



# 2014

## CATALONIA IN WORLD COMPETITIVENESS



**Generalitat  
de Catalunya**



IMD WORLD  
COMPETITIVENESS  
CENTER

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For further information, please contact the  
IMD World Competitiveness Center at:

IMD  
23, Ch. de Bellerive  
P.O. Box 915  
CH-1001 Lausanne  
Switzerland  
Tel : +41 21 618 02 51  
Fax : +41 21 618 02 04  
e-mail : [wccinfo@imd.org](mailto:wccinfo@imd.org)  
Internet: [www.imd.org/wcc](http://www.imd.org/wcc)  
eShop: [www.wcceshop.org](http://www.wcceshop.org)

*The IMD World Competitiveness Center team:*

At IMD	Professor Arturo Bris Anne-France Borgeaud Pierazzi Madeleine Hediger Carin Grydbeck William Milner Catherine Jobin Luchia Mallet José Caballero	Director of IMD World Competitiveness Center Senior Economist & Head of WCC Operations Data Research and Online Services Specialist Projects, Marketing and Press Coordinator Information Researcher Order and Sales administrator Programs and Client Relationship Associate Manager Research Fellow
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With the collaboration of Professor Stéphane Garelli, Founder of IMD World Competitiveness Center;  
IMD's Information Center; and IMD's Information Systems Department.

At KAESCO Consulting	Jean-François Kaeser
-------------------------	----------------------

*In Catalonia:*

ULLED	Ricard Castellet Josep Maria Puig	Consultant President
Generalitat de Catalunya	Narcís Mir Soler Manuela Redondo Avilés Carme Pérez Torrecillas Alvaro Hernández Vallejo Vanessa Carmona Toledo	Cap del Gabinet Tècnic Cap del Servei d'Anàlisi, Estudis i Prospectiva Responsable de la base de dades d'empreses comercials (del mateix Servei) Tècnic del Servei d'Anàlisi, Estudis i Prospectiva Tècnica del Servei d'Anàlisi, Estudis i Prospectiva
Generalitat de Catalunya – ACCIÓ	Joan Romero i Circuns Sandra Jiménez i Arteaga	Secretari Executiu d'ACCIÓ Gerent de Planificació Estratègica i Control. Secretaria Executiva ACCIÓ

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

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CATALONIA IN

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WORLD COMPETITIVENESS

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2014

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## ANALYSIS OF CATALONIA IN WORLD COMPETITIVENESS

Professor Arturo Bris  
Director IMD World Competitiveness Center

**The IMD World Competitiveness Center is pleased to present the analysis of the competitiveness of Catalonia.** Within the context of our 2014 World Competitiveness Yearbook, the current report will compare the performance of the Catalan economy with the 60 economies of our sample.

The objective of our study is to assess to what extent Catalonia – as a standalone economy – manages the totality of its competencies

*“Ultimately, competitiveness should translate into job creation, wealth, and sustainable growth”*

to achieve long-term prosperity. Ultimately, competitiveness should translate into job creation, wealth, and sustainable growth.

It should be noted that our report compares Catalonia with Spain a whole as well. We are not separating out Catalonia from the rest of Spanish regions for the purpose of the study, and therefore interpretations of the results must be made with caution.

The World Competitiveness Yearbook and this special report are a set of tools to assess and benchmark an economy’s competitiveness against others, to evaluate performance of policies, and to learn from the success stories of nations that have improved their competitiveness. The rankings, as a tool, should be considered as a means to an end and not the goal. Furthermore not every one of the 338 indicators are equally relevant to all countries, and therefore the indicators themselves are sometimes less important than the discussion that they generate.

Note as well that sometimes country-level indicators are necessary because regional ones are not available. In these cases, to get the best estimates, we use the corresponding data for Spain (for example, the country credit rating and exchange rate stability). Whenever relevant these data are recalculated as proxies on the basis of the ratio of the region in the total national GDP or the total national population. Also, it is particularly difficult to get agreed figures for international trade and investments because of the distorting effect of whether multinationals are based in Madrid or Barcelona. Finally, in some survey questions we are forced to ask questions pertaining to the overall country, with respondents answering within the Catalan context (for example, when asking about the effectiveness of the Central Bank policy).

Overall, our work shows that Catalonia ranks number 38 out of a sample of 61 economies in 2014. Among European Union economies, it is positioned above Spain, Italy and Greece, and below Germany, Netherlands and

*“Catalonia ranks 38 out of a sample of 61 economies in 2014... Spain ranks 40”*

Belgium to name a few. It is similar in size to Portugal (GDP of \$220bn vs. \$270bn of Catalonia) and Finland (GDP of \$256bn), which rank #44 and #18 in overall competitiveness respectively. Catalan GDP per capita is \$35,790 compared to Spain (\$29,067) and France (\$43,078). Spain ranks #40, France ranks #27 in world competitiveness.

Our analysis also provides details regarding the factors and sub-factors that contribute to overall competitiveness. In that respect we are assessing

four major factors: Economic Performance, Government Efficiency, Business Efficiency, and Infrastructure. Economic Performance includes primarily macroeconomic indicators that measure the size and health of the economy, as well as the performance of the foreign sector and the inflows and outflows of goods, services and capital. Government efficiency measures to what extent government policy is targeted towards job creation and corporate development. Business efficiency measures the quality of the corporate sector, which includes measures of corporate performance as well as business values. Finally, infrastructure captures the role of physical assets as well as intangibles such as health and education in the pursuit of prosperity.

The Economic Performance of Catalonia is ranked #52, not far from overall Spain (#51), recognizing the current position in the business cycle of the

*“ Catalonia achieves its best indicators in Business Efficiency and Infrastructure ”*

Catalan economy. The Government Efficiency ranking is #43. Catalonia achieves its best indicators in Business Efficiency (#33) and

Infrastructure (#29). In comparison, Spain as a whole ranks #43 and #27 in these two factors respectively. For comparison, France’s rankings are 22, 51, 38, and 9.

It is worth identifying the sub-factors that make Catalonia a competitive economy. Within the Economic Performance indicators, it scores in position 18<sup>th</sup> in Prices. This sub-factor encompasses indicators such as cost of living,

*“ 71.7% of our executives mentioned Skilled Workforce as the main attractor ”*

rental prices, and food and gasoline costs. Catalonia is also in the top 20 in Productivity and Efficiency (which is a component of Business

Efficiency). Productivity indicators (output per person employed) are higher relative to Spain in all sectors but industry. Finally, Catalonia ranks #19 in Societal Framework, which is mostly driven by a fair distribution of wealth in the region, as well as by the significant participation of women in boards, political positions, and labor market in general.

The worst performance of Catalonia is achieved in two sub-factors that are related to employment: unemployment is high, and employment growth is very low (in line with the rest of Spain). Besides macroeconomic figures, the Labor Market sub-factor (within the Business Efficiency factor) ranks in 50<sup>th</sup> position. Here we are measuring compensation, labor costs, and working hours, as well as the quality of labor relations.

Our survey respondents are asked to identify the key attractiveness indicators of an economy. For Catalonia, 71.7% of our executives mentioned Skilled Workforce as the main attractor, followed by Open and Positive Attitudes (70%), Business-friendly environment (65%), and a high level of education (60%). These perceptions are also confirmed in the overall ranking when looking at the strongest criteria for Catalonia. Hard data metrics reflect the quality of the education system (with a pupil-to teacher ratio of 12.37, which puts Catalonia in the 13<sup>th</sup> position worldwide); the low risk of relocation of production and services, which is a guarantee of the sustainability of economic growth; and the quality of the labor force (Catalonia ranks #12 in the survey indicator “Skilled Labor is Readily Available” and #15 in “Foreign High-Skilled People are Attracted to your Country’s Business Environment”).

We have implemented a simulation that shows what would happen if the forty weakest indicators of the Catalan economy were restored to the WCY average. Our analyses show that if this were the case, the overall competitiveness ranking of Catalonia would increase to #27 from #38, putting the region on par with countries such as France and Belgium. The good news is that some of the improvements that

*“ The improvements that Catalonia needs are not structural, but rather short-term ”*

Catalonia needs are not structural, but rather short-term and natural as the region comes out of the European-wide economic crisis. Recovery in employment, (both general and youth unemployment), GDP growth, and even unemployment legislation will certainly happen in the coming months. However, the region also requires certain structural reforms to improve

the business climate: in particular, new rules are necessary to improve the start-up procedures for new businesses and reduce corporate taxes on profits; there needs to be a financial reform to facilitate credit to small and medium enterprises and improve the quality of the finance and banking regulation.

The experience of the IMD World Competitiveness Center in analyzing economies and providing diagnostics suggests that business values and practices, the social framework, and the

*“ Business values and practices, the social framework, and the tangible and intangible infrastructures are the long-term drivers of competitiveness and prosperity ”*

tangible and intangible infrastructures are the long-term drivers of competitiveness and prosperity. Catalonia displays a business culture that is significantly open to foreign ideas (rank #20),

a value system that supports competitiveness (#35), with managers that are concerned with health, safety and environmental issues (#32). Besides, ethical practices are implemented in companies (#28). All in all, Catalonia ranks way higher than the overall Spain in all indicators measuring Attitudes and Values and Management Practices. However, business leaders lack social responsibility, as well as auditing and accounting practices (ranked #40 and #41 respectively). Our survey respondents state that economic and social reforms are not well understood by the population.

As we mention above, gender balance and income fairness are strengths of the Catalan economy. However the societal framework is jeopardized by the risk of political instability (ranked in 46<sup>th</sup> position) and a low quality of the

*“ Gender balance and income fairness are strengths of the Catalan economy ”*

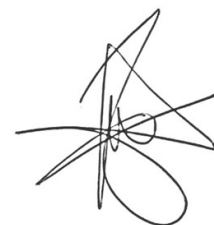
justice system (#51). In any case, social cohesion is relatively high (#24). Still bureaucracy is high (#49) and bribing and corruption in Catalonia

(#34) is worse than in comparable economies like Portugal, Poland, France, and Austria, but in line with Spain (#36), and better than in Italy and Greece.

Finally, the physical and intangible infrastructures of an economy are an important pillar of long-term prosperity. This is the only factor where the region Catalonia ranks worse (two positions) than the country Spain. Surprisingly, one of the major drivers of the difference is the significantly worse access of Catalonia to water and commodities, despite its privileged geographical position in Europe. Also, the quality of the air transportation is about ten positions worse in Catalonia than in Spain. Distribution and Logistics management is also ranked well below (in #34 and #30 respectively). While energy supply and infrastructure is below both the world average and the Spanish rank. With respect to the intangibles of the economy, such as health, scientific infrastructure, health and environment, and education, the ranking of Catalonia is at par with the other economies in the area such as Spain, Italy and Portugal. The strongest indicator is Health and Environment (#21), and the lowest is Technological Infrastructure (#35)

Overall, Catalonia has a competitive economy and remains on the right path to improving it. Economic growth coupled with institutional reforms should naturally lead in the coming years to significant improvements in the ability of Catalonia to cope with the demands of the global economy. Ultimately this should lead to welfare, prosperity and competitiveness. We hope that the IMD World Competitiveness Center 2014 Report on Catalonia serves as a tool to assess, record, and illuminate such progress.

*“ Catalonia has a competitive economy and remains on the right path to improving it ”*



Professor Arturo Bris  
IMD World Competitiveness Center  
October 2014

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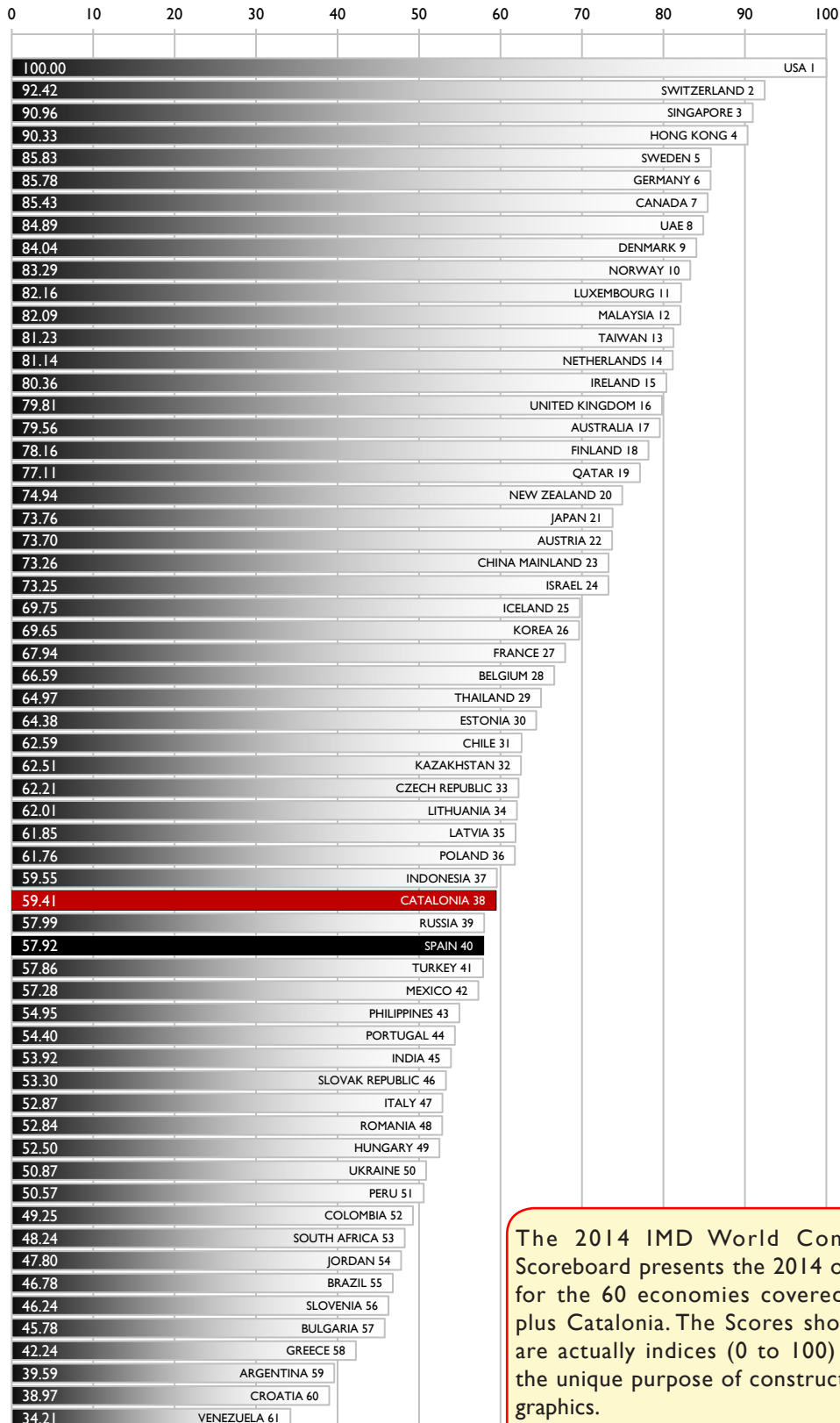


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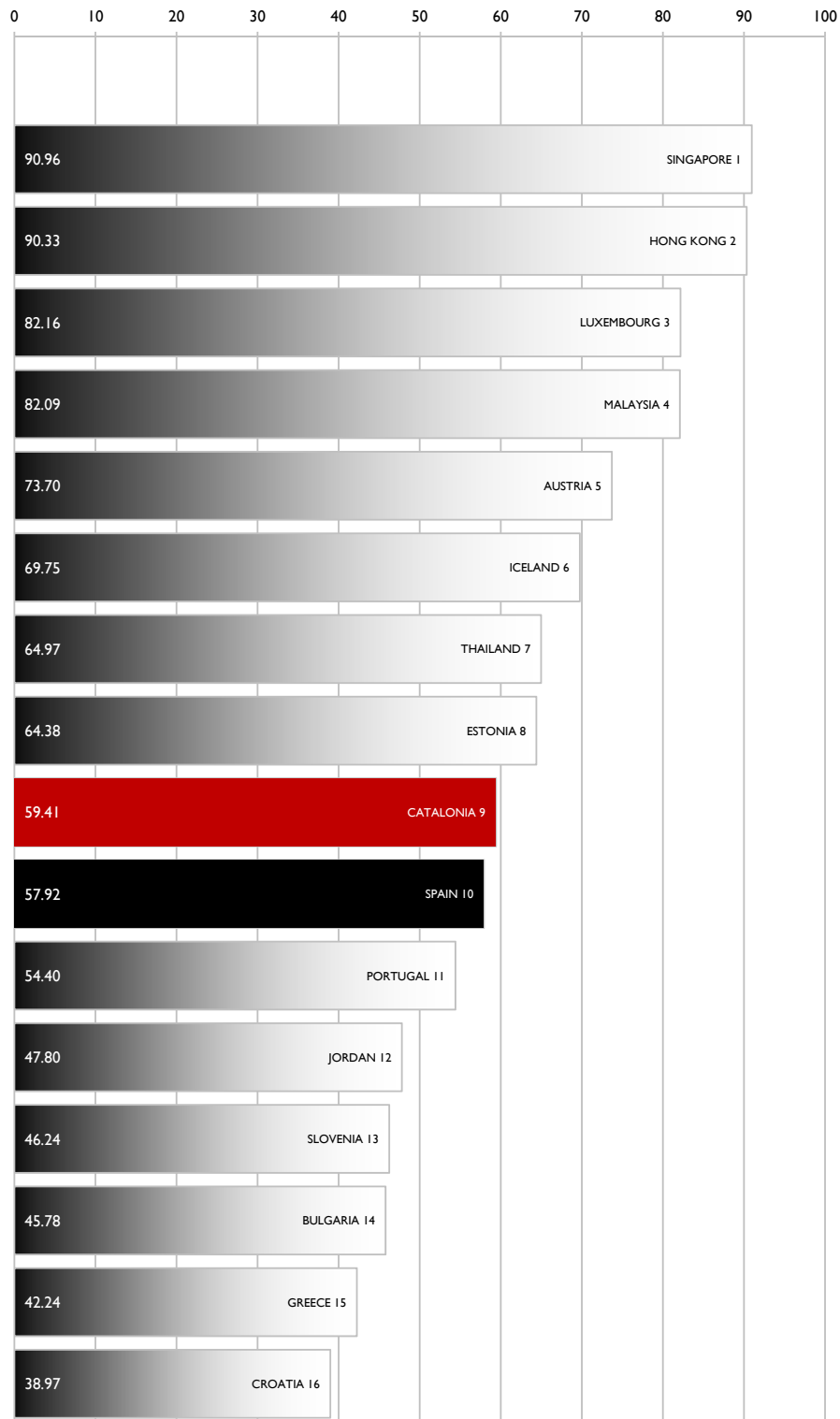
# THE 2014 IMD WORLD COMPETITIVENESS SCOREBOARD WITH CATALONIA



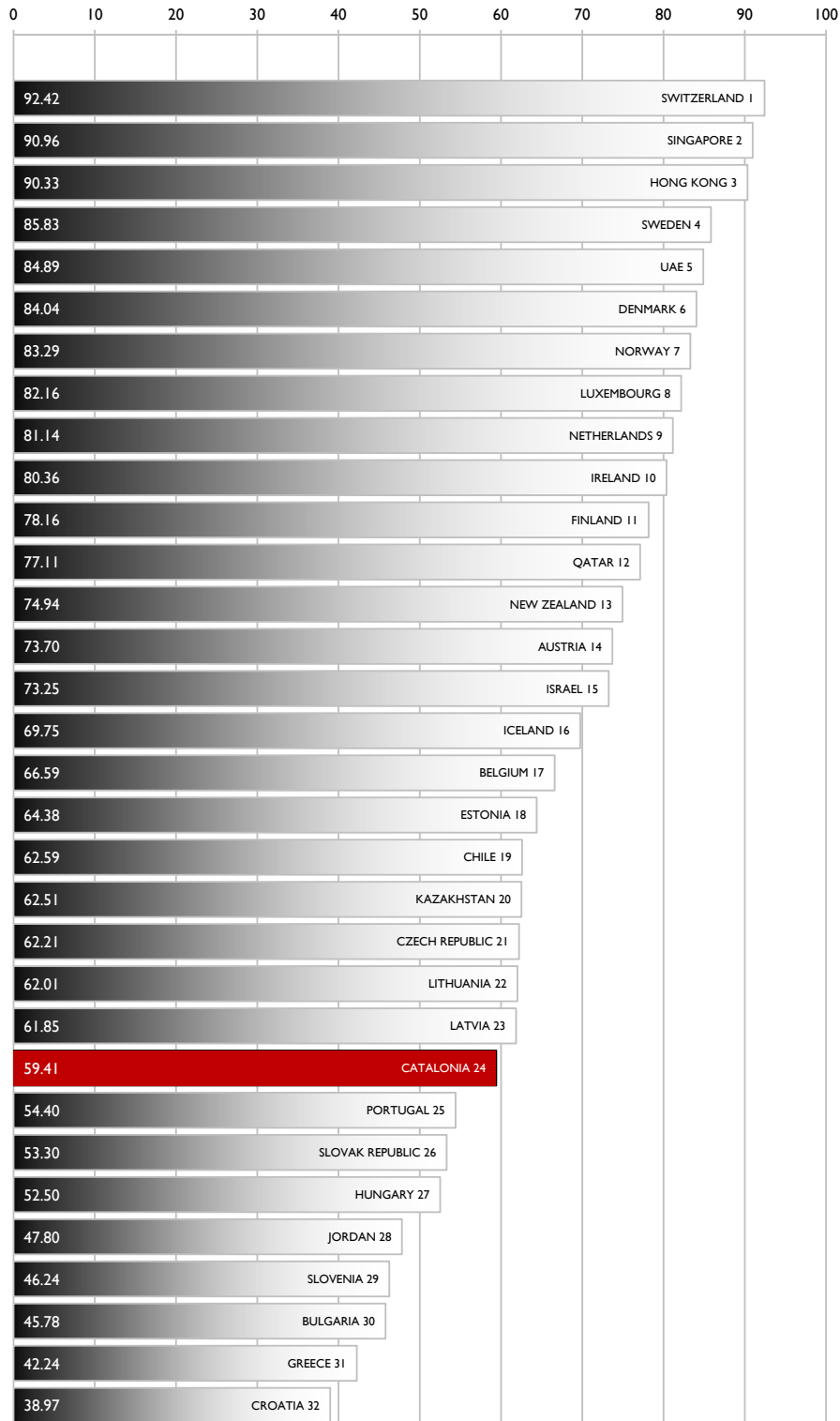
The 2014 IMD World Competitiveness Scoreboard presents the 2014 overall rankings for the 60 economies covered by the WCI plus Catalonia. The Scores shown to the left are actually indices (0 to 100) generated for the unique purpose of constructing charts and graphics.

# THE 2014 IMD WORLD COMPETITIVENESS CUSTOMIZED RANKINGS

## Tourism oriented economies

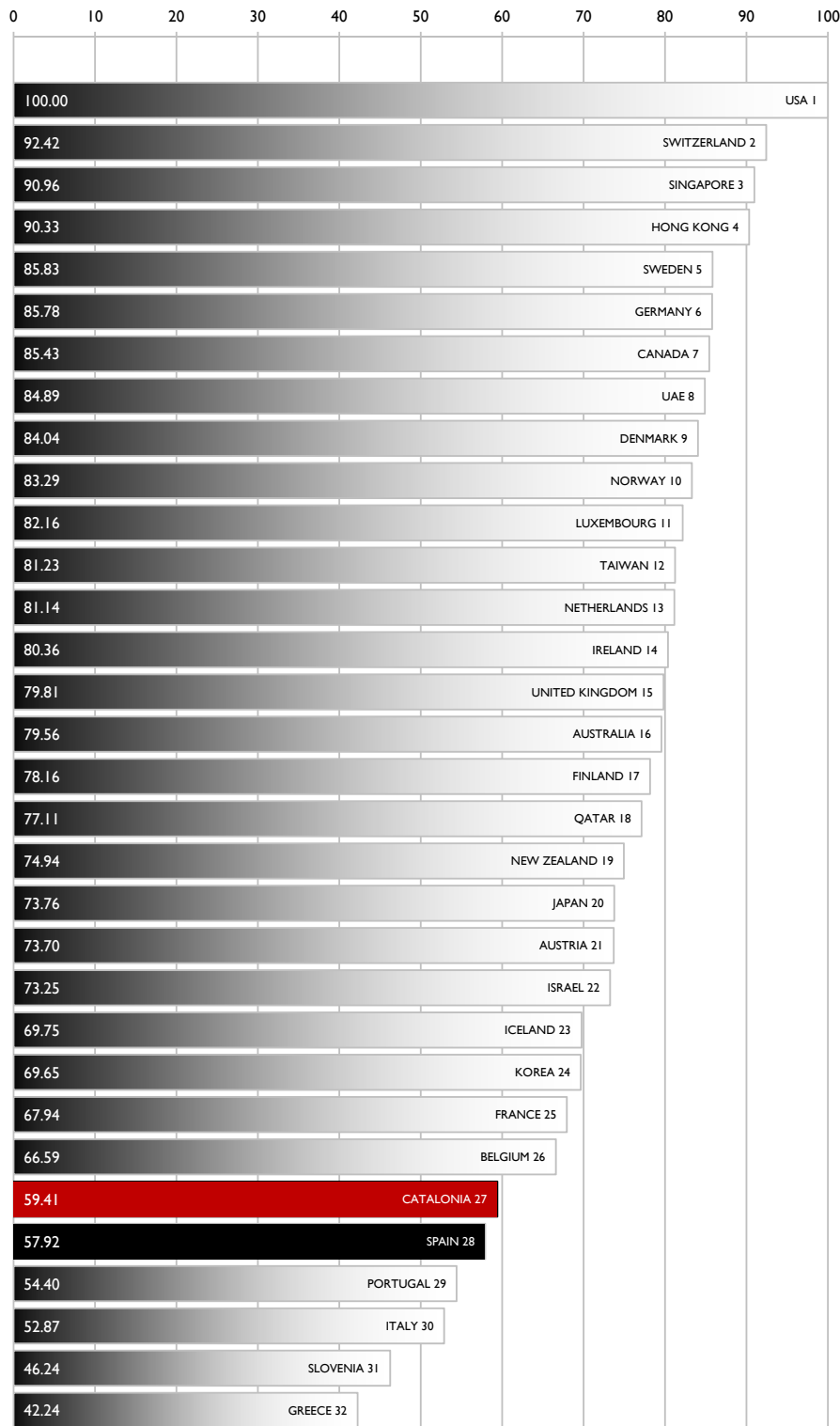


## Populations less than 20 million

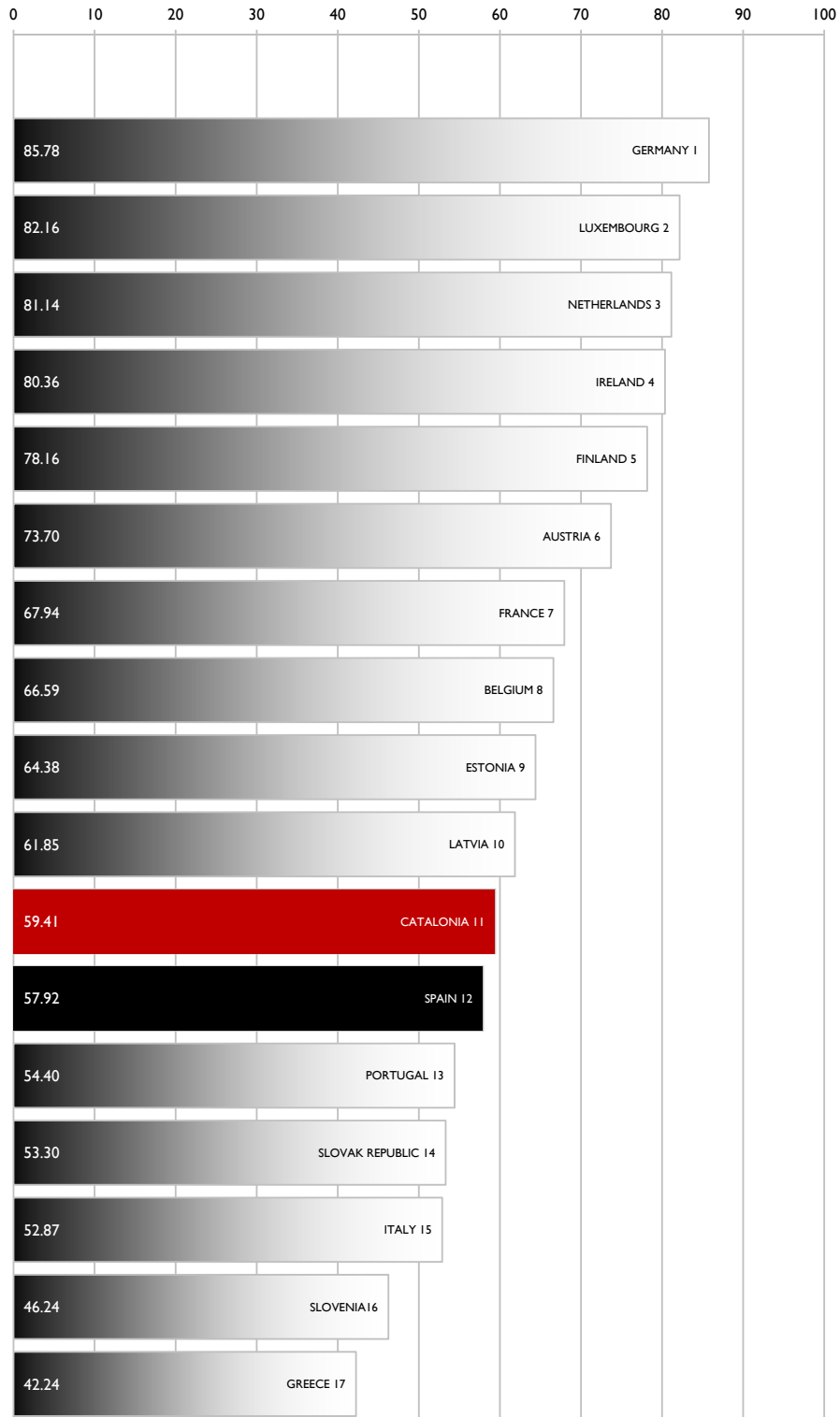


# THE 2014 IMD WORLD COMPETITIVENESS CUSTOMIZED RANKINGS

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

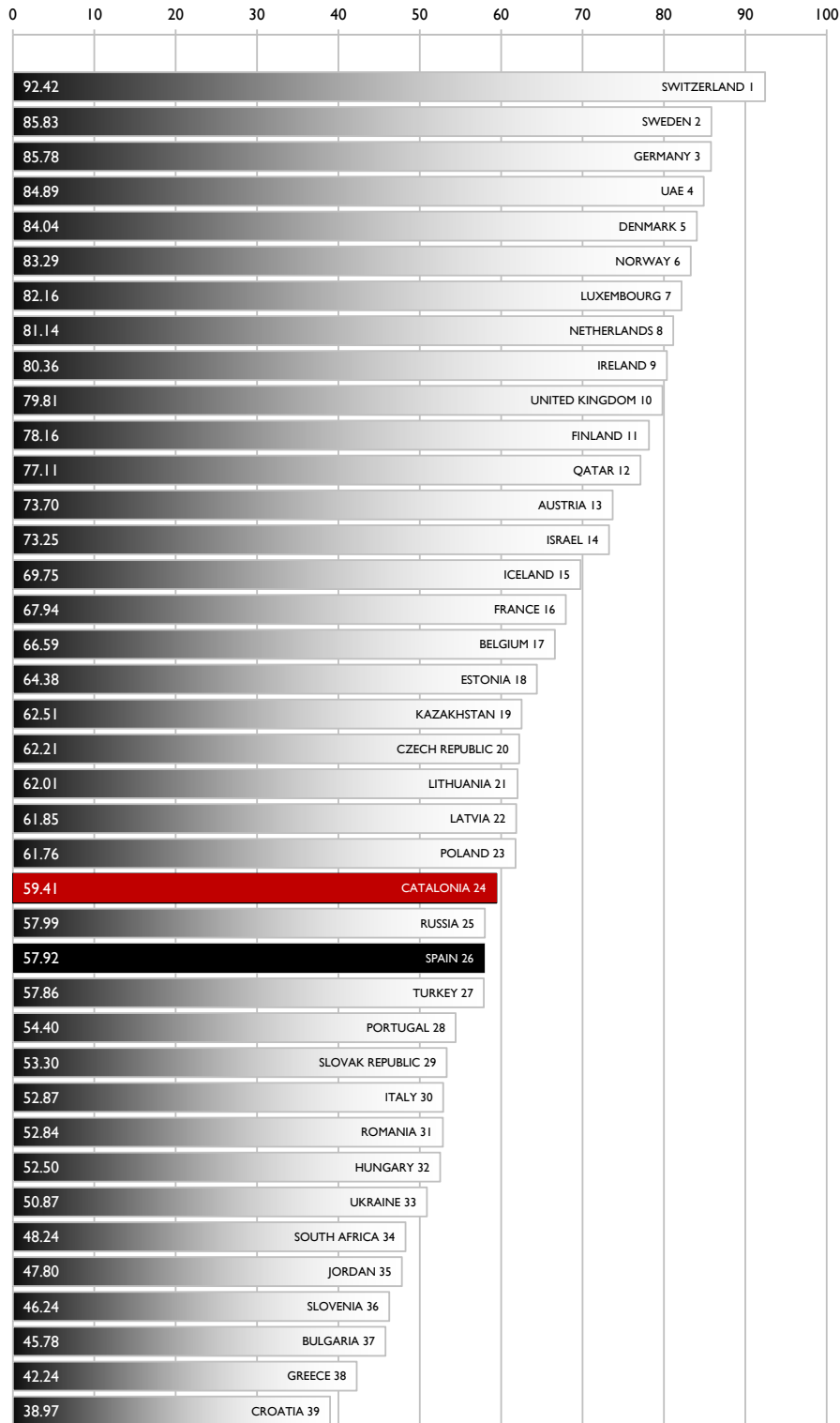


## Eurozone economies



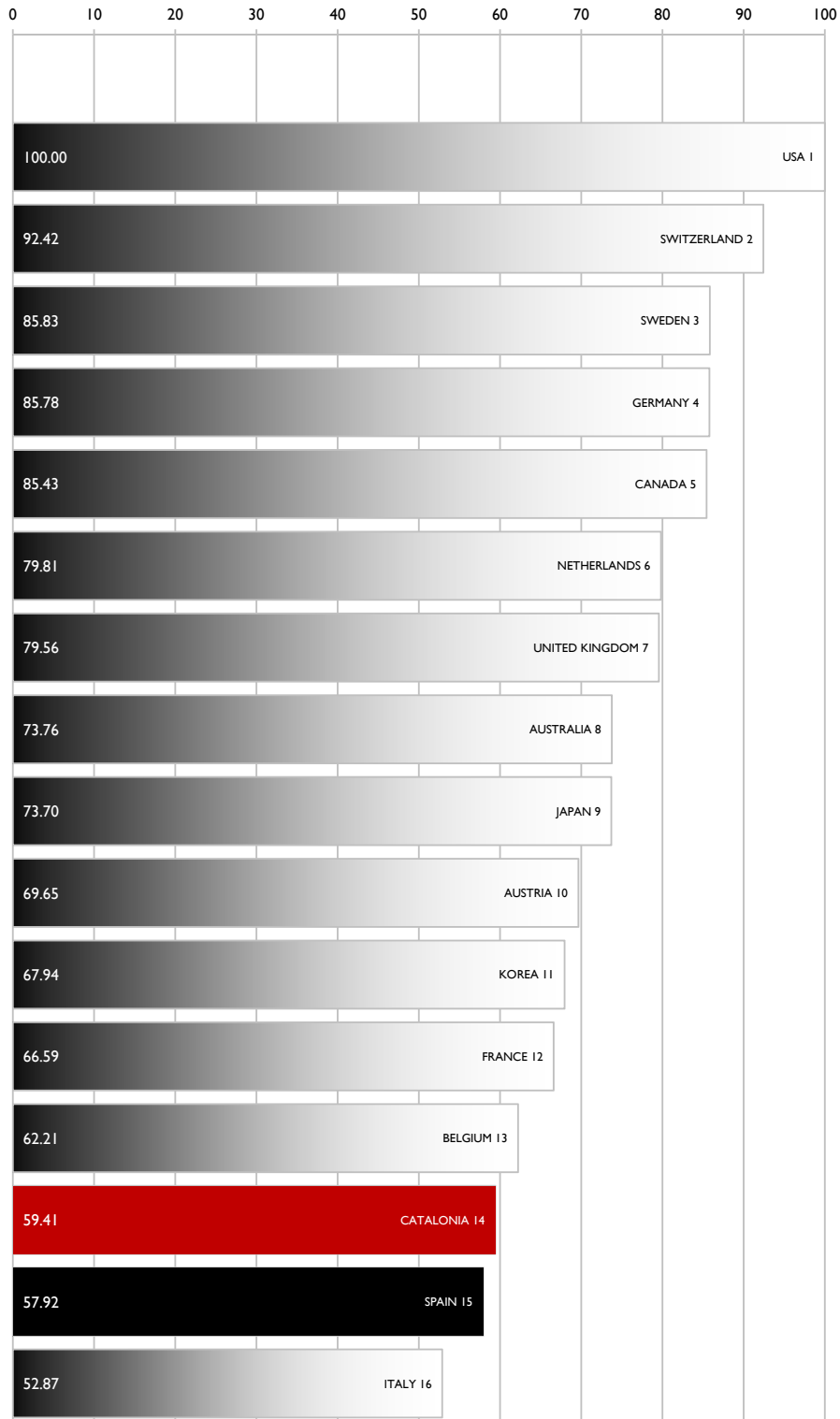
# THE 2014 IMD WORLD COMPETITIVENESS CUSTOMIZED RANKINGS

## Europe - Middle East - Africa



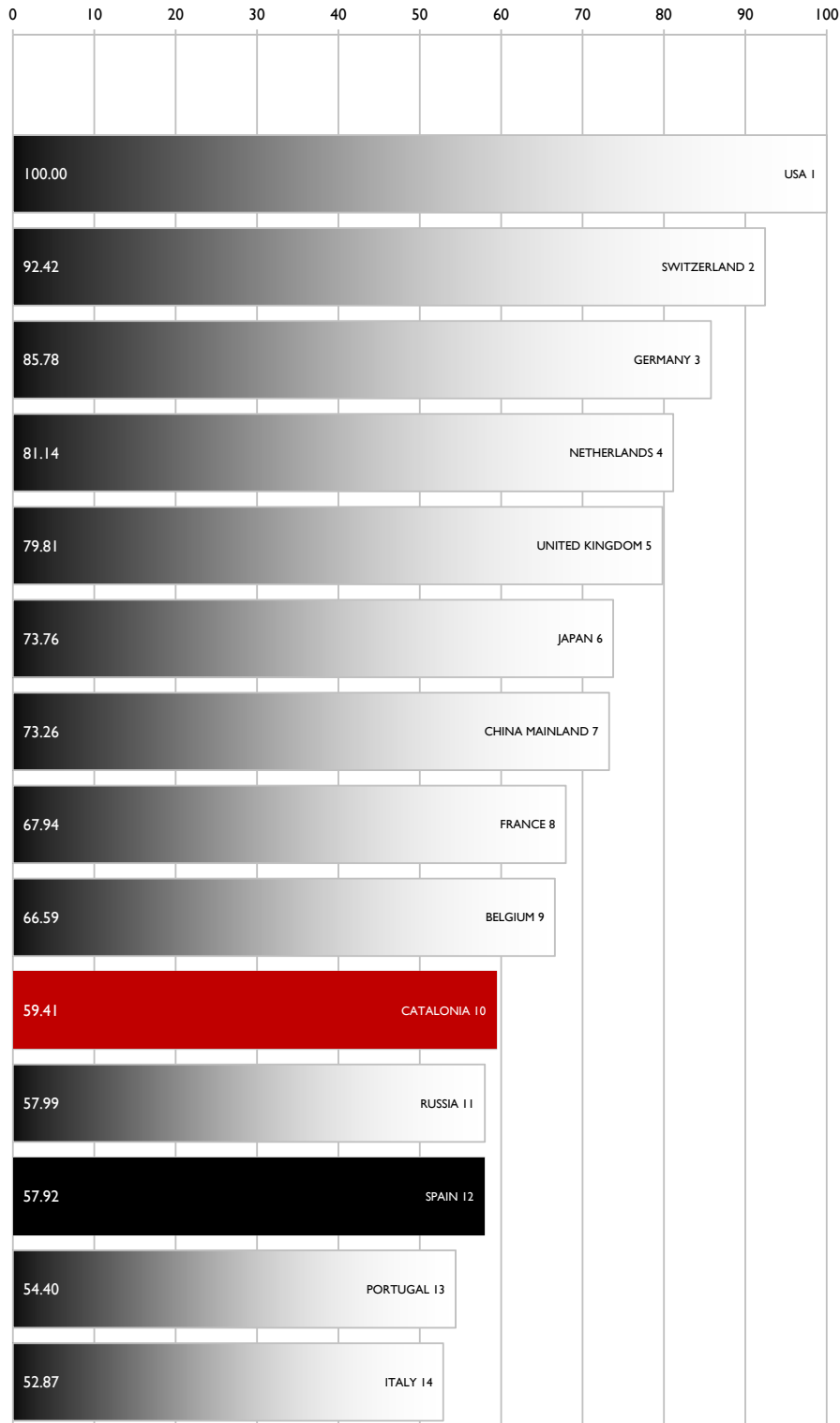


## High-cost, Export Manufacturing Economies



# THE 2014 IMD WORLD COMPETITIVENESS CUSTOMIZED RANKINGS

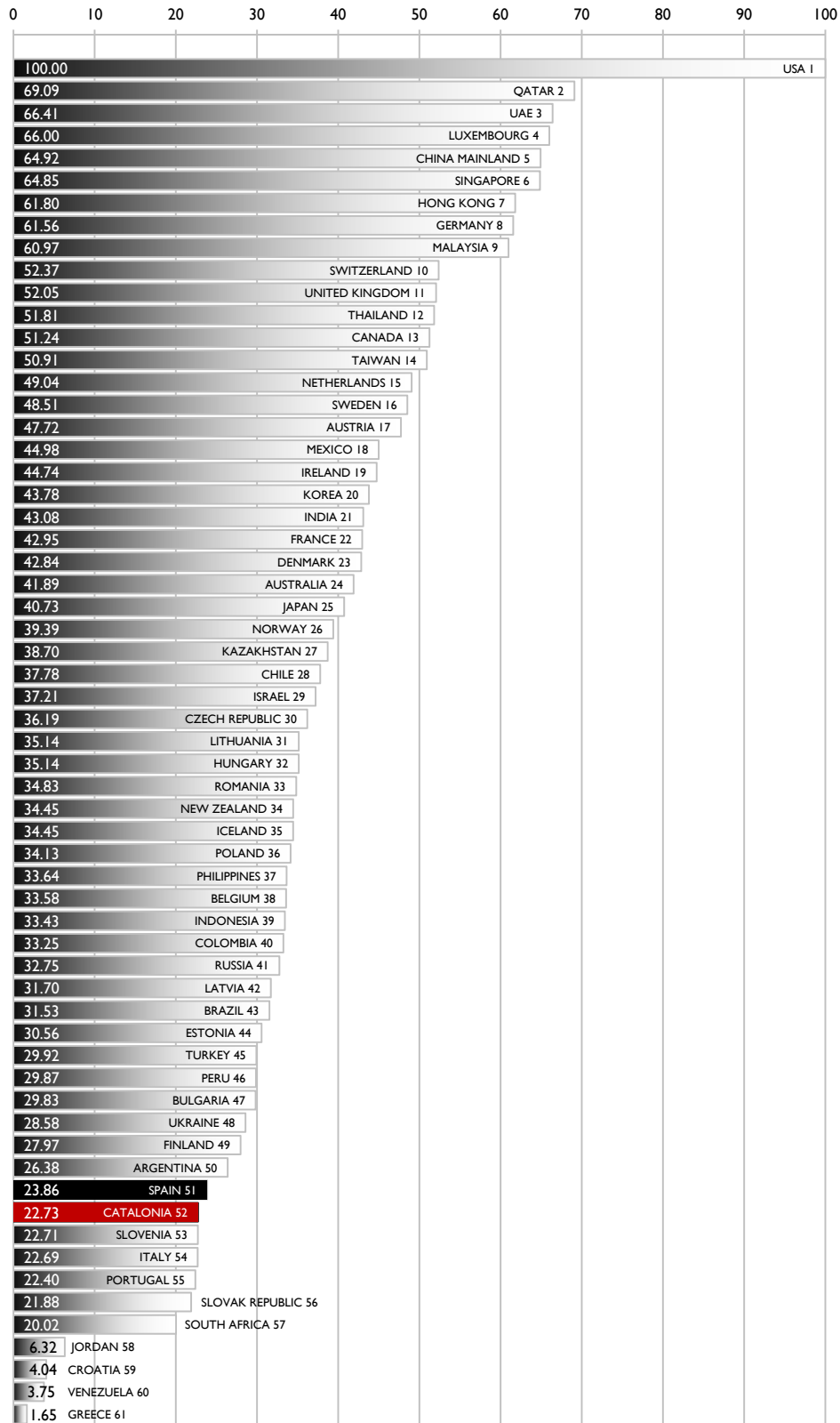
## Catalonia's Major Trade Partners (imports and exports combined)





## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

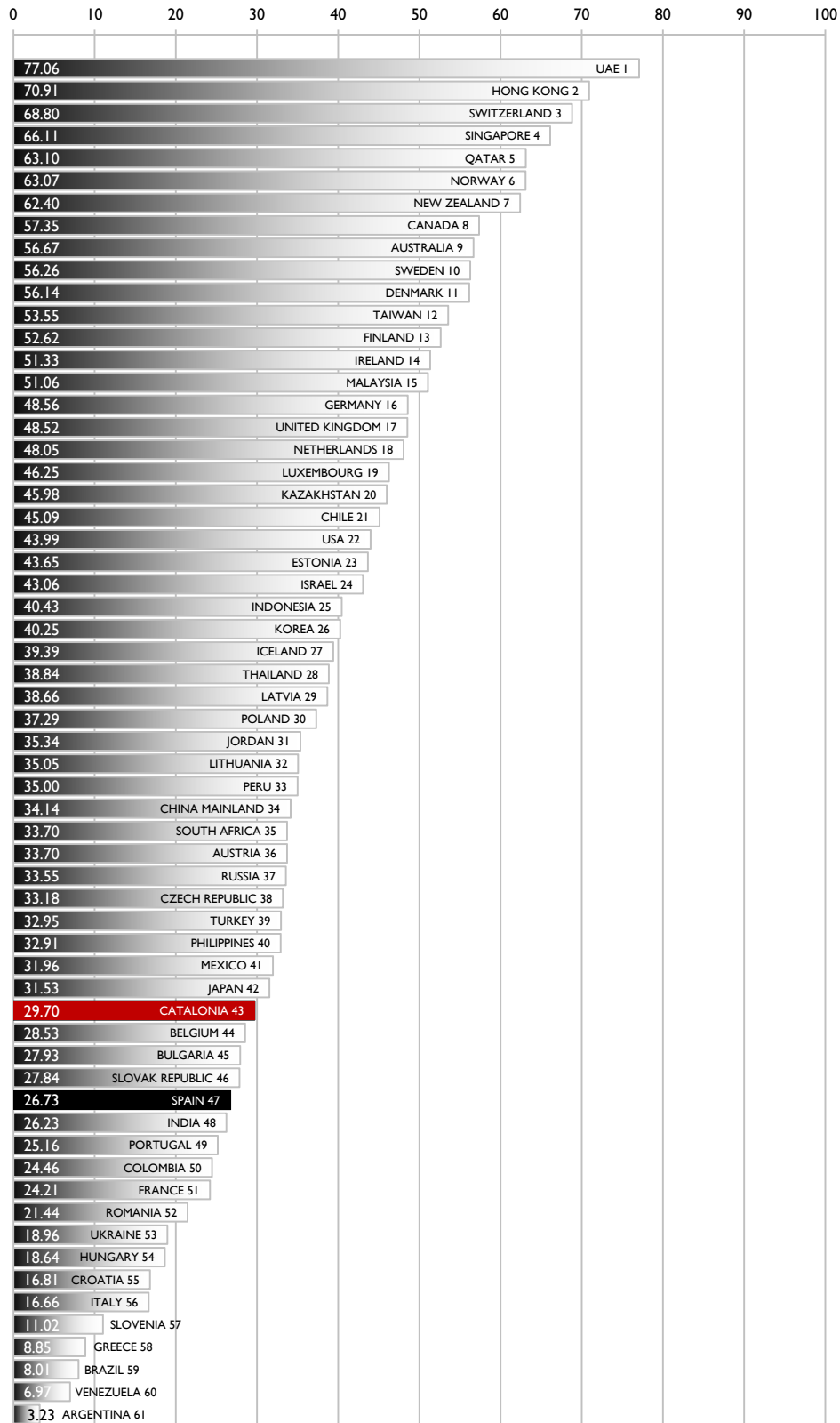
Macro-economic evaluation of the domestic economy





## GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

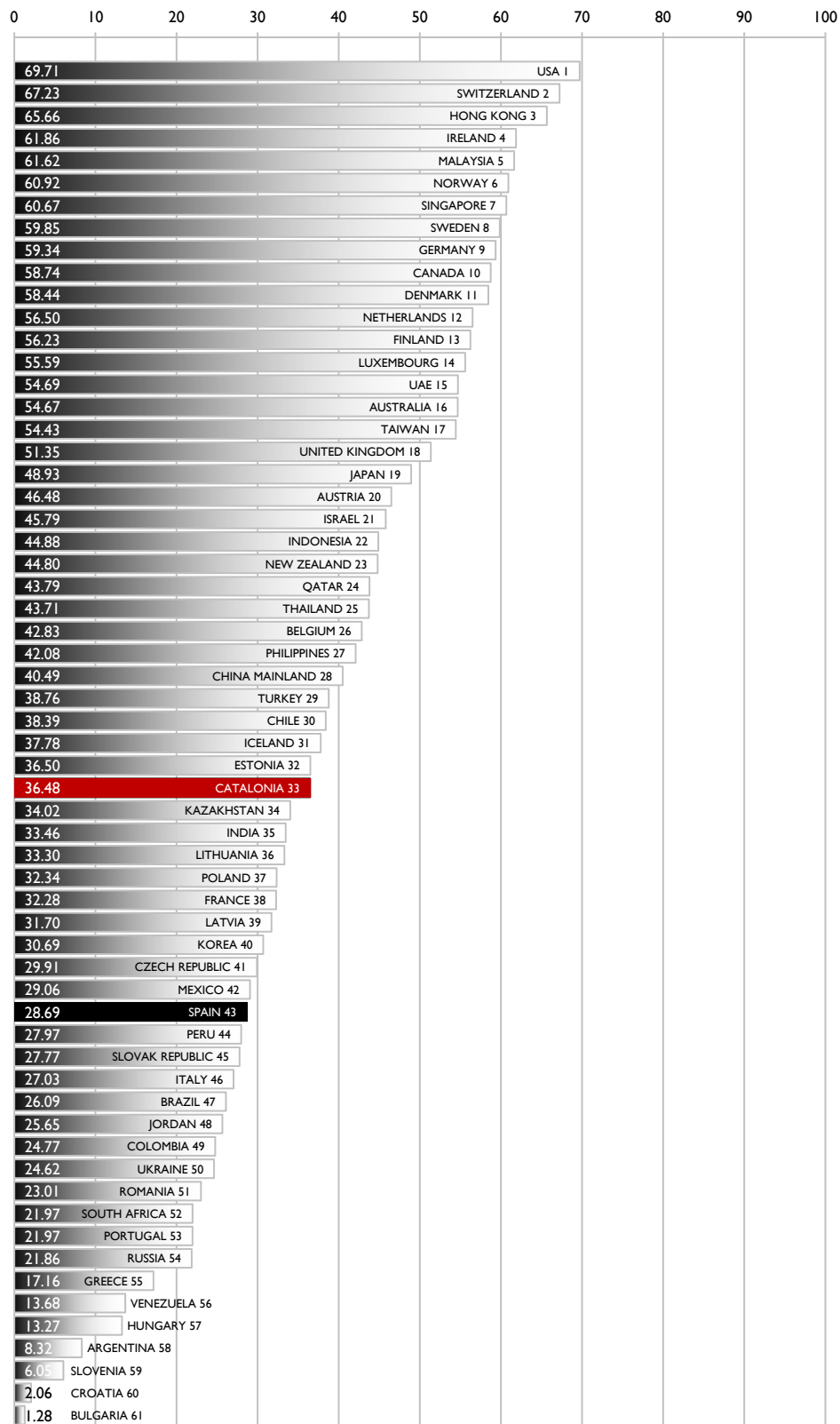
Extent to which government policies are conducive to competitiveness





## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

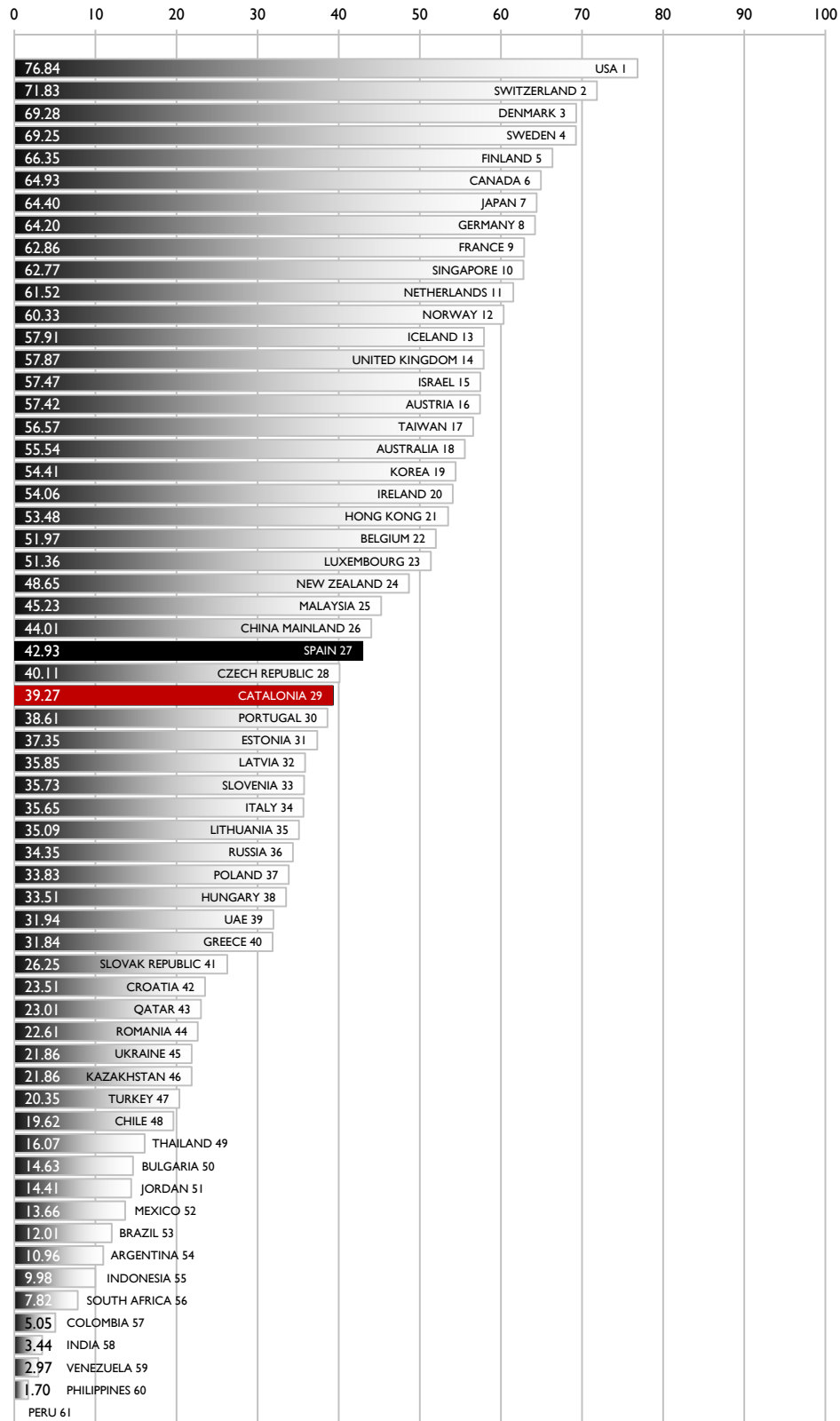
Extent to which enterprises are performing in an innovative, profitable and responsible manner





## INFRASTRUCTURE

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





# OVERALL RANKING AND COMPETITIVENESS FACTORS



## OVERALL

## Economic Performance

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Argentina	55	54	55	59	59	32	39	50	55	50
Australia	5	9	15	16	17	7	13	23	23	24
Austria	14	18	21	23	22	18	24	20	22	17
Belgium	25	23	25	26	28	13	23	18	28	38
Brazil	38	44	46	51	55	37	30	47	42	43
Bulgaria	53	55	54	57	57	46	48	49	49	47
Canada	7	7	6	7	7	12	12	12	11	13
Catalonia					38					52
Chile	28	25	28	30	31	26	17	25	21	28
China Mainland	18	19	23	21	23	3	3	3	3	5
Colombia	45	46	52	48	52	35	41	33	37	40
Croatia	56	58	57	58	60	53	56	56	58	59
Czech Republic	29	30	33	35	33	29	34	29	38	30
Denmark	13	12	13	12	9	30	40	31	35	23
Estonia	34	33	31	36	30	52	51	38	39	44
Finland	19	15	17	20	18	44	37	40	48	49
France	24	29	29	28	27	17	22	22	19	22
Germany	16	10	9	9	6	9	6	5	6	8
Greece	46	56	58	54	58	48	58	58	59	61
Hong Kong	2	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	8	7
Hungary	42	47	45	50	49	40	44	35	44	32
Iceland	30	31	26	29	25	51	52	44	45	35
India	31	32	35	40	45	20	18	21	27	21
Indonesia	35	37	42	39	37	27	32	32	33	39
Ireland	21	24	20	17	15	22	28	37	26	19
Israel	17	17	19	19	24	36	36	36	24	29
Italy	40	42	40	44	47	33	38	39	50	54
Japan	27	26	27	24	21	39	27	24	25	25
Jordan	50	53	49	56	54	45	55	54	56	58
Kazakhstan	33	36	32	34	32	43	35	28	29	27
Korea	23	22	22	22	26	21	25	27	20	20
Latvia				41	35				46	42
Lithuania	43	45	36	31	34	57	53	46	43	31
Luxembourg	11	11	12	13	11	11	9	6	5	4
Malaysia	10	16	14	15	12	8	7	10	7	9
Mexico	47	38	37	32	42	25	16	14	14	18
Netherlands	12	14	11	14	14	14	19	8	17	15
New Zealand	20	21	24	25	20	31	33	41	40	34
Norway	9	13	8	6	10	19	26	16	12	26
Peru	41	43	44	43	51	28	20	26	32	46
Philippines	39	41	43	38	43	34	29	42	31	37
Poland	32	34	34	33	36	24	31	30	36	36
Portugal	37	40	41	46	44	38	50	53	54	55
Qatar	15	8	10	10	19	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	54	50	53	55	48	47	49	52	47	33
Russia	51	49	48	42	39	49	42	45	34	41
Singapore	1	3	4	5	3	5	5	9	13	6
Slovak Republic	49	48	47	47	46	54	57	55	52	56
Slovenia	52	51	51	52	56	42	43	43	51	53
South Africa	44	52	50	53	53	56	54	57	57	57
Spain	36	35	39	45	40	41	47	51	53	51
Sweden	6	4	5	4	5	15	11	17	18	16
Switzerland	4	5	3	2	2	10	15	7	10	10
Taiwan	8	6	7	11	13	16	8	13	16	14
Thailand	26	27	30	27	29	6	10	15	9	12
Turkey	48	39	38	37	41	50	46	34	41	45
UAE		28	16	8	8		21	11	4	3
Ukraine	57	57	56	49	50	55	45	48	30	48
United Kingdom	22	20	18	18	16	23	14	19	15	11
USA	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Venezuela	58	59	59	60	61	58	59	59	60	60



# COMPETITIVENESS FACTORS



Government Efficiency					Business Efficiency					Infrastructure					
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
57	57	57	59	61	32	51	50	54	58	36	45	46	53	54	Argentina
4	7	14	13	9	5	7	13	17	16	18	14	19	20	18	Australia
27	27	33	37	36	12	20	20	22	20	10	13	16	17	16	Austria
43	39	41	39	44	30	23	29	28	26	19	19	21	18	22	Belgium
52	55	55	58	59	24	29	27	37	47	49	51	45	50	53	Brazil
32	41	44	47	45	56	57	59	59	61	48	53	52	51	50	Bulgaria
10	9	9	9	8	10	8	9	7	10	4	5	6	6	6	Canada
				43					33					29	Catalonia
14	12	17	16	21	21	21	21	30	30	44	40	42	46	48	Chile
25	33	34	41	34	28	25	32	25	28	31	28	29	26	26	China Mainland
38	45	50	42	50	39	37	48	44	49	53	54	57	55	57	Colombia
55	54	54	54	55	58	59	58	60	60	42	43	41	42	42	Croatia
33	28	30	36	38	40	35	41	40	41	26	29	30	29	28	Czech Republic
11	13	11	11	11	11	6	15	11	11	5	3	4	4	3	Denmark
24	20	24	30	23	36	32	38	39	32	27	33	32	32	31	Estonia
15	14	12	12	13	16	15	16	20	13	6	6	5	5	5	Finland
42	44	47	44	51	35	47	45	42	38	14	18	14	8	9	France
28	24	19	19	16	25	16	17	15	9	8	7	7	7	8	Germany
54	56	58	56	58	45	53	56	47	55	33	32	34	35	40	Greece
1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	23	21	18	21	21	Hong Kong
51	52	51	52	54	47	50	49	55	57	35	35	35	38	38	Hungary
48	40	38	35	27	33	34	31	36	31	9	9	10	14	13	Iceland
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23	25	28	26	25	34	33	35	31	22	55	55	56	56	55	Indonesia
19	30	20	17	14	18	18	10	13	4	24	24	22	22	20	Ireland
16	16	21	21	24	14	17	18	24	21	16	15	13	13	15	Israel
49	51	49	55	56	48	48	44	46	46	32	30	28	30	34	Italy
37	50	48	45	42	23	27	33	21	19	13	11	17	10	7	Japan
39	31	31	40	31	46	52	51	52	48	52	52	47	52	51	Jordan
20	21	18	23	20	29	36	34	38	34	39	46	43	44	46	Kazakhstan
26	22	25	20	26	27	26	25	34	40	20	20	20	19	19	Korea
			38	29				49	39				37	32	Latvia
34	47	37	34	32	41	45	36	26	36	30	36	31	31	35	Lithuania
12	15	16	18	19	6	9	12	16	14	21	22	23	23	23	Luxembourg
9	17	13	15	15	4	14	6	4	5	25	27	26	25	25	Malaysia
46	43	35	29	41	51	43	42	33	42	50	49	48	49	52	Mexico
17	18	15	14	18	15	13	14	14	12	12	12	11	9	11	Netherlands
5	8	10	10	7	22	24	28	27	23	22	23	24	24	24	New Zealand
7	11	6	6	6	8	12	8	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	Norway
35	36	27	33	33	42	39	40	41	44	57	58	59	60	61	Peru
31	37	32	31	40	32	31	26	19	27	56	57	55	57	60	Philippines
36	35	36	27	30	38	41	39	35	37	36	34	36	36	37	Poland
44	48	46	51	49	50	44	47	48	53	29	25	25	28	30	Portugal
8	6	7	5	5	19	5	3	12	24	37	37	40	40	43	Qatar
50	49	52	49	52	49	49	52	57	51	43	42	50	47	44	Romania
40	46	45	43	37	53	54	53	53	54	38	38	38	39	36	Russia
2	2	2	3	4	1	2	2	8	7	11	10	8	12	10	Singapore
41	42	43	48	46	43	42	43	45	45	40	41	39	41	41	Slovak Republic
53	53	53	53	57	57	56	57	58	59	34	31	33	33	33	Slovenia
21	32	29	32	35	31	40	37	43	52	51	56	54	58	56	South Africa
45	38	40	50	47	44	38	46	50	43	28	26	27	27	27	Spain
13	5	8	7	10	9	4	5	3	8	2	2	3	2	4	Sweden
3	3	4	4	3	7	11	7	6	2	3	4	2	3	2	Switzerland
6	10	5	8	12	3	3	4	10	17	17	16	12	16	17	Taiwan
18	23	26	22	28	20	19	23	18	25	46	47	49	48	49	Thailand
47	34	39	28	39	37	30	30	29	29	45	44	44	43	47	Turkey
	4	3	1	1		46	19	9	15		39	37	34	39	UAE
56	58	56	57	53	54	55	55	51	50	41	48	51	45	45	Ukraine
29	26	23	24	17	26	28	22	23	18	15	17	15	15	14	United Kingdom
22	19	22	25	22	13	10	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	USA
58	59	59	60	60	55	58	54	56	56	58	59	58	59	59	Venezuela

# SUB-FACTOR RANKINGS 2014



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

# SUB-FACTORS RANKINGS 2014



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



# CATALONIA COMPETITIVENESS PROFILE



# CATALONIA

## KEY CHALLENGES

The hottest competitiveness challenges confronting Catalonia

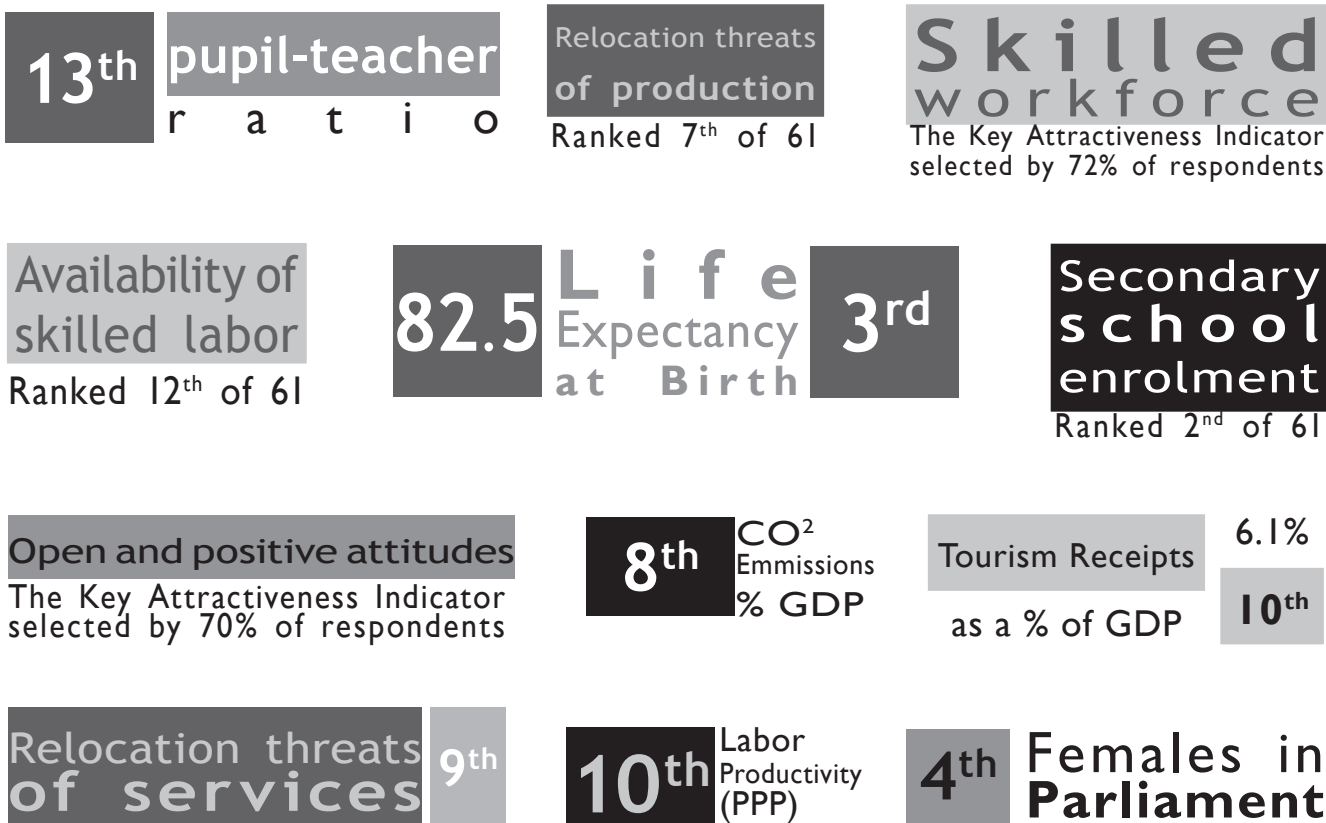
- Drive re-industrialization by reinforcing mature sectors and stimulating emerging ones.
- Consolidate the internationalization of Catalan companies, especially in manufacturing.
- Build an effective system of innovation and technology transfer to SMEs.
- Reduce the administrative burden of economic activity.
- Promote Catalonia's role as the logistic hub for Southern Europe.

Provided by :  
The Generalitat de Catalunya

## BASIC FACTS

	Barcelona	Rank
Capital		
Land area (km <sup>2</sup> '000)	32.1 (2013)	-
Exchange rate (per \$)	0.75 (2013)	-
Population (millions)	7.55 (2013)	43
GDP (\$ billions)	270.3 (2013)	39
GDP per capita (\$)	35,790 (2013)	25
Real GDP growth (%)	-0.5 (2013)	52
Consumer Price Inflation (%)	1.7 (2013)	29
Unemployment rate (%)	23.1 (2013)	58
Labor force (millions)	3.86 (2013)	42
Current Account Balance (%)	-	-
Direct Investment		
Stocks Inward (\$ billions)	125.2 (2012)	34
Flows Inward (% of GDP)	1.9 (2013)	32

## QUICK TOUR



# CATALONIA

**SUB FACTOR RANKINGS**

**FACTOR RANKINGS**

**OVERALL RANKING**

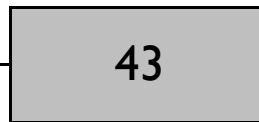
**ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE**

Sub-Factor Rankings :	2014
Domestic Economy	44
International Trade	30
International Investment	24
Employment	58
Prices	18



**GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY**

Sub-Factor Rankings :	2014
Public Finance	44
Fiscal Policy	42
Institutional Framework	40
Business Legislation	52
Societal Framework	19



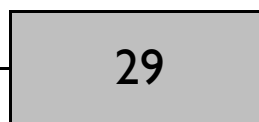
**BUSINESS EFFICIENCY**

Sub-Factor Rankings :	2014
Productivity & Efficiency	16
Labor Market	50
Finance	41
Management Practices	41
Attitudes and Values	34



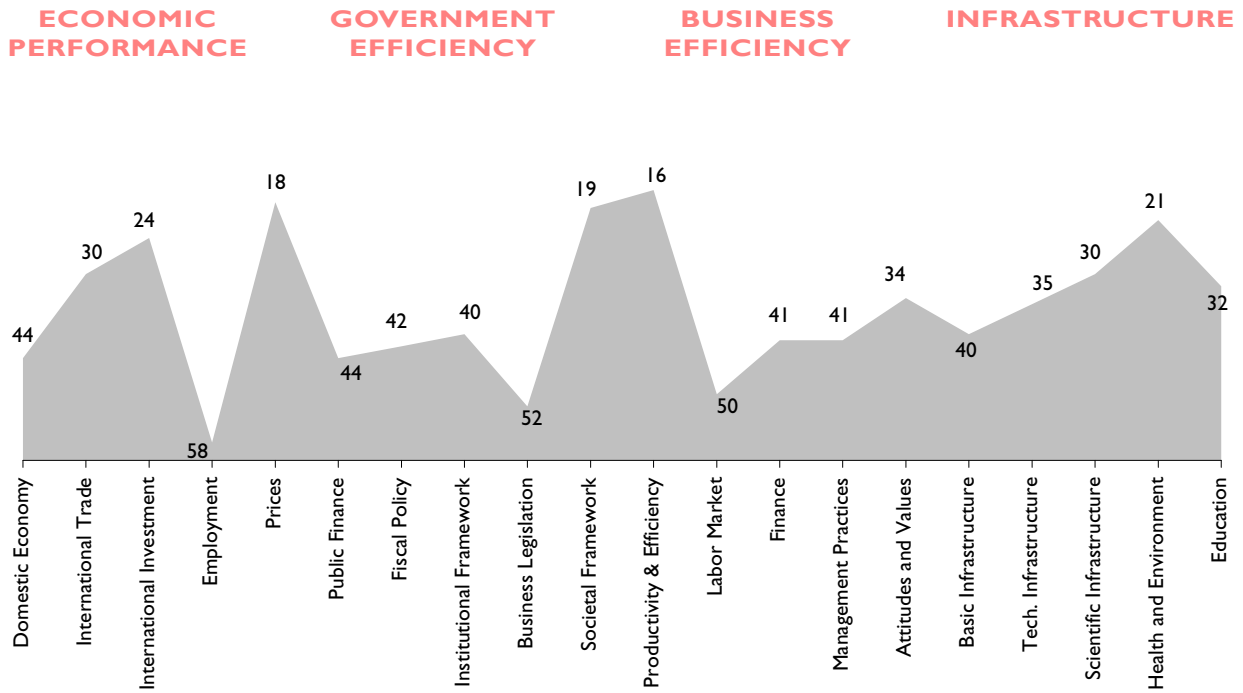
**INFRASTRUCTURE**

Sub-Factor Rankings :	2014
Basic Infrastructure	40
Technological Infrastructure	35
Scientific Infrastructure	30
Health and Environment	21
Education	32



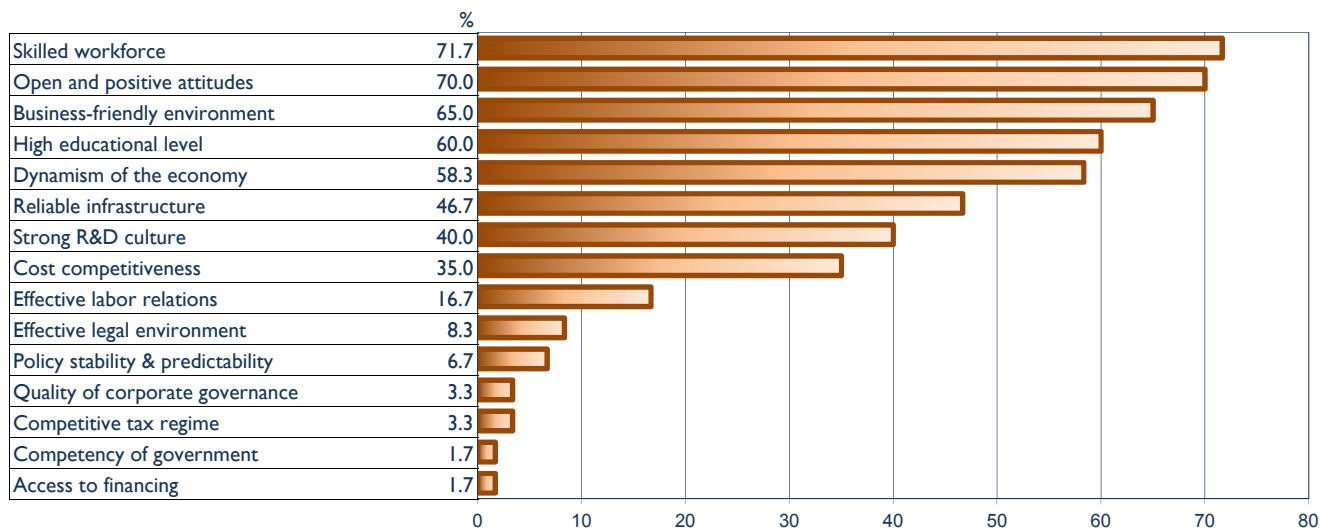
# CATALONIA

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE



## KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

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



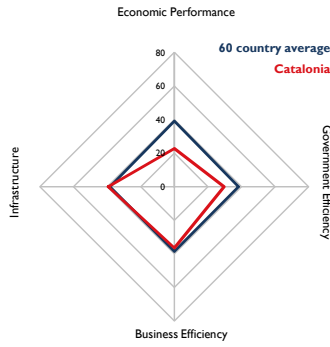


# CATALONIA

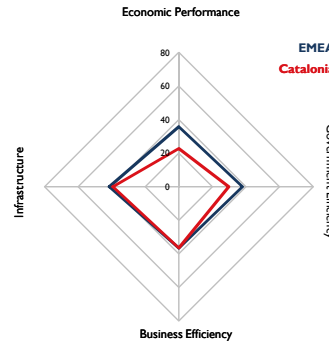
Index values of the four factors compared to Catalonia  
(Please see the Customized Rankings for the list of countries)

— Selected Countries  
— Catalonia

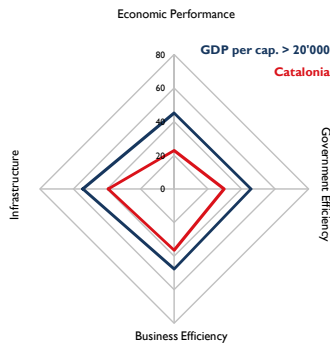
**60 Country Average**



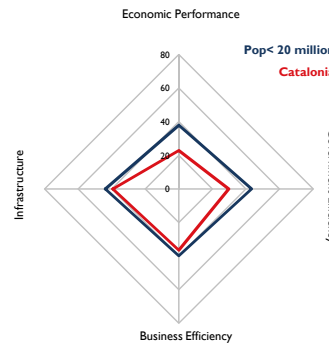
**Europe - Middle East - Africa**



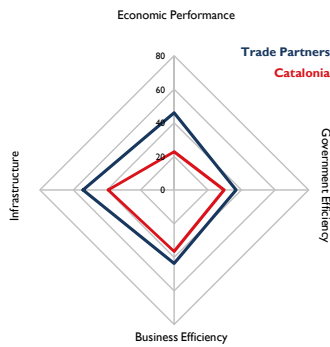
**GDP per capita greater than \$20,000**



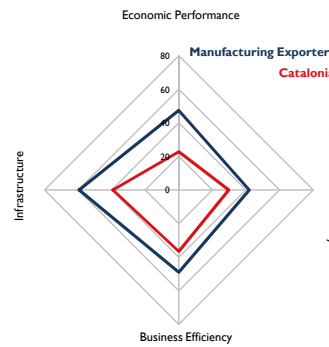
**Populations less than 20 million**



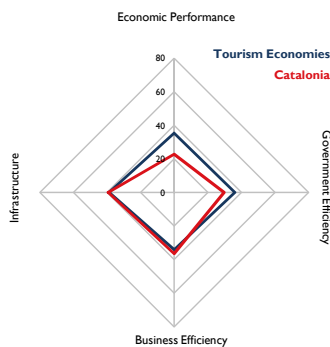
**Catalonia's main trade partners**



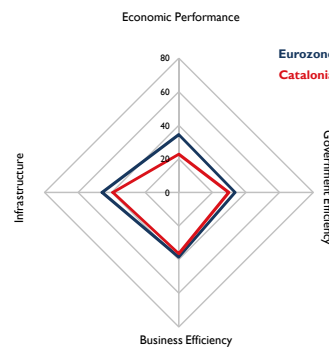
**High cost, Manufacturing Exporting economies**



**Tourism Oriented economies**



**Eurozone**



## CATALONIA

## STRENGTHS

## Economic Performance

1.3.14 Relocation threats of production (S)	7
1.3.16 Relocation threats of services (S)	9
1.2.25 Tourism receipts (%)	10
1.2.18 Export concentration by product	16
1.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (%)	16
1.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (%)	21
1.5.05 Food costs	23
1.2.17 Export concentration by partner	23
1.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita	24
1.1.20 GDP per capita	25

## Government Efficiency

2.3.03 Interest rate spread	1
2.3.01 Real short-term interest rate	12
2.4.01 Tariff barriers	14
2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate	17
2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate	18
2.5.09 Equal opportunity (S)	21
2.4.05 Foreign investors (S)	23
2.4.08 Government subsidies (%)	24
2.5.05 Social cohesion (S)	24
2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	24

## Business Efficiency

3.1.04 Labor productivity (PPP)	10
3.3.01 Banking sector assets (%)	10
3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	12
3.2.18 Skilled labor (S)	12
3.2.22 Foreign high-skilled people (S)	15
3.3.11 Stock market capitalization (%)	19
3.2.16 Female labor force (%)	19
3.1.10 Small and medium-size enterprises (S)	20
3.5.03 National culture (S)	20
3.1.08 Workforce productivity (S)	21

## Infrastructure

4.5.06 Secondary school enrollment (%)	2
4.4.12 Energy intensity	3
4.4.05 Life expectancy at birth	3
4.2.15 Qualified engineers (S)	12
4.5.04 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	13
4.2.13 Internet bandwidth speed	14
4.2.05 Mobile telephone costs	18
4.2.12 Broadband subscribers	19
4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	19
4.4.04 Health infrastructure (S)	19

## WEAKNESSES

## Economic Performance

1.4.06 Unemployment rate	58
1.4.08 Youth unemployment	55
1.1.14 Real GDP growth	52
1.4.02 Employment (%)	52
1.4.07 Long-term unemployment	46
1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita	45
1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)	41
1.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)	38
1.5.06 Gasoline prices	37
1.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (%)	36

## Government Efficiency

2.4.18 Unemployment legislation (S)	58
2.4.14 Creation of firms (S)	57
2.4.09 Subsidies (S)	57
2.2.12 Real personal taxes (S)	55
2.3.05 Central bank policy (S)	55
2.4.12 Parallel economy (S)	54
2.4.16 Start-up procedures	53
2.4.07 Investment incentives (S)	53
2.3.06 Foreign currency reserves (\$bn)	52
2.3.08 Legal and regulatory framework (S)	52

## Business Efficiency

3.3.06 Finance and banking regulation (S)	59
3.3.05 Banking and financial services (S)	58
3.3.07 Financial risk factor (S)	56
3.2.01 Compensation levels (\$)	55
3.3.17 Credit (S)	55
3.4.04 Corporate boards (S)	53
3.2.06 Working hours	49
3.3.08 Regulatory compliance (S)	46
3.2.11 Employee training (S)	45
3.2.10 Apprenticeship (S)	45

## Infrastructure

4.2.03 Fixed telephone tariffs	56
4.4.23 Sustainable development (S)	56
4.2.06 Communications technology (S)	52
4.5.17 Language skills (S)	50
4.2.07 Connectivity (S)	50
4.5.15 Management education (S)	49
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation (S)	48
4.2.18 Development and application of technology (S)	46
4.2.04 Mobile telephone subscribers	45
4.2.19 Funding for technological development (S)	44

## CATALONIA

## TWENTY STRONGEST CRITERIA

This section highlights the economy's 20 strongest criteria, that is those with the highest standardized values (STD values).\*

\* STD Values = [(economy's value) - (average of 60 economies)] / standard deviation

## 20 Strongest Criteria

Number	Name	Economy's Value	Economy's Rank	Average Value
<b>2.3.03</b>	<b>INTEREST RATE SPREAD</b> Lending rate minus deposit rate	<b>0.35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.80</b>
<b>4.4.12</b>	<b>ENERGY INTENSITY</b> Commercial energy consumed for each dollar of GDP in kilojoules	<b>2,150</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7,191</b>
<b>4.5.06</b>	<b>SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)</b> Percentage of relevant age group receiving full-time education	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>87.1</b>
<b>1.2.25</b>	<b>TOURISM RECEIPTS (%)</b> International tourism receipts as a percentage of GDP	<b>6.09</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3.19</b>
<b>4.4.05</b>	<b>LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH</b> Average estimate	<b>82.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>76.9</b>
<b>3.1.04</b>	<b>LABOR PRODUCTIVITY (PPP)</b> Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed per hour, US\$	<b>50.79</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34.27</b>
<b>3.3.01</b>	<b>BANKING SECTOR ASSETS (%)</b> Percentage of GDP	<b>212.09</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>144.82</b>
<b>4.2.13</b>	<b>INTERNET BANDWIDTH SPEED</b> Per internet user (kbps)	<b>105.05</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>81.39</b>
<b>3.1.01</b>	<b>OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY (PPP)</b> Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed, US\$	<b>89,443</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>64,133</b>
<b>4.5.04</b>	<b>PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO (PRIMARY EDUCATION)</b> Ratio of students to teaching staff	<b>12.37</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16.39</b>
<b>1.2.18</b>	<b>EXPORT CONCENTRATION BY PRODUCT</b> Top 5 products, percentage of total exports	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>2.2.10</b>	<b>EMPLOYEE'S SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATE</b> Compulsory contribution as a percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita	<b>5.24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9.56</b>
<b>4.2.05</b>	<b>MOBILE TELEPHONE COSTS</b> Prepaid Mobile cellular tariffs – US\$ per minute local call, off-net (peak)	<b>0.13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.25</b>
<b>1.3.14</b>	<b>RELOCATION THREATS OF PRODUCTION</b> (Survey) Relocation of production is not a threat to the future of your economy	<b>5.73</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4.67</b>
<b>1.3.16</b>	<b>RELOCATION THREATS OF SERVICES</b> (Survey) Relocation of services is not a threat to the future of your economy	<b>5.83</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5.14</b>
<b>4.2.15</b>	<b>QUALIFIED ENGINEERS</b> (Survey) Qualified engineers are available in your labor market	<b>7.63</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6.64</b>
<b>3.2.18</b>	<b>SKILLED LABOR</b> (Survey) Skilled labor is readily available	<b>6.67</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5.61</b>
<b>3.2.22</b>	<b>FOREIGN HIGH-SKILLED PEOPLE</b> (Survey) Foreign high-skilled people are attracted to your country's business environment	<b>6.68</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5.19</b>
<b>4.1.06</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT OF CITIES</b> (Survey) Management of cities supports business development	<b>7.49</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6.39</b>
<b>4.4.26</b>	<b>QUALITY OF LIFE</b> (Survey) Quality of life is high	<b>8.07</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6.55</b>

# CATALONIA

## What if ?

Competitiveness Simulations help policy makers focus on and prioritize the key competitiveness issues facing their economies. We replace the economy's 40 weakest values with the average values of the 60 economies to compute a simulated overall competitiveness ranking. However, this is a theoretical exercise and should not be perceived as policy advice. Consideration must be given to each economy's development level, political constraints and social value system.

