTUGAL	28.3
51	TURKEY	25.8
52	ITALY	25.0
53	LITHUANIA	25.0
54	BELGIUM	23.7
55	KOREA REP.	18.3
56	IRELAND	15.7
57	TAIWAN	12.4
58	JAPAN	6.0
59	CYPRUS	6.0
60	LUXEMBOURG	4.0
61	JORDAN	3.2
62	SINGAPORE	2.3
63	HONG KONG SAR	1.3

## TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

2014

Millions MTOE



Ranking		millions
1	CYPRUS	1.39
2	ICELAND	2.74
3	ESTONIA	2.90
4	MONGOLIA	3.36
5	LUXEMBOURG	3.64
6	LATVIA	3.87
7	SLOVENIA	4.73
8	JORDAN	5.27
9	LITHUANIA	5.79
10	CROATIA	6.67
11	HONG KONG SAR	9.06
12	BULGARIA	9.37
13	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	9.81
14	IRELAND	10.14
15	DENMARK	12.87
16	NEW ZEALAND	14.30
17	ISRAEL	14.47
18	GREECE	15.45
19	PORTUGAL	16.19
20	HUNGARY	16.80
21	PERU	16.91
22	SINGAPORE	17.35
23	QATAR	18.56
24	SWITZERLAND	18.66
25	NORWAY	20.11
26	ROMANIA	22.82
27	FINLAND	24.55
28	CHILE	24.85
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	24.93
30	COLOMBIA	25.64
31	AUSTRIA	26.64
32	PHILIPPINES	27.05
33	SWEDEN	31.89
34	KAZAKHSTAN	36.60
35	BELGIUM	40.06
36	VENEZUELA	44.04
37	UAE	48.83
38	MALAYSIA	53.29
39	NETHERLANDS	56.74
40	UKRAINE	61.46
41	ARGENTINA	62.04
42	POLAND	65.27
43	TAIWAN	68.01
44	SOUTH AFRICA	74.78
45	SPAIN	78.64
46	AUSTRALIA	81.12
47	TURKEY	85.75
48	THAILAND	95.88
49	ITALY	116.57
50	MEXICO	118.26
51	UNITED KINGDOM	122.92
52	SAUDI ARABIA	141.69
53	FRANCE	147.65
54	INDONESIA	165.26
55	KOREA REP.	170.29
56	CANADA	200.40
57	GERMANY	216.32
58	BRAZIL	232.11
59	JAPAN	295.54
60	RUSSIA	454.50
61	INDIA	555.74
62	USA	1,537.63
63	CHINA MAINLAND	1,987.83

## TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

2014

MTOE per capita



Ranking		MTOE
1	PHILIPPINES	0.27
2	INDIA	0.44
3	COLOMBIA	0.54
4	PERU	0.55
5	JORDAN	0.62
6	INDONESIA	0.66
7	MEXICO	0.98
8	TURKEY	1.10
9	MONGOLIA	1.12
10	BRAZIL	1.14
11	ROMANIA	1.15
12	HONG KONG SAR	1.25
13	BULGARIA	1.30
14	SOUTH AFRICA	1.38
15	CHILE	1.39
16	GREECE	1.41
17	UKRAINE	1.43
18	CHINA MAINLAND	1.45
19	ARGENTINA	1.45
20	VENEZUELA	1.46
21	THAILAND	1.48
22	PORTUGAL	1.56
23	CROATIA	1.57
24	SPAIN	1.69
25	CYPRUS	1.69
26	POLAND	1.70
27	HUNGARY	1.70
28	MALAYSIA	1.74
29	ISRAEL	1.74
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.81
31	UNITED KINGDOM	1.91
32	ITALY	1.92
33	LATVIA	1.93
34	LITHUANIA	1.98
35	KAZAKHSTAN	2.10
36	IRELAND	2.20
37	ESTONIA	2.20
38	FRANCE	2.23
39	DENMARK	2.29
40	SWITZERLAND	2.29
41	SLOVENIA	2.30
42	JAPAN	2.33
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.37
44	GERMANY	2.67
45	TAIWAN	2.90
46	AUSTRIA	3.12
47	RUSSIA	3.16
48	NEW ZEALAND	3.16
49	SINGAPORE	3.17
50	SWEDEN	3.27
51	KOREA REP.	3.36
52	NETHERLANDS	3.36
53	AUSTRALIA	3.44
54	BELGIUM	3.57
55	NORWAY	3.90
56	FINLAND	4.48
57	SAUDI ARABIA	4.73
58	USA	4.82
59	UAE	5.37
60	CANADA	5.65
61	LUXEMBOURG	6.63
62	ICELAND	8.32
63	QATAR	8.38



## ELECTRICITY COSTS FOR INDUSTRIAL CLIENTS

2016

US\$ per kwh

Ranking		US\$	
1	ICELAND	0.024	
2	ARGENTINA	0.026	
3	KAZAKHSTAN	0.030	
3	QATAR	0.030	
5	NORWAY	0.042	
6	MONGOLIA	0.060	
7	SWEDEN	0.060	
8	USA	0.067	
9	INDONESIA	0.070	
10	MEXICO	0.071	
11	LUXEMBOURG	0.072	2015
12	CANADA	0.076	2015
13	TAIWAN	0.080	
14	POLAND	0.083	
15	FINLAND	0.083	
16	MALAYSIA	0.084	
17	NEW ZEALAND	0.084	2012
18	SLOVENIA	0.088	2015
19	HUNGARY	0.089	
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.089	
21	NETHERLANDS	0.090	2015
22	KOREA REP.	0.090	
22	UAE	0.090	
24	ISRAEL	0.091	2015
25	ESTONIA	0.095	
26	RUSSIA	0.097	
27	SAUDI ARABIA	0.100	2014
28	DENMARK	0.102	2015
29	GREECE	0.105	2015
30	TURKEY	0.106	
31	AUSTRIA	0.106	
32	BELGIUM	0.107	
33	COLOMBIA	0.110	
34	FRANCE	0.110	2015
35	IRELAND	0.119	
36	BULGARIA	0.120	
37	LITHUANIA	0.122	
38	PHILIPPINES	0.123	
39	CHILE	0.125	
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.125	
41	PORTUGAL	0.127	2015
42	SWITZERLAND	0.134	
43	CYPRUS	0.137	
44	HONG KONG SAR	0.140	
45	INDIA	0.145	2013
46	GERMANY	0.145	2015
47	UNITED KINGDOM	0.154	2014
48	JAPAN	0.158	
49	CROATIA	0.160	
49	LATVIA	0.160	
51	BRAZIL	0.170	
52	ITALY	0.263	2015
-	AUSTRALIA	-	
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	ROMANIA	-	
-	SINGAPORE	-	
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-	
-	SPAIN	-	
-	THAILAND	-	
-	UKRAINE	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## INVESTMENT IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

2015

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	CANADA	0.73
2	NEW ZEALAND	0.69
3	BULGARIA	0.66
4	MALAYSIA	0.62
5	CHILE	0.61
6	JORDAN	0.61
7	CROATIA	0.57
8	PERU	0.56
9	AUSTRALIA	0.56
10	CHINA MAINLAND	0.55
11	PHILIPPINES	0.55
12	GREECE	0.52
13	MONGOLIA	0.50
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.50
15	HUNGARY	0.49
16	THAILAND	0.48
17	SLOVENIA	0.47
18	SWITZERLAND	0.46
19	USA	0.46
20	ESTONIA	0.45
21	SPAIN	0.45
22	COLOMBIA	0.43
23	LUXEMBOURG	0.42
24	KOREA REP.	0.42
25	NETHERLANDS	0.42
26	LATVIA	0.40
27	UAE	0.40
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.39
29	TAIWAN	0.39
30	ITALY	0.37
31	BELGIUM	0.37
32	HONG KONG SAR	0.36
33	POLAND	0.36
34	INDONESIA	0.35
35	SOUTH AFRICA	0.34
36	RUSSIA	0.34
37	PORTUGAL	0.33
38	SAUDI ARABIA	0.32
39	FRANCE	0.31
40	CYPRUS	0.31
41	DENMARK	0.31
42	INDIA	0.31
43	MEXICO	0.30
44	QATAR	0.30
45	ROMANIA	0.30
46	ICELAND	0.30
47	JAPAN	0.29
48	NORWAY	0.28
49	BRAZIL	0.26
50	SWEDEN	0.26
51	GERMANY	0.25
52	FINLAND	0.25
53	ARGENTINA	0.24
54	UKRAINE	0.24
55	ISRAEL	0.24
56	IRELAND	0.22
57	TURKEY	0.22
58	LITHUANIA	0.20
59	SINGAPORE	0.19
60	UNITED KINGDOM	0.19
61	KAZAKHSTAN	0.19
62	AUSTRIA	0.16
63	VENEZUELA	0.01

## MOBILE BROADBAND

## SUBSCRIBERS

2015

3G &amp; 4G market, % of mobile market

Ranking		%
1	JAPAN	100.0
2	SINGAPORE	97.2
3	TAIWAN	96.5
4	NORWAY	95.9
5	DENMARK	95.1
6	THAILAND	93.8
7	ICELAND	87.9
8	AUSTRALIA	86.7
9	CZECH REPUBLIC	85.8
10	AUSTRIA	84.9
11	HONG KONG SAR	84.3
12	KOREA REP.	83.2
13	LITHUANIA	82.7
14	IRELAND	79.4
15	SWEDEN	78.8
16	FINLAND	78.4
17	SPAIN	77.3
18	UNITED KINGDOM	75.8
19	ESTONIA	74.7
20	NEW ZEALAND	73.6
21	CANADA	72.3
22	ISRAEL	72.2
23	USA	71.3
24	SWITZERLAND	70.6
25	ROMANIA	68.4
26	BRAZIL	67.7
27	RUSSIA	67.5
28	UAE	67.2
29	JORDAN	66.5
30	GERMANY	65.3
31	NETHERLANDS	65.0
32	LUXEMBOURG	64.7
33	SAUDI ARABIA	63.3
34	FRANCE	60.4
35	CHILE	60.1
35	CHINA MAINLAND	60.1
37	CROATIA	59.5
38	MEXICO	59.3
39	QATAR	58.1
40	POLAND	56.6
41	MALAYSIA	56.4
42	BELGIUM	55.3
43	TURKEY	51.2
44	ITALY	50.8
45	LATVIA	49.3
46	KAZAKHSTAN	49.0
47	BULGARIA	45.4
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	45.2
49	HUNGARY	44.2
50	COLOMBIA	43.6
51	ARGENTINA	43.3
51	SLOVENIA	43.3
53	MONGOLIA	39.9
54	VENEZUELA	38.1
55	PHILIPPINES	37.5
56	PORTUGAL	34.8
57	SOUTH AFRICA	34.5
58	INDONESIA	33.8
59	GREECE	33.2
60	CYPRUS	29.6
61	PERU	22.1
62	INDIA	17.2
63	UKRAINE	9.1

## MOBILE TELEPHONE COSTS

2015

Monthly Blended Average Revenue per User

Ranking		US\$
1	UKRAINE	1.8
2	PHILIPPINES	2.8
3	KAZAKHSTAN	3.0
4	INDIA	3.5
5	INDONESIA	4.0
6	RUSSIA	4.5
7	BRAZIL	5.7
8	LITHUANIA	6.0
9	COLOMBIA	6.5
10	ROMANIA	6.6
11	THAILAND	6.7
12	POLAND	7.0
12	SOUTH AFRICA	7.0
14	PERU	7.7
15	JORDAN	8.0
16	CHINA MAINLAND	8.3
17	TURKEY	9.2
18	BULGARIA	9.4
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	9.5
20	ARGENTINA	9.7
21	GREECE	10.1
21	PORTUGAL	10.1
23	CHILE	10.8
23	MEXICO	10.8
25	CROATIA	11.7
26	HUNGARY	11.8
27	LATVIA	12.2
28	ESTONIA	12.9
29	SAUDI ARABIA	14.0
30	GERMANY	14.1
31	ITALY	14.4
32	VENEZUELA	15.2
33	MALAYSIA	15.3
34	SPAIN	17.0
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17.1
36	AUSTRIA	17.4
37	DENMARK	17.6
38	ISRAEL	18.0
39	FINLAND	18.4
40	SLOVENIA	22.4
41	NETHERLANDS	22.5
42	TAIWAN	23.3
43	BELGIUM	23.4
44	FRANCE	24.9
45	UNITED KINGDOM	26.9
46	IRELAND	27.1
46	SWEDEN	27.1
48	HONG KONG SAR	27.2
49	UAE	27.7
50	QATAR	31.9
51	AUSTRALIA	33.2
52	JAPAN	34.5
52	NORWAY	34.5
54	KOREA REP.	36.2
55	SWITZERLAND	38.6
56	SINGAPORE	40.8
57	USA	43.1
58	CANADA	53.8
-	CYPRUS	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	NEW ZEALAND	-

## COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

2017

Communications technology (voice and data)

does not meet business  
requirementsmeets business  
requirements

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	LITHUANIA	9.51
2	NORWAY	9.41
3	NETHERLANDS	9.36
4	FINLAND	9.35
5	SWEDEN	9.21
6	SWITZERLAND	9.09
7	DENMARK	9.07
8	LATVIA	9.00
9	HONG KONG SAR	8.96
10	PORTUGAL	8.96
11	SINGAPORE	8.90
12	ICELAND	8.74
13	LUXEMBOURG	8.61
14	USA	8.55
15	BULGARIA	8.50
16	KOREA REP.	8.41
17	QATAR	8.37
18	FRANCE	8.22
19	CHINA MAINLAND	8.13
20	BELGIUM	8.12
21	UAE	8.06
22	SPAIN	8.05
23	ISRAEL	8.05
24	JAPAN	8.04
25	CHILE	8.03
26	ESTONIA	8.03
27	CANADA	8.00
28	TAIWAN	7.92
29	AUSTRIA	7.90
30	SLOVENIA	7.90
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.74
32	ROMANIA	7.71
33	MALAYSIA	7.70
34	TURKEY	7.58
35	RUSSIA	7.56
36	THAILAND	7.53
37	POLAND	7.47
38	SAUDI ARABIA	7.44
39	GREECE	7.41
40	KAZAKHSTAN	7.29
40	NEW ZEALAND	7.29
42	UNITED KINGDOM	7.24
43	INDIA	7.10
44	GERMANY	7.05
45	JORDAN	7.05
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.00
47	HUNGARY	6.92
48	IRELAND	6.72
49	INDONESIA	6.63
50	CYPRUS	6.61
51	CROATIA	6.54
52	ITALY	6.42
53	MONGOLIA	6.35
54	AUSTRALIA	6.34
55	COLOMBIA	6.05
56	MEXICO	6.00
57	SOUTH AFRICA	5.76
58	UKRAINE	5.72
59	PERU	5.37
60	BRAZIL	4.85
61	PHILIPPINES	4.82
62	ARGENTINA	4.79
63	VENEZUELA	2.62

## CONNECTIVITY

2017

Connectivity of people and firms (telecom, IT, etc.)

is not highly extensive



is highly extensive

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NORWAY	9.57
2	LITHUANIA	9.52
3	NETHERLANDS	9.40
4	FINLAND	9.35
5	SWEDEN	9.32
6	SWITZERLAND	9.24
7	DENMARK	9.10
8	ICELAND	9.04
9	SINGAPORE	9.04
10	LUXEMBOURG	8.88
11	HONG KONG SAR	8.86
12	USA	8.80
13	LATVIA	8.72
14	PORTUGAL	8.66
15	UAE	8.65
16	KOREA REP.	8.45
17	ESTONIA	8.39
18	ISRAEL	8.36
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.31
20	BELGIUM	8.29
21	BULGARIA	8.22
22	CHINA MAINLAND	8.20
23	FRANCE	8.18
24	SLOVENIA	8.16
25	TAIWAN	8.15
26	CANADA	8.14
27	QATAR	8.13
28	CHILE	8.10
29	AUSTRIA	7.95
30	ROMANIA	7.88
31	TURKEY	7.86
32	POLAND	7.79
33	UNITED KINGDOM	7.71
34	MALAYSIA	7.70
35	JAPAN	7.70
36	SPAIN	7.66
37	RUSSIA	7.56
38	MONGOLIA	7.54
39	SAUDI ARABIA	7.45
40	THAILAND	7.44
41	GERMANY	7.37
42	INDIA	7.35
43	KAZAKHSTAN	7.34
44	GREECE	7.24
45	HUNGARY	7.11
46	IRELAND	7.11
47	UKRAINE	7.04
48	NEW ZEALAND	7.00
49	AUSTRALIA	6.99
50	CYPRUS	6.89
51	CROATIA	6.89
52	JORDAN	6.88
53	INDONESIA	6.73
54	ITALY	6.51
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.50
56	SOUTH AFRICA	6.31
57	MEXICO	5.84
58	BRAZIL	5.61
59	PHILIPPINES	5.41
60	COLOMBIA	5.40
61	ARGENTINA	4.89
62	PERU	4.84
63	VENEZUELA	3.22

## COMPUTERS IN USE

2016

Worldwide share/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac

Ranking		%
1	CHINA MAINLAND	17.05
2	USA	15.41
3	INDIA	5.60
4	JAPAN	4.84
5	RUSSIA	3.76
6	GERMANY	3.44
7	BRAZIL	2.94
8	UNITED KINGDOM	2.68
9	FRANCE	2.67
10	ITALY	2.33
11	KOREA REP.	2.02
12	MEXICO	1.89
13	CANADA	1.50
14	SPAIN	1.45
15	INDONESIA	1.13
16	POLAND	1.01
17	AUSTRALIA	0.96
18	TAIWAN	0.87
19	SAUDI ARABIA	0.80
20	PHILIPPINES	0.77
21	TURKEY	0.73
22	NETHERLANDS	0.72
23	ARGENTINA	0.67
24	MALAYSIA	0.63
25	THAILAND	0.61
26	UKRAINE	0.52
27	COLOMBIA	0.50
28	SOUTH AFRICA	0.49
29	ROMANIA	0.49
30	BELGIUM	0.44
31	SWEDEN	0.42
32	VENEZUELA	0.41
33	CHILE	0.39
34	PORTUGAL	0.36
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.36
36	AUSTRIA	0.34
37	SWITZERLAND	0.34
38	PERU	0.33
39	ISRAEL	0.33
40	HONG KONG SAR	0.30
41	HUNGARY	0.30
42	GREECE	0.27
43	DENMARK	0.24
44	SINGAPORE	0.22
45	NORWAY	0.22
46	FINLAND	0.22
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.21
48	NEW ZEALAND	0.19
49	IRELAND	0.19
50	UAE	0.17
51	BULGARIA	0.15
52	KAZAKHSTAN	0.13
53	CROATIA	0.08
54	LATVIA	0.07
55	LITHUANIA	0.07
56	SLOVENIA	0.06
57	JORDAN	0.06
58	ESTONIA	0.05
59	QATAR	0.04
60	MONGOLIA	0.03
61	LUXEMBOURG	0.02
62	ICELAND	0.01
-	CYPRUS	-

## COMPUTERS PER CAPITA

2016

Number of computers per 1000 people/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac

Ranking		number
1	USA	1,173
2	SWEDEN	1,047
3	NETHERLANDS	1,042
4	DENMARK	1,036
5	GERMANY	1,032
6	NORWAY	1,029
7	HONG KONG SAR	1,022
8	CANADA	1,021
9	UNITED KINGDOM	1,014
10	SWITZERLAND	1,005
11	NEW ZEALAND	993
12	IRELAND	989
13	ICELAND	988
14	FRANCE	987
15	AUSTRALIA	987
16	SINGAPORE	976
17	FINLAND	975
18	KOREA REP.	974
19	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	971
20	AUSTRIA	970
21	BELGIUM	961
22	ITALY	950
23	ISRAEL	949
24	JAPAN	940
25	LATVIA	924
26	TAIWAN	913
27	ESTONIA	891
28	LUXEMBOURG	883
29	PORTUGAL	868
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	838
31	SPAIN	768
32	HUNGARY	754
33	SLOVENIA	752
34	GREECE	711
35	POLAND	648
36	RUSSIA	634
37	SAUDI ARABIA	621
38	LITHUANIA	618
39	ROMANIA	609
40	CHILE	524
41	BULGARIA	513
42	CROATIA	494
43	MALAYSIA	491
44	UAE	440
45	MEXICO	379
46	ARGENTINA	377
47	QATAR	359
48	BRAZIL	345
49	VENEZUELA	324
50	CHINA MAINLAND	306
51	UKRAINE	300
52	PERU	261
53	COLOMBIA	254
54	THAILAND	230
55	MONGOLIA	228
56	TURKEY	224
57	SOUTH AFRICA	218
58	JORDAN	218
59	KAZAKHSTAN	187
60	PHILIPPINES	185
61	INDONESIA	107
62	INDIA	106
-	CYPRUS	-

## INTERNET USERS

2016

Number of internet users per 1000 people/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac

Ranking		number
1	SINGAPORE	897
2	USA	893
3	NORWAY	891
4	NETHERLANDS	891
5	JAPAN	881
6	DENMARK	881
7	SWEDEN	879
8	ICELAND	879
9	CANADA	876
10	HONG KONG SAR	875
11	FINLAND	875
12	LUXEMBOURG	874
13	IRELAND	870
14	LATVIA	868
15	PORTUGAL	865
16	NEW ZEALAND	862
17	KOREA REP.	860
18	GERMANY	860
19	GREECE	859
20	BELGIUM	847
21	AUSTRALIA	846
22	TAIWAN	844
23	UNITED KINGDOM	842
24	AUSTRIA	839
25	FRANCE	839
26	ITALY	838
27	SWITZERLAND	837
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	834
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	829
30	ESTONIA	828
31	ISRAEL	826
32	SPAIN	826
33	CROATIA	818
34	SLOVENIA	811
35	HUNGARY	795
36	UAE	781
37	POLAND	770
38	LITHUANIA	765
39	QATAR	760
40	CHILE	750
41	MALAYSIA	744
42	ROMANIA	720
43	BULGARIA	702
44	RUSSIA	615
45	SAUDI ARABIA	595
46	BRAZIL	584
47	KAZAKHSTAN	579
48	VENEZUELA	566
49	COLOMBIA	562
50	UKRAINE	553
51	TURKEY	550
52	JORDAN	530
53	THAILAND	520
54	ARGENTINA	499
55	PERU	494
56	CHINA MAINLAND	478
57	MEXICO	414
58	PHILIPPINES	397
59	SOUTH AFRICA	370
60	INDONESIA	338
61	INDIA	249
62	MONGOLIA	244
-	CYPRUS	-

## BROADBAND SUBSCRIBERS

2015

Number of subscribers per 1000 inhabitants

Ranking		number
1	SINGAPORE	714
2	FINLAND	674
3	JAPAN	654
4	DENMARK	644
5	SAUDI ARABIA	598
6	SWEDEN	581
7	SWITZERLAND	572
8	AUSTRIA	545
9	AUSTRALIA	544
10	ICELAND	515
11	NORWAY	490
12	LUXEMBOURG	486
13	NETHERLANDS	479
14	FRANCE	473
15	UNITED KINGDOM	467
16	ESTONIA	464
17	GERMANY	449
18	BULGARIA	430
18	GREECE	430
20	BELGIUM	424
21	LITHUANIA	412
22	KOREA REP.	398
23	CANADA	380
24	IRELAND	364
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	360
26	POLAND	357
27	RUSSIA	351
28	PORTUGAL	344
29	ITALY	343
30	ROMANIA	337
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	336
32	USA	333
33	SLOVENIA	332
34	UAE	331
35	SPAIN	326
36	CROATIA	322
37	HUNGARY	321
38	HONG KONG SAR	320
39	CYPRUS	301
40	KAZAKHSTAN	275
41	ISRAEL	273
41	JORDAN	273
43	QATAR	236
44	ARGENTINA	227
45	MALAYSIA	205
46	CHILE	196
47	UKRAINE	190
48	CHINA MAINLAND	155
49	SOUTH AFRICA	150
50	TURKEY	141
51	MONGOLIA	135
52	BRAZIL	123
53	MEXICO	118
54	COLOMBIA	114
55	VENEZUELA	109
56	TAIWAN	97
57	PHILIPPINES	94
58	THAILAND	92
59	PERU	71
60	INDONESIA	30
61	INDIA	27
62	LATVIA	25
-	NEW ZEALAND	-

## INTERNET BANDWIDTH SPEED

2016

Average speed

Ranking		Mbps
1	KOREA REP.	26.1
2	NORWAY	23.6
3	SWEDEN	22.8
4	HONG KONG SAR	21.9
5	SWITZERLAND	21.2
6	DENMARK	20.7
7	FINLAND	20.6
8	SINGAPORE	20.2
9	JAPAN	19.6
10	NETHERLANDS	17.6
11	ICELAND	17.4
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	17.3
13	LATVIA	17.2
13	USA	17.2
15	UNITED KINGDOM	16.3
16	ROMANIA	16.1
17	BELGIUM	15.9
18	BULGARIA	15.6
18	TAIWAN	15.6
20	SPAIN	15.4
21	IRELAND	15.3
22	CANADA	14.9
23	GERMANY	14.6
23	LITHUANIA	14.6
25	ISRAEL	14.4
26	HUNGARY	14.3
27	SLOVENIA	14.0
28	AUSTRIA	13.9
29	THAILAND	13.3
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	13.0
31	NEW ZEALAND	12.9
32	PORTUGAL	12.6
33	POLAND	12.4
33	UKRAINE	12.4
35	QATAR	11.9
36	RUSSIA	11.6
37	ESTONIA	11.4
38	LUXEMBOURG	11.1
39	UAE	10.7
40	AUSTRALIA	10.1
41	FRANCE	10.0
42	KAZAKHSTAN	9.0
43	ITALY	8.7
44	CHILE	8.6
45	CROATIA	8.2
45	MALAYSIA	8.2
47	TURKEY	7.6
48	GREECE	7.5
49	MEXICO	7.2
50	CYPRUS	7.1
51	MONGOLIA	6.8
52	INDONESIA	6.7
53	SOUTH AFRICA	6.6
54	BRAZIL	6.4
55	CHINA MAINLAND	6.3
55	SAUDI ARABIA	6.3
57	ARGENTINA	6.1
58	INDIA	5.6
58	PERU	5.6
60	COLOMBIA	5.4
60	JORDAN	5.4
62	PHILIPPINES	4.5
63	VENEZUELA	1.9

## DIGITAL/TECHNOLOGICAL SKILLS

2017

Digital/Technological skills

are not readily available



are readily available

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	ISRAEL	8.88
2	LITHUANIA	8.81
3	SWEDEN	8.63
4	FINLAND	8.55
5	ICELAND	8.47
6	NETHERLANDS	8.40
7	UAE	8.33
8	USA	8.25
9	NORWAY	8.23
10	DENMARK	8.19
11	SWITZERLAND	7.94
12	SINGAPORE	7.90
13	HONG KONG SAR	7.84
14	PORTUGAL	7.80
15	RUSSIA	7.75
16	BULGARIA	7.67
17	QATAR	7.66
18	LATVIA	7.64
19	LUXEMBOURG	7.62
20	GREECE	7.59
21	CANADA	7.58
22	KOREA REP.	7.52
23	MALAYSIA	7.50
24	SLOVENIA	7.50
25	IRELAND	7.45
26	ROMANIA	7.45
27	CHINA MAINLAND	7.41
28	INDIA	7.27
29	UNITED KINGDOM	7.24
30	TAIWAN	7.22
31	FRANCE	7.03
32	BELGIUM	7.03
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.02
34	POLAND	7.02
35	CHILE	7.00
36	AUSTRIA	6.99
37	KAZAKHSTAN	6.95
38	CYPRUS	6.94
39	TURKEY	6.88
40	PHILIPPINES	6.83
41	SAUDI ARABIA	6.81
42	SPAIN	6.73
43	GERMANY	6.65
44	JORDAN	6.60
45	AUSTRALIA	6.52
46	ESTONIA	6.43
47	UKRAINE	6.28
48	INDONESIA	6.18
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.13
50	THAILAND	6.12
51	CROATIA	6.00
52	ITALY	5.97
53	NEW ZEALAND	5.92
54	SOUTH AFRICA	5.90
55	MEXICO	5.79
56	ARGENTINA	5.78
57	MONGOLIA	5.77
58	BRAZIL	5.44
59	JAPAN	5.43
60	COLOMBIA	5.41
61	HUNGARY	5.30
62	PERU	4.89
63	VENEZUELA	3.96

## QUALIFIED ENGINEERS

2017

Qualified engineers

are not available in your labor market



are available in your labor market

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	8.63
2	NORWAY	8.46
3	SPAIN	7.90
4	UAE	7.87
5	GREECE	7.81
6	FRANCE	7.78
7	ISRAEL	7.78
8	INDIA	7.77
9	CANADA	7.67
10	IRELAND	7.66
11	PORTUGAL	7.66
12	HONG KONG SAR	7.56
13	SWITZERLAND	7.55
14	ICELAND	7.48
15	ITALY	7.45
16	NETHERLANDS	7.33
17	AUSTRALIA	7.30
18	SINGAPORE	7.30
19	MALAYSIA	7.28
19	SWEDEN	7.28
21	USA	7.25
22	PHILIPPINES	7.15
23	QATAR	7.08
24	DENMARK	7.02
25	TAIWAN	6.99
26	CHILE	6.97
26	CHINA MAINLAND	6.97
28	CYPRUS	6.89
29	SAUDI ARABIA	6.88
30	TURKEY	6.86
31	BELGIUM	6.76
32	KOREA REP.	6.76
33	JORDAN	6.76
34	MEXICO	6.75
35	POLAND	6.70
36	UNITED KINGDOM	6.67
37	RUSSIA	6.61
38	LITHUANIA	6.59
39	GERMANY	6.58
40	KAZAKHSTAN	6.46
41	AUSTRIA	6.32
42	LUXEMBOURG	6.31
43	INDONESIA	6.18
44	THAILAND	6.16
45	NEW ZEALAND	6.08
46	JAPAN	6.03
47	ROMANIA	6.02
48	COLOMBIA	5.91
49	ARGENTINA	5.89
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.74
51	SLOVENIA	5.69
52	BRAZIL	5.69
53	LATVIA	5.49
54	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.40
55	BULGARIA	5.22
56	CROATIA	4.97
57	PERU	4.92
58	SOUTH AFRICA	4.91
59	HUNGARY	4.68
60	UKRAINE	4.64
61	MONGOLIA	4.62
62	ESTONIA	4.39
63	VENEZUELA	4.12

## TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

2017

Technological cooperation between companies is

lacking



developed

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.77
2	NETHERLANDS	7.61
3	FINLAND	7.47
4	NORWAY	7.41
5	SWITZERLAND	7.38
6	DENMARK	7.33
7	ISRAEL	7.24
8	SWEDEN	7.21
9	GERMANY	7.01
10	ICELAND	6.81
11	HONG KONG SAR	6.77
12	AUSTRIA	6.72
13	LITHUANIA	6.70
14	TAIWAN	6.69
15	SINGAPORE	6.67
16	LUXEMBOURG	6.63
17	USA	6.62
18	MALAYSIA	6.56
19	QATAR	6.49
20	UNITED KINGDOM	6.40
21	CHINA MAINLAND	6.32
22	IRELAND	6.30
23	CANADA	6.28
24	BELGIUM	6.06
25	KAZAKHSTAN	6.02
26	LATVIA	6.00
27	SAUDI ARABIA	5.81
28	FRANCE	5.78
29	POLAND	5.75
30	THAILAND	5.75
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.73
32	INDONESIA	5.73
33	INDIA	5.63
34	BULGARIA	5.54
35	JORDAN	5.51
36	GREECE	5.42
37	SLOVENIA	5.39
38	AUSTRALIA	5.32
39	ESTONIA	5.31
40	TURKEY	5.30
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.28
42	SPAIN	5.22
43	RUSSIA	5.19
44	ITALY	5.19
45	KOREA REP.	5.18
46	JAPAN	5.18
47	NEW ZEALAND	5.18
48	PORTUGAL	5.13
49	CHILE	5.08
50	CYPRUS	5.06
51	PHILIPPINES	4.89
52	SOUTH AFRICA	4.67
53	MEXICO	4.63
54	HUNGARY	4.62
55	ROMANIA	4.37
56	UKRAINE	4.31
57	ARGENTINA	4.11
58	CROATIA	4.09
59	BRAZIL	4.07
60	COLOMBIA	3.77
61	MONGOLIA	3.63
62	PERU	3.43
63	VENEZUELA	3.38

## PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

2017

Public and private sector ventures

are not supporting technological development



are supporting technological development

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.98
2	NETHERLANDS	7.54
3	SINGAPORE	7.27
4	ISRAEL	7.11
5	SWITZERLAND	7.09
6	NORWAY	6.97
7	LUXEMBOURG	6.95
8	MALAYSIA	6.94
9	FINLAND	6.88
10	QATAR	6.67
11	DENMARK	6.56
12	SWEDEN	6.56
13	KAZAKHSTAN	6.52
14	HONG KONG SAR	6.48
15	CHINA MAINLAND	6.47
16	CANADA	6.47
17	USA	6.46
18	TAIWAN	6.45
19	UNITED KINGDOM	6.36
20	BELGIUM	6.24
21	GERMANY	6.09
22	IRELAND	6.09
23	THAILAND	6.04
24	AUSTRALIA	5.91
25	ICELAND	5.89
26	INDIA	5.88
27	SAUDI ARABIA	5.87
28	AUSTRIA	5.78
29	KOREA REP.	5.73
30	FRANCE	5.72
31	TURKEY	5.65
32	SPAIN	5.60
33	LITHUANIA	5.59
34	INDONESIA	5.53
35	PHILIPPINES	5.52
36	JAPAN	5.45
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.38
38	CHILE	5.37
39	JORDAN	5.28
40	COLOMBIA	5.28
41	NEW ZEALAND	5.22
42	ESTONIA	5.15
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.10
44	PORTUGAL	5.07
45	LATVIA	4.92
46	RUSSIA	4.77
47	HUNGARY	4.72
48	SOUTH AFRICA	4.69
49	SLOVENIA	4.67
50	CYPRUS	4.67
51	MEXICO	4.62
52	GREECE	4.59
53	UKRAINE	4.55
54	POLAND	4.42
55	PERU	4.35
56	ITALY	4.28
57	BULGARIA	4.17
58	BRAZIL	4.03
59	ARGENTINA	3.95
60	ROMANIA	3.52
61	MONGOLIA	3.40
62	CROATIA	3.31
63	VENEZUELA	2.96

## DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY

2017

Development and application of technology are

hindered by the legal environment



supported by the legal environment

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	8.17
2	NETHERLANDS	7.98
3	FINLAND	7.88
4	SINGAPORE	7.88
5	SWITZERLAND	7.87
6	USA	7.73
7	SWEDEN	7.73
8	DENMARK	7.72
9	NORWAY	7.70
10	HONG KONG SAR	7.66
11	ISRAEL	7.64
12	LUXEMBOURG	7.52
13	QATAR	7.39
14	CANADA	7.38
15	IRELAND	7.33
16	MALAYSIA	7.27
17	UNITED KINGDOM	7.20
18	NEW ZEALAND	7.12
19	AUSTRALIA	7.02
20	LITHUANIA	7.02
21	ICELAND	6.92
22	ESTONIA	6.78
23	FRANCE	6.77
24	GERMANY	6.76
25	BELGIUM	6.62
26	AUSTRIA	6.55
27	SAUDI ARABIA	6.50
28	KAZAKHSTAN	6.48
29	PORTUGAL	6.39
30	TAIWAN	6.35
31	JAPAN	6.35
32	CHINA MAINLAND	6.25
33	CHILE	6.25
34	INDIA	6.18
35	INDONESIA	6.12
36	SOUTH AFRICA	6.10
37	LATVIA	6.05
38	SPAIN	6.05
39	THAILAND	6.00
40	TURKEY	5.96
41	CYPRUS	5.94
42	JORDAN	5.69
43	MEXICO	5.65
44	SLOVENIA	5.63
45	COLOMBIA	5.53
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.45
47	KOREA REP.	5.39
48	GREECE	5.38
49	POLAND	5.37
50	ROMANIA	5.35
51	HUNGARY	5.34
52	RUSSIA	5.29
53	PHILIPPINES	5.29
54	ITALY	5.24
55	PERU	5.17
56	BULGARIA	5.11
57	ARGENTINA	5.05
58	BRAZIL	4.86
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.66
60	MONGOLIA	4.28
61	UKRAINE	4.00
62	CROATIA	3.23
63	VENEZUELA	3.19



## FUNDING FOR TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

2017

Funding for technological development

is not readily available



is readily available

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	USA	7.93
2	SINGAPORE	7.54
3	NETHERLANDS	7.51
4	SWITZERLAND	7.47
5	FINLAND	7.45
6	SWEDEN	7.44
7	ISRAEL	7.42
8	UAE	7.39
9	NORWAY	7.37
10	LUXEMBOURG	7.21
11	HONG KONG SAR	7.00
11	IRELAND	7.00
13	DENMARK	6.96
14	QATAR	6.90
15	MALAYSIA	6.83
16	BELGIUM	6.75
17	UNITED KINGDOM	6.73
18	FRANCE	6.71
19	AUSTRIA	6.69
20	CHINA MAINLAND	6.62
21	CANADA	6.60
22	GERMANY	6.58
23	TAIWAN	6.42
24	KAZAKHSTAN	6.35
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.15
25	LATVIA	6.15
27	ICELAND	6.11
28	LITHUANIA	6.10
29	ESTONIA	6.07
30	NEW ZEALAND	5.96
31	SAUDI ARABIA	5.94
32	JAPAN	5.88
33	THAILAND	5.85
34	INDIA	5.75
35	AUSTRALIA	5.59
36	TURKEY	5.51
37	PORTUGAL	5.43
38	POLAND	5.37
39	JORDAN	5.32
40	SPAIN	5.19
41	SLOVENIA	5.15
42	INDONESIA	5.13
43	CHILE	5.10
44	RUSSIA	4.99
45	HUNGARY	4.88
46	KOREA REP.	4.78
47	BULGARIA	4.78
48	ITALY	4.78
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.70
50	PHILIPPINES	4.46
51	SOUTH AFRICA	4.46
52	ROMANIA	4.39
53	MEXICO	4.29
54	COLOMBIA	4.18
55	CYPRUS	4.06
56	ARGENTINA	4.05
57	BRAZIL	3.86
58	CROATIA	3.71
59	PERU	3.59
60	GREECE	3.56
61	MONGOLIA	3.01
62	UKRAINE	2.88
63	VENEZUELA	1.58

## TECHNOLOGICAL REGULATION

2017

Technological regulation

hinders business development and innovation



supports business development and innovation

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	7.83
2	SWEDEN	7.72
3	UAE	7.71
4	FINLAND	7.62
5	SWITZERLAND	7.59
6	NETHERLANDS	7.51
7	DENMARK	7.46
8	LUXEMBOURG	7.42
9	QATAR	7.28
10	USA	7.26
11	ISRAEL	7.18
12	HONG KONG SAR	7.14
13	NORWAY	7.13
14	IRELAND	7.09
15	MALAYSIA	6.88
16	CANADA	6.84
17	UNITED KINGDOM	6.81
18	ICELAND	6.78
19	KAZAKHSTAN	6.63
20	BELGIUM	6.62
21	FRANCE	6.59
22	ESTONIA	6.59
23	NEW ZEALAND	6.52
24	TAIWAN	6.40
25	CHINA MAINLAND	6.34
26	LITHUANIA	6.32
27	GERMANY	6.30
28	AUSTRALIA	6.26
29	INDIA	6.21
30	PORTUGAL	6.19
31	SAUDI ARABIA	6.10
32	LATVIA	6.00
33	CHILE	5.93
34	AUSTRIA	5.88
35	JAPAN	5.87
36	THAILAND	5.74
37	SPAIN	5.73
38	JORDAN	5.72
39	SLOVENIA	5.70
40	TURKEY	5.65
41	SOUTH AFRICA	5.62
42	INDONESIA	5.59
43	HUNGARY	5.56
44	KOREA REP.	5.45
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.42
45	MEXICO	5.42
47	CYPRUS	5.39
48	ITALY	5.30
49	COLOMBIA	5.26
50	POLAND	5.25
51	BULGARIA	5.22
52	ROMANIA	5.11
53	GREECE	5.00
54	PHILIPPINES	4.89
55	ARGENTINA	4.76
56	RUSSIA	4.72
57	PERU	4.48
58	BRAZIL	4.41
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.30
60	MONGOLIA	4.17
61	CROATIA	3.97
62	UKRAINE	3.40
63	VENEZUELA	2.78

## HIGH-TECH EXPORTS (\$)

2015

US\$ millions

Ranking		US\$ millions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	554,273
2	GERMANY	185,556
3	USA	154,354
4	SINGAPORE	130,989
5	TAIWAN	130,211
6	KOREA REP.	126,541
7	FRANCE	104,340
8	JAPAN	91,514
9	UNITED KINGDOM	69,417
10	NETHERLANDS	59,128
11	MALAYSIA	57,258
12	SWITZERLAND	53,258
13	MEXICO	45,781
14	BELGIUM	38,856
15	THAILAND	34,544
16	IRELAND	29,060
17	ITALY	26,955
18	CANADA	26,295
19	PHILIPPINES	26,192
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	20,792
21	AUSTRIA	15,947
22	SWEDEN	14,946
23	SPAIN	14,241
24	INDIA	13,751
25	POLAND	13,445
26	ISRAEL	11,818
27	HUNGARY	11,760
28	RUSSIA	9,677
29	DENMARK	9,375
30	BRAZIL	8,848
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6,878
32	NORWAY	4,617
33	INDONESIA	4,410
34	AUSTRALIA	4,237
35	FINLAND	3,633
36	ROMANIA	3,536
37	KAZAKHSTAN	2,844
38	TURKEY	2,323
39	SOUTH AFRICA	1,961
40	PORTUGAL	1,905
41	LITHUANIA	1,777
42	ARGENTINA	1,442
43	SLOVENIA	1,427
44	UKRAINE	1,387
45	GREECE	1,141
46	BULGARIA	1,108
47	ESTONIA	1,042
48	LATVIA	1,015
49	UAE	834
50	COLOMBIA	793
51	CROATIA	762
52	LUXEMBOURG	674
53	NEW ZEALAND	604
54	CHILE	532
55	HONG KONG SAR	426
56	SAUDI ARABIA	276
57	PERU	195
58	QATAR	137
59	ICELAND	110
60	JORDAN	86
61	CYPRUS	27
62	VENEZUELA	18
63	MONGOLIA	3

2013

## HIGH-TECH EXPORTS (%)

2015

Percentage of manufactured exports

Ranking		%
1	PHILIPPINES	53.06
2	SINGAPORE	49.28
3	TAIWAN	46.26
4	MALAYSIA	42.80
5	KAZAKHSTAN	41.19
6	FRANCE	26.85
7	KOREA REP.	26.84
8	SWITZERLAND	26.84
9	IRELAND	26.76
10	CHINA MAINLAND	25.75
11	THAILAND	21.44
12	UNITED KINGDOM	20.81
13	NORWAY	20.52
14	NETHERLANDS	19.90
15	ICELAND	19.90
16	ISRAEL	19.66
17	USA	19.01
18	JAPAN	16.78
19	GERMANY	16.66
20	DENMARK	15.96
21	LATVIA	15.05
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	14.90
23	MEXICO	14.69
24	SWEDEN	14.26
25	CANADA	13.83
26	RUSSIA	13.76
27	HUNGARY	13.74
28	AUSTRALIA	13.51
29	AUSTRIA	13.35
30	BELGIUM	13.02
31	BRAZIL	12.31
32	LITHUANIA	11.85
33	ESTONIA	11.40
34	GREECE	10.99
35	HONG KONG SAR	10.71
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	10.29
37	NEW ZEALAND	9.62
38	COLOMBIA	9.49
39	ARGENTINA	9.01
40	CROATIA	8.98
41	POLAND	8.78
42	FINLAND	8.73
43	UAE	8.46
44	BULGARIA	7.65
45	INDIA	7.52
46	ROMANIA	7.50
47	ITALY	7.34
48	UKRAINE	7.27
49	SPAIN	7.15
50	INDONESIA	6.97
51	LUXEMBOURG	6.82
52	SLOVENIA	6.42
53	CYPRUS	6.15
54	CHILE	5.90
55	SOUTH AFRICA	5.88
56	PERU	4.74
57	PORTUGAL	4.59
58	MONGOLIA	4.03
59	QATAR	3.41
60	TURKEY	2.16
61	JORDAN	1.82
62	VENEZUELA	1.13
63	SAUDI ARABIA	0.77

2014

2014

2014

2013

## ICT SERVICE EXPORTS

2015

Percentage of service exports

Ranking		%
1	PHILIPPINES	72.5
2	INDIA	67.3
3	IRELAND	65.8
4	ISRAEL	65.1
5	BRAZIL	56.4
6	FINLAND	50.2
7	BELGIUM	46.1
8	SWEDEN	45.7
9	ARGENTINA	45.1
10	CANADA	40.6
11	FRANCE	40.6
12	GERMANY	39.5
13	UNITED KINGDOM	38.3
14	ROMANIA	36.9
15	NETHERLANDS	35.2
16	NORWAY	32.5
17	POLAND	32.1
18	RUSSIA	32.0
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	31.6
20	AUSTRIA	31.5
21	UKRAINE	31.4
22	ITALY	30.6
23	CHILE	30.4
24	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	29.8
25	SWITZERLAND	29.4
26	CHINA MAINLAND	28.9
27	HUNGARY	28.5
28	SINGAPORE	27.7
29	INDONESIA	27.2
30	SPAIN	27.0
31	BULGARIA	26.9
32	ESTONIA	26.3
33	LATVIA	24.3
34	MALAYSIA	23.7
35	KOREA REP.	23.3
36	PORTUGAL	23.2
37	JAPAN	22.8
38	USA	22.7
39	SLOVENIA	22.3
40	MONGOLIA	21.9
41	LUXEMBOURG	20.9
42	AUSTRALIA	19.1
43	DENMARK	17.2
44	SOUTH AFRICA	16.9
45	THAILAND	15.2
46	HONG KONG SAR	15.1
47	CYPRUS	15.0
48	COLOMBIA	13.5
49	CROATIA	13.0
50	VENEZUELA	13.0
51	NEW ZEALAND	12.9
52	ICELAND	12.5
53	LITHUANIA	12.4
54	PERU	10.6
55	KAZAKHSTAN	8.8
56	GREECE	8.1
57	JORDAN	5.6
58	TAIWAN	5.0
59	SAUDI ARABIA	1.9
60	TURKEY	1.0
61	MEXICO	0.8
-	QATAR	-
-	UAE	-

## CYBER SECURITY

2017

Cyber security

is not being adequately addressed  
by corporationsis being adequately  
addressed by corporations

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	UAE	7.90
2	ISRAEL	7.82
3	QATAR	7.30
4	HONG KONG SAR	7.28
5	AUSTRIA	7.17
6	SINGAPORE	7.15
7	LUXEMBOURG	7.05
8	SWITZERLAND	6.77
9	ESTONIA	6.75
10	FINLAND	6.63
11	TAIWAN	6.51
12	MALAYSIA	6.41
13	SAUDI ARABIA	6.33
14	CHINA MAINLAND	6.31
15	NETHERLANDS	6.19
16	JORDAN	6.13
17	CANADA	6.00
18	SWEDEN	5.97
19	IRELAND	5.87
20	KAZAKHSTAN	5.87
21	DENMARK	5.87
22	LITHUANIA	5.86
23	FRANCE	5.84
24	GERMANY	5.79
25	BELGIUM	5.76
26	LATVIA	5.74
27	NORWAY	5.70
28	SLOVENIA	5.54
29	CHILE	5.53
30	ICELAND	5.46
31	JAPAN	5.38
32	ROMANIA	5.35
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.35
34	RUSSIA	5.32
35	SPAIN	5.29
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.28
37	NEW ZEALAND	5.25
38	THAILAND	5.23
39	UNITED KINGDOM	5.20
40	AUSTRALIA	5.12
41	PORTUGAL	5.09
42	USA	5.04
43	INDONESIA	4.98
44	GREECE	4.97
45	SOUTH AFRICA	4.93
46	ITALY	4.92
47	INDIA	4.88
48	CROATIA	4.79
49	KOREA REP.	4.74
50	ARGENTINA	4.58
51	CYPRUS	4.57
52	HUNGARY	4.56
53	TURKEY	4.54
54	POLAND	4.53
55	COLOMBIA	4.47
56	PHILIPPINES	4.29
57	BRAZIL	4.28
58	BULGARIA	4.06
59	MEXICO	3.96
60	PERU	3.94
61	UKRAINE	2.90
62	MONGOLIA	2.42
63	VENEZUELA	2.36

## TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON R&amp;D (\$)

2015

US\$ millions

Ranking		US\$ millions	
1	USA	502,893	
2	CHINA MAINLAND	227,538	
3	JAPAN	144,047	
4	GERMANY	96,697	
5	KOREA REP.	58,311	
6	FRANCE	53,949	
7	UNITED KINGDOM	48,655	
8	BRAZIL	39,727	2013
9	AUSTRALIA	32,313	2013
10	CANADA	28,772	2014
11	ITALY	24,280	
12	SWITZERLAND	19,740	2012
13	INDIA	18,260	2014
14	SWEDEN	16,169	
15	TAIWAN	16,002	
16	NETHERLANDS	15,117	
17	RUSSIA	15,010	
18	SPAIN	14,608	
19	ISRAEL	12,733	
20	AUSTRIA	11,583	
21	BELGIUM	11,171	
22	DENMARK	8,915	
23	TURKEY	8,041	2014
24	NORWAY	7,479	
25	SINGAPORE	6,936	
26	FINLAND	6,733	
27	MEXICO	6,309	
28	POLAND	4,791	
29	IRELAND	3,876	2014
30	MALAYSIA	3,856	
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	3,604	
32	ARGENTINA	3,360	2014
33	UAE	3,205	
34	SOUTH AFRICA	2,658	2013
35	PORTUGAL	2,539	
36	THAILAND	2,472	
37	HONG KONG SAR	2,357	
38	NEW ZEALAND	2,202	2013
39	GREECE	1,868	
40	INDONESIA	1,724	
41	HUNGARY	1,677	
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1,028	
43	SLOVENIA	946	
44	CHILE	929	
45	UKRAINE	868	2014
46	ROMANIA	868	
47	QATAR	839	
48	LUXEMBOURG	815	2014
49	COLOMBIA	698	
50	BULGARIA	482	
51	LITHUANIA	429	
52	CROATIA	416	
53	PHILIPPINES	375	2013
54	ICELAND	368	
55	ESTONIA	336	
56	KAZAKHSTAN	313	
57	LATVIA	169	
58	CYPRUS	110	2014
59	MONGOLIA	18	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON R&amp;D (%)

2015

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%	
1	ISRAEL	4.25	
2	KOREA REP.	4.22	
3	JAPAN	3.29	
4	SWEDEN	3.26	
5	AUSTRIA	3.07	
6	TAIWAN	3.05	
7	SWITZERLAND	2.97	2012
8	DENMARK	2.96	
9	FINLAND	2.90	
10	GERMANY	2.87	
11	USA	2.79	
12	BELGIUM	2.45	
13	SINGAPORE	2.34	
14	FRANCE	2.23	
15	SLOVENIA	2.21	
16	ICELAND	2.19	
17	AUSTRALIA	2.15	2013
18	CHINA MAINLAND	2.07	
19	NETHERLANDS	2.01	
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.95	
21	NORWAY	1.93	
22	UNITED KINGDOM	1.70	
23	BRAZIL	1.61	2013
24	CANADA	1.60	2014
25	IRELAND	1.51	2014
26	ESTONIA	1.49	
27	HUNGARY	1.39	
28	ITALY	1.33	
29	MALAYSIA	1.30	
30	PORTUGAL	1.28	
31	LUXEMBOURG	1.23	2014
32	SPAIN	1.22	
33	NEW ZEALAND	1.18	2013
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.18	
35	RUSSIA	1.13	
36	LITHUANIA	1.04	
37	POLAND	1.01	
38	BULGARIA	0.96	
39	GREECE	0.96	
40	INDIA	0.90	2014
41	UAE	0.90	
42	TURKEY	0.86	2014
43	CROATIA	0.85	
44	HONG KONG SAR	0.76	
45	SOUTH AFRICA	0.73	2013
46	UKRAINE	0.65	2014
47	THAILAND	0.62	
48	LATVIA	0.62	
49	ARGENTINA	0.59	2014
50	MEXICO	0.55	
51	QATAR	0.51	
52	ROMANIA	0.49	
53	CYPRUS	0.47	2014
54	CHILE	0.38	
55	COLOMBIA	0.24	
56	INDONESIA	0.20	
57	KAZAKHSTAN	0.17	
58	MONGOLIA	0.15	
59	PHILIPPINES	0.14	2013
-	JORDAN	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON R&D PER CAPITA (\$)

2015

US\$ per capita



Ranking		US\$	
1	SWITZERLAND	2,481.5	2012
2	SWEDEN	1,644.3	
3	DENMARK	1,575.0	
4	USA	1,563.7	
5	ISRAEL	1,504.5	
6	LUXEMBOURG	1,482.4	2014
7	NORWAY	1,434.6	
8	AUSTRALIA	1,387.7	2013
9	AUSTRIA	1,342.3	
10	SINGAPORE	1,253.1	
11	FINLAND	1,227.2	
12	GERMANY	1,189.7	
13	KOREA REP.	1,143.0	
14	JAPAN	1,135.3	
15	ICELAND	1,105.8	
16	BELGIUM	991.4	
17	NETHERLANDS	892.4	
18	IRELAND	840.8	2014
19	FRANCE	811.8	
20	CANADA	810.7	2014
21	UNITED KINGDOM	751.9	
22	TAIWAN	681.2	
23	NEW ZEALAND	494.5	2013
24	SLOVENIA	458.6	
25	ITALY	399.4	
26	UAE	350.1	
27	QATAR	344.8	
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	341.9	
29	HONG KONG SAR	323.3	
30	SPAIN	314.7	
31	ESTONIA	255.9	
32	PORTUGAL	245.6	
33	BRAZIL	197.6	2013
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	189.6	
35	GREECE	171.9	
36	HUNGARY	170.1	
37	CHINA MAINLAND	165.5	
38	LITHUANIA	148.6	
39	CYPRUS	134.1	2014
40	POLAND	124.7	
41	MALAYSIA	123.6	
42	TURKEY	103.5	2014
43	RUSSIA	102.6	
44	CROATIA	99.0	
45	LATVIA	84.9	
46	ARGENTINA	78.7	2014
47	BULGARIA	67.2	
48	MEXICO	51.9	
49	CHILE	51.6	
50	SOUTH AFRICA	50.0	2013
51	ROMANIA	43.8	
52	THAILAND	38.0	
53	UKRAINE	20.2	2014
54	KAZAKHSTAN	17.7	
55	COLOMBIA	14.5	
56	INDIA	14.4	2014
57	INDONESIA	6.7	
58	MONGOLIA	5.8	
59	PHILIPPINES	3.8	2013
-	JORDAN	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## BUSINESS EXPENDITURE ON R&D (\$)

2015

US\$ millions

Ranking		US\$ millions	
1	USA	359,652	
2	CHINA MAINLAND	174,731	
3	JAPAN	113,064	
4	GERMANY	65,499	
5	KOREA REP.	45,207	
6	FRANCE	35,122	
7	UNITED KINGDOM	31,979	
8	AUSTRALIA	18,197	2013
9	BRAZIL	16,050	2013
10	CANADA	14,354	2014
11	SWITZERLAND	13,672	2012
12	ITALY	13,426	
13	TAIWAN	12,451	
14	SWEDEN	11,241	
15	ISRAEL	10,869	
16	RUSSIA	8,887	
17	NETHERLANDS	8,400	
18	AUSTRIA	8,203	
19	BELGIUM	8,037	
20	SPAIN	7,675	
21	INDIA	6,391	2014
22	DENMARK	5,701	
23	FINLAND	4,489	
24	SINGAPORE	4,237	
25	NORWAY	4,057	
26	TURKEY	4,003	2014
27	IRELAND	2,795	2014
28	POLAND	2,231	
29	MALAYSIA	2,003	
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,957	
31	MEXICO	1,952	
32	THAILAND	1,736	
33	UAE	1,517	
34	HUNGARY	1,231	
35	SOUTH AFRICA	1,220	2013
36	PORTUGAL	1,196	
37	HONG KONG SAR	1,031	
38	NEW ZEALAND	1,022	2013
39	SLOVENIA	722	
40	ARGENTINA	674	2014
41	GREECE	623	
42	INDONESIA	448	
43	ROMANIA	382	
44	LUXEMBOURG	380	
45	UKRAINE	367	
46	CHILE	319	
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	287	
48	ICELAND	238	
49	COLOMBIA	225	
50	CROATIA	213	
51	BULGARIA	172	
52	ESTONIA	155	
53	QATAR	145	
54	PHILIPPINES	134	2013
55	KAZAKHSTAN	125	
56	LITHUANIA	120	
57	LATVIA	42	
58	CYPRUS	19	2014
59	MONGOLIA	1	2014
-	JORDAN	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## BUSINESS EXPENDITURE ON R&amp;D

(%)

2015

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%	
1	ISRAEL	3.63	
2	KOREA REP.	3.27	
3	JAPAN	2.58	
4	TAIWAN	2.37	
5	SWEDEN	2.27	
6	AUSTRIA	2.18	
7	SWITZERLAND	2.06	2012
8	USA	1.99	
9	GERMANY	1.95	
10	FINLAND	1.93	
11	DENMARK	1.89	
12	BELGIUM	1.77	
13	SLOVENIA	1.69	
14	CHINA MAINLAND	1.59	
15	FRANCE	1.45	
16	SINGAPORE	1.43	
17	ICELAND	1.42	
18	AUSTRALIA	1.21	2013
19	NETHERLANDS	1.12	
20	UNITED KINGDOM	1.12	
21	IRELAND	1.09	2014
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.06	
23	NORWAY	1.05	
24	HUNGARY	1.02	
25	CANADA	0.80	2014
26	ITALY	0.74	
27	ESTONIA	0.69	
28	MALAYSIA	0.68	
29	RUSSIA	0.67	
30	LUXEMBOURG	0.65	
31	BRAZIL	0.65	2013
32	SPAIN	0.64	
33	PORTUGAL	0.60	
34	NEW ZEALAND	0.55	2013
35	POLAND	0.47	
36	CROATIA	0.44	
37	THAILAND	0.43	
38	TURKEY	0.43	2014
39	UAE	0.42	
40	UKRAINE	0.40	
41	BULGARIA	0.34	
42	SOUTH AFRICA	0.33	2013
43	HONG KONG SAR	0.33	
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.33	
45	GREECE	0.32	
46	INDIA	0.31	2014
47	LITHUANIA	0.29	
48	ROMANIA	0.22	
49	MEXICO	0.17	
50	LATVIA	0.15	
51	CHILE	0.13	
52	ARGENTINA	0.12	2014
53	QATAR	0.09	
54	CYPRUS	0.08	2014
55	COLOMBIA	0.08	
56	KAZAKHSTAN	0.07	
57	INDONESIA	0.05	
58	PHILIPPINES	0.05	2013
59	MONGOLIA	0.01	2014
-	JORDAN	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## TOTAL R&amp;D PERSONNEL

2015

Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)

Ranking		FTE (1,000s)	
1	CHINA MAINLAND	3,758.8	
2	JAPAN	875.0	
3	RUSSIA	833.7	
4	GERMANY	613.7	
5	KOREA REP.	442.0	
6	FRANCE	417.1	2014
7	UNITED KINGDOM	416.5	
8	INDONESIA	251.0	
9	ITALY	248.1	
10	TAIWAN	245.9	
11	CANADA	226.6	2013
12	SPAIN	200.9	
13	BRAZIL	180.3	2014
14	NETHERLANDS	128.3	
15	TURKEY	115.4	2014
16	POLAND	109.2	
17	UKRAINE	101.6	
18	THAILAND	89.6	
19	SWEDEN	84.5	
20	MALAYSIA	82.4	
21	BELGIUM	77.9	
22	ISRAEL	77.1	2012
23	ARGENTINA	76.9	2014
24	SWITZERLAND	75.5	2012
25	AUSTRIA	69.3	
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	66.4	
27	DENMARK	59.5	
28	MEXICO	59.1	2013
29	GREECE	50.5	
30	FINLAND	50.4	
31	PORTUGAL	48.5	
32	SINGAPORE	45.5	
33	NORWAY	42.7	
34	SOUTH AFRICA	38.0	2013
35	HUNGARY	36.8	
36	PHILIPPINES	36.5	2013
37	ROMANIA	31.3	
38	IRELAND	29.4	
39	HONG KONG SAR	28.2	
40	NEW ZEALAND	24.9	2013
41	KAZAKHSTAN	24.7	
42	BULGARIA	22.5	
43	LITHUANIA	21.6	
44	UAE	17.9	2014
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17.6	
46	CHILE	15.3	
47	SLOVENIA	14.2	
48	COLOMBIA	11.6	
49	CROATIA	9.1	
50	ESTONIA	5.6	
51	LUXEMBOURG	5.6	
52	LATVIA	5.6	
53	MONGOLIA	4.1	
54	QATAR	3.0	
55	ICELAND	2.9	
56	CYPRUS	1.3	2014
-	AUSTRALIA	-	
-	INDIA	-	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	USA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## TOTAL R&D PERSONNEL PER CAPITA

2015

Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people

Ranking		FTE	
1	DENMARK	10.52	
2	TAIWAN	10.47	
3	LUXEMBOURG	9.93	
4	ISRAEL	9.69	2012
5	SWITZERLAND	9.49	2012
6	FINLAND	9.18	
7	ICELAND	8.85	
8	KOREA REP.	8.66	
9	SWEDEN	8.60	
10	SINGAPORE	8.22	
11	NORWAY	8.19	
12	AUSTRIA	8.03	
13	NETHERLANDS	7.58	
14	GERMANY	7.55	
15	LITHUANIA	7.48	
16	BELGIUM	6.91	
17	JAPAN	6.90	
18	SLOVENIA	6.90	
19	CANADA	6.46	2013
20	UNITED KINGDOM	6.44	
21	IRELAND	6.35	
22	FRANCE	6.31	2014
23	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.30	
24	RUSSIA	5.70	
25	NEW ZEALAND	5.59	2013
26	PORTUGAL	4.69	
27	GREECE	4.65	
28	SPAIN	4.33	
29	ESTONIA	4.30	
30	ITALY	4.08	
31	HONG KONG SAR	3.86	
32	HUNGARY	3.74	
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.24	
34	BULGARIA	3.14	
35	POLAND	2.84	
36	LATVIA	2.80	
37	CHINA MAINLAND	2.73	
38	MALAYSIA	2.64	
39	UKRAINE	2.37	
40	CROATIA	2.16	
41	UAE	1.97	2014
42	ARGENTINA	1.80	2014
43	ROMANIA	1.58	
44	CYPRUS	1.54	2014
45	TURKEY	1.49	2014
46	KAZAKHSTAN	1.40	
47	THAILAND	1.38	
48	MONGOLIA	1.35	
49	QATAR	1.24	
50	INDONESIA	0.98	
51	BRAZIL	0.89	2014
52	CHILE	0.85	
53	SOUTH AFRICA	0.71	2013
54	MEXICO	0.50	2013
55	PHILIPPINES	0.37	2013
56	COLOMBIA	0.24	
-	AUSTRALIA	-	
-	INDIA	-	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	USA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## TOTAL R&D PERSONNEL IN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

2015

Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)



Ranking		FTE (1,000s)	
1	CHINA MAINLAND	2,910.8	
2	USA	1,366.0	2014
3	JAPAN	592.2	
4	RUSSIA	426.4	
5	GERMANY	379.1	
6	KOREA REP.	323.7	
7	FRANCE	248.0	2014
8	UNITED KINGDOM	207.6	
9	TAIWAN	186.8	
10	CANADA	132.3	2013
11	ITALY	128.6	
12	BRAZIL	110.0	2014
13	SPAIN	87.4	
14	NETHERLANDS	80.1	
15	AUSTRALIA	78.8	2013
16	ISRAEL	69.8	2014
17	TURKEY	61.9	2014
18	SWEDEN	58.7	
19	THAILAND	49.0	
20	AUSTRIA	48.6	
21	SWITZERLAND	47.8	2012
22	BELGIUM	43.4	
23	POLAND	42.1	
24	UKRAINE	36.4	2014
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	36.4	
26	DENMARK	36.2	
27	FINLAND	29.8	
28	SINGAPORE	23.1	
29	PHILIPPINES	22.3	2013
30	NORWAY	22.0	
31	HUNGARY	21.0	
32	MEXICO	19.2	2013
33	IRELAND	18.3	
34	PORTUGAL	18.1	
35	HONG KONG SAR	12.2	
36	UAE	12.1	2014
37	SOUTH AFRICA	11.9	2013
38	MALAYSIA	11.0	
39	ROMANIA	10.1	
40	NEW ZEALAND	10.0	2013
41	ARGENTINA	10.0	2014
42	SLOVENIA	9.2	
43	GREECE	8.1	
44	BULGARIA	6.5	
45	KAZAKHSTAN	5.3	
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.4	
47	CHILE	4.4	
48	LITHUANIA	3.9	
49	LUXEMBOURG	3.1	
50	CROATIA	2.4	
51	ESTONIA	1.7	
52	MONGOLIA	1.6	2014
53	ICELAND	1.6	
54	LATVIA	1.1	
55	QATAR	0.6	
56	CYPRUS	0.3	2014
57	COLOMBIA	0.1	
-	INDIA	-	
-	INDONESIA	-	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## TOTAL R&D PERSONNEL IN BUSINESS PER CAPITA

2015

Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people



Ranking		FTE	
1	ISRAEL	8.42	2014
2	TAIWAN	7.95	
3	DENMARK	6.39	
4	KOREA REP.	6.34	
5	SWITZERLAND	6.00	2012
6	SWEDEN	5.97	
7	AUSTRIA	5.63	
8	LUXEMBOURG	5.56	
9	FINLAND	5.43	
10	ICELAND	4.82	
11	NETHERLANDS	4.73	
12	JAPAN	4.67	
13	GERMANY	4.66	
14	SLOVENIA	4.47	
15	USA	4.28	2014
16	NORWAY	4.23	
17	SINGAPORE	4.17	
18	IRELAND	3.95	
19	BELGIUM	3.85	
20	CANADA	3.77	2013
21	FRANCE	3.75	2014
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.45	
23	AUSTRALIA	3.39	2013
24	UNITED KINGDOM	3.21	
25	RUSSIA	2.91	
26	NEW ZEALAND	2.25	2013
27	HUNGARY	2.13	
28	CHINA MAINLAND	2.12	
29	ITALY	2.11	
30	SPAIN	1.88	
31	PORTUGAL	1.75	
32	HONG KONG SAR	1.68	
33	LITHUANIA	1.36	
34	UAE	1.34	2014
35	ESTONIA	1.29	
36	POLAND	1.09	
37	BULGARIA	0.90	
38	UKRAINE	0.85	2014
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.81	
40	TURKEY	0.80	2014
41	THAILAND	0.75	
42	GREECE	0.75	
43	LATVIA	0.58	
44	CROATIA	0.57	
45	MONGOLIA	0.55	2014
46	BRAZIL	0.54	2014
47	ROMANIA	0.51	
48	MALAYSIA	0.35	
49	CYPRUS	0.31	2014
50	KAZAKHSTAN	0.30	
51	CHILE	0.24	
52	ARGENTINA	0.23	2014
53	QATAR	0.23	
54	PHILIPPINES	0.23	2013
55	SOUTH AFRICA	0.22	2013
56	MEXICO	0.16	2013
57	COLOMBIA	0.00	
-	INDIA	-	
-	INDONESIA	-	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## RESEARCHERS IN R&D PER CAPITA

2015

Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people

Ranking		number	
1	ISRAEL	8.0	2012
2	DENMARK	7.5	
3	SINGAPORE	7.1	
4	KOREA REP.	7.0	
5	SWEDEN	7.0	
6	FINLAND	6.8	
7	TAIWAN	6.2	
8	LITHUANIA	6.0	
9	NORWAY	5.9	
10	ICELAND	5.8	
11	JAPAN	5.2	
12	LUXEMBOURG	5.1	
13	AUSTRIA	4.9	
14	BELGIUM	4.9	
15	IRELAND	4.6	
16	NETHERLANDS	4.5	
17	CANADA	4.5	2013
18	SWITZERLAND	4.5	2012
19	UNITED KINGDOM	4.5	
20	GERMANY	4.4	
21	USA	4.2	2014
22	FRANCE	4.0	2014
23	NEW ZEALAND	4.0	2013
24	SLOVENIA	3.8	
25	PORTUGAL	3.8	
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.6	
27	HONG KONG SAR	3.2	
28	GREECE	3.2	
29	ESTONIA	3.2	
30	RUSSIA	3.1	
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.7	
32	SPAIN	2.6	
33	HUNGARY	2.6	
34	POLAND	2.1	
35	UAE	2.0	
36	MALAYSIA	2.0	2014
37	ITALY	2.0	
38	BULGARIA	1.8	2014
39	LATVIA	1.8	
40	CROATIA	1.4	
41	ARGENTINA	1.2	2014
42	CHINA MAINLAND	1.2	
43	TURKEY	1.2	2014
44	UKRAINE	1.1	
45	CYPRUS	1.1	2014
46	THAILAND	0.9	
47	ROMANIA	0.9	
48	KAZAKHSTAN	0.7	2013
49	QATAR	0.7	2012
50	BRAZIL	0.6	2014
51	CHILE	0.5	
52	SOUTH AFRICA	0.4	2013
53	VENEZUELA	0.3	2012
54	PHILIPPINES	0.3	2013
55	MEXICO	0.3	2013
56	COLOMBIA	0.2	2013
-	AUSTRALIA	-	
-	INDIA	-	
-	INDONESIA	-	
-	JORDAN	-	
-	MONGOLIA	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	



## SCIENCE DEGREES

2012

Percentage of total first university degrees in science and engineering

Ranking		%	
1	SINGAPORE	58.80	
2	JAPAN	57.24	
3	CHINA MAINLAND	49.39	
4	ISRAEL	44.90	
5	MALAYSIA	42.48	
6	HONG KONG SAR	41.49	
7	PHILIPPINES	40.29	
8	BULGARIA	39.40	
9	TAIWAN	38.11	
10	UKRAINE	38.10	2011
11	GREECE	38.00	
12	CANADA	35.67	
13	SLOVENIA	35.30	
14	INDONESIA	35.20	2011
15	GERMANY	34.76	
16	SAUDI ARABIA	33.30	
17	KOREA REP.	33.03	
18	ICELAND	32.70	
19	USA	32.55	
20	AUSTRIA	31.70	
21	BELGIUM	31.40	
22	CROATIA	31.10	2011
23	UNITED KINGDOM	31.02	
24	MEXICO	30.96	
25	NEW ZEALAND	30.00	
26	ESTONIA	29.70	
27	KAZAKHSTAN	29.30	
27	SWEDEN	29.30	
29	LITHUANIA	28.90	
30	COLOMBIA	28.80	
31	SOUTH AFRICA	28.00	2011
32	PORTUGAL	27.80	
33	FINLAND	27.50	
34	FRANCE	26.95	
35	INDIA	26.90	2011
36	ROMANIA	26.80	2011
37	LUXEMBOURG	26.60	
38	POLAND	26.53	
39	CHILE	26.30	2011
40	SWITZERLAND	26.10	
41	SPAIN	25.97	
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	25.50	
42	HUNGARY	25.50	
44	TURKEY	24.84	
45	IRELAND	24.60	
46	ITALY	23.91	
47	ARGENTINA	23.70	2010
48	RUSSIA	23.10	
49	LATVIA	22.20	
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	21.70	
51	MONGOLIA	21.50	
52	AUSTRALIA	21.35	2011
53	NETHERLANDS	21.30	
54	UAE	21.00	2011
55	NORWAY	18.70	
56	QATAR	18.60	
57	VENEZUELA	18.30	2009
58	DENMARK	17.10	
59	BRAZIL	14.00	
60	JORDAN	9.80	2011
-	CYPRUS	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	THAILAND	-	

## SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

2013

Scientific articles published by origin of author

Ranking		number
1	USA	412,542
2	CHINA MAINLAND	401,435
3	JAPAN	103,377
4	GERMANY	101,074
5	UNITED KINGDOM	97,332
6	INDIA	93,349
7	FRANCE	72,555
8	ITALY	66,310
9	KOREA REP.	58,844
10	CANADA	57,797
11	SPAIN	53,342
12	BRAZIL	48,622
13	AUSTRALIA	47,806
14	RUSSIA	35,542
15	TAIWAN	34,331
16	NETHERLANDS	30,412
17	TURKEY	30,402
18	POLAND	28,753
19	SWITZERLAND	21,060
20	SWEDEN	19,362
21	MALAYSIA	17,720
22	BELGIUM	16,511
23	HONG KONG SAR	14,615
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	14,022
25	PORTUGAL	13,556
26	MEXICO	13,112
27	DENMARK	12,482
28	AUSTRIA	12,031
29	GREECE	11,370
30	ISRAEL	11,300
31	ROMANIA	11,164
32	SINGAPORE	10,659
33	FINLAND	10,157
34	NORWAY	9,854
35	SOUTH AFRICA	9,679
36	THAILAND	8,631
37	ARGENTINA	8,053
38	SAUDI ARABIA	7,636
39	NEW ZEALAND	7,244
40	UKRAINE	7,218
41	IRELAND	6,874
42	HUNGARY	6,249
43	CHILE	5,158
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4,730
45	COLOMBIA	4,456
46	CROATIA	4,359
47	SLOVENIA	3,514
48	INDONESIA	2,928
49	BULGARIA	2,677
50	LITHUANIA	2,185
51	UAE	1,679
52	JORDAN	1,504
53	ESTONIA	1,426
54	LATVIA	1,207
55	VENEZUELA	1,196
56	PHILIPPINES	916
57	CYPRUS	889
58	KAZAKHSTAN	879
59	QATAR	770
60	LUXEMBOURG	732
61	PERU	648
62	ICELAND	576
63	MONGOLIA	164

## NOBEL PRIZES

2016

Awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950



Ranking		number
1	USA	285
2	UNITED KINGDOM	67
3	GERMANY	32
4	FRANCE	21
5	JAPAN	18
6	SWITZERLAND	12
7	RUSSIA	10
7	SWEDEN	10
9	NETHERLANDS	9
10	AUSTRALIA	8
10	CANADA	8
10	ISRAEL	8
10	NORWAY	8
14	ITALY	5
15	AUSTRIA	4
15	BELGIUM	4
15	DENMARK	4
18	CHINA MAINLAND	3
19	IRELAND	2
19	TAIWAN	2
21	ARGENTINA	1
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	1
21	FINLAND	1
21	HONG KONG SAR	1
21	INDIA	1
21	LITHUANIA	1
21	SOUTH AFRICA	1
21	TURKEY	1
29	BRAZIL	0
29	BULGARIA	0
29	CHILE	0
29	COLOMBIA	0
29	CROATIA	0
29	CYPRUS	0
29	ESTONIA	0
29	GREECE	0
29	HUNGARY	0
29	ICELAND	0
29	INDONESIA	0
29	JORDAN	0
29	KAZAKHSTAN	0
29	KOREA REP.	0
29	LATVIA	0
29	LUXEMBOURG	0
29	MALAYSIA	0
29	MEXICO	0
29	MONGOLIA	0
29	NEW ZEALAND	0
29	PERU	0
29	PHILIPPINES	0
29	POLAND	0
29	PORTUGAL	0
29	QATAR	0
29	ROMANIA	0
29	SAUDI ARABIA	0
29	SINGAPORE	0
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0
29	SLOVENIA	0
29	SPAIN	0
29	THAILAND	0
29	UAE	0
29	UKRAINE	0
29	VENEZUELA	0

## NOBEL PRIZES PER CAPITA

2016

Awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950 per million people

Ranking		per million
1	NORWAY	1.52
2	SWITZERLAND	1.44
3	UNITED KINGDOM	1.03
4	SWEDEN	1.01
5	ISRAEL	0.93
6	USA	0.88
7	DENMARK	0.70
8	NETHERLANDS	0.53
9	AUSTRIA	0.46
10	IRELAND	0.42
11	GERMANY	0.39
12	BELGIUM	0.35
13	LITHUANIA	0.35
14	AUSTRALIA	0.33
15	FRANCE	0.31
16	CANADA	0.22
17	FINLAND	0.18
18	JAPAN	0.14
19	HONG KONG SAR	0.14
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.09
21	TAIWAN	0.08
22	ITALY	0.08
23	RUSSIA	0.07
24	ARGENTINA	0.02
25	SOUTH AFRICA	0.02
26	TURKEY	0.01
27	CHINA MAINLAND	0.00
28	INDIA	0.00
29	BRAZIL	0.00
29	BULGARIA	0.00
29	CHILE	0.00
29	COLOMBIA	0.00
29	CROATIA	0.00
29	CYPRUS	0.00
29	ESTONIA	0.00
29	GREECE	0.00
29	HUNGARY	0.00
29	ICELAND	0.00
29	INDONESIA	0.00
29	JORDAN	0.00
29	KAZAKHSTAN	0.00
29	KOREA REP.	0.00
29	LATVIA	0.00
29	LUXEMBOURG	0.00
29	MALAYSIA	0.00
29	MEXICO	0.00
29	MONGOLIA	0.00
29	NEW ZEALAND	0.00
29	PERU	0.00
29	PHILIPPINES	0.00
29	POLAND	0.00
29	PORTUGAL	0.00
29	QATAR	0.00
29	ROMANIA	0.00
29	SAUDI ARABIA	0.00
29	SINGAPORE	0.00
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.00
29	SLOVENIA	0.00
29	SPAIN	0.00
29	THAILAND	0.00
29	UAE	0.00
29	UKRAINE	0.00
29	VENEZUELA	0.00