### Simulated Ranking Changes

From

**38**



To

**27**

#### 40 Weakest Criteria

Number	Name	Economy's Value	Economy's Rank	Average Value
<b>1.4.06</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b> Percentage of labor force	<b>23.10</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>8.17</b>
<b>1.4.08</b>	<b>YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT</b> Percentage of youth labor force (under the age of 25)	<b>50.20</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>18.91</b>
<b>1.4.07</b>	<b>LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT</b> Percentage of labor force	<b>12.84</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3.08</b>
<b>4.2.03</b>	<b>FIXED TELEPHONE TARIFFS</b> US\$ per 3 minutes local call (peak)	<b>0.33</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>3.2.01</b>	<b>COMPENSATION LEVELS (\$)</b> Total hourly compensation in manufacturing (wages + supplementary benefits), US\$	<b>31.20</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>13.47</b>
<b>2.4.16</b>	<b>START-UP PROCEDURES</b> Number of procedures to start a business	<b>10</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1.1.14</b>	<b>REAL GDP GROWTH</b> Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>2.3.06</b>	<b>FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES (\$BN)</b> US\$ billions	<b>9.22</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>184.53</b>
<b>3.3.05</b>	<b>BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES</b> (Survey) Banking and financial services do not support business activities efficiently	<b>3.02</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5.78</b>
<b>2.2.08</b>	<b>CORPORATE TAX RATE ON PROFIT</b> Maximum tax rate, calculated on profit before tax	<b>30.00</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>23.48</b>
<b>2.4.18</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION</b> (Survey) Unemployment legislation does not provide an incentive to look for work	<b>2.49</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>4.68</b>
<b>3.2.06</b>	<b>WORKING HOURS</b> Average number of working hours per year	<b>1,761</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,919</b>
<b>3.3.06</b>	<b>FINANCE AND BANKING REGULATION</b> (Survey) Finance and banking regulation is not sufficiently adequate	<b>3.63</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6.07</b>
<b>2.4.15</b>	<b>START-UP DAYS</b> Number of days to start a business	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>3.3.17</b>	<b>CREDIT</b> (Survey) Credit is not easily available for business	<b>3.00</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5.47</b>
<b>3.3.07</b>	<b>FINANCIAL RISK FACTOR</b> (Survey) The risk factor in the financial system (new financial instruments, non-performing loans, transparency) is not adequately addressed	<b>3.70</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5.77</b>
<b>1.4.02</b>	<b>EMPLOYMENT (%)</b> Percentage of population	<b>39.31</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46.26</b>
<b>2.2.12</b>	<b>REAL PERSONAL TAXES</b> (Survey) Real personal taxes discourage people from working or seeking advancement	<b>2.39</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4.88</b>
<b>2.3.04</b>	<b>COUNTRY CREDIT RATING</b> Rating on a scale of 0-100 assessed by the Institutional Investor Magazine	<b>57.7</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>70.0</b>
<b>1.1.15</b>	<b>REAL GDP GROWTH PER CAPITA</b> Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices	<b>-0.31</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1.17</b>

## CATALONIA

## 40 Weakest Criteria

Number	Name	Economy's Value	Economy's Rank	Average Value
<b>2.4.14</b>	<b>CREATION OF FIRMS</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5.98</b>
(Survey)	Creation of firms is hindered by legislation			
<b>2.4.09</b>	<b>SUBSIDIES</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5.26</b>
(Survey)	Subsidies distort fair competition and economic development			
<b>2.2.09</b>	<b>CONSUMPTION TAX RATE</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>14.83</b>
	Standard rate of VAT/GST			
<b>2.2.11</b>	<b>EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATE</b>	<b>25.49</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>18.24</b>
	Compulsory contribution as a percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita			
<b>2.5.01</b>	<b>JUSTICE</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5.62</b>
(Survey)	Justice is not fairly administered			
<b>3.3.04</b>	<b>INVESTMENT RISK</b>	<b>54.40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>63.69</b>
	Euromoney country risk overall (scale from 0-100)			
<b>4.5.17</b>	<b>LANGUAGE SKILLS</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5.84</b>
(Survey)	Language skills are not meeting the needs of enterprises			
<b>4.5.08</b>	<b>STUDENT MOBILITY INBOUND</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2.34</b>
	Foreign tertiary-level students per 1000 inhabitants			
<b>4.2.04</b>	<b>MOBILE TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1,246</b>
	Number of subscribers per 1000 inhabitants			
<b>2.3.05</b>	<b>CENTRAL BANK POLICY</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6.10</b>
(Survey)	Central bank policy has a negative impact on the economy			
<b>4.2.01</b>	<b>INVESTMENT IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS (%)</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.42</b>
	Percentage of GDP			
<b>4.4.23</b>	<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5.90</b>
(Survey)	Sustainable development is not a priority in companies			
<b>2.4.12</b>	<b>PARALLEL ECONOMY</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4.69</b>
(Survey)	Parallel (black-market, unrecorded) economy impairs economic development			
<b>2.3.08</b>	<b>LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4.72</b>
(Survey)	The legal and regulatory framework restricts the competitiveness of enterprises			
<b>2.4.10</b>	<b>STATE OWNERSHIP OF ENTERPRISES</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5.88</b>
(Survey)	State ownership of enterprises is a threat to business activities			
<b>2.4.11</b>	<b>COMPETITION LEGISLATION</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5.46</b>
(Survey)	Competition legislation is not efficient in preventing unfair competition			
<b>2.4.20</b>	<b>REDUNDANCY COSTS</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9.5</b>
	Number of weeks of salary			
<b>2.2.01</b>	<b>COLLECTED TOTAL TAX REVENUES (%)</b>	<b>32.86</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27.49</b>
	Percentage of GDP			
<b>3.4.04</b>	<b>CORPORATE BOARDS</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5.82</b>
(Survey)	Corporate boards do not supervise the management of companies effectively			
<b>4.5.01</b>	<b>TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION (%)</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4.7</b>
	Percentage of GDP			

# CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Economic Performance</b>				
<b>I.1 Domestic Economy</b>				
<b>Size</b>				
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	270.35	39	1,147.40
<b>GDP (PPP)</b>				
Estimates ; US\$ billions at purchasing power parity	2013	265.61	43	1,330.78
<b>World GDP contribution (%)</b>				
Percentage share of world GDP in market prices	2013	0.38	39	1.62
<b>Household consumption expenditure (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	154.20	40	655.74
<b>Household consumption expenditure (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	57.04	33	56.73
<b>Government consumption expenditure (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	43.43	34	194.84
<b>Government consumption expenditure (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	16.06	37	17.18
<b>Gross fixed capital formation (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	43.81	44	265.61
<b>Gross fixed capital formation (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	16.20	55	21.21
<b>Gross domestic savings (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	72.72	37	280.98
<b>Gross domestic savings (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	26.90	21	26.07
<b>Economic sectors</b>				
Breakdown of the economic sectors, percentage of GDP	2013	-	-	-
<b>Diversification of the economy</b>				
Diversification of the economy (industries, export markets, etc.) is extensive	2014	5.73	28	5.49
<b>Growth</b>				
<b>Real GDP growth</b>				
Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices	2013	-0.50	52	2.04
<b>Real GDP growth per capita</b>				
Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices	2013	-0.31	45	1.17
<b>Household consumption expenditure - real growth</b>				
Percentage change, based on constant prices.	2013	-2.16	58	2.34
<b>Government consumption expenditure - real growth</b>				
Percentage change, based on constant prices.	2013	-3.52	58	2.06
<b>Gross fixed capital formation - real growth</b>				
Percentage change, based on constant prices.	2013	-5.24	54	1.04
<b>Resilience of the economy</b>				
Resilience of the economy to economic cycles is strong	2014	5.69	27	5.30
<b>Wealth</b>				
<b>GDP per capita</b>				
US\$ per capita	2013	35,790.37	25	30,363.92
<b>GDP (PPP) per capita</b>				
Estimates; US\$ per capita at purchasing power parity	2013	35,163.13	24	30,652.67
<b>Forecasts</b>				
<b>Forecast: Real GDP growth</b>				
Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices	2014	0.90	53	2.65
<b>Forecast: Inflation</b>				
Percentage change	2014	0.40	5	3.76
<b>Forecast: Unemployment</b>				
Percentage of total labor force	2014	23.10	56	8.17
<b>Forecast: Current account balance</b>				
Percentage of GDP/GNP	2014	-	-	1.87

## CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Economic Performance</b>				
<b>I.2 International Trade</b>				
<b>Current account balance (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)	2013	-		3.01
<b>Current account balance (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	-		1.74
<b>Balance of trade (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)	2013	-11.03	46	-3.34
<b>Balance of trade (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	-4.08	44	0.19
<b>Balance of commercial services (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)	2013	10.61	16	6.66
<b>Balance of commercial services (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	3.93	15	2.60
<b>World exports contribution (%)</b>				
Percentage share of world exports (goods and commercial services)	2013	0.45	37	1.51
<b>Exports of goods (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	77.63	41	283.08
<b>Exports of goods (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	28.71	34	42.77
<b>Exports of goods per capita</b>				
US\$ per capita	2013	10,276.99	27	13,894.05
<b>Exports of goods - growth</b>				
Percentage change, based on US\$ values	2013	2.55	30	1.93
<b>Exports of commercial services (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	28.75	34	71.14
<b>Exports of commercial services (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	10.64	28	13.55
<b>Exports of commercial services - growth</b>				
Percentage change, based on US\$ values	2013	6.40	27	6.41
<b>Exports of goods &amp; commercial services (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	106.38	37	353.97
<b>Exports breakdown by economic sector</b>				
Percentage of total exports	2012	-		-
<b>Export concentration by partner</b>				
Exports to top 5 countries, percentage of total exports	2012	48.29	23	51.04
<b>Export concentration by product</b>				
Top 5 products, percentage of total exports	2012	23.07	16	36.20
<b>Imports of goods &amp; commercial services (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	106.80	26	350.64
<b>Imports of goods &amp; commercial services (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	39.50	30	53.48
<b>Imports of goods &amp; commercial services - growth</b>				
Percentage change, based on US\$ values	2013	-9.56	3	3.11
<b>Imports breakdown by economic sector</b>				
Percentage of total imports	2012	-		-
<b>Trade to GDP ratio</b>				
(Exports + Imports) / (2 * GDP)	2013	39.43	34	54.88
<b>Terms of trade index</b>				
Unit value of exports over unit value of imports (2005 = 100)	2013	100.82	23	93.05
<b>Tourism receipts (%)</b>				
International tourism receipts as a percentage of GDP	2012	6.09	10	3.19
<b>Exchange rates</b>				
Exchange rates support the competitiveness of enterprises	2014	5.20	30	5.03

# CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Economic Performance</b>				
<b>1.3 International Investment</b>				
<b>Investment</b>				
<b>Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	2.73	38	21.69
<b>Direct investment flows abroad (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	1.01	36	2.86
<b>Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2012	123.75	28	380.28
<b>Direct investment stocks abroad (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2012	47.43	16	48.41
<b>Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	5.11	35	20.03
<b>Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2012	125.20	34	347.14
<b>Direct investment stocks inward (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2012	47.98	21	60.88
<b>Balance of direct investment flows (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions (flows abroad minus flows inward)	2013	-2.38	33	1.65
<b>Balance of direct investment flows (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP (flows abroad minus flows inward)	2013	-0.88	31	-1.03
<b>Net position in direct investment stocks (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions (stocks abroad minus stocks inward)	2012	-1.45	22	33.14
<b>Net position in direct investment stocks (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP (stocks abroad minus stocks inward)	2012	-0.55	22	-12.47
<b>Presence on internet</b>				
Number of online searches on investment and business	2013	14,445.79	49	45,098.92
<b>Relocation threats of production</b>				
Relocation of production is not a threat to the future of your economy	2014	5.73	7	4.67
<b>Relocation threats of R&amp;D facilities</b>				
Relocation of R&D facilities is not a threat to the future of your economy	2014	4.90	34	4.92
<b>Relocation threats of services</b>				
Relocation of services is not a threat to the future of your economy	2014	5.83	9	5.14
<b>Finance</b>				
<b>Portfolio investment assets (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	-4.94	58	26.83
<b>Portfolio investment liabilities (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	8.66	26	29.14



## CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Economic Performance</b>				
<b>I.4 Employment</b>				
<b>Employment</b>				
Total employment in millions	2013	2.97	45	38.59
<b>Employment (%)</b>				
Percentage of population	2013	39.31	52	46.26
<b>Employment - growth</b>				
Estimates: percentage change	2013	-2.05	56	1.21
<b>Employment by sector</b>				
Percentage of total employment	2013	-	-	-
<b>Employment in the public sector (%)</b>				
Percentage of total employment	2012	13.60	20	16.03
<b>Unemployment rate</b>				
Percentage of labor force	2013	23.10	58	8.17
<b>Long-term unemployment</b>				
Percentage of labor force	2013	12.84	46	3.08
<b>Youth unemployment</b>				
Percentage of youth labor force (under the age of 25)	2013	50.20	55	18.91
<b>I.5 Prices</b>				
<b>Consumer price inflation</b>				
Average annual rate	2013	1.70	29	3.14
<b>Cost-of-living index</b>				
Index of a basket of goods & services in major cities, including housing (New York City = 100)	2013	82.60	29	84.86
<b>Apartment rent</b>				
3-room apartment monthly rent in major cities, US\$	2012	1,088.00	25	1,511.44
<b>Office rent</b>				
Total occupation cost (US\$/Sq.M. per year)	2013	375.88	17	606.18
<b>Food costs</b>				
Percentage of household final consumption expenditures	2012	14.02	23	17.97
<b>Gasoline prices</b>				
Premium unleaded gasoline (95 Ron) US\$ per litre	2013	1.90	37	1.53

# CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Government Efficiency</b>				
<b>2.1 Public Finance</b>				
<b>Government budget surplus/deficit (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	-5.00	28	-45.92
<b>Government budget surplus/deficit (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	-1.85	24	-2.50
<b>Total general government debt (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2013	-		940.15
<b>Total general government debt (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	-		60.23
<b>Total general government debt-real growth</b>				
Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices	2013	-		4.12
<b>Central government domestic debt (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	25.00	18	33.00
<b>Central government foreign debt (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	3.06	20	10.01
<b>Interest payment (%)</b>				
Percentage of current revenue	2013	9.09	45	6.88
<b>Public finances</b>				
Public finances are being efficiently managed	2014	3.17	45	4.38
<b>Tax evasion</b>				
Tax evasion is not a threat to your economy	2014	3.07	44	4.65
<b>Pension funding</b>				
Pension funding is adequately addressed for the future	2014	3.43	39	4.04
<b>General government expenditure (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	-		35.97
<b>2.2 Fiscal Policy</b>				
<b>Collected total tax revenues (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2012	32.86	42	27.49
<b>Collected personal income tax (%)</b>				
On profits, income and capital gains, as a percentage of GDP	2012	-		5.91
<b>Collected corporate taxes (%)</b>				
On profits, income and capital gains, as a percentage of GDP	2012	-		3.13
<b>Collected indirect tax revenues (%)</b>				
Taxes on goods and services as a percentage of GDP	2012	-		9.82
<b>Collected capital and property taxes (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2012	-		1.42
<b>Collected social security contribution (%)</b>				
Compulsory contribution of employees and employers as a percentage of GDP	2012	-		7.10
<b>Effective personal income tax rate</b>				
Percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita	2013	12.39	18	17.06
<b>Corporate tax rate on profit</b>				
Maximum tax rate, calculated on profit before tax	2014	30.00	47	23.48
<b>Consumption tax rate</b>				
Standard rate of VAT/GST	2013	21.00	36	14.83
<b>Employee's social security contribution rate</b>				
Compulsory contribution as a percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita	2013	5.24	17	9.56
<b>Employer's social security contribution rate</b>				
Compulsory contribution as a percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita	2013	25.49	44	18.24
<b>Real personal taxes</b>				
Real personal taxes do not discourage people from working or seeking advancement	2014	2.39	55	4.88
<b>Real corporate taxes</b>				
Real corporate taxes do not discourage entrepreneurial activity	2014	3.93	49	5.22

# CATALONIA

Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
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## Government Efficiency

### 2.3 Institutional Framework

#### Central Bank

##### Real short-term interest rate

Real discount / bank rate	2013	-0.93	12	0.20
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##### Cost of capital

Cost of capital encourages business development	2014	4.17	42	5.07
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##### Interest rate spread

Lending rate minus deposit rate	2013	0.35	1	3.80
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##### Country credit rating

Rating on a scale of 0-100 assessed by the Institutional Investor Magazine	2013	57.70	46	69.99
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##### Central bank policy

Central bank policy has a positive impact on the economy	2014	4.44	55	6.10
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##### Foreign currency reserves (\$bn)

US\$ billions	2013	9.22	52	184.53
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##### Exchange rate stability

Parity change from national currency to SDR, 2013 / 2011	2013	0.06	33	0.06
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### State Efficiency

#### Legal and regulatory framework

The legal and regulatory framework encourages the competitiveness of enterprises	2014	2.80	52	4.72
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#### Adaptability of government policy

Adaptability of government policy to changes in the economy is high	2014	3.50	43	4.27
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#### Government decisions

Government decisions are effectively implemented	2014	3.79	35	4.40
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#### Transparency

Transparency of government policy is satisfactory	2014	3.69	38	4.45
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#### Bureaucracy

Bureaucracy does not hinder business activity	2014	1.86	49	3.32
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#### Bribing and corruption

Bribing and corruption do not exist	2014	3.20	34	4.48
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### 2.4 Business Legislation

#### Openness

##### Tariff barriers

Tariffs on imports: Most favored nation simple average rate	2012	5.48	14	6.41
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##### Customs' authorities

Customs' authorities do facilitate the efficient transit of goods	2014	4.95	43	5.87
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##### Protectionism

Protectionism does not impair the conduct of your business	2014	5.15	45	5.86
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##### Public sector contracts

Public sector contracts are sufficiently open to foreign bidders	2014	5.86	32	5.96
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##### Foreign investors

Foreign investors are free to acquire control in domestic companies	2014	7.97	23	7.04
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##### Capital markets

Capital markets (foreign and domestic) are easily accessible	2014	5.33	42	6.25
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##### Investment incentives

Investment incentives are attractive to foreign investors	2014	4.17	53	5.67
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# CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Government Efficiency</b>				
<b>2.4 Business Legislation</b>				
<b>Competition and Regulations</b>				
<b>Government subsidies (%)</b>				
To private and public companies as a percentage of GDP	2013	1.02	24	1.34
<b>Subsidies</b>				
Subsidies do not distort fair competition and economic development	2014	3.47	57	5.26
<b>State ownership of enterprises</b>				
State ownership of enterprises is not a threat to business activities	2014	4.51	51	5.88
<b>Competition legislation</b>				
Competition legislation is efficient in preventing unfair competition	2014	3.93	50	5.46
<b>Parallel economy</b>				
Parallel (black-market, unrecorded) economy does not impair economic development	2014	2.40	54	4.69
<b>Ease of doing business</b>				
Ease of doing business is supported by regulations	2014	3.09	52	4.79
<b>Creation of firms</b>				
Creation of firms is supported by legislation	2014	3.57	57	5.98
<b>Start-up days</b>				
Number of days to start a business	2013	23.00	49	16.99
<b>Start-up procedures</b>				
Number of procedures to start a business	2013	10.00	53	6.10
<b>Labor Regulations</b>				
<b>Labor regulations</b>				
Labor regulations (hiring/firing practices, minimum wages, etc.) do not hinder business activities	2014	3.83	49	4.94
<b>Unemployment legislation</b>				
Unemployment legislation provides an incentive to look for work	2014	2.49	58	4.68
<b>Immigration laws</b>				
Immigration laws do not prevent your company from employing foreign labor	2014	6.13	25	6.02
<b>Redundancy costs</b>				
Number of weeks of salary	2013	15.24	42	9.48
<b>2.5 Societal Framework</b>				
<b>Justice</b>				
Justice is fairly administered	2014	2.63	51	5.62
<b>Personal security and private property rights</b>				
Personal security and private property rights are adequately protected	2014	6.61	32	6.53
<b>Ageing of society</b>				
Ageing of society is not a burden for economic development	2014	4.20	33	4.56
<b>Risk of political instability</b>				
The risk of political instability is very low	2014	5.00	46	6.23
<b>Social cohesion</b>				
Social cohesion is high	2014	5.86	24	5.35
<b>Gini index</b>				
Equal distribution of income scale: 0 (absolute equality) to 100 (absolute inequality)	2011	34.70	28	35.74
<b>Income distribution - lowest 10%</b>				
Percentage of household incomes going to lowest 10% of households	2010	3.80	-	-
<b>Income distribution - highest 10%</b>				
Percentage of household incomes going to highest 10% of households	2010	22.46	-	-
<b>Equal opportunity</b>				
Equal opportunity legislation in your economy encourages economic development	2014	6.60	21	6.00
<b>Females in parliament (%)</b>				
Percentage of total seats in Parliament	2012	40.00	4	23.01
<b>Women on boards (%)</b>				
Boardmembers of all companies analyzed by GMI	2013	9.48	20	7.69
<b>Gender inequality</b>				
Gender Inequality Index (UNDP)	2012	0.10	15	0.22

# CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Business Efficiency</b>				
<b>3.1 Productivity &amp; Efficiency</b>				
<b>Overall productivity (PPP)</b>				
Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed, US\$	2013	89,443.02	12	64,133.41
<b>Overall productivity</b>				
GDP per person employed, US\$	2013	91,038.49	17	62,276.12
<b>Overall productivity - real growth</b>				
Estimates: Percentage change of real GDP per person employed	2013	1.54	19	0.84
<b>Labor productivity (PPP)</b>				
Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed per hour, US\$	2013	50.79	10	34.27
<b>Agricultural productivity (PPP)</b>				
Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in agriculture, US\$	2013	65,895.61	12	36,834.14
<b>Productivity in industry (PPP)</b>				
Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in industry, US\$	2013	101,710.61	13	76,005.99
<b>Productivity in services (PPP)</b>				
Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in services, US\$	2013	85,907.99	14	62,201.70
<b>Workforce productivity</b>				
Workforce productivity is competitive by international standards	2014	6.27	21	5.69
<b>Large corporations</b>				
Large corporations are efficient by international standards	2014	6.67	30	6.56
<b>Small and medium-size enterprises</b>				
Small and medium-size enterprises are efficient by international standards	2014	6.53	20	5.84
<b>Productivity of companies</b>				
Productivity of companies is supported by global strategies (supplies, offshoring, outsourcing)	2014	5.58	31	5.77
<b>3.2 Labor Market</b>				
<b>Costs</b>				
<b>Compensation levels (\$)</b>				
Total hourly compensation in manufacturing (wages + supplementary benefits), US\$	2013	31.20	55	13.47
<b>Unit labor costs for total economy</b>				
Percentage change	2012	-2.90	5	1.25
<b>Remuneration in services professions (\$)</b>				
Gross annual income including supplements such as bonuses, US\$	2012	-	42	-
<b>Remuneration of management (\$)</b>				
Total base salary plus bonuses and long-term incentives, US\$	2013	-	38	-
<b>Remuneration spread</b>				
Ratio of CEO to personal assistant remuneration	2012	12.93	23	16.12
<b>Relations</b>				
<b>Working hours</b>				
Average number of working hours per year	2013	1,761.00	49	1,919.07
<b>Labor relations</b>				
Labor relations are generally productive	2014	5.93	43	6.25
<b>Worker motivation</b>				
Worker motivation in companies is high	2014	5.73	32	5.80
<b>Industrial disputes</b>				
Working days lost per 1,000 inhabitants per year (average 2010-2012)	2012	18.10	38	12.87
<b>Apprenticeship</b>				
Apprenticeship is sufficiently implemented	2014	3.93	45	4.64
<b>Employee training</b>				
Employee training is a high priority in companies	2014	5.12	45	5.79

# CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Business Efficiency</b>				
<b>3.2 Labor Market</b>				
<b>Availability of Skills</b>				
<b>Labor force</b>				
Employed and registered unemployed (millions)	2013	3.86	42	40.61
<b>Labor force (%)</b>				
Percentage of population	2013	51.14	26	49.94
<b>Labor force growth</b>				
Percentage change	2013	-1.27	56	1.21
<b>Part-time employment (%)</b>				
Percentage of total employment	2012	13.82	26	12.61
<b>Female labor force (%)</b>				
Percentage of total labor force	2013	46.70	19	41.42
<b>Foreign labor force (%)</b>				
Percentage of total labor force	2012	10.74	14	9.06
<b>Skilled labor</b>				
Skilled labor is readily available	2014	6.67	12	5.61
<b>Finance skills</b>				
Finance skills are readily available	2014	6.72	27	6.47
<b>Attracting and retaining talents</b>				
Attracting and retaining talents is a priority in companies	2014	6.43	39	6.57
<b>Brain drain</b>				
Brain drain (well-educated and skilled people) does not hinder competitiveness in your economy	2014	4.81	32	4.87
<b>Foreign high-skilled people</b>				
Foreign high-skilled people are attracted to your country's business environment	2014	6.68	15	5.19
<b>International experience</b>				
International experience of senior managers is generally significant	2014	5.43	28	5.42
<b>Competent senior managers</b>				
Competent senior managers are readily available	2014	5.29	34	5.47
<b>3.3 Finance</b>				
<b>Bank Efficiency</b>				
<b>Banking sector assets (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2013	212.09	10	144.82
<b>Financial cards in circulation</b>				
Number of cards per capita	2013	-		2.65
<b>Financial card transactions</b>				
US\$ per capita	2013	6,256.41	26	8,293.04
<b>Investment risk</b>				
Euromoney country risk overall (scale from 0-100)	2013	54.40	44	63.69
<b>Banking and financial services</b>				
Banking and financial services do support business activities efficiently	2014	3.02	58	5.78
<b>Finance and banking regulation</b>				
Finance and banking regulation is sufficiently adequate	2014	3.63	59	6.07
<b>Financial risk factor</b>				
The risk factor in the financial system (new financial instruments, non-performing loans, transparency) is adequately addressed	2014	3.70	56	5.77
<b>Regulatory compliance</b>				
Regulatory compliance is sufficiently developed	2014	4.81	46	6.02

# CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Business Efficiency</b>				
<b>3.3 Finance</b>				
<b>Stock Market Efficiency</b>				
<b>Stock markets</b>				
Stock markets provide adequate financing to companies	2014	4.57	40	5.25
<b>Stock market capitalization (\$bn)</b>				
US\$ billions	2012	196.33	33	867.55
<b>Stock market capitalization (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2012	75.24	19	66.62
<b>Value traded on stock markets</b>				
US\$ per capita	2012	28,067.99	12	14,169.94
<b>Listed domestic companies</b>				
Number of listed domestic companies	2012	266.00	29	697.78
<b>Stock market index (%)</b>				
Percentage change on index in national currency	2013	16.36	23	17.93
<b>Shareholders' rights</b>				
Shareholders' rights are sufficiently implemented	2014	6.38	36	6.50
<b>Initial Public Offerings</b>				
Average 2011-2013, US\$ millions	2013	347.77	35	2,406.73
<b>Finance Management</b>				
<b>Credit</b>				
Credit is easily available for business	2014	3.00	55	5.47
<b>Venture capital</b>				
Venture capital is easily available for business	2014	3.97	41	4.54
<b>M&amp;A Activity</b>				
By acquiror nation (average 2011-2013), US\$ millions	2013	9,346.98	31	36,086.17
<b>Corporate debt</b>				
Corporate debt does not restrain the ability of enterprises to compete	2014	4.77	44	5.47

# CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Business Efficiency</b>				
<b>3.4 Management Practices</b>				
<b>Adaptability of companies</b>				
Adaptability of companies to market changes is high	2014	5.97	33	6.00
<b>Ethical practices</b>				
Ethical practices are implemented in companies	2014	6.20	28	6.14
<b>Credibility of managers</b>				
Credibility of managers in society is strong	2014	5.57	40	5.89
<b>Corporate boards</b>				
Corporate boards do supervise the management of companies effectively	2014	4.76	53	5.82
<b>Auditing and accounting practices</b>				
Auditing and accounting practices are adequately implemented in business	2014	6.81	41	7.12
<b>Customer satisfaction</b>				
Customer satisfaction is emphasized in companies	2014	6.70	38	7.04
<b>Entrepreneurship</b>				
Entrepreneurship of managers is widespread in business	2014	5.73	37	5.92
<b>Social responsibility</b>				
Social responsibility of business leaders is high	2014	5.22	40	5.65
<b>Health, safety &amp; environmental concerns</b>				
Health, safety & environmental concerns are adequately addressed by management	2014	6.10	32	6.31
<b>3.5 Attitudes and Values</b>				
<b>Attitudes toward globalization</b>				
Attitudes toward globalization are generally positive in your society	2014	6.50	26	6.05
<b>Image abroad or branding</b>				
The image abroad of your country encourages business development	2014	7.10	24	6.02
<b>National culture</b>				
The national culture is open to foreign ideas	2014	7.08	20	6.73
<b>Flexibility and adaptability</b>				
Flexibility and adaptability of people are high when faced with new challenges	2014	6.47	32	6.46
<b>Need for economic and social reforms</b>				
The need for economic and social reforms is generally well understood	2014	4.98	42	5.60
<b>Value system</b>				
The value system in your society supports competitiveness	2014	5.69	35	5.83
<b>Corporate values</b>				
Corporate values take into account the values of employees	2014	6.13	32	6.16



# CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
<b>4.1 Basic Infrastructure</b>				
<b>Land area</b>				
Square kilometers ('000)	2013	32.11	54	1,485.20
<b>Arable area</b>				
Square meters per capita	2011	2,200.17	32	3,246.71
<b>Water resources</b>				
Total internal renewable per capita in cubic meters	2012	2,377.00	38	20,260.51
<b>Access to water</b>				
Access to water is adequately ensured and managed	2014	7.97	37	8.00
<b>Access to commodities</b>				
Access to commodities (basic resources, food, etc.) is adequately addressed	2014	7.93	41	8.12
<b>Management of cities</b>				
Management of cities supports business development	2014	7.49	23	6.39
<b>Population - market size</b>				
Estimates in millions	2013	7.55	43	83.58
<b>Population under 15 years (%)</b>				
Percentage of total population	2013	15.70	-	-
<b>Population over 65 years (%)</b>				
Percentage of total population	2013	17.67	-	-
<b>Dependency ratio</b>				
Population under 15 and over 64 years old, divided by active population (15 to 64 years)	2013	50.08	33	48.27
<b>Roads</b>				
Density of the network, km roads/square km land area	2012	0.38	36	0.96
<b>Railroads</b>				
Density of the network, km per square km	2012	0.05	17	0.04
<b>Air transportation</b>				
Number of passengers carried by main companies, thousands	2012	19,449.21	30	46,137.46
<b>Quality of air transportation</b>				
Quality of air transportation encourages business development	2014	6.93	37	7.16
<b>Distribution infrastructure</b>				
The distribution infrastructure of goods and services is generally efficient	2014	7.17	34	7.14
<b>Water transportation</b>				
Water transportation (harbors, canals, etc.) meets business requirements	2014	7.29	27	6.62
<b>Logistics management</b>				
Logistics management supports business development	2014	7.56	30	7.30
<b>Maintenance and development</b>				
Maintenance and development of infrastructure are adequately planned and financed	2014	5.83	29	5.67
<b>Energy infrastructure</b>				
Energy infrastructure is adequate and efficient	2014	5.45	44	6.29
<b>Future energy supply</b>				
Future energy supply is adequately ensured	2014	5.24	40	5.83
<b>Total indigenous energy production</b>				
Millions MTOE	2011	5.97	48	170.94
<b>Total indigenous energy production (%)</b>				
Percentage of total requirements in tons of oil equivalent	2011	24.59	49	99.48
<b>Total final energy consumption</b>				
Millions MTOE	2011	14.55	17	122.07
<b>Total final energy consumption per capita</b>				
MTOE per capita	2011	1.95	30	2.56
<b>Electricity costs for industrial clients</b>				
US\$ per kwh	2013	0.12	27	0.11

# CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
<b>4.2 Technological Infrastructure</b>				
<b>Investment in telecommunications (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2012	0.35	41	0.42
<b>Fixed telephone lines</b>				
Number of main lines per 1000 inhabitants	2012	479.00	13	327.39
<b>Fixed telephone tariffs</b>				
US\$ per 3 minutes local call (peak)	2012	0.33	56	0.14
<b>Mobile telephone subscribers</b>				
Number of subscribers per 1000 inhabitants	2012	1,083.64	45	1,246.26
<b>Mobile telephone costs</b>				
Prepaid Mobile cellular tariffs – US\$ per minute local call, off-net (peak)	2012	0.13	18	0.25
<b>Communications technology</b>				
Communications technology (voice and data) meets business requirements	2014	6.52	52	7.63
<b>Connectivity</b>				
Connectivity of people and firms (telecom, IT, etc.) is highly extensive	2014	6.67	50	7.74
<b>Computers in use</b>				
Worldwide share/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac	2013	0.24	46	1.42
<b>Computers per capita</b>				
Number of computers per 1000 people/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac	2013	591.75	33	600.42
<b>Internet users</b>				
Number of internet users per 1000 people/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac	2013	798.00	26	679.32
<b>Fixed broadband tariffs</b>				
Monthly fee (residential), US\$	2012	30.94	42	25.96
<b>Broadband subscribers</b>				
Number of subscribers per 1000 inhabitants	2012	276.43	19	205.95
<b>Internet bandwidth speed</b>				
Per internet user (kbps)	2011	105.05	14	81.39
<b>Information technology skills</b>				
Information technology skills are readily available	2014	7.08	43	7.41
<b>Qualified engineers</b>				
Qualified engineers are available in your labor market	2014	7.63	12	6.64
<b>Technological cooperation</b>				
Technological cooperation between companies is developed	2014	4.81	43	5.61
<b>Public and private sector ventures</b>				
Public and private sector ventures are supporting technological development	2014	5.83	29	5.81
<b>Development and application of technology</b>				
Development and application of technology are supported by the legal environment	2014	5.36	46	6.22
<b>Funding for technological development</b>				
Funding for technological development is readily available	2014	4.51	44	5.43
<b>Technological regulation</b>				
Technological regulation supports business development and innovation	2014	5.42	44	6.09
<b>High-tech exports (\$)</b>				
US\$ millions	2012	6,031.11	32	34,050.72
<b>High-tech exports (%)</b>				
Percentage of manufactured exports	2012	9.83	34	14.22
<b>Cyber security</b>				
Cyber security is being adequately addressed by corporations	2014	5.40	37	5.65

# CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
<b>4.3 Scientific Infrastructure</b>				
<b>Total expenditure on R&amp;D (\$)</b>				
US\$ millions	2012	3,843.02	31	23,856.15
<b>Total expenditure on R&amp;D (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2012	1.47	29	1.55
<b>Total expenditure on R&amp;D per capita (\$)</b>				
US\$ per capita	2012	507.60	24	550.59
<b>Business expenditure on R&amp;D (\$)</b>				
US\$ millions	2012	2,161.21	28	16,156.72
<b>Business expenditure on R&amp;D (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2012	0.83	28	0.92
<b>Total R&amp;D personnel nationwide</b>				
Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)	2012	44.46	31	161.53
<b>Total R&amp;D personnel nationwide per capita</b>				
Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people	2012	5.87	21	4.17
<b>Total R&amp;D personnel in business enterprise</b>				
Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)	2012	20.32	27	98.95
<b>Total R&amp;D personnel in business per capita</b>				
Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people	2012	2.68	24	2.25
<b>Science degrees</b>				
Percentage of total first university degrees in science and engineering	2011	31.90	32	30.03
<b>Scientific articles</b>				
Scientific articles published by origin of author	2011	13,287.00	17	13,675.16
<b>Nobel prizes</b>				
Awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950	2013	0.00	27	8.28
<b>Nobel prizes per capita</b>				
Awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950 per million people	2013	0.00	27	0.18
<b>Patent applications</b>				
Number of applications filed by applicant's origin	2012	583.00	44	40,857.62
<b>Patent applications per capita</b>				
Number of applications filed by applicant's origin, per 100,000 inhabitants	2012	7.70	38	81.95
<b>Patent grants</b>				
Number of patents granted by applicant's origin (average 2010-2012)	2012	539.67	38	18,158.87
<b>Number of patents in force</b>				
by applicant's origin, per 100,000 inhabitants	2012	88.56	27	233.09
<b>Scientific research</b>				
Scientific research (public and private) is high by international standards	2014	4.73	36	5.22
<b>Researchers and scientists</b>				
Researchers and scientists are attracted to your country	2014	4.54	33	4.70
<b>Scientific research legislation</b>				
Laws relating to scientific research do encourage innovation	2014	3.86	48	5.24
<b>Intellectual property rights</b>				
Intellectual property rights are adequately enforced	2014	5.50	39	6.15
<b>Knowledge transfer</b>				
Knowledge transfer is highly developed between companies and universities	2014	4.17	38	4.99
<b>Innovative capacity</b>				
Innovative capacity of firms (to generate new products, processes and/or services) is high in your economy	2014	5.76	29	5.66

# CATALONIA

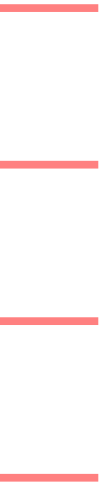
	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
<b>4.4 Health and Environment</b>				
<b>Total health expenditure (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2011	9.00	23	7.75
<b>Total health expenditure per capita</b>				
US\$ per capita	2011	3,399.44	21	2,604.39
<b>Public expenditure on health (%)</b>				
Percentage of total health expenditure	2011	67.90	32	65.39
<b>Health infrastructure</b>				
Health infrastructure meets the needs of society	2014	7.20	19	5.71
<b>Life expectancy at birth</b>				
Average estimate	2012	82.50	3	76.91
<b>Healthy life expectancy</b>				
Average estimate	2012	74.70	8	69.48
<b>Infant mortality</b>				
Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births	2012	3.70	12	9.58
<b>Medical assistance</b>				
Number of inhabitants per physician and per nurse	2013	-	20	-
<b>Urban population (%)</b>				
Percentage of total population	2013	83.32	-	-
<b>Human development index</b>				
Combines economic - social - educational indicators/ Source: Human Development Report	2012	0.89	23	0.81
<b>Health problems</b>				
Health problems (sicknesses, AIDS, alcohol, drug abuse, etc.) do not have a significant impact on companies	2014	7.38	23	6.60
<b>Energy intensity</b>				
Commercial energy consumed for each dollar of GDP in kilojoules	2010	2,149.85	3	7,190.69
<b>Paper and cardboard recycling rate</b>				
Percentage of apparent consumption	2013	78.00	21	50.58
<b>Waste water treatment plants</b>				
Percentage of population served	2012	95.55	10	63.60
<b>Water consumption intensity</b>				
Water withdrawal for each 1000 US\$ of GDP in cubic meters	2011	10.37	20	61.21
<b>CO2 emissions</b>				
Metric tons of carbon dioxide	2011	45.92	18	453.09
<b>CO2 emissions intensity</b>				
CO2 industrial emissions in metric tons per one million US\$ of GDP	2011	161.24	8	407.14
<b>Renewable energies (%)</b>				
Share of renewables in total energy requirements, %	2011	4.10	50	14.52
<b>Green technology solutions</b>				
Renewable technologies (solar energy, wind turbines, etc.) are quickly turned into competitive advantages	2014	4.47	37	4.75
<b>Total biocapacity</b>				
Global hectares per capita of biologically productive space	2009	1.80	35	3.51
<b>Ecological footprint</b>				
Global hectares per person	2009	4.30	32	3.79
<b>Ecological balance (reserve/deficit)</b>				
Total biocapacity minus total footprint in global hectares per capita	2009	-2.50	42	-0.28
<b>Sustainable development</b>				
Sustainable development is a priority in companies	2014	4.68	56	5.90
<b>Pollution problems</b>				
Pollution problems do not seriously affect your economy	2014	6.27	28	6.13
<b>Environmental laws</b>				
Environmental laws and compliance do not hinder the competitiveness of businesses	2014	5.50	42	6.01
<b>Quality of life</b>				
Quality of life is high	2014	8.07	21	6.55