## PATENT APPLICATIONS

2015

Number of applications filed by applicant's origin

Ranking		number
1	CHINA MAINLAND	1,010,448
2	USA	529,632
3	JAPAN	455,005
4	KOREA REP.	238,045
5	GERMANY	175,057
6	FRANCE	72,398
7	UNITED KINGDOM	53,302
8	TAIWAN	51,268
9	SWITZERLAND	45,658
10	NETHERLANDS	37,983
11	RUSSIA	33,792
12	CANADA	24,713
13	SWEDEN	24,345
14	INDIA	23,946
15	ITALY	21,608
16	ISRAEL	14,470
17	AUSTRIA	14,009
18	FINLAND	13,172
19	BELGIUM	12,342
20	DENMARK	12,195
21	AUSTRALIA	11,193
22	SPAIN	10,843
23	TURKEY	7,287
24	POLAND	7,009
25	BRAZIL	6,554
26	SINGAPORE	6,155
27	NORWAY	5,703
28	IRELAND	5,322
29	SAUDI ARABIA	3,538
30	NEW ZEALAND	3,282
31	UKRAINE	2,878
32	LUXEMBOURG	2,776
33	MEXICO	2,508
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	2,365
35	MALAYSIA	2,299
36	SOUTH AFRICA	2,076
37	HONG KONG SAR	1,930
38	KAZAKHSTAN	1,797
39	PORTUGAL	1,624
40	HUNGARY	1,493
41	ROMANIA	1,235
42	INDONESIA	1,174
43	GREECE	1,151
44	ARGENTINA	889
45	CHILE	850
46	PHILIPPINES	729
47	COLOMBIA	558
48	UAE	520
49	BULGARIA	512
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	495
51	SLOVENIA	462
52	THAILAND	366
53	CYPRUS	350
54	LATVIA	287
55	LITHUANIA	275
56	ICELAND	263
57	CROATIA	250
58	ESTONIA	236
59	JORDAN	181
60	QATAR	173
61	PERU	117
62	MONGOLIA	111
63	VENEZUELA	87

PATENT APPLICATIONS PER  
CAPITA

2015

Number of applications filed by applicant's origin, per 100,000 inhabitants

Ranking		number
1	SWITZERLAND	554.24
2	LUXEMBOURG	493.07
3	KOREA REP.	466.62
4	JAPAN	358.61
5	SWEDEN	247.57
6	FINLAND	240.08
7	NETHERLANDS	224.22
8	TAIWAN	218.24
9	DENMARK	215.46
10	GERMANY	215.37
11	ISRAEL	170.98
12	USA	164.69
13	AUSTRIA	162.34
14	IRELAND	114.82
15	SINGAPORE	111.20
16	BELGIUM	109.53
17	NORWAY	109.40
18	FRANCE	108.94
19	UNITED KINGDOM	82.37
20	ICELAND	79.09
21	CHINA MAINLAND	73.51
22	NEW ZEALAND	71.95
23	CANADA	68.94
24	AUSTRALIA	46.83
25	CYPRUS	42.96
26	ITALY	35.54
27	HONG KONG SAR	26.47
28	SPAIN	23.36
29	RUSSIA	23.10
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	22.43
31	SLOVENIA	22.39
32	POLAND	18.24
33	ESTONIA	17.99
34	PORTUGAL	15.71
35	HUNGARY	15.15
36	LATVIA	14.45
37	SAUDI ARABIA	11.22
38	GREECE	10.59
39	KAZAKHSTAN	10.17
40	LITHUANIA	9.52
41	TURKEY	9.25
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	9.13
43	MALAYSIA	7.37
44	BULGARIA	7.14
45	QATAR	7.11
46	UKRAINE	6.72
47	ROMANIA	6.23
48	CROATIA	5.95
49	UAE	5.68
50	CHILE	4.72
51	SOUTH AFRICA	3.78
52	MONGOLIA	3.63
53	BRAZIL	3.19
54	MEXICO	2.06
55	ARGENTINA	2.06
56	JORDAN	1.96
57	INDIA	1.85
58	COLOMBIA	1.16
59	PHILIPPINES	0.72
60	THAILAND	0.56
61	INDONESIA	0.46
62	PERU	0.38
63	VENEZUELA	0.28

## PATENT GRANTS

2015

Number of patents granted by applicant's origin (average 2013-2015)

Ranking		number
1	JAPAN	302,939
2	USA	252,822
3	CHINA MAINLAND	203,461
4	KOREA REP.	120,124
5	GERMANY	83,998
6	FRANCE	43,448
7	TAIWAN	39,831
8	RUSSIA	24,811
9	UNITED KINGDOM	21,215
10	SWITZERLAND	21,126
11	ITALY	18,977
12	NETHERLANDS	16,837
13	CANADA	13,728
14	SWEDEN	12,319
15	FINLAND	6,432
16	AUSTRIA	6,305
17	BELGIUM	6,254
18	AUSTRALIA	5,937
19	ISRAEL	5,911
20	SPAIN	5,865
21	DENMARK	5,099
22	INDIA	5,094
23	POLAND	2,998
24	NORWAY	2,910
25	SINGAPORE	2,490
26	IRELAND	2,209
27	UKRAINE	1,984
28	TURKEY	1,934
29	LUXEMBOURG	1,561
30	KAZAKHSTAN	1,495
31	SOUTH AFRICA	1,333
32	BRAZIL	1,316
33	NEW ZEALAND	1,119
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	987
35	HONG KONG SAR	886
36	MEXICO	835
37	MALAYSIA	828
38	SAUDI ARABIA	804
39	HUNGARY	653
40	GREECE	486
41	ROMANIA	446
42	ARGENTINA	397
43	CHILE	345
44	PORTUGAL	342
45	SLOVENIA	274
46	LATVIA	226
47	THAILAND	207
48	COLOMBIA	183
49	CYPRUS	182
50	ICELAND	150
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	131
52	ESTONIA	130
53	BULGARIA	126
54	LITHUANIA	125
55	PHILIPPINES	107
56	UAE	100
57	MONGOLIA	96
58	CROATIA	74
59	VENEZUELA	45
60	JORDAN	42
61	INDONESIA	36
62	QATAR	24
63	PERU	23

## NUMBER OF PATENTS IN FORCE

2015

by applicant's origin, per 100,000 inhabitants

Ranking		number
1	JAPAN	2,111.9
2	SWITZERLAND	2,018.1
3	KOREA REP.	1,739.3
4	LUXEMBOURG	1,599.1
5	TAIWAN	1,123.8
6	SWEDEN	1,041.9
7	FINLAND	995.8
8	GERMANY	711.7
9	DENMARK	690.8
10	USA	666.1
11	NETHERLANDS	623.9
12	FRANCE	543.4
13	ISRAEL	503.2
14	AUSTRIA	462.0
15	NORWAY	433.6
16	BELGIUM	384.0
17	CANADA	325.6
18	ICELAND	310.0
19	SINGAPORE	302.6
20	IRELAND	296.3
21	UNITED KINGDOM	262.6
22	NEW ZEALAND	213.3
23	AUSTRALIA	194.5
24	ITALY	161.9
25	CYPRUS	132.7
26	SPAIN	116.7
27	RUSSIA	105.2
28	HONG KONG SAR	92.7
29	CHINA MAINLAND	71.7
30	SLOVENIA	69.5
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	51.8
32	LATVIA	50.4
33	ESTONIA	45.7
34	HUNGARY	41.7
35	GREECE	41.3
36	UKRAINE	31.9
37	SOUTH AFRICA	22.0
38	LITHUANIA	18.7
39	MALAYSIA	17.5
40	PORTUGAL	14.1
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	13.6
42	SAUDI ARABIA	12.9
43	CHILE	12.9
44	CROATIA	12.4
45	TURKEY	11.5
46	BULGARIA	11.5
47	ROMANIA	8.6
48	POLAND	7.6
49	UAE	5.5
50	MEXICO	4.9
51	BRAZIL	4.2
52	ARGENTINA	3.2
53	QATAR	3.0
54	INDIA	2.4
55	COLOMBIA	1.8
56	VENEZUELA	1.7
57	KAZAKHSTAN	1.4
58	JORDAN	1.3
59	THAILAND	1.3
60	PHILIPPINES	0.5
61	PERU	0.5
62	MONGOLIA	0.3
63	INDONESIA	0.1

## VALUE ADDED OF KTI INDUSTRIES

2014

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	ISRAEL	40.1
2	USA	39.4
3	SINGAPORE	39.4
4	IRELAND	37.3
5	UNITED KINGDOM	36.1
6	BELGIUM	36.0
7	SWITZERLAND	36.0
8	AUSTRALIA	34.1
9	FRANCE	33.9
10	SWEDEN	33.3
11	DENMARK	32.5
12	TAIWAN	32.2
13	NETHERLANDS	32.1
14	CANADA	30.9
15	NEW ZEALAND	30.8
16	GERMANY	29.5
17	JAPAN	28.3
18	SPAIN	27.7
19	CHILE	27.6
20	PORTUGAL	27.4
21	NORWAY	26.4
22	FINLAND	26.4
23	PHILIPPINES	26.2
24	AUSTRIA	26.1
25	ITALY	25.8
26	VENEZUELA	24.9
27	HUNGARY	24.5
28	ARGENTINA	24.3
29	UKRAINE	24.0
30	KOREA REP.	23.7
31	JORDAN	23.4
32	COLOMBIA	23.3
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	21.3
34	TURKEY	21.2
35	GREECE	21.2
36	CHINA MAINLAND	20.9
37	POLAND	20.5
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	20.4
39	INDIA	20.1
40	MEXICO	19.4
41	UAE	19.3
42	THAILAND	19.3
43	SOUTH AFRICA	19.2
44	MALAYSIA	18.7
45	BRAZIL	18.3
46	RUSSIA	17.5
47	PERU	16.9
48	ROMANIA	15.0
49	QATAR	13.6
50	BULGARIA	12.2
51	INDONESIA	12.2
52	SAUDI ARABIA	11.5
-	CROATIA	-
-	CYPRUS	-
-	ESTONIA	-
-	HONG KONG SAR	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	KAZAKHSTAN	-
-	LATVIA	-
-	LITHUANIA	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	SLOVENIA	-

## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

2017

Scientific research (public and private) is

low by international standards



high by international standards

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	9.09
2	ISRAEL	8.31
3	USA	8.27
4	DENMARK	8.12
5	NETHERLANDS	8.05
6	SWEDEN	7.73
7	FINLAND	7.72
8	UNITED KINGDOM	7.71
9	GERMANY	7.66
10	SINGAPORE	7.66
11	BELGIUM	7.26
12	JAPAN	7.25
13	FRANCE	7.15
14	IRELAND	6.94
15	TAIWAN	6.69
16	NORWAY	6.69
17	LUXEMBOURG	6.63
18	CANADA	6.43
19	UAE	6.42
20	HONG KONG SAR	6.32
21	CHINA MAINLAND	6.28
22	QATAR	6.22
23	ESTONIA	6.20
24	AUSTRIA	6.12
25	SLOVENIA	6.03
26	MALAYSIA	5.98
27	KOREA REP.	5.71
28	AUSTRALIA	5.70
29	LITHUANIA	5.58
30	ICELAND	5.51
31	PORTUGAL	5.34
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.04
33	ITALY	5.03
34	LATVIA	5.00
35	POLAND	4.75
36	RUSSIA	4.71
36	SAUDI ARABIA	4.71
38	INDONESIA	4.69
39	GREECE	4.63
40	INDIA	4.48
41	THAILAND	4.47
42	HUNGARY	4.16
43	JORDAN	4.15
44	SOUTH AFRICA	4.10
45	NEW ZEALAND	4.08
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.00
47	SPAIN	3.78
48	PHILIPPINES	3.71
49	ARGENTINA	3.68
49	TURKEY	3.68
51	ROMANIA	3.66
52	BULGARIA	3.37
53	CHILE	3.23
54	CYPRUS	3.17
55	BRAZIL	3.10
56	MEXICO	3.06
57	CROATIA	3.06
58	KAZAKHSTAN	2.98
59	COLOMBIA	2.64
60	MONGOLIA	2.54
61	UKRAINE	2.52
62	PERU	2.41
63	VENEZUELA	1.50

## RESEARCHERS AND SCIENTISTS

2017

Researchers and scientists

are not attracted to your country



are attracted to your country

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	9.21
2	USA	9.03
3	ISRAEL	8.09
4	SINGAPORE	7.69
5	NETHERLANDS	7.57
6	UNITED KINGDOM	7.26
7	DENMARK	6.99
8	SWEDEN	6.93
9	GERMANY	6.89
10	IRELAND	6.81
11	CANADA	6.79
12	UAE	6.61
13	BELGIUM	6.54
14	QATAR	6.29
15	LUXEMBOURG	6.29
16	AUSTRIA	6.19
17	FINLAND	6.14
18	HONG KONG SAR	6.10
19	KAZAKHSTAN	6.00
20	AUSTRALIA	5.87
21	NORWAY	5.84
22	MALAYSIA	5.78
23	FRANCE	5.65
24	CHINA MAINLAND	5.64
25	TAIWAN	5.43
26	JAPAN	5.22
27	ESTONIA	5.20
28	HUNGARY	5.16
29	PORTUGAL	5.03
30	ICELAND	4.97
31	NEW ZEALAND	4.94
32	SAUDI ARABIA	4.60
33	KOREA REP.	4.46
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.42
35	INDONESIA	4.37
36	THAILAND	4.25
37	SLOVENIA	4.07
38	ARGENTINA	4.00
38	INDIA	4.00
40	LATVIA	3.79
41	RUSSIA	3.78
42	JORDAN	3.72
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.63
44	CHILE	3.59
45	SOUTH AFRICA	3.58
46	LITHUANIA	3.55
47	POLAND	3.49
48	ITALY	3.35
49	PHILIPPINES	3.21
50	CYPRUS	3.20
51	MEXICO	3.06
52	TURKEY	2.98
53	GREECE	2.94
54	SPAIN	2.93
55	CROATIA	2.63
56	ROMANIA	2.53
57	PERU	2.52
58	BULGARIA	2.50
59	BRAZIL	2.47
60	COLOMBIA	2.35
61	MONGOLIA	2.23
62	UKRAINE	2.19
63	VENEZUELA	0.65

## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

## LEGISLATION

2017

Laws relating to scientific research

do not encourage innovation



do encourage innovation

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.43
2	USA	7.91
3	SINGAPORE	7.71
4	ISRAEL	7.69
5	NETHERLANDS	7.61
6	UNITED KINGDOM	7.58
7	DENMARK	7.52
8	FINLAND	7.50
9	IRELAND	7.32
10	SWEDEN	7.31
11	LUXEMBOURG	7.12
12	UAE	7.12
13	HONG KONG SAR	6.89
14	NORWAY	6.89
15	CANADA	6.83
16	BELGIUM	6.79
17	QATAR	6.72
18	KAZAKHSTAN	6.61
19	AUSTRALIA	6.50
20	GERMANY	6.46
21	AUSTRIA	6.32
22	MALAYSIA	6.22
23	FRANCE	6.14
24	NEW ZEALAND	6.04
25	TAIWAN	5.90
26	CHINA MAINLAND	5.87
27	ICELAND	5.72
28	ESTONIA	5.59
29	PORTUGAL	5.53
30	JAPAN	5.31
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.27
32	SAUDI ARABIA	5.22
33	HUNGARY	5.12
34	KOREA REP.	4.99
35	SOUTH AFRICA	4.97
36	LITHUANIA	4.95
37	SLOVENIA	4.93
38	THAILAND	4.90
39	CYPRUS	4.88
40	LATVIA	4.62
41	INDONESIA	4.50
42	INDIA	4.48
43	RUSSIA	4.38
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.27
45	TURKEY	4.22
46	ARGENTINA	4.21
47	JORDAN	4.17
48	POLAND	4.14
49	CHILE	4.10
50	ITALY	4.01
51	SPAIN	3.85
52	GREECE	3.77
53	MEXICO	3.73
54	PHILIPPINES	3.61
55	ROMANIA	3.27
56	BRAZIL	3.24
57	PERU	3.13
58	COLOMBIA	3.12
59	CROATIA	3.00
60	BULGARIA	2.89
61	UKRAINE	2.86
62	MONGOLIA	2.48
63	VENEZUELA	1.18

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

2017

Intellectual property rights  
are not adequately enforced



are adequately enforced

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	9.07
2	DENMARK	8.91
3	FINLAND	8.89
4	NETHERLANDS	8.54
5	GERMANY	8.53
6	USA	8.43
7	SWEDEN	8.33
8	SINGAPORE	8.27
9	UNITED KINGDOM	8.16
10	NORWAY	8.10
11	IRELAND	8.04
12	FRANCE	8.00
13	ISRAEL	7.96
14	AUSTRIA	7.95
15	AUSTRALIA	7.83
16	HONG KONG SAR	7.78
17	LUXEMBOURG	7.69
18	NEW ZEALAND	7.65
19	CANADA	7.63
20	BELGIUM	7.53
21	UAE	7.44
22	JAPAN	7.15
23	QATAR	7.11
24	ICELAND	6.99
25	SOUTH AFRICA	6.83
26	LITHUANIA	6.72
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.69
28	TAIWAN	6.55
29	KAZAKHSTAN	6.53
30	ESTONIA	6.52
31	MALAYSIA	6.49
32	PORTUGAL	6.45
33	LATVIA	6.31
34	SPAIN	6.25
35	HUNGARY	6.24
36	CHILE	6.20
37	ITALY	6.08
38	JORDAN	6.00
39	SAUDI ARABIA	5.79
40	CYPRUS	5.78
41	SLOVENIA	5.76
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.57
43	POLAND	5.50
44	KOREA REP.	5.30
45	GREECE	5.16
46	COLOMBIA	5.11
47	THAILAND	5.00
48	MEXICO	4.99
49	CHINA MAINLAND	4.95
50	ROMANIA	4.89
51	INDIA	4.83
52	ARGENTINA	4.74
53	PHILIPPINES	4.73
54	TURKEY	4.61
55	BRAZIL	4.49
56	INDONESIA	4.49
57	BULGARIA	4.44
58	CROATIA	4.40
59	RUSSIA	4.22
60	PERU	4.19
61	UKRAINE	2.76
62	MONGOLIA	2.51
63	VENEZUELA	1.62

## KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

2017

Knowledge transfer is  
lacking between companies and  
universities



highly developed between  
companies and universities

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.23
2	USA	7.68
3	NETHERLANDS	7.52
4	DENMARK	7.35
5	ISRAEL	7.20
6	IRELAND	7.04
7	UNITED KINGDOM	7.00
8	FINLAND	6.99
9	SINGAPORE	6.99
10	UAE	6.96
11	GERMANY	6.92
12	AUSTRIA	6.84
13	CANADA	6.79
14	SWEDEN	6.68
15	LUXEMBOURG	6.66
16	BELGIUM	6.62
17	NORWAY	6.49
18	HONG KONG SAR	6.30
19	MALAYSIA	6.28
20	TAIWAN	6.09
21	QATAR	6.07
22	ICELAND	5.86
23	KAZAKHSTAN	5.75
24	NEW ZEALAND	5.41
25	AUSTRALIA	5.33
26	FRANCE	5.25
27	CHINA MAINLAND	5.19
28	SAUDI ARABIA	5.13
29	JAPAN	5.09
30	PORTUGAL	5.09
31	ESTONIA	4.95
32	KOREA REP.	4.83
33	THAILAND	4.81
34	CHILE	4.60
35	JORDAN	4.59
36	LITHUANIA	4.55
37	INDONESIA	4.53
38	ITALY	4.51
39	ARGENTINA	4.42
40	SOUTH AFRICA	4.41
41	HUNGARY	4.38
42	POLAND	4.29
43	COLOMBIA	4.28
44	INDIA	4.25
45	MEXICO	4.17
46	SPAIN	4.17
47	SLOVENIA	4.17
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.16
49	CYPRUS	4.11
50	PHILIPPINES	4.06
51	LATVIA	4.00
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.97
53	TURKEY	3.93
54	ROMANIA	3.83
55	RUSSIA	3.78
56	BRAZIL	3.58
57	GREECE	3.53
58	UKRAINE	3.45
59	PERU	3.40
60	BULGARIA	3.28
61	VENEZUELA	2.58
62	CROATIA	2.49
63	MONGOLIA	2.45

## INNOVATIVE CAPACITY

2017

Innovative capacity of firms (to generate new products, processes and/or services) is low in your economy



Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	ISRAEL	8.22
2	SWITZERLAND	8.19
3	USA	8.04
4	NETHERLANDS	7.65
5	DENMARK	7.50
6	SWEDEN	7.48
7	GERMANY	7.44
8	UNITED KINGDOM	7.40
9	UAE	7.33
10	FINLAND	7.18
11	LUXEMBOURG	7.05
12	IRELAND	6.98
13	AUSTRIA	6.98
14	BELGIUM	6.62
15	TAIWAN	6.58
16	HONG KONG SAR	6.46
17	NORWAY	6.46
18	CANADA	6.44
19	SINGAPORE	6.36
20	FRANCE	6.31
21	ICELAND	6.19
22	MALAYSIA	6.17
23	ITALY	6.14
24	QATAR	6.03
25	CHINA MAINLAND	5.98
26	NEW ZEALAND	5.88
27	JAPAN	5.87
28	SLOVENIA	5.84
29	LITHUANIA	5.72
30	KAZAKHSTAN	5.72
31	ESTONIA	5.70
32	AUSTRALIA	5.65
33	PORTUGAL	5.43
34	KOREA REP.	5.29
35	JORDAN	5.24
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.15
37	THAILAND	5.15
38	LATVIA	5.13
39	SOUTH AFRICA	5.11
40	SPAIN	5.09
41	CHILE	5.03
42	INDIA	5.03
43	POLAND	5.02
44	SAUDI ARABIA	5.01
45	INDONESIA	5.00
46	PHILIPPINES	4.99
47	ARGENTINA	4.79
48	BRAZIL	4.53
49	TURKEY	4.46
50	GREECE	4.44
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.36
52	COLOMBIA	4.35
53	HUNGARY	4.33
54	ROMANIA	4.32
55	UKRAINE	4.27
56	MEXICO	4.25
57	PERU	4.10
58	BULGARIA	4.06
59	VENEZUELA	4.00
60	RUSSIA	3.92
61	CYPRUS	3.83
62	CROATIA	3.49
63	MONGOLIA	3.15

## TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE

2014

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	USA	17.1
2	SWEDEN	11.9
3	SWITZERLAND	11.7
4	FRANCE	11.5
5	GERMANY	11.3
6	AUSTRIA	11.2
7	NEW ZEALAND	11.0
8	NETHERLANDS	10.9
9	DENMARK	10.8
10	BELGIUM	10.6
11	CANADA	10.4
12	JAPAN	10.2
13	NORWAY	9.7
14	FINLAND	9.7
15	PORTUGAL	9.5
16	AUSTRALIA	9.4
17	ITALY	9.2
18	SLOVENIA	9.2
19	UNITED KINGDOM	9.1
20	SPAIN	9.0
21	ICELAND	8.9
22	SOUTH AFRICA	8.8
23	BULGARIA	8.4
24	BRAZIL	8.3
25	GREECE	8.1
26	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8.1
27	ISRAEL	7.8
28	CROATIA	7.8
29	CHILE	7.8
30	IRELAND	7.8
31	JORDAN	7.5
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.4
33	HUNGARY	7.4
34	KOREA REP.	7.4
35	CYPRUS	7.4
36	COLOMBIA	7.2
37	UKRAINE	7.1
38	RUSSIA	7.1
39	LUXEMBOURG	6.9
40	LITHUANIA	6.6
41	ESTONIA	6.4
42	POLAND	6.4
43	MEXICO	6.3
44	TAIWAN	6.2
45	LATVIA	5.9
46	HONG KONG SAR	5.7
47	ROMANIA	5.6
48	CHINA MAINLAND	5.5
49	PERU	5.5
50	TURKEY	5.4
51	VENEZUELA	5.3
52	SINGAPORE	4.9
53	ARGENTINA	4.8
54	MONGOLIA	4.7
55	PHILIPPINES	4.7
56	INDIA	4.7
57	SAUDI ARABIA	4.7
58	KAZAKHSTAN	4.4
59	MALAYSIA	4.2
60	THAILAND	4.1
61	UAE	3.6
62	INDONESIA	2.8
63	QATAR	2.2



## TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA

2014

US\$ per capita



Ranking		US\$
1	SWITZERLAND	10,065
2	NORWAY	9,394
3	USA	9,342
4	LUXEMBOURG	8,368
5	SWEDEN	7,023
6	DENMARK	6,765
7	AUSTRALIA	5,775
8	AUSTRIA	5,749
9	NETHERLANDS	5,684
10	GERMANY	5,404
11	CANADA	5,279
12	BELGIUM	5,026
13	FRANCE	4,954
14	NEW ZEALAND	4,850
15	FINLAND	4,820
16	ICELAND	4,626
17	IRELAND	4,327
18	UNITED KINGDOM	4,251
19	JAPAN	3,903
20	ITALY	3,274
21	ISRAEL	2,906
22	SINGAPORE	2,773
23	SPAIN	2,671
24	SLOVENIA	2,218
25	HONG KONG SAR	2,189
26	PORTUGAL	2,100
27	CYPRUS	2,098
28	KOREA REP.	2,051
29	QATAR	2,035
30	GREECE	1,736
31	UAE	1,617
32	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1,498
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,463
34	TAIWAN	1,408
35	ESTONIA	1,271
36	SAUDI ARABIA	1,184
37	CHILE	1,140
38	LITHUANIA	1,080
39	CROATIA	1,052
40	HUNGARY	1,037
41	RUSSIA	999
42	BRAZIL	992
43	LATVIA	921
44	POLAND	899
45	MEXICO	680
46	BULGARIA	665
47	TURKEY	651
48	ARGENTINA	640
49	COLOMBIA	571
50	SOUTH AFRICA	570
51	ROMANIA	558
52	KAZAKHSTAN	554
53	MALAYSIA	459
54	CHINA MAINLAND	425
55	VENEZUELA	375
56	PERU	361
57	JORDAN	315
58	THAILAND	258
59	UKRAINE	221
60	MONGOLIA	193
61	PHILIPPINES	134
62	INDONESIA	101
63	INDIA	75

2013

## PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH (%)

2014

Percentage of total health expenditure



Ranking		%
1	NETHERLANDS	87.00
2	QATAR	85.75
3	NORWAY	85.49
4	DENMARK	84.76
5	CZECH REPUBLIC	84.54
6	SWEDEN	84.03
7	LUXEMBOURG	83.93
8	JAPAN	83.59
9	UNITED KINGDOM	83.14
10	NEW ZEALAND	82.35
11	CROATIA	81.87
12	ICELAND	81.04
13	ROMANIA	80.40
14	ESTONIA	78.82
15	FRANCE	78.21
16	BELGIUM	77.87
17	AUSTRIA	77.86
18	THAILAND	77.83
19	TURKEY	77.45
20	GERMANY	76.99
21	ITALY	75.61
22	FINLAND	75.31
23	COLOMBIA	75.12
24	SAUDI ARABIA	74.52
25	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	72.51
26	UAE	72.34
27	SLOVENIA	71.73
28	POLAND	70.98
29	CANADA	70.93
30	SPAIN	70.88
31	JORDAN	69.68
32	LITHUANIA	67.87
33	AUSTRALIA	67.04
34	IRELAND	66.06
35	SWITZERLAND	66.00
36	HUNGARY	65.98
37	PORTUGAL	64.82
38	LATVIA	63.18
39	GREECE	61.66
40	ISRAEL	60.85
41	PERU	60.64
42	TAIWAN	59.07
43	CHINA MAINLAND	55.79
44	ARGENTINA	55.43
45	MONGOLIA	55.40
46	MALAYSIA	55.18
47	BULGARIA	54.57
48	KAZAKHSTAN	54.36
49	KOREA REP.	54.05
50	RUSSIA	52.20
51	MEXICO	51.77
52	UKRAINE	50.80
53	CHILE	49.47
54	HONG KONG SAR	48.90
55	USA	48.30
56	SOUTH AFRICA	48.24
57	BRAZIL	46.04
58	CYPRUS	45.23
59	SINGAPORE	41.74
60	INDONESIA	37.78
61	PHILIPPINES	34.28
62	INDIA	30.04
63	VENEZUELA	29.35

2013

## HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

2017

Health infrastructure

does not meet the needs of  
society

meets the needs of society

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	9.20
2	NETHERLANDS	8.78
3	BELGIUM	8.75
4	NORWAY	8.56
5	FINLAND	8.28
6	FRANCE	8.28
7	GERMANY	8.26
8	SINGAPORE	8.15
9	SPAIN	8.14
10	DENMARK	8.12
11	AUSTRIA	8.05
12	TAIWAN	8.03
13	LUXEMBOURG	7.90
14	UAE	7.77
15	HONG KONG SAR	7.58
16	JAPAN	7.43
17	CANADA	7.40
18	MALAYSIA	7.39
19	PORTUGAL	7.37
20	KOREA REP.	7.26
21	AUSTRALIA	7.22
22	SWEDEN	7.21
23	NEW ZEALAND	7.12
24	QATAR	7.12
25	ISRAEL	7.02
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.98
27	ICELAND	6.68
28	ITALY	6.58
29	TURKEY	6.54
30	THAILAND	6.34
31	SAUDI ARABIA	6.31
32	USA	5.77
33	JORDAN	5.57
34	LITHUANIA	5.48
35	KAZAKHSTAN	5.34
36	ESTONIA	5.28
37	UNITED KINGDOM	5.27
38	CROATIA	5.11
39	INDONESIA	5.00
40	CHINA MAINLAND	4.99
41	SLOVENIA	4.76
42	CYPRUS	4.72
43	CHILE	4.63
44	IRELAND	4.51
45	ARGENTINA	4.37
46	LATVIA	4.10
47	PHILIPPINES	4.10
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.07
49	RUSSIA	3.97
50	GREECE	3.71
51	BULGARIA	3.56
52	SOUTH AFRICA	3.51
53	INDIA	3.46
54	MEXICO	3.38
55	POLAND	3.16
56	HUNGARY	2.91
57	PERU	2.51
58	ROMANIA	2.24
59	MONGOLIA	2.20
60	COLOMBIA	2.18
61	UKRAINE	2.17
62	BRAZIL	1.82
63	VENEZUELA	0.77

## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

2015

Average estimate

Ranking		age
1	HONG KONG SAR	84.2
2	JAPAN	83.7
3	ITALY	83.3
4	SINGAPORE	83.2
5	SWITZERLAND	83.1
6	SPAIN	82.8
7	ICELAND	82.7
8	ISRAEL	82.6
9	AUSTRALIA	82.5
10	FRANCE	82.4
11	SWEDEN	82.3
12	CANADA	82.2
13	KOREA REP.	82.1
14	NEW ZEALAND	82.0
15	CHILE	82.0
16	LUXEMBOURG	81.9
17	NORWAY	81.7
18	NETHERLANDS	81.7
19	AUSTRIA	81.6
20	PORTUGAL	81.2
21	GERMANY	81.1
22	GREECE	81.1
23	IRELAND	81.1
24	FINLAND	81.0
25	BELGIUM	81.0
26	UNITED KINGDOM	80.8
27	SLOVENIA	80.6
28	DENMARK	80.4
29	CYPRUS	80.3
30	TAIWAN	80.2
31	USA	79.2
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	78.8
33	QATAR	78.3
34	POLAND	77.6
35	CROATIA	77.5
36	UAE	77.1
37	ESTONIA	77.0
38	MEXICO	77.0
39	ARGENTINA	76.5
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	76.4
41	CHINA MAINLAND	76.0
42	TURKEY	75.5
43	HUNGARY	75.3
44	MALAYSIA	74.9
45	ROMANIA	74.8
46	PERU	74.8
47	BRAZIL	74.7
48	THAILAND	74.6
49	SAUDI ARABIA	74.4
50	VENEZUELA	74.4
51	LATVIA	74.3
52	BULGARIA	74.3
53	COLOMBIA	74.2
54	JORDAN	74.2
55	LITHUANIA	73.5
56	UKRAINE	71.1
57	RUSSIA	70.3
58	MONGOLIA	69.8
59	KAZAKHSTAN	69.6
60	INDONESIA	69.1
61	PHILIPPINES	68.3
62	INDIA	68.3
63	SOUTH AFRICA	57.7

## HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

2016

Average estimate



Ranking		age
1	HONG KONG SAR	76.8
2	JAPAN	75.1
3	SINGAPORE	73.9
4	CYPRUS	73.7
5	ITALY	73.6
6	KOREA REP.	73.5
7	SWITZERLAND	73.3
8	FRANCE	73.2
8	ICELAND	73.2
8	TAIWAN	73.2
11	SPAIN	73.1
12	ISRAEL	72.8
13	GREECE	72.7
13	NORWAY	72.7
15	NETHERLANDS	72.5
16	AUSTRIA	72.4
16	CANADA	72.4
16	LUXEMBOURG	72.4
19	SWEDEN	72.3
20	CHILE	72.0
20	PORTUGAL	72.0
22	IRELAND	71.8
22	UNITED KINGDOM	71.8
24	BELGIUM	71.7
24	GERMANY	71.7
24	SLOVENIA	71.7
27	AUSTRALIA	71.6
27	DENMARK	71.6
27	NEW ZEALAND	71.6
30	FINLAND	71.5
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	69.8
32	CROATIA	69.7
33	POLAND	69.3
34	ESTONIA	69.1
35	USA	69.0
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	68.8
37	CHINA MAINLAND	68.7
37	TURKEY	68.7
39	UAE	68.5
40	QATAR	68.1
41	ARGENTINA	67.9
41	HUNGARY	67.9
43	MEXICO	67.8
44	LITHUANIA	67.4
45	LATVIA	67.3
46	ROMANIA	67.0
47	BULGARIA	66.7
47	THAILAND	66.7
49	MALAYSIA	66.6
50	VENEZUELA	65.6
51	BRAZIL	65.4
51	PERU	65.4
53	JORDAN	65.3
54	KAZAKHSTAN	64.9
55	COLOMBIA	64.8
56	SAUDI ARABIA	64.5
57	RUSSIA	64.2
57	UKRAINE	64.2
59	MONGOLIA	63.4
60	INDONESIA	62.3
61	PHILIPPINES	61.2
62	INDIA	59.9
63	SOUTH AFRICA	50.0

## INFANT MORTALITY

2015

Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births



Ranking		rate
1	LUXEMBOURG	1.9
2	HONG KONG SAR	2.0
2	ICELAND	2.0
4	FINLAND	2.3
5	NORWAY	2.6
5	SLOVENIA	2.6
7	CYPRUS	2.7
7	JAPAN	2.7
7	SINGAPORE	2.7
10	ESTONIA	2.9
11	SWEDEN	3.0
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.4
12	KOREA REP.	3.4
14	AUSTRIA	3.5
14	DENMARK	3.5
14	ITALY	3.5
17	IRELAND	3.6
17	PORTUGAL	3.6
19	GERMANY	3.7
20	AUSTRALIA	3.8
20	NETHERLANDS	3.8
22	SWITZERLAND	3.9
23	ISRAEL	4.0
24	BELGIUM	4.1
24	SPAIN	4.1
26	UNITED KINGDOM	4.2
27	CROATIA	4.3
27	FRANCE	4.3
29	GREECE	4.6
30	CANADA	4.9
31	TAIWAN	5.0
32	LITHUANIA	5.2
32	POLAND	5.2
34	NEW ZEALAND	5.7
35	HUNGARY	5.9
36	USA	6.5
37	UAE	6.8
38	MALAYSIA	7.0
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.3
40	LATVIA	7.9
41	QATAR	8.0
42	CHILE	8.1
43	UKRAINE	9.0
44	RUSSIA	9.6
45	BULGARIA	10.4
46	CHINA MAINLAND	10.7
47	ROMANIA	11.1
48	THAILAND	12.3
49	ARGENTINA	12.5
50	MEXICO	13.2
51	TURKEY	13.5
52	KAZAKHSTAN	14.1
53	SAUDI ARABIA	14.5
54	VENEZUELA	14.9
55	COLOMBIA	15.9
56	BRAZIL	16.4
57	PERU	16.9
58	JORDAN	17.9
59	MONGOLIA	22.0
60	INDONESIA	27.2
61	PHILIPPINES	28.0
62	SOUTH AFRICA	40.5
63	INDIA	47.7

## MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

2015

Number of inhabitants per physician and per nurse

	Per physician	Per nurse	Average
1 NORWAY	226.24	57.02	141.63
2 SWITZERLAND	239.90	53.52	146.71
3 GERMANY	245.27	74.20	159.73
4 AUSTRIA	198.91	125.70	162.30
5 DENMARK	267.59	57.15	162.37
6 SWEDEN	241.20	84.06	162.63
7 RUSSIA	199.67	127.79	163.73
8 ICELAND	278.73	61.71	170.22
9 PORTUGAL	220.58	124.24	172.41
10 LITHUANIA	223.95	126.67	175.31
11 AUSTRALIA	296.07	76.71	186.39
12 CZECH REPUBLIC	264.04	119.69	191.87
13 ITALY	251.40	135.04	193.22
14 KAZAKHSTAN	270.01	118.52	194.26
15 FINLAND	324.31	68.60	196.46
16 UKRAINE	278.35	114.71	196.53
17 GREECE	152.37	250.81	201.59
18 FRANCE	318.71	100.41	209.56
19 LUXEMBOURG	344.13	79.08	211.61
20 NETHERLANDS	313.12	118.25	215.69
21 BELGIUM	339.12	94.04	216.58
22 BULGARIA	243.67	192.50	218.09
23 IRELAND	355.31	81.02	218.17
24 SPAIN	255.47	184.78	220.12
25 HUNGARY	298.87	149.27	224.07
26 ESTONIA	304.13	153.72	228.92
27 CROATIA	313.75	146.26	230.01
28 NEW ZEALAND	367.93	93.71	230.82
29 UNITED KINGDOM	352.21	116.46	234.33
30 QATAR	308.22	168.64	238.43
31 SLOVENIA	363.03	118.19	240.61
32 CANADA	379.72	105.70	242.71
33 USA	400.97	86.27	243.62
34 JAPAN	425.85	88.51	257.18
35 LATVIA	315.39	201.95	258.67
36 ISRAEL	322.00	196.72	259.36
37 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	374.65	159.98	267.32
38 ROMANIA	362.35	176.38	269.37
39 POLAND	444.26	171.85	308.06
40 KOREA REP.	448.18	171.51	309.85
41 TAIWAN	470.61	162.56	316.59
42 SINGAPORE	462.91	172.48	317.70
43 MONGOLIA	373.73	271.66	322.69
44 HONG KONG SAR	531.18	132.75	331.97
45 JORDAN	524.13	242.98	383.56
46 SAUDI ARABIA	582.30	187.73	385.01
47 MEXICO	441.66	364.55	403.11
48 PERU	554.60	299.14	426.87
49 TURKEY	582.16	289.49	435.83
50 CHINA MAINLAND	458.21	419.09	438.65
51 UAE	644.59	240.19	442.39
52 PHILIPPINES	818.57	116.77	467.67
53 MALAYSIA	621.61	381.86	501.73
54 BRAZIL	549.31	591.00	570.16
55 COLOMBIA	620.01	917.20	768.61
56 INDIA	1,240.79	549.56	895.18
57 SOUTH AFRICA	1,335.60	814.84	1,075.22
58 CHILE	1,409.83	1,079.91	1,244.87
59 ARGENTINA	321.46	2,402.23	1,361.85
60 THAILAND	3,335.10	466.24	1,900.67
61 INDONESIA	4,219.16	578.39	2,398.78
- CYPRUS	-	-	-
- VENEZUELA	-	-	-

## URBAN POPULATION

2016

Percentage of total population



	%
ARGENTINA	92
AUSTRALIA	90
AUSTRIA	66
BELGIUM	98
BRAZIL	86
BULGARIA	73
CANADA	82
CHILE	90
CHINA MAINLAND	56
COLOMBIA	77
CROATIA	59
CYPRUS	67
CZECH REPUBLIC	73
DENMARK	88
ESTONIA	70
FINLAND	84
FRANCE	88
GERMANY	76
GREECE	78
HONG KONG SAR	100
HUNGARY	70
ICELAND	94
INDIA	33
INDONESIA	54
IRELAND	64
ISRAEL	92
ITALY	70
JAPAN	94
JORDAN	79
KAZAKHSTAN	55
KOREA REP.	83
LATVIA	68
LITHUANIA	67
LUXEMBOURG	90
MALAYSIA	75
MEXICO	80
MONGOLIA	73
NETHERLANDS	85
NEW ZEALAND	86
NORWAY	81
PERU	79
PHILIPPINES	50
POLAND	60
PORTUGAL	64
QATAR	99
ROMANIA	54
RUSSIA	74
SAUDI ARABIA	83
SINGAPORE	100
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	54
SLOVENIA	50
SOUTH AFRICA	65
SPAIN	78
SWEDEN	86
SWITZERLAND	74
TAIWAN	88
THAILAND	52
TURKEY	72
UAE	87
UKRAINE	69
UNITED KINGDOM	80
USA	84
VENEZUELA	89

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

2015

Combines economic - social - educational indicators/ Source: Human Development Report

Ranking		index
1	NORWAY	0.95
2	SWITZERLAND	0.94
3	AUSTRALIA	0.94
4	GERMANY	0.93
5	SINGAPORE	0.92
6	DENMARK	0.92
7	NETHERLANDS	0.92
8	IRELAND	0.92
9	ICELAND	0.92
10	CANADA	0.92
11	USA	0.92
12	HONG KONG SAR	0.92
13	NEW ZEALAND	0.91
14	SWEDEN	0.91
15	UNITED KINGDOM	0.91
16	JAPAN	0.90
17	KOREA REP.	0.90
18	ISRAEL	0.90
19	LUXEMBOURG	0.90
20	FRANCE	0.90
21	BELGIUM	0.90
22	FINLAND	0.89
23	AUSTRIA	0.89
24	SLOVENIA	0.89
25	ITALY	0.89
26	TAIWAN	0.89
27	SPAIN	0.88
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.88
29	GREECE	0.87
30	ESTONIA	0.87
31	CYPRUS	0.86
32	QATAR	0.86
33	POLAND	0.86
34	LITHUANIA	0.85
35	CHILE	0.85
36	SAUDI ARABIA	0.85
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.84
38	PORTUGAL	0.84
39	UAE	0.84
40	HUNGARY	0.84
41	LATVIA	0.83
42	CROATIA	0.83
43	ARGENTINA	0.83
44	RUSSIA	0.80
45	ROMANIA	0.80
46	KAZAKHSTAN	0.79
47	BULGARIA	0.79
48	MALAYSIA	0.79
49	TURKEY	0.77
50	VENEZUELA	0.77
51	MEXICO	0.76
52	BRAZIL	0.75
53	UKRAINE	0.74
54	JORDAN	0.74
55	THAILAND	0.74
56	PERU	0.74
57	CHINA MAINLAND	0.74
58	MONGOLIA	0.73
59	COLOMBIA	0.73
60	INDONESIA	0.69
61	PHILIPPINES	0.68
62	SOUTH AFRICA	0.67
63	INDIA	0.62

## ENERGY INTENSITY

2014

Total energy consumed for each 1000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE

Ranking		MTOE
1	SWITZERLAND	27
2	HONG KONG SAR	31
3	DENMARK	37
4	IRELAND	40
5	NORWAY	40
6	UNITED KINGDOM	41
7	ISRAEL	47
8	FRANCE	52
9	ITALY	54
10	LUXEMBOURG	55
11	SWEDEN	56
12	GERMANY	56
13	AUSTRALIA	56
14	SINGAPORE	56
15	SPAIN	57
16	CYPRUS	59
17	AUSTRIA	61
18	JAPAN	61
19	NETHERLANDS	65
20	GREECE	65
21	COLOMBIA	68
22	PORTUGAL	71
23	NEW ZEALAND	72
24	BELGIUM	75
25	PERU	83
26	USA	88
27	QATAR	90
28	FINLAND	90
29	MEXICO	91
30	TURKEY	92
31	PHILIPPINES	95
32	CHILE	95
33	SLOVENIA	96
34	BRAZIL	96
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	97
36	ARGENTINA	109
37	ESTONIA	111
38	CANADA	112
39	ROMANIA	114
40	CROATIA	117
41	POLAND	120
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	120
43	LITHUANIA	120
44	KOREA REP.	121
45	UAE	121
46	HUNGARY	121
47	LATVIA	123
48	TAIWAN	128
49	JORDAN	147
50	MALAYSIA	158
51	ICELAND	159
52	BULGARIA	165
53	KAZAKHSTAN	165
54	INDONESIA	186
55	SAUDI ARABIA	187
56	CHINA MAINLAND	190
57	VENEZUELA	205
58	SOUTH AFRICA	214
59	RUSSIA	224
60	THAILAND	236
61	INDIA	273
62	MONGOLIA	275
63	UKRAINE	460

## PAPER AND CARDBOARD

## RECYCLING RATE

2015

Percentage of apparent consumption



Ranking		%
1	KOREA REP.	100.00
2	FINLAND	99.70
3	BULGARIA	99.00
4	IRELAND	98.80
5	CYPRUS	97.30
6	HUNGARY	95.20
7	LITHUANIA	93.20
8	BELGIUM	92.00
9	SWITZERLAND	91.30
10	GREECE	90.70
11	NORWAY	90.30
12	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	89.20
13	ESTONIA	88.90
14	UNITED KINGDOM	88.60
15	FRANCE	88.30
16	CZECH REPUBLIC	86.50
17	GERMANY	85.60
18	AUSTRIA	83.90
19	NETHERLANDS	83.20
20	USA	82.40
21	ITALY	82.20
22	SLOVENIA	80.40
23	LATVIA	80.10
24	SWEDEN	79.80
25	LUXEMBOURG	79.00
26	SPAIN	78.30
27	PORTUGAL	77.40
28	AUSTRALIA	76.20
29	TAIWAN	71.20
30	JAPAN	70.70
31	ROMANIA	66.70
32	NEW ZEALAND	66.40
33	POLAND	65.50
34	BRAZIL	59.70
35	DENMARK	53.30
36	HONG KONG SAR	52.10
37	CANADA	49.50
38	TURKEY	45.20
39	COLOMBIA	45.00
40	CROATIA	40.00
41	SOUTH AFRICA	37.00
42	KAZAKHSTAN	24.70
43	MEXICO	16.70
44	ICELAND	14.60
45	MONGOLIA	6.00
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	CHILE	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	INDIA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	ISRAEL	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	MALAYSIA	-
-	PERU	-
-	PHILIPPINES	-
-	QATAR	-
-	RUSSIA	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	THAILAND	-
-	UAE	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## WASTE WATER TREATMENT

## PLANTS

2015

Percentage of population served



Ranking		%
1	CHILE	99.9
2	ISRAEL	99.0
2	NETHERLANDS	99.0
2	QATAR	99.0
2	SPAIN	99.0
6	SWITZERLAND	98.0
7	GERMANY	97.0
8	LUXEMBOURG	95.6
9	AUSTRIA	95.0
9	BELGIUM	95.0
11	HONG KONG SAR	93.0
12	PERU	92.1
13	GREECE	92.0
13	KOREA REP.	92.0
15	DENMARK	91.0
16	SLOVENIA	90.6
17	SWEDEN	87.0
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	85.0
18	NORWAY	85.0
20	TURKEY	84.0
21	FINLAND	83.0
22	MALAYSIA	82.9
23	ESTONIA	82.0
23	FRANCE	82.0
23	NEW ZEALAND	82.0
26	BULGARIA	81.8
27	LITHUANIA	81.2
28	JAPAN	78.0
29	LATVIA	76.7
30	HUNGARY	75.0
31	RUSSIA	74.0
32	POLAND	72.0
33	IRELAND	69.0
34	KAZAKHSTAN	65.0
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	62.7
36	JORDAN	62.1
37	TAIWAN	51.2
38	SOUTH AFRICA	51.0
39	BRAZIL	49.8
40	ROMANIA	49.3
41	CROATIA	44.0
42	MONGOLIA	25.2
43	COLOMBIA	22.2
44	INDONESIA	11.5
45	PHILIPPINES	5.0
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	AUSTRALIA	-
-	CANADA	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	CYPRUS	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	INDIA	-
-	ITALY	-
-	MEXICO	-
-	PORTUGAL	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	THAILAND	-
-	UAE	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	UNITED KINGDOM	-
-	USA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## WATER CONSUMPTION

## INTENSITY

2014

Water withdrawal for each 1000 US\$ of GDP in cubic meters

Ranking		m3
1	LUXEMBOURG	0.69
2	DENMARK	2.12
3	SAUDI ARABIA	2.30 <sup>2012</sup>
4	SWITZERLAND	3.01 <sup>2012</sup>
5	UNITED KINGDOM	3.10 <sup>2012</sup>
6	HONG KONG SAR	3.29
7	QATAR	4.01
8	ISRAEL	4.42 <sup>2013</sup>
9	UAE	4.78 <sup>2013</sup>
10	SWEDEN	5.51 <sup>2010</sup>
11	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.55
12	GERMANY	6.65 <sup>2013</sup>
13	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.94
14	LATVIA	8.20 <sup>2013</sup>
15	AUSTRIA	8.95 <sup>2010</sup>
16	BELGIUM	9.64 <sup>2011</sup>
17	CYPRUS	10.61 <sup>2013</sup>
18	CROATIA	10.97 <sup>2013</sup>
19	MALAYSIA	10.99
20	FRANCE	11.27 <sup>2012</sup>
21	NETHERLANDS	12.94 <sup>2012</sup>
22	AUSTRALIA	13.12 <sup>2013</sup>
23	JAPAN	13.14 <sup>2011</sup>
24	LITHUANIA	15.62 <sup>2012</sup>
25	CANADA	19.46 <sup>2013</sup>
26	POLAND	20.75
27	SLOVENIA	25.36
28	RUSSIA	27.35 <sup>2013</sup>
29	BRAZIL	27.80 <sup>2012</sup>
30	SPAIN	27.96 <sup>2012</sup>
31	USA	32.45 <sup>2010</sup>
32	TAIWAN	33.42
33	ROMANIA	33.51 <sup>2013</sup>
34	NEW ZEALAND	35.83 <sup>2010</sup>
35	HUNGARY	39.72 <sup>2012</sup>
36	SOUTH AFRICA	42.34 <sup>2013</sup>
37	TURKEY	57.79 <sup>2012</sup>
38	CHINA MAINLAND	58.11
39	MEXICO	65.41
40	ESTONIA	65.78
41	ARGENTINA	70.86 <sup>2011</sup>
42	PERU	83.37 <sup>2011</sup>
43	KAZAKHSTAN	92.18
44	COLOMBIA	95.15
45	BULGARIA	98.06 <sup>2013</sup>
46	UKRAINE	109.18 <sup>2010</sup>
47	ICELAND	175.27
48	THAILAND	251.25
49	INDIA	447.03 <sup>2010</sup>
-	CHILE	-
-	FINLAND	-
-	GREECE	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	IRELAND	-
-	ITALY	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	KOREA REP.	-
-	MONGOLIA	-
-	NORWAY	-
-	PHILIPPINES	-
-	PORTUGAL	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

## CO2 EMISSIONS

2014

Metric tons of carbon dioxide from fuel combustion



Ranking		tons
1	ICELAND	2.0
2	CYPRUS	5.8
3	LATVIA	6.7
4	LUXEMBOURG	9.2
5	LITHUANIA	10.3
6	SLOVENIA	12.8
7	CROATIA	15.1
8	ESTONIA	17.5
9	MONGOLIA	18.2
10	JORDAN	24.1
11	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	29.3
12	NEW ZEALAND	31.2
13	IRELAND	33.9
14	DENMARK	34.5
15	NORWAY	35.3
16	SWEDEN	37.4
17	SWITZERLAND	37.7
18	HUNGARY	40.3
19	BULGARIA	42.1
20	PORTUGAL	42.8
21	FINLAND	45.3
22	SINGAPORE	45.3
23	PERU	47.8
24	HONG KONG SAR	47.9
25	AUSTRIA	60.8
26	ISRAEL	64.7
27	GREECE	65.9
28	ROMANIA	68.2
29	COLOMBIA	72.5
30	CHILE	75.8
31	QATAR	77.6
32	BELGIUM	87.4
33	PHILIPPINES	95.7
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	96.6
35	NETHERLANDS	148.3
36	VENEZUELA	155.0
37	UAE	175.4
38	ARGENTINA	192.4
39	MALAYSIA	220.5
40	KAZAKHSTAN	223.7
41	SPAIN	232.0
42	UKRAINE	236.5
43	THAILAND	243.5
44	TAIWAN	249.7
45	POLAND	279.0
46	FRANCE	285.7
47	TURKEY	307.1
48	ITALY	319.7
49	AUSTRALIA	373.8
50	UNITED KINGDOM	407.8
51	MEXICO	430.9
52	INDONESIA	436.5
53	SOUTH AFRICA	437.4
54	BRAZIL	476.0
55	SAUDI ARABIA	506.6
56	CANADA	554.8
57	KOREA REP.	567.8
58	GERMANY	723.3
59	JAPAN	1,188.6
60	RUSSIA	1,467.6
61	INDIA	2,019.7
62	USA	5,176.2
63	CHINA MAINLAND	9,087.0

## CO2 EMISSIONS INTENSITY

2014

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion in metric tons per one million US\$ of GDP

Ranking		tons
1	SWITZERLAND	53.7
2	SWEDEN	65.2
3	NORWAY	70.9
4	DENMARK	98.0
5	FRANCE	100.6
6	ICELAND	119.0
7	IRELAND	132.1
8	UNITED KINGDOM	136.0
9	AUSTRIA	138.7
10	LUXEMBOURG	139.5
11	SINGAPORE	147.1
12	ITALY	148.6
13	NEW ZEALAND	157.2
14	BELGIUM	164.3
15	HONG KONG SAR	164.5
16	FINLAND	166.0
17	SPAIN	168.6
18	NETHERLANDS	168.6
19	PORTUGAL	186.4
20	GERMANY	186.4
21	COLOMBIA	191.7
22	BRAZIL	196.9
23	ISRAEL	209.5
24	LITHUANIA	214.0
25	LATVIA	214.4
26	PERU	235.4
27	JAPAN	245.1
28	CYPRUS	247.2
29	SLOVENIA	257.6
30	AUSTRALIA	258.3
31	CROATIA	265.0
32	GREECE	279.1
33	CHILE	290.5
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	291.1
35	HUNGARY	291.2
36	USA	297.6
37	CANADA	309.4
38	TURKEY	328.8
39	MEXICO	331.9
40	PHILIPPINES	336.1
41	ARGENTINA	337.1
42	ROMANIA	341.7
43	QATAR	376.4
44	KOREA REP.	402.3
45	UAE	435.1
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	464.7
47	TAIWAN	470.6
48	INDONESIA	490.0
49	POLAND	512.0
50	THAILAND	599.0
51	MALAYSIA	652.3
52	ESTONIA	668.2
53	SAUDI ARABIA	669.8
54	JORDAN	673.8
55	VENEZUELA	719.9
56	RUSSIA	722.6
57	BULGARIA	742.6
58	CHINA MAINLAND	866.9
59	INDIA	991.3
60	KAZAKHSTAN	1,010.3
61	SOUTH AFRICA	1,250.3
62	MONGOLIA	1,485.0
63	UKRAINE	1,771.7

## EXPOSURE TO PARTICLE

POLLUTION

2013

Mean population exposure to PM2.5, Micrograms per cubic metre

Ranking		micrograms
1	AUSTRALIA	6.03
2	NORWAY	6.08
3	FINLAND	7.07
4	ICELAND	7.15
5	SWEDEN	7.45
6	IRELAND	7.97
7	NEW ZEALAND	8.63
8	PHILIPPINES	8.75
9	ARGENTINA	9.03
10	ESTONIA	9.05
11	PORTUGAL	9.86
12	USA	10.62
13	UNITED KINGDOM	10.88
14	DENMARK	11.62
15	SPAIN	11.65
16	MEXICO	11.95
17	LATVIA	12.05
18	CANADA	12.16
19	COLOMBIA	12.95
20	VENEZUELA	13.34
21	PERU	13.73
22	LITHUANIA	13.74
23	RUSSIA	13.88
24	FRANCE	14.06
25	SLOVENIA	14.10
26	CROATIA	14.12
27	SOUTH AFRICA	14.29
28	MALAYSIA	14.51
29	INDONESIA	14.72
30	AUSTRIA	14.82
31	LUXEMBOURG	14.95
32	KAZAKHSTAN	15.04
33	UKRAINE	15.08
34	GREECE	15.22
35	GERMANY	15.50
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15.80
37	HUNGARY	15.85
38	BULGARIA	15.97
39	JAPAN	16.01
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	16.59
41	SINGAPORE	16.70
42	BRAZIL	16.71
43	NETHERLANDS	16.82
44	ROMANIA	16.88
45	POLAND	16.97
46	SWITZERLAND	17.63
47	TURKEY	17.72
48	CHILE	18.01
49	ITALY	18.41
50	BELGIUM	18.58
51	THAILAND	22.95
52	TAIWAN	24.00
53	JORDAN	25.08
54	ISRAEL	25.89
55	KOREA REP.	28.79
56	QATAR	37.45
57	UAE	38.94
58	SAUDI ARABIA	46.33
59	INDIA	46.82
60	CHINA MAINLAND	53.69
-	CYPRUS	-
-	HONG KONG SAR	-
-	MONGOLIA	-



## RENEWABLE ENERGIES (%)

2014

Share of renewables in total energy requirements, %

Ranking		%
1	ICELAND	89.1
2	NORWAY	45.6
3	NEW ZEALAND	40.0
4	BRAZIL	38.6
5	PHILIPPINES	38.0
6	LATVIA	37.2
7	SWEDEN	35.9
8	INDONESIA	34.4
9	AUSTRIA	30.4
10	FINLAND	29.9
11	DENMARK	27.4
12	CHILE	26.5
13	PORTUGAL	26.2
14	INDIA	25.3
15	CROATIA	24.9
16	COLOMBIA	23.5
17	SWITZERLAND	21.1
18	PERU	20.4
19	THAILAND	19.6
20	ROMANIA	19.3
21	SLOVENIA	18.3
22	LITHUANIA	18.2
23	ITALY	18.1
24	CANADA	17.9
25	SPAIN	15.5
26	ESTONIA	14.2
27	VENEZUELA	12.2
28	GERMANY	11.6
29	CHINA MAINLAND	11.2
30	SOUTH AFRICA	10.8
31	GREECE	10.6
32	BULGARIA	10.0
33	TURKEY	9.9
34	POLAND	9.1
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8.9
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.8
37	FRANCE	8.8
38	ARGENTINA	8.7
39	MEXICO	8.5
40	HUNGARY	8.5
41	IRELAND	7.5
42	USA	6.9
43	UNITED KINGDOM	6.7
44	CYPRUS	6.7
45	AUSTRALIA	6.5
46	BELGIUM	6.4
47	ISRAEL	5.3
48	LUXEMBOURG	5.0
49	JAPAN	4.8
50	NETHERLANDS	4.7
51	MONGOLIA	3.8
52	MALAYSIA	3.4
53	UKRAINE	2.6
54	RUSSIA	2.5
55	JORDAN	2.0
56	TAIWAN	1.5
57	KOREA REP.	1.5
58	HONG KONG SAR	1.4
59	SINGAPORE	1.3
60	KAZAKHSTAN	1.0
61	UAE	0.2
62	SAUDI ARABIA	0.0
63	QATAR	0.0

## TOTAL BIOCAPACITY

2012

Global hectares per capita of biologically productive space



Ranking		hectares
1	ICELAND	29.55
2	AUSTRALIA	16.57
3	CANADA	16.01
4	MONGOLIA	15.66
5	FINLAND	13.44
6	SWEDEN	10.62
7	ESTONIA	10.53
8	NEW ZEALAND	10.14
9	LATVIA	9.55
10	BRAZIL	9.08
11	NORWAY	8.18
12	ARGENTINA	6.92
13	RUSSIA	6.79
14	LITHUANIA	5.67
15	DENMARK	4.78
16	PERU	3.97
17	USA	3.76
18	IRELAND	3.73
19	CHILE	3.63
20	COLOMBIA	3.60
21	KAZAKHSTAN	3.41
22	FRANCE	3.11
23	AUSTRIA	3.07
24	BULGARIA	2.86
25	CROATIA	2.80
26	VENEZUELA	2.78
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.71
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.46
29	MALAYSIA	2.41
30	SLOVENIA	2.35
31	ROMANIA	2.32
32	GERMANY	2.27
32	UKRAINE	2.27
34	HUNGARY	2.17
35	POLAND	2.08
36	LUXEMBOURG	1.68
37	GREECE	1.61
38	TURKEY	1.52
39	PORTUGAL	1.51
40	UNITED KINGDOM	1.32
41	SWITZERLAND	1.30
42	MEXICO	1.27
43	INDONESIA	1.26
44	SPAIN	1.25
45	QATAR	1.24
45	THAILAND	1.24
47	BELGIUM	1.19
48	NETHERLANDS	1.17
49	SOUTH AFRICA	1.15
50	ITALY	1.08
51	CHINA MAINLAND	0.94
52	JAPAN	0.72
53	KOREA REP.	0.68
54	UAE	0.56
55	PHILIPPINES	0.54
56	SAUDI ARABIA	0.50
57	INDIA	0.45
58	ISRAEL	0.35
59	CYPRUS	0.34
60	JORDAN	0.21
61	SINGAPORE	0.05
-	HONG KONG SAR	-
-	TAIWAN	-

## ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

2012

Global hectares per person



Ranking		hectares
1	PHILIPPINES	1.1
2	INDIA	1.2
3	INDONESIA	1.6
4	COLOMBIA	1.9
5	JORDAN	2.1
6	PERU	2.3
7	THAILAND	2.7
8	ROMANIA	2.7
9	UKRAINE	2.8
10	MEXICO	2.9
11	HUNGARY	2.9
12	BRAZIL	3.1
13	ARGENTINA	3.1
14	SOUTH AFRICA	3.3
15	BULGARIA	3.3
16	TURKEY	3.3
17	CHINA MAINLAND	3.4
18	VENEZUELA	3.6
19	SPAIN	3.7
20	MALAYSIA	3.7
21	PORTUGAL	3.9
22	CROATIA	3.9
23	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.1
24	CYPRUS	4.2
25	CHILE	4.4
26	GREECE	4.4
27	POLAND	4.4
28	ITALY	4.6
29	UNITED KINGDOM	4.9
30	NORWAY	5.0
31	JAPAN	5.0
32	FRANCE	5.1
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.2
34	NETHERLANDS	5.3
35	GERMANY	5.3
36	DENMARK	5.5
37	KAZAKHSTAN	5.6
38	IRELAND	5.6
39	NEW ZEALAND	5.6
40	SAUDI ARABIA	5.6
41	KOREA REP.	5.7
41	RUSSIA	5.7
43	SWITZERLAND	5.8
44	SLOVENIA	5.8
45	LITHUANIA	5.8
46	FINLAND	5.9
47	AUSTRIA	6.1
48	MONGOLIA	6.1
49	ISRAEL	6.2
50	LATVIA	6.3
51	ESTONIA	6.9
52	SWEDEN	7.3
53	BELGIUM	7.4
54	UAE	7.9
55	SINGAPORE	8.0
56	CANADA	8.2
57	USA	8.2
58	AUSTRALIA	9.3
59	QATAR	10.8
60	LUXEMBOURG	15.8
61	ICELAND	33.8
-	HONG KONG SAR	-
-	TAIWAN	-

## ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

(RESERVE/DEFICIT)

2012

Total biocapacity minus total footprint in global hectares per capita

Ranking		hectares
1	MONGOLIA	9.58
2	CANADA	7.83
3	FINLAND	7.57
4	AUSTRALIA	7.26
5	BRAZIL	5.97
6	NEW ZEALAND	4.54
7	ARGENTINA	3.78
8	ESTONIA	3.67
9	SWEDEN	3.38
10	LATVIA	3.26
11	NORWAY	3.19
12	COLOMBIA	1.72
13	PERU	1.69
14	RUSSIA	1.10
15	LITHUANIA	-0.17
16	INDONESIA	-0.32
17	ROMANIA	-0.39
18	BULGARIA	-0.46
19	PHILIPPINES	-0.56
20	UKRAINE	-0.58
21	INDIA	-0.71
22	CHILE	-0.73
22	DENMARK	-0.73
24	HUNGARY	-0.75
25	VENEZUELA	-0.79
26	CROATIA	-1.12
27	MALAYSIA	-1.30
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-1.35
29	THAILAND	-1.42
30	MEXICO	-1.62
31	TURKEY	-1.81
32	IRELAND	-1.83
33	JORDAN	-1.89
34	FRANCE	-2.04
35	KAZAKHSTAN	-2.14
36	SOUTH AFRICA	-2.16
37	POLAND	-2.36
38	PORTUGAL	-2.37
39	SPAIN	-2.42
40	CHINA MAINLAND	-2.44
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	-2.73
42	GREECE	-2.77
43	AUSTRIA	-3.00
44	GERMANY	-3.02
45	SLOVENIA	-3.47
46	ITALY	-3.53
47	UNITED KINGDOM	-3.62
48	CYPRUS	-3.87
49	NETHERLANDS	-4.11
50	ICELAND	-4.26
51	JAPAN	-4.30
52	USA	-4.46
53	SWITZERLAND	-4.48
54	KOREA REP.	-5.01
55	SAUDI ARABIA	-5.12
56	ISRAEL	-5.87
57	BELGIUM	-6.25
58	UAE	-7.37
59	SINGAPORE	-7.92
60	QATAR	-9.56
61	LUXEMBOURG	-14.14
-	HONG KONG SAR	-
-	TAIWAN	-

## ENVIRONMENT-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES

2012

Development of environment-related technologies, % inventions worldwide

Ranking		%
1	JAPAN	25.07
2	USA	21.38
3	GERMANY	12.83
4	KOREA REP.	8.34
5	FRANCE	4.59
6	CHINA MAINLAND	4.22
7	UNITED KINGDOM	3.06
8	CANADA	2.06
9	ITALY	1.77
10	NETHERLANDS	1.26
11	DENMARK	1.24
12	INDIA	1.23
13	SWEDEN	1.19
14	AUSTRIA	1.02
15	SPAIN	0.88
15	SWITZERLAND	0.88
17	FINLAND	0.81
18	ISRAEL	0.79
19	AUSTRALIA	0.65
20	BELGIUM	0.51
21	RUSSIA	0.34
21	SINGAPORE	0.34
23	POLAND	0.31
24	NORWAY	0.29
25	NEW ZEALAND	0.17
26	BRAZIL	0.16
27	SOUTH AFRICA	0.15
28	IRELAND	0.13
29	SAUDI ARABIA	0.12
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.09
30	MALAYSIA	0.09
30	MEXICO	0.09
30	TURKEY	0.09
34	PORTUGAL	0.08
35	UKRAINE	0.07
36	ARGENTINA	0.06
36	CHILE	0.06
36	ROMANIA	0.06
39	HUNGARY	0.05
39	LUXEMBOURG	0.05
39	SLOVENIA	0.05
42	BULGARIA	0.04
42	GREECE	0.04
44	COLOMBIA	0.03
44	ESTONIA	0.03
44	TAIWAN	0.03
44	THAILAND	0.03
48	CROATIA	0.02
48	INDONESIA	0.02
48	KAZAKHSTAN	0.02
48	LITHUANIA	0.02
48	PHILIPPINES	0.02
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.02
48	UAE	0.02
55	ICELAND	0.01
55	LATVIA	0.01
55	QATAR	0.01
55	VENEZUELA	0.01
59	JORDAN	0.00
59	PERU	0.00
-	CYPRUS	-
-	HONG KONG SAR	-
-	MONGOLIA	-

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

2017

Sustainable development  
is not a priority in companies

is a priority in companies

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	8.24
2	FINLAND	8.24
3	SWEDEN	8.17
4	NORWAY	8.16
5	JAPAN	8.12
6	SWITZERLAND	7.78
7	AUSTRIA	7.73
8	TAIWAN	7.73
9	UAE	7.73
10	NETHERLANDS	7.45
11	GERMANY	7.45
12	LUXEMBOURG	7.41
13	KAZAKHSTAN	7.18
14	ESTONIA	7.08
15	ISRAEL	6.86
16	HONG KONG SAR	6.84
17	BELGIUM	6.84
18	MALAYSIA	6.81
18	SINGAPORE	6.81
20	QATAR	6.78
21	CANADA	6.74
22	KOREA REP.	6.48
23	THAILAND	6.42
24	ICELAND	6.41
25	NEW ZEALAND	6.39
26	FRANCE	6.33
27	AUSTRALIA	6.09
27	IRELAND	6.09
29	INDONESIA	6.04
30	UNITED KINGDOM	6.00
31	SPAIN	5.97
32	USA	5.87
33	PORTUGAL	5.76
34	SAUDI ARABIA	5.75
35	CHINA MAINLAND	5.74
36	SOUTH AFRICA	5.72
37	LATVIA	5.69
38	SLOVENIA	5.69
39	PHILIPPINES	5.49
40	ITALY	5.48
41	JORDAN	5.48
42	CHILE	5.47
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.32
44	UKRAINE	5.29
45	LITHUANIA	5.26
46	BULGARIA	5.22
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.21
48	POLAND	4.98
49	TURKEY	4.89
50	MEXICO	4.87
51	COLOMBIA	4.84
52	RUSSIA	4.83
53	CYPRUS	4.80
54	GREECE	4.79
55	ROMANIA	4.77
56	ARGENTINA	4.58
57	INDIA	4.50
58	HUNGARY	4.47
59	BRAZIL	4.26
60	PERU	4.03
61	CROATIA	3.97
62	MONGOLIA	3.94
63	VENEZUELA	3.27

## POLLUTION PROBLEMS

2017

Pollution problems

do seriously affect your economy

do not seriously affect  
your economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	FINLAND	9.07
2	DENMARK	8.76
3	NORWAY	8.46
4	SWITZERLAND	8.43
5	SWEDEN	8.38
6	AUSTRIA	8.10
7	AUSTRALIA	7.91
8	ICELAND	7.84
9	GERMANY	7.80
10	IRELAND	7.70
11	JAPAN	7.59
12	LUXEMBOURG	7.53
13	SINGAPORE	7.40
14	CANADA	7.35
15	UAE	7.23
16	NETHERLANDS	7.12
17	LATVIA	6.97
18	PORTUGAL	6.84
19	CYPRUS	6.67
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.64
21	NEW ZEALAND	6.64
22	ESTONIA	6.56
23	SPAIN	6.52
24	LITHUANIA	6.48
25	USA	6.47
26	BELGIUM	6.44
27	SLOVENIA	6.42
28	ISRAEL	6.36
29	FRANCE	6.22
30	HONG KONG SAR	6.06
31	TURKEY	6.04
32	QATAR	6.00
33	UNITED KINGDOM	5.93
34	CROATIA	5.88
35	GREECE	5.88
36	MALAYSIA	5.67
37	KAZAKHSTAN	5.65
38	SAUDI ARABIA	5.62
39	TAIWAN	5.59
40	THAILAND	5.55
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.48
42	JORDAN	5.46
43	ITALY	5.46
44	ARGENTINA	5.42
45	HUNGARY	5.33
46	RUSSIA	5.25
47	SOUTH AFRICA	4.90
48	KOREA REP.	4.75
49	BRAZIL	4.43
50	ROMANIA	4.39
51	UKRAINE	4.38
52	CHILE	4.30
53	INDONESIA	4.14
54	BULGARIA	4.06
55	VENEZUELA	3.88
56	PHILIPPINES	3.84
57	POLAND	3.75
58	PERU	3.71
59	MEXICO	3.44
60	INDIA	3.35
61	COLOMBIA	3.12
62	MONGOLIA	2.96
63	CHINA MAINLAND	2.50

## ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

2017

Environmental laws and compliance

hinder the competitiveness of  
businessesdo not hinder the  
competitiveness of  
businesses

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.15
2	SINGAPORE	8.02
3	NORWAY	7.97
4	FINLAND	7.90
5	UAE	7.87
6	DENMARK	7.75
7	SWEDEN	7.56
8	ICELAND	7.38
9	HONG KONG SAR	7.28
10	LUXEMBOURG	7.25
11	JAPAN	7.21
12	QATAR	7.13
13	GERMANY	7.11
14	NETHERLANDS	7.06
15	IRELAND	7.04
16	PORTUGAL	6.91
17	CANADA	6.88
18	FRANCE	6.75
19	LATVIA	6.67
20	BELGIUM	6.63
21	LITHUANIA	6.62
22	CYPRUS	6.56
23	ESTONIA	6.52
23	KAZAKHSTAN	6.52
25	UNITED KINGDOM	6.49
26	MALAYSIA	6.46
27	SAUDI ARABIA	6.42
28	NEW ZEALAND	6.35
29	SOUTH AFRICA	6.31
30	USA	6.30
31	AUSTRIA	6.30
32	ISRAEL	6.23
33	AUSTRALIA	6.19
33	SPAIN	6.19
35	RUSSIA	6.19
36	ARGENTINA	6.00
36	TAIWAN	6.00
38	JORDAN	5.98
39	TURKEY	5.93
40	THAILAND	5.85
41	HUNGARY	5.84
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.69
43	ITALY	5.67
44	CHINA MAINLAND	5.64
45	KOREA REP.	5.57
46	CROATIA	5.45
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.44
48	MEXICO	5.44
49	GREECE	5.34
50	SLOVENIA	5.32
51	INDONESIA	5.25
52	BULGARIA	5.17
53	ROMANIA	5.11
54	PHILIPPINES	4.88
55	POLAND	4.81
56	COLOMBIA	4.76
57	MONGOLIA	4.59
58	INDIA	4.42
59	BRAZIL	4.33
60	CHILE	4.30
61	PERU	4.25
62	UKRAINE	4.07
63	VENEZUELA	3.81

## QUALITY OF LIFE

2017

Quality of life is

low



high

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NORWAY	9.80
2	SWITZERLAND	9.69
3	AUSTRIA	9.57
4	DENMARK	9.55
5	NETHERLANDS	9.46
6	ICELAND	9.30
7	SWEDEN	9.23
8	GERMANY	9.22
9	CANADA	9.21
10	FINLAND	9.14
11	AUSTRALIA	9.07
12	NEW ZEALAND	9.06
13	LUXEMBOURG	9.00
14	UAE	8.83
15	CYPRUS	8.72
16	IRELAND	8.70
17	SINGAPORE	8.56
18	BELGIUM	8.50
19	SPAIN	8.46
20	USA	8.32
21	FRANCE	8.25
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.08
23	JAPAN	8.07
24	QATAR	7.83
25	ISRAEL	7.64
26	PORTUGAL	7.60
27	UNITED KINGDOM	7.58
28	SLOVENIA	7.56
29	HONG KONG SAR	7.22
30	TAIWAN	7.18
31	ITALY	7.15
32	CHILE	6.78
33	MALAYSIA	6.65
34	THAILAND	6.36
35	SAUDI ARABIA	6.21
36	ESTONIA	6.20
37	LITHUANIA	6.07
38	CROATIA	6.03
39	LATVIA	6.00
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.97
41	POLAND	5.89
42	CHINA MAINLAND	5.79
43	SOUTH AFRICA	5.69
44	KAZAKHSTAN	5.52
45	INDONESIA	5.39
46	MEXICO	5.25
47	PHILIPPINES	5.19
48	ARGENTINA	5.11
49	GREECE	4.97
50	KOREA REP.	4.95
51	JORDAN	4.87
52	PERU	4.48
53	TURKEY	4.39
54	BRAZIL	4.28
55	INDIA	4.23
56	COLOMBIA	4.19
57	BULGARIA	4.00
58	HUNGARY	3.98
59	RUSSIA	3.86
60	ROMANIA	3.71
61	UKRAINE	2.55
62	MONGOLIA	2.45
63	VENEZUELA	0.73

TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON  
EDUCATION

2015

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	SAUDI ARABIA	8.8
2	ICELAND	7.6
3	SWEDEN	7.1 2014
4	SOUTH AFRICA	7.1
5	DENMARK	7.0
6	FINLAND	6.8 2014
7	ISRAEL	6.8
8	BRAZIL	6.6
9	BELGIUM	6.5 2014
10	PORTUGAL	6.2 2014
11	CYPRUS	6.1 2014
12	USA	6.1
13	UKRAINE	5.7
14	UNITED KINGDOM	5.6 2014
15	ESTONIA	5.6 2014
16	FRANCE	5.5 2014
17	NORWAY	5.5
18	NETHERLANDS	5.4
19	CANADA	5.4 2012
20	LITHUANIA	5.4
21	AUSTRIA	5.4 2014
22	NEW ZEALAND	5.4 2012
23	LATVIA	5.3 2014
24	POLAND	5.3 2014
25	AUSTRALIA	5.2
26	KOREA REP.	5.1 2013
27	SWITZERLAND	5.0 2014
28	SLOVENIA	4.9
29	MALAYSIA	4.9
30	CHILE	4.7
31	COLOMBIA	4.5
32	CROATIA	4.4 2014
33	HUNGARY	4.4 2014
34	GREECE	4.3
35	MONGOLIA	4.3
36	BULGARIA	4.2 2014
37	GERMANY	4.2
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.1 2014
39	SPAIN	4.1
40	LUXEMBOURG	4.0 2014
41	ITALY	4.0
42	JORDAN	3.9
43	THAILAND	3.9
44	CHINA MAINLAND	3.8
45	RUSSIA	3.8
46	TAIWAN	3.8
47	KAZAKHSTAN	3.7
48	PERU	3.7
49	MEXICO	3.7
50	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.6
51	INDONESIA	3.5
52	IRELAND	3.5
53	TURKEY	3.5
54	QATAR	3.3 2014
55	HONG KONG SAR	3.3
56	JAPAN	3.3
57	ROMANIA	3.1
58	INDIA	3.0
59	SINGAPORE	2.9
60	PHILIPPINES	2.7
61	ARGENTINA	1.7
62	UAE	1.3
-	VENEZUELA	-

## TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION PER CAPITA

2015

US\$ per capita



Ranking		US\$	
1	LUXEMBOURG	4,820	2014
2	SWITZERLAND	4,324	2014
3	SWEDEN	4,203	2014
4	NORWAY	4,050	
5	ICELAND	3,832	
6	DENMARK	3,749	
7	USA	3,435	
8	FINLAND	3,391	2014
9	QATAR	3,105	2014
10	BELGIUM	3,063	2014
11	CANADA	2,855	2012
12	AUSTRIA	2,770	2014
13	AUSTRALIA	2,691	
14	UNITED KINGDOM	2,633	2014
15	NETHERLANDS	2,408	
16	ISRAEL	2,402	
17	FRANCE	2,374	2014
18	IRELAND	2,168	
19	NEW ZEALAND	2,139	2012
20	SAUDI ARABIA	1,828	
21	CYPRUS	1,748	2014
22	GERMANY	1,738	
23	SINGAPORE	1,568	
24	HONG KONG SAR	1,397	
25	PORTUGAL	1,372	2014
26	KOREA REP.	1,309	2013
27	ITALY	1,189	
28	JAPAN	1,130	
29	ESTONIA	1,122	2014
30	SPAIN	1,044	
31	SLOVENIA	1,025	
32	TAIWAN	846	
33	LATVIA	827	2014
34	LITHUANIA	776	
35	GREECE	775	
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	760	2014
37	POLAND	745	2014
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	641	
39	CHILE	628	
40	HUNGARY	621	2014
41	CROATIA	598	2014
42	BRAZIL	570	
43	UAE	498	
44	MALAYSIA	466	
45	SOUTH AFRICA	410	
46	KAZAKHSTAN	389	
47	TURKEY	378	
48	MEXICO	349	
49	RUSSIA	347	
50	BULGARIA	332	2014
51	CHINA MAINLAND	307	
52	ROMANIA	275	
53	COLOMBIA	275	
54	ARGENTINA	248	
55	THAILAND	238	
56	PERU	230	
57	MONGOLIA	166	
58	JORDAN	159	
59	UKRAINE	122	
60	INDONESIA	119	
61	PHILIPPINES	77	
62	INDIA	49	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION PER PUPIL

2014

Percentage of GDP per capita (secondary)

Ranking		%	
1	BELGIUM	38.6	2012
2	CYPRUS	37.9	2013
3	FINLAND	34.7	2011
4	PORTUGAL	30.3	2013
5	DENMARK	28.2	2013
6	AUSTRIA	27.5	2013
7	FRANCE	26.8	2013
8	SLOVENIA	26.8	
9	UKRAINE	26.2	
10	SWITZERLAND	26.1	2012
11	IRELAND	26.0	2012
12	NORWAY	25.8	2011
13	LATVIA	25.5	2013
14	CROATIA	25.3	
15	JAPAN	25.1	
16	SWEDEN	24.6	2013
17	NETHERLANDS	24.4	2013
18	KOREA REP.	23.8	2013
19	GERMANY	23.7	2013
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	23.7	2013
21	ITALY	23.3	2013
22	UNITED KINGDOM	23.1	
23	ESTONIA	23.1	2013
24	USA	22.7	2013
25	SPAIN	22.5	2013
26	ARGENTINA	22.2	
27	BULGARIA	22.2	2013
28	POLAND	22.1	2013
29	NEW ZEALAND	22.0	
30	BRAZIL	21.6	2013
31	TAIWAN	21.1	
32	SOUTH AFRICA	20.0	
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	19.7	2013
34	LUXEMBOURG	19.4	2013
35	HONG KONG SAR	19.3	
36	KAZAKHSTAN	19.0	
37	MALAYSIA	18.9	
38	ICELAND	18.3	2013
39	CANADA	18.3	2011
40	LITHUANIA	17.8	2013
41	THAILAND	17.8	2013
42	UAE	17.8	2012
43	COLOMBIA	17.3	
44	AUSTRALIA	16.9	2013
45	INDIA	16.8	2013
46	SINGAPORE	16.7	2010
47	MEXICO	16.6	2013
48	HUNGARY	16.2	2013
49	ISRAEL	16.1	2013
50	MONGOLIA	15.4	2010
51	CHILE	15.2	
52	JORDAN	15.1	2011
53	TURKEY	14.7	2013
54	ROMANIA	13.4	2013
55	PERU	13.0	
56	INDONESIA	10.0	
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-	
-	GREECE	-	
-	PHILIPPINES	-	
-	QATAR	-	
-	RUSSIA	-	
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO (PRIMARY EDUCATION)

2014

Ratio of students to teaching staff

Ranking		ratio
1	LUXEMBOURG	8.94
2	GREECE	9.45
3	LITHUANIA	10.23
4	NORWAY	10.29
5	ICELAND	10.43
6	SAUDI ARABIA	10.76
7	POLAND	10.99
8	LATVIA	11.00
9	QATAR	11.21
10	CROATIA	11.44
11	HUNGARY	11.46
12	MALAYSIA	11.67
13	DENMARK	11.86
14	AUSTRIA	11.95
15	ITALY	12.38
16	ARGENTINA	12.66
17	TAIWAN	12.70
18	BELGIUM	12.72
19	SWEDEN	12.74
20	ESTONIA	12.89
21	FINLAND	13.33
22	CYPRUS	13.39
23	SPAIN	13.54
24	HONG KONG SAR	13.60
25	PORTUGAL	13.96
26	SWITZERLAND	14.81
27	THAILAND	15.39
28	USA	15.43
29	GERMANY	15.44
30	ISRAEL	15.47
31	AUSTRALIA	15.61
32	SLOVENIA	15.86
33	CHINA MAINLAND	16.23
34	IRELAND	16.34
35	NEW ZEALAND	16.36
36	CANADA	16.48
37	SINGAPORE	16.50
38	NETHERLANDS	16.55
39	KAZAKHSTAN	16.86
40	KOREA REP.	16.86
41	UKRAINE	16.89
42	JAPAN	17.14
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17.16
44	ROMANIA	17.56
45	PERU	17.66
46	BULGARIA	17.73
47	JORDAN	17.80
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	18.68
49	UAE	18.93
50	TURKEY	19.00
51	FRANCE	19.42
52	UNITED KINGDOM	19.62
53	RUSSIA	20.24
54	BRAZIL	20.92
55	CHILE	21.32
56	INDONESIA	21.35
57	INDIA	24.00
58	COLOMBIA	24.29
59	MONGOLIA	27.21
60	MEXICO	27.41
61	SOUTH AFRICA	32.33
62	PHILIPPINES	36.00
-	VENEZUELA	-

## PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO (SECONDARY EDUCATION)

2014

Ratio of students to teaching staff

Ranking		ratio
1	GREECE	7.30
2	LITHUANIA	7.62
3	VENEZUELA	7.90
4	KAZAKHSTAN	8.66
5	LATVIA	8.78
6	RUSSIA	8.85
7	AUSTRIA	9.31
8	JORDAN	9.40
9	PORTUGAL	9.50
10	BELGIUM	9.67
11	CROATIA	9.69
12	QATAR	9.70
13	CYPRUS	9.72
14	LUXEMBOURG	9.76
15	NORWAY	10.33
16	POLAND	10.64
17	SLOVENIA	10.89
18	SAUDI ARABIA	10.96
19	ICELAND	11.10
20	ISRAEL	11.18
21	SWITZERLAND	11.40
22	SPAIN	11.53
23	HUNGARY	11.71
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	11.76
25	UKRAINE	11.78
26	AUSTRALIA	12.10
27	DENMARK	12.10
28	ITALY	12.13
29	ESTONIA	12.18
30	ROMANIA	12.20
31	HONG KONG SAR	12.40
32	SINGAPORE	12.50
33	MALAYSIA	12.53
34	FINLAND	12.76
35	JAPAN	12.77
36	FRANCE	12.90
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	12.92
38	SWEDEN	13.09
39	BULGARIA	13.23
40	UAE	13.27
41	GERMANY	13.29
42	CANADA	13.77
43	IRELAND	13.94
44	PERU	14.20
45	CHINA MAINLAND	14.28
46	TAIWAN	14.60
47	NEW ZEALAND	14.61
48	TURKEY	15.00
49	USA	15.46
50	KOREA REP.	15.46
51	UNITED KINGDOM	15.77
52	BRAZIL	16.69
53	NETHERLANDS	17.50
54	MONGOLIA	18.40
55	INDONESIA	18.88
56	CHILE	23.51
57	ARGENTINA	23.82
58	COLOMBIA	24.90
59	SOUTH AFRICA	26.20
60	INDIA	27.00
60	MEXICO	27.00
60	PHILIPPINES	27.00
63	THAILAND	29.54

## SECONDARY SCHOOL

## ENROLLMENT

2014

Percentage of relevant age group receiving full-time education

Ranking		%
1	CZECH REPUBLIC	100.0
1	GERMANY	100.0
1	HONG KONG SAR	100.0
4	IRELAND	99.6 <sup>2012</sup>
5	SINGAPORE	99.5
6	FRANCE	99.4
7	JAPAN	99.0
8	ISRAEL	98.4
9	UNITED KINGDOM	98.3
10	QATAR	97.0
11	SWEDEN	96.7
12	SPAIN	96.5
13	NEW ZEALAND	96.4
14	LITHUANIA	96.4
15	TAIWAN	96.2
16	KOREA REP.	96.2 <sup>2013</sup>
17	KAZAKHSTAN	95.9
18	ITALY	95.7
19	BELGIUM	95.3
20	NORWAY	95.2
21	GREECE	95.1
22	SLOVENIA	94.9
23	RUSSIA	94.9 <sup>2013</sup>
24	CYPRUS	94.7
25	ESTONIA	94.4
26	CHINA MAINLAND	94.3
27	LATVIA	94.3
28	FINLAND	94.0
29	SOUTH AFRICA	93.8
30	PORTUGAL	93.0
31	UAE	92.9 <sup>2013</sup>
32	CROATIA	92.7
33	NETHERLANDS	92.2 <sup>2013</sup>
34	HUNGARY	92.2
35	POLAND	92.1 <sup>2013</sup>
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	91.9
37	USA	90.5
38	CANADA	90.0 <sup>2011</sup>
39	DENMARK	89.8
40	MALAYSIA	89.6
41	UKRAINE	88.6
42	CHILE	88.3
43	ARGENTINA	88.2
44	BULGARIA	88.2
45	SAUDI ARABIA	87.8
46	ICELAND	87.7 <sup>2013</sup>
47	AUSTRALIA	87.6
48	AUSTRIA	87.4 <sup>2013</sup>
49	TURKEY	86.7 <sup>2013</sup>
50	MONGOLIA	86.3
51	LUXEMBOURG	84.6
52	SWITZERLAND	84.2
53	THAILAND	83.6
54	BRAZIL	82.8
55	JORDAN	81.4
56	ROMANIA	79.2
57	COLOMBIA	78.6
58	INDIA	78.5
59	PERU	78.4
60	INDONESIA	75.0
61	VENEZUELA	74.8
62	PHILIPPINES	67.4 <sup>2013</sup>
63	MEXICO	67.4 <sup>2012</sup>

## HIGHER EDUCATION

## ACHIEVEMENT

2015

Percentage of population that has attained at least tertiary education for persons 25-34

Ranking		%
1	SINGAPORE	76.6
2	KOREA REP.	69.0
3	TAIWAN	67.0
4	KAZAKHSTAN	60.0 <sup>2014</sup>
5	JAPAN	59.6
6	CANADA	59.2
7	RUSSIA	58.2 <sup>2013</sup>
8	LITHUANIA	54.8
9	CYPRUS	54.7
10	HONG KONG SAR	52.3
11	IRELAND	52.0
12	LUXEMBOURG	49.9
13	UNITED KINGDOM	49.2
14	SWITZERLAND	48.6
15	AUSTRALIA	48.5
16	NORWAY	48.1
17	USA	46.5
18	SWEDEN	46.4
19	ISRAEL	45.9
20	NETHERLANDS	45.1
21	FRANCE	44.7 <sup>2014</sup>
22	DENMARK	44.5
23	POLAND	43.2
24	BELGIUM	43.1
25	SPAIN	41.0
26	SLOVENIA	40.8
27	FINLAND	40.5
28	ESTONIA	40.5
29	GREECE	40.1
30	ICELAND	40.1
31	LATVIA	39.9
32	NEW ZEALAND	39.1
33	AUSTRIA	38.6
34	CHINA MAINLAND	37.5 <sup>2014</sup>
35	MALAYSIA	35.5
36	PORTUGAL	33.1
37	THAILAND	32.7 <sup>2014</sup>
38	HUNGARY	32.1
39	MONGOLIA	32.0 <sup>2013</sup>
40	BULGARIA	31.8
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	31.3
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	31.0
43	CROATIA	30.8
44	GERMANY	29.6
45	TURKEY	27.5
46	COLOMBIA	27.4
47	UAE	27.4 <sup>2013</sup>
48	CHILE	27.3 <sup>2013</sup>
49	SAUDI ARABIA	25.8 <sup>2014</sup>
50	ROMANIA	25.5
51	ITALY	25.1
52	PHILIPPINES	25.1 <sup>2013</sup>
53	INDIA	22.6 <sup>2013</sup>
54	MEXICO	21.0
55	QATAR	19.3
56	ARGENTINA	17.3 <sup>2013</sup>
57	BRAZIL	16.3 <sup>2014</sup>
58	SOUTH AFRICA	14.2 <sup>2014</sup>
59	INDONESIA	10.6 <sup>2013</sup>
-	JORDAN	-
-	PERU	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-



## WOMEN WITH DEGREES

2014

Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education

Ranking		%	
1	ESTONIA	66.4	
2	POLAND	66.0	
3	ARGENTINA	65.4	2013
4	LATVIA	65.2	
5	ICELAND	64.5	2012
6	MONGOLIA	64.0	
7	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	63.6	2013
8	LITHUANIA	63.3	2013
9	CYPRUS	62.9	
10	QATAR	62.8	
11	HUNGARY	62.6	
12	ITALY	62.3	2012
13	SWEDEN	61.7	2013
14	BRAZIL	60.6	
15	RUSSIA	60.6	2012
16	SOUTH AFRICA	60.5	2013
17	FINLAND	60.4	
18	SLOVENIA	60.4	
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	60.1	
20	BULGARIA	60.0	
21	CROATIA	59.8	
22	NEW ZEALAND	59.4	2012
23	PORTUGAL	59.3	
24	BELGIUM	59.1	2013
25	GREECE	59.1	2012
26	MALAYSIA	59.1	
27	ROMANIA	58.7	
28	NORWAY	58.6	
29	USA	58.4	
30	DENMARK	58.3	
31	AUSTRALIA	58.0	
32	PHILIPPINES	57.5	
33	UNITED KINGDOM	57.1	
34	ISRAEL	56.7	
35	NETHERLANDS	56.5	2012
36	SPAIN	56.1	
37	FRANCE	55.9	
38	KAZAKHSTAN	55.8	
39	CHILE	55.7	
40	COLOMBIA	55.5	
41	AUSTRIA	55.5	
42	LUXEMBOURG	54.9	
43	IRELAND	54.5	2012
44	THAILAND	54.4	
45	UKRAINE	54.3	
46	MEXICO	53.5	2012
47	INDONESIA	52.1	
48	UAE	51.5	
49	CHINA MAINLAND	51.1	2013
50	KOREA REP.	50.5	
51	GERMANY	50.5	
52	TAIWAN	50.3	
53	SAUDI ARABIA	49.5	
54	TURKEY	49.2	
55	INDIA	49.1	2013
56	JAPAN	48.9	
57	SWITZERLAND	48.3	
58	JORDAN	46.8	2012
-	CANADA	-	
-	HONG KONG SAR	-	
-	PERU	-	
-	SINGAPORE	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## STUDENT MOBILITY INBOUND

2014

Foreign tertiary-level students per 1000 inhabitants

Ranking		number	
1	AUSTRALIA	11.27	
2	NEW ZEALAND	10.82	
3	SINGAPORE	9.06	2013
4	AUSTRIA	7.63	
5	UAE	7.06	
6	UNITED KINGDOM	6.67	
7	SWITZERLAND	6.09	
8	CYPRUS	5.90	
9	LUXEMBOURG	5.41	
10	DENMARK	5.32	
11	BELGIUM	4.95	
12	QATAR	4.55	
13	NETHERLANDS	4.19	
14	FINLAND	4.16	
15	HONG KONG SAR	4.15	
16	TAIWAN	4.00	
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.91	
18	CANADA	3.90	2012
19	JORDAN	3.88	2012
20	ICELAND	3.84	2013
21	FRANCE	3.56	
22	IRELAND	3.10	
23	USA	2.64	
24	SWEDEN	2.60	
25	GERMANY	2.60	
26	GREECE	2.49	2013
27	SAUDI ARABIA	2.40	
28	HUNGARY	2.35	
29	LATVIA	2.24	
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.05	
31	NORWAY	1.79	
32	ESTONIA	1.69	
33	BULGARIA	1.57	
34	RUSSIA	1.48	
35	ITALY	1.44	
36	PORTUGAL	1.43	
37	UKRAINE	1.40	
38	LITHUANIA	1.32	2013
39	ISRAEL	1.26	
40	SLOVENIA	1.21	
41	SPAIN	1.21	2013
42	ROMANIA	1.18	
43	MALAYSIA	1.16	
44	KOREA REP.	1.10	2013
45	JAPAN	1.04	
46	ARGENTINA	0.95	2013
47	SOUTH AFRICA	0.79	
48	POLAND	0.72	2013
49	KAZAKHSTAN	0.63	
50	TURKEY	0.62	
51	COLOMBIA	0.58	
52	MONGOLIA	0.38	
53	THAILAND	0.19	
54	CHILE	0.18	
55	CROATIA	0.15	
56	BRAZIL	0.09	
57	CHINA MAINLAND	0.08	
58	MEXICO	0.07	2013
59	INDIA	0.03	
60	INDONESIA	0.03	2012
-	PERU	-	
-	PHILIPPINES	-	
-	VENEZUELA	-	

## STUDENT MOBILITY OUTBOUND

2014

National tertiary-level students studying abroad per 1000 inhabitants



Ranking		number
1	CYPRUS	18.92
2	LUXEMBOURG	17.43
3	ICELAND	8.30
4	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.91
5	HONG KONG SAR	4.65
6	SINGAPORE	4.21
7	LITHUANIA	4.06
8	KAZAKHSTAN	3.81
9	NORWAY	3.50
10	BULGARIA	3.44
11	IRELAND	3.33
12	GREECE	3.27
13	MONGOLIA	3.24
14	ESTONIA	3.18
15	LATVIA	3.01
16	SAUDI ARABIA	2.77
17	JORDAN	2.37
18	KOREA REP.	2.14
19	QATAR	2.09
20	CROATIA	2.08
21	MALAYSIA	2.05
22	AUSTRIA	1.92
23	SWEDEN	1.78
24	ISRAEL	1.69
25	ROMANIA	1.67
26	FINLAND	1.59
27	SWITZERLAND	1.50
28	TAIWAN	1.48
29	GERMANY	1.45
30	CANADA	1.33
31	SLOVENIA	1.21
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.20
33	FRANCE	1.19
34	BELGIUM	1.14
35	NEW ZEALAND	1.12
36	PORTUGAL	1.12
37	UKRAINE	1.04
38	UAE	1.02
39	HUNGARY	0.97
40	DENMARK	0.96
41	ITALY	0.88
42	NETHERLANDS	0.87
43	SPAIN	0.69
44	POLAND	0.62
45	COLOMBIA	0.58
46	TURKEY	0.58
47	CHINA MAINLAND	0.55
48	CHILE	0.53
49	VENEZUELA	0.51
50	AUSTRALIA	0.51
51	PERU	0.50
52	UNITED KINGDOM	0.46
53	THAILAND	0.39
54	RUSSIA	0.38
55	JAPAN	0.26
56	MEXICO	0.24
57	USA	0.21
58	ARGENTINA	0.19
59	BRAZIL	0.18
60	INDIA	0.17
61	INDONESIA	0.14
62	SOUTH AFRICA	0.13
63	PHILIPPINES	0.13

## EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT - PISA

2015

PISA survey of 15-year olds

		Mathematics	Sciences	Average
1	SINGAPORE	564	556	560
2	TAIWAN	542	532	537
3	HONG KONG SAR	548	523	536
4	JAPAN	532	538	535
5	ESTONIA	520	534	527
6	CHINA MAINLAND	531	518	525
7	CANADA	516	528	522
8	FINLAND	511	531	521
9	KOREA REP.	524	516	520
10	SWITZERLAND	521	506	513
11	SLOVENIA	510	513	511
12	NETHERLANDS	512	509	510
13	GERMANY	506	509	508
14	DENMARK	511	502	507
15	BELGIUM	507	502	504
16	NEW ZEALAND	495	513	504
17	IRELAND	504	503	503
18	POLAND	504	501	503
19	AUSTRALIA	494	510	502
20	UNITED KINGDOM	492	509	501
21	NORWAY	502	498	500
22	PORTUGAL	492	501	496
23	AUSTRIA	497	495	496
24	FRANCE	493	495	494
25	SWEDEN	494	493	494
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	492	493	493
27	RUSSIA	494	487	490
28	SPAIN	486	493	489
29	LATVIA	482	490	486
30	ITALY	490	481	485
31	LUXEMBOURG	486	483	484
32	USA	470	496	483
33	ICELAND	488	473	481
34	LITHUANIA	478	475	477
35	HUNGARY	477	477	477
36	CROATIA	464	475	470
37	ISRAEL	470	467	468
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	475	461	468
39	KAZAKHSTAN	460	456	458
40	GREECE	454	455	454
41	MALAYSIA	446	443	445
42	BULGARIA	441	446	443
43	ROMANIA	444	435	439
44	CYPRUS	437	433	435
45	CHILE	423	447	435
46	UAE	427	437	432
47	TURKEY	420	425	423
48	ARGENTINA	409	432	421
49	THAILAND	415	421	418
50	MEXICO	408	416	412
51	QATAR	402	418	410
52	COLOMBIA	390	416	403
53	INDONESIA	386	403	395
54	JORDAN	380	409	394
55	PERU	387	397	392
56	BRAZIL	377	401	389
-	INDIA	-	-	-
-	MONGOLIA	-	-	-
-	PHILIPPINES	-	-	-
-	SAUDI ARABIA	-	-	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-	-	-
-	UKRAINE	-	-	-
-	VENEZUELA	-	-	-

## ENGLISH PROFICIENCY - TOEFL

2015

TOEFL scores



Ranking		mean scores	
1	NETHERLANDS	100	2011
2	AUSTRIA	99	
2	SOUTH AFRICA	99	
4	BELGIUM	98	
4	DENMARK	98	
4	SWITZERLAND	98	
7	GERMANY	97	
7	IRELAND	97	
7	SINGAPORE	97	
10	LUXEMBOURG	96	
11	CANADA	95	
11	ICELAND	95	
11	SLOVENIA	95	
14	FINLAND	94	
15	ESTONIA	93	
15	NEW ZEALAND	93	
15	PORTUGAL	93	
15	UNITED KINGDOM	93	
19	GREECE	92	2013
19	ISRAEL	92	
19	NORWAY	92	
19	SWEDEN	92	
23	ARGENTINA	91	
24	AUSTRALIA	90	
24	CROATIA	90	
24	HUNGARY	90	
24	INDIA	90	
24	ITALY	90	
24	PHILIPPINES	90	
24	ROMANIA	90	
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	89	
31	MALAYSIA	89	
31	POLAND	89	
31	SPAIN	89	
35	BULGARIA	88	
35	FRANCE	88	
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	88	
35	USA	88	
39	BRAZIL	87	
39	RUSSIA	87	
41	CYPRUS	86	
41	LATVIA	86	
41	LITHUANIA	86	
41	MEXICO	86	
41	PERU	86	
46	HONG KONG SAR	85	
47	INDONESIA	84	
48	CHILE	83	
48	KOREA REP.	83	
48	UKRAINE	83	
51	COLOMBIA	82	
51	VENEZUELA	82	
53	KAZAKHSTAN	80	
53	TAIWAN	80	
55	CHINA MAINLAND	78	
55	QATAR	78	
55	UAE	78	
58	JORDAN	77	
58	THAILAND	77	
58	TURKEY	77	
61	MONGOLIA	75	
62	JAPAN	71	
63	SAUDI ARABIA	60	

## EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

2017

The educational system

does not meet the needs of a competitive economy



meets the needs of a competitive economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.94
2	FINLAND	8.93
3	NETHERLANDS	8.59
4	NORWAY	8.43
5	DENMARK	7.93
6	SINGAPORE	7.88
7	CANADA	7.81
8	IRELAND	7.78
9	GERMANY	7.71
10	UAE	7.54
11	BELGIUM	7.50
12	NEW ZEALAND	7.45
13	QATAR	7.20
14	AUSTRALIA	7.03
15	ICELAND	7.00
16	ISRAEL	6.76
17	SWEDEN	6.68
18	HONG KONG SAR	6.68
19	PORTUGAL	6.65
20	AUSTRIA	6.51
21	TAIWAN	6.45
22	FRANCE	6.43
23	LUXEMBOURG	6.35
24	ESTONIA	6.23
25	USA	6.13
26	UNITED KINGDOM	6.04
27	CYPRUS	6.00
27	MALAYSIA	6.00
29	KAZAKHSTAN	5.95
30	JAPAN	5.91
31	PHILIPPINES	5.88
32	ITALY	5.74
33	SLOVENIA	5.57
34	CHINA MAINLAND	5.55
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.32
36	SPAIN	5.30
37	INDIA	5.25
38	LATVIA	5.23
39	SAUDI ARABIA	5.12
40	INDONESIA	5.08
41	POLAND	4.95
42	KOREA REP.	4.77
43	RUSSIA	4.66
44	JORDAN	4.57
45	LITHUANIA	4.52
46	THAILAND	4.45
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.40
48	GREECE	4.13
49	ARGENTINA	3.89
50	CHILE	3.83
51	COLOMBIA	3.69
52	HUNGARY	3.35
53	TURKEY	3.35
54	PERU	3.33
55	UKRAINE	3.31
56	ROMANIA	3.25
57	MEXICO	3.13
58	BULGARIA	3.06
59	MONGOLIA	3.00
60	SOUTH AFRICA	2.62
61	CROATIA	2.57
62	BRAZIL	2.34
63	VENEZUELA	1.65

## SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS

2017

Science in schools

is not sufficiently emphasized



is sufficiently emphasized

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SINGAPORE	8.29
2	SWITZERLAND	8.10
3	FINLAND	7.74
4	NETHERLANDS	7.45
5	UAE	7.24
6	QATAR	7.07
7	CANADA	7.07
8	IRELAND	6.89
9	NORWAY	6.86
10	TAIWAN	6.62
11	FRANCE	6.59
12	CHINA MAINLAND	6.58
13	BELGIUM	6.56
14	DENMARK	6.53
15	HONG KONG SAR	6.50
16	ESTONIA	6.37
17	GERMANY	6.24
18	ISRAEL	6.23
19	MALAYSIA	6.11
20	PORTUGAL	6.04
21	INDIA	6.04
22	KAZAKHSTAN	5.98
23	JAPAN	5.97
24	LUXEMBOURG	5.97
25	NEW ZEALAND	5.84
26	SWEDEN	5.73
27	ICELAND	5.61
28	SLOVENIA	5.54
29	USA	5.46
30	RUSSIA	5.42
31	UNITED KINGDOM	5.38
32	AUSTRALIA	5.34
33	CYPRUS	5.33
34	INDONESIA	5.33
35	KOREA REP.	5.23
36	POLAND	5.19
37	PHILIPPINES	5.17
38	AUSTRIA	5.16
39	ITALY	5.12
40	SAUDI ARABIA	5.00
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.92
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.82
43	SPAIN	4.79
44	JORDAN	4.65
45	GREECE	4.56
46	THAILAND	4.48
47	LITHUANIA	4.07
48	HUNGARY	3.98
49	LATVIA	3.95
50	CHILE	3.60
51	ROMANIA	3.54
52	COLOMBIA	3.51
53	UKRAINE	3.48
54	ARGENTINA	3.37
55	MEXICO	3.12
56	BULGARIA	3.11
57	PERU	2.95
58	MONGOLIA	2.90
59	TURKEY	2.68
60	SOUTH AFRICA	2.66
61	CROATIA	2.34
62	BRAZIL	2.29
63	VENEZUELA	1.85

## UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

2017

University education

does not meet the needs of a  
competitive economymeets the needs of a  
competitive economy

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.88
2	NETHERLANDS	8.56
3	FINLAND	8.36
4	CANADA	7.95
5	IRELAND	7.91
6	SINGAPORE	7.85
7	DENMARK	7.84
8	NORWAY	7.80
9	GERMANY	7.72
10	USA	7.59
11	BELGIUM	7.58
12	ISRAEL	7.38
13	HONG KONG SAR	7.26
14	QATAR	7.15
15	AUSTRIA	7.10
16	NEW ZEALAND	7.10
17	PORTUGAL	7.01
18	UAE	7.00
19	SWEDEN	6.93
20	AUSTRALIA	6.90
21	CYPRUS	6.89
22	ESTONIA	6.79
23	ICELAND	6.65
24	UNITED KINGDOM	6.62
25	PHILIPPINES	6.55
26	FRANCE	6.41
27	MALAYSIA	6.20
28	LUXEMBOURG	6.17
29	ITALY	6.16
30	KAZAKHSTAN	5.87
31	TAIWAN	5.85
32	CHINA MAINLAND	5.75
33	CHILE	5.70
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.66
35	INDIA	5.52
36	ARGENTINA	5.51
37	POLAND	5.47
38	SLOVENIA	5.42
39	SAUDI ARABIA	5.35
40	INDONESIA	5.35
41	LATVIA	5.23
42	LITHUANIA	5.19
43	MEXICO	5.17
44	SPAIN	5.15
45	RUSSIA	5.04
46	THAILAND	4.99
47	JORDAN	4.84
48	SOUTH AFRICA	4.79
49	GREECE	4.73
50	COLOMBIA	4.67
51	JAPAN	4.67
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.57
53	KOREA REP.	4.45
54	HUNGARY	4.35
55	PERU	3.94
56	ROMANIA	3.88
57	TURKEY	3.79
58	UKRAINE	3.71
59	VENEZUELA	3.58
60	BRAZIL	3.32
61	BULGARIA	2.67
62	CROATIA	2.60
63	MONGOLIA	2.56

## MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

2017

Management education

does not meet the needs of the  
business communitymeets the needs of the  
business community

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	SWITZERLAND	8.65
2	NETHERLANDS	7.95
3	FINLAND	7.68
4	SINGAPORE	7.66
5	DENMARK	7.61
6	USA	7.59
7	NORWAY	7.54
8	HONG KONG SAR	7.48
9	CANADA	7.44
10	IRELAND	7.26
11	UAE	7.19
12	PORTUGAL	7.14
13	BELGIUM	7.13
14	CHILE	7.00
15	QATAR	6.95
16	GERMANY	6.95
17	AUSTRIA	6.94
18	SWEDEN	6.90
19	ISRAEL	6.84
20	ICELAND	6.84
21	PHILIPPINES	6.71
22	CYPRUS	6.63
23	UNITED KINGDOM	6.51
24	AUSTRALIA	6.48
25	INDIA	6.47
26	MALAYSIA	6.37
27	NEW ZEALAND	6.36
28	SPAIN	6.35
29	TAIWAN	6.24
30	FRANCE	6.18
31	ESTONIA	6.10
32	CHINA MAINLAND	5.98
33	ITALY	5.97
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.96
35	ARGENTINA	5.95
36	LUXEMBOURG	5.93
37	POLAND	5.93
38	SLOVENIA	5.90
39	KAZAKHSTAN	5.79
40	SOUTH AFRICA	5.55
41	INDONESIA	5.49
42	SAUDI ARABIA	5.45
43	THAILAND	5.41
44	LITHUANIA	5.34
45	MEXICO	5.33
46	LATVIA	5.16
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.15
48	GREECE	5.08
49	COLOMBIA	5.00
50	JORDAN	4.81
51	RUSSIA	4.74
52	UKRAINE	4.69
53	JAPAN	4.69
54	KOREA REP.	4.62
55	HUNGARY	4.61
56	PERU	4.52
57	TURKEY	4.42
58	BRAZIL	3.85
59	ROMANIA	3.73
60	VENEZUELA	3.58
61	CROATIA	3.40
62	MONGOLIA	3.37
63	BULGARIA	3.17

## ILLITERACY

2015

Adult (over 15 years) illiteracy rate as a percentage of population

Ranking		%
1	AUSTRALIA	1.0
1	AUSTRIA	1.0
1	BELGIUM	1.0
1	CANADA	1.0
1	CROATIA	1.0
1	CYPRUS	1.0
1	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.0
1	DENMARK	1.0
1	ESTONIA	1.0
1	FINLAND	1.0
1	FRANCE	1.0
1	GERMANY	1.0
1	HONG KONG SAR	1.0
1	HUNGARY	1.0
1	ICELAND	1.0
1	IRELAND	1.0
1	ITALY	1.0
1	JAPAN	1.0
1	KAZAKHSTAN	1.0
1	LATVIA	1.0
1	LITHUANIA	1.0
1	LUXEMBOURG	1.0
1	NETHERLANDS	1.0
1	NEW ZEALAND	1.0
1	NORWAY	1.0
1	POLAND	1.0
1	RUSSIA	1.0
1	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.0
1	SLOVENIA	1.0
1	SWEDEN	1.0
1	SWITZERLAND	1.0
1	UKRAINE	1.0
1	UNITED KINGDOM	1.0
1	USA	1.0
35	ROMANIA	1.2
36	TAIWAN	1.4
37	BULGARIA	1.6
38	MONGOLIA	1.6
39	SPAIN	1.9
40	ARGENTINA	1.9
41	ISRAEL	2.2
42	QATAR	2.2
43	GREECE	2.3
44	CHILE	2.7
45	SINGAPORE	3.2
46	JORDAN	3.3
47	THAILAND	3.3
48	CHINA MAINLAND	3.6
49	PHILIPPINES	3.7
50	PORTUGAL	4.3
51	VENEZUELA	4.6
52	TURKEY	5.0
53	COLOMBIA	5.3
54	SAUDI ARABIA	5.3
55	MALAYSIA	5.4
56	PERU	5.5
57	MEXICO	5.6
58	SOUTH AFRICA	5.7
59	INDONESIA	6.1
60	UAE	6.2
61	BRAZIL	7.4
62	INDIA	27.9
-	KOREA REP.	-

2011

## LANGUAGE SKILLS

2017

Language skills

are not meeting the needs of  
enterprisesare meeting the needs of  
enterprises

Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	NETHERLANDS	9.26
2	DENMARK	8.92
3	SWITZERLAND	8.77
4	SWEDEN	8.63
5	LUXEMBOURG	8.62
6	CYPRUS	8.50
7	ICELAND	8.32
8	FINLAND	8.24
9	UAE	8.23
10	BELGIUM	8.21
11	SINGAPORE	8.14
12	NORWAY	8.13
13	PHILIPPINES	8.12
14	PORTUGAL	7.99
15	GREECE	7.88
16	CANADA	7.63
17	LATVIA	7.54
18	ISRAEL	7.51
19	SLOVENIA	7.50
20	LITHUANIA	7.38
21	QATAR	7.19
22	AUSTRIA	7.01
23	POLAND	6.98
24	GERMANY	6.95
25	MALAYSIA	6.80
26	INDIA	6.72
27	ROMANIA	6.60
28	HONG KONG SAR	6.57
29	ESTONIA	6.52
30	CROATIA	6.03
31	SOUTH AFRICA	5.93
32	BULGARIA	5.89
33	CHINA MAINLAND	5.88
34	NEW ZEALAND	5.84
35	KAZAKHSTAN	5.83
36	TAIWAN	5.82
37	AUSTRALIA	5.81
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.57
39	SAUDI ARABIA	5.54
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.51
41	JORDAN	5.32
42	KOREA REP.	5.17
43	INDONESIA	5.12
44	IRELAND	5.06
45	RUSSIA	4.99
46	ARGENTINA	4.97
47	USA	4.87
48	UNITED KINGDOM	4.47
49	MEXICO	4.35
50	THAILAND	4.30
51	ITALY	4.26
52	FRANCE	4.14
53	TURKEY	4.11
54	UKRAINE	4.07
55	MONGOLIA	4.03
56	SPAIN	3.83
57	CHILE	3.79
58	PERU	3.65
59	JAPAN	3.30
60	HUNGARY	3.16
61	COLOMBIA	3.02
62	BRAZIL	2.97
63	VENEZUELA	2.92

# Criteria Excluded From Profiles

1.1.01	Gross domestic product (GDP)	4.1.07	Population - market size
1.1.02	GDP (PPP)	4.1.12	Roads
1.2.11	Exports of goods - growth	4.1.13	Railroads
1.2.14	Exports of commercial services - growth	4.1.22	Total indigenous energy production
1.2.24	Terms of trade index	4.2.06	Computers in use
1.3.16	Portfolio investment assets (\$bn)	4.2.18	High-tech exports (\$m)
1.3.17	Portfolio investment liabilities (\$bn)	4.3.01	Total expenditure on R&D
1.4.01	Employment	4.3.04	Business expenditure on R&D
1.4.03	Employment - growth	4.3.06	Total R&D personnel nationwide
2.1.05	Total general government debt - real growth	4.3.11	Science degrees
2.1.08	Interest payment	4.3.12	Scientific articles
2.1.12	General government expenditure	4.3.14	Nobel prizes per capita
2.5.11	Females in parliament	4.3.15	Patent applications
2.5.12	Women on boards	4.3.17	Patent grants
2.5.13	Gender inequality	4.4.14	Water consumption intensity
3.1.03	Overall productivity - real growth	4.4.16	CO2 emissions intensity
3.2.12	Labor force	4.4.21	Ecological balance (reserve/deficit)
3.2.14	Labor force growth	4.5.11	Educational assessment
3.2.15	Part-time employment	4.5.17	Illiteracy
3.3.03	Financial card transactions		
3.3.13	Listed domestic companies		
3.3.14	Stock market index (%)		
3.3.16	Initial Public Offerings (\$m)		
3.3.19	M&A activity		
4.1.02	Arable area		
4.1.03	Water resources		

The above criteria represent all ranked data that are excluded from the analysis of an economy's evolution, strengths and weaknesses highlighted in the National Competitiveness Profiles. These criteria were excluded because the economy has little control to influence them, for example, due to a size factor such as arable land, or when there is a very limited impact on competitiveness. The background data are not taken into consideration nor do they appear in any of the profile pages, as they are not used in any calculations to determine the rankings.