## CATALONIA

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
<b>4.5 Education</b>				
<b>Total public expenditure on education (%)</b>				
Percentage of GDP	2012	4.18	37	4.72
<b>Total public expenditure on education per capita</b>				
US\$ per capita	2012	1,578.82	22	1,467.46
<b>Total public expenditure on education per pupil</b>				
Percentage of GDP per capita	2011	23.89	21	18.23
<b>Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)</b>				
Ratio of students to teaching staff	2011	12.37	13	16.39
<b>Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)</b>				
Ratio of students to teaching staff	2011	10.97	19	13.68
<b>Secondary school enrollment (%)</b>				
Percentage of relevant age group receiving full-time education	2011	100.00	2	87.10
<b>Higher education achievement (%)</b>				
Percentage of population that has attained at least tertiary education for persons 25-34	2011	40.70	22	32.55
<b>Student mobility inbound</b>				
Foreign tertiary-level students per 1000 inhabitants	2011	1.01	37	2.34
<b>Student mobility outbound</b>				
National tertiary-level students studying abroad per 1000 inhabitants	2011	0.77	40	1.76
<b>Educational assessment - PISA</b>				
PISA survey of 15-year olds	2012	-	25	-
<b>English proficiency - TOEFL</b>				
TOEFL scores	2013	89.00	32	88.90
<b>Educational system</b>				
The educational system meets the needs of a competitive economy	2014	5.33	31	5.21
<b>Science in schools</b>				
Science in schools is sufficiently emphasized	2014	4.54	35	4.88
<b>University education</b>				
University education meets the needs of a competitive economy	2014	5.37	32	5.68
<b>Management education</b>				
Management education meets the needs of the business community	2014	4.60	49	5.75
<b>Illiteracy (%)</b>				
Adult (over 15 years) illiteracy rate as a percentage of population	2011	1.69	34	2.95
<b>Language skills</b>				
Language skills are meeting the needs of enterprises	2014	3.67	50	5.84



# STATISTICAL TABLES



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→	<b>Education</b>	<b>4.5</b>

# EXCHANGE RATES

National currencies per US\$ (average)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
ARGENTINA	3.1442	3.7101	3.8963	4.1101	4.5369	5.4594
AUSTRALIA	1.1922	1.2822	1.0902	0.9695	0.9658	1.0358
AUSTRIA	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
BELGIUM	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
BRAZIL	1.8338	1.9994	1.7592	1.6728	1.9531	2.1561
BULGARIA	1.3371	1.4067	1.4774	1.4065	1.5200	1.4736
CANADA	1.0670	1.1431	1.0302	0.9895	0.9992	1.0298
CATALONIA	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
CHILE	522.4610	560.8599	510.2492	483.6675	486.4713	495.2729
CHINA MAINLAND	6.9487	6.8314	6.7703	6.4615	6.3123	6.1958
COLOMBIA	1.9677	2.1583	1.8986	1.8481	1.7969	1.8688
CROATIA	4.9350	5.2840	5.5000	5.3435	5.8509	5.7059
CZECH REPUBLIC	17.0717	19.0630	19.0983	17.6959	19.5775	19.5706
DENMARK	5.0981	5.3609	5.6241	5.3687	5.7925	5.6163
ESTONIA	10.6944	11.2574	11.8068	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
FINLAND	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
FRANCE	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
GERMANY	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
GREECE	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
HONG KONG	7.7870	7.7520	7.7690	7.7840	7.7560	7.7560
HUNGARY	172.1133	202.3417	207.9442	201.0550	225.1042	223.6950
ICELAND	87.9991	123.6648	122.2422	116.1000	125.0000	122.5221
INDIA	43.5052	48.4053	45.7258	46.6705	53.4372	58.5978
INDONESIA	9.6990	10.3899	9.0904	8.7704	9.3866	10.4612
IRELAND	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
ISRAEL	3.5880	3.9323	3.7390	3.5781	3.8559	3.6108
ITALY	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
JAPAN	0.1034	0.0936	0.0878	0.0798	0.0798	0.0976
JORDAN	0.7097	0.7100	0.7100	0.7100	0.7100	0.7100
KAZAKHSTAN	120.2992	147.4967	147.3550	146.6400	149.1100	152.1500
KOREA	1.1020	1.2769	1.1561	1.1083	1.1265	1.0949
LATVIA	0.4808	0.5056	0.5305	0.5012	0.5469	0.5294
LITHUANIA	2.3571	2.4840	2.6063	2.4811	2.6867	2.6012
LUXEMBOURG	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
MALAYSIA	3.3358	3.5245	3.2211	3.0600	3.0900	3.1509
MEXICO	11.1297	13.5135	12.6360	12.4233	13.1695	12.7720
NETHERLANDS	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
NEW ZEALAND	1.4227	1.6009	1.3878	1.2658	1.2343	1.2194
NORWAY	5.6478	6.2901	6.0445	5.6070	5.8210	5.8770
PERU	2.9244	3.0115	2.8251	2.7541	2.6376	2.7000
PHILIPPINES	44.3233	47.6797	45.1097	43.3131	42.2288	42.4462
POLAND	2.4092	3.1201	3.0153	2.9628	3.2565	3.1606
PORTUGAL	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
QATAR	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400
ROMANIA	2.5189	3.0493	3.1779	3.0486	3.4682	3.3279
RUSSIA	24.8529	31.7404	30.3679	29.3823	30.8398	31.8371
SINGAPORE	1.4148	1.4545	1.3635	1.2579	1.2497	1.2513
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	21.3614	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
SLOVENIA	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
SOUTH AFRICA	8.2612	8.4737	7.3212	7.2611	8.2100	9.6551
SPAIN	0.6827	0.7198	0.7550	0.7194	0.7783	0.7532
SWEDEN	6.5911	7.6538	7.2075	6.4935	6.7750	6.5140
SWITZERLAND	1.0831	1.0881	1.0429	0.8880	0.9377	0.9269
TAIWAN	31.5340	33.0560	31.6470	29.4690	29.6160	29.7710
THAILAND	33.3133	34.2858	31.6857	30.4917	31.0831	30.7260
TURKEY	1.2988	1.5469	1.4990	1.6689	1.7916	1.9045
UAE	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725
UKRAINE	5.2672	7.7912	7.9356	7.9676	7.9910	7.9930
UNITED KINGDOM	0.5440	0.6419	0.6472	0.6241	0.6330	0.6397
USA	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

# USER'S GUIDE TO STATISTICAL TABLES

This section presents the data for all criteria and economies that are included in the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook. 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, Consumer Price Inflation. 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 55 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 one-year old, a "1" is shown next to the criterion value, a "2" represents data from two previous years, etc.

When statistical data is not available for the region, national data (N) or proxies (P) are used, calculated on the basis of GDP or Population. See Appendix IV: Notes and Sources by Criteria for more details.

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.

Notes and Sources for the criteria can be found in the Appendix.

**(A)**

International Trade 1.2.25

## TOURISM RECEIPTS (%)

2012

International tourism receipts as a percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	CROATIA	15.62
2	HONG KONG	12.33
3	JORDAN	11.18
4	THAILAND	8.22
5	LUXEMBOURG	8.14
6	BULGARIA	7.34
7	SINGAPORE	6.78
8	MALAYSIA	6.65
9	ICELAND	6.22
10	CATALONIA	6.09
11	SLOVENIA	5.68
12	ESTONIA	5.48
13	PORTUGAL	5.21
14	GREECE	5.18
15	AUSTRIA	4.79
16	SPAIN	4.23
17	HUNGARY	3.89
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.58
19	TURKEY	3.24
20	NEW ZEALAND	3.20
21	LITHUANIA	3.10
22	SWEDEN	2.94
23	UKRAINE	2.74

**(B)**

International Investment - Investment 1.3.14

## RELOCATION THREATS OF PRODUCTION

2014

Relocation of production

is a threat to the future of your economy  is not a threat to the future of your economy

Ranking		
1	MALAYSIA	6.84
2	MEXICO	6.13
3	HONG KONG	6.06
4	UAE	6.04
5	TURKEY	5.88
6	LITHUANIA	5.80
7	CATALONIA	5.73
8	PERU	5.65
9	JORDAN	5.63
10	QATAR	5.63
11	UKRAINE	5.60
12	LATVIA	5.57
13	CHILE	5.46
14	KAZAKHSTAN	5.44
15	ARGENTINA	5.35
16	ROMANIA	5.27
17	INDONESIA	5.26
18	SWITZERLAND	5.17
19	GERMANY	5.15
20	INDIA	5.14
21	RUSSIA	5.10
22	NETHERLANDS	5.09
23	CHINA MAINLAND	5.05





ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

F A C T O R I





ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

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#### Investment

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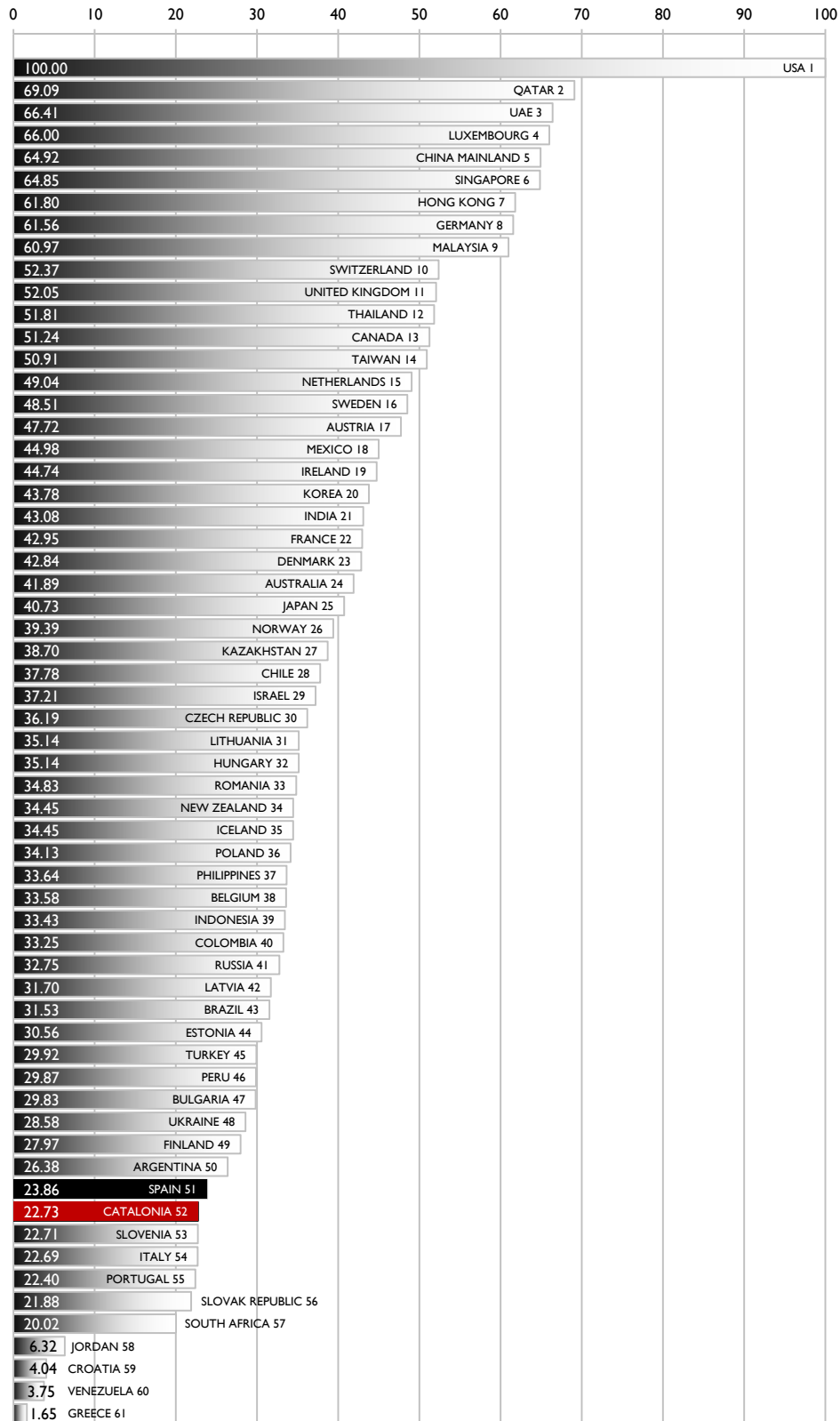
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ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Macro-economic evaluation of the domestic economy





Domestic Economy - Size

I.1.01

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)****2013**

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	16,799.7
2	CHINA MAINLAND	9,181.2
3	JAPAN	4,902.3
4	GERMANY	3,634.8
5	FRANCE	2,742.3
6	UNITED KINGDOM	2,522.3
7	BRAZIL	2,243.9
8	RUSSIA	2,096.8
9	ITALY	2,071.3
10	INDIA	1,931.9
11	CANADA	1,825.1
12	AUSTRALIA	1,501.8
13	SPAIN	1,358.3
14	KOREA	1,304.6
15	MEXICO	1,258.8
16	INDONESIA	868.3
17	TURKEY	819.9
18	NETHERLANDS	799.8
19	SWITZERLAND	650.8
20	SWEDEN	557.9
21	POLAND	516.3
22	NORWAY	511.1
23	BELGIUM	506.3
24	ARGENTINA	495.5
25	TAIWAN	489.2
26	AUSTRIA	415.8
27	UAE	390.0
28	THAILAND	387.2
29	COLOMBIA	378.1
30	VENEZUELA	364.0
31	SOUTH AFRICA	350.6
32	DENMARK	330.8
33	MALAYSIA	312.4
34	SINGAPORE	295.7
35	ISRAEL	291.6
36	CHILE	277.0
37	HONG KONG	273.7
38	PHILIPPINES	272.0
39	CATALONIA	270.3
40	FINLAND	256.8
41	GREECE	241.7
42	KAZAKHSTAN	224.4
43	PORTUGAL	220.2
44	IRELAND	217.8
45	PERU	206.7
46	QATAR	202.5
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	198.4
48	ROMANIA	189.6
49	UKRAINE	182.0
50	NEW ZEALAND	181.6
51	HUNGARY	130.2
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	95.8
53	LUXEMBOURG	60.4
54	CROATIA	57.5
55	BULGARIA	53.0
56	SLOVENIA	46.8
57	LITHUANIA	45.9
58	JORDAN	33.6
59	LATVIA	30.9
60	ESTONIA	24.5
61	ICELAND	14.6

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Size

I.1.02

**GDP (PPP)****2013**

Estimates ; US\$ billions at purchasing power parity

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	16,550
2	CHINA MAINLAND	13,213
3	INDIA	5,018
4	JAPAN	4,614
5	GERMANY	3,449
6	RUSSIA	3,430
7	FRANCE	2,421
8	BRAZIL	2,381
9	UNITED KINGDOM	2,310
10	ITALY	2,041
11	MEXICO	2,006
12	KOREA	1,546
13	SPAIN	1,484
14	CANADA	1,459
15	TURKEY	1,428
16	INDONESIA	1,273
17	AUSTRALIA	1,020
18	TAIWAN	916
19	POLAND	892
20	ARGENTINA	757
21	NETHERLANDS	720
22	THAILAND	664
23	SOUTH AFRICA	587
24	COLOMBIA	519
25	MALAYSIA	518
26	BELGIUM	452
27	PHILIPPINES	450
28	SWITZERLAND	434
29	SWEDEN	414
30	VENEZUELA	403
31	UAE	399
32	CHILE	391
33	HONG KONG	376
34	ROMANIA	375
35	AUSTRIA	373
36	PERU	339
37	SINGAPORE	336
38	UKRAINE	334
39	NORWAY	334
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	287
41	GREECE	278
42	PORTUGAL	269
43	CATALONIA	266
44	ISRAEL	256
45	KAZAKHSTAN	243
46	DENMARK	240
47	HUNGARY	227
48	FINLAND	209
49	IRELAND	200
50	QATAR	199
51	NEW ZEALAND	150
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	141
53	BULGARIA	118
54	CROATIA	89
55	LITHUANIA	75
56	SLOVENIA	58
57	LUXEMBOURG	49
58	LATVIA	46
59	JORDAN	39
60	ESTONIA	33
61	ICELAND	13

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Size 1.1.03

WORLD GDP CONTRIBUTION (%)

2013

Percentage share of world GDP in market prices



		%
1	USA	23.70
2	CHINA MAINLAND	12.95
3	JAPAN	6.91
4	GERMANY	5.13
5	FRANCE	3.86
6	UNITED KINGDOM	3.58
7	BRAZIL	3.16
8	RUSSIA	2.99
9	ITALY	2.92
10	INDIA	2.64
11	CANADA	2.57
12	AUSTRALIA	2.12
13	SPAIN	1.92
14	MEXICO	1.78
15	KOREA	1.72
16	INDONESIA	1.23
17	TURKEY	1.17
18	NETHERLANDS	1.13
19	SWITZERLAND	0.92
20	SWEDEN	0.79
21	POLAND	0.73
22	NORWAY	0.72
23	BELGIUM	0.71
24	TAIWAN	0.69
25	ARGENTINA	0.69
26	AUSTRIA	0.59
27	UAE	0.56
28	THAILAND	0.55
29	COLOMBIA	0.54
30	VENEZUELA	0.53
31	SOUTH AFRICA	0.49
32	DENMARK	0.47
33	MALAYSIA	0.44
34	SINGAPORE	0.42
35	ISRAEL	0.41
36	CHILE	0.39
37	HONG KONG	0.39
38	PHILIPPINES	0.38
39	CATALONIA	0.38
40	FINLAND	0.36
41	GREECE	0.34
42	KAZAKHSTAN	0.31
43	PORTUGAL	0.31
44	IRELAND	0.31
45	PERU	0.29
46	QATAR	0.29
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.28
48	ROMANIA	0.27
49	NEW ZEALAND	0.26
50	UKRAINE	0.25
51	HUNGARY	0.19
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.14
53	LUXEMBOURG	0.08
54	CROATIA	0.08
55	BULGARIA	0.07
56	LITHUANIA	0.07
57	SLOVENIA	0.07
58	JORDAN	0.05
59	LATVIA	0.04
60	ESTONIA	0.03
61	ICELAND	0.02

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Size 1.1.04

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (\$BN)

2013

US\$ billions



		US\$ billions
1	USA	11,501.6
2	CHINA MAINLAND	3,016.7
3	JAPAN	3,000.8
4	GERMANY	2,087.8
5	UNITED KINGDOM	1,674.1
6	FRANCE	1,520.0
7	BRAZIL	1,401.6
8	ITALY	1,241.9
9	INDIA	1,103.9
10	RUSSIA	1,090.8
11	CANADA	990.8
12	MEXICO	869.5
13	AUSTRALIA	829.8
14	SPAIN	804.7
15	KOREA	665.8
16	TURKEY	581.3
17	INDONESIA	484.8
18	SWITZERLAND	372.6
19	NETHERLANDS	363.9
20	POLAND	310.6
21	TAIWAN	291.1
22	ARGENTINA	284.0
23	SWEDEN	270.7
24	BELGIUM	268.9
25	COLOMBIA	230.7
26	AUSTRIA	228.8
27	VENEZUELA	224.9
28	SOUTH AFRICA	213.0
29	THAILAND	210.3
30	NORWAY	209.8
31	PHILIPPINES	199.2
32	UAE	195.8
33	HONG KONG	180.8
34	CHILE	177.4
35	GREECE	170.8
36	ISRAEL	164.0
37	DENMARK	161.2
38	MALAYSIA	160.1
39	UKRAINE	157.3
40	CATALONIA	154.2
41	FINLAND	145.3
42	PORTUGAL	137.5
43	PERU	130.2
44	ROMANIA	118.6
45	SINGAPORE	113.6
46	IRELAND	110.3
47	KAZAKHSTAN	107.6
48	NEW ZEALAND	106.8
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	99.1
50	HUNGARY	83.8
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	54.2
52	CROATIA	34.5
53	BULGARIA	33.2
54	LITHUANIA	29.2
55	QATAR	27.2
56	SLOVENIA	25.9
57	LATVIA	19.4
58	JORDAN	18.2
59	LUXEMBOURG	17.7
60	ESTONIA	12.4
61	ICELAND	7.8

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Size

1.1.05

## HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (%)

2013

Percentage of GDP



		%
1	UKRAINE	86.4
2	PHILIPPINES	73.2
3	TURKEY	70.9
4	GREECE	70.7
5	MEXICO	69.1
6	JORDAN	69.0 <sup>3</sup>
7	USA	68.5
8	UNITED KINGDOM	66.4
9	HONG KONG	66.1
10	HUNGARY	64.4
11	CHILE	64.0
12	LITHUANIA	63.6
13	PERU	63.0
14	BULGARIA	62.6
15	LATVIA	62.6
16	ROMANIA	62.5
17	BRAZIL	62.5
18	PORTUGAL	62.4
19	JAPAN	61.2
20	COLOMBIA	61.0
21	SOUTH AFRICA	60.8
22	POLAND	60.2
23	CROATIA	60.1
24	ITALY	60.0
25	TAIWAN	59.5
26	SPAIN	59.2
27	VENEZUELA	59.1 <sup>1</sup>
28	NEW ZEALAND	58.8
29	GERMANY	57.4
30	ARGENTINA	57.3
31	SWITZERLAND	57.3
32	INDIA	57.1
33	CATALONIA	57.0
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	56.6
35	FINLAND	56.6
36	ISRAEL	56.3
37	INDONESIA	55.8
38	FRANCE	55.4
39	SLOVENIA	55.3
40	AUSTRALIA	55.3
41	AUSTRIA	55.0
42	THAILAND	54.3
43	CANADA	54.3
44	ICELAND	53.6
45	BELGIUM	53.1
46	RUSSIA	52.0
47	MALAYSIA	51.2
48	KOREA	51.0
49	ESTONIA	50.6
50	IRELAND	50.6
51	UAE	50.2
52	CZECH REPUBLIC	50.0
53	DENMARK	48.7
54	SWEDEN	48.5
55	KAZAKHSTAN	48.0
56	NETHERLANDS	45.5
57	NORWAY	41.1
58	SINGAPORE	38.4
59	CHINA MAINLAND	36.7 <sup>1</sup>
60	LUXEMBOURG	29.3
61	QATAR	13.4

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Size

1.1.06

## GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (\$BN)

2013

US\$ billions



		US\$ billions
1	USA	2,519.2
2	CHINA MAINLAND	1,131.3 <sup>1</sup>
3	JAPAN	1,009.0
4	GERMANY	707.7
5	FRANCE	682.8
6	UNITED KINGDOM	537.9
7	BRAZIL	493.7
8	ITALY	421.3
9	RUSSIA	408.5
10	CANADA	396.1
11	SPAIN	272.9
12	AUSTRALIA	266.8
13	INDIA	234.2
14	NETHERLANDS	223.2
15	KOREA	194.7
16	SWEDEN	153.3
17	MEXICO	149.7
18	BELGIUM	127.7
19	TURKEY	123.7
20	NORWAY	111.7
21	DENMARK	93.4
22	POLAND	92.7
23	ARGENTINA	83.0
24	INDONESIA	79.1
25	AUSTRIA	78.3
26	SOUTH AFRICA	78.0
27	SWITZERLAND	73.9
28	ISRAEL	66.5
29	FINLAND	66.0
30	COLOMBIA	63.2
31	TAIWAN	58.0
32	THAILAND	53.5
33	VENEZUELA	46.6 <sup>1</sup>
34	CATALONIA	43.4
35	MALAYSIA	42.3
36	PORTUGAL	42.0
37	GREECE	41.6
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	41.0
39	NEW ZEALAND	34.4
40	CHILE	34.3
41	IRELAND	33.3
42	SINGAPORE	30.5
43	PHILIPPINES	29.3
44	UAE	28.6
45	ROMANIA	28.2
46	QATAR	27.0
47	HONG KONG	25.6
48	KAZAKHSTAN	23.9
49	PERU	21.8
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	16.9
51	HUNGARY	13.0
52	UKRAINE	11.6
53	CROATIA	11.4
54	LUXEMBOURG	10.6
55	SLOVENIA	9.5
56	BULGARIA	9.0
57	LITHUANIA	7.8
58	JORDAN	5.5 <sup>2</sup>
59	LATVIA	5.1
60	ESTONIA	4.8
61	ICELAND	3.7

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Size

1.1.07

**GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (%)**

**2013**

Percentage of GDP



		%
1	DENMARK	28.2
2	NETHERLANDS	27.9
3	SWEDEN	27.5
4	FINLAND	25.7
5	ICELAND	25.5
6	BELGIUM	25.2
7	FRANCE	24.9
8	ISRAEL	22.8
9	SOUTH AFRICA	22.2
10	BRAZIL	22.0
11	NORWAY	21.9
12	CANADA	21.7
13	UNITED KINGDOM	21.3
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	20.7
15	JAPAN	20.6
16	ITALY	20.3
17	SLOVENIA	20.2
18	SPAIN	20.1
19	CROATIA	19.8
20	ESTONIA	19.5
21	RUSSIA	19.5
22	GERMANY	19.5
23	JORDAN	19.1 <sup>2</sup>
24	PORTUGAL	19.1
25	NEW ZEALAND	18.9
26	AUSTRIA	18.8
27	POLAND	18.0
28	AUSTRALIA	17.8
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17.7
30	LUXEMBOURG	17.5
31	GREECE	17.2
32	LITHUANIA	17.1
33	BULGARIA	16.9
34	ARGENTINA	16.7
35	COLOMBIA	16.7
36	LATVIA	16.5
37	CATALONIA	16.1
38	IRELAND	15.3
39	TURKEY	15.1
40	USA	15.0
41	KOREA	14.9
42	ROMANIA	14.9
43	THAILAND	13.8
44	CHINA MAINLAND	13.8 <sup>1</sup>
45	MALAYSIA	13.5
46	QATAR	13.3
47	CHILE	12.4
48	VENEZUELA	12.2 <sup>1</sup>
49	INDIA	12.1
50	MEXICO	11.9
51	TAIWAN	11.9
52	SWITZERLAND	11.4
53	PHILIPPINES	10.8
54	KAZAKHSTAN	10.6
55	PERU	10.6
56	SINGAPORE	10.3
57	HUNGARY	10.0
58	HONG KONG	9.4
59	INDONESIA	9.1
60	UAE	7.3
61	UKRAINE	6.4

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Size

1.1.08

**GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (\$BN)**

**2013**

US\$ billions



		US\$ billions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	3,829.9 <sup>1</sup>
2	USA	3,170.3
3	JAPAN	1,063.9
4	GERMANY	627.0
5	INDIA	549.8
6	FRANCE	533.5
7	RUSSIA	449.7
8	CANADA	433.3
9	AUSTRALIA	416.2
10	BRAZIL	412.5
11	KOREA	386.9
12	ITALY	357.4
13	UNITED KINGDOM	353.2
14	INDONESIA	274.9
15	MEXICO	265.4
16	SPAIN	240.7
17	TURKEY	166.7
18	SWITZERLAND	130.7
19	NETHERLANDS	129.0
20	NORWAY	116.0
21	THAILAND	103.5
22	SWEDEN	102.3
23	ARGENTINA	100.2
24	BELGIUM	100.0
25	TAIWAN	95.0
26	POLAND	94.8
27	COLOMBIA	91.1
28	AUSTRIA	87.9
29	UAE	85.5
30	MALAYSIA	84.0
31	VENEZUELA	75.9 <sup>1</sup>
32	SINGAPORE	68.3
33	SOUTH AFRICA	67.8
34	CHILE	65.4
35	HONG KONG	64.8
36	QATAR	59.1
37	ISRAEL	57.5
38	DENMARK	57.2
39	PERU	56.3
40	PHILIPPINES	52.9
41	KAZAKHSTAN	52.4
42	FINLAND	48.7
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	43.9
44	CATALONIA	43.8
45	ROMANIA	43.4
46	NEW ZEALAND	37.2
47	UKRAINE	33.1
48	PORTUGAL	32.6
49	GREECE	31.4
50	IRELAND	24.4
51	HUNGARY	23.6
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	19.1
53	LUXEMBOURG	11.2
54	BULGARIA	10.9 <sup>1</sup>
55	CROATIA	10.6
56	LITHUANIA	8.4
57	SLOVENIA	8.4
58	LATVIA	6.5
59	JORDAN	6.2 <sup>2</sup>
60	ESTONIA	6.2
61	ICELAND	2.0

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Size

1.1.09

## GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)

2013

Percentage of GDP



		%
1	CHINA MAINLAND	46.6 /
2	INDONESIA	31.7
3	KOREA	29.7
4	QATAR	29.2
5	INDIA	28.5
6	AUSTRALIA	27.7
7	PERU	27.3
8	MALAYSIA	26.9
9	THAILAND	26.7
10	ESTONIA	25.3
11	COLOMBIA	24.1
12	CANADA	23.7
13	HONG KONG	23.7
14	CHILE	23.6
15	KAZAKHSTAN	23.4
16	SINGAPORE	23.1
17	ROMANIA	22.9
18	NORWAY	22.7
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	22.1
20	UAE	21.9
21	JAPAN	21.7
22	JORDAN	21.6 2
23	RUSSIA	21.4
24	BULGARIA	21.4 /
25	AUSTRIA	21.1
26	LATVIA	21.1
27	MEXICO	21.1
28	NEW ZEALAND	20.5
29	TURKEY	20.3
30	ARGENTINA	20.2
31	SWITZERLAND	20.1
32	VENEZUELA	20.0 /
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	19.9
34	BELGIUM	19.7
35	ISRAEL	19.7
36	FRANCE	19.5
37	PHILIPPINES	19.4
38	TAIWAN	19.4
39	SOUTH AFRICA	19.3
40	FINLAND	18.9
41	USA	18.9
42	LUXEMBOURG	18.5
43	CROATIA	18.4
44	BRAZIL	18.4
45	POLAND	18.4
46	SWEDEN	18.3
47	LITHUANIA	18.3
48	UKRAINE	18.2
49	HUNGARY	18.1
50	SLOVENIA	17.9
51	SPAIN	17.7
52	DENMARK	17.3
53	ITALY	17.3
54	GERMANY	17.2
55	CATALONIA	16.2
56	NETHERLANDS	16.1
57	PORTUGAL	14.8
58	UNITED KINGDOM	14.0
59	ICELAND	13.6
60	GREECE	13.0
61	IRELAND	11.2

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Size

1.1.10

## GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS (\$BN)

2013

US\$ billions



		US\$ billions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	4,073.1 /
2	USA	2,779.0
3	JAPAN	892.6
4	GERMANY	839.4
5	RUSSIA	597.4
6	INDIA	593.7
7	FRANCE	539.5
8	KOREA	444.1
9	CANADA	438.2
10	ITALY	408.1
11	AUSTRALIA	405.2
12	BRAZIL	348.5
13	UNITED KINGDOM	310.2
14	INDONESIA	304.5
15	SPAIN	280.7
16	MEXICO	239.6
17	NETHERLANDS	212.7
18	SWITZERLAND	204.3
19	NORWAY	189.5
20	UAE	165.6
21	SINGAPORE	151.6
22	QATAR	148.3
23	TAIWAN	140.0
24	SWEDEN	133.9
25	ARGENTINA	128.5
26	THAILAND	123.4
27	TURKEY	114.9
28	POLAND	113.0
29	MALAYSIA	110.0
30	BELGIUM	109.7
31	VENEZUELA	108.9 /
32	AUSTRIA	108.7
33	KAZAKHSTAN	92.9
34	COLOMBIA	84.2
35	DENMARK	76.3
36	IRELAND	74.3
37	CATALONIA	72.7
38	HONG KONG	67.3
39	CHILE	65.3
40	ISRAEL	61.0
41	SOUTH AFRICA	59.6
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	58.3
43	PERU	54.6
44	FINLAND	45.5
45	PHILIPPINES	43.5
46	ROMANIA	42.9
47	PORTUGAL	40.8
48	NEW ZEALAND	40.4
49	HUNGARY	33.4
50	LUXEMBOURG	32.1
51	GREECE	29.3
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	24.7
53	UKRAINE	13.1
54	CROATIA	11.6
55	SLOVENIA	11.4
56	BULGARIA	10.8
57	LITHUANIA	8.9
58	ESTONIA	7.3
59	LATVIA	6.5
60	ICELAND	3.1
61	JORDAN	2.8 3

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS (%)**

2013

Percentage of GDP



		%
1	QATAR	73.2
2	LUXEMBOURG	53.2
3	SINGAPORE	51.3
4	CHINA MAINLAND	49.5 <sup>1</sup>
5	UAE	42.5
6	KAZAKHSTAN	41.4
7	NORWAY	37.1
8	MALAYSIA	35.2
9	INDONESIA	35.1
10	IRELAND	34.1
11	KOREA	34.0
12	THAILAND	31.9
13	SWITZERLAND	31.4
14	INDIA	30.7
15	ESTONIA	29.9
16	CZECH REPUBLIC	29.4
17	VENEZUELA	28.6 <sup>1</sup>
18	TAIWAN	28.6
19	RUSSIA	28.5
20	AUSTRALIA	27.0
21	CATALONIA	26.9
22	NETHERLANDS	26.6
23	PERU	26.4
24	AUSTRIA	26.2
25	ARGENTINA	25.9
26	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	25.7
27	HUNGARY	25.6
28	HONG KONG	24.6
29	SLOVENIA	24.4
30	CANADA	24.0
31	SWEDEN	24.0
32	CHILE	23.6
33	GERMANY	23.1
34	DENMARK	23.1
35	ROMANIA	22.6
36	COLOMBIA	22.3
37	NEW ZEALAND	22.3
38	POLAND	21.9
39	BELGIUM	21.7
40	LATVIA	21.0
41	ICELAND	20.9
42	ISRAEL	20.9
43	SPAIN	20.7
44	BULGARIA	20.4
45	CROATIA	20.1
46	ITALY	19.7
47	FRANCE	19.7
48	LITHUANIA	19.3
49	MEXICO	19.0
50	PORTUGAL	18.5
51	JAPAN	18.2
52	FINLAND	17.7
53	SOUTH AFRICA	17.0
54	USA	16.5
55	PHILIPPINES	16.0
56	BRAZIL	15.5
57	TURKEY	14.0
58	UNITED KINGDOM	12.3
59	GREECE	12.1
60	JORDAN	10.7 <sup>3</sup>
61	UKRAINE	7.2

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**ECONOMIC SECTORS**

2013

Breakdown of the economic sectors, percentage of GDP



	Agriculture	Industry	Services
ARGENTINA	6	26	69
AUSTRALIA	3	31	66
AUSTRIA	2	29	70
BELGIUM	1	21	78
BRAZIL	6	25	69
BULGARIA	5	25	70
CANADA	2	28	70
CATALONIA	1	28	71
CHILE	3	35	61
CHINA MAINLAND	10	44	46
COLOMBIA	6	37	57
CROATIA	5	26	69
CZECH REPUBLIC	2	38	60
DENMARK	2	21	77
ESTONIA	4	29	67
FINLAND	3	26	72
FRANCE	2	19	79
GERMANY	1	30	69
GREECE	3	13	84
HONG KONG	0	7	93 <sup>1</sup>
HUNGARY	4	28	68
ICELAND	8	24	68
INDIA	14	26	60
INDONESIA	14	46	40
IRELAND	2	26	71
ISRAEL	2	22	76
ITALY	2	24	74
JAPAN	1	25	73 <sup>1</sup>
JORDAN	3	26	71
KAZAKHSTAN	5	30	66
KOREA	2	39	59
LATVIA	5	26	69 <sup>1</sup>
LITHUANIA	4	31	65
LUXEMBOURG	0	12	88
MALAYSIA	7	38	55
MEXICO	3	35	62
NETHERLANDS	4	24	71 <sup>2</sup>
NEW ZEALAND	4	26	70
NORWAY	1	36	63
PERU	8	30	61
PHILIPPINES	11	31	58
POLAND	2	31	67
PORTUGAL	2	25	73 <sup>1</sup>
QATAR	0	70	30
ROMANIA	6	48	46
RUSSIA	3	31	65
SINGAPORE	0	25	76
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4	37	59
SLOVENIA	3	31	66
SOUTH AFRICA	3	28	70
SPAIN	3	25	72
SWEDEN	2	31	67
SWITZERLAND	1	26	73
TAIWAN	2	30	68
THAILAND	8	46	46
TURKEY	9	33	58
UAE	1	60	39
UKRAINE	9	23	68
UNITED KINGDOM	1	21	79
USA	1	20	79
VENEZUELA	6	38	56

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Size

I.1.13

**DIVERSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMY****2014**

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

is limited



is extensive

Ranking			
1	USA	8.62	
2	GERMANY	8.60	
3	MALAYSIA	7.91	
4	JAPAN	7.67	
5	SWITZERLAND	7.63	
6	AUSTRIA	7.37	
7	UAE	7.32	
8	SWEDEN	7.26	
9	KOREA	7.17	
10	TAIWAN	7.05	
11	IRELAND	6.89	
12	FRANCE	6.71	
13	UNITED KINGDOM	6.67	
14	DENMARK	6.63	
15	NETHERLANDS	6.59	
16	THAILAND	6.55	
17	INDONESIA	6.47	
18	CHINA MAINLAND	6.39	
19	POLAND	6.31	
20	SINGAPORE	6.23	
21	BELGIUM	6.11	
22	INDIA	6.03	
23	ITALY	6.00	
24	ISRAEL	5.96	
25	CANADA	5.93	
26	TURKEY	5.88	
27	JORDAN	5.85	
28	CATALONIA	5.73	
29	MEXICO	5.72	
30	LITHUANIA	5.70	
31	BRAZIL	5.50	
32	SLOVENIA	5.31	
33	AUSTRALIA	5.21	
34	SPAIN	5.12	
35	CHILE	5.08	
36	NORWAY	5.07	
37	ROMANIA	5.06	
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.95	
39	QATAR	4.87	
40	LATVIA	4.80	
41	FINLAND	4.78	
42	COLOMBIA	4.77	
43	PERU	4.72	
44	SOUTH AFRICA	4.63	
45	KAZAKHSTAN	4.54	
46	HONG KONG	4.52	
47	LUXEMBOURG	4.52	
48	PORTUGAL	4.45	
49	PHILIPPINES	4.40	
50	ESTONIA	4.35	
51	UKRAINE	4.25	
52	NEW ZEALAND	4.23	
53	HUNGARY	4.04	
54	ICELAND	3.79	
55	ARGENTINA	3.69	
56	BULGARIA	3.54	
57	RUSSIA	3.46	
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.40	
59	GREECE	3.21	
60	CROATIA	2.86	
61	VENEZUELA	0.95	

Domestic Economy - Growth

I.1.14

**REAL GDP GROWTH****2013**

Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices

Ranking			%
1	CHINA MAINLAND	7.7	
2	PHILIPPINES	7.2	
3	QATAR	6.5	
4	KAZAKHSTAN	6.0	
5	INDONESIA	5.8	
6	PERU	5.0	
7	INDIA	4.9	
8	UAE	4.8	
9	MALAYSIA	4.7	
10	COLOMBIA	4.3	
11	CHILE	4.2	
12	SINGAPORE	4.1	
13	TURKEY	4.1	
14	LATVIA	4.0	
15	ROMANIA	3.5	
16	ISRAEL	3.4	
17	ICELAND	3.3	
18	LITHUANIA	3.3	
19	ARGENTINA	3.0	
19	KOREA	3.0	
21	HONG KONG	2.9	
21	THAILAND	2.9	
23	JORDAN	2.8	
24	NEW ZEALAND	2.5	
25	AUSTRALIA	2.4	
26	BRAZIL	2.3	
27	TAIWAN	2.1	
28	LUXEMBOURG	2.1	
29	SWITZERLAND	2.0	
30	SOUTH AFRICA	1.9	
31	USA	1.9	
32	UNITED KINGDOM	1.7	
33	CANADA	1.6	
34	POLAND	1.6	
35	JAPAN	1.6	
36	SWEDEN	1.5	
37	VENEZUELA	1.3	
38	RUSSIA	1.3	
39	HUNGARY	1.1	
40	MEXICO	1.1	
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.9	
42	BULGARIA	0.9	
43	ESTONIA	0.8	
44	NORWAY	0.6	
45	GERMANY	0.4	
46	DENMARK	0.4	
47	AUSTRIA	0.4	
48	UKRAINE	0.4	
49	BELGIUM	0.2	
50	FRANCE	0.2	
51	IRELAND	-0.3	
52	CATALONIA	-0.5	
53	NETHERLANDS	-0.8	
54	CZECH REPUBLIC	-0.9	
55	CROATIA	-1.0	
56	SLOVENIA	-1.1	
57	SPAIN	-1.2	
58	FINLAND	-1.4	
59	PORTUGAL	-1.4	
60	ITALY	-1.9	
61	GREECE	-3.9	

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Growth

I.1.15

REAL GDP GROWTH PER CAPITA

2013

Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices

Ranking		%
1	CHINA MAINLAND	7.17
2	PHILIPPINES	5.62
3	LATVIA	5.53
4	INDONESIA	4.44
5	KAZAKHSTAN	4.41
6	LITHUANIA	4.35
7	ROMANIA	3.85
8	PERU	3.77
9	MALAYSIA	3.29
10	COLOMBIA	3.06
11	INDIA	2.98
12	TURKEY	2.85
13	KOREA	2.53
14	HONG KONG	2.47
15	THAILAND	2.46
16	ICELAND	2.44
17	SINGAPORE	2.40
18	ARGENTINA	1.98
19	TAIWAN	1.85
20	JAPAN	1.76
21	UAE	1.70
22	POLAND	1.66
23	NEW ZEALAND	1.61
24	HUNGARY	1.60
25	VENEZUELA	1.34
26	ISRAEL	1.24
27	ESTONIA	1.21
28	USA	1.16
29	RUSSIA	1.11
30	JORDAN	1.07
31	UNITED KINGDOM	1.02
32	SWITZERLAND	1.02
33	BULGARIA	0.99
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.96
35	AUSTRALIA	0.64
36	SWEDEN	0.63
37	UKRAINE	0.59
38	CANADA	0.46
39	GERMANY	0.30
40	DENMARK	0.00
41	MEXICO	-0.07
42	SPAIN	-0.09
43	AUSTRIA	-0.11
44	PORTUGAL	-0.11
45	LUXEMBOURG	-0.15
46	CATALONIA	-0.31
47	BELGIUM	-0.37
48	SOUTH AFRICA	-0.38
49	IRELAND	-0.47
50	FRANCE	-0.49
51	NORWAY	-0.51
52	CROATIA	-0.74
53	CZECH REPUBLIC	-0.96
54	NETHERLANDS	-1.11
55	SLOVENIA	-1.27
56	CHILE	-1.27
57	BRAZIL	-1.32
58	FINLAND	-1.87
59	ITALY	-2.33
60	QATAR	-2.59
61	GREECE	-3.33

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Growth

I.1.16

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - REAL GROWTH

2013

Percentage change, based on constant prices.