The following organizations have supplied their most currently available statistical data for the World Competitiveness Yearbook. This has enabled us to provide the most up-to-date and accurate data for this edition. We would like to thank them for their generous cooperation and their kind permission to reproduce their statistical material.

# International and Regional Organizations

Eurostat, Luxembourg:  
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>  
© European Communities

Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, Rome, Italy:  
[www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Montreal, Canada:  
Traffic (Commercial Air Carriers)

International Energy Agency (IEA), Paris, France:  
IEA Statistics Online: World Energy Balances © OECD/IEA  
Renewable Statistics

International Labour Office (ILO), Geneva, Switzerland:  
<http://laborsta.ilo.org>

International Monetary Fund (IMF), Washington, USA:  
Government Finance Statistics Yearbook  
International Financial Statistics, IMF eLIBRARY-DATA  
World Economic Outlook Database

International Road Federation (IRF), Geneva, Switzerland:  
[www.irfnet.org](http://www.irfnet.org)  
World Road Statistics

International Union of Railways, Paris, France:  
International Railways Statistics

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Paris, France:  
OECD, Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
Consumption Tax Trends  
Education at a Glance  
Energy Prices and Taxes (International Energy Agency)  
Environmental Data  
Unit labor costs database  
Main Science and Technology Indicators  
PISA  
Revenue Statistics

United Nations, New York, USA and Geneva, Switzerland:  
Comtrade - International Merchandise Trade Statistics  
Energy Statistics Yearbook  
Human Development Report (UNDP)  
UN Demographic Database  
World Investment Database UNCTADSTAT

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Montreal, Canada:  
Global Education Digest  
[www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)

World Bank, Washington DC, USA:  
World Development Indicators Database  
Development Data Group – <http://databank.worldbank.org>  
Doing Business

World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland:  
World Health Statistics  
[www.who.org](http://www.who.org)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Geneva, Switzerland:  
WIPO Statistics Database  
[www.wipo.int/ipstats](http://www.wipo.int/ipstats)

World Tourism Organization, Madrid, Spain:  
Tourism Highlights

World Trade Organization, Geneva, Switzerland:  
World Trade Organization Statistics Database  
World Tariff Profiles  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)



# National Sources

The information has been collected by our Partner Institutes in their respective countries, from the following sources:

Argentina: Economic Development and Institutions Research Program, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Catholic University of Argentina, Buenos Aires  
Central Bank of the Argentine Republic, Ministry of Economy, Statistics and Census National Institute (INDEC).

Australia: CEDA - Committee for Economic Development of Australia, Melbourne  
ABS Quarterly and Annual National Accounts, RBA Bulletin, ABS Labour Force Statistics, ABS employee earnings, ABS Demographic Statistics, AIHW Health Expenditure Australia, Reserve Bank of Australia.

Austria: Federation of Austrian Industries, Vienna; Austrian Institute of Economic Research, Vienna  
Statistics Austria, Economic Bulletin, Austrian National Bank, WIFO, Ministry of Finance, BMF, Austrian Institute of Economic Research.

Belgium: FEB - Federation of Enterprises in Belgium, Brussels  
National Bank of Belgium (NBB), Institute for National Accounts (INA), Ministry of Economic Affairs, Federal Planning Bureau, Statbel.

Brazil: Fundação Dom Cabral, Innovation and Entrepreneurship Center  
Brazilian Central Bank, Brazilian Geographic and Statistics Institute (IBGE), National Treasury, IPEA, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Labour and Employment, National Department for Infrastructure and Transport, Focus, PNAD, IBGE.

Bulgaria: Center for the Study of Democracy, Sofia  
National Bank of Bulgaria (BNB), NSI Statistical Institute, Ministry of Finance, National Budget, European Commission.

Chile: Universidad de Chile, Facultad de Economía y Negocios  
Central Bank of Chile, National Statistical Institute (INE), Dipres, National Science and Technology Commission (CONICYT), IPSA Santiago.

China Mainland: China Institute for Development Planning, Tsinghua University  
China Statistical Yearbook, National Debt Association of China, State Administration of Foreign Exchange, National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Shanghai Stock Exchange, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Education, ADO, WEO.

Colombia: National Planning Department, Bogota  
Direction of Economic Studies (DNP), DANE, National Central Bank, National Planning Department, National Statistics Department, Ministry of Education, Ministry for Economic Development, OCYT.

Croatia: National Competitiveness Council, Zagreb  
Croatian National Bank, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Croatian Employment Service, Zagreb Stock Exchange, Ministry of Health and Social Service, Croatia Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Science, Education and Sport, Institute of Economics, NCC.

Cyprus: Economics Research Centre, University of Cyprus  
Statistical Services of Cyprus, Ministry of Finance, Public Debt Management Office, Tax Department, Labour Force Survey, Transport Statistics.

Czech Republic: CERGE-EI, Prague  
Czech National Bank, Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance, Prague Stock Exchange, ARAD, Ministry of Transport.

Denmark: Confederation of Danish Industries (DI)  
Statistics Denmark, National Bank, Central Bank of Denmark, Danish Ministry of Children and Education, Danish National Labour Market Authority.

Estonia: Estonian Institute of Economic Research, Tallinn  
Statistic Estonia (SE), Estonian Bank (EB), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education Research, Labor Inspectorate, Citizenship and Migration Board, Ministry of Social Affairs, Estonian Energy, Tallinn Stock Exchange, Estonian Environment Centre, Ober Haus.

Finland: ETLA, The Research Institute of the Finnish Economy, Helsinki  
Bank of Finland, Statistics Finland, National Accounts, Customs Foreign Trade,

France: Business France, Paris  
INSEE-DGTPE, OECD Economic Perspectives, Bank of France, Customs Authorities, Agence France Trésor.

Greece: Federation of Industries of Northern Greece, (FING), Thessaloniki; Foundation for Economic and Industrial Research (FEIR/IOBE), Athens  
Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), Bank of Greece, Ministry of Economy, Labor Force Survey, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Athens Stock Exchange.

Hong Kong SAR: Hong Kong Trade Development Council  
Census and Statistics Department, Economic Analysis Division, EABFU, Financial Secretary's Office, The Treasury Branch, Hong Kong Monetary Authority, Labour Department, Planning Department, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Ltd, Highways Department, Transport Department, Food and Health Bureau, Hong Kong Medical Council, Department of Health, Environmental Protection Department, Education Bureau.

Hungary: ICEG European Center, Budapest  
Central Statistical Office, Hungarian National Bank, Government Debt Management Agency, National Tax and Customs Agency, Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority, Budapest Stock Exchange.

Iceland: Icelandic Chamber of Commerce, Reykjavik  
Statistics Iceland, Central Bank of Iceland, Ministry of Finance, Leigulistinn, Landsvirkjun.

India: National Productivity Council, New Delhi  
Central Statistical Office, Economic Survey of India, Economic Census of India, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Monthly Review, Reserve Bank of India, Annual Survey of Industries, NSSO, Ministries of Finance, Power, Human Resource Development, and Labour & Employment, Departments of Education, Industrial Policy & Promotion, Science & Technology, Delhi Electricity Regulation Commission, MOSPL.

Indonesia: Lembaga Management FEB-UI, Jakarta; NuPMK Consulting, Jakarta  
Bank of Indonesia, Central Board of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, National Budget, Department of Manpower, Indonesian Financial Statistics.

Ireland: IDA Ireland, Investment and Development Agency, Dublin  
Central Bank of Ireland, Central Statistics Office, ESRI Quarterly Bulletin, National Treasury Management Agency, CSI Quarterly National Household Survey, Department of Finance, Irish Stock Exchange, Department of Education.

Israel: The Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce, Tel-Aviv  
Bank of Israel, Ministry of Finance, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health.

Italy: CONFINDUSTRIA, Economic Research Department, Rome  
Bank of Italy, ISTAT National Accounts and Labour Force Survey, Ministry of Education.

Japan: Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc., Tokyo  
Statistical Bureau Japanese Government, Bank of Japan, Economic and Social Research Institute, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Management, Nikkei Stock Exchange, Research Center for Policy and Economy.

Jordan: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Amman  
Central Bank of Jordan, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Tourism, Higher Council for Science and Technology, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Health, National Center for Human Resources Development, Social Security Corporation.

Kazakhstan: JSC Economic Research Institute of the Ministry of National Economy, Astana  
National Bank, Agency of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Committee of Intellectual Property Rights of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of economic Development and Trade.

Korea Rep.: Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP)  
Bank of Korea, Statistics Korea, Ministry of Strategy and Finance, National Tax Service, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

Latvia: University of Latvia Centre for European and Transition Studies, LU CETS, Riga  
CBS Latvia, 2016 Prognosis MoE, Bank of Latvia, Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, The Treasury, State Revenue Service, State Social Insurance Agency, Ministry of Finance.

Lithuania: Enterprise Lithuania, Vilnius  
Bank of Lithuania, Lithuanian Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Lithuanian Health Information Centre, Ministry of Environment.

Luxembourg: Chamber of Commerce of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg  
Central Bank, "Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques" (STATEC), "Comité de Prévision" IGSS, Luxembourg State Budget, Luxembourg Stock Exchange, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment.

Malaysia: Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC), Petaling Jaya, Selangor  
Central Bank of Malaysia, Department of Statistics, Employees Provident Funds, Inland Revenue Board, Ministries of Education, of Finance, of Science Technology & Innovation, of Human Resources, of Health, of Energy, Green Technology and Water, Solid Waste And Public Cleansing Management Corporation, Malaysian Science & Technology Information Centre, Department of Immigration, Malaysian Stock Exchange, Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operative and Consumerism, MPC, JPPH, LHDN, MOHE, KPDNKK.

Mexico: Strategic Studies Center for Competitiveness, Saltillo  
Bank of Mexico, Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e informática (INEGI), Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (SHCP).

Mongolia: Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center, Ulaanbaatar  
NRSO Bulletin, NRSO Labor Force Survey, National Employment Service, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Finance, Bank of Mongolia, Mongolian Tax Administration, Information, Communications Technology and Post Authority, Center for Health Development, Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism, Population and Housing Census.

Netherlands: Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW), The Hague  
CBS Quarterly National Accounts, CPB Economic Outlook, Ministry of Finance, CBS Population and Population Dynamics.

New Zealand: Kerridge & Partners, Auckland  
Census, Kiwirails, Education Stats of NZ, NZ GDP Report, NZ treasury department, CJ CTS/National police, nat. road Statistics

Norway:  
Central Bank of Norway, Statistics Norway Economic Survey, National Accounts, Ministry of Finance, Statbank.

Peru: CENTRUM Católica Graduate Business School, Lima  
 Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP), Ministry of Labour (MINTRA), National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI), National Superintendency of Tax Administration (SUNAT), Peruvian Congress, Peruvian Banking Association (Asbanc), Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds (SBS), Lima Stock Exchange (BVL), Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), National Sanitation Services Supervisory (SUNASS), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF).

Philippines: Asian Institute of Management, Rizalino S. Navarro Policy Center for Competitiveness, Makati City  
 National Statistical Coordination Board, Central Bank, National Economic and Development Authority, National Statistics Office, Bureau of Treasury, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of Finance, Bureau of Labor and Employment, Department of Transportation and Communications, Department of Energy, Professional Regulation Commission, Department of Science and Technology, ADO.

Poland: Warsaw School of Economics, Warsaw  
 Central Statistical Office of Poland, Central Bank of Poland, CSO Statistical Bulletin, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Infrastructure.

Portugal: Porto Business School, University of Porto, Porto  
 Quarterly National Accounts INE, Statistical Yearbook, State Budget, Labor Force Survey, Ministry of the Economy, Ministry of Finance, Bank of Portugal,

Qatar: Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, Department of Environmental and Economic Development Planning, Doha  
 Qatar Central Bank (QCB), Qatar Statistical Authority (QSA), Labour Force Sample Survey, Ministry of Economy and Finance, General Secretariat of Development Planning, Household Expenditure and Income Survey, Annual Statistical Abstract, Council of Ministries, The Planning Council.

Romania: CIT-IRECSON Center of Technological Information, Bucharest  
 Center of Technological Information National Institute of Statistics, National Forecast Commission, Central Budget, Central Bank.

Russia: Moscow Business School  
 Central Bank of Russia, Federal State Statistical Service, Ministry of Finance, SDDS, Roskazna, RSY.

Saudi Arabia: SAGIA, Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority, Riyadh  
 Saudi Arabia Monetary Authority, CDSI, Labour Force Survey, Bank Saudi Fransi, Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mining, Department of Zakat and Income, Ministry of Finance, GOSI, MODON, National Water Company.

Singapore: Economics Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore  
 Monetary Authority of Singapore, Singapore Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore Exchange, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Manpower, Public Services Division, Land Transport Authority.

Slovak Republic: The F.A Hayek Foundation, Bratislava  
 National Bank of Slovakia, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Trend Analyses from ref. Banks, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, UPSVAR.

Slovenia: Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana  
 Bank of Slovenia, IMAD, ERBD forecasts, Statistical Yearbook, Ministry of Finance, Management Research, Ljubljana Stock Exchange, Institute of Public Health, Statistical Office of the Slovenia Republic.

South Africa: Productivity SA, Midrand  
 South African Reserve Bank Bulletin, Statistics South Africa, South Africa Treasury, Budget Ministry of Finance, Department of Labor, Labour Force Survey, Human Sciences Research Council, QLF survey.

Spain: Spanish Confederation of Employers, Madrid  
 National Statistics Institute (INE), Ministry of Economy, Bank of Spain, Balance of Payments, CEOE; Ministry of Education.

Taiwan: National Development Council, Taipei  
 Central Bank of the Republic of China, DGBAS Quarterly National Economic Trends, DGBAS Monthly Bulletin of Manpower Statistics, National Treasury Agency, Council of Labor Affairs, Intellectual Property Office, Ministries of Finance, Education, Transportation and Communications and Interior, Manpower Planning Department, Department of Health, National Science Council, Bureau of Energy, Statistics of Taiwan Paper Industry, Construction and Planning Administration.

Thailand: Thailand Management Association (TMA), Bangkok  
 The National Economic and Social Board, National Statistical Office, Bank of Thailand, Ministry of Finance, Fiscal Policy Office, Labour Force Statistics, Labor Stand. Dev. Bureau, Department of Employment, Ministry of Transport, Alien Occupation Control Division, NSTDA, Securities and Exchange Commission.

Turkey: Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association (TUSIAD), Istanbul  
 Central Bank of Republic of Turkey, State Institute of Statistics, Turkish Statistical Institute - TURKSTAT, State Planning Organization, Undersecretariat of Treasury, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, The Bank Association of Turkey.

United Arab Emirates: Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Authority (FCSA), Dubai  
 Central Bureau of Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, National Foundation on R&D.

Ukraine: International Management Institute (MIM-Kyiv)  
 National Bank of Ukraine, National Accounts, Ministry of Economy, Balance of Payments, Statistical Yearbook, Ukrainian State Committee on Statistics, Ministry of Finance.

Venezuela: National Council for Investment Promotion (CONAPRI)  
 Central Bank of Venezuela, National Statistics Institute, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Science, Technology and Intermediate Industries.

# Other Institutions

Akamai  
State of the Internet Report

BMI Research  
A Fitch Group Company

BSA  
Global Software Survey

Computer Industry Almanac Inc., Arlington Heights, USA:  
[www.c-i-a.com](http://www.c-i-a.com)

Cushman & Wakefield  
Office Space Across the World Report

Educational Testing Service (The TOEFL® Test), Princeton, USA

Euromoney Country Risk Ratings, London, UK:  
[www.euromoneycountryrisk.com](http://www.euromoneycountryrisk.com)

Euromonitor International, London, UK:  
Passport GMID

Global Footprint Network, Oakland, USA:  
[www.footprintnetwork.org](http://www.footprintnetwork.org)

GMI Ratings, New York, USA:  
[www.gmiratings.com](http://www.gmiratings.com)

HCM Compensation Insights & Technology AG, Geneva, Switzerland:  
CCT-ProSurvey™

Institutional Investor Magazine, International Edition, New York, USA  
Country Credit Rating

MERCER HR Consulting, Geneva, Switzerland:  
[www.mercerHR.com](http://www.mercerHR.com)

National Science Foundation, Arlington, USA:  
Science and Engineering Indicators  
[www.nsf.gov](http://www.nsf.gov)

The Nobel Foundation, Stockholm, Sweden

PriceWaterhouseCoopers SA, Lausanne and Basel, Switzerland:  
Resource Tax Manager

The Nobel Foundation, Stockholm, Sweden

Thomson Reuters, London, England:  
Thomson One Banker

Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich, Switzerland:  
Prices and Earnings

US Department of Agriculture, Washington DC, USA

The World Justice Project  
Rule of Law Index

# Notes and Sources by Criteria

## Standard notes used in the data tables

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

Exchange Rate	As most data are expressed in U.S. dollars, you will find the exchange rates used at the beginning of the Statistical Tables. the sources for the Exchange Rates are International Financial Statistics Online March 2017 (IMF) and national sources.
Per capita	For all information presented “per capita” the sources for the population are Passport GMID (Euromonitor) and national sources.
% of GDP	For all information presented as a “percentage of GDP” the sources for GDP are the OECD Main Economic Indicators April 2017 and national sources.

## Economic sectors

Agriculture:	including agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.
Industry:	including manufacturing, mining, electricity, construction, gas and water.
Services:	including trade, restaurants and hotels, transport storage, communications, financial and business services, social and personal services.

Factor 1:	Economic Performance
	1.1 Domestic Economy

1.1.01 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

1.1.02 GDP (PPP)  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

The 2016 data for GDP PPP are estimates.  
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) are the currency exchange rates that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies. This means that a given sum of money, when converted into different currencies, at the PPP rates, will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. PPPs are the rates of currency conversion, which eliminate the differences in price levels among countries.

1.1.03 [B] World GDP contribution  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

Based on GDP, current prices, U.S. dollars.

1.1.04 [B] Household consumption expenditure (\$bn)  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Including not for profit institutions serving households.

1.1.05 [B] Household consumption expenditure (%)  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Including not for profit institutions serving households.

1.1.06 [B] Government consumption expenditure (\$bn)  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

1.1.07 [B] Government consumption expenditure (%)  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

1.1.08 [B] Gross fixed capital formation (\$bn)  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Saudi Arabia: Domestic aggregate for non-oil sector supply and demand.

1.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Saudi Arabia: Domestic aggregate for non-oil sector supply and demand.

1.1.10 [B] Gross domestic savings (\$bn)  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017  
National sources

GDP minus Household Consumption minus Government Consumption. Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

1.1.11 [B] Gross domestic savings (%)  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017  
National sources

GDP minus Household Consumption minus Government Consumption. Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

1.1.12 [B][3] Economic sectors  
The World Bank (Development Data Group)  
<http://databank.worldbank.org>  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Bulgaria: break in series in 2012, new classification has been used (NACE A10), industry includes categories B-E. Malaysia: industry includes import duty. Venezuela: January - September 2015.

1.1.14 Real GDP growth  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

1.1.16 [B] Household consumption expenditure - real growth  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Including not for profit institutions serving households.

1.1.17 [B] Government consumption expenditure - real growth  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Saudi Arabia: Domestic aggregate for non-oil sector supply and demand.



1.1.20 GDP per capita  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

1.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

The 2016 data for GDP PPP are estimates. Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) are the currency exchange rates that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies. This means that a given sum of money, when converted into different currencies, at the PPP rates, will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. PPPs are the rates of currency conversion, which eliminate the differences in price levels among countries.

1.1.22 [B] Forecast: Real GDP growth  
National sources  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

1.1.23 [B] Forecast: Inflation  
National sources  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

1.1.24 [B] Forecast: Unemployment  
National sources  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

1.1.25 [B] Forecast: Current account balance  
National sources  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

## 1.2 International Trade

1.2.01 [B] Current account balance (\$bn)  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017  
National sources

Current account equals the trade balance plus the balance of other goods, services, and income, private unrequited transfers, and official unrequited transfers not included elsewhere. Hong Kong: In mid-2013, a technical revision exercise to review the estimation method of cross-boundary movements of goods and services in the GDP compilation framework was conducted. As a result of the exercise, estimates of exports of goods as well as imports and exports of services in the current account of BoP were revised back to 2009.

1.2.02 Current account balance  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017  
National sources

Current account equals the trade balance plus the balance of other goods, services, and income, private unrequited transfers, and official unrequited transfers not included elsewhere. Hong Kong: In mid-2013, a technical revision exercise to review the estimation method of cross-boundary movements of goods and services in the GDP compilation framework was conducted. As a result of the exercise, estimates of exports of goods as well as imports and exports of services in the current account of BoP were revised back to 2009.

1.2.03 [B] Balance of trade (\$bn)  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

1.2.04 [B] Balance of trade (%)  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

1.2.05 [B] Balance of commercial services (\$bn)  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

1.2.06 [B] Balance of commercial services (%)  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

1.2.07 [B] World exports contribution  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports. Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income.

1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

1.2.10 [B] Exports of goods per capita  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for latest year. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

1.2.11 Exports of goods - growth  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

1.2.14 Exports of commercial services - growth  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

1.2.15 [B] Exports of goods & commercial services  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Estimates based on preliminary data for latest year. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.



1.2.16 [B][3] Exports breakdown by economic sector  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
www.wto.org

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

1.2.17 Export concentration by partner  
UNCTAD

Top five named export countries as a percentage of total exports.

1.2.18 Export concentration by product  
UNCTAD

Top five named export products, as a percentage of total exports.

1.2.19 [B] Imports of goods & commercial services (\$bn)  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
www.wto.org

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports. Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

1.2.20 [B] Imports of goods & commercial services (%)  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
www.wto.org

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports. Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

1.2.21 [B] Imports of goods & commercial services - growth  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
www.wto.org

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports. Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income. Data are not always fully comparable across countries. Due to frequent revisions to the services data, there are numerous breaks in the continuity of the data series.

1.2.22 [B][3] Imports breakdown by economic sector  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
www.wto.org

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year.

1.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
www.wto.org

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

1.2.24 Terms of trade index  
National sources

Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Korea Rep., Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden Thailand, United Kingdom, USA and Venezuela: Index in US\$. France: export and import prices. Croatia: calculated using yearly indices in national currency. Philippines: Computed using exports data on goods and services.

1.2.25 Tourism receipts  
World Tourism Organization  
Tourism Highlights 2016, <http://mkt.unwto.org/en/publication/unwto-tourism-highlights-2016-edition>  
National sources

### 1.3 International Investment

1.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)  
UNCTADSTAT 201 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
International Financial Statistics Online (IMF)  
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.  
Preliminary estimates for 2016, provisional data for 2015. Argentina: from Oct. 2015 to Sept 2016 instead of 2016.

1.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)  
UNCTADSTAT 201 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
International Financial Statistics Online (IMF)  
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.  
Preliminary estimates for 2016, provisional data for 2015. Argentina: from Oct. 2015 to Sept 2016 instead of 2016.

1.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)  
UNCTADSTAT 2017 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.

1.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)  
UNCTADSTAT 2017 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.

1.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)  
UNCTADSTAT 2017 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
International Financial Statistics Online (IMF)  
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.  
Preliminary estimates for 2016, provisional data for 2015. Argentina: from Oct. 2015 to Sept 2016 instead of 2016.

1.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)  
UNCTADSTAT 2017 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
International Financial Statistics Online (IMF)  
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.  
Preliminary estimates for 2016, provisional data for 2015. Argentina: from Oct. 2015 to Sept 2016 instead of 2016.

1.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)  
UNCTADSTAT 2017 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.

1.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)  
UNCTADSTAT 2017 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.

1.3.09 [B] Balance of direct investment flows (\$bn)  
UNCTADSTAT 201 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
International Financial Statistics Online (IMF)  
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.  
Preliminary estimates for 2016, provisional data for 2015. Argentina: from Oct. 2015 to Sept 2016 instead of 2016.

1.3.10 [B] Balance of direct investment flows (%)  
UNCTADSTAT 201 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
International Financial Statistics Online (IMF)  
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.  
Preliminary estimates for 2016, provisional data for 2015. Argentina: from Oct. 2015 to Sept 2016 instead of 2016.

1.3.11 [B] Net position in direct investment stocks (\$bn)  
UNCTADSTAT 2017 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.

1.3.12 [B] Net position in direct investment stocks (%)  
UNCTADSTAT 2017 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.

1.3.16 Portfolio investment assets  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
International Financial Statistics Online May 2017 (IMF)  
National sources

Portfolio investment includes, in addition to equity securities in the form of bonds and notes, money market instruments and financial derivatives such as options. Excluded are any of the aforementioned instruments included in the categories of direct investment and reserve assets.

2013-2005 IFS uses BPM6; Break in series: Up to 2004 IFS uses BPM5.

1.3.17 Portfolio investment liabilities  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
International Financial Statistics Online May 2017 (IMF)  
National sources

Portfolio investment includes, in addition to equity securities in the form of bonds and notes, money market instruments and financial derivatives such as options. Excluded are any of the aforementioned instruments included in the categories of direct investment and reserve assets.

2013-2005 IFS uses BPM6; Break in series: Up to 2004 IFS uses BPM5.

## 1.4 Employment

1.4.01 Employment  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year. Austria: break in series in 2004 and 2008. Brazil: Break in series in 2011. Hong Kong: Figures before 2012 have been revised based on the up-to-date benchmark population data and the revised employment figures compiled from the GHS, taking into account the results of the 2011 Population Census. Mexico: without non-specific employment. Romania: break in series in 2002. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Spain: break in series in 2005.

1.4.02 Employment (%)  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year. Austria: break in series in 2004 and 2008. Brazil: Break in series in 2011. Hong Kong: Figures before 2012 have been revised based on the up-to-date benchmark population data and the revised employment figures compiled from the GHS, taking into account the results of the 2011 Population Census. Mexico: without non-specific employment. Romania: break in series in 2002. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Spain: break in series in 2005.

1.4.03 Employment - growth  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year. Austria: break in series in 2004 and 2008. Brazil: Break in series in 2011. Hong Kong: Figures before 2012 have been revised based on the up-to-date benchmark population data and the revised employment figures compiled from the GHS, taking into account the results of the 2011 Population Census. Mexico: without non-specific employment. Romania: break in series in 2002. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Spain: break in series in 2005.

1.4.04 [B][3] Employment by sector  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

It is difficult to gather data on employment by sector. Estimates or provisional data for the most recent year. Years and sources are not always comparable. Austria: break in series in 2004 and 2008. Hong Kong: Figures before 2012 have been revised based on the up-to-date benchmark population data and the revised employment figures compiled from the GHS, taking into account the results of the 2011 Population Census. Mongolia: 4th quarter for 2015. Portugal: break in series (methodological change) in 2008 and 2011. Romania: for 2015 - third quarter; data for 2007-2013 were revised based on the resident population re-estimated in accordance with the Population and Housing Census in 2011.

#### 1.4.05 [B] Employment in the public sector

ILO LABORSTA

<http://laborsta.ilo.org>

National sources

Public sector employment covers employment in the government sector plus employment in publicly-owned resident enterprises and companies, operating at central, state (or regional) and local levels of government. It covers all persons employed directly by those institutions, regardless of the particular type of employment contract. Argentina: in urban areas only. Bulgaria: break in series in 2012, new classification has been used (NACE A10), industry includes categories F-U. China: estimates. Indonesia: total number of public servants. Romania: data for 2007-2013 were revised based on the resident population re-estimated in accordance with the Population and Housing Census in 2011.

#### 1.4.06 Unemployment rate

OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database

National sources

Harmonized rates for OECD countries. China: registered unemployment rate in urban areas. Hong Kong: Labour force refers to the land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over who satisfy the criteria for being classified as employed persons or unemployed persons; unemployment rate refers to the proportion of unemployed persons aged 15 or over in the labour force. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2015 - third quarter; data for 2007-2013 were revised based on the resident population re-estimated in accordance with the Population and Housing Census in 2011.

#### 1.4.07 Long-term unemployment

Eurostat April 2017

OECD Labor Market Statistics April 2017

National sources

Long-term unemployment is defined as that involving people out of work and looking for work for 12 months or more. Provisional data or estimates for the most recent year. Hong Kong: The unemployment rate is calculated based on unemployed persons aged 15 or over. Philippines: for persons unemployed for more than 30 weeks. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: data for 2007-2013 were revised based on the resident population re-estimated in accordance with the Population and Housing Census in 2011. Singapore: unemployed residents for 25 weeks or more.

#### 1.4.08 Youth unemployment

OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database

National sources

Unemployment of population under 25 years as a percentage of labor force of the same age category. Provisional data or estimates for the most recent year. Hong Kong: Youth unemployment refers to those unemployed persons aged 15-24. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2015 - third quarter; data for 2007-2013 were revised based on the resident population re-estimated in accordance with the Population and Housing Census in 2011. Singapore: Resident youth unemployment rate.

### 1.5 Prices

#### 1.5.01 [B] Consumer price inflation

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

Harmonized inflation rates, year average.

#### 1.5.02 Adjusted consumer price inflation

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

CPI minus real discount rate, ignoring negative signs.

#### 1.5.03 Cost-of-living index

MERCER Cost of Living survey 2016

[www.mercer.com](http://www.mercer.com)

Break in series in 2015: In the main city as of 2015, average of main cities in large countries (made by IMD WCC) or in the capital in smaller ones up to 2014. The Mercer survey covers 214 cities across five continents and measures the comparative cost of over 200 items in each location, including housing, transport, food, clothing, household goods and entertainment. It is the world's most comprehensive cost of living survey and is used to help multinational companies and governments determine compensation allowance for their expatriate employees. New York is used as the base city (=100) for the index and all cities are compared against New York. Currency movements are measured against the US dollar. The cost of housing - often the biggest expense for expats - plays an important part in determining where cities are ranked. Data is not always comparable over years (money fluctuations in 2010 and 2011).

#### 1.5.04 [B] Apartment rent

UBS Prices and Earnings 2015

National sources

Average cost of housing per month, in a medium price range in major cities, which an apartment seeker would expect to pay on the free market at the time of the survey. We standardized requirements to Western preferences, with an unfurnished three-room apartment. We only looked at newly built apartments with a bathroom and a kitchen. Prices included utilities (energy and water taxes), but not the use of a garage.

1.5.05 Office rent  
Cushman & Wakefield's Office Space Across the World 2015  
CB Richard Ellis Prime Office Occupancy Costs, 2014  
National Sources

Break in series in 2015: Office total occupation costs in the main city in 2015, average of main cities in large countries (made by IMD WCC) or in the capital in smaller ones up to 2014. Including rent, management costs, property taxes and basic ongoing building maintenance.

1.5.06 Food costs  
US Dept Agr. 2017

Total consumer expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages as a percentage of total household final consumption expenditures.

1.5.07 Gasoline prices  
OECD Energy Prices and Taxes 1/2017 (International Energy Agency)  
National sources

Prices refer to the simple average of the domestic monthly reference prices with tax for premium gasoline. Hong Kong: Since 95 Ron unleaded gasoline are no longer on sale in Hong Kong, the price series are estimated based on the average retail price of 98 Ron unleaded petrol in Hong Kong and the average price difference between 95 and 97/98 Ron unleaded gasoline in neighbouring economies. Philippines: Average common price of unleaded gasoline based on weekly oil price monitor of the Dept of Energy.

Factor 2: Government Efficiency  
2.1 Public Finance

2.1.01 [B] Government budget surplus/deficit (\$bn)  
© European Communities, 1995-2017  
<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>  
World Economic Outlook April 2017 (IMF)  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2016.

The government deficit/surplus is the net borrowing/net lending (B.9) of general government as defined in the ESA 2010. It is the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of the general government. Europe: According to the Maastricht Treaty (Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure, government deficit or surplus) means the net borrowing (net lending) of the whole general government sector (central government, state government, local government and social security funds). It is calculated according to national accounts concepts (European System of Accounts, ESA95).

2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)  
© European Communities, 1995-2017  
<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>  
World Economic Outlook April 2017 (IMF)  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2016.

The government deficit/surplus is the net borrowing/net lending (B.9) of general government as defined in the ESA 2010. It is the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of the general government. Europe: According to the Maastricht Treaty (Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure, government deficit or surplus) means the net borrowing (net lending) of the whole general government sector (central government, state government, local government and social security funds). It is calculated according to national accounts concepts (European System of Accounts, ESA95).

2.1.03 [B] Total general government debt (\$bn)  
World Economic Outlook April 2017 (IMF)

Government debt is the consolidated gross debt of the whole general government sector outstanding at the end of the year.

2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)  
World Economic Outlook April 2017 (IMF)

Government debt is the consolidated gross debt of the whole general government sector outstanding at the end of the year.

2.1.05 Total general government debt-real growth  
World Economic Outlook April 2017 (IMF)

Government debt is the consolidated gross debt of the whole general government sector outstanding at the end of the year.

2.1.06 [B] Central government domestic debt  
National sources

New Zealand: domestic debt incl. foreign.

2.1.07 [B] Central government foreign debt  
National sources

New Zealand: domestic debt incl. foreign.

2.1.08 Interest payment (%)  
Government Finance Statistics 2017 (IMF)  
Eurostat April 2017  
National sources

Current revenue covers all nonrepayable government receipts other than grants. Break in series: general government since 2001, central government only for previous years. Hong Kong: Operating Revenue. Singapore: Financial year. Thailand: central government.

2.1.12 General government expenditure  
Eurostat April 2017  
National sources

Total general government spending, netting out intergovernmental grants and transfers.

2.2 Tax Policy

2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues  
OECD Revenue Statistics 2017  
Government Finance Statistics 2017  
National sources

Total tax revenues of general government. This includes: income taxes, profits and capital gains; social security contributions; taxes on payroll and workforce; taxes on property; taxes on goods and services; other taxes. General government consists of supra-national authorities, the central administration and the agencies whose operations are under its effective control, state and local governments and their administrations, social security schemes and autonomous government entities, excluding public enterprises. Austria, Denmark, France and Spain: The total tax revenues have been reduced by the amount of any capital transfer that represents uncollected taxes. Bulgaria: Total receipts from taxes and social contributions (including imputed social contributions) after deduction of amounts assessed but unlikely to be collected. Hungary: the figures are on cash basis. Japan: The tax revenue figures exclude revenue from Social security funds, figures are not available for the most recent year. Mexico: central government and social security only. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year. Indonesia Central government only.

2.2.02 [B] Collected personal income tax  
OECD Revenue Statistics 2017  
Government Finance Statistics 2017  
National sources

Personal income taxes paid to general government. Austria, Denmark, France and Spain: The total tax revenues have been reduced by the amount of any capital transfer that represents uncollected taxes. Colombia : break in series in 2008. Hungary: the figures are on cash basis. Mexico: central government and social security funds only. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

2.2.03 [B] Collected corporate taxes  
OECD Revenue Statistics 2017  
Government Finance Statistics 2017  
National sources

Corporate taxes paid to general government. Austria, Denmark, France and Spain: The total tax revenues have been reduced by the amount of any capital transfer that represents uncollected taxes. Colombia: break in series in 2008. Hungary: the figures are on cash basis. Mexico: central government and social security funds only. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

2.2.04 [B] Collected indirect tax revenues  
OECD Revenue Statistics 2017  
Government Finance Statistics 2017  
National sources

Indirect taxes paid to general government. Austria, Denmark, France and Spain: The total tax revenues have been reduced by the amount of any capital transfer that represents uncollected taxes. Colombia: break in series in 2008. Hungary: the figures are on cash basis. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.



2.2.05 [B] Collected capital and property taxes  
OECD Revenue Statistics 2017  
Government Finance Statistics 2017  
National sources

Taxes on capital and property include: recurrent taxes on immovable property and on net wealth, estate, inheritance and gift taxes, taxes on financial and capital transactions, and other recurrent and non-recurrent taxes on property, paid to general government. Austria, Denmark, France and Spain: The total tax revenues have been reduced by the amount of any capital transfer that represents uncollected taxes. Colombia: break in series in 2008. Hungary: the figures are on cash basis. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

2.2.06 [B] Collected social security contribution  
OECD Revenue Statistics 2017  
Government Finance Statistics 2017  
National sources

Austria, Denmark, France and Spain: The total tax revenues have been reduced by the amount of any capital transfer that represents uncollected taxes. Bulgaria: Total receipts from taxes and social contributions (including imputed social contributions) after deduction of amounts assessed but unlikely to be collected minus Total tax receipts equals Social security contributions. Colombia: break in series in 2008. Hungary: the figures are on cash basis. Philippines: Includes social security contributions to the Social Security System and Government Service Insurance System. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007.

2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate  
PricewaterhouseCoopers, Resource Tax Manager

This criterion is based on the GDP per capita 2016 figures.

Amount of personal income tax (including social security paid by the employee) that an individual married + 1 child with this level of earnings would expect to pay in 2016.

The taxes for Canada, Switzerland and the US are an average for the respective provinces, cantons and states.

India: in case, where the number of employees in the establishment exceeds 20 and an employee's monthly salary is less than INR 6,500.--, he would have to contribute to Provident Fund 12% of basic salary. The employer also contributes to an equal amount to Provident Fund. As a consequence, if we assume that the number of employees is less than 20, no social security contributions would be due.

The differences against last year's data can generally be explained by differences in base GDP/capita, and the changes in legislation for some countries.

2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit  
PricewaterhouseCoopers, Resource Tax Manager  
National sources

Rates in effect on January 1, 2016 when available. For better comparability between countries, we show the maximum tax rates. But average effective corporate tax rates are often lower. General assumptions from PWC: 1) They have worked on the profit before tax, in order to make tax rates as comparable as possible between them. 2) They have assumed model company is an ordinary commercial company. 3) They have assumed company is active on its national territory exclusively, therefore a company having neither a branch nor a subsidiary abroad. Dividend income, branch profit tax credit and their specific tax treatment could therefore be ignored. 4) Tax treatment of specific types of income is not mentioned, such as for instance the capital gain taxes. 5) Each country has its particular rules as regards deductible items and therefore, many specific deductions or add-backs could simply not be taken into consideration. Typical examples to illustrate this mechanism are specific incentive tax credits (on creation of jobs), credit for tax on equity, etc. 6) So far as possible, they have not taken into consideration the national mechanisms put in place to reduce double taxation of income (company and its shareholder), like the French avoir fiscal or the British ACT. Specific comments are indicated where a dual system based on different rates exists as regards distributed/undistributed profit. 7) They have therefore also ignored withholding tax levied upon dividend distributions; having assumed this is a tax relating to the shareholder and not the company. 8) Only tax on profit is considered, with possible surtax (national surtax or cantonal, state or municipal taxes) where appropriate. 9) Surtax linked to payment of tax, such as interest for late payment or similar mechanisms were not taken into consideration, as this depends on specific situation of each contributor, on the one hand, and was likely to give a wrong image as not all countries have such rules. 10) Tax on equity, on share capital or certain types of assets are not included, as systems are difficult to compare between them and would not have provided a coherent image.

2.2.09 Consumption tax rate  
Consumption tax trends (OECD)  
National Sources

Value Added Tax (VAT)/Goods and Services Tax (GST) to international services and intangibles transactions. India: 12.5 % is the most common VAT rate for the maximum number of commodities; however the range is from 1 to 44 %. Spain: 2010: 16% January - June, 18% July - December; 2012: 18% January - August, 21% September - December. Taiwan: sales tax; however various consumption tax rates are applied.

#### 2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate PricewaterhouseCoopers, Resource Tax Manager

This criterion is based on the GDP per capita 2016 figures.

India: in case, where the number of employees in the establishment exceeds 20 and an employee's monthly salary is less than INR 6,500.--, he would have to contribute to Provident Fund 12% of basic salary. The employer also contributes to an equal amount to Provident Fund. As a consequence, if we assume that the number of employees is less than 20, no social security contributions would be due.

The differences against last year's data can generally be explained by differences in base GDP/capita and the changes in legislation for some countries.

#### 2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate PricewaterhouseCoopers, Resource Tax Manager

This criterion is based on the GDP per capita 2016 figures.

India: in case, where the number of employees in the establishment exceeds 20 and an employee's monthly salary is less than INR 6,500.--, he would have to contribute to Provident Fund 12% of basic salary. The employer also contributes to an equal amount to Provident Fund. As a consequence, if we assume that the number of employees is less than 20, no social security contributions would be due.

The differences against last year's data can generally be explained by differences in base GDP/capita and the changes in legislation for some countries.

### 2.3 Institutional Framework

#### 2.3.01 [B] Real short-term interest rate International Financial Statistics Online April 2017 (IMF) National sources

Average annual discount rate or money market rate or central bank rate; estimates for some countries. We deflated the rates using the inflation rate for the year of reference. Indonesia: 7-day repo rate, effective from 19th August 2016.

#### 2.3.03 Interest rate spread International Financial Statistics Online April 2017 (IMF) National sources

Based on average annual rates (for corporations), estimates for some countries. Portugal: Average of monthly rates to non-financial corporations.

#### 2.3.04 Country credit rating Institutional Investor, September 2016

The country credit ratings developed by Institutional Investor are based on information provided by senior economists and sovereign-risk analysts at leading global banks and money management and securities firms. The respondents have graded each country on a scale of zero to 100, with 100 representing the least chance of default. Participant's responses were weighted according to their institutions assets. Names of the respondents are kept strictly confidential.

#### 2.3.06 [B] Foreign currency reserves IMF website May 2017 CIA Factbook 2017

Data is for December.

#### 2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita IMF website May 2017 CIA Factbook 2017

#### 2.3.08 Exchange rate stability International Financial Statistics Online March 2017 (IMF)

Parity changes are in absolute values. Period average except for Euro zone end of period.

#### 2.3.15 Rule of law The World Justice Project Rule of Law Index

The WJP Rule of Law Index offers a detailed, multidimensional view of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice, and is the most comprehensive index of its kind. To date, over 100,000 citizens and experts have been interviewed in 99 countries. The Index measures the rule of law using 47 indicators organized around 8 themes.



#### 2.4.01 Tariff barriers World Tariff Profiles 2016 WTO - ITC

All simple averages are based on pre-aggregated HS six-digit averages. Most Favored Nation (MFN): with respect to customs duties, any advantage, favor, privilege or immunity, granted by WTO member to any product originating in or destined for another country, are accorded in principle to the like product originating from or destined for the territories of all other WTO members, under the Principle of MFN treatment.

#### 2.4.08 Government subsidies <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> Government Finance Statistics 2017 National sources

Grants on current account by the General Government to (i) private industries and public corporations and (ii) government enterprises, to compensate for losses which are clearly the consequence of the price policies of the public authorities. Argentina, Luxembourg, Romania, Russia and Switzerland: break in series. (Argentina: central government only until 2002, Romania and Switzerland: until 2001).

#### 2.4.15 Start-up days Doing Business 2017 World Bank

Refers to a standardized business that is 100% domestically owned, has start-up capital equivalent to 10 times income per capita, engages in general industrial or commercial activities and employs between 10 and 50 people one month after the commencement of operations, all of whom are domestic nationals. Starting a Business considers two types of local limited liability companies that are identical in all aspects, except that one company is owned by 5 married women and the other by 5 married men. Time is recorded in calendar days. The measure captures the median duration that incorporation lawyers indicate is necessary to complete a procedure with minimum follow up with government agencies and no extra payments. It is assumed that the minimum time required for each procedure is 1 day. Although procedures may take place simultaneously, they cannot start on the same day (that is, simultaneous procedures start on consecutive days). A procedure is considered completed once the company has received the final document, such as the company registration certificate or tax number. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest procedure is chosen. It is assumed that the entrepreneur does not waste time and commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. The time that the entrepreneur spends on gathering information is ignored. It is assumed that the entrepreneur is aware of all entry regulations and their sequence from the beginning but has had no prior contact with any of the officials.

#### 2.4.16 Start-up procedures Doing Business 2017 World Bank

Refers to a standardized business that is 100% domestically owned, has start-up capital equivalent to 10 times income per capita, engages in general industrial or commercial activities and employs between 10 and 50 people one month after the commencement of operations, all of whom are domestic nationals. Starting a Business considers two types of local limited liability companies that are identical in all aspects, except that one company is owned by 5 married women and the other by 5 married men. A procedure is defined as any interaction of the company founders with external parties (for example, government agencies, lawyers, auditors or notaries). Procedures that must be completed in the same building but in different offices are counted as separate procedures. If founders have to visit the same office several times for different sequential procedures, each is counted separately. The founders are assumed to complete all procedures themselves, without middlemen, facilitators, accountants or lawyers, unless the use of such a third party is mandated by law. It is assumed that the minimum time required for each procedure is 1 day. Although procedures may take place simultaneously, they cannot start on the same day (that is, simultaneous procedures start on consecutive days). A procedure is considered completed once the company has received the final document, such as the company registration certificate or tax number. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest procedure is chosen.

#### 2.4.20 Redundancy costs Doing business 2017 World Bank

The redundancy cost indicator measures the cost of advance notice requirements, severance payments and penalties due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weeks of salary. The average value of notice requirements and severance payments applicable to a worker with 1 year of tenure, a worker with 5 years and a worker with 10 years is used to assign the score. If the redundancy cost adds up to 8 or fewer weeks of salary and the workers can benefit from unemployment protection, a score of 0 is assigned, but the actual number of weeks is published. If the redundancy cost adds up to 8 or fewer weeks of salary and the workers cannot benefit from any type of unemployment protection, a score of 8.1 weeks is assigned, although the actual number of weeks is published. If the cost adds up to more than 8 weeks of salary, the score is the number of weeks. One month is recorded as 4 and 1/3 weeks.

### 2.5.03 Homicide

UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes

Intentional homicide: Unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury.

Inclusions: Murder; honour killing; serious assault leading to death; death as a result of terrorist activities; dowry-related killings; femicide; infanticide; voluntary manslaughter; extrajudicial killings; killings caused by excessive use of force by law enforcement/state officials.

Exclusions: Death due to legal interventions; justifiable homicide in self-defence; attempted intentional homicide; homicide without the element of intent; non-negligent or involuntary manslaughter; assisting suicide or instigating suicide; illegal feticide; euthanasia.

### 2.5.07 Gini coefficient

Human Development Report 2016 (UNDP)

Measure of the deviation of the distribution of income among individuals or households within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.

### 2.5.08 [B] Income distribution - lowest 10%

World Development Indicators Database

### 2.5.09 [B] Income distribution - highest 10%

World Development Indicators Database

### 2.5.11 Females in parliament

Human Development Report 2016 (UNDP)

National sources

Share of seats in national parliament: Proportion of seats held by women in a lower/ single house or /and an upper house/ senate expressed as percentage of total seats. For countries with bicameral legislative systems, the share of seats is calculated based on both houses. China Hong Kong: percentage of Executive Council seats held by women.

### 2.5.12 Women on boards

©2017 Copyright MSCI

Women on Boards Report, MSCI

www.msci.com

% of board seats held by women, of the approximately 2'500 companies around the world measured by MSCI.

### 2.5.13 Gender inequality

Human Development Report 2016 (UNDP)

A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievement between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market.

### 2.5.14 Disposable Income

Passport GMID

Source: © Euromonitor International 2017

National sources

Based on gross income minus social security contributions and income taxes.

## Factor 3: Business Efficiency

### 3.1 Productivity & Efficiency

#### 3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

We took the GDP PPP 2016 figures (estimates) divided by the employment figures. Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent years.

#### 3.1.02 [B] Overall productivity

OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

National sources

We took the GDP 2016 figures divided by the employment figures.

Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent years.

3.1.03 Overall productivity - real growth  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017  
National sources

The growth is calculated using the GDP data in constant prices divided by the employment figures. Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year.

3.1.04 Labor productivity (PPP)  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

GDP PPP (estimates) divided by employment and working hours. Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year.

3.1.05 [B] Agricultural productivity (PPP)  
The World Bank (Development Data Group)  
<http://databank.worldbank.org>  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. This data has been calculated on the basis of GDP real growth. Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) are the currency exchange rates that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies. This means that a given sum of money, when converted into different currencies, at the PPP rates, will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. PPPs are the rates of currency conversion, which eliminate the differences in price levels among countries. Data on employment are often estimates, years and sources are not always comparable. Singapore: indust including agriculture.

3.1.06 [B] Productivity in industry (PPP)  
The World Bank (Development Data Group)  
<http://databank.worldbank.org>  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. This data has been calculated on the basis of GDP real growth. Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) are the currency exchange rates that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies. This means that a given sum of money, when converted into different currencies, at the PPP rates, will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. PPPs are the rates of currency conversion, which eliminate the differences in price levels among countries. Data on employment are often estimates, years and sources are not always comparable. Bulgaria: break in series in 2012, new classification has been used (NACE A10) - industry includes categories B-E. Singapore: industry including agriculture.

3.1.07 [B] Productivity in services (PPP)  
The World Bank (Development Data Group)  
<http://databank.worldbank.org>  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. This data has been calculated on the basis of GDP real growth. Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) are the currency exchange rates that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies. This means that a given sum of money, when converted into different currencies, at the PPP rates, will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. PPPs are the rates of currency conversion, which eliminate the differences in price levels among countries. Data on employment are often estimates, years and sources are not always comparable. Bulgaria: break in series in 2012, new classification has been used (NACE A10) - industry includes categories F-U. Singapore: industry including agriculture.

## 3.2 Labor Market

3.2.01 Compensation levels  
Passport GMID  
Source: © Euromonitor International 2017  
National sources

Wage per hour in manufacturing refers to average wage per worker in manufacturing as a whole, according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC). The series cover workers of both sexes, irrespective of age. Statistics relate to employees' gross remuneration, i.e. the total before any deductions are made by the employer in respect of taxes, contributions of employees to social security and pension schemes, life insurance premiums, union dues and other obligations of employees. It includes overtime payments, premiums, bonuses and allowances.

3.2.02 [B] Unit labor costs for total economy  
OECD (2017), Productivity and unit labour cost by industry, ISIC Rev. 4, OECD Productivity Statistics (database)  
National sources

Annual unit labour costs (ULCs) measure the average cost of labour per unit of output and are calculated as the ratio of total labour costs to real output.

3.2.03 [5] Remuneration in services professions  
UBS Prices and Earnings 2015  
National sources

Figures are estimates remuneration paid in major cities. Gross annual income including possible supplementary benefits, such as bonuses, vacation pay, meal or housing allowances, or family assistance. Bank Credit Clerk: completed apprenticeship, at least 10 years of experience, approximate age and status: 35, single. Product Manager: manager in pharmaceutical, chemical or food industry, about five years of experience, tertiary educational degree, middle management, approximate age and status: 35, married. Primary school teacher: teaching for about 10 years in government-operated schools, approximate age and status: 35, married, two children. Secretary/Personal Assistant: secretary of a department manager in an industrial firm, at least five years of experience; knowledge of PCs and one foreign language, approximate age and status: 25, single. Call center agent: trained agent at an inbound call/service center in the telecommunications or technology sector, approximate age and status: 25, single.

3.2.04 [4] Remuneration of management  
HCM Compensation Insights & Technology AG (CCT-ProSurvey), April 2017  
UBS Prices and Earnings 2015  
National sources

Total remuneration: including annual base salary, annual short-term incentive bonus and long term incentive. Based on companies having a minimal turnover of US\$ 250 million. Chief Executive Officer: directs all company's operations, including sales, marketing, manufacturing and support function; coordinates and provides guidance for the development and implementation of business strategies; optimizes market potential; provides long-term vision and leadership; identifies growth opportunities; assures organizational efficiency of the operations; builds long-term partnership with key accounts. Estonia: break in series in 2011 (change of source, data for earlier years are not comparable). Slovenia: break in series in 2007, estimates, not entirely corresponding to definition.

3.2.05 [B] Remuneration spread  
HCM Compensation Insights & Technology AG (CCT-ProSurvey), April 2017  
UBS Prices and Earnings 2015  
National sources

Personal Assistant: to a department head in an industrial or service company, around 5 years' experience (PC skills, 1 foreign language); about 25 years old, single. Figures are estimates remuneration paid in major cities. Gross annual income including possible supplements such as profit sharing, performance bonuses, vacation pay, additional monthly salaries and family allowances.

Chief Executive Officer: Total remuneration: including annual base salary, annual short-term incentive bonus and long term incentive. Based on companies having a minimal turnover of US\$ 250 million. Chief Executive Officer: directs all company's operations, including sales, marketing, manufacturing and support function; coordinates and provides guidance for the development and implementation of business strategies; optimizes market potential; provides long-term vision and leadership; identifies growth opportunities; assures organizational efficiency of the operations; builds long-term partnership with key accounts. Estonia: break in series in 2011 (change of source, data for earlier years are not comparable). Slovenia: break in series in 2007, estimates, not entirely corresponding to definition.

3.2.06 Working hours  
UBS Prices and Earnings 2015  
National sources

Estimates. Annual working hours were calculated through the number of hours worked per day, the number of days worked per week, with the vacation and legal holiday time deducted. Weighted average of 14 professions in major cities (industrial sector: Construction worker, department manager, electrical engineer, female industrial worker, industrial technician; service sector: cook (chef de partie), bank credit clerk, call center agent, automobile mechanic, product manager, bus driver, secretary/personal assistant, female sales assistant, hospital nurse). Croatia: based on the CBS employment survey (industry and services).

3.2.09 [B] Industrial disputes  
ILO Database <http://laborsta.ilo.org>  
National sources

Due to different definitions and regulations, especially on the minimum duration of reported strikes, data are not always comparable. Austria, Brazil, Ireland, Korea, Singapore and Slovak Republic: strikes only. France: for societies with at least 10 employees only, private sector only. Germany: excluding strikes that last less than one day and those with less than 10 workers. Hong Kong: Data cover stoppages of work arising from labor disputes handled by the Labor Department. Mexico: strikes for more than 8 hours only, excluding federal and local jurisdictions. New Zealand: excluding strikes that last less than 5 days. Poland: strikes only, excluding the ones that last less than one hour. South Africa: strikes for production workers only, for a specified number of days. USA: excluding strikes with less than 1000 workers.

3.2.12 Labor force  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Estimates for 2016. Austria: break in series in 2008. Brazil: break in series in 2014. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Latvia: break in series in 2012. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2015 - third quarter; data for 2007-2013 were revised based on the resident population re-estimated in accordance with the Population and Housing Census in 2011. Spain: break in series in 2005. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade).

3.2.13 Labor force (%)  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Estimates for 2016. Austria: break in series in 2008. Brazil: break in series in 2014. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Latvia: break in series in 2012. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2015 - third quarter; data for 2007-2013 were revised based on the resident population re-estimated in accordance with the Population and Housing Census in 2011. Spain: break in series in 2005. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade).

3.2.14 Labor force growth  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Estimates for 2016. Austria: break in series in 2008. Brazil: break in series in 2014. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Latvia: break in series in 2012. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2015 - third quarter; data for 2007-2013 were revised based on the resident population re-estimated in accordance with the Population and Housing Census in 2011. Spain: break in series in 2005. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade).

3.2.15 Part-time employment  
OECD (2017), Labor Force Statistics  
National sources

Part-time employment refers to persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week in their main job. Indonesia: less than 35 hours per week.

3.2.16 Female labor force  
OECD (2017), Main Economic Indicators - complete database  
National sources

Estimate for 2016. Austria: break in series in 2008. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2015 - third quarter; data for 2007-2013 were revised based on the resident population re-estimated in accordance with the Population and Housing Census in 2011. Spain: break in series in 2005.

3.2.17 [B] Foreign labor force  
OECD (2017) Migration Statistics  
National sources

The share of foreign or foreign-born workers in a country's labor force. Not always comparable through countries. For the European countries, the main difficulty consists in covering EU nationals, who have free labor market access in EU Member States. They are sometimes issued work permits, but this information is not always as readily available as for third-country nationals. Bulgaria: Active persons from foreign countries estimates. Croatia: estimate. Greece: 3rd quarter for 2015. Japan: break in series in 2008. Hungary: not including the unemployed. Luxembourg: for salaried workforce only. Norway: self-employed not included. Philippines: Based on Alien Employment Permits Issued. Singapore: Foreign employment. Slovenia: break in series in 2008; from 2008 foreign born labor force; up to 2007 fixed-term working permits for foreigners.

### 3.3.01 Banking sector assets IMF Monetary and Financial Stats (MFS) April 2017

Including net foreign assets and total domestic claims for depository corporations.

### 3.3.02 [B] Financial cards in circulation Passeport GMID Source: © Euromonitor International 2017 National sources

Including credit, debit and ATM cards, charge and pre-paid cards as well as storecards and smart cards.

ATM Function:

An ATM card (also called a cash card, cash dispenser card or cash machine card) enables access to an ATM machine in order to receive cash or monitor account activity. In Euromonitor's system, ATM transactions refer to cash withdrawal and do not include other ATM transaction activity including top-ups, deposits and money transfer. The ATM value and volume categories contain all ATM cash withdrawal activity regardless of the type of card (e.g., debit) used to access cash.

Charge Card Function:

A charge card (sometimes referred to as a Travel and Entertainment card) shares the pay later component with credit cards. However, charge card balances normally have to be paid off monthly and do not attract interest charges. Charge cards typically possess high (or even no) pre-set spending limits and may carry a high annual fee.

Credit Function:

Credit cards allow for purchases against a preapproved line of credit. The account holder has the choice of whether to pay off the entire balance each month or opt for monthly installments with the balance serving as revolving credit. If the cardholder decides to revolve a balance, the consumer pays interest. Credit cards can include affinity cards, reward cards and types of co-branded cards. Co-branded retailer cards—issued by retailers acting as financial institutions and without usage restrictions—are included in this category. Cards issued by a retailer with usage limited to a specific store within a predefined retail group fall under the store cards definition. Debit cards with an overdraft function are not counted as cards with a credit function.

Debit Function:

Debit cards merge the functionality of both an ATM card and direct payment from a bank account (a check substitute in some markets). A debit card allows the cardholder to receive cash and monitor account activity at an ATM machine, as well as pay for goods and services via a point-of-sale terminal. A debit card payment transaction involves the automatic withdrawal of funds from the cardholders demand deposit bank account (checking or giro). Since the funds are removed from a bank account, no interest is charged on payments.

Store Cards:

A store card (also known as a retailer or private label card) contains a pay later component and revolving line of credit similar to credit cards. However, store cards must contain usage limited to specific stores within a predefined retail group unlike retailer co-branded cards. Co-branded credit cards issued by retailers acting as financial institutions and without usage restrictions fall into the credit card category.

### 3.3.03 Financial card transactions Passeport GMID Source: © Euromonitor International 2017 National sources

Includes both card payment and ATM transactions.

Card Payment Transactions includes debit, credit, charge, store and prepaid transaction.

### 3.3.04 Investment risk Euromoney Country Risk Rankings September 2015 [www.euromoneycountryrisk.com](http://www.euromoneycountryrisk.com)

No further copying or transmission of this material is allowed without the express permission of Euromoney.com (publisher@euromoney.com). Including political risk, economic performance, structural assessments, access to bank finance and capital markets, debt indicators and credit ratings.

### 3.3.10 [B] Stock market capitalization (\$bn) Passeport GMID Source: © Euromonitor International 2017

World Bank 2010+, S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook up to 2009

### 3.3.11 Stock market capitalization (%) Passeport GMID Source: © Euromonitor International 2017

World Bank 2010+, S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook up to 2009

### 3.3.12 [B] Value traded on stock markets The World Bank Development Indicators <http://databank.worldbank.org>

World Bank 2010+, S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook up to 2009



3.3.13 Listed domestic companies  
Thomson Reuters – Thomson One Banker  
WBDI

World Bank 2010+, S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook up to 2009

3.3.14 Stock market index  
Passeport GMID  
Source: © Euromonitor International 2017

Stock market index is a hypothetical basket of securities designed to summarize the performance of stocks market. Usually all indexes are chain-linked, meaning that they are always calculated based on the price level of the previous trading day. The indexes are market weighted, calculated based on the change in the total market value from one point in time to another of all the shares included in the index. The figure for a certain time period refers to an average of daily data for that period.

3.3.16 Initial Public Offerings  
Thomson Reuters – Thomson One Banker

Thomson Reuters Standard Initial Public Offering by issue date, by equity domicile nation. Three year average.

3.3.19 M&A Activity  
Thomson Reuters – Thomson One Banker  
WBDI

Number of Mergers and Acquisitions divided by the number of listed domestic companies. 3 years average.

Factor 4: Infrastructure  
4.1 Basic Infrastructure

4.1.01 [B] Land area  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
<http://faostat.fao.org>  
National Sources

Including area under inland water bodies.

4.1.02 Arable area  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
<http://faostat.fao.org>  
National Sources

Including arable and permanent cropland.

4.1.03 Water resources  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
AQUASTAT  
National sources

Internal Renewable Water Resources: long-term average annual flow of rivers and recharge of aquifers generated from endogenous precipitation. Double counting of surface water and groundwater resources is avoided by deducting the overlap from the sum of the surface water and groundwater resources.

4.1.07 [B] Population - market size  
National sources

Mid-year estimates. Croatia: new census in 2011 with a new methodology. Greece: on January 1. India: break in series in 2011. Jordan: series have been revised according to the the new Population and Housing Census published in 2016. Philippines: Figure for 2014 is a projection based on average annual population growth rate from the 2007 and 2010 censuses. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: For 2015, we have the estimation of the population at January 1st 2015. Russia: including Crimea as of 2015. UAE: re-estimation of the national population was made by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2010 (consequent increase as of 2008). Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised population figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Philippines: Latest available census data is for 2010. 2011-2015 figures are projections based on PSA's annual Philippines in Figures publication.

4.1.08 Population - growth  
National sources

4.1.09 [B] Population under 15 years  
Passeport GMID  
Source: © Euromonitor International 2017  
National sources

4.1.10 [B] Population over 65 years  
Passeport GMID  
Source: © Euromonitor International 2017  
National sources

4.1.11 Dependency ratio  
Passeport GMID  
Source: © Euromonitor International 2017  
National sources

4.1.12 Roads  
World Roads Statistics  
International Road Federation, <http://www.irfnet.org>  
National sources

Total network including motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads and other roads. Hong Kong: Estimates based on topographic maps, which include roads maintained by various Departments as well as major private roads. Indonesia: including national, provinces and sub districts roads.

4.1.13 Railroads  
International Railways Statistics 2015 (Synopsis)  
National sources

Total length of public lines worked at end of year. Data may not be always comparable between countries. China Hong Kong, Singapore: Rapid Transit Systems. Taiwan: incl. THSRC and TRA since 2008, TRA only for previous years.

4.1.14 [B] Air transportation  
World Development Indicators database April 2016 from International Civil Aviation Organization  
National sources

Members of the International Civil Aviation Organization only, on international and domestic flights. The number of revenue passengers carried should be obtained by counting each passenger on a particular flight (one that has the same flight number throughout the journey of the passenger) only once and not at each individual stage of that flight, with the single exception that a passenger flying on both the international and domestic stages of the same flight should be counted as both a domestic and an international passenger. Non-revenue passengers should be excluded.

4.1.21 [B] Total indigenous energy production  
Energy Balances 2016 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2017

Estimates for the most recent year.

4.1.22 Total indigenous energy production (%)  
Energy Balances 2016 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2017

Estimates for the most recent year.

4.1.23 [B] Total final energy consumption  
Energy Balances 2016 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2017

Estimates for the most recent year.

4.1.24 [B] Total final energy consumption per capita  
Energy Balances 2016 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2017

Estimates for the most recent year.

4.1.25 Electricity costs for industrial clients  
OECD Energy Prices and Taxes 1/2017 (International Energy Agency)  
National sources

Prices refer to the simple average of the domestic monthly reference with tax for electricity for industry. Bulgaria: average for all industry groups, without refundable taxes and VAT. USA: excluding taxes.

## 4.2 Technological Infrastructure

4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications  
Passport GMID  
Source: © Euromonitor International 2017  
National sources

Investment refers to as the annual capital expenditure; this is the gross annual investment in telecom (including fixed, mobile and other services) for acquiring property and network. The term investment means the expenditure associated with acquiring the ownership of property (including intellectual and non-tangible property such as computer software) and plant. This includes expenditure on initial installations and on additions to existing installations where the usage is expected to be over an extended period of time. Note that this applies to telecom services that are available to the public, and exclude investment in telecom software or equipment for private use.



4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers  
Business Monitor International

Total active mobile 3G and 4G subscriptions, excluding broadband connections on dedicated data SIM cards or USB dongles. Data given as a percentage of the total mobile market.

4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs  
Business Monitor International

Monthly blended mobile average revenue per user, including postpaid and prepaid subscriptions.

4.2.06 Computers in use  
Computer Industry Almanac Inc. April 2017  
<http://www.c-i-a.com>  
National sources

PCs in-use includes tablets. Tablets are personal computing devices and usage are similar to PCs.

4.2.07 Computers per capita  
Computer Industry Almanac Inc. April 2017  
<http://www.c-i-a.com>  
National sources

4.2.08 Internet users  
Computer Industry Almanac Inc. April 2017  
<http://www.c-i-a.com>  
National sources

4.2.09 Broadband subscribers  
Business Monitor International

Total number of dedicated internet connections with download speeds higher than 256kbps. Includes both fixed and mobile connections (dedicated mobile data connections on data SIMs, USB dongles and M2M connections, but excluding smartphone-based voice and data 3G/4G connections). Per 1'000 inhabitants.

4.2.10 Internet bandwidth speed  
© Akamai 2017  
State of the Internet Report 4/2016

'Average connection speed in Mbps: data transfer rates for Internet access by end-users for documents stored on Akamai networks.

4.2.18 High-tech exports (\$)  
The World Bank (Development Data Group)  
<http://databank.worldbank.org>  
National sources

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.

4.2.19 High-tech exports (%)  
The World Bank (Development Data Group)  
<http://databank.worldbank.org>  
National sources

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.

4.2.20 ICT service exports  
The World Bank (Development Data Group)  
<http://databank.worldbank.org>

ICT service exports (% of service exports). Information and communication technology service exports include computer and communications services (telecommunications and postal and courier services) and information services (computer data and news-related service transactions).

#### 4.3 Scientific Infrastructure

4.3.01 Total expenditure on R&D (\$)  
OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2016  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for the most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden: break in series. Hungary (up to 2003), Israel: defense excluded(all or mostly). Indonesia: Estimate based on target GERD by the Ministry of Science and Technology. Sweden: underestimated or based on underestimated data. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditure.

4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)  
OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2016  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for the most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden: break in series. Hungary (up to 2003), Israel: defense excluded(all or mostly). Indonesia: Estimate based on target GERD by the Ministry of Science and Technology. Sweden: underestimated or based on underestimated data. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditure.

4.3.03 [B] Total expenditure on R&D per capita (\$)  
OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2016  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for the most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden: break in series. Hungary (up to 2003), Israel: defense excluded(all or mostly). Indonesia: Estimate based on target GERD by the Ministry of Science and Technology. Sweden: underestimated or based on underestimated data. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditure.

4.3.04 Business expenditure on R&D (\$)  
OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2016  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Korea, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain and Taiwan: break in series. Indonesia: estimate based on target BERD by the Ministry of Research and Technology. Israel: defense excluded (all or mostly). Hungary: the sum of the breakdown does not add to the total. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditures.

4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)  
OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2016  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Korea, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain and Taiwan: break in series. Indonesia: estimate based on target BERD by the Ministry of Research and Technology. Israel: defense excluded (all or mostly). Hungary: the sum of the breakdown does not add to the total. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditures.

4.3.06 Total R&D personnel  
OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2016  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and Taiwan: break in series. United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita  
OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2016  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and Taiwan: break in series. United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

4.3.08 [B] Total R&D personnel in business enterprise  
OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2016  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and Taiwan: break in series. Bulgaria: researchers only. United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

4.3.09 [B] Total R&D personnel in business per capita  
OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2016  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and Taiwan: break in series. Bulgaria: researchers only. United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita  
OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2016  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Researchers in R&D are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, or systems and in the management of the projects concerned. Postgraduate PhD students (ISCED97 level 6) engaged in R&D are included.

4.3.11 Science degrees  
NSF Science & Engineering Indicators 2016  
Courtesy: National Science Foundation  
National sources

Including physical/biological sciences, mathematic/computer science, agricultural sciences, social and behavioral sciences and engineering. China data include mathematics under physical and biological sciences and computer sciences under engineering. Hong Kong: UGC-funded programmes only. India data include social sciences in humanities and arts (non-S&E). Japan: social science also include business administration. Philippines: Includes graduates of Engineering and Technology, Mathematics and Computer Science, Medical and Allied, and Natural Sciences. Singapore: data include social sciences in humanities (non-S&E) and mathematical sciences in physical and biological sciences. United Kingdom: includes former colleges and polytechnical institutions.

4.3.12 Scientific articles  
NSF Science & Engineering Indicators 2016  
Courtesy: National Science Foundation  
National sources

Article counts are from a selection of journals, books, and conference proceedings in S&E from Scopus. Articles are classified by their year of publication and are assigned to a region/country/economy on the basis of the institutional address(es) listed in the article. Articles are credited on a fractional-count basis. The sum of the countries/economies may not add to the world total because of rounding. Some publications have incomplete address information for coauthored publications in the Scopus database. The unassigned category count is the sum of fractional counts for publications that cannot be assigned to a country or economy. Hong Kong: research output items by the higher education institutions funded by the University Grants Committee only.

4.3.13 [B] Nobel prizes  
The Nobel Foundation  
<http://nobelprize.org>

List of Nobel Laureates 1950-2016. Number of laureates (by nationality) awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950.

4.3.14 Nobel prizes per capita  
The Nobel Foundation  
<http://nobelprize.org>

List of Nobel Laureates 1950-2016. Number of laureates (by nationality) awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950.

4.3.15 Patent applications  
WIPO Statistics Database  
<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>  
TIPO for Taiwan

Total patent applications (Direct and PCT national phase entries) by applicant's origin. Counts are based on the patent filing date. Country of origin refers to the country of residency of the first-named applicant in the application. Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

4.3.16 Patent applications per capita  
WIPO Statistics Database  
<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>  
TIPO for Taiwan

Total patent applications (Direct and PCT national phase entries) per 100'000 inhabitants, by applicant's origin. Counts are based on the patent filing date. Country of origin refers to the country of residency of the first-named applicant in the application. Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

4.3.17 Patent grants  
WIPO Statistics Database  
<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>  
TIPO for Taiwan

Total patent grants (Direct and PCT national phase entries) by applicant's origin. Three year average to reduce volatility. Counts are based on the grant date. Country of origin refers to the country of residency of the first-named applicant in the application. Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

4.3.18 Number of patents in force  
WIPO Statistics Database  
<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>  
TIPO for Taiwan

Patents in Force per 100'000 inhabitants, by applicant's origin. Country of origin refers to the country of residency of the first-named applicant in the application. Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

4.3.19 Value added of KTI industries  
NSF Science & Engineering Indicators 2016  
Courtesy: National Science Foundation  
National sources

Value added is the amount contributed by a country, firm, or other entity to the value of a good or service and excludes purchases of domestic and imported materials and inputs. KTI industries include knowledge-intensive (KI) services and high-technology (HT) manufacturing industries classified by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. KI services include business, financial, communications, education, and health. HT manufacturing industries include aerospace, communications and semiconductors, computers and office machinery, pharmaceuticals, and scientific instruments and measuring equipment. China includes Hong Kong.

#### 4.4 Health and Environment

4.4.01 Total health expenditure  
World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)  
<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>  
National sources

4.4.02 [B] Total health expenditure per capita  
World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)  
<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>  
National sources

4.4.03 [B] Public expenditure on health (%)  
World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)  
<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>  
National sources

4.4.05 Life expectancy at birth  
Human Development Report 2016 (UNDP)

4.4.06 [B] Healthy life expectancy  
Passeport GMID  
Source: © Euromonitor International 2017  
National sources

Break in series in 2003. Health adjusted life expectancy is based on life expectancy at birth but includes an adjustment for time in poor health. It is the average number of years that a person at birth can expect to live in full health by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.

4.4.07 [B] Infant mortality  
World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)  
<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>  
National sources

Under-five mortality rate is the probability (expressed as per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching five years of age, if subjected to current age-specific mortality rate.

4.4.08 [2] Medical assistance  
Passeport GMID  
Source: © Euromonitor International 2016  
National sources

Doctors/Physicians: The number of physicians, general practitioners and specialists (including self-employed) who are actively practicing medicine in public and private institutions. The data should exclude dentists, stomatologists, qualified physicians who are working abroad, working in administration, research and industry positions. Data should include foreign physicians licensed to practice and actively practicing medicine in the country. The data refer to the total number

of nurses certified/registered and actively practicing in public and private hospitals, clinics and other health facilities, including self-employed. Nursing assistants and midwives should be included. Data should exclude nurses who are working abroad, in administrative, research and industry positions. A midwife is defined as a practitioner of the obstetric art, qualified to deliver babies and to care for women before, during, and after childbirth. Brazil: Break in series in 2007. China: since 2002 refer to the certified (assistant) doctors. China Hong Kong: physicians refer to doctors registered with the Medical Council of Hong Kong with full registration on the local and overseas lists, nurses refer to those registered/enrolled in any part of the register with the Nursing Council of Hong Kong (NCHK). Midwives refer to those registered with the Midwives Council of Hong Kong (MWCHK). The data series is the sum of the number of registered nurses, enrolled nurses and midwives. Philippines: including all doctors and nurses working abroad.

4.4.09 [B] Urban population  
Global Market Information Database  
Source: © Euromonitor International 2017  
National sources

The infrastructure, types of houses and dwellings in agglomerations, density, landscapes, etc., are very different between the countries, hence, naturally, it is impossible to have a uniform definition. Refers to metropolitan regions, which in most cases differ from city proper.

4.4.10 Human development index  
Human Development Report 2016 (UNDP)

HDI examines three basic dimensions to measure a country's growth and achievements in human development. The first of these is health for the country's people. This is measured by life expectancy at birth and those with higher life expectancies rank higher than those with lower life expectancies. The second dimension measured in the HDI is a country's overall knowledge level as measured by the adult literacy rate combined with the gross enrollment ratios of students in primary school through the university level. The third and final dimension in the HDI is a country's standard of living. Those with higher standards of living rank higher than those with lower standards of living. This dimension is measured with the gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power parity terms, based on United States dollars. The human development index values were calculated by the UNDP using a consistent methodology and data series; they are not strictly comparable with those published in earlier Human Development Reports. Break in series in 2009.

4.4.11 Energy intensity  
Energy Balances 2016 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2017

The amount of energy consumed (production + imports - exports - bunkers - stock changes) for each dollar of gross domestic product. France: including Monaco. Italy: incl. San Marino. South Africa: African Customs Union includes South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia. Switzerland: incl. Liechtenstein.

4.4.12 [B] Paper and cardboard recycling rate  
Passeport GMID  
Source: © Euromonitor International 2016  
National sources

Recycling of paper and cardboard packaging waste. Recycling is defined as any reuse of material in a production process that diverts it from the waste stream, except reuse as fuel. Reprocessing as the same type of product, and for different purpose, are both included. Recycling rates are the ratios of the quantity collected for recycling to the apparent consumption (economic notion of domestic production of the respective material + imports - exports). Data are not always comparable across countries. China Hong Kong: refers to percentage of recovery of waste paper.

4.4.13 [B] Waste water treatment plants  
OECD Environmental Data May 2017  
EUROSTAT May 2017  
National sources

Percentage of national population connected to a sewerage treatment plant, public treatment and other treatment.

4.4.14 Water consumption intensity  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) AQUASTAT  
OECD Environmental Data  
EUROSTAT  
National sources

Annual quantity of freshwater withdrawn for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes. It includes renewable freshwater resources as well as potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and eventual use of desalinated water or treated wastewater. It does not include other categories of water use, such as for cooling of power plants, mining, recreation, navigation, fisheries, etc., which are sectors that are characterized by a very low net consumption rate. China: Does not include ecological protection of 10.54 km<sup>3</sup>. USA: Includes 63.45 km<sup>3</sup> of withdrawal of saline water (sea water, coastal brackish, saline groundwater), mostly for cooling of thermoelectric plants and some for mining, does not include Puerto Rico.

4.4.15 [B] CO<sub>2</sub> emissions  
IEA Statistics Online: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions 2016 © OECD/IEA

Total Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) Emissions refer to the mass of CO<sub>2</sub> released from the burning (combustion) of fuel in a particular country or region. Fuels combusted include coal and coal products, oil, natural gas, industrial waste and non-renewable municipal waste.

#### 4.4.16 CO2 emissions intensity IEA Statistics Online: CO2 emissions 2016 © OECD/IEA

Total Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Emissions refer to the mass of CO2 released from the burning (combustion) of fuel in a particular country or region. Fuels combusted include coal and coal products, oil, natural gas, industrial waste and non-renewable municipal waste.

#### 4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution OECD (2017), Air quality and health: Exposure to PM2.5 fine particles - countries and regions, OECD Environment Statistics (database)

Particle pollution, also called particulate matter or PM, is a mixture of solids and liquid droplets floating in the air. Some particles are released directly from a specific source, while others form in complicated chemical reactions in the atmosphere. Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter pose the greatest problems, because they can get deep into lungs and even the bloodstream.