		%
1	CHINA MAINLAND	10.61
2	QATAR	9.33
3	MALAYSIA	7.56
4	KAZAKHSTAN	7.06
5	UKRAINE	6.84
6	CHILE	5.60
7	PHILIPPINES	5.40
8	PERU	5.40
9	LATVIA	5.36
10	INDONESIA	5.28
11	LITHUANIA	4.84
12	VENEZUELA	4.72
13	RUSSIA	4.66
14	TURKEY	4.65
15	COLOMBIA	4.54
16	ESTONIA	4.19
17	HONG KONG	4.16
18	INDIA	4.15
19	UAE	4.05
20	ISRAEL	3.68
21	NEW ZEALAND	3.41
22	ARGENTINA	3.00
23	JORDAN	2.81
24	SINGAPORE	2.66
25	SOUTH AFRICA	2.56
26	MEXICO	2.54
27	CANADA	2.27
28	SWITZERLAND	2.26
29	BRAZIL	2.26
30	UNITED KINGDOM	2.23
31	NORWAY	2.07
32	AUSTRALIA	2.03
33	KOREA	2.03
34	USA	2.00
35	SWEDEN	1.97
36	JAPAN	1.93
37	TAIWAN	1.77
38	FRANCE	1.61
39	LUXEMBOURG	1.53
40	ROMANIA	1.39
41	ICELAND	1.20
42	GERMANY	0.86
43	POLAND	0.81
44	BELGIUM	0.63
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.38
46	HUNGARY	0.22
47	THAILAND	0.19
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.08
49	DENMARK	0.04
50	AUSTRIA	-0.20
51	FINLAND	-0.83
52	CROATIA	-1.00
53	IRELAND	-1.15
54	BULGARIA	-1.21
55	PORTUGAL	-1.67
56	SPAIN	-2.05
57	NETHERLANDS	-2.08
58	CATALONIA	-2.16
59	ITALY	-2.64
60	SLOVENIA	-2.69
61	GREECE	-5.13

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV



Domestic Economy - Growth

I.1.17

**GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION  
EXPENDITURE - REAL GROWTH****2013**

Percentage change, based on constant prices.



		%
1	SINGAPORE	11.18
2	CHINA MAINLAND	10.97 <sup>1</sup>
3	PHILIPPINES	10.14
4	KAZAKHSTAN	7.23
5	MALAYSIA	6.30
6	COLOMBIA	6.01
7	TURKEY	5.94
8	INDIA	5.52
9	INDONESIA	4.92
10	THAILAND	4.91
11	QATAR	4.79
12	PERU	4.56
13	ARGENTINA	4.50
14	LUXEMBOURG	4.49
15	CHILE	4.20
16	LATVIA	3.61
17	BULGARIA	3.44
18	VENEZUELA	3.34
19	ISRAEL	3.20
20	SWITZERLAND	3.05
21	KOREA	2.70
22	HONG KONG	2.67
23	ICELAND	2.38
24	JORDAN	2.18 <sup>3</sup>
25	FRANCE	2.07
26	JAPAN	2.06
27	POLAND	2.03
28	SWEDEN	1.99
29	BRAZIL	1.89
30	LITHUANIA	1.75
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.62
32	NORWAY	1.57
33	SOUTH AFRICA	1.44
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.30
35	HUNGARY	1.29
36	ESTONIA	1.27
37	MEXICO	1.14
38	AUSTRALIA	1.12
39	GERMANY	1.09
40	DENMARK	0.86
41	NEW ZEALAND	0.84
42	FINLAND	0.80
43	CANADA	0.78
44	UNITED KINGDOM	0.74
45	BELGIUM	0.51
46	CROATIA	0.50
47	AUSTRIA	0.06
48	TAIWAN	-0.33
49	RUSSIA	-0.37
50	IRELAND	-0.55
51	NETHERLANDS	-0.70
52	ITALY	-0.84
53	PORTUGAL	-1.71
54	USA	-1.99
55	SLOVENIA	-1.99
56	SPAIN	-2.26
57	UAE	-3.33
58	CATALONIA	-3.52
59	GREECE	-3.89
60	ROMANIA	-4.08
61	UKRAINE	-5.10

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Growth

I.1.18

**GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION -  
REAL GROWTH****2013**

Percentage change, based on constant prices.



		%
1	PHILIPPINES	12.96
2	LITHUANIA	12.75
3	CHINA MAINLAND	10.01 <sup>1</sup>
4	NEW ZEALAND	9.46
5	NORWAY	8.72
6	QATAR	8.66
7	KAZAKHSTAN	8.33
8	MALAYSIA	8.19
9	BRAZIL	6.29
10	HUNGARY	5.85
11	COLOMBIA	5.66
12	PERU	5.50
13	TAIWAN	5.26
14	INDONESIA	4.71
15	TURKEY	4.31
16	FRANCE	4.30
17	KOREA	4.24
18	CHILE	4.20
19	IRELAND	4.15
20	UAE	4.05
21	ISRAEL	3.71
22	HONG KONG	3.26
23	USA	2.89
24	BULGARIA	2.82
25	JAPAN	2.73
26	SOUTH AFRICA	2.32
27	JORDAN	2.01 <sup>3</sup>
28	SWITZERLAND	1.82
29	ARGENTINA	1.50
30	ESTONIA	0.89
31	DENMARK	0.63
32	SLOVENIA	0.20
33	INDIA	0.17
34	RUSSIA	0.09
35	CANADA	0.01
36	POLAND	-0.35
37	UNITED KINGDOM	-0.56
38	GERMANY	-0.83
39	AUSTRIA	-0.88
40	CROATIA	-1.00
41	SWEDEN	-1.28
42	AUSTRALIA	-1.33
43	MEXICO	-1.78
44	THAILAND	-1.94
45	BELGIUM	-2.62
46	SINGAPORE	-2.65
47	ICELAND	-3.45
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	-3.57
49	LATVIA	-4.28
50	FINLAND	-4.62
51	ITALY	-4.71
52	NETHERLANDS	-4.91
53	SPAIN	-5.08
54	CATALONIA	-5.24
55	ROMANIA	-5.67
56	PORTUGAL	-6.57
57	UKRAINE	-6.60
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-6.70
59	LUXEMBOURG	-8.96
60	VENEZUELA	-9.03
61	GREECE	-10.58

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

RESILIENCE OF THE ECONOMY

2014

Resilience of the economy to economic cycles is

weak



strong

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND		7.56
2	MALAYSIA		7.26
3	GERMANY		7.17
4	NORWAY		7.11
5	POLAND		7.10
6	UAE		6.96
7	CHILE		6.89
8	AUSTRALIA		6.79
9	ESTONIA		6.74
10	PHILIPPINES		6.69
11	ISRAEL		6.64
12	USA		6.63
13	AUSTRIA		6.59
14	INDONESIA		6.59
15	QATAR		6.49
16	TAIWAN		6.42
17	JAPAN		6.30
18	CANADA		6.30
19	SWEDEN		6.25
20	CHINA MAINLAND		6.25
21	HONG KONG		6.25
22	DENMARK		6.13
23	INDIA		6.00
23	SINGAPORE		6.00
25	FRANCE		5.90
26	THAILAND		5.86
27	CATALONIA		5.69
28	NEW ZEALAND		5.55
29	MEXICO		5.54
30	PERU		5.54
31	UNITED KINGDOM		5.44
32	LUXEMBOURG		5.37
33	JORDAN		5.29
34	KAZAKHSTAN		5.27
35	TURKEY		5.12
36	COLOMBIA		5.10
37	BELGIUM		5.07
38	NETHERLANDS		5.06
39	KOREA		5.03
40	ARGENTINA		5.00
41	BRAZIL		4.99
42	SOUTH AFRICA		4.74
43	LATVIA		4.59
44	LITHUANIA		4.52
45	FINLAND		4.43
46	IRELAND		4.38
47	CZECH REPUBLIC		4.33
48	RUSSIA		4.14
49	ROMANIA		4.11
50	ITALY		3.94
51	HUNGARY		3.88
52	ICELAND		3.79
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		3.70
54	PORTUGAL		3.61
55	SPAIN		3.46
56	SLOVENIA		3.23
57	UKRAINE		3.02
58	BULGARIA		2.82
59	VENEZUELA		2.68
60	GREECE		2.57
61	CROATIA		1.97

GDP PER CAPITA

2013

US\$ per capita

Ranking		US\$
1	LUXEMBOURG	112,446
2	QATAR	101,023
3	NORWAY	100,035
4	SWITZERLAND	80,684
5	AUSTRALIA	64,357
6	DENMARK	59,048
7	SWEDEN	58,064
8	SINGAPORE	54,776
9	USA	53,101
10	CANADA	51,911
11	AUSTRIA	49,104
12	NETHERLANDS	47,661
13	IRELAND	47,422
14	FINLAND	47,179
15	BELGIUM	45,616
16	GERMANY	45,105
17	ICELAND	44,858
18	UAE	43,184
19	FRANCE	43,078
20	NEW ZEALAND	40,540
21	UNITED KINGDOM	39,352
22	JAPAN	38,521
23	HONG KONG	38,072
24	ISRAEL	35,845
25	CATALONIA	35,790
26	ITALY	34,704
27	SPAIN	29,067
28	KOREA	25,977
29	SLOVENIA	22,749
30	GREECE	21,850
31	PORTUGAL	20,974
32	TAIWAN	20,930
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	18,880
34	ESTONIA	18,540
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17,703
36	CHILE	15,781
37	LATVIA	15,508
38	LITHUANIA	15,454
39	RUSSIA	14,627
40	CROATIA	13,517
41	POLAND	13,411
42	HUNGARY	13,136
43	KAZAKHSTAN	13,068
44	VENEZUELA	12,576
45	ARGENTINA	11,689
46	BRAZIL	11,162
47	TURKEY	10,780
48	MEXICO	10,587
49	MALAYSIA	10,449
50	ROMANIA	9,473
51	COLOMBIA	8,025
52	BULGARIA	7,284
53	PERU	6,782
54	CHINA MAINLAND	6,747
55	SOUTH AFRICA	6,618
56	THAILAND	5,800
57	JORDAN	5,169
58	UKRAINE	4,001
59	INDONESIA	3,468
60	PHILIPPINES	2,826
61	INDIA	1,539

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Wealth

I.1.21

**GDP (PPP) PER CAPITA****2013**

Estimates; US\$ per capita at purchasing power parity

Ranking		US\$
1	QATAR	99,371
2	LUXEMBOURG	90,360
3	NORWAY	65,360
4	SINGAPORE	62,276
5	SWITZERLAND	53,769
6	HONG KONG	52,340
7	USA	52,311
8	UAE	44,205
9	AUSTRIA	44,092
10	AUSTRALIA	43,710
11	IRELAND	43,643
12	SWEDEN	43,115
13	NETHERLANDS	42,923
14	DENMARK	42,861
15	GERMANY	42,799
16	CANADA	41,489
17	BELGIUM	40,752
18	ICELAND	39,854
19	TAIWAN	39,176
20	FINLAND	38,445
21	FRANCE	38,027
22	JAPAN	36,259
23	UNITED KINGDOM	36,042
24	CATALONIA	35,163
25	ITALY	34,195
26	NEW ZEALAND	33,406
27	SPAIN	31,764
28	ISRAEL	31,528
29	KOREA	30,778
30	SLOVENIA	28,140
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	27,263
32	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	26,073
33	PORTUGAL	25,633
34	LITHUANIA	25,282
35	GREECE	25,105
36	ESTONIA	24,823
37	RUSSIA	23,927
38	POLAND	23,171
39	LATVIA	23,157
40	HUNGARY	22,913
41	CHILE	22,254
42	CROATIA	20,808
43	TURKEY	18,780
44	ROMANIA	18,741
45	ARGENTINA	17,860
46	MALAYSIA	17,323
47	MEXICO	16,873
48	BULGARIA	16,248
49	KAZAKHSTAN	14,173
50	VENEZUELA	13,913
51	BRAZIL	11,844
52	PERU	11,125
53	SOUTH AFRICA	11,080
54	COLOMBIA	11,015
55	THAILAND	9,945
56	CHINA MAINLAND	9,711
57	UKRAINE	7,341
58	JORDAN	6,035
59	INDONESIA	5,085
60	PHILIPPINES	4,672
61	INDIA	3,999

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Forecasts

I.1.22

**FORECAST: REAL GDP GROWTH****2014**

Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices



	%	
1	CHINA MAINLAND	7.5
2	PHILIPPINES	6.1
3	INDONESIA	6.0
3	KAZAKHSTAN	6.0
5	PERU	5.7
6	INDIA	5.4
7	THAILAND	5.2
8	MALAYSIA	5.0
9	COLOMBIA	4.7
10	QATAR	4.6
11	UAE	4.4
12	LATVIA	3.8
13	KOREA	3.7
14	CHILE	3.7
15	HONG KONG	3.5
15	JORDAN	3.5
17	LITHUANIA	3.4
17	MEXICO	3.4
19	ISRAEL	3.3
20	NEW ZEALAND	3.3
21	LUXEMBOURG	3.1
22	SINGAPORE	3.0
23	UNITED KINGDOM	2.9
24	TAIWAN	2.8
25	SWEDEN	2.8
26	USA	2.8
27	ESTONIA	2.7
28	AUSTRALIA	2.6
28	ICELAND	2.6
30	CANADA	2.5
31	ROMANIA	2.3
31	SOUTH AFRICA	2.3
33	TURKEY	2.3
34	SWITZERLAND	2.1
35	NORWAY	2.1
36	POLAND	2.1
37	HUNGARY	2.0
38	BULGARIA	1.8
38	IRELAND	1.8
40	AUSTRIA	1.7
40	BRAZIL	1.7
40	GERMANY	1.7
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.5
44	UKRAINE	1.5
45	BELGIUM	1.4
45	DENMARK	1.4
45	JAPAN	1.4
48	RUSSIA	1.3
49	PORTUGAL	1.2
49	SPAIN	1.2
51	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.1
52	FRANCE	1.0
53	CATALONIA	0.9
54	NETHERLANDS	0.8
55	FINLAND	0.7
56	ITALY	0.6
57	GREECE	0.6
58	SLOVENIA	0.5
59	CROATIA	0.0
60	VENEZUELA	-0.5
61	ARGENTINA	-0.8

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

FORECAST: INFLATION

2014

Percentage change



		%
1	GREECE	-0.4
2	SWITZERLAND	0.2
3	SLOVENIA	0.3
4	SWEDEN	0.4
5	CATALONIA	0.4 <sup>N</sup>
5	SPAIN	0.4
7	PORTUGAL	0.5
8	ITALY	0.7
9	IRELAND	0.8
10	BELGIUM	0.9
11	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.0
12	TAIWAN	1.1
13	CROATIA	1.2
13	DENMARK	1.2
15	POLAND	1.3
16	USA	1.4
17	FRANCE	1.5
18	CANADA	1.5
18	LATVIA	1.5
18	LUXEMBOURG	1.5
18	NETHERLANDS	1.5
18	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.5
23	FINLAND	1.6
23	LITHUANIA	1.6
25	KOREA	1.8
26	GERMANY	1.8
26	ISRAEL	1.8
28	UKRAINE	1.9
29	AUSTRIA	1.9
29	UNITED KINGDOM	1.9
31	AUSTRALIA	2.1
31	HUNGARY	2.1
33	THAILAND	2.1
34	NEW ZEALAND	2.2
35	ESTONIA	2.2
36	UAE	2.2
37	NORWAY	2.3
38	ROMANIA	2.4
39	SINGAPORE	2.5
40	PERU	2.5
41	ICELAND	2.6
42	BULGARIA	2.7
43	CHINA MAINLAND	3.0
43	COLOMBIA	3.0
43	JORDAN	3.0
46	JAPAN	3.2
47	CHILE	3.4
48	MALAYSIA	3.5
48	PHILIPPINES	3.5
48	QATAR	3.5
51	MEXICO	4.1
52	HONG KONG	4.6
53	INDONESIA	5.5
54	RUSSIA	5.8
55	KAZAKHSTAN	6.0
55	SOUTH AFRICA	6.0
57	BRAZIL	6.2
58	TURKEY	7.8
59	INDIA	8.0
60	ARGENTINA	33.0
61	VENEZUELA	50.7

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

FORECAST: UNEMPLOYMENT

2014

Percentage of total labor force



		%
1	THAILAND	0.7
2	SINGAPORE	2.3
3	HONG KONG	3.1
4	MALAYSIA	3.1
5	KOREA	3.1
6	SWITZERLAND	3.2
7	ICELAND	3.7
7	JAPAN	3.7
7	NORWAY	3.7
10	INDIA	3.8
11	DENMARK	4.0
12	CHINA MAINLAND	4.1
13	TAIWAN	4.2
14	MEXICO	4.8
15	KAZAKHSTAN	5.1
16	AUSTRIA	5.2
17	NEW ZEALAND	5.2
18	GERMANY	5.4
19	INDONESIA	5.8
20	PERU	6.0
21	AUSTRALIA	6.1
22	RUSSIA	6.2
23	CHILE	6.3
24	USA	6.4
25	ISRAEL	6.4
26	BRAZIL	6.6
27	CANADA	6.9
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.9
29	UNITED KINGDOM	6.9
30	PHILIPPINES	7.0
30	ROMANIA	7.0
32	LUXEMBOURG	7.3
33	UKRAINE	8.0
34	SWEDEN	8.0
35	ESTONIA	8.2
36	BELGIUM	8.4
36	FINLAND	8.4
38	NETHERLANDS	8.8
39	ARGENTINA	9.0
40	COLOMBIA	9.3
41	HUNGARY	10.1
42	TURKEY	10.2
43	SLOVENIA	10.2
44	LITHUANIA	10.5
45	LATVIA	10.7
46	FRANCE	11.1
47	VENEZUELA	11.2
48	IRELAND	11.9
49	ITALY	12.4
50	JORDAN	12.7
51	BULGARIA	12.8
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	14.2
53	PORTUGAL	15.7
54	POLAND	16.0
55	CROATIA	18.2
56	CATALONIA	23.1
57	GREECE	24.5
58	SOUTH AFRICA	24.7
59	SPAIN	25.1
-	QATAR	-
-	UAE	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Domestic Economy - Forecasts

1.1.25

**FORECAST: CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE****2014**

Percentage of GDP/GNP



			%
1	QATAR		22.7
2	SINGAPORE		17.6
3	UAE		13.4
4	TAIWAN		11.7
5	NORWAY		10.9
6	SWITZERLAND		9.9
7	NETHERLANDS		9.5
8	SLOVENIA		6.9
9	IRELAND		6.8
9	LUXEMBOURG		6.8
11	MALAYSIA		6.2
12	GERMANY		6.1
13	SWEDEN		6.1
14	DENMARK		5.7
15	NEW ZEALAND		4.9
16	KOREA		4.4
17	INDIA		4.1
18	PHILIPPINES		3.5
19	HONG KONG		3.3
20	AUSTRIA		3.3
21	UNITED KINGDOM		2.7
22	ISRAEL		2.6
23	VENEZUELA		2.4
24	RUSSIA		2.1
25	HUNGARY		2.1
25	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		2.1
27	CHINA MAINLAND		1.5
27	CROATIA		1.5
27	MEXICO		1.5
30	GREECE		1.3
31	SPAIN		1.2
32	ITALY		1.1
33	JAPAN		0.9
34	PORTUGAL		0.8
35	ICELAND		0.8
36	KAZAKHSTAN		0.7
37	LITHUANIA		0.1
38	FINLAND		-0.1
39	THAILAND		-0.2
40	ARGENTINA		-0.3
41	ROMANIA		-1.2
42	LATVIA		-1.6
43	BELGIUM		-1.7
44	ESTONIA		-2.0
45	USA		-2.2
46	CZECH REPUBLIC		-2.3
47	FRANCE		-2.4
48	POLAND		-2.5
49	BULGARIA		-2.5
50	CANADA		-2.9
51	AUSTRALIA		-3.5
52	CHILE		-3.6
53	BRAZIL		-3.6
54	COLOMBIA		-3.7
55	INDONESIA		-3.8
56	PERU		-5.1
57	SOUTH AFRICA		-5.3
58	TURKEY		-6.3
59	UKRAINE		-7.4
60	JORDAN		-12.9
-	CATALONIA		-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

International Trade

1.2.01

**CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (\$BN)****2013**

US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)



			US\$ billions
1	GERMANY		253.8
2	CHINA MAINLAND		182.8
3	NETHERLANDS		83.1
4	KOREA		79.9
5	SWITZERLAND		62.5
6	QATAR		59.2
7	UAE		59.1
8	TAIWAN		57.4
9	SINGAPORE		54.4
10	NORWAY		54.4
11	JAPAN		33.8
12	SWEDEN		32.9
13	RUSSIA		32.8
14	DENMARK		23.8
15	IRELAND		14.4
16	AUSTRIA		12.8
17	ITALY		12.1
18	MALAYSIA		11.8
19	VENEZUELA		9.9
20	SPAIN		9.5
21	PHILIPPINES		9.4
22	ISRAEL		7.2
23	HONG KONG		5.6
24	HUNGARY		4.1
25	LUXEMBOURG		3.1
26	SLOVENIA		3.0
27	GREECE		2.9
28	PORTUGAL		1.2
29	BULGARIA		1.1
30	CROATIA		0.8
31	LITHUANIA		0.7
32	ICELAND		0.7
33	KAZAKHSTAN		0.1
34	NEW ZEALAND		-0.0
35	ESTONIA		-0.2
36	LATVIA		-0.6
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		-1.5
38	ROMANIA		-2.0
39	FINLAND		-2.1
40	THAILAND		-2.8
41	CZECH REPUBLIC		-2.9
42	JORDAN		-3.4
43	ARGENTINA		-4.3
44	POLAND		-6.6
45	BELGIUM		-7.9
46	CHILE		-9.5
47	PERU		-10.2
48	COLOMBIA		-12.7
49	UKRAINE		-16.4
50	SOUTH AFRICA		-20.4
51	MEXICO		-22.3
52	INDONESIA		-28.5
53	AUSTRALIA		-43.7
54	INDIA		-45.0
55	CANADA		-58.9
56	FRANCE		-60.8
57	TURKEY		-64.9
58	BRAZIL		-81.4
59	UNITED KINGDOM		-111.1
60	USA		-379.3
-	CATALONIA		-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (%)**

2013

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	29.24
2	SINGAPORE	18.39
3	UAE	15.15
4	TAIWAN	11.73
5	NORWAY	10.64
6	NETHERLANDS	10.39
7	SWITZERLAND	9.61
8	DENMARK	7.20
9	GERMANY	6.98
10	IRELAND	6.62
11	SLOVENIA	6.46
12	KOREA	6.12
13	SWEDEN	5.89
14	LUXEMBOURG	5.18
15	ICELAND	4.60
16	MALAYSIA	3.79
17	PHILIPPINES	3.46
18	HUNGARY	3.12
19	AUSTRIA	3.08
20	VENEZUELA	2.73
21	ISRAEL	2.47
22	BULGARIA	2.08
23	HONG KONG	2.06
24	CHINA MAINLAND	1.99
25	RUSSIA	1.56
26	LITHUANIA	1.47
27	CROATIA	1.30
28	GREECE	1.20
29	SPAIN	0.70
30	JAPAN	0.69
31	ITALY	0.59
32	PORTUGAL	0.53
33	KAZAKHSTAN	0.05
34	NEW ZEALAND	-0.00
35	THAILAND	-0.72
36	FINLAND	-0.81
37	ARGENTINA	-0.87
38	ESTONIA	-1.00
39	ROMANIA	-1.06
40	POLAND	-1.29
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	-1.44
42	BELGIUM	-1.57
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-1.57
44	MEXICO	-1.77
45	LATVIA	-1.85
46	FRANCE	-2.22
47	USA	-2.26
48	INDIA	-2.33
49	AUSTRALIA	-2.91
50	CANADA	-3.23
51	INDONESIA	-3.28
52	COLOMBIA	-3.36
53	CHILE	-3.42
54	BRAZIL	-3.63
55	UNITED KINGDOM	-4.40
56	PERU	-4.92
57	SOUTH AFRICA	-5.83
58	TURKEY	-7.92
59	UKRAINE	-8.98
60	JORDAN	-10.01
-	CATALONIA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**BALANCE OF TRADE (\$BN)**

2013

US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)



	US\$ billions	
1	GERMANY	265.5
2	CHINA MAINLAND	259.2
3	RUSSIA	179.0
4	UAE	120.0
5	QATAR	100.6
6	NETHERLANDS	73.2
7	NORWAY	63.2
8	IRELAND	49.1
9	KOREA	44.0
10	ITALY	40.4
11	SINGAPORE	37.2
12	TAIWAN	35.5
13	KAZAKHSTAN	33.6
14	VENEZUELA	33.2
15	SWITZERLAND	28.6
16	MALAYSIA	22.3
17	BELGIUM	18.5
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	18.0
19	DENMARK	14.1
20	AUSTRALIA	10.6
21	SWEDEN	9.1
22	ARGENTINA	9.0
23	HUNGARY	8.4
24	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.5
25	SLOVENIA	0.7
26	ICELAND	0.2
27	NEW ZEALAND	-0.2
28	COLOMBIA	-0.6
29	POLAND	-1.5
30	PERU	-1.8
31	ESTONIA	-1.9
32	CHILE	-2.3
33	LITHUANIA	-2.6
34	FINLAND	-3.1
35	LATVIA	-3.1
36	INDONESIA	-3.8
37	BULGARIA	-4.8
38	LUXEMBOURG	-7.5
39	ROMANIA	-7.6
40	AUSTRIA	-8.0
41	BRAZIL	-8.3
42	ISRAEL	-8.4
43	CROATIA	-9.1
44	MEXICO	-10.8
45	PHILIPPINES	-11.0
46	CATALONIA	-11.0
47	PORTUGAL	-12.3
48	UKRAINE	-13.7
49	JORDAN	-14.0
50	CANADA	-16.2
51	THAILAND	-22.2
52	SPAIN	-23.3
53	GREECE	-25.7
54	SOUTH AFRICA	-30.3
55	HONG KONG	-86.7
56	TURKEY	-99.8
57	FRANCE	-101.0
58	UNITED KINGDOM	-113.1
59	JAPAN	-118.1
60	INDIA	-153.5
61	USA	-752.4

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

International Trade

I.2.04

**BALANCE OF TRADE (%)****2013**

Percentage of GDP



			%
1	QATAR		49.68
2	UAE		30.77
3	IRELAND		22.53
4	KAZAKHSTAN		14.99
5	SINGAPORE		12.59
6	NORWAY		12.36
7	NETHERLANDS		9.16
8	VENEZUELA		9.12
9	CZECH REPUBLIC		9.08
10	RUSSIA		8.54
11	GERMANY		7.31
12	TAIWAN		7.27
13	MALAYSIA		7.13
14	HUNGARY		6.42
15	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		4.67
16	SWITZERLAND		4.40
17	DENMARK		4.26
18	BELGIUM		3.66
19	KOREA		3.38
20	CHINA MAINLAND		2.82
21	ITALY		1.95
22	ARGENTINA		1.82
23	SWEDEN		1.64
24	ICELAND		1.48
25	SLOVENIA		1.45
26	AUSTRALIA		0.71
27	NEW ZEALAND		-0.09
28	COLOMBIA		-0.15
29	POLAND		-0.29
30	BRAZIL		-0.37
31	INDONESIA		-0.44
32	CHILE		-0.81
33	MEXICO		-0.86
34	CANADA		-0.89
35	PERU		-0.89
36	FINLAND		-1.21
37	SPAIN		-1.72
38	AUSTRIA		-1.91
39	JAPAN		-2.41
40	ISRAEL		-2.87
41	FRANCE		-3.68
42	ROMANIA		-3.99
43	PHILIPPINES		-4.04
44	CATALONIA		-4.08
45	USA		-4.48
46	UNITED KINGDOM		-4.48
47	PORTUGAL		-5.60
48	LITHUANIA		-5.69
49	THAILAND		-5.73
50	UKRAINE		-7.50
51	ESTONIA		-7.60
52	INDIA		-7.94
53	SOUTH AFRICA		-8.64
54	BULGARIA		-9.04
55	LATVIA		-10.08
56	GREECE		-10.62
57	TURKEY		-12.18
58	LUXEMBOURG		-12.43
59	CROATIA		-15.76
60	HONG KONG		-31.69
61	JORDAN		-41.54

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

International Trade

I.2.05

**BALANCE OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES (\$BN)****2013**

US\$ billions (minus sign = deficit)



			US\$ billions
1	USA		234.85
2	UNITED KINGDOM		117.18
3	HONG KONG		75.69
4	SPAIN		53.33
5	FRANCE		45.20
6	SWITZERLAND		41.61
7	LUXEMBOURG		30.82
8	INDIA		25.82
9	GREECE		22.38
10	TURKEY		21.44
11	NETHERLANDS		20.85
12	AUSTRIA		20.62
13	SWEDEN		17.54
14	ISRAEL		13.15
15	PORTUGAL		13.00
16	CATALONIA		10.61 P
17	DENMARK		9.65
18	TAIWAN		9.65
19	CROATIA		9.07
20	POLAND		6.77
21	PHILIPPINES		6.53
22	IRELAND		6.51
23	KOREA		5.86
24	BELGIUM		5.42
25	HUNGARY		4.58
26	UKRAINE		3.97
27	THAILAND		3.74
28	ROMANIA		3.49
29	CZECH REPUBLIC		3.25
30	ITALY		2.89
31	BULGARIA		2.80
32	SLOVENIA		2.74
33	LATVIA		2.14
34	LITHUANIA		1.86
35	ESTONIA		1.45
36	FINLAND		1.27
37	JORDAN		0.72
38	ICELAND		0.57
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		0.27
40	NEW ZEALAND		-0.89
41	PERU		-1.84
42	SOUTH AFRICA		-2.69
43	CHILE		-2.98
44	MALAYSIA		-4.74
45	ARGENTINA		-5.06
46	NORWAY		-5.20
47	COLOMBIA		-5.21
48	SINGAPORE		-5.76
49	KAZAKHSTAN		-7.42
50	MEXICO		-8.06
51	AUSTRALIA		-9.99
52	INDONESIA		-11.89
53	QATAR		-15.10
54	VENEZUELA		-15.18
55	JAPAN		-17.05
56	CANADA		-27.13
57	GERMANY		-27.91
58	BRAZIL		-46.08
59	UAE		-48.69 I
60	RUSSIA		-57.81
61	CHINA MAINLAND		-122.11

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**BALANCE OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES (%)**

2013

Percentage of GDP



		%
1	LUXEMBOURG	51.03
2	HONG KONG	27.66
3	CROATIA	15.76
4	GREECE	9.26
5	LATVIA	6.92
6	SWITZERLAND	6.39
7	ESTONIA	5.93
8	PORTUGAL	5.91
9	SLOVENIA	5.86
10	BULGARIA	5.29
11	AUSTRIA	4.96
12	UNITED KINGDOM	4.65
13	ISRAEL	4.51
14	LITHUANIA	4.05
15	CATALONIA	3.93 <sup>P</sup>
15	SPAIN	3.93
17	ICELAND	3.88
18	HUNGARY	3.52
19	SWEDEN	3.14
20	IRELAND	2.99
21	DENMARK	2.92
22	TURKEY	2.62
23	NETHERLANDS	2.61
24	PHILIPPINES	2.40
25	UKRAINE	2.18
26	JORDAN	2.14
27	TAIWAN	1.97
28	ROMANIA	1.84
29	FRANCE	1.65
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.64
31	USA	1.40
32	INDIA	1.34
33	POLAND	1.31
34	BELGIUM	1.07
35	THAILAND	0.97
36	FINLAND	0.50
37	KOREA	0.45
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.28
39	ITALY	0.14
40	JAPAN	-0.35
41	NEW ZEALAND	-0.49
42	MEXICO	-0.64
43	AUSTRALIA	-0.67
44	SOUTH AFRICA	-0.77
45	GERMANY	-0.77
46	PERU	-0.89
47	NORWAY	-1.02
48	ARGENTINA	-1.02
49	CHILE	-1.08
50	CHINA MAINLAND	-1.33
51	INDONESIA	-1.37
52	COLOMBIA	-1.38
53	CANADA	-1.49
54	MALAYSIA	-1.52
55	SINGAPORE	-1.95
56	BRAZIL	-2.05
57	RUSSIA	-2.76
58	KAZAKHSTAN	-3.31
59	VENEZUELA	-4.17
60	QATAR	-7.46
61	UAE	-12.69 <sup>I</sup>

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**WORLD EXPORTS CONTRIBUTION (%)**

2013

Percentage share of world exports (goods and commercial services)



		%
1	CHINA MAINLAND	10.32
2	USA	9.57
3	GERMANY	7.43
4	JAPAN	3.67
5	UNITED KINGDOM	3.55
6	FRANCE	3.47
7	NETHERLANDS	3.44
8	KOREA	2.87
9	HONG KONG	2.86
10	ITALY	2.68
11	RUSSIA	2.52
12	BELGIUM	2.44
13	CANADA	2.29
14	SINGAPORE	2.25
15	INDIA	1.99
16	SPAIN	1.97
17	MEXICO	1.71
18	UAE	1.60 <sup>I</sup>
19	TAIWAN	1.52
20	SWITZERLAND	1.38
21	AUSTRALIA	1.30
22	THAILAND	1.23
23	BRAZIL	1.19
24	MALAYSIA	1.14
25	SWEDEN	1.04
26	POLAND	1.04
27	AUSTRIA	1.02
28	IRELAND	1.02
29	INDONESIA	0.88
30	TURKEY	0.84
31	NORWAY	0.82
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.79
33	DENMARK	0.77
34	QATAR	0.63
35	HUNGARY	0.55
36	SOUTH AFRICA	0.47
37	CATALONIA	0.45 <sup>P</sup>
38	FINLAND	0.44
39	ISRAEL	0.43
40	LUXEMBOURG	0.42
41	ARGENTINA	0.41
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.40
43	CHILE	0.38
44	PORTUGAL	0.38
45	VENEZUELA	0.38
46	KAZAKHSTAN	0.37
47	UKRAINE	0.35
48	ROMANIA	0.34
49	PHILIPPINES	0.33
50	GREECE	0.31
51	COLOMBIA	0.28
52	NEW ZEALAND	0.22
53	PERU	0.20
54	SLOVENIA	0.18
55	LITHUANIA	0.17
56	BULGARIA	0.16
57	CROATIA	0.11
58	ESTONIA	0.09
59	LATVIA	0.08
60	JORDAN	0.06
61	ICELAND	0.04

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV



International Trade

1.2.08

## EXPORTS OF GOODS (\$BN)

2013

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	2,209.63
2	USA	1,578.97
3	GERMANY	1,452.80
4	JAPAN	715.10
5	NETHERLANDS	663.52
6	FRANCE	579.65
7	KOREA	559.63
8	UNITED KINGDOM	541.35
9	HONG KONG	535.55
10	RUSSIA	523.33
11	ITALY	517.67
12	BELGIUM	468.82
13	CANADA	458.14
14	SINGAPORE	410.25
15	MEXICO	380.19
16	UAE	365.00
17	SPAIN	315.52
18	INDIA	312.41
19	TAIWAN	305.44
20	AUSTRALIA	252.73
21	BRAZIL	242.18
22	SWITZERLAND	229.12
23	THAILAND	228.53
24	MALAYSIA	228.28
25	POLAND	202.05
26	INDONESIA	183.55
27	AUSTRIA	174.31
28	SWEDEN	167.50
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	161.37
30	NORWAY	153.25
31	TURKEY	151.81
32	QATAR	137.09
33	IRELAND	114.19
34	DENMARK	111.30
35	HUNGARY	108.17
36	SOUTH AFRICA	96.08
37	VENEZUELA	86.70
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	86.33
39	ARGENTINA	83.03
40	KAZAKHSTAN	82.51
41	CATALONIA	77.63
42	CHILE	77.37
43	FINLAND	74.15
44	ISRAEL	66.40
45	ROMANIA	65.83
46	UKRAINE	63.31
47	PORTUGAL	62.87
48	COLOMBIA	58.82
49	PHILIPPINES	53.98
50	PERU	41.83
51	NEW ZEALAND	39.47
52	GREECE	36.49
53	SLOVENIA	34.09
54	LITHUANIA	32.58
55	BULGARIA	29.47
56	LUXEMBOURG	19.46
57	ESTONIA	16.29
58	LATVIA	14.51
59	CROATIA	11.85
60	JORDAN	7.91
61	ICELAND	5.00

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

International Trade

1.2.09

## EXPORTS OF GOODS (%)

2013

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG	195.70
2	SINGAPORE	138.72
3	UAE	93.59
4	BELGIUM	92.59
5	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	90.14
6	HUNGARY	83.11
7	NETHERLANDS	82.97
8	CZECH REPUBLIC	81.31
9	MALAYSIA	73.06
10	SLOVENIA	72.79
11	LITHUANIA	70.93
12	QATAR	67.71
13	ESTONIA	66.57
14	TAIWAN	62.44
15	THAILAND	59.02
16	BULGARIA	55.59
17	IRELAND	52.42
18	LATVIA	46.91
19	KOREA	42.90
20	AUSTRIA	41.92
21	GERMANY	39.97
22	POLAND	39.14
23	KAZAKHSTAN	36.77
24	SWITZERLAND	35.21
25	UKRAINE	34.78
26	ROMANIA	34.71
27	ICELAND	34.28
28	DENMARK	33.64
29	LUXEMBOURG	32.23
30	MEXICO	30.20
31	SWEDEN	30.02
32	NORWAY	29.99
33	FINLAND	28.87
34	CATALONIA	28.71
35	PORTUGAL	28.55
36	CHILE	27.93
37	SOUTH AFRICA	27.40
38	CANADA	25.10
39	ITALY	24.99
40	RUSSIA	24.96
41	CHINA MAINLAND	24.07
42	VENEZUELA	23.82
43	JORDAN	23.55
44	SPAIN	23.23
45	ISRAEL	22.77
46	NEW ZEALAND	21.74
47	UNITED KINGDOM	21.46
48	INDONESIA	21.14
49	FRANCE	21.14
50	CROATIA	20.60
51	PERU	20.24
52	PHILIPPINES	19.84
53	TURKEY	18.52
54	AUSTRALIA	16.83
55	ARGENTINA	16.75
56	INDIA	16.17
57	COLOMBIA	15.56
58	GREECE	15.10
59	JAPAN	14.59
60	BRAZIL	10.79
61	USA	9.40

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

EXPORTS OF GOODS PER CAPITA

2013

US\$ per capita



		US\$ billions
1	SINGAPORE	75,983
2	HONG KONG	74,506
3	QATAR	68,407
4	BELGIUM	42,238
5	UAE	40,416
6	NETHERLANDS	39,543
7	LUXEMBOURG	36,240
8	NORWAY	29,997
9	SWITZERLAND	28,407
10	IRELAND	24,861
11	AUSTRIA	20,583
12	DENMARK	19,865
13	GERMANY	18,028
14	SWEDEN	17,431
15	SLOVENIA	16,559
16	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15,957
17	ICELAND	15,379
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	15,352
19	FINLAND	13,621
20	TAIWAN	13,068
21	CANADA	13,031
22	ESTONIA	12,342
23	KOREA	11,144
24	LITHUANIA	10,961
25	HUNGARY	10,917
26	AUSTRALIA	10,830
27	CATALONIA	10,277
28	FRANCE	9,105
29	NEW ZEALAND	8,813
30	ITALY	8,673
31	UNITED KINGDOM	8,446
32	ISRAEL	8,163
33	MALAYSIA	7,635
34	LATVIA	7,275
35	SPAIN	6,752
36	PORTUGAL	5,988
37	JAPAN	5,619
38	POLAND	5,249
39	USA	4,991
40	KAZAKHSTAN	4,806
41	CHILE	4,407
42	BULGARIA	4,049
43	RUSSIA	3,651
44	THAILAND	3,423
45	GREECE	3,299
46	ROMANIA	3,288
47	MEXICO	3,198
48	VENEZUELA	2,995
49	CROATIA	2,784
50	TURKEY	1,996
51	ARGENTINA	1,958
52	SOUTH AFRICA	1,813
53	CHINA MAINLAND	1,624
54	UKRAINE	1,392
55	PERU	1,372
56	COLOMBIA	1,248
57	JORDAN	1,217
58	BRAZIL	1,205
59	INDONESIA	733
60	PHILIPPINES	561
61	INDIA	249

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

EXPORTS OF GOODS - GROWTH

2013

Percentage change, based on US\$ values

		Ranking	%
1	UNITED KINGDOM		14.50
2	ROMANIA		13.82
3	BULGARIA		10.43
4	LITHUANIA		10.01
5	POLAND		9.00
6	HONG KONG		8.65
7	PORTUGAL		8.12
8	CHINA MAINLAND		7.85
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		7.09
10	SPAIN		6.86
11	SLOVENIA		6.00
12	NEW ZEALAND		5.81
13	DENMARK		5.53
14	INDIA		5.26
15	ISRAEL		5.16
16	BELGIUM		5.13
17	AUSTRIA		4.62
18	HUNGARY		4.44
19	UAE		4.29
20	PHILIPPINES		3.60
21	GERMANY		3.39
22	ITALY		3.26
23	LUXEMBOURG		3.26
24	QATAR		3.09
25	LATVIA		2.85
26	GREECE		2.84
27	CZECH REPUBLIC		2.75
28	ARGENTINA		2.59
29	MEXICO		2.58
30	CATALONIA		2.55
31	USA		2.15
32	KOREA		2.15
33	FRANCE		1.92
34	FINLAND		1.47
35	NETHERLANDS		1.47
36	TAIWAN		1.41
37	SWITZERLAND		1.40
38	ESTONIA		1.31
39	CANADA		0.63
40	SINGAPORE		0.45
41	MALAYSIA		0.32
42	JORDAN		0.31
43	BRAZIL		-0.17
44	THAILAND		-0.31
45	TURKEY		-0.43
46	RUSSIA		-1.12
47	CHILE		-1.16
48	ICELAND		-1.29
49	AUSTRALIA		-1.44
50	COLOMBIA		-2.17
51	IRELAND		-2.21
52	INDONESIA		-2.62
53	SWEDEN		-2.93
54	SOUTH AFRICA		-3.89
55	CROATIA		-4.22
56	KAZAKHSTAN		-4.55
57	NORWAY		-4.81
58	UKRAINE		-7.62
59	PERU		-9.52
60	JAPAN		-10.45
61	VENEZUELA		-10.93