#### 4.4.18 Renewable energies (%) OECD IEA Renewable Statistics 2016

Renewable Energy is derived from natural processes that are replenished constantly. In its various forms, it derives directly or indirectly from the sun, or from heat generated deep within the earth. Included in the definition is energy generated from solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, hydropower and ocean resources, and biofuels and hydrogen derived from renewable resources. Therefore, the renewable products are: hydro (large, medium and small), geothermal, solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, tide, wave, ocean, wind, solid biomass, gases from biomass, liquid biomass and renewable municipal waste. It follows that total renewables does not include industrial waste, non-renewable municipal waste, waste heat, net heat generated by heat pumps, and electricity generated with hydro pumped storage.

#### 4.4.19 [B] Total biocapacity ©Global Footprint Network 2017

Biocapacity (or biological capacity) is the capacity of ecosystems to produce useful biological materials and to absorb waste materials generated by humans, using current management schemes and extraction technologies. Useful biological materials are defined as those used by the human economy, hence what is considered useful can change from year to year (e.g. use of corn (maize) stover for cellulosic ethanol production would result in corn stover becoming a useful material, and so increases the biocapacity of maize cropland). The biocapacity of an area is calculated by multiplying the actual physical area by the yield factor and the appropriate equivalence factor. Biocapacity is usually expressed in units of global hectares.

#### 4.4.20 [B] Ecological footprint ©Global Footprint Network 2017

A measure of how much biologically productive land and water an individual, population or activity requires to produce all the resources it consumes and to absorb the waste it generates using prevailing technology and resource management practices. The Ecological Footprint is usually measured in global hectares. Because trade is global, an individual or country's Footprint includes land or sea from all over the world. The footprint can be compared with nature's ability to renew these resources. The footprint of a country includes all the cropland, grazing land, forest, and fishing grounds required to produce the food, fiber and timber it consumes, to absorb the wastes emitted in generating the energy it uses, and to provide space for its infrastructure. Ecological Footprint is often referred to in short form as Footprint.

#### 4.4.21 Ecological balance (reserve/deficit) ©Global Footprint Network 2017

Ecological deficit / reserve is the difference between the biocapacity and Ecological Footprint of a region or country. An ecological deficit occurs when the Footprint of a population exceeds the biocapacity of the area available to that population. Conversely, an ecological reserve exists when the biocapacity of a region exceeds its population's Footprint. If there is a regional or national ecological deficit, it means that the region is importing biocapacity through trade or liquidating regional ecological assets. In contrast, the global ecological deficit cannot be compensated through trade, and is therefore equal to overshoot by definition.

#### 4.4.22 Environment-related technologies OECD (2017), Green growth indicators, OECD Environment Statistics (database)

"The number of environment-related inventions is expressed as a percentage of environment-related inventions worldwide. This indicator allows the importance of inventive activity in a given country to be assessed in terms of its contribution to the global pool of inventions.

Indicators of technology development are constructed by measuring inventive activity using patent data across a wide range of environment-related technological domains (ENV-TECH), including environmental management, water-related adaptation, and climate change mitigation technologies. The counts used here include only higher-value inventions (with patent family size  $\geq 2$ ).

Data are obtained from the Patents: Technology development dataset of the OECD Environment Database. Detailed information on the methodology used to compute the patent counts is in the associated metadata."



4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education  
 UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
 Eurostat April 2017  
 National sources

Philippines: 2013 figure is based on the Department of Education's budget; 2015 figure includes allocations made by Commission of Higher Education and Department of Science and Technology. Jordan and Chile: Budgetary central government.

4.5.02 [B] Total public expenditure on education per capita  
 UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
 Eurostat April 2017  
 National sources

Croatia: Sum of expenditure from central government and local governments. Jordan, Chile and Luxembourg: Budgetary central government.

4.5.03 Public expenditure on education per pupil  
 UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
 National sources

Total public expenditure per pupil or student in the secondary level, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita. Taiwan: including elementary and secondary schools.

4.5.04 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)  
 UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
 OECD Education at a Glance 2016  
 National sources

For public and private institutions, based on full-time equivalent. Primary education (ISCED level 1): level of which the main function is to provide the basic elements of education at such establishments as elementary schools, primary schools. The ratio of students to teaching staff is calculated as the total number of full-time equivalent students divided by the total number of full-time equivalent educational personnel. Teaching staff refers to professional personnel directly involved in teaching students. The classification includes classroom teachers; special education teacher; and other teachers who work with students as a whole class in a classroom, in small groups in a resource room, or in one-to-one teaching inside a regular classroom. Teaching staff also includes chairpersons of departments whose duties include some amount of teaching, but it does not include non-professional personnel who support teachers in providing instructions to students, such as teacher's aides and other paraprofessional personnel. Data are UNESCO or OECD estimates and from national statistics. Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Peru, Qatar, Romania, South Africa, Thailand, UAE, Ukraine and Venezuela: based on headcounts. Australia, Ireland, Israel, Netherlands and Switzerland: public institutions only. Hong Kong: figures refer to the position as at mid-September of the respective years (i.e. the beginning of an academic year spanning two calendar years). Teaching staff includes teachers as well as principals; figures cover local schools, special and international schools.

4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)  
 UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
 OECD Education at a Glance 2016  
 National sources

For public and private institutions, based on full-time equivalent. Secondary education (ISCED levels 2 and 3): level providing general and/or specialized instruction at middle schools, secondary schools, high schools, teacher training schools and schools of a vocational or technical nature. The ratio of students to teaching staff is calculated as the total number of full-time equivalent students divided by the total number of full-time equivalent educational personnel. Teaching staff refers to professional personnel directly involved in teaching students. The classification includes classroom teachers; special education teacher; and other teachers who work with students as a whole class in a classroom, in small groups in a resource room, or in one-to-one teaching inside a regular classroom. Teaching staff also includes chairpersons of departments whose duties include some amount of teaching, but it does not include non-professional personnel who support teachers in providing instructions to students, such as teacher's aides and other paraprofessional personnel. Data are UNESCO or OECD estimates and from national statistics. Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Peru, Thailand, UAE, Ukraine and Venezuela; based on headcounts. Ireland, Israel, Netherlands and Switzerland: public institutions only. Australia: includes only programs in upper secondary education. Hong Kong: figures refer to the position as at mid-September of the respective years (i.e. the beginning of an academic year spanning two calendar years). Teaching staff includes teachers as well as principals; figures cover local schools, special and international schools. Australia: general programmes only. Canada: upper secondary programmes. Greece: average lower secondary and upper secondary vocational programmes. South Africa: lower secondary. Switzerland: average of lower and upper secondary general programmes.

4.5.06 Secondary school enrollment  
 UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
 National sources

Net enrollment ratio, all programs, is the number of children of official school age (as defined by the education system) enrolled in secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the number of children of official school age for those levels in the population. Enrollment data are based on annual enrollment surveys, typically conducted at the beginning of the school year. They do not reflect actual attendance or dropout rates during the school year. Problems affecting cross-country

comparisons of enrollment data stem from inadvertent or deliberate misreporting of age, and from errors in estimates of school-age populations. China, Czech Republic, Germany, Slovak Republic and South Africa: gross enrolment.

4.5.07 Higher education achievement  
OECD Education at a Glance 2016  
National sources

Percentage of the population aged 25-34 that has attained tertiary-type B and tertiary-type A and advance research programs. Tertiary-type A education covers more theoretical programs that give access to advanced research programs and to professions with high general skills requirements. Tertiary-type B education covers more practical or occupationally specific programs that provide participants with a qualification of immediate relevance to the labor market. New-Zealand and Slovenia: break in series. Singapore: proportion of resident non-students aged 25-34 years with polytechnic, professional qualification or other diploma, or university qualification. Japan: Data for short-cycle tertiary education and total tertiary education include post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (less than 5% of the adults are under this group).

4.5.08 Women with degrees  
UNESCO

Percentage of graduates (a person who, during the reference school or academic year, has successfully completed an education programme) from tertiary ISCED 5, 6, 7 and 8 programmes who are female. Israel: ISCED levels 6 and 7 only up to 2012, av. of levels 6-8 in 2014. Russia: ISCED levels 6 and 7 only.

4.5.09 Student mobility inbound  
Global Education Digest 2015 - Comparing Education Statistics Across the World (UNESCO)  
<http://www.uis.unesco.org/publications/GED2012>  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

International mobile students (men and women) from abroad studying in a given country (in tertiary education). Data can refer to the school or financial year prior or after the reference year.

4.5.10 [B] Student mobility outbound  
Global Education Digest 2015 - Comparing Education Statistics Across the World (UNESCO)  
<http://www.uis.unesco.org/publications/GED2012>  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

International flows of mobile students (men and women) from a given country (in tertiary education) studying abroad. Data can refer to the school or financial year prior or after the reference year.

4.5.11 [2] Educational assessment - PISA  
PISA 2015 (OECD)  
<http://www.oecd.org/pisa/>

The OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a regular survey of 15-year olds which assesses aspects of their preparedness for adult life. Mathematical literacy: an individual's capacity to identify and understand the role that mathematics plays in the world, to make well-founded judgments and to use and engage with mathematics in ways that meet the needs of that individual's life as a constructive, concerned and reflective citizen. Scientific literacy: an individual's scientific knowledge and use of that knowledge to identify questions, to acquire new knowledge, to explain scientific phenomena, and to draw evidence based conclusions about science-related issues, understanding of the characteristic features of science as a form of human knowledge and enquiry, awareness of how science and technology shape our material, intellectual, and cultural environments, and willingness to engage in science-related issues, and with the ideas of science, as a reflective citizen. Cyprus: relates to the southern part of the Island. Argentina, Kazakhstan and Malaysia: Coverage is too small to ensure comparability.

4.5.12 [B] English proficiency - TOEFL  
The TOEFL® Test - Test of English as a Foreign Language™

[www.ets.org](http://www.ets.org)  
TOEFL iBT materials selected from Test and Score Summary for TOEFL® Internet-based tests, 2015  
Reprinted by permission of Educational Testing Service, the copyright owner.  
However, the test questions and any other testing information are provided in their entirety by IMD World Competitiveness Center.  
No endorsement of this publication by Educational Testing Service should be inferred.

TOEFL iBT Total and Section Score Means – Nonnative English-Speaking Examinees. The data are based on examinees who took the TOEFL internet based test between January 2015 and December 2015. The maximum score is 120 (Reading 30, Listening 30, Speaking 30 and Writing 30).

4.5.17 Illiteracy  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

UNESCO or national estimates.



# Index to Criteria

The first number indicates the Competitiveness Factor, the second number indicates the sub-factor and the third number indicates the criterion number.

<b>A</b>	
Access	
- to capital markets .....	2.4.06
- to commodities .....	4.1.05
- to water .....	4.1.04
Acquisitions, foreign .....	2.4.05
Acquisitions, and merger activity .....	3.3.19
Adaptability	
- government policy .....	2.3.10
- people .....	3.5.04
- agility, adaptability of companies .....	3.4.01-3.4.03
Adjusted CPI .....	1.5.02
Ageing of society .....	2.5.04
Agriculture	
- employment .....	1.4.04
- exports .....	1.2.16
- GDP .....	1.1.12
- imports .....	1.2.22
- productivity (PPP) .....	3.1.05
Air transportation .....	4.1.14, 4.1.15
Anti-trust laws .....	2.4.11
Apprenticeship .....	3.2.10
Arable area .....	4.1.02
Attitudes toward globalization .....	3.5.01
Attracting and retaining talents .....	3.2.20
Auditing and accounting practices .....	3.4.07
Availability of	
- competent senior managers .....	3.2.24
- credit .....	3.3.17
- finance skills .....	3.2.19
- foreign high-skilled people .....	3.2.22
- IT skills / digital skills .....	4.2.11
- language skills .....	4.5.18
- qualified engineers .....	4.2.12
- skilled labor .....	3.2.18
- venture capital .....	3.3.18
<b>B</b>	
Balance	
- commercial services .....	1.2.05, 1.2.06
- current account .....	1.2.01, 1.2.02
- direct investment flows .....	1.3.09, 1.3.10
- direct investment stocks, net position in .....	1.3.11, 1.3.12
- trade .....	1.2.03, 1.2.04
Bank, central .....	2.3.05
Bank credit officer, remuneration .....	3.2.03
Banking	
- regulation .....	3.3.06
- sector assets .....	3.3.01
- services .....	3.3.05
Big data, use .....	3.4.08
Biocapacity, total .....	4.4.19
Black market economy: cf Parallel economy	
Branding, or image of society abroad .....	3.5.02
Brain drain .....	3.2.21
Bribing & corruption .....	2.3.14
Broadband	
- bandwidth speed .....	4.2.10
- subscribers .....	4.2.09
Budget surplus/deficit, government .....	2.1.01, 2.1.02
Bureaucracy .....	2.3.13
Business	
- creation, start-ups .....	2.4.14-2.4.16
- ease of doing .....	2.4.13
- expenditure on R&D .....	4.3.04, 4.3.05

C	
Call center agent, remuneration .....	3.2.03
Capital	
- and property taxes, collected .....	2.2.05
- access to .....	2.4.06
- cost of .....	2.3.02
- gross fixed capital formation .....	1.1.08, 1.1.09, 1.1.18
- taxes on .....	2.2.05
- venture .....	3.3.18
Cardboard recycling, paper and .....	4.4.12
Carbon dioxide emissions .....	4.4.15, 4.4.16
Central bank, policy of .....	2.3.05
Central government	
- domestic debt .....	2.1.06
- foreign debt .....	2.1.07
CEO, remuneration of .....	3.2.04
City Management .....	4.1.06
CO2 emissions .....	4.4.15, 4.4.16
Collected taxes	
- capital and property .....	2.2.05
- corporate .....	2.2.03
- indirect tax revenues .....	2.2.04
- personal income tax .....	2.2.02
- social security contribution .....	2.2.06
- total tax revenues .....	2.2.01
Commodities, access to .....	4.1.05
Communications technology .....	4.2.04
Companies	
- agility, adaptability of companies .....	3.4.01-3.4.03
- knowledge transfer .....	4.3.24
- listed domestic .....	3.3.13
- technological cooperation .....	4.2.13
Compensation	
- levels in manufacturing .....	3.2.01
- remuneration of bank credit officer .....	3.2.03
- remuneration of call center agent .....	3.2.03
- remuneration of CEO .....	3.2.04
- remuneration of department head .....	3.2.03
- remuneration of director manufacturing .....	3.2.04
- remuneration of engineer .....	3.2.04
- remuneration of human resources director .....	3.2.04
- remuneration of personal assistant .....	3.2.03
- remuneration of primary school teacher .....	3.2.03
- remuneration spread .....	3.2.05
- unit labor costs .....	3.2.02
Competent senior managers, availability .....	3.2.24
Competition legislation .....	2.4.11
Compliance, regulatory .....	3.3.08
Computers .....	4.2.06, 4.2.07
Connectivity (of people and firms) .....	4.2.05
Consumer price inflation .....	1.5.01-2
Consumption	
- energy .....	4.1.23, 4.1.24
- government expenditure .....	1.1.06, 1.1.07, 1.1.17
- household expenditure .....	1.1.04, 1.1.05, 1.1.16
- indirect taxes .....	2.2.04
- tax rate .....	2.2.09
Cooperation	
- companies and universities .....	4.3.24
- technological .....	4.2.13
Corporate	
- boards .....	3.4.06
- credibility .....	3.4.05
- debt .....	3.3.20
- tax rate on profit .....	2.2.08
- taxes, collected .....	2.2.03
- values .....	3.5.08
Corporations, large .....	3.1.09
Corruption, bribing and .....	2.3.14
Cost components	
- electricity costs .....	4.1.25
- labor costs .....	3.2.01-3.2.05
Cost of capital .....	2.3.02
Cost-of-living index .....	1.5.03
Costs, of food .....	1.5.06
Country credit rating .....	2.3.04

Creation of firms .....	2.4.14
Credibility of managers .....	3.4.05
Credit	
- availability .....	3.3.17
- country credit rating .....	2.3.04
Credit cards: cf Financial cards	
Culture, national .....	3.5.03
Current account balance .....	1.2.01, 1.2.02
Customer satisfaction .....	3.4.09
Customs' authorities .....	2.4.02
Cyber security .....	4.2.21
 D	
Debt, central government	
- domestic debt .....	2.1.06
- foreign debt .....	2.1.07
Debt, general government	
- real growth .....	2.1.05
- total .....	2.1.03, 2.1.04
Debt, corporate .....	3.3.20
Degrees, women with .....	4.5.08
Department head, remuneration .....	3.2.03
Dependency ratio .....	4.1.11
Development	
- and application of technology .....	4.2.15
- sustainable .....	4.4.23
Digital	
- big data, use .....	3.4.08
- skills .....	4.2.11
- tools and technologies .....	3.1.11
- transformation of companies .....	3.5.06
Direct investment	
- flows abroad .....	1.3.01, 1.3.02
- flows inward .....	1.3.05, 1.3.06
- flows, balance of .....	1.3.09, 1.3.10
- stocks abroad .....	1.3.03, 1.3.04
- stocks inward .....	1.3.07, 1.3.08
- stocks, net position in .....	1.3.11, 1.3.12
Director manufacturing, remuneration .....	3.2.04
Distribution infrastructure .....	4.1.16
Diversification of economic activities .....	1.1.13
Domestic	
- companies listed on stock market .....	3.3.13
- debt, central government .....	2.1.06
- fixed capital formation .....	1.1.08, 1.1.09, 1.1.18
- savings .....	1.1.10, 1.1.11
 E	
Earnings: cf Compensation	
Ease of doing business .....	2.4.13
Ecological balance (reserve/deficit) .....	4.4.21
Ecological footprint .....	4.4.20
Economic sectors .....	1.1.12
Education	
- educational assessment .....	4.5.11
- educational system .....	4.5.13
- English proficiency .....	4.5.12
- higher education achievement .....	4.5.07
- illiteracy .....	4.5.17
- management .....	4.5.16
- public expenditure on .....	4.5.01-4.5.03
- pupil-teacher ratio .....	4.5.04, 4.5.05
- science and .....	4.5.14
- secondary school enrollment .....	4.5.06
- university .....	4.5.15
Effective personal income tax rate .....	2.2.07
Electricity costs .....	4.1.25
Emissions, carbon dioxide .....	4.4.15, 4.4.16
Employee	
- motivation .....	3.2.08
- social security contribution rate .....	2.2.10
- training .....	3.2.11

Employment	
- by sector .....	1.4.04
- growth .....	1.4.03
- part-time .....	3.2.15
- public sector .....	1.4.05
- total .....	1.4.01, 1.4.02
Energy	
- consumption .....	4.1.23, 4.1.24
- green / environment related technologies .....	4.4.22
- infrastructure .....	4.1.20
- intensity .....	4.4.11
- production, total indigenous .....	4.1.21, 4.1.22
- renewables .....	4.4.18
Engineers	
- qualified .....	4.2.12
- remuneration .....	3.2.04
English proficiency .....	4.5.12
Enterprises, small and medium-size .....	3.1.10
Entrepreneurship .....	3.4.10
Environment	
- biocapacity, total .....	4.4.19
- carbon dioxide emissions .....	4.4.15, 4.4.16
- ecological balance (reserve/deficit) .....	4.4.21
- ecological footprint .....	4.4.20
- green / environment related technologies .....	4.4.22
- legislation .....	4.4.25
- paper and cardboard recycling .....	4.4.12
- particle pollution exposure .....	4.4.17
- pollution .....	4.4.17, 4.4.24
- protection of .....	4.4.25
- renewable energies .....	4.4.18
- sustainable development .....	4.4.23
- waste water treatment plants .....	4.4.13
- water consumption intensity .....	4.4.14
Equal opportunity .....	2.5.10
Ethical practices .....	3.4.04
Evasion, tax .....	2.1.10
Exchange rate	
- policy .....	1.2.26
- stability .....	2.3.08
Expenditure	
- general government .....	2.1.12
- government consumption .....	1.1.06, 1.1.07, 1.1.17
- health, total .....	4.4.01, 4.4.02
- household consumption .....	1.1.04, 1.1.05, 1.1.16
- public, on education .....	4.5.01-4.5.03
- public, on health .....	4.4.03
- research & development .....	4.3.01-4.3.05
Exports	
- breakdown by economic sector .....	1.2.16
- commercial services .....	1.2.12-1.2.14
- concentration .....	1.2.17, 1.2.18
- contribution to world exports .....	1.2.07
- goods .....	1.2.08-1.2.11
- high-tech .....	4.2.18-4.2.20
- total .....	1.2.15
F	
Female	
- gender inequality .....	2.5.13
- labor force .....	3.2.16
- on boards .....	2.5.12
- seats in parliament .....	2.5.11
Finance skills .....	3.2.19
Financial	
- cards in circulation .....	3.3.02
- regulation .....	3.3.06
- risk factor .....	3.3.07
- services .....	3.3.05
- transactions, cards .....	3.3.03
Firing costs .....	2.4.20
Fiscal policy .....	2.2.01-2.2.13
Flexibility	
- and adaptability .....	3.5.04
- hiring and firing practices .....	2.4.17
Food costs .....	1.5.06

Forecasts for 2012	
- current account balance .....	1.1.25
- GDP growth, real .....	1.1.22
- inflation .....	1.1.23
- unemployment .....	1.1.24
Foreign	
- currency reserves .....	2.3.06, 2.3.07
- debt, central government .....	2.1.07
- direct investment cf. Direct Investment .....	
- high-skilled people .....	3.2.22
- investors .....	2.4.05
- labor force .....	3.2.17
Funding for technological development .....	4.2.16
 G	
Gasoline prices .....	1.5.07
Gender inequality index .....	2.5.13
General government debt .....	2.1.03-2.1.05
General government expenditure .....	2.1.12
Gini coefficient .....	2.5.07
GDP: cf Gross Domestic Product .....	
Globalization, attitudes toward .....	3.5.01
Goods	
- exports of .....	1.2.08-1.2.11
- imports of .....	1.2.18-1.2.22
Government	
- adaptability .....	2.3.10
- budget surplus/deficit .....	2.1.01, 2.1.02
- bureaucracy .....	2.3.13
- consumption expenditure .....	1.1.06, 1.1.07, 1.1.17
- debt .....	2.1.03-2.1.07
- decisions .....	2.3.11
- employment in public sector .....	1.4.05
- expenditure, general .....	2.1.12
- expenditure on education .....	4.5.01-4.5.03
- expenditure on health .....	4.4.03
- fiscal policy .....	2.2.01-2.2.13
- legislation .....	2.3.09
- management of public finances .....	2.1.09
- public sector contracts .....	2.4.04
- subsidies .....	2.4.08, 2.4.09
- transparency .....	2.3.12
Government, central	
- domestic debt .....	2.1.06
- foreign debt .....	2.1.07
- interest payment .....	2.1.08
Government, general	
- expenditure .....	2.1.12
- total debt .....	2.1.03-2.1.05
Green, / environment related technologies .....	4.4.22
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	
- contribution to world GDP .....	1.1.03
- GDP .....	1.1.01
- GDP (PPP) .....	1.1.02
- GDP per capita .....	1.1.20
- GDP (PPP) per capita .....	1.1.21
- ratio, trade to GDP .....	1.2.23
- real GDP growth .....	1.1.14
- real GDP growth forecast .....	1.1.22
- real GDP growth per capita .....	1.1.15
Gross domestic savings .....	1.1.10, 1.1.11
Gross fixed capital formation .....	1.1.08, 1.1.09, 1.1.18
 H	
Health	
- expenditure .....	4.4.01-4.4.03
- infant mortality .....	4.4.07
- infrastructure .....	4.4.04
- life expectancy .....	4.4.05, 4.4.06
- medical assistance .....	4.4.08
Higher education achievement .....	4.5.07
High-tech exports .....	4.2.18, 4.2.20
Hiring and firing practices .....	2.4.17
Homicide .....	2.5.03

Hours of work per year .....	3.2.06
Household consumption expenditure.....	1.1.04, 1.1.05, 1.1.16
Human development index .....	4.4.10
Human resources director, remuneration.....	3.2.04
<b>I</b>	
ICT services exports.....	4.2.20
Illiteracy .....	4.5.17
Image of society abroad, or branding.....	3.5.02
Immigration laws .....	2.4.19
Imports	
- breakdown by economic sector .....	1.2.22
- of goods and commercial services.....	1.2.19-1.2.21
Improper practices .....	2.3.14
Income	
- distribution .....	2.5.08, 2.5.09
- gender ratio.....	2.5.14
- tax, personal .....	2.2.02, 2.2.07, 2.2.12
Indigenous energy production .....	4.1.21, 4.1.22
Indirect taxes	
- consumption tax rate .....	2.2.09
- revenues .....	2.2.04
Industrial	
- disputes .....	3.2.09
- GDP (PPP) per person employed .....	3.1.06
Industry	
- as percentage of GDP (breakdown).....	1.1.12
- employment .....	1.4.04
- exports.....	1.2.16
- imports.....	1.2.22
- productivity (PPP) .....	3.1.06
Infant mortality .....	4.4.07
Inflation, consumer price .....	1.5.01-2
Information technology skills / digital skills.....	4.2.11
Infrastructure maintenance and development.....	4.1.19
Infrastructure requirements	
- air transportation .....	4.1.14, 4.1.15
- computers .....	4.2.06, 4.2.07
- distribution .....	4.1.16
- energy.....	4.1.20
- health.....	4.4.04
- logistics management.....	4.1.17
- railroads.....	4.1.13
- roads.....	4.1.12
- scientific.....	4.3.01-4.3.25
- technological.....	4.2.01-4.2.23
- telecommunications .....	4.2.01-4.2.05
- water transportation .....	4.1.18
Initial Public Offerings.....	3.3.16
Innovative capacity.....	4.3.25
Intellectual property rights .....	4.3.23
Interest payment .....	2.1.08
Interest rate	
- real short-term.....	2.3.01
- spread.....	2.3.03
International	
- experience of managers .....	3.2.23
- reserves .....	2.3.06, 2.3.07
Internet	
- bandwidth speed .....	4.2.10
- broadband subscribers.....	4.2.09
- users .....	4.2.08
- cyber security .....	4.2.21
Investment	
- balance of direct flows .....	1.3.09, 1.3.10
- direct flows abroad .....	1.3.01, 1.3.02
- direct flows inward.....	1.3.05, 1.3.06
- direct stocks abroad .....	1.3.03, 1.3.04
- direct stocks inward.....	1.3.07, 1.3.08
- gross fixed capital formation.....	1.1.08, 1.1.09, 1.1.18
- incentives.....	2.4.07
- initial public offerings.....	3.3.16
- in telecommunications.....	4.2.01
- net position in direct stocks.....	1.3.11, 1.3.12
- portfolio, assets and liabilities.....	1.3.16, 1.3.17
- risk.....	3.3.04

J	
Justice.....	2.5.01
K	
Knowledge transfer .....	4.3.24
KTI industries, value added .....	4.3.19
L	
Labor	
- apprenticeship.....	3.2.10
- attracting and retaining .....	3.2.20
- availability of finance skills.....	3.2.19
- availability of information technology skills / digital skills .....	4.2.11
- availability of competent senior managers .....	3.2.24
- brain drain .....	3.2.21
- compensation per hour .....	3.2.01
- employee training .....	3.2.11
- equal opportunity.....	2.5.10
- female labor force .....	3.2.16
- force .....	3.2.12-3.2.14
- foreign high-skilled people.....	3.2.22
- foreign labor force .....	3.2.17
- immigration laws .....	2.4.19
- industrial disputes .....	3.2.09
- productivity.....	3.1.01-3.1.10
- qualified engineers .....	4.2.12
- redundancy costs .....	2.4.20
- regulations .....	2.4.17
- relations .....	3.2.07
- skilled .....	3.2.18
- unemployment legislation .....	2.4.18
- unit labor costs .....	3.2.02
- worker motivation .....	3.2.08
Labor force	
- female .....	3.2.16
- foreign.....	3.2.17
- growth .....	3.2.14
- total.....	3.2.12, 3.2.13
Land	
- arable area .....	4.1.02
- area .....	4.1.01
Language skills .....	4.5.12, 4.5.18
Large corporations, efficiency .....	3.1.09
Legal and regulatory framework .....	2.3.09
Legislation	
- competition .....	2.4.11
- environmental .....	4.4.25
- labor .....	2.4.17
- R&D .....	4.3.22
- start-up days .....	2.4.15
- start-up procedures .....	2.4.16
- unemployment .....	2.4.18
Life expectancy	
- at birth .....	4.4.05
- healthy .....	4.4.06
Listed domestic companies .....	3.3.13
Literacy .....	4.5.17
Logistics management .....	4.1.17
M	
M&A activity .....	3.3.19
Maintenance and development.....	4.1.19
Management	
- education .....	4.5.16
- of cities.....	4.1.06
- of public finances .....	2.1.09
- practices .....	3.4.01-3.4.11
- remuneration of.....	3.2.04

Managers	
- availability .....	3.2.24
- credibility .....	3.4.05
- entrepreneurship .....	3.4.10
- ethical practices .....	3.4.04
- international experience .....	3.2.23
- social responsibility .....	3.4.11
Manufacturing, hourly compensation .....	3.2.01
Medical assistance .....	4.4.08
Mergers and acquisitions .....	3.3.19
Mobile telephones	
- costs .....	4.2.03
- subscribers .....	4.2.02
Motivation, worker .....	3.2.08
Murder .....	2.5.03
 N	
National	
- culture .....	3.5.03
- protectionism .....	2.4.03
Need for reforms, economic and social .....	3.5.05
Nobel prizes .....	4.3.13, 4.3.14
Nurse, number of inhabitants per .....	4.4.08
 O	
Official reserves, total .....	2.3.06, 2.3.07
Overall productivity .....	3.1.02, 3.1.03
Overall productivity (PPP) .....	3.1.01
 P	
Paper recycling .....	4.4.12
Parallel economy .....	2.4.12
Part-time employment .....	3.2.15
Patents	
- applications .....	4.3.15, 4.3.16
- grants .....	4.3.17
- number in force .....	4.3.18
Pension funding .....	2.1.11
Personal	
- assistant, remuneration .....	3.2.03
- income tax .....	2.2.02, 2.2.07, 2.2.12
- security and private property .....	2.5.02
Physician, number of inhabitants per .....	4.4.08
Pisa scores, education .....	4.5.11
Political risk of instability .....	2.5.05
Pollution problems .....	4.4.17, 4.4.24
Population	
- dependency ratio .....	4.1.11
- growth .....	4.1.08
- market size .....	4.1.07
- over 65 years .....	4.1.10
- per nurse .....	4.4.08
- per physician .....	4.4.08
- under 15 years .....	4.1.09
- urban .....	4.4.09
Portfolio investment	
- assets .....	1.3.16
- liabilities .....	1.3.17
Practices	
- auditing and accounting .....	3.4.07
- ethical .....	3.4.04
Prices	
- consumer price inflation .....	1.5.01
- food costs .....	1.5.06
- gasoline prices .....	1.5.07
Primary school teacher, remuneration .....	3.2.03
Production	
- indigenous energy .....	4.1.21, 4.1.22
- relocation of .....	1.3.13



Productivity	
- agriculture (PPP).....	3.1.05
- industry (PPP).....	3.1.06
- labor (PPP) .....	3.1.04
- overall .....	3.1.02
- overall (PPP).....	3.1.01
- overall real growth .....	3.1.03
- services (PPP) .....	3.1.07
- workforce .....	3.1.08
Property	
- intellectual .....	4.3.23
- protection of .....	2.5.02
- taxes on .....	2.2.05
Protection	
- intellectual property rights .....	4.3.23
- personal security and private property .....	2.5.02
Protectionism, national .....	2.4.03
Public	
- expenditure on education .....	4.5.01-4.5.03
- expenditure on health .....	4.4.03
- finances, management of .....	2.1.09
Public sector	
- contracts .....	2.4.04
- debt.....	2.1.03-2.1.07
- employment .....	1.4.05
- private ventures, and .....	4.2.14
Pupil-teacher ratio .....	4.5.04, 4.5.05
Purchasing Power Parity	
- agriculture productivity (PPP).....	3.1.05
- GDP (PPP).....	1.1.02
- GDP (PPP) per capita.....	1.1.21
- industry productivity (PPP) .....	3.1.06
- labor productivity (PPP).....	3.1.04
- overall productivity (PPP) .....	3.1.01
- services productivity (PPP).....	3.1.07
Q	
Quality of life .....	4.4.26
R	
R&D	
- business expenditure on R&D .....	4.3.04, 4.3.05
- innovative capacity.....	4.3.25
- legal environment affecting.....	4.3.22
- relocation of facilities .....	1.3.14
- total expenditure on R&D .....	4.3.01-4.3.03
R&D personnel	
- in the business sector.....	4.3.08, 4.3.09
- nationwide.....	4.3.06, 4.3.07
- researchers .....	4.3.10
Railroads.....	4.1.13
Real corporate taxes .....	2.2.13
Real personal taxes.....	2.2.12
Real short-term interest rate .....	2.3.01
Recycling, paper and cardboard .....	4.4.12
Redundancy costs.....	2.4.20
Reforms, need for economic and social .....	3.5.05
Regulations	
- banking .....	3.3.06
- competition .....	2.4.08-2.4.16
- compliance.....	3.3.08
- environmental .....	4.4.25
- labor.....	2.4.17-2.4.20
- technological.....	4.2.17
Relocation threats	
- production .....	1.3.13
- R&D facilities.....	1.3.14
- services.....	1.3.15

Remuneration	
- Bank credit officer .....	3.2.03
- Call center agent .....	3.2.03
- CEO .....	3.2.04
- Department head .....	3.2.03
- Director manufacturing .....	3.2.04
- Engineer .....	3.2.04
- Human resources director .....	3.2.04
- Personal assistant .....	3.2.03
- Primary school teacher .....	3.2.03
- Spread .....	3.2.05
Renewable energies .....	4.4.18
Rent	
- apartment .....	1.5.04
- office .....	1.5.05
Research	
- company-university knowledge transfer .....	4.3.24
- researchers and scientists .....	4.3.21
- scientific .....	4.3.20
- researchers in R&D .....	4.3.10
- value added of KTI industries .....	4.3.19
Reserves, foreign currency .....	2.3.06, 2.3.07
Resilience of the economy .....	1.1.19
Rights, shareholders .....	3.3.15
Risk	
- investment .....	3.3.04
- of political instability .....	2.5.05
Roads .....	4.1.12
Rule of Law .....	2.3.15
 S	
Savings, gross domestic .....	1.1.10, 1.1.11
Science	
- degrees .....	4.3.10
- in schools .....	4.5.14
- researchers and scientists .....	4.3.21
Scientific	
- articles .....	4.3.12
- research .....	4.3.20
Secondary school enrollment .....	4.5.06
Security	
- personal and property .....	2.5.02
- risk of political instability .....	2.5.05
Senior managers, availability of .....	3.2.24
Services	
- exports .....	1.2.12-1.2.14
- ICT exports .....	4.2.20
- employment .....	1.4.04
- GDP .....	1.1.12
- imports .....	1.2.19-1.2.21
- productivity (PPP) .....	3.1.07
- relocation threats .....	1.3.15
- remuneration .....	3.2.03
- trade balance, commercial .....	1.2.05, 1.2.06
Shareholders' rights .....	3.3.15
Skills	
- finance .....	3.2.19
- foreign .....	3.2.22
- information technology / digital .....	4.2.11
- labor .....	3.2.18
- language .....	4.5.18
Small and medium-size enterprises .....	3.1.10
Social cohesion .....	2.5.06
Social responsibility, of managers .....	3.4.11
Social security	
- collected contribution .....	2.2.06
- employee's contribution rate .....	2.2.10
- contribution rate .....	2.2.11
Start-up days .....	2.4.15
Start-up procedures .....	2.4.16

Stock markets	
- adequate financing to companies	3.3.09
- capitalization	3.3.10, 3.3.11
- index	3.3.14
- initial public offerings	3.3.16
- listed domestic companies on	3.3.13
- M&A activity	3.3.19
- value traded on	3.3.12
Student mobility	
- inbound	4.5.09
- outbound	4.5.10
Subsidies, government	2.4.08, 2.4.09
Sustainable development	4.4.23
 T	
Tariff barriers	2.4.01
Taxation	
- collected capital and property taxes	2.2.05
- collected corporate taxes	2.2.03
- collected indirect tax revenues	2.2.04
- collected personal income tax	2.2.02
- collected social security contribution	2.2.06
- collected total tax revenues	2.2.01
- consumption tax rate	2.2.09
- corporate tax rate on profit	2.2.08
- effective personal income tax rate	2.2.07
- employee's social security contribution rate	2.2.10
- employer's social security contribution rate	2.2.11
- evasion	2.1.10
- real corporate taxes	2.2.13
- real personal taxes	2.2.12
Technology	
- communications	4.2.04
- company cooperation	4.2.13
- development and application of	4.2.15
- funding	4.2.16
- public and private sector ventures	4.2.14
- regulation	4.2.17
- IT skills / digital skills	4.2.11
- digital tools and technologies	3.1.11
- digital transformation of companies	3.5.06
Telecommunications	
- broadband subscribers	4.2.09
- mobile telephone costs	4.2.03
- mobile telephone subscribers	4.2.02
- computers	4.2.06, 4.2.07
- internet bandwidth speed	4.2.10
- internet users	4.2.08
- investment in	4.2.01
Terms of trade index	1.2.24
TOEFL scores	4.5.12
Tourism receipts	1.2.25
Trade	
- balance	1.2.03, 1.2.04
- barriers	2.4.01
- commercial services balance	1.2.05, 1.2.06
- current account balance	1.2.01, 1.2.02
- partners, export concentration	1.2.17
- products, export concentration	1.2.18
- protectionism	2.4.03
- ratio, trade to GDP	1.2.23
- terms of trade index	1.2.24
Training	3.2.10, 3.2.11
Transparency	
- government	2.3.12
Transportation	
- air	4.1.14, 4.1.15
- railroads	4.1.13
- roads	4.1.12
- water	4.1.18

U	
Unemployment	
- legislation.....	2.4.18
- long-term.....	1.4.07
- rate .....	1.4.06
- youth.....	1.4.08
Unit labor costs .....	3.2.02
University	
- and company cooperation .....	4.3.24
- education .....	4.5.15
Urban population.....	4.4.09
Urbanization.....	4.1.06
Utility costs	
- electricity for industrial clients.....	4.1.25
V	
Values	
- corporate.....	3.5.08
- system .....	3.5.07
VAT: cf Consumption tax rate	
Venture capital .....	3.3.18
W	
Wages: cf Compensation and Remuneration	
Water	
- access to.....	4.1.04
- consumption intensity.....	4.4.14
- resources .....	4.1.03
- transportation.....	4.1.18
- waste treatment plants .....	4.4.13
Women	
- able income inequality.....	2.5.14
- gender inequality.....	2.5.13
- in labor force .....	3.2.16
- in parliament .....	2.5.11
- on boards.....	2.5.12
- with degrees.....	4.5.08
Worker motivation .....	3.2.08
Workforce: cf. Labor force	
Workforce productivity.....	3.1.08
Working hours .....	3.2.06
Y	
Youth unemployment.....	1.4.08