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

International Trade

I.2.12

**EXPORTS OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES  
(\$BN)****2013**

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	662.11
2	UNITED KINGDOM	289.97
3	GERMANY	286.82
4	FRANCE	233.29
5	CHINA MAINLAND	207.02
6	INDIA	152.59
7	SPAIN	144.45
8	JAPAN	143.89
9	NETHERLANDS	142.01
10	HONG KONG	135.02
11	IRELAND	123.60
12	SINGAPORE	116.56
13	KOREA	111.78
14	ITALY	109.77
15	BELGIUM	101.46
16	SWITZERLAND	93.76
17	LUXEMBOURG	78.83
18	CANADA	77.79
19	SWEDEN	74.98
20	DENMARK	69.48
21	RUSSIA	65.61
22	AUSTRIA	65.10
23	THAILAND	58.60
24	AUSTRALIA	52.17
25	TAIWAN	51.36
26	TURKEY	43.71
27	POLAND	40.35
28	MALAYSIA	39.20
29	NORWAY	37.60
30	BRAZIL	37.46
31	GREECE	36.81
32	ISRAEL	33.12
33	FINLAND	29.88
34	CATALONIA	28.75 <sup>P</sup>
35	PORTUGAL	27.02
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	22.71
37	PHILIPPINES	22.28
38	INDONESIA	21.95
39	HUNGARY	21.04
40	MEXICO	19.59
41	UKRAINE	19.36
42	UAE	14.28 <sup>I</sup>
43	ARGENTINA	13.69
44	SOUTH AFRICA	13.64
45	ROMANIA	13.63
46	CROATIA	12.75
47	CHILE	12.61
48	NEW ZEALAND	11.25
49	QATAR	10.13
50	BULGARIA	7.55
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.44
52	SLOVENIA	7.21
53	LITHUANIA	7.03
54	COLOMBIA	5.76
55	ESTONIA	5.72
56	PERU	5.66
57	JORDAN	5.16
58	LATVIA	4.83
59	KAZAKHSTAN	4.64
60	ICELAND	3.43
61	VENEZUELA	1.93

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

International Trade

I.2.13

**EXPORTS OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES  
(%)****2013**

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	LUXEMBOURG	130.54
2	IRELAND	56.75
3	HONG KONG	49.34
4	SINGAPORE	39.41
5	ICELAND	23.54
6	ESTONIA	23.37
7	CROATIA	22.17
8	DENMARK	21.00
9	BELGIUM	20.04
10	NETHERLANDS	17.76
11	HUNGARY	16.17
12	AUSTRIA	15.66
13	LATVIA	15.61
14	SLOVENIA	15.38
15	JORDAN	15.36
16	LITHUANIA	15.30
17	GREECE	15.23
18	THAILAND	15.13
19	SWITZERLAND	14.41
20	BULGARIA	14.24
21	SWEDEN	13.44
22	MALAYSIA	12.55
23	PORTUGAL	12.27
24	FINLAND	11.63
25	UNITED KINGDOM	11.50
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	11.44
27	ISRAEL	11.36
28	CATALONIA	10.64 <sup>P</sup>
28	SPAIN	10.64
30	UKRAINE	10.63
31	TAIWAN	10.50
32	KOREA	8.57
33	FRANCE	8.51
34	PHILIPPINES	8.19
35	INDIA	7.90
36	GERMANY	7.89
37	POLAND	7.82
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.77
39	NORWAY	7.36
40	ROMANIA	7.19
41	NEW ZEALAND	6.20
42	TURKEY	5.33
43	ITALY	5.30
44	QATAR	5.00
45	CHILE	4.55
46	CANADA	4.26
47	USA	3.94
48	SOUTH AFRICA	3.89
49	UAE	3.72 <sup>I</sup>
50	AUSTRALIA	3.47
51	RUSSIA	3.13
52	JAPAN	2.94
53	ARGENTINA	2.76
54	PERU	2.74
55	INDONESIA	2.53
56	CHINA MAINLAND	2.25
57	KAZAKHSTAN	2.07
58	BRAZIL	1.67
59	MEXICO	1.56
60	COLOMBIA	1.52
61	VENEZUELA	0.53

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**EXPORTS OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES - GROWTH**

**2013**

Percentage change, based on US\$ values

Ranking		%
1	ROMANIA	27.06
2	MEXICO	21.34
3	PHILIPPINES	20.57
4	LITHUANIA	20.31
5	THAILAND	18.84
6	UAE	18.37 /
7	QATAR	14.40
8	ICELAND	13.64
9	PERU	13.60
10	RUSSIA	12.68
11	PORTUGAL	11.58
12	COLOMBIA	10.33
13	LUXEMBOURG	9.88
14	CHINA MAINLAND	8.71
15	AUSTRIA	8.67
16	SLOVENIA	8.63
17	NETHERLANDS	8.30
18	FRANCE	8.25
19	GERMANY	8.01
20	TURKEY	7.61
21	LATVIA	7.42
22	ISRAEL	7.34
23	HONG KONG	7.05
24	CROATIA	6.87
25	IRELAND	6.85
26	POLAND	6.46
27	CATALONIA	6.40 P
28	FINLAND	6.33
29	SWEDEN	6.24
30	DENMARK	5.74
31	ITALY	5.64
32	ESTONIA	5.50
33	SWITZERLAND	5.48
34	SPAIN	5.47
35	GREECE	5.29
36	TAIWAN	5.22
37	USA	5.05
38	INDIA	4.76
39	MALAYSIA	4.44
40	SINGAPORE	4.13
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.07
42	VENEZUELA	4.07
43	HUNGARY	3.93
44	UKRAINE	3.62
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.09
46	BULGARIA	2.44
47	BELGIUM	1.95
48	KOREA	1.32
49	JAPAN	0.98
50	KAZAKHSTAN	0.94
51	CHILE	0.88
52	UNITED KINGDOM	0.55
53	CANADA	0.33
54	AUSTRALIA	-0.13
55	NEW ZEALAND	-0.16
56	BRAZIL	-1.73
57	NORWAY	-1.88
58	INDONESIA	-2.55
59	JORDAN	-4.08
60	SOUTH AFRICA	-7.31
61	ARGENTINA	-7.96

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**EXPORTS OF GOODS & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (\$BN)**

**2013**

US\$ billions



	US\$ billions	
1	CHINA MAINLAND	2,416.64
2	USA	2,241.08
3	GERMANY	1,739.62
4	JAPAN	858.99
5	UNITED KINGDOM	831.32
6	FRANCE	812.94
7	NETHERLANDS	805.53
8	KOREA	671.41
9	HONG KONG	670.57
10	ITALY	627.44
11	RUSSIA	588.94
12	BELGIUM	570.28
13	CANADA	535.93
14	SINGAPORE	526.81
15	INDIA	464.99
16	SPAIN	459.97
17	MEXICO	399.78
18	UAE	364.28 /
19	TAIWAN	356.80
20	SWITZERLAND	322.88
21	AUSTRALIA	304.90
22	THAILAND	287.13
23	BRAZIL	279.64
24	MALAYSIA	267.48
25	SWEDEN	242.47
26	POLAND	242.41
27	AUSTRIA	239.41
28	IRELAND	237.79
29	INDONESIA	205.50
30	TURKEY	195.53
31	NORWAY	190.85
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	184.08
33	DENMARK	180.78
34	QATAR	147.21
35	HUNGARY	129.21
36	SOUTH AFRICA	109.71
37	CATALONIA	106.38 P
38	FINLAND	104.03
39	ISRAEL	99.52
40	LUXEMBOURG	98.29
41	ARGENTINA	96.72
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	93.77
43	CHILE	89.98
44	PORTUGAL	89.89
45	VENEZUELA	88.63
46	KAZAKHSTAN	87.15
47	UKRAINE	82.67
48	ROMANIA	79.47
49	PHILIPPINES	76.26
50	GREECE	73.30
51	COLOMBIA	64.58
52	NEW ZEALAND	50.72
53	PERU	47.49
54	SLOVENIA	41.30
55	LITHUANIA	39.60
56	BULGARIA	37.02
57	CROATIA	24.60
58	ESTONIA	22.01
59	LATVIA	19.34
60	JORDAN	13.07
61	ICELAND	8.43

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

International Trade

I.2.16

## EXPORTS BREAKDOWN BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

2012

Percentage of total exports



	Agriculture	Industry	Services
ARGENTINA	45	39	16
AUSTRALIA	12	71	17
AUSTRIA	7	67	26
BELGIUM	9	73	18
BRAZIL	31	56	14
BULGARIA	13	65	22
CANADA	12	74	15
CATALONIA	10	64	26
CHILE	21	65	14
CHINA MAINLAND	3	89	9
COLOMBIA	10	82	8
CROATIA	9	42	49
CZECH REPUBLIC	5	82	12
DENMARK	14	48	38
ESTONIA	11	64	25
FINLAND	6	66	28
FRANCE	10	62	27
GERMANY	5	79	16
GREECE	10	41	50
HONG KONG	2	78	20
HUNGARY	9	75	16
ICELAND	28	34	37
INDIA	10	58	33
INDONESIA	21	68	11
IRELAND	5	45	50
ISRAEL	3	65	33
ITALY	7	76	17
JAPAN	1	84	15
JORDAN	10	50	41
KAZAKHSTAN	4	91	5
KOREA	2	81	17
LATVIA	23	53	24
LITHUANIA	17	67	16
LUXEMBOURG	2	19	79
MALAYSIA	13	73	14
MEXICO	6	90	4
NETHERLANDS	13	70	17
NEW ZEALAND	49	27	23
NORWAY	5	76	19
PERU	15	75	10
PHILIPPINES	7	67	26
POLAND	11	72	17
PORTUGAL	10	61	29
QATAR	0	94	6
ROMANIA	10	75	16
RUSSIA	5	85	10
SINGAPORE	2	77	22
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6	85	8
SLOVENIA	7	76	17
SOUTH AFRICA	7	80	13
SPAIN	11	57	32
SWEDEN	6	65	29
SWITZERLAND	3	69	28
TAIWAN	2	84	14
THAILAND	15	67	18
TURKEY	8	71	21
UAE	2	94	4
UKRAINE	21	57	21
UNITED KINGDOM	4	58	38
USA	8	63	29
VENEZUELA	0	98	2

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

International Trade

I.2.17

## EXPORT CONCENTRATION BY PARTNER

2012

Exports to top 5 countries, percentage of total exports

Ranking		%
1	UAE	22 /
2	TURKEY	33
3	RUSSIA	35
4	GREECE	35
5	SOUTH AFRICA	36
6	GERMANY	36
7	INDIA	39
8	SWEDEN	40
9	ARGENTINA	41
10	ITALY	41 /
11	FINLAND	42
12	THAILAND	43
13	BULGARIA	43
14	UNITED KINGDOM	44
15	FRANCE	45
16	BRAZIL	45
17	UKRAINE	46 /
18	SPAIN	47
19	HUNGARY	47
20	DENMARK	47
21	CHINA MAINLAND	48
22	USA	48
23	CATALONIA	48
24	ROMANIA	48
25	POLAND	49
26	SINGAPORE	50 /
27	SWITZERLAND	50
28	ISRAEL	52 /
29	LITHUANIA	52
30	INDONESIA	52
31	MALAYSIA	52
32	KOREA	52
33	JORDAN	53
34	AUSTRIA	53 /
35	SLOVENIA	53
36	CROATIA	54
37	VENEZUELA	54 4
38	JAPAN	54
39	LATVIA	54
40	PERU	55 /
41	NEW ZEALAND	56
42	KAZAKHSTAN	56
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	56
44	COLOMBIA	56
45	NETHERLANDS	57
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	57
47	CHILE	58
48	PORTUGAL	58
49	BELGIUM	59
50	ESTONIA	59
51	ICELAND	62
52	PHILIPPINES	64
53	NORWAY	64 /
54	LUXEMBOURG	64
55	IRELAND	65
56	AUSTRALIA	66
57	QATAR	67 /
58	HONG KONG	75
59	MEXICO	86
60	CANADA	86
-	TAIWAN	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**EXPORT CONCENTRATION BY PRODUCT**

**2012**

Top 5 products, percentage of total exports

Ranking		%
1	AUSTRIA	13 /
2	ITALY	14 /
3	GERMANY	16
4	POLAND	16
5	DENMARK	16
6	USA	17
7	LATVIA	21
8	CHINA MAINLAND	22
9	SWEDEN	22
10	PORTUGAL	22
11	THAILAND	22
12	NETHERLANDS	22
13	HUNGARY	23
14	FRANCE	23
15	TURKEY	23
16	CATALONIA	23 N
16	SPAIN	23
18	CROATIA	24
19	LUXEMBOURG	24
20	ROMANIA	24
21	SLOVENIA	25
22	JAPAN	26
23	FINLAND	27
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	27
25	BULGARIA	28
26	BELGIUM	28
27	ESTONIA	28
28	UNITED KINGDOM	28
29	UKRAINE	31 /
30	NEW ZEALAND	33
31	LITHUANIA	33
32	ARGENTINA	34
33	MEXICO	35
34	JORDAN	36
35	KOREA	36
36	BRAZIL	36
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	36
38	SWITZERLAND	37
39	INDIA	37
40	CANADA	37
41	MALAYSIA	38
42	PHILIPPINES	39
43	SOUTH AFRICA	40
44	HONG KONG	42
45	INDONESIA	43
46	SINGAPORE	44 /
47	GREECE	45
48	IRELAND	47
49	ISRAEL	49 /
50	UAE	52 2
51	PERU	55 /
52	AUSTRALIA	55
53	CHILE	58
54	ICELAND	71
55	RUSSIA	71
56	COLOMBIA	73
57	NORWAY	73 /
58	KAZAKHSTAN	77
59	QATAR	77 /
60	VENEZUELA	98 /
-	TAIWAN	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

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

**2013**

US\$ billions



	US\$ billions	
1	ICELAND	7.6
2	LATVIA	20.3
3	ESTONIA	22.4
4	CROATIA	24.6
5	JORDAN	26.3
6	SLOVENIA	37.9
7	BULGARIA	39.0
8	LITHUANIA	40.4
9	PERU	51.2
10	NEW ZEALAND	51.8
11	KAZAKHSTAN	60.9
12	QATAR	61.7
13	COLOMBIA	70.4
14	VENEZUELA	70.6
15	LUXEMBOURG	75.0
16	GREECE	76.6
17	PHILIPPINES	80.7
18	ROMANIA	83.5
19	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	89.0
20	PORTUGAL	89.2
21	UKRAINE	92.4
22	ARGENTINA	92.8
23	ISRAEL	94.7
24	CHILE	95.2
25	FINLAND	105.9
26	CATALONIA	106.8 P
27	HUNGARY	116.3
28	NORWAY	132.9
29	SOUTH AFRICA	142.7
30	DENMARK	157.0
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	162.8
32	IRELAND	182.2
33	SWEDEN	215.8
34	INDONESIA	221.2
35	AUSTRIA	226.8
36	POLAND	237.1
37	MALAYSIA	250.0
38	SWITZERLAND	252.6
39	TURKEY	273.9
40	UAE	293.0 /
41	AUSTRALIA	304.3
42	THAILAND	305.6
43	TAIWAN	311.6
44	BRAZIL	334.0
45	MEXICO	418.6
46	SPAIN	430.0
47	RUSSIA	467.7
48	SINGAPORE	495.3
49	BELGIUM	546.3
50	CANADA	579.3
51	ITALY	584.2
52	INDIA	592.7
53	KOREA	621.5
54	HONG KONG	681.6
55	NETHERLANDS	711.4
56	UNITED KINGDOM	827.2
57	FRANCE	868.8
58	JAPAN	994.1
59	GERMANY	1,502.0
60	CHINA MAINLAND	2,279.5
61	USA	2,758.6

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

International Trade

I.2.20

**IMPORTS OF GOODS & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (%)****2013**

Percentage of GDP



		%
1	BRAZIL	14.9
2	USA	16.4
3	COLOMBIA	18.6
4	ARGENTINA	18.7
5	VENEZUELA	19.4
6	AUSTRALIA	20.3
7	JAPAN	20.3
8	RUSSIA	22.3
9	PERU	24.8
10	CHINA MAINLAND	24.8
11	INDONESIA	25.5
12	NORWAY	26.0
13	KAZAKHSTAN	27.2
14	ITALY	28.2
15	NEW ZEALAND	28.5
16	PHILIPPINES	29.7
17	QATAR	30.5
18	INDIA	30.7
19	SPAIN	31.7
20	FRANCE	31.7
21	GREECE	31.7
22	CANADA	31.7
23	ISRAEL	32.5
24	UNITED KINGDOM	32.8
25	MEXICO	33.3
26	TURKEY	33.4
27	CHILE	34.4
28	SWEDEN	38.7
29	SWITZERLAND	38.8
30	CATALONIA	39.5 P
31	PORTUGAL	40.5
32	SOUTH AFRICA	40.7
33	FINLAND	41.2
34	GERMANY	41.3
35	CROATIA	42.8
36	ROMANIA	44.1
37	POLAND	45.9
38	DENMARK	47.5
39	KOREA	47.6
40	UKRAINE	50.7
41	ICELAND	52.5
42	AUSTRIA	54.5
43	TAIWAN	63.7
44	LATVIA	65.7
45	BULGARIA	73.6
46	UAE	76.3 I
47	JORDAN	78.3
48	THAILAND	78.9
49	MALAYSIA	80.0
50	SLOVENIA	80.9
51	CZECH REPUBLIC	82.0
52	IRELAND	83.7
53	LITHUANIA	87.9
54	NETHERLANDS	89.0
55	HUNGARY	89.3
56	ESTONIA	91.6
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	93.0
58	BELGIUM	107.9
59	LUXEMBOURG	124.2
60	SINGAPORE	167.5
61	HONG KONG	249.1

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

International Trade

I.2.21

**IMPORTS OF GOODS & COMMERCIAL SERVICES - GROWTH****2013**

Percentage change, based on US\$ values



		%
1	ITALY	-13.10
2	GREECE	-11.57
3	CATALONIA	-9.56 P
4	PORTUGAL	-9.21
5	SPAIN	-8.78
6	SWEDEN	-6.63
7	FINLAND	-6.44
8	CROATIA	-6.23
9	SLOVENIA	-5.57
10	CZECH REPUBLIC	-5.27
11	FRANCE	-4.63
12	NORWAY	-4.16
13	TAIWAN	-3.46
14	GERMANY	-3.20
15	UKRAINE	-3.09
16	HUNGARY	-2.97
17	UNITED KINGDOM	-2.89
18	AUSTRIA	-2.88
19	ROMANIA	-2.80
20	JAPAN	-2.64
21	POLAND	-2.19
22	BELGIUM	-1.60
23	ISRAEL	-1.38
24	NETHERLANDS	-1.18
25	SOUTH AFRICA	-0.67
26	KOREA	-0.46
27	SWITZERLAND	-0.26
28	AUSTRALIA	0.02
29	IRELAND	0.03
30	INDIA	0.73
31	ARGENTINA	1.50
32	DENMARK	1.90
33	CANADA	1.98
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.41
35	ICELAND	2.92
36	SINGAPORE	3.13
37	USA	3.46
38	LUXEMBOURG	4.86
39	ESTONIA	4.88
40	CHILE	5.09
41	TURKEY	5.25
42	BULGARIA	5.98
43	PHILIPPINES	6.56
44	INDONESIA	6.87
45	LATVIA	7.46
46	BRAZIL	7.76
47	NEW ZEALAND	8.09
48	MEXICO	8.17
49	THAILAND	8.84
50	COLOMBIA	10.56
51	MALAYSIA	11.00
52	VENEZUELA	12.02
53	JORDAN	12.96
54	UAE	13.25 I
55	RUSSIA	13.76
56	LITHUANIA	13.79
57	CHINA MAINLAND	15.10
58	PERU	16.06
59	HONG KONG	20.22
60	KAZAKHSTAN	27.69
61	QATAR	35.85

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## IMPORTS BREAKDOWN BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

2012

Percentage of total imports



	Agriculture	Industry	Services
ARGENTINA	3	76	21
AUSTRALIA	4	76	19
AUSTRIA	8	73	19
BELGIUM	8	75	17
BRAZIL	4	71	25
BULGARIA	9	79	12
CANADA	7	75	18
CATALONIA	11	72	17
CHILE	7	78	16
CHINA MAINLAND	7	79	13
COLOMBIA	9	76	15
CROATIA	11	74	15
CZECH REPUBLIC	6	81	12
DENMARK	10	51	39
ESTONIA	10	72	18
FINLAND	7	65	28
FRANCE	8	72	21
GERMANY	8	72	20
GREECE	11	69	20
HONG KONG	4	86	10
HUNGARY	6	79	14
ICELAND	7	56	37
INDIA	4	75	21
INDONESIA	9	76	15
IRELAND	5	31	64
ISRAEL	6	72	22
ITALY	10	73	18
JAPAN	9	75	16
JORDAN	14	68	18
KAZAKHSTAN	8	71	21
KOREA	5	78	17
LATVIA	15	72	13
LITHUANIA	13	76	12
LUXEMBOURG	5	35	61
MALAYSIA	9	73	18
MEXICO	7	87	7
NETHERLANDS	10	73	17
NEW ZEALAND	9	68	24
NORWAY	7	61	32
PERU	10	76	15
PHILIPPINES	9	73	18
POLAND	9	78	14
PORTUGAL	14	70	16
QATAR	5	55	39
ROMANIA	9	79	12
RUSSIA	10	67	24
SINGAPORE	3	74	24
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8	84	8
SLOVENIA	11	77	12
SOUTH AFRICA	5	83	12
SPAIN	10	69	21
SWEDEN	8	67	25
SWITZERLAND	5	76	19
TAIWAN	5	82	13
THAILAND	6	77	17
TURKEY	6	86	8
UAE	6	73	21
UKRAINE	8	78	14
UNITED KINGDOM	8	72	20
USA	5	80	15
VENEZUELA	11	67	22

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

## TRADE TO GDP RATIO

2013

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

Ranking		ratio
1	HONG KONG	247.06
2	SINGAPORE	172.81
3	LUXEMBOURG	143.47
4	BELGIUM	110.27
5	IRELAND	96.41
6	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	95.43
7	NETHERLANDS	94.84
8	HUNGARY	94.31
9	ESTONIA	90.77
10	CZECH REPUBLIC	87.40
11	LITHUANIA	87.05
12	UAE	85.62
13	SLOVENIA	84.52
14	MALAYSIA	82.81
15	THAILAND	76.54
16	BULGARIA	71.71
17	TAIWAN	68.32
18	LATVIA	64.10
19	JORDAN	58.60
20	AUSTRIA	56.05
21	ICELAND	55.14
22	QATAR	51.60
23	DENMARK	51.06
24	KOREA	49.55
25	UKRAINE	48.08
26	POLAND	46.44
27	GERMANY	44.59
28	SWITZERLAND	44.22
29	ROMANIA	42.98
30	CROATIA	42.77
31	SWEDEN	41.07
32	FINLAND	40.86
33	PORTUGAL	40.67
34	CATALONIA	39.43
35	SOUTH AFRICA	35.99
36	CHILE	33.42
37	ISRAEL	33.32
38	KAZAKHSTAN	33.00
39	UNITED KINGDOM	32.88
40	SPAIN	32.76
41	MEXICO	32.51
42	NORWAY	31.67
43	GREECE	31.00
44	FRANCE	30.66
45	CANADA	30.55
46	ITALY	29.25
47	PHILIPPINES	28.86
48	TURKEY	28.63
49	NEW ZEALAND	28.23
50	INDIA	27.37
51	CHINA MAINLAND	25.57
52	RUSSIA	25.20
53	INDONESIA	24.57
54	PERU	23.87
55	VENEZUELA	21.87
56	AUSTRALIA	20.28
57	ARGENTINA	19.12
58	JAPAN	18.90
59	COLOMBIA	17.84
60	USA	14.88
61	BRAZIL	13.67

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV



International Trade

1.2.24

## TERMS OF TRADE INDEX

2013

Unit value of exports over unit value of imports (2005 = 100)

Ranking		index
1	ICELAND	175.9 <sup>1</sup>
2	KAZAKHSTAN	152.9
3	COLOMBIA	133.6 <sup>4</sup>
4	UKRAINE	131.0
5	NORWAY	129.8
6	SOUTH AFRICA	115.6
7	HUNGARY	115.6
8	POLAND	111.7
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	110.6
10	NEW ZEALAND	110.0 <sup>1</sup>
11	ESTONIA	106.4
12	ISRAEL	105.7
13	DENMARK	105.5
14	MALAYSIA	105.4
15	LATVIA	105.3 <sup>1</sup>
16	SWITZERLAND	105.1 <sup>2</sup>
17	PHILIPPINES	105.1
18	FINLAND	104.1
19	MEXICO	103.5
20	CROATIA	103.5
21	FRANCE	102.7 <sup>1</sup>
22	GERMANY	101.7
23	CATALONIA	100.8 <sup>N</sup>
23	SPAIN	100.8
25	HONG KONG	100.4
26	BULGARIA	100.3
27	ROMANIA	100.2
28	BELGIUM	100.0
29	GREECE	99.6
30	ITALY	99.2
31	CANADA	98.4
32	NETHERLANDS	98.3 <sup>1</sup>
33	USA	98.1
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	97.9
35	UNITED KINGDOM	97.2
36	LITHUANIA	96.8
37	SWEDEN	96.3
38	THAILAND	96.1 <sup>1</sup>
39	AUSTRIA	94.8
40	SLOVENIA	93.6
41	RUSSIA	93.4
42	SINGAPORE	92.9
43	TAIWAN	92.8
44	TURKEY	92.3
45	PORTUGAL	91.2 <sup>1</sup>
46	INDIA	91.0 <sup>1</sup>
47	AUSTRALIA	89.5
48	LUXEMBOURG	89.1
49	PERU	86.9 <sup>2</sup>
50	IRELAND	86.1
51	JORDAN	85.8
52	JAPAN	83.1
53	INDONESIA	82.6
54	KOREA	78.2 <sup>1</sup>
55	BRAZIL	74.4
56	ARGENTINA	64.6 <sup>1</sup>
-	CHILE	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	QATAR	-
-	UAE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

International Trade

1.2.25

## TOURISM RECEIPTS (%)

2012

International tourism receipts as a percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	CROATIA	15.62
2	HONG KONG	12.33
3	JORDAN	11.18
4	THAILAND	8.22
5	LUXEMBOURG	8.14
6	BULGARIA	7.34
7	SINGAPORE	6.78
8	MALAYSIA	6.65
9	ICELAND	6.22
10	CATALONIA	6.09
11	SLOVENIA	5.68
12	ESTONIA	5.48
13	PORTUGAL	5.21
14	GREECE	5.18
15	AUSTRIA	4.79
16	SPAIN	4.23
17	HUNGARY	3.89
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.58
19	TURKEY	3.24
20	NEW ZEALAND	3.20
21	LITHUANIA	3.10
22	SWEDEN	2.94
23	UKRAINE	2.74
24	UAE	2.70
25	SWITZERLAND	2.63
26	LATVIA	2.63
27	SOUTH AFRICA	2.61
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.52
29	TAIWAN	2.46
30	BELGIUM	2.36
31	POLAND	2.23
32	ISRAEL	2.13
33	FRANCE	2.06
34	ITALY	2.05
35	AUSTRALIA	2.03
36	DENMARK	1.96
37	IRELAND	1.94
38	NETHERLANDS	1.80
39	FINLAND	1.67
40	PHILIPPINES	1.60
41	QATAR	1.50
42	UNITED KINGDOM	1.48
43	PERU	1.33
44	KOREA	1.16
45	GERMANY	1.11
46	MEXICO	1.08
47	NORWAY	1.07
48	ARGENTINA	1.03
49	CANADA	0.96
50	INDIA	0.95
51	INDONESIA	0.95
52	ROMANIA	0.87
53	CHILE	0.83
54	USA	0.78
55	KAZAKHSTAN	0.66
56	COLOMBIA	0.63
57	CHINA MAINLAND	0.61
58	RUSSIA	0.55
59	BRAZIL	0.30
60	JAPAN	0.25
61	VENEZUELA	0.22

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

EXCHANGE RATES

2014

Exchange rates

hinder the competitiveness of enterprises



support the competitiveness of enterprises

Ranking			
1	LITHUANIA	7.31	
2	QATAR	7.17	
3	POLAND	7.02	
4	ESTONIA	6.95	
5	UAE	6.88	
6	MALAYSIA	6.88	
7	HONG KONG	6.55	
8	CHILE	6.51	
9	BULGARIA	6.43	
10	JAPAN	6.39	
11	MEXICO	6.38	
12	USA	6.35	
13	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.30	
14	GERMANY	6.28	
15	PERU	6.12	
16	JORDAN	6.10	
17	DENMARK	5.97	
18	THAILAND	5.93	
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.82	
20	INDONESIA	5.78	
21	AUSTRIA	5.63	
22	PHILIPPINES	5.60	
23	TAIWAN	5.58	
24	IRELAND	5.54	
25	CANADA	5.52	
26	LATVIA	5.52	
27	SINGAPORE	5.34	
28	UNITED KINGDOM	5.33	
29	SLOVENIA	5.31	
30	CATALONIA	5.20	
31	NETHERLANDS	5.19	
32	LUXEMBOURG	5.07	
33	SWEDEN	4.93	
34	NORWAY	4.80	
35	KAZAKHSTAN	4.78	
36	CHINA MAINLAND	4.70	
37	SOUTH AFRICA	4.60	
38	KOREA	4.49	
39	INDIA	4.46	
40	COLOMBIA	4.46	
41	TURKEY	4.43	
42	RUSSIA	4.42	
43	BELGIUM	4.41	
44	HUNGARY	4.04	
45	ISRAEL	4.00	
46	AUSTRALIA	3.98	
47	FRANCE	3.97	
48	GREECE	3.92	
49	SPAIN	3.89	
50	CROATIA	3.83	
51	SWITZERLAND	3.75	
52	NEW ZEALAND	3.70	
53	FINLAND	3.69	
54	BRAZIL	3.64	
55	PORTUGAL	3.61	
56	ITALY	3.57	
57	ROMANIA	3.52	
58	ICELAND	3.33	
59	UKRAINE	3.23	
60	ARGENTINA	2.67	
61	VENEZUELA	0.23	

DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS ABROAD (\$BN)

2013

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	359.64
2	JAPAN	135.04
3	RUSSIA	94.91
4	HONG KONG	91.53
5	CHINA MAINLAND	90.17
6	SWITZERLAND	59.95
7	GERMANY	57.54
8	CANADA	42.62
9	NETHERLANDS	37.43
10	SWEDEN	33.29
11	ITALY	31.66
12	SINGAPORE	27.06
13	IRELAND	22.85
14	SPAIN	22.80
15	KOREA	19.86
16	UNITED KINGDOM	19.44
17	NORWAY	17.91
18	LUXEMBOURG	17.27
19	TAIWAN	14.34
20	AUSTRIA	13.89
21	MALAYSIA	13.00
22	CHILE	10.92
23	DENMARK	10.65
24	MEXICO	9.97
25	KAZAKHSTAN	8.69
26	INDIA	8.55
27	QATAR	8.02
28	COLOMBIA	7.65
29	THAILAND	6.65
30	AUSTRALIA	6.36
31	SOUTH AFRICA	5.54
32	ISRAEL	4.93
33	FINLAND	4.16
34	INDONESIA	3.68
35	PHILIPPINES	3.64
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.30
37	TURKEY	3.11
38	CATALONIA	2.73
39	UAE	2.54
40	HUNGARY	2.27
41	PORTUGAL	1.43
42	ARGENTINA	1.23
43	VENEZUELA	1.06
44	NEW ZEALAND	0.69
45	BULGARIA	0.64
46	UKRAINE	0.42
47	LATVIA	0.41
48	ICELAND	0.40
49	ESTONIA	0.36
50	LITHUANIA	0.28
51	PERU	0.14
52	SLOVENIA	0.07
53	JORDAN	0.02
54	CROATIA	-0.18
55	ROMANIA	-0.23
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-0.42
57	GREECE	-0.62
58	FRANCE	-2.55
59	BRAZIL	-3.50
60	POLAND	-4.89
61	BELGIUM	-26.37

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

International Investment - Investment

I.3.02

**DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS ABROAD  
(%)**

2013

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG	33.45
2	LUXEMBOURG	31.32 <sup>I</sup>
3	IRELAND	10.49
4	SWITZERLAND	9.21
5	SINGAPORE	9.15
6	SWEDEN	5.97
7	NETHERLANDS	4.68
8	RUSSIA	4.53
9	MALAYSIA	4.16
10	QATAR	3.96
11	CHILE	3.94
12	KAZAKHSTAN	3.87
13	NORWAY	3.50
14	AUSTRIA	3.34
15	DENMARK	3.22
16	TAIWAN	2.93
17	JAPAN	2.75
18	ICELAND	2.71
19	CANADA	2.34
20	USA	2.14
21	COLOMBIA	2.02
22	HUNGARY	1.74
23	THAILAND	1.72
24	ISRAEL	1.69
25	SPAIN	1.68
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.66
27	FINLAND	1.62
28	GERMANY	1.58
29	SOUTH AFRICA	1.58
30	ITALY	1.53
31	KOREA	1.52
32	ESTONIA	1.46
33	PHILIPPINES	1.34
34	LATVIA	1.33
35	BULGARIA	1.20
36	CATALONIA	1.01
37	CHINA MAINLAND	0.98
38	MEXICO	0.79
39	UNITED KINGDOM	0.77
40	UAE	0.66 <sup>I</sup>
41	PORTUGAL	0.65
42	LITHUANIA	0.61
43	INDIA	0.45 <sup>I</sup>
44	AUSTRALIA	0.42
45	INDONESIA	0.42
46	NEW ZEALAND	0.38
47	TURKEY	0.38
48	VENEZUELA	0.29
49	ARGENTINA	0.25
50	UKRAINE	0.23
51	SLOVENIA	0.15
52	PERU	0.07
53	JORDAN	0.05
54	FRANCE	-0.09
55	ROMANIA	-0.14 <sup>I</sup>
56	BRAZIL	-0.16
57	GREECE	-0.26
58	CROATIA	-0.31
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-0.44
60	POLAND	-0.95
61	BELGIUM	-5.21

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

International Investment - Investment

I.3.03

**DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS  
ABROAD (\$BN)**

2012

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	5,191.12
2	UNITED KINGDOM	1,808.17
3	GERMANY	1,547.19
4	FRANCE	1,496.80
5	HONG KONG	1,309.85
6	SWITZERLAND	1,129.38
7	JAPAN	1,054.93
8	BELGIUM	1,037.78
9	NETHERLANDS	975.55
10	CANADA	715.05
11	SPAIN	627.21
12	ITALY	565.08
13	CHINA MAINLAND	509.00
14	AUSTRALIA	424.45
15	RUSSIA	413.16
16	SWEDEN	406.85
17	SINGAPORE	401.43
18	IRELAND	357.63
19	BRAZIL	232.85
20	DENMARK	229.47
21	TAIWAN	226.09
22	NORWAY	216.08
23	AUSTRIA	215.36
24	KOREA	196.41
25	LUXEMBOURG	171.47
26	FINLAND	142.31
27	MEXICO	137.68
28	CATALONIA	123.75 <sup>P</sup>
29	MALAYSIA	120.40
30	INDIA	118.17
31	CHILE	97.14
32	SOUTH AFRICA	82.37
33	ISRAEL	74.75
34	PORTUGAL	71.26
35	UAE	60.27
36	POLAND	57.53
37	THAILAND	52.56
38	GREECE	43.73
39	HUNGARY	34.74
40	ARGENTINA	32.91
41	COLOMBIA	31.63
42	TURKEY	30.47
43	KAZAKHSTAN	20.98
44	VENEZUELA	20.87
45	QATAR	20.41
46	NEW ZEALAND	19.05
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	15.18
48	INDONESIA	11.63
49	ICELAND	10.18
50	UKRAINE	9.35
51	PHILIPPINES	8.95
52	SLOVENIA	7.80
53	ESTONIA	5.79
54	CROATIA	4.51
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.41
56	PERU	3.99
57	LITHUANIA	2.52
58	BULGARIA	1.87
59	ROMANIA	1.42
60	LATVIA	1.10
61	JORDAN	0.51

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS  
ABROAD (%)**

2012

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG	498.69
2	LUXEMBOURG	310.95
3	BELGIUM	214.88
4	SWITZERLAND	178.93
5	IRELAND	169.78
6	SINGAPORE	141.20
7	NETHERLANDS	126.69
8	SWEDEN	77.65
9	ICELAND	74.86
10	UNITED KINGDOM	73.45
11	DENMARK	72.81
12	FINLAND	57.58
13	FRANCE	57.42
14	AUSTRIA	54.60
15	TAIWAN	47.57
16	CATALONIA	47.43 <sup>P</sup>
16	SPAIN	47.43
18	GERMANY	45.16
19	NORWAY	43.24
20	MALAYSIA	39.52
21	CANADA	39.26
22	CHILE	36.46
23	PORTUGAL	33.59
24	USA	31.96
25	ISRAEL	29.01
26	ITALY	28.07
27	HUNGARY	27.88
28	AUSTRALIA	27.30
29	ESTONIA	25.88
30	SOUTH AFRICA	21.54
31	RUSSIA	20.48
32	JAPAN	17.77
33	GREECE	17.60
34	SLOVENIA	17.18
35	KOREA	16.06
36	UAE	15.70
37	THAILAND	14.36
38	POLAND	11.74
39	MEXICO	11.63
40	NEW ZEALAND	11.17
41	QATAR	10.75
42	BRAZIL	10.35
43	KAZAKHSTAN	10.35
44	COLOMBIA	8.54
45	CROATIA	8.02
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.72
47	ARGENTINA	6.90
48	INDIA	6.24
49	CHINA MAINLAND	6.19
50	LITHUANIA	5.95
51	VENEZUELA	5.49
52	UKRAINE	5.29
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.83
54	LATVIA	3.89
55	TURKEY	3.85
56	BULGARIA	3.66
57	PHILIPPINES	3.58
58	PERU	2.00
59	JORDAN	1.65
60	INDONESIA	1.33
61	ROMANIA	0.84

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS INWARD  
(\$BN)**

2013

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	193.36
2	CHINA MAINLAND	105.51
3	RUSSIA	79.26
4	HONG KONG	76.64
5	BRAZIL	64.05
6	SINGAPORE	63.93
7	CANADA	62.31
8	AUSTRALIA	49.80
9	SPAIN	39.16
10	UNITED KINGDOM	37.10
11	IRELAND	35.51
12	MEXICO	35.19
13	LUXEMBOURG	27.88
14	GERMANY	26.72
15	NETHERLANDS	24.38
16	KAZAKHSTAN	24.14
17	INDIA	22.04
18	CHILE	20.26
19	INDONESIA	18.44
20	COLOMBIA	16.77
21	ITALY	16.50
22	THAILAND	12.83
23	TURKEY	12.69
24	MALAYSIA	12.31
25	KOREA	12.22
26	ISRAEL	11.80
27	AUSTRIA	11.38
28	PERU	10.17
29	UAE	9.60
30	NORWAY	9.33
31	ARGENTINA	9.08
32	VENEZUELA	8.37
33	SWEDEN	8.15
34	SOUTH AFRICA	8.12
35	CATALONIA	5.11
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.01
37	FRANCE	4.88
38	TAIWAN	4.00
39	PHILIPPINES	3.86
40	UKRAINE	3.77
41	PORTUGAL	3.11
42	HUNGARY	3.09
43	ROMANIA	2.63
44	GREECE	2.57
45	JAPAN	2.28
46	JORDAN	1.80
47	BULGARIA	1.63
48	DENMARK	1.52
49	NEW ZEALAND	0.99
50	ESTONIA	0.95
51	LATVIA	0.88
52	LITHUANIA	0.71
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.59
54	CROATIA	0.58
55	ICELAND	0.35
56	SLOVENIA	-0.65
57	QATAR	-0.84
58	BELGIUM	-2.41
59	FINLAND	-2.98
60	SWITZERLAND	-5.25
61	POLAND	-6.14

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

International Investment - Investment

I.3.06

**DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS INWARD  
(%)**

2013

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	LUXEMBOURG	50.55 /
2	HONG KONG	28.01
3	SINGAPORE	21.62
4	IRELAND	16.30
5	KAZAKHSTAN	10.76
6	CHILE	7.31
7	JORDAN	5.36
8	PERU	4.92
9	COLOMBIA	4.44
10	ISRAEL	4.05
11	MALAYSIA	3.94
12	ESTONIA	3.89
13	RUSSIA	3.78
14	CANADA	3.41
15	AUSTRALIA	3.32
16	THAILAND	3.31
17	BULGARIA	3.08
18	NETHERLANDS	3.05
19	SPAIN	2.88
20	BRAZIL	2.85
21	LATVIA	2.85
22	MEXICO	2.80
23	AUSTRIA	2.74
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.52
25	UAE	2.50 /
26	ICELAND	2.39
27	HUNGARY	2.38
28	SOUTH AFRICA	2.32
29	VENEZUELA	2.20 /
30	INDONESIA	2.12
31	UKRAINE	2.07
32	CATALONIA	1.89
33	ARGENTINA	1.83
34	NORWAY	1.82
35	ROMANIA	1.55 /
36	LITHUANIA	1.55
37	TURKEY	1.55
38	UNITED KINGDOM	1.47
39	SWEDEN	1.46
40	PHILIPPINES	1.42
41	PORTUGAL	1.41
42	USA	1.15
43	CHINA MAINLAND	1.15
44	INDIA	1.14
45	GREECE	1.06
46	CROATIA	1.01
47	KOREA	0.94
48	TAIWAN	0.82
49	ITALY	0.80
50	GERMANY	0.74
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.62
52	NEW ZEALAND	0.54
53	DENMARK	0.46
54	FRANCE	0.18
55	JAPAN	0.05
56	QATAR	-0.42
57	BELGIUM	-0.48
58	SWITZERLAND	-0.81
59	FINLAND	-1.16
60	POLAND	-1.19
61	SLOVENIA	-1.39

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

International Investment - Investment

I.3.07

**DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS  
INWARD (\$BN)**

2012

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	3,931.98
2	HONG KONG	1,422.38
3	UNITED KINGDOM	1,321.35
4	FRANCE	1,094.96
5	BELGIUM	1,010.97
6	CHINA MAINLAND	832.88
7	GERMANY	716.34
8	BRAZIL	702.21
9	SINGAPORE	682.40
10	SWITZERLAND	665.60
11	CANADA	636.97
12	SPAIN	634.54
13	AUSTRALIA	610.52
14	NETHERLANDS	572.99
15	RUSSIA	508.89
16	SWEDEN	376.18
17	ITALY	356.89
18	MEXICO	314.97
19	IRELAND	298.09
20	POLAND	230.60
21	INDIA	226.35
22	CHILE	206.59
23	INDONESIA	205.66
24	JAPAN	205.36
25	NORWAY	191.10
26	TURKEY	181.07
27	THAILAND	159.12
28	AUSTRIA	158.11
29	DENMARK	147.67
30	KOREA	147.23
31	SOUTH AFRICA	138.96
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	136.44
33	MALAYSIA	132.40
34	CATALONIA	125.20 P
35	LUXEMBOURG	121.62
36	PORTUGAL	117.16
37	COLOMBIA	111.92
38	ARGENTINA	110.70
39	KAZAKHSTAN	106.92
40	HUNGARY	103.56
41	UAE	95.01
42	FINLAND	89.99
43	NEW ZEALAND	81.43
44	ISRAEL	75.94
45	ROMANIA	74.17
46	UKRAINE	72.80
47	PERU	63.45
48	TAIWAN	59.36
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	55.82
50	BULGARIA	49.87
51	VENEZUELA	49.08
52	GREECE	37.80
53	CROATIA	31.61
54	PHILIPPINES	31.03
55	QATAR	30.80
56	JORDAN	24.78
57	ESTONIA	18.83
58	LITHUANIA	15.80
59	SLOVENIA	15.53
60	LATVIA	13.25
61	ICELAND	12.38

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS INWARD (%)**

2012

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG	541.53
2	SINGAPORE	240.03
3	LUXEMBOURG	220.55
4	BELGIUM	209.33
5	IRELAND	141.52
6	SWITZERLAND	105.45
7	BULGARIA	97.71
8	ICELAND	91.05
9	ESTONIA	84.14
10	HUNGARY	83.11
11	JORDAN	80.08
12	CHILE	77.55
13	NETHERLANDS	74.41
14	SWEDEN	71.80
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	69.45
16	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	61.10
17	CROATIA	56.29
18	PORTUGAL	55.23
19	UNITED KINGDOM	53.67
20	KAZAKHSTAN	52.76
21	CATALONIA	47.98 <sup>P</sup>
21	SPAIN	47.98
23	NEW ZEALAND	47.76
24	POLAND	47.08
25	DENMARK	46.86
26	LATVIA	46.70
27	ROMANIA	43.84
28	THAILAND	43.48
29	MALAYSIA	43.47
30	FRANCE	42.01
31	UKRAINE	41.22
32	AUSTRIA	40.08
33	AUSTRALIA	39.27
34	NORWAY	38.24
35	LITHUANIA	37.31
36	FINLAND	36.41
37	SOUTH AFRICA	36.35
38	CANADA	34.97
39	SLOVENIA	34.21
40	PERU	31.79
41	BRAZIL	31.23
42	COLOMBIA	30.22
43	ISRAEL	29.48
44	MEXICO	26.61
45	RUSSIA	25.22
46	UAE	24.75
47	USA	24.20
48	INDONESIA	23.46
49	ARGENTINA	23.21
50	TURKEY	22.90
51	GERMANY	20.91
52	ITALY	17.73
53	QATAR	16.22
54	GREECE	15.22
55	VENEZUELA	12.90
56	TAIWAN	12.49
57	PHILIPPINES	12.40
58	KOREA	12.04
59	INDIA	11.96
60	CHINA MAINLAND	10.13
61	JAPAN	3.46

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**BALANCE OF DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS (\$BN)**

2013

US\$ billions (flows abroad minus flows inward)



		US\$ billions
1	USA	166.28
2	JAPAN	132.75
3	SWITZERLAND	65.20
4	GERMANY	30.82
5	SWEDEN	25.14
6	RUSSIA	15.64
7	ITALY	15.16
8	HONG KONG	14.89
9	NETHERLANDS	13.04
10	TAIWAN	10.34
11	DENMARK	9.13
12	QATAR	8.86
13	NORWAY	8.58
14	KOREA	7.64
15	FINLAND	7.14
16	AUSTRIA	2.51
17	POLAND	1.26
18	SLOVENIA	0.72
19	MALAYSIA	0.69
20	ICELAND	0.05
21	PHILIPPINES	-0.22
22	NEW ZEALAND	-0.30
23	LITHUANIA	-0.43
24	LATVIA	-0.47
25	ESTONIA	-0.60
26	CROATIA	-0.76
27	HUNGARY	-0.82
28	BULGARIA	-1.00
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-1.01
30	PORTUGAL	-1.69
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	-1.71
32	JORDAN	-1.79
33	CATALONIA	-2.38
34	SOUTH AFRICA	-2.58
35	ROMANIA	-2.86
36	GREECE	-3.19
37	UKRAINE	-3.35
38	THAILAND	-6.18
39	ISRAEL	-6.87
40	VENEZUELA	-6.93
41	UAE	-7.07
42	FRANCE	-7.43
43	ARGENTINA	-7.86
44	COLOMBIA	-9.12
45	CHILE	-9.34
46	TURKEY	-9.57
47	PERU	-10.04
48	LUXEMBOURG	-10.60
49	IRELAND	-12.67
50	INDIA	-14.24
51	INDONESIA	-14.77
52	CHINA MAINLAND	-15.34
53	KAZAKHSTAN	-15.45
54	SPAIN	-16.36
55	UNITED KINGDOM	-17.66
56	CANADA	-19.68
57	BELGIUM	-23.96
58	MEXICO	-25.22
59	SINGAPORE	-36.87
60	AUSTRALIA	-43.44
61	BRAZIL	-67.54

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

International Investment - Investment

1.3.10

**BALANCE OF DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS (%)**

2013

Percentage of GDP (flows abroad minus flows inward)



			%
1	SWITZERLAND		10.02
2	HONG KONG		5.44
3	SWEDEN		4.50
4	QATAR		4.38
5	FINLAND		2.78
6	DENMARK		2.76
7	JAPAN		2.71
8	TAIWAN		2.11
9	NORWAY		1.68
10	NETHERLANDS		1.63
11	SLOVENIA		1.54
12	USA		0.99
13	GERMANY		0.85
14	RUSSIA		0.75
15	ITALY		0.73
16	AUSTRIA		0.60
17	KOREA		0.59
18	ICELAND		0.32
19	POLAND		0.24
20	MALAYSIA		0.22
21	PHILIPPINES		-0.08
22	NEW ZEALAND		-0.16
23	CHINA MAINLAND		-0.17
24	FRANCE		-0.27
25	HUNGARY		-0.63
26	UNITED KINGDOM		-0.70
27	SOUTH AFRICA		-0.73
28	INDIA		-0.75 /
29	PORTUGAL		-0.77
30	CZECH REPUBLIC		-0.86
31	CATALONIA		-0.88
32	LITHUANIA		-0.94
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		-1.06
34	CANADA		-1.08
35	TURKEY		-1.17
36	SPAIN		-1.20
37	GREECE		-1.32
38	CROATIA		-1.32
39	LATVIA		-1.51
40	ARGENTINA		-1.59
41	THAILAND		-1.60
42	ROMANIA		-1.69 /
43	INDONESIA		-1.70
44	VENEZUELA		-1.82 /
45	UKRAINE		-1.84
46	UAE		-1.84 /
47	BULGARIA		-1.88
48	MEXICO		-2.00
49	ISRAEL		-2.36
50	COLOMBIA		-2.41
51	ESTONIA		-2.43
52	AUSTRALIA		-2.89
53	BRAZIL		-3.01
54	CHILE		-3.37
55	BELGIUM		-4.73
56	PERU		-4.86
57	JORDAN		-5.31
58	IRELAND		-5.82
59	KAZAKHSTAN		-6.88
60	SINGAPORE		-12.47
61	LUXEMBOURG		-19.23 /

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

International Investment - Investment

1.3.11

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

2012

US\$ billions (stocks abroad minus stocks inward)



			US\$ billions
1	USA		1,259.14
2	JAPAN		849.57
3	GERMANY		830.84
4	UNITED KINGDOM		486.82
5	SWITZERLAND		463.78
6	NETHERLANDS		402.57
7	FRANCE		401.83
8	ITALY		208.20
9	TAIWAN		166.73
10	DENMARK		81.80
11	CANADA		78.08
12	IRELAND		59.54
13	AUSTRIA		57.25
14	FINLAND		52.32
15	LUXEMBOURG		49.85
16	KOREA		49.18
17	SWEDEN		30.67
18	BELGIUM		26.82
19	NORWAY		24.98
20	GREECE		5.93
21	ISRAEL		-1.20
22	CATALONIA		-1.45 P
23	ICELAND		-2.20
24	SPAIN		-7.33
25	SLOVENIA		-7.73
26	QATAR		-10.39
27	MALAYSIA		-12.00
28	LATVIA		-12.15
29	ESTONIA		-13.03
30	LITHUANIA		-13.27
31	PHILIPPINES		-22.07
32	JORDAN		-24.27
33	CROATIA		-27.10
34	VENEZUELA		-28.21
35	UAE		-34.73
36	PORTUGAL		-45.90
37	BULGARIA		-48.00
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		-51.40
39	SOUTH AFRICA		-56.60
40	PERU		-59.46
41	NEW ZEALAND		-62.38
42	UKRAINE		-63.45
43	HUNGARY		-68.82
44	ROMANIA		-72.75
45	ARGENTINA		-77.79
46	COLOMBIA		-80.29
47	KAZAKHSTAN		-85.94
48	RUSSIA		-95.73
49	THAILAND		-106.56
50	INDIA		-108.18
51	CHILE		-109.45
52	HONG KONG		-112.53
53	CZECH REPUBLIC		-121.27
54	TURKEY		-150.60
55	POLAND		-173.08
56	MEXICO		-177.28
57	AUSTRALIA		-186.07
58	INDONESIA		-194.03
59	SINGAPORE		-280.97
60	CHINA MAINLAND		-323.88
61	BRAZIL		-469.36

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## NET POSITION IN DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS (%)

2012

Percentage of GDP (stocks abroad minus stocks inward)



			%
1	LUXEMBOURG		90.40
2	SWITZERLAND		73.48
3	NETHERLANDS		52.28
4	TAIWAN		35.08
5	IRELAND		28.27
6	DENMARK		25.95
7	GERMANY		24.25
8	FINLAND		21.17
9	UNITED KINGDOM		19.78
10	FRANCE		15.42
11	AUSTRIA		14.51
12	JAPAN		14.31
13	ITALY		10.34
14	USA		7.75
15	SWEDEN		5.85
16	BELGIUM		5.55
17	NORWAY		5.00
18	CANADA		4.29
19	KOREA		4.02
20	GREECE		2.39
21	ISRAEL		-0.46
22	CATALONIA		-0.55 <sup>P</sup>
22	SPAIN		-0.55
24	CHINA MAINLAND		-3.94
25	MALAYSIA		-3.94
26	RUSSIA		-4.75
27	QATAR		-5.47
28	INDIA		-5.72
29	VENEZUELA		-7.42
30	PHILIPPINES		-8.82
31	UAE		-9.05
32	AUSTRALIA		-11.97
33	SOUTH AFRICA		-14.80
34	MEXICO		-14.98
35	ICELAND		-16.18
36	ARGENTINA		-16.31
37	SLOVENIA		-17.03
38	TURKEY		-19.04
39	BRAZIL		-20.87
40	PORTUGAL		-21.64
41	COLOMBIA		-21.68
42	INDONESIA		-22.13
43	THAILAND		-29.12
44	PERU		-29.79
45	LITHUANIA		-31.36
46	POLAND		-35.33
47	UKRAINE		-35.93
48	NEW ZEALAND		-36.58
49	CHILE		-41.08
50	KAZAKHSTAN		-42.41
51	LATVIA		-42.82
52	HONG KONG		-42.84
53	ROMANIA		-43.00
54	CROATIA		-48.26
55	HUNGARY		-55.23
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		-56.27
57	ESTONIA		-58.25
58	CZECH REPUBLIC		-61.72
59	JORDAN		-78.43
60	BULGARIA		-94.05
61	SINGAPORE		-98.83

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

## PRESENCE ON INTERNET

2013

Number of online searches on investment and business



		number
1	CHINA MAINLAND	406,650
2	USA	122,903
3	INDIA	109,953
4	MALAYSIA	96,220
5	BRAZIL	90,025
6	CANADA	85,400
7	SINGAPORE	80,433
8	TURKEY	77,280
9	GERMANY	75,505
10	RUSSIA	74,603
11	HONG KONG	73,880
12	SPAIN	72,578
13	THAILAND	70,593
14	AUSTRALIA	70,520
15	JAPAN	68,070
16	FRANCE	56,903
17	POLAND	53,123
18	UNITED KINGDOM	52,145
19	GREECE	48,128
20	QATAR	47,853
21	INDONESIA	45,610
22	KOREA	42,533
23	ARGENTINA	40,193
24	NEW ZEALAND	39,073
25	MEXICO	36,208
26	SWITZERLAND	34,998
27	PHILIPPINES	31,843
28	SOUTH AFRICA	31,118
29	SWEDEN	30,890
30	CHILE	30,250
31	COLOMBIA	30,068
32	ITALY	28,923
33	ROMANIA	27,178
34	PORTUGAL	25,908
35	TAIWAN	25,895
36	UKRAINE	25,653
37	BULGARIA	24,968
38	KAZAKHSTAN	22,648
39	VENEZUELA	22,145
40	IRELAND	21,888
41	ISRAEL	20,490
42	FINLAND	20,225
43	DENMARK	19,875
44	UAE	19,720
45	NORWAY	17,568
46	AUSTRIA	16,248
47	CROATIA	15,418
48	LATVIA	15,225
49	CATALONIA	14,446 <sup>P</sup>
50	BELGIUM	14,338
51	NETHERLANDS	14,140
52	PERU	11,950
53	LITHUANIA	11,590
54	HUNGARY	11,420
55	CZECH REPUBLIC	10,483
56	ESTONIA	9,348
57	LUXEMBOURG	7,910
58	SLOVENIA	7,328
59	JORDAN	5,123
60	ICELAND	4,973
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1,825

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV



International Investment - Investment

I.3.14

## RELOCATION THREATS OF PRODUCTION

2014

Relocation of production

is a threat to the future of your economy



is not a threat to the future of your economy

Ranking

1	MALAYSIA	6.84
2	MEXICO	6.13
3	HONG KONG	6.06
4	UAE	6.04
5	TURKEY	5.88
6	LITHUANIA	5.80
7	CATALONIA	5.73
8	PERU	5.65
9	JORDAN	5.63
10	QATAR	5.63
11	UKRAINE	5.60
12	LATVIA	5.57
13	CHILE	5.46
14	KAZAKHSTAN	5.44
15	ARGENTINA	5.35
16	ROMANIA	5.27
17	INDONESIA	5.26
18	SWITZERLAND	5.17
19	GERMANY	5.15
20	INDIA	5.14
21	RUSSIA	5.10
22	NETHERLANDS	5.09
23	CHINA MAINLAND	5.05
24	NEW ZEALAND	5.02
25	UNITED KINGDOM	4.99
26	KOREA	4.93
27	ISRAEL	4.89
28	SWEDEN	4.87
29	COLOMBIA	4.83
30	CANADA	4.78
31	BULGARIA	4.69
32	ICELAND	4.63
33	THAILAND	4.60
34	TAIWAN	4.58
35	NORWAY	4.50
36	USA	4.50
37	ESTONIA	4.46
38	BRAZIL	4.46
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.44
40	GREECE	4.38
41	SINGAPORE	4.30
42	PHILIPPINES	4.29
43	HUNGARY	4.26
44	IRELAND	4.25
45	LUXEMBOURG	4.15
46	DENMARK	4.10
47	SOUTH AFRICA	3.93
48	AUSTRALIA	3.90
49	PORTUGAL	3.88
50	SPAIN	3.81
51	ITALY	3.79
52	CROATIA	3.76
53	SLOVENIA	3.76
54	JAPAN	3.70
55	FRANCE	3.58
56	AUSTRIA	3.43
57	VENEZUELA	3.41
58	BELGIUM	3.15
59	POLAND	3.10
60	FINLAND	3.08
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.94

International Investment - Investment

I.3.15

## RELOCATION THREATS OF R&amp;D FACILITIES

2014

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

1	MALAYSIA	7.29
2	UAE	6.80
3	MEXICO	6.44
4	LITHUANIA	6.33
5	INDONESIA	6.22
6	INDIA	6.06
7	ARGENTINA	6.05
8	CHILE	5.87
9	QATAR	5.74
10	JORDAN	5.63
11	SWITZERLAND	5.62
12	HONG KONG	5.61
13	BULGARIA	5.59
14	PERU	5.53
15	KAZAKHSTAN	5.52
16	TAIWAN	5.47
17	USA	5.42
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.38
19	CHINA MAINLAND	5.38
20	FINLAND	5.33
21	TURKEY	5.31
22	COLOMBIA	5.31
23	GERMANY	5.24
24	LATVIA	5.21
25	PHILIPPINES	5.19
26	UKRAINE	5.18
27	THAILAND	5.17
28	NORWAY	5.11
29	IRELAND	5.08
30	HUNGARY	5.06
31	GREECE	4.98
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.98
33	ROMANIA	4.98
34	CATALONIA	4.90
35	LUXEMBOURG	4.81
36	ICELAND	4.79
37	UNITED KINGDOM	4.76
38	JAPAN	4.72
39	BRAZIL	4.69
40	AUSTRALIA	4.60
41	NEW ZEALAND	4.57
42	ESTONIA	4.51
43	SINGAPORE	4.49
44	DENMARK	4.36
45	PORTUGAL	4.27
46	CROATIA	4.24
47	SOUTH AFRICA	4.21
48	SWEDEN	4.11
49	BELGIUM	4.11
50	ITALY	4.06
51	RUSSIA	4.03
52	NETHERLANDS	4.00
53	SPAIN	3.89
54	ISRAEL	3.87
55	CANADA	3.74
56	VENEZUELA	3.73
57	AUSTRIA	3.67
58	FRANCE	3.65
59	KOREA	3.49
60	POLAND	3.08
61	SLOVENIA	2.97

RELOCATION THREATS OF SERVICES

2014

Relocation of services

is a threat to the future of your economy



is not a threat to the future of your economy

Ranking			
1	MALAYSIA		7.25
2	PERU		6.38
3	MEXICO		6.36
4	CHILE		6.13
5	LITHUANIA		6.07
6	KAZAKHSTAN		5.90
7	TURKEY		5.88
8	SWITZERLAND		5.85
9	CATALONIA		5.83
10	JORDAN		5.80
11	LATVIA		5.77
12	ISRAEL		5.74
13	GERMANY		5.67
14	JAPAN		5.65
15	QATAR		5.54
16	INDIA		5.54
17	FINLAND		5.53
17	UAE		5.53
19	BRAZIL		5.50
19	USA		5.50
21	ARGENTINA		5.49
22	CZECH REPUBLIC		5.41
23	BULGARIA		5.38
24	RUSSIA		5.38
25	ROMANIA		5.33
26	UKRAINE		5.26
27	UNITED KINGDOM		5.24
28	TAIWAN		5.21
29	SWEDEN		5.15
30	GREECE		5.13
31	IRELAND		5.13
32	NORWAY		5.07
33	DENMARK		5.05
34	ESTONIA		5.04
35	COLOMBIA		5.03
36	ICELAND		5.00
37	NETHERLANDS		4.99
38	CHINA MAINLAND		4.97
39	AUSTRIA		4.94
40	AUSTRALIA		4.94
41	INDONESIA		4.91
42	SPAIN		4.90
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		4.83
44	KOREA		4.83
45	ITALY		4.83
46	NEW ZEALAND		4.79
47	THAILAND		4.76
48	PORTUGAL		4.76
49	FRANCE		4.74
50	SOUTH AFRICA		4.74
51	CANADA		4.70
52	SLOVENIA		4.56
53	HUNGARY		4.49
54	CROATIA		4.34
55	PHILIPPINES		4.22
56	BELGIUM		4.19
57	LUXEMBOURG		4.11
58	SINGAPORE		4.10
59	HONG KONG		3.70
60	VENEZUELA		3.55
61	POLAND		3.36

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT ASSETS (\$BN)

2013

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	427.18
2	LUXEMBOURG	203.14
3	GERMANY	186.67
4	JAPAN	151.33 /
5	IRELAND	125.80
6	NORWAY	72.71
7	FRANCE	67.00
8	HONG KONG	60.83
9	SINGAPORE	50.54
10	AUSTRALIA	43.31 /
11	TAIWAN	37.18
12	NETHERLANDS	33.68
13	SWEDEN	29.39
14	KOREA	27.05
15	CANADA	26.31
16	SWITZERLAND	20.75
17	QATAR	16.44
18	KAZAKHSTAN	15.09 /
19	RUSSIA	11.94
20	BELGIUM	11.05
21	ISRAEL	11.01
22	UNITED KINGDOM	10.77
23	CHILE	10.70
24	FINLAND	10.67
25	MALAYSIA	10.13
26	BRAZIL	8.97
27	NEW ZEALAND	7.38
28	CHINA MAINLAND	6.39 /
29	DENMARK	5.84
30	INDONESIA	5.47 /
31	AUSTRIA	3.13
32	PERU	3.01 /
33	THAILAND	2.80
34	POLAND	2.72
35	COLOMBIA	1.67 /
36	MEXICO	1.62
37	ICELAND	1.28
38	SOUTH AFRICA	1.26
39	ESTONIA	0.93
40	BULGARIA	0.85
41	INDIA	0.82 /
42	LITHUANIA	0.75
43	LATVIA	0.63
44	ROMANIA	0.60 /
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.14
46	ARGENTINA	0.01 /
47	UKRAINE	-0.01
48	VENEZUELA	-0.03 /
49	CROATIA	-0.15
50	JORDAN	-0.22 /
51	HUNGARY	-0.56
52	SLOVENIA	-0.64
53	PHILIPPINES	-0.96
54	PORTUGAL	-1.14
55	GREECE	-2.37
56	TURKEY	-2.62
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-4.81 /
58	CATALONIA	-4.94 P
59	SPAIN	-24.84
60	ITALY	-79.02 /
-	UAE	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

International Investment - Finance

1.3.18

**PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT LIABILITIES  
(\$BN)**

2013

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	473.43
2	LUXEMBOURG	301.63
3	FRANCE	200.25
4	JAPAN	109.39 /
5	SWEDEN	73.91
6	IRELAND	68.73
7	UNITED KINGDOM	59.22
8	AUSTRALIA	58.10 /
9	CHINA MAINLAND	54.17 /
10	MEXICO	50.36
11	SPAIN	43.53
12	CANADA	41.48
13	BELGIUM	41.36
14	BRAZIL	34.66
15	INDIA	30.11 /
16	TURKEY	21.09
17	KOREA	20.11
18	NORWAY	18.50
19	HONG KONG	17.80
20	CHILE	15.74
21	DENMARK	15.50
22	INDONESIA	14.67 /
23	FINLAND	13.70
24	MALAYSIA	9.40
25	UKRAINE	8.78
26	CATALONIA	8.66 P
27	TAIWAN	7.98
28	COLOMBIA	7.36 /
29	AUSTRIA	5.90
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.79 /
31	SINGAPORE	5.70
32	ROMANIA	5.22 /
33	PERU	4.88 /
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.81
35	SLOVENIA	4.68
36	NEW ZEALAND	4.63
37	VENEZUELA	3.97 /
38	HUNGARY	3.56
39	CROATIA	2.38
40	POLAND	2.20
41	QATAR	2.13
42	ISRAEL	1.63
43	SOUTH AFRICA	1.47
44	BULGARIA	0.70
45	PHILIPPINES	0.36
46	RUSSIA	0.36
47	LATVIA	0.35
48	ESTONIA	0.22
49	JORDAN	0.07 /
50	ARGENTINA	-0.25 /
51	SWITZERLAND	-0.93
52	LITHUANIA	-1.12
53	ICELAND	-2.26
54	KAZAKHSTAN	-2.30 /
55	PORTUGAL	-2.39
56	THAILAND	-4.62
57	GREECE	-10.04
58	NETHERLANDS	-24.96
59	GERMANY	-31.95
60	ITALY	-42.85 /
-	UAE	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Employment

1.4.01

**EMPLOYMENT**

2013

Total employment in millions

Ranking		Millions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	769.77
2	INDIA	464.88
3	USA	143.93
4	INDONESIA	110.80
5	BRAZIL	96.70 /
6	RUSSIA	71.39
7	JAPAN	63.11
8	MEXICO	49.19
9	GERMANY	41.84
10	THAILAND	38.93
11	PHILIPPINES	37.92
12	UNITED KINGDOM	29.82
13	FRANCE	25.72
14	TURKEY	25.52
15	KOREA	25.07
16	ITALY	22.42
17	COLOMBIA	21.05
18	UKRAINE	20.40
19	CANADA	17.73
20	SPAIN	16.75
21	ARGENTINA	16.09
22	PERU	16.07
23	POLAND	15.57
24	SOUTH AFRICA	14.87
25	MALAYSIA	13.02
26	VENEZUELA	12.99
27	AUSTRALIA	11.47
28	TAIWAN	10.97
29	ROMANIA	9.25
30	KAZAKHSTAN	8.57
31	NETHERLANDS	8.36
32	CHILE	7.92
33	UAE	5.57
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.12
35	SWEDEN	4.70
36	BELGIUM	4.55
37	PORTUGAL	4.51
38	SWITZERLAND	4.46
39	AUSTRIA	4.18
40	HUNGARY	3.94
41	HONG KONG	3.74
42	GREECE	3.61
43	SINGAPORE	3.49
44	ISRAEL	3.45
45	CATALONIA	2.97
46	BULGARIA	2.93
47	DENMARK	2.71
48	NORWAY	2.61
49	FINLAND	2.46
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.33
51	NEW ZEALAND	2.26
52	IRELAND	1.91
53	QATAR	1.54
54	CROATIA	1.39
55	LITHUANIA	1.29
56	JORDAN	1.26
57	SLOVENIA	0.91
58	LATVIA	0.89
59	ESTONIA	0.62
60	LUXEMBOURG	0.39
61	ICELAND	0.18

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Employment 1.4.02

**EMPLOYMENT (%)**

2013

Percentage of population

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	76.80
2	LUXEMBOURG	71.79
3	SINGAPORE	64.71
4	UAE	61.69
5	THAILAND	58.32
6	CHINA MAINLAND	56.57
7	SWITZERLAND	55.30
8	ICELAND	53.85
9	PERU	52.74
10	HONG KONG	52.09
11	GERMANY	51.92
12	NORWAY	51.09
13	NEW ZEALAND	50.51
14	CANADA	50.43
15	KAZAKHSTAN	49.92
16	KOREA	49.91
17	BRAZIL	49.86
18	NETHERLANDS	49.85
19	RUSSIA	49.80
20	JAPAN	49.59
21	AUSTRIA	49.30
22	AUSTRALIA	49.16
23	SWEDEN	48.95
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	48.75
25	DENMARK	48.29
26	ESTONIA	47.06
27	TAIWAN	46.92
28	UNITED KINGDOM	46.52
29	ROMANIA	46.19
30	USA	45.49
31	FINLAND	45.13
32	CHILE	45.08
33	VENEZUELA	44.88
34	UKRAINE	44.85
35	LATVIA	44.81
36	COLOMBIA	44.67
37	INDONESIA	44.25
38	SLOVENIA	44.01
39	MALAYSIA	43.54
40	LITHUANIA	43.50
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	43.05
42	PORTUGAL	42.99
43	ISRAEL	42.40
44	IRELAND	41.56
45	MEXICO	41.37
46	BELGIUM	40.95
47	POLAND	40.44
48	FRANCE	40.41
49	BULGARIA	40.29
50	HUNGARY	39.75
51	PHILIPPINES	39.39
52	CATALONIA	39.31
53	ARGENTINA	37.94
54	ITALY	37.56
55	INDIA	37.04
56	SPAIN	35.85
57	TURKEY	33.56
58	GREECE	32.66
59	CROATIA	32.66
60	SOUTH AFRICA	28.06
61	JORDAN	19.43

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Employment 1.4.03

**EMPLOYMENT - GROWTH**

2013

Estimates: percentage change

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	14.77
2	SOUTH AFRICA	9.49
3	UAE	9.25
4	SINGAPORE	4.06
5	ICELAND	3.55
6	BRAZIL	3.43
7	IRELAND	3.30
8	TURKEY	2.83
9	VENEZUELA	2.68
10	ISRAEL	2.68
11	ARGENTINA	2.53
12	HONG KONG	2.38
13	MALAYSIA	2.31
14	CHILE	2.23
15	LATVIA	2.09
16	NEW ZEALAND	2.08
17	LUXEMBOURG	1.72
18	COLOMBIA	1.70
19	KOREA	1.56
20	UNITED KINGDOM	1.33
21	CANADA	1.28
22	SWITZERLAND	1.19
23	LITHUANIA	1.16
24	MEXICO	1.14
25	ESTONIA	1.04
26	USA	1.02
27	SWEDEN	1.01
28	TAIWAN	0.99
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.93
30	AUSTRALIA	0.85
31	PHILIPPINES	0.78
32	PERU	0.78
33	HUNGARY	0.75
34	KAZAKHSTAN	0.75
35	NORWAY	0.73
36	JAPAN	0.66
37	GERMANY	0.56
38	INDIA	0.51
39	CHINA MAINLAND	0.36
40	UKRAINE	0.24
41	DENMARK	0.21
42	RUSSIA	0.07
43	AUSTRIA	0.03
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.01
45	INDONESIA	-0.00
46	THAILAND	-0.02
47	BULGARIA	-0.07
48	POLAND	-0.15
49	ROMANIA	-0.17
50	BELGIUM	-0.22
51	FRANCE	-0.29
52	JORDAN	-0.43
53	NETHERLANDS	-0.70
54	FINLAND	-1.06
55	SLOVENIA	-1.95
56	CATALONIA	-2.05
57	ITALY	-2.09
58	PORTUGAL	-2.62
59	SPAIN	-3.08
60	CROATIA	-3.41
61	GREECE	-3.97

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Employment

I.4.04

**EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR****2013**

Percentage of total employment



	Agriculture	Industry	Services
ARGENTINA	-	-	-
AUSTRALIA	2.8	20.7	76.5
AUSTRIA	4.7	25.9	69.4
BELGIUM	1.3	19.0	79.7
BRAZIL	15.7	21.7	62.6
BULGARIA	6.6	23.1	70.3
CANADA	2.2	19.8	78.1
CATALONIA	1.8	24.6	73.6
CHILE	9.7	23.8	66.4
CHINA MAINLAND	33.6	30.3	36.1
COLOMBIA	16.9	19.4	63.7
CROATIA	12.4	25.0	62.6
CZECH REPUBLIC	3.2	36.2	60.6
DENMARK	2.8	17.2	80.0
ESTONIA	4.3	30.2	65.5
FINLAND	4.4	22.9	72.6
FRANCE	3.0	20.6	76.4
GERMANY	1.5	24.7	73.8
GREECE	13.7	15.7	70.6
HONG KONG	0.1	11.6	88.3
HUNGARY	4.9	29.9	65.2
ICELAND	5.8	18.2	76.0
INDIA	49.7	23.0	27.3
INDONESIA	34.4	20.6	45.0
IRELAND	6.1	18.2	75.7
ISRAEL	1.2	17.7	81.1
ITALY	3.6	27.3	69.1
JAPAN	3.7	24.9	71.4
JORDAN	2.0	17.9	80.1
KAZAKHSTAN	24.2	19.8	56.0
KOREA	6.1	24.1	69.8
LATVIA	8.4	23.6	68.0
LITHUANIA	8.4	25.6	66.0
LUXEMBOURG	1.1	20.0	78.9
MALAYSIA	13.0	27.9	59.1
MEXICO	13.7	24.0	62.3
NETHERLANDS	1.9	15.1	83.0
NEW ZEALAND	6.4	19.9	73.7
NORWAY	2.2	20.1	77.7
PERU	24.2	18.3	57.6
PHILIPPINES	31.0	15.6	53.4
POLAND	12.0	30.5	57.5
PORTUGAL	9.9	24.2	65.9
QATAR	1.4	51.7	47.0
ROMANIA	29.2	28.7	42.1
RUSSIA	7.0	27.7	65.3
SINGAPORE	0.0	29.9	70.1
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.3	35.8	60.9
SLOVENIA	8.5	30.9	60.6
SOUTH AFRICA	5.0	23.5	71.5
SPAIN	4.4	19.8	75.8
SWEDEN	2.0	19.1	78.9
SWITZERLAND	3.5	20.2	76.3
TAIWAN	5.0	36.2	58.9
THAILAND	38.7	22.0	39.3
TURKEY	23.6	26.4	50.0
UAE	0.8	55.5	43.7
UKRAINE	17.2	20.7	62.2
UNITED KINGDOM	1.1	18.7	80.2
USA	1.5	17.5	81.0
VENEZUELA	6.7	21.2	72.2

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Employment

I.4.05

**EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (%)****2012**

Percentage of total employment



	%
1 JAPAN	3.52
2 INDIA	3.80
3 KOREA	3.85
4 COLOMBIA	4.00
5 SINGAPORE	4.10
6 MEXICO	4.91
7 BRAZIL	5.40 <sup>1</sup>
8 HONG KONG	7.00
9 PHILIPPINES	8.18
10 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8.29
11 CHINA MAINLAND	9.00
11 PERU	9.00
13 TAIWAN	9.46
14 CHILE	9.89 <sup>2</sup>
15 LUXEMBOURG	10.24
16 MALAYSIA	10.73
17 QATAR	12.00
18 PORTUGAL	12.60
19 TURKEY	12.77 <sup>1</sup>
20 CATALONIA	13.60
21 GERMANY	14.00
22 ITALY	14.14
23 INDONESIA	16.40
24 ROMANIA	16.72
25 ARGENTINA	17.00 <sup>2</sup>
25 AUSTRALIA	17.00
25 SPAIN	17.00
28 BELGIUM	17.67
29 NEW ZEALAND	19.00
30 CZECH REPUBLIC	20.00 <sup>4</sup>
30 FRANCE	20.00 <sup>1</sup>
30 HUNGARY	20.00
30 UKRAINE	20.00
34 VENEZUELA	20.14
35 ICELAND	20.30
36 CANADA	20.50
37 SLOVENIA	21.19
38 AUSTRIA	22.13
39 GREECE	22.30 <sup>2</sup>
40 UAE	22.51 <sup>3</sup>
41 KAZAKHSTAN	23.00
42 SOUTH AFRICA	23.50 <sup>2</sup>
43 FINLAND	25.00
43 IRELAND	25.00
45 UNITED KINGDOM	25.12 <sup>2</sup>
46 ESTONIA	26.30
47 BULGARIA	28.00
48 LITHUANIA	28.60
49 CROATIA	30.00
50 RUSSIA	30.40 <sup>2</sup>
51 NORWAY	30.50 <sup>1</sup>
52 DENMARK	32.00
53 LATVIA	33.88
54 ISRAEL	34.80
55 JORDAN	38.70
- NETHERLANDS	-
- POLAND	-
- SWEDEN	-
- SWITZERLAND	-
- THAILAND	-
- USA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Employment

1.4.06

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

2013

Percentage of labor force

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.27
2	THAILAND	0.72
3	SINGAPORE	1.90
4	KOREA	3.10
4	MALAYSIA	3.10
6	HONG KONG	3.40
7	NORWAY	3.50
8	PERU	3.82
9	JAPAN	4.00
10	CHINA MAINLAND	4.05
11	TAIWAN	4.18
12	UAE	4.20
13	SWITZERLAND	4.39
14	INDIA	4.50
15	AUSTRIA	4.90
16	MEXICO	4.92
17	KAZAKHSTAN	5.23
18	GERMANY	5.30
19	BRAZIL	5.40
19	ICELAND	5.40
21	RUSSIA	5.50
22	AUSTRALIA	5.65
23	LUXEMBOURG	5.83
24	CHILE	5.90
24	ISRAEL	5.90
26	NEW ZEALAND	6.12
27	INDONESIA	6.25
28	ARGENTINA	6.40
29	NETHERLANDS	6.70
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.95
31	ROMANIA	7.00
31	VENEZUELA	7.00
33	PHILIPPINES	7.10
34	DENMARK	7.15
35	CANADA	7.20
35	UKRAINE	7.20
37	USA	7.40
38	UNITED KINGDOM	7.60
39	SWEDEN	8.00
40	FINLAND	8.20
41	BELGIUM	8.40
42	ESTONIA	8.60
43	COLOMBIA	9.65
44	TURKEY	9.70
45	SLOVENIA	10.10
46	HUNGARY	10.40
46	POLAND	10.40
48	FRANCE	10.80
49	LITHUANIA	11.80
50	LATVIA	11.90
51	ITALY	12.19
52	JORDAN	12.60
53	BULGARIA	13.00
54	IRELAND	13.10
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	14.20
56	PORTUGAL	16.30
57	CROATIA	17.15
58	CATALONIA	23.10
59	SOUTH AFRICA	24.70
60	SPAIN	26.40
61	GREECE	27.25

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Employment

1.4.07

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

2013

Percentage of labor force

Ranking		%
1	KOREA	0.01
2	PHILIPPINES	0.05
3	QATAR	0.06
4	THAILAND	0.08
5	MALAYSIA	0.20
6	INDIA	0.30
7	HONG KONG	0.40
8	COLOMBIA	0.57
9	SINGAPORE	0.60
10	TAIWAN	0.65
11	NORWAY	0.70
12	CANADA	0.90
13	ICELAND	1.08
14	AUSTRALIA	1.12
15	AUSTRIA	1.20
16	DENMARK	1.49
17	SWEDEN	1.50
18	JAPAN	1.61
19	RUSSIA	1.70
20	LUXEMBOURG	1.80
21	UKRAINE	1.96
22	TURKEY	2.36
23	GERMANY	2.40
23	NETHERLANDS	2.40
23	USA	2.40
26	KAZAKHSTAN	2.50
27	UNITED KINGDOM	2.70
28	ISRAEL	2.75
29	FINLAND	2.80
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.00
31	ROMANIA	3.50
32	ESTONIA	3.84
33	BELGIUM	3.90
34	FRANCE	4.20
35	POLAND	4.40
36	LITHUANIA	5.10
37	HUNGARY	5.13
38	SLOVENIA	5.60
39	LATVIA	5.80
40	ITALY	6.87
41	IRELAND	7.20
42	BULGARIA	7.40
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	9.30
44	PORTUGAL	10.10
45	CROATIA	11.00
46	CATALONIA	12.84
47	SPAIN	15.42
48	SOUTH AFRICA	16.30
49	GREECE	18.40
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	BRAZIL	-
-	CHILE	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	MEXICO	-
-	NEW ZEALAND	-
-	PERU	-
-	SWITZERLAND	-
-	UAE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Employment

I.4.08

## YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

2013

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

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	1.14
2	THAILAND	2.31
3	KAZAKHSTAN	3.90
4	JAPAN	6.88
5	GERMANY	7.90
6	SWITZERLAND	8.50
7	SINGAPORE	8.81
8	AUSTRIA	9.20
8	NORWAY	9.20
10	KOREA	9.30
11	HONG KONG	9.50
11	MALAYSIA	9.50
13	MEXICO	9.62
14	ICELAND	10.70
15	NETHERLANDS	11.03
16	UAE	11.05
17	ISRAEL	12.09
18	AUSTRALIA	12.20
19	DENMARK	13.00
20	TAIWAN	13.17
21	PERU	13.20
21	RUSSIA	13.20
23	CANADA	13.70
24	USA	15.52
25	NEW ZEALAND	15.67
26	VENEZUELA	15.70
27	INDIA	16.00
28	PHILIPPINES	16.20
29	UKRAINE	17.40
30	CHILE	17.52
31	COLOMBIA	18.24
32	BRAZIL	18.40
33	TURKEY	18.72
34	ESTONIA	18.75
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	18.90
36	INDONESIA	19.60
37	FINLAND	19.90
37	LUXEMBOURG	19.90
39	UNITED KINGDOM	20.50
40	SLOVENIA	21.60
41	LITHUANIA	21.90
42	LATVIA	23.20
42	ROMANIA	23.20
44	SWEDEN	23.53
45	BELGIUM	23.70
46	FRANCE	24.20
47	IRELAND	26.80
48	HUNGARY	27.25
49	POLAND	27.28
50	BULGARIA	28.40
51	JORDAN	30.40
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	33.60
53	PORTUGAL	37.70
54	ITALY	39.97
55	CATALONIA	50.20
56	CROATIA	50.42
57	SOUTH AFRICA	51.40
58	SPAIN	55.70
59	GREECE	58.60
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Prices

I.5.01

## CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION

2013

Average annual rate

Ranking		%
1	GREECE	-0.9
2	UKRAINE	-0.3
3	SWITZERLAND	-0.2
4	SWEDEN	-0.0
5	LATVIA	0.0
6	JAPAN	0.4
7	BULGARIA	0.4
8	PORTUGAL	0.4
9	IRELAND	0.5
10	DENMARK	0.8
11	TAIWAN	0.8
12	POLAND	0.9
13	CANADA	1.0
14	FRANCE	1.0
15	UAE	1.1
16	NEW ZEALAND	1.1
17	LITHUANIA	1.2
18	BELGIUM	1.2
19	ITALY	1.3
20	KOREA	1.3
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.4
22	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.5
23	USA	1.5
24	ISRAEL	1.5
24	SPAIN	1.5
26	GERMANY	1.6
27	SLOVENIA	1.6
28	LUXEMBOURG	1.7
29	CATALONIA	1.7
30	HUNGARY	1.7
31	CHILE	1.8
32	COLOMBIA	2.0
33	MALAYSIA	2.1
34	AUSTRIA	2.1
35	NORWAY	2.1
36	THAILAND	2.2
37	CROATIA	2.2
38	FINLAND	2.2
39	SINGAPORE	2.4
40	AUSTRALIA	2.5
41	UNITED KINGDOM	2.6
42	NETHERLANDS	2.6
43	CHINA MAINLAND	2.6
44	PERU	2.8
45	PHILIPPINES	2.9
46	QATAR	3.1
47	ESTONIA	3.5
48	MEXICO	3.8
49	ICELAND	3.9
50	ROMANIA	4.0
51	HONG KONG	4.3
52	JORDAN	5.5
53	SOUTH AFRICA	5.8
54	KAZAKHSTAN	5.8
55	BRAZIL	6.2
56	INDONESIA	6.4
57	RUSSIA	6.8
58	TURKEY	7.5
59	INDIA	9.5
60	ARGENTINA	10.6
61	VENEZUELA	40.7

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Prices

1.5.02

**COST-OF-LIVING INDEX**

**2013**

Index of a basket of goods & services in major cities, including housing  
(New York City = 100)

Ranking		index
1	SOUTH AFRICA	62.65
2	BULGARIA	65.30
3	INDIA	67.94
4	ROMANIA	68.10
5	QATAR	68.90
6	MEXICO	70.15
7	POLAND	72.00
8	SLOVENIA	72.70
9	LITHUANIA	73.30
10	CROATIA	74.60
11	HUNGARY	74.80
12	ESTONIA	75.00
13	USA	75.08
14	UNITED KINGDOM	78.10
15	PERU	78.50
16	MALAYSIA	78.60
17	GERMANY	78.61
18	PORTUGAL	79.50
19	PHILIPPINES	79.90
19	UKRAINE	79.90
21	KAZAKHSTAN	80.90
22	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	81.20
23	GREECE	81.90
24	JORDAN	82.20
25	CANADA	82.22
26	LATVIA	82.30
27	TURKEY	82.50
27	UAE	82.50
29	CATALONIA	82.60
30	SPAIN	82.80
31	LUXEMBOURG	83.80
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	84.20
33	INDONESIA	85.00
34	BELGIUM	85.10
35	THAILAND	85.80
36	NEW ZEALAND	86.10
37	CHILE	86.60
38	TAIWAN	86.70
39	IRELAND	86.90
40	COLOMBIA	87.30
41	FRANCE	87.55
42	ARGENTINA	87.60
43	FINLAND	88.00
44	NETHERLANDS	88.40
45	AUSTRIA	90.10
46	CHINA MAINLAND	91.93
47	ITALY	92.65
48	SWEDEN	93.00
49	BRAZIL	95.30
50	ISRAEL	97.60
51	AUSTRALIA	102.50
51	VENEZUELA	102.50
53	DENMARK	103.30
54	KOREA	108.00
55	NORWAY	109.10
56	JAPAN	110.77
57	RUSSIA	113.65
58	SWITZERLAND	115.90
59	HONG KONG	121.80
60	SINGAPORE	122.40
-	ICELAND	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Prices

1.5.03

**APARTMENT RENT**

**2012**

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



		US\$
1	BULGARIA	453
2	LITHUANIA	492
3	PHILIPPINES	505
4	ROMANIA	531
5	PERU	544
6	MALAYSIA	622
7	GREECE	648
8	INDIA	680
9	ESTONIA	712
10	ARGENTINA	738
11	CHINA MAINLAND	790
12	CROATIA	800
13	COLOMBIA	842
13	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	842
15	LATVIA	842
16	UKRAINE	855
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	868
18	KAZAKHSTAN	893
19	THAILAND	932
20	MEXICO	984
21	CHILE	1,023
21	SLOVENIA	1,023
23	SPAIN	1,075
24	INDONESIA	1,088
25	CATALONIA	1,088
26	HUNGARY	1,166
27	PORTUGAL	1,179
28	POLAND	1,204
29	SOUTH AFRICA	1,295
30	NEW ZEALAND	1,334
31	ICELAND	1,418
32	AUSTRIA	1,425
33	FINLAND	1,438
34	BRAZIL	1,451
35	TURKEY	1,476
36	GERMANY	1,545
37	NETHERLANDS	1,580
38	IRELAND	1,593
39	TAIWAN	1,697
40	ISRAEL	1,710
41	DENMARK	1,735
42	FRANCE	1,748
43	SWEDEN	1,826
44	BELGIUM	1,839
44	LUXEMBOURG	1,839
46	CANADA	1,878
47	ITALY	1,923
48	AUSTRALIA	2,176
49	NORWAY	2,215
50	SWITZERLAND	2,467
51	JAPAN	2,487
52	USA	2,580
53	KOREA	2,642
54	RUSSIA	2,784
54	VENEZUELA	2,784
56	QATAR	3,005
57	UNITED KINGDOM	3,264
58	UAE	3,484
59	SINGAPORE	3,497
60	HONG KONG	4,222
-	JORDAN	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV



Prices

I.5.04

## OFFICE RENT

2013

Total occupation cost (US\$/Sq.M. per year)

Ranking		US\$
1	LITHUANIA	136
2	ICELAND	141
3	ESTONIA	180
4	KAZAKHSTAN	187
5	SLOVENIA	191 <sup>2</sup>
6	CROATIA	200
7	MALAYSIA	202
8	SOUTH AFRICA	208 <sup>1</sup>
9	LATVIA	212 <sup>1</sup>
10	BULGARIA	280
11	PORTUGAL	310
12	SPAIN	336
13	THAILAND	345
14	GREECE	355
15	ROMANIA	358
16	PERU	360
17	CATALONIA	376
18	PHILIPPINES	387
19	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	392
20	HUNGARY	414
21	DENMARK	436
22	NETHERLANDS	439
23	AUSTRIA	461
24	CANADA	472
25	MEXICO	490
26	NEW ZEALAND	490
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	511
28	GERMANY	539
29	FINLAND	545
30	UKRAINE	546 <sup>4</sup>
31	CHILE	556
32	ARGENTINA	559
33	BELGIUM	559
34	POLAND	564
35	IRELAND	570
36	USA	598
37	COLOMBIA	603 <sup>1</sup>
38	ISRAEL	638
39	SWEDEN	646
40	FRANCE	654
41	INDONESIA	673
42	ITALY	701
43	NORWAY	722
44	TAIWAN	728
45	UAE	777
46	AUSTRALIA	802
47	VENEZUELA	804
48	UNITED KINGDOM	822
49	LUXEMBOURG	868 <sup>1</sup>
50	TURKEY	920
51	KOREA	923
52	SWITZERLAND	1,030
53	INDIA	1,030
54	SINGAPORE	1,073
55	BRAZIL	1,248
56	CHINA MAINLAND	1,468
57	JAPAN	1,735
58	RUSSIA	1,777
59	HONG KONG	2,202
-	JORDAN	-
-	QATAR	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Prices

I.5.05

## FOOD COSTS

2012

Percentage of household final consumption expenditures

Ranking		%
1	USA	6.58
2	SINGAPORE	7.33
3	UNITED KINGDOM	9.13
4	CANADA	9.65
5	AUSTRIA	10.10
6	IRELAND	10.14
7	AUSTRALIA	10.17
8	GERMANY	10.90
9	SWITZERLAND	11.01
10	DENMARK	11.12
11	NETHERLANDS	11.58
12	FINLAND	12.04
13	QATAR	12.15
14	SWEDEN	12.21
15	KOREA	12.23
16	NORWAY	13.15
17	FRANCE	13.24
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	13.27
19	HONG KONG	13.40
20	TAIWAN	13.53
21	JAPAN	13.75
22	BELGIUM	13.85
23	CATALONIA	14.02 <sup>N</sup>
23	SPAIN	14.02
25	ITALY	14.20
26	UAE	14.26
27	NEW ZEALAND	14.63
28	SLOVENIA	15.33
29	BRAZIL	15.90
30	ISRAEL	15.91
31	HUNGARY	16.16
32	CHILE	16.16
33	GREECE	16.45
34	PORTUGAL	16.52
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	16.77
36	COLOMBIA	18.38
37	VENEZUELA	18.57
38	LATVIA	18.80
39	SOUTH AFRICA	19.38
40	MALAYSIA	19.50
41	POLAND	19.57
42	ESTONIA	19.65
43	ARGENTINA	20.94
44	BULGARIA	21.17
45	TURKEY	22.17
46	MEXICO	24.92
47	INDIA	25.23
48	LITHUANIA	25.70
49	CHINA MAINLAND	26.85
50	ROMANIA	28.62
51	CROATIA	31.36
52	RUSSIA	31.60
53	THAILAND	31.98
54	JORDAN	32.20
55	INDONESIA	33.37
56	KAZAKHSTAN	35.11
57	PERU	36.51
58	UKRAINE	36.99
59	PHILIPPINES	42.77
-	ICELAND	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## GASOLINE PRICES

2013

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

Ranking		US\$
1	VENEZUELA	0.02 <sup>3</sup>
2	QATAR	0.27
3	UAE	0.45
4	MALAYSIA	0.63
5	INDONESIA	0.71 <sup>3</sup>
6	RUSSIA	0.74 <sup>3</sup>
7	KAZAKHSTAN	0.93
8	MEXICO	0.94
9	USA	0.97
10	ARGENTINA	0.97 <sup>4</sup>
11	SOUTH AFRICA	1.08 <sup>3</sup>
12	INDIA	1.17
13	TAIWAN	1.18
14	PHILIPPINES	1.21
15	SINGAPORE	1.27 <sup>3</sup>
16	THAILAND	1.28 <sup>3</sup>
17	COLOMBIA	1.32 <sup>3</sup>
18	CANADA	1.37
19	JORDAN	1.38
20	ROMANIA	1.42 <sup>3</sup>
21	AUSTRALIA	1.51
22	CROATIA	1.52 <sup>3</sup>
23	BRAZIL	1.60
24	CHILE	1.62
25	BULGARIA	1.63 <sup>2</sup>
26	POLAND	1.73
27	ESTONIA	1.74
28	LUXEMBOURG	1.77
29	PERU	1.77
30	HONG KONG	1.81 <sup>4</sup>
31	LATVIA	1.82 <sup>1</sup>
32	NEW ZEALAND	1.82
33	LITHUANIA	1.85 <sup>2</sup>
34	AUSTRIA	1.85
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.85
36	HUNGARY	1.87
37	CATALONIA	1.90
37	SPAIN	1.90
39	SWITZERLAND	1.91
40	SLOVENIA	1.97
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.00
42	ICELAND	2.01
43	ISRAEL	2.02 <sup>1</sup>
44	KOREA	2.02
45	FRANCE	2.04
46	PORTUGAL	2.10
47	UNITED KINGDOM	2.10
48	IRELAND	2.11
49	GERMANY	2.12
50	FINLAND	2.17
51	BELGIUM	2.19
52	SWEDEN	2.21
53	GREECE	2.23
54	DENMARK	2.25
55	NETHERLANDS	2.30
56	ITALY	2.32
57	NORWAY	2.51
58	TURKEY	2.51 <sup>1</sup>
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	JAPAN	-
-	UKRAINE	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV



GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

F A C T O R II



GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

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State Efficiency

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Openness

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GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

**Labor Regulations**

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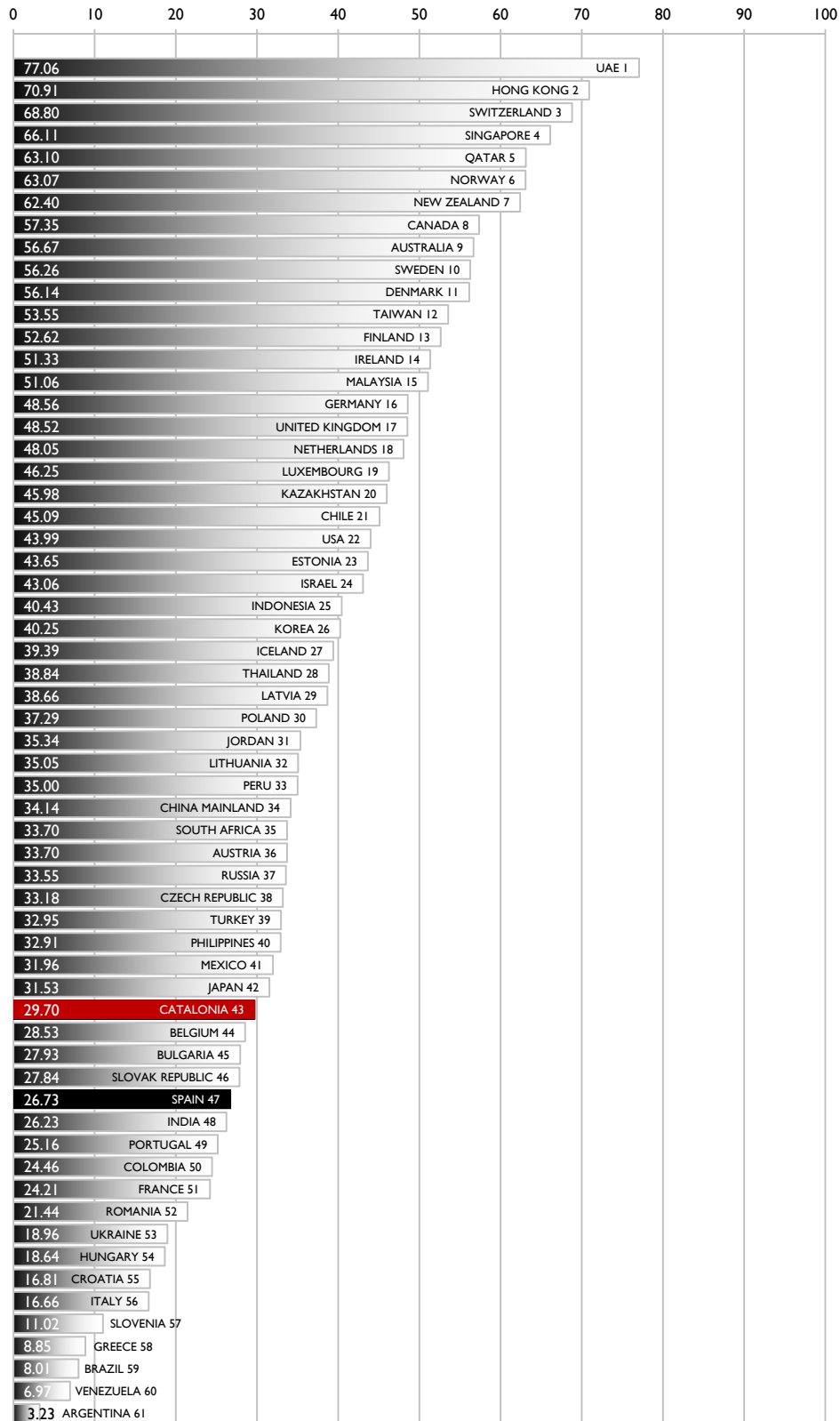
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GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

Extent to which government policies are conducive to competitiveness



Public Finance

2.1.01

## GOVERNMENT BUDGET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (\$BN)

2013

US\$ billions



		US\$ billions
1	NORWAY	56.92
2	UAE	40.22
3	QATAR	22.28
4	KOREA	12.18
5	SWITZERLAND	3.55
6	SINGAPORE	3.14
7	HONG KONG	1.55
8	PERU	1.45
9	GERMANY	0.25
10	LUXEMBOURG	-0.03
11	ESTONIA	-0.05
12	ICELAND	-0.28
13	LATVIA	-0.30
14	BULGARIA	-0.80
15	LITHUANIA	-0.99
16	NEW ZEALAND	-1.01
17	CHILE	-1.82
18	JORDAN	-1.84
19	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-2.65
20	DENMARK	-2.69
21	HUNGARY	-2.83
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	-2.88
23	CROATIA	-3.46
24	COLOMBIA	-3.82
25	PHILIPPINES	-3.87
26	ROMANIA	-4.30
27	KAZAKHSTAN	-4.61
28	CATALONIA	-5.00
29	FINLAND	-5.43
30	SWEDEN	-6.20
31	AUSTRIA	-6.34
32	SLOVENIA	-6.89
33	TAIWAN	-7.80
34	ISRAEL	-7.93
35	UKRAINE	-7.96
36	THAILAND	-7.97
37	RUSSIA	-9.75
38	PORTUGAL	-10.78
39	TURKEY	-12.44
40	BELGIUM	-13.18
41	MALAYSIA	-14.46
42	SOUTH AFRICA	-15.01
43	IRELAND	-15.64
44	ARGENTINA	-16.92
45	NETHERLANDS	-20.13
46	INDONESIA	-21.43
47	POLAND	-22.35
48	GREECE	-30.68
49	AUSTRALIA	-31.39
50	MEXICO	-48.45
51	VENEZUELA	-54.82
52	CANADA	-59.40
53	ITALY	-62.83
54	BRAZIL	-73.07
55	INDIA	-88.87
56	SPAIN	-96.36
57	FRANCE	-116.26
58	UNITED KINGDOM	-146.05
59	CHINA MAINLAND	-170.87
60	JAPAN	-409.84
61	USA	-1,232.89

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Public Finance

2.1.02

## GOVERNMENT BUDGET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (%)

2013

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	NORWAY	11.14
2	QATAR	11.01
3	UAE	10.31
4	SINGAPORE	1.06
5	KOREA	0.93
6	PERU	0.70
7	HONG KONG	0.57
8	SWITZERLAND	0.55
9	GERMANY	0.01
10	LUXEMBOURG	-0.06
11	ESTONIA	-0.18
12	RUSSIA	-0.47
13	NEW ZEALAND	-0.56
14	CHILE	-0.66
15	DENMARK	-0.81
16	LATVIA	-0.96
17	COLOMBIA	-1.01
18	SWEDEN	-1.11
19	PHILIPPINES	-1.42
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	-1.45
21	BULGARIA	-1.51
22	TURKEY	-1.52
23	AUSTRIA	-1.52
24	TAIWAN	-1.64
25	CATALONIA	-1.85
26	CHINA MAINLAND	-1.86
27	ICELAND	-1.89
28	KAZAKHSTAN	-2.05
29	THAILAND	-2.06
30	AUSTRALIA	-2.09
31	FINLAND	-2.11
32	LITHUANIA	-2.15
33	HUNGARY	-2.18
34	ROMANIA	-2.27
35	INDONESIA	-2.47
36	NETHERLANDS	-2.52
37	BELGIUM	-2.60
38	ISRAEL	-2.72
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-2.77
40	ITALY	-3.03
41	CANADA	-3.25
42	BRAZIL	-3.26
43	ARGENTINA	-3.41
44	MEXICO	-3.85
45	FRANCE	-4.24
46	SOUTH AFRICA	-4.28
47	POLAND	-4.33
48	UKRAINE	-4.37
49	INDIA	-4.60
50	MALAYSIA	-4.63
51	PORTUGAL	-4.90
52	JORDAN	-5.48
53	UNITED KINGDOM	-5.79
54	CROATIA	-6.01
55	SPAIN	-7.09
56	IRELAND	-7.18
57	USA	-7.34
58	JAPAN	-8.36
59	GREECE	-12.69
60	SLOVENIA	-14.71
61	VENEZUELA	-15.06

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT (\$BN)**

2013

US\$ billions



		US\$ billions
1	ESTONIA	2.78
2	BULGARIA	9.34
3	LATVIA	11.78
4	ICELAND	13.19
5	LUXEMBOURG	13.68
6	LITHUANIA	18.06
7	JORDAN	29.67
8	KAZAKHSTAN	29.82
9	CHILE	33.74
10	SLOVENIA	34.20
11	CROATIA	34.45
12	PERU	40.50
13	UAE	48.82
14	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	52.55
15	NEW ZEALAND	65.09
16	QATAR	70.34
17	ROMANIA	74.44
18	UKRAINE	74.52
19	HONG KONG	94.30
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	95.08
21	HUNGARY	103.12
22	PHILIPPINES	104.11
23	COLOMBIA	121.42
24	FINLAND	146.50
25	DENMARK	149.50
26	NORWAY	150.85
27	SOUTH AFRICA	158.59
28	THAILAND	174.47
29	VENEZUELA	181.15
30	MALAYSIA	181.69
31	ISRAEL	194.57
32	TAIWAN	200.45
33	INDONESIA	226.68
34	ARGENTINA	229.73
35	SWEDEN	230.99
36	IRELAND	267.51
37	RUSSIA	283.25
38	PORTUGAL	283.33
39	TURKEY	296.52
40	POLAND	296.74
41	AUSTRIA	308.08
42	SINGAPORE	312.00
43	SWITZERLAND	321.68
44	GREECE	420.14
45	AUSTRALIA	432.01
46	KOREA	448.10
47	BELGIUM	505.13
48	MEXICO	584.95
49	NETHERLANDS	599.09
50	SPAIN	1,275.48
51	INDIA	1,289.02
52	BRAZIL	1,488.46
53	CANADA	1,626.51
54	CHINA MAINLAND	2,056.32
55	UNITED KINGDOM	2,282.94
56	FRANCE	2,568.91
57	ITALY	2,745.10
58	GERMANY	2,837.44
59	JAPAN	11,921.61
60	USA	17,558.54
-	CATALONIA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT (%)**

2013

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	ESTONIA	11.35
2	CHILE	12.18
3	UAE	12.52
4	KAZAKHSTAN	13.29
5	RUSSIA	13.51
6	BULGARIA	17.63
7	PERU	19.60
8	CHINA MAINLAND	22.40
9	LUXEMBOURG	22.66
10	INDONESIA	26.11
11	AUSTRALIA	28.77
12	NORWAY	29.52
13	COLOMBIA	32.11
14	KOREA	34.35
15	HONG KONG	34.46
16	QATAR	34.74
17	NEW ZEALAND	35.85
18	TURKEY	36.16
19	LATVIA	38.08
20	PHILIPPINES	38.27
21	ROMANIA	39.25
22	LITHUANIA	39.31
23	UKRAINE	40.94
24	TAIWAN	40.98
25	SWEDEN	41.40
26	THAILAND	45.06
27	DENMARK	45.19
28	SOUTH AFRICA	45.23
29	ARGENTINA	46.36
30	MEXICO	46.47
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	47.91
32	SWITZERLAND	49.43
33	VENEZUELA	49.76
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	54.87
35	FINLAND	57.04
36	POLAND	57.48
37	MALAYSIA	58.15
38	CROATIA	59.88
39	BRAZIL	66.33
40	INDIA	66.72
41	ISRAEL	66.73
42	SLOVENIA	73.02
43	AUSTRIA	74.09
44	NETHERLANDS	74.91
45	GERMANY	78.06
46	HUNGARY	79.23
47	JORDAN	88.32
48	CANADA	89.12
49	ICELAND	90.44
50	UNITED KINGDOM	90.51
51	FRANCE	93.68
52	SPAIN	93.91
53	BELGIUM	99.77
54	USA	104.52
55	SINGAPORE	105.50
56	IRELAND	122.82
57	PORTUGAL	128.66
58	ITALY	132.53
59	GREECE	173.81
60	JAPAN	243.18
-	CATALONIA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV



Public Finance

2.1.05

**TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT-  
REAL GROWTH****2013**

Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices

Ranking		%
1	UAE	-24.09
2	CHINA MAINLAND	-8.37
3	ICELAND	-5.81
4	GERMANY	-2.63
5	LATVIA	-1.56
6	PERU	-1.40
7	QATAR	-1.14
8	SINGAPORE	-0.93
9	NEW ZEALAND	-0.42
10	LITHUANIA	-0.32
11	AUSTRIA	-0.09
12	DENMARK	0.08
13	PHILIPPINES	0.10
14	BELGIUM	0.22
15	BULGARIA	0.30
16	HONG KONG	0.64
17	SWITZERLAND	0.73
18	BRAZIL	0.91
19	NORWAY	1.10
20	HUNGARY	1.26
21	ISRAEL	2.14
22	INDIA	2.41
23	TURKEY	2.57
24	UNITED KINGDOM	2.59
25	ITALY	2.60
26	TAIWAN	2.94
27	NETHERLANDS	3.01
28	JAPAN	3.10
29	COLOMBIA	3.34
30	CANADA	3.45
31	PORTUGAL	3.72
32	USA	4.08
33	IRELAND	4.15
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.31
35	FRANCE	4.47
36	FINLAND	4.67
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.73
38	POLAND	4.82
39	GREECE	5.09
40	CHILE	5.79
41	THAILAND	6.26
42	ROMANIA	6.32
43	MALAYSIA	6.41
44	MEXICO	6.68
45	SPAIN	6.96
46	AUSTRALIA	7.12
47	RUSSIA	7.26
48	VENEZUELA	7.91
49	CROATIA	8.47
50	LUXEMBOURG	8.79
51	KOREA	8.80
52	SOUTH AFRICA	9.59
53	ARGENTINA	9.83
54	SWEDEN	10.85
55	INDONESIA	12.68
56	UKRAINE	13.25
57	JORDAN	13.43
58	KAZAKHSTAN	13.99
59	ESTONIA	18.05
60	SLOVENIA	32.06
-	CATALONIA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Public Finance

2.1.06

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC  
DEBT (%)****2013**

Percentage of GDP



		%
1	HONG KONG	0.03
2	ESTONIA	1.28
3	LATVIA	4.39 /
4	RUSSIA	6.53
5	BULGARIA	8.05
6	LITHUANIA	9.17
7	INDONESIA	10.00
8	PERU	10.57
9	KAZAKHSTAN	10.59
10	CHILE	10.82
11	CHINA MAINLAND	14.79 /
12	VENEZUELA	15.61 /
13	NORWAY	19.16 /
14	UKRAINE	19.53
15	FRANCE	21.86 /
16	QATAR	22.95 /
17	MEXICO	24.22
18	CATALONIA	25.00
19	CANADA	25.14
20	GERMANY	25.40
21	COLOMBIA	25.78
22	TURKEY	25.81
23	THAILAND	31.57
24	KOREA	31.95
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	33.17
26	NEW ZEALAND	33.56 /
27	TAIWAN	35.60 /
28	POLAND	35.81
29	DENMARK	37.04
30	SWEDEN	38.28 4
31	SINGAPORE	38.59
32	BRAZIL	40.82
33	CROATIA	41.10
34	SLOVENIA	41.85
35	FINLAND	43.62 /
36	HUNGARY	44.57
37	INDIA	48.31
38	JORDAN	49.73
39	SOUTH AFRICA	50.70
40	BELGIUM	50.89
41	MALAYSIA	53.14
42	ISRAEL	55.96
43	SPAIN	59.93
44	AUSTRIA	61.92
45	ICELAND	87.18
46	ITALY	87.60
47	PORTUGAL	96.79 2
48	IRELAND	105.17 2
49	GREECE	155.89 /
50	JAPAN	177.47
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	AUSTRALIA	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	NETHERLANDS	-
-	PHILIPPINES	-
-	ROMANIA	-
-	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-
-	SWITZERLAND	-
-	UAE	-
-	UNITED KINGDOM	-
-	USA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOREIGN DEBT (%)**

2013

Percentage of GDP



		%
1	TAIWAN	0.00
2	NORWAY	0.00
3	SINGAPORE	0.00
4	FINLAND	0.00 /
5	IRELAND	0.00 2
6	CHINA MAINLAND	0.16 /
7	MEXICO	0.43
8	HONG KONG	0.49
9	KOREA	0.54
10	THAILAND	0.60
11	AUSTRIA	0.88 2
12	PORTUGAL	1.20 2
13	INDIA	1.62
14	MALAYSIA	1.70
15	BRAZIL	1.91
16	CHILE	1.97
17	KAZAKHSTAN	2.30
18	RUSSIA	2.98
19	SOUTH AFRICA	2.99
20	CATALONIA	3.06
21	DENMARK	4.24
22	GREECE	5.17 /
23	ESTONIA	5.83
24	INDONESIA	7.80
25	PERU	8.62
26	COLOMBIA	9.57
27	ISRAEL	9.91
28	BULGARIA	10.02
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	10.18
30	CANADA	10.35
31	SWEDEN	10.72 4
32	TURKEY	11.70
33	VENEZUELA	11.94 /
34	QATAR	12.58 /
35	ARGENTINA	14.17
36	POLAND	15.55
37	SLOVENIA	20.50
38	UKRAINE	20.64
39	ICELAND	21.78
40	CROATIA	24.34
41	LITHUANIA	27.24
42	JORDAN	30.33
43	HUNGARY	30.59
44	LATVIA	31.23 /
45	SPAIN	33.42
46	GERMANY	40.42
47	ITALY	45.03
48	FRANCE	46.45 /
49	BELGIUM	50.64
-	AUSTRALIA	-
-	JAPAN	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	NETHERLANDS	-
-	NEW ZEALAND	-
-	PHILIPPINES	-
-	ROMANIA	-
-	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-
-	SWITZERLAND	-
-	UAE	-
-	UNITED KINGDOM	-
-	USA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**INTEREST PAYMENT (%)**

2013

Percentage of current revenue

Ranking		%
1	SINGAPORE	0.01 /
2	VENEZUELA	0.12 3
3	HONG KONG	0.17
4	ESTONIA	0.38
5	UAE	1.13
6	LUXEMBOURG	1.15
7	NORWAY	1.56
8	SWEDEN	1.65
9	BULGARIA	2.10
10	FINLAND	2.21
11	CHILE	2.23
12	SWITZERLAND	2.39 /
13	KAZAKHSTAN	2.79
14	RUSSIA	2.83 /
15	DENMARK	2.95
16	NEW ZEALAND	3.14
17	QATAR	3.56 /
18	NETHERLANDS	3.65
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.68 /
20	FRANCE	4.35
21	LATVIA	4.59
22	CHINA MAINLAND	4.69 /
23	GERMANY	4.83
24	PERU	4.92
25	AUSTRIA	5.32 /
26	LITHUANIA	5.34
27	ROMANIA	5.42 /
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.44
29	THAILAND	5.79
30	SLOVENIA	5.81
31	ARGENTINA	5.85
32	KOREA	5.96
33	BELGIUM	6.14
34	AUSTRALIA	6.39 /
35	POLAND	7.03
36	TAIWAN	7.05 /
37	UNITED KINGDOM	7.25
38	INDONESIA	7.40
39	MEXICO	7.90
40	CANADA	8.58
41	UKRAINE	8.59
42	GREECE	8.66
43	CROATIA	8.80
44	SPAIN	9.04
45	CATALONIA	9.09
46	HUNGARY	9.29
47	MALAYSIA	9.74
48	PORTUGAL	9.92
49	ISRAEL	10.41
50	ITALY	10.58
51	SOUTH AFRICA	11.61
52	ICELAND	11.97
53	IRELAND	12.58
54	JORDAN	12.79
55	TURKEY	12.84
56	USA	13.51 /
57	BRAZIL	15.05
58	INDIA	15.12 /
59	COLOMBIA	16.69 /
60	PHILIPPINES	18.85
61	JAPAN	23.18

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Public Finance

2.1.09

## PUBLIC FINANCES

2014

Public finances

are not being efficiently managed



are being efficiently managed

Ranking

1	SINGAPORE	8.30
2	SWEDEN	7.91
3	CHILE	7.75
4	NEW ZEALAND	7.55
5	SWITZERLAND	7.48
6	NORWAY	7.24
7	MALAYSIA	7.15
8	ESTONIA	7.07
9	QATAR	7.04
10	UAE	6.96
11	HONG KONG	6.47
12	DENMARK	6.39
13	AUSTRALIA	6.35
14	UKRAINE	6.34
15	CANADA	6.22
16	IRELAND	6.04
17	PERU	5.83
18	UNITED KINGDOM	5.55
19	POLAND	5.42
20	GERMANY	5.26
21	NETHERLANDS	5.14
22	INDONESIA	5.11
23	JORDAN	5.08
24	TURKEY	5.00
25	LUXEMBOURG	4.94
26	FINLAND	4.71
27	KAZAKHSTAN	4.45
28	TAIWAN	4.40
29	THAILAND	4.33
30	ISRAEL	4.30
31	MEXICO	3.97
32	KOREA	3.89
33	CHINA MAINLAND	3.79
34	USA	3.74
35	JAPAN	3.67
36	ROMANIA	3.59
37	PHILIPPINES	3.56
38	SOUTH AFRICA	3.54
39	LATVIA	3.53
40	PORTUGAL	3.42
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.35
42	ICELAND	3.33
43	RUSSIA	3.26
44	LITHUANIA	3.21
45	CATALONIA	3.17
46	INDIA	2.80
47	COLOMBIA	2.75
48	SPAIN	2.59
49	AUSTRIA	2.53
50	BELGIUM	2.44
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.38
52	FRANCE	2.16
53	CROATIA	2.00
53	GREECE	2.00
53	HUNGARY	2.00
56	ITALY	1.77
57	BULGARIA	1.75
58	SLOVENIA	1.53
59	BRAZIL	1.45
60	ARGENTINA	0.67
61	VENEZUELA	0.50

Public Finance

2.1.10

## TAX EVASION

2014

Tax evasion

is a threat to your economy



is not a threat to your economy

Ranking

1	SWITZERLAND	7.69
2	UAE	7.69
3	HONG KONG	7.25
4	IRELAND	7.13
5	CHILE	6.95
6	JAPAN	6.95
7	USA	6.84
8	NEW ZEALAND	6.75
9	NORWAY	6.71
10	AUSTRALIA	6.67
11	SWEDEN	6.59
12	SINGAPORE	6.59
13	MALAYSIA	6.51
14	NETHERLANDS	6.42
15	CANADA	6.41
16	GERMANY	6.26
17	UNITED KINGDOM	6.22
18	LUXEMBOURG	6.19
19	DENMARK	6.03
20	SOUTH AFRICA	6.00
21	POLAND	5.92
22	PORTUGAL	5.79
23	QATAR	5.69
24	LATVIA	5.54
25	FINLAND	5.25
26	ICELAND	5.08
27	AUSTRIA	5.00
27	INDONESIA	5.00
29	ESTONIA	4.84
30	TAIWAN	4.82
31	CHINA MAINLAND	4.76
32	BELGIUM	4.74
33	KAZAKHSTAN	4.50
34	BRAZIL	4.40
35	JORDAN	4.38
36	ISRAEL	4.17
37	THAILAND	4.07
38	FRANCE	3.81
39	VENEZUELA	3.67
40	TURKEY	3.62
41	PERU	3.42
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.41
43	RUSSIA	3.19
44	CATALONIA	3.07
45	BULGARIA	3.00
46	HUNGARY	2.96
47	SPAIN	2.92
48	LITHUANIA	2.92
49	MEXICO	2.90
50	COLOMBIA	2.87
51	CROATIA	2.76
52	PHILIPPINES	2.65
53	INDIA	2.43
54	SLOVENIA	2.42
55	UKRAINE	2.41
56	ARGENTINA	2.15
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.04
58	KOREA	1.74
59	ITALY	1.58
60	GREECE	1.51
61	ROMANIA	0.86

PENSION FUNDING

2014

Pension funding

is not adequately addressed for the future



is adequately addressed for the future

Ranking			
1	MALAYSIA	7.16	
2	UKRAINE	7.16	
3	NORWAY	6.93	
4	DENMARK	6.89	
5	SWITZERLAND	6.77	
6	NETHERLANDS	6.74	
7	ICELAND	6.38	
8	SWEDEN	6.23	
9	SINGAPORE	6.16	
10	AUSTRALIA	6.10	
11	JORDAN	5.80	
12	QATAR	5.69	
13	UAE	5.38	
14	CANADA	5.22	
15	FINLAND	5.22	
16	CHILE	5.08	
17	GERMANY	4.94	
18	PERU	4.81	
19	THAILAND	4.67	
20	KAZAKHSTAN	4.46	
21	INDONESIA	4.42	
22	LUXEMBOURG	4.37	
23	NEW ZEALAND	4.34	
24	ISRAEL	4.09	
25	HONG KONG	3.97	
26	SOUTH AFRICA	3.96	
27	TURKEY	3.96	
28	ITALY	3.94	
29	INDIA	3.94	
30	COLOMBIA	3.93	
31	TAIWAN	3.92	
32	POLAND	3.88	
33	IRELAND	3.79	
34	KOREA	3.74	
35	UNITED KINGDOM	3.66	
36	AUSTRIA	3.66	
37	USA	3.61	
38	ESTONIA	3.57	
39	CATALONIA	3.43	
40	SLOVENIA	3.41	
41	MEXICO	3.31	
42	PHILIPPINES	3.30	
43	SPAIN	3.24	
44	CHINA MAINLAND	2.87	
45	RUSSIA	2.87	
46	JAPAN	2.79	
47	PORTUGAL	2.76	
48	BRAZIL	2.71	
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.60	
50	LATVIA	2.60	
51	LITHUANIA	2.46	
52	FRANCE	2.45	
53	HUNGARY	2.38	
54	CROATIA	2.21	
55	ROMANIA	2.19	
56	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.04	
57	VENEZUELA	1.95	
58	BELGIUM	1.85	
59	GREECE	1.77	
60	BULGARIA	1.21	
61	ARGENTINA	1.08	

GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (%)

2013

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	SINGAPORE	14.1
2	RUSSIA	15.1
3	PHILIPPINES	16.3
4	CHILE	17.6
5	INDONESIA	18.5
6	COLOMBIA	19.0
7	TAIWAN	19.7
8	KAZAKHSTAN	20.1
9	PERU	20.1
10	THAILAND	20.2
11	HONG KONG	20.5
12	KOREA	21.0
13	VENEZUELA	23.6
14	CHINA MAINLAND	24.6
15	UAE	25.1
16	MALAYSIA	25.7
17	MEXICO	26.0
18	TURKEY	26.1
19	INDIA	27.3
20	ARGENTINA	28.9
21	JORDAN	29.6
22	ISRAEL	30.0
23	QATAR	30.5
24	SOUTH AFRICA	31.0
25	SWITZERLAND	33.3
26	LITHUANIA	34.5
27	UKRAINE	34.9
28	ROMANIA	35.0
29	NEW ZEALAND	35.6
30	LATVIA	36.1
31	BRAZIL	36.5
32	AUSTRALIA	36.8
33	USA	38.0
34	BULGARIA	38.7
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	38.7
36	JAPAN	40.0
37	CANADA	40.3
38	CROATIA	41.6
39	POLAND	41.9
40	ESTONIA	42.0
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	42.3
42	IRELAND	42.9
43	LUXEMBOURG	43.5
44	NORWAY	44.0
45	GERMANY	44.7
46	SPAIN	44.8
47	ICELAND	45.4
48	UNITED KINGDOM	47.1
49	PORTUGAL	48.7
50	NETHERLANDS	49.8
51	HUNGARY	50.0
52	AUSTRIA	51.2
53	ITALY	51.2
54	SWEDEN	52.9
55	BELGIUM	54.4
56	DENMARK	57.1
56	FRANCE	57.1
58	FINLAND	58.3
59	GREECE	58.5
60	SLOVENIA	59.4
-	CATALONIA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Fiscal Policy

2.2.01

## COLLECTED TOTAL TAX REVENUES (%)

2012

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	9.05
2	INDONESIA	11.91
3	TAIWAN	12.76
4	PHILIPPINES	12.88
5	VENEZUELA	13.24
6	KAZAKHSTAN	13.55
7	HONG KONG	13.72
8	SINGAPORE	14.11
9	COLOMBIA	14.30
10	JORDAN	15.26
11	MALAYSIA	16.11
12	LITHUANIA	16.29
13	INDIA	16.99
14	PERU	18.22
15	THAILAND	18.57
16	ROMANIA	19.44
17	MEXICO	19.48
18	TURKEY	19.67
19	CHILE	20.98
20	UAE	22.19
21	CROATIA	22.56
22	CHINA MAINLAND	22.59
23	BRAZIL	23.43
24	UKRAINE	24.30
25	RUSSIA	24.40
26	USA	24.59
27	KOREA	24.76
28	AUSTRALIA	25.98
29	ESTONIA	27.42
30	BULGARIA	27.74
31	LATVIA	27.89
32	SWITZERLAND	28.17
33	IRELAND	28.24
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	28.55
35	SOUTH AFRICA	28.64
36	JAPAN	28.75
37	ISRAEL	29.55
38	CANADA	30.93
39	ARGENTINA	31.41
40	POLAND	32.31
41	PORTUGAL	32.52
42	CATALONIA	32.86
42	SPAIN	32.86
44	NEW ZEALAND	33.21
45	GREECE	33.83
46	UNITED KINGDOM	34.86
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	35.36
48	SLOVENIA	37.14
49	ICELAND	37.17
50	GERMANY	37.59
51	NETHERLANDS	38.56
52	LUXEMBOURG	39.14
53	HUNGARY	39.20
54	NORWAY	42.18
55	AUSTRIA	43.16
56	FINLAND	44.14
57	ITALY	44.39
58	SWEDEN	44.46
59	BELGIUM	45.33
60	FRANCE	45.36
61	DENMARK	47.91

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Fiscal Policy

2.2.02

## COLLECTED PERSONAL INCOME TAX (%)

2012

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



		%
1	UAE	0.00
2	QATAR	0.00
3	JORDAN	0.60
4	INDONESIA	0.83
5	CHINA MAINLAND	1.12
6	KAZAKHSTAN	1.45
7	PERU	1.46
8	CHILE	1.46
9	INDIA	1.99
10	PHILIPPINES	2.10
11	SINGAPORE	2.17
12	ARGENTINA	2.24
13	THAILAND	2.34
14	MALAYSIA	2.44
15	MEXICO	2.55
16	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.67
17	HONG KONG	2.68
18	TAIWAN	2.79
19	BULGARIA	2.94
20	CROATIA	3.01
21	LITHUANIA	3.52
22	BRAZIL	3.54
23	RUSSIA	3.62
24	ROMANIA	3.63
25	KOREA	3.72
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.76
27	TURKEY	3.99
28	POLAND	4.58
29	UKRAINE	4.83
30	COLOMBIA	5.03
31	HUNGARY	5.35
32	ISRAEL	5.37
33	JAPAN	5.39
34	LATVIA	5.62
35	SLOVENIA	5.88
36	PORTUGAL	5.94
37	ESTONIA	6.79
38	GREECE	6.99
39	SPAIN	7.40
40	FRANCE	8.16
41	NETHERLANDS	8.27
42	LUXEMBOURG	8.62
43	SOUTH AFRICA	8.79
44	SWITZERLAND	8.85
45	USA	9.02
46	IRELAND	9.52
47	UNITED KINGDOM	9.59
48	GERMANY	9.63
49	NORWAY	9.86
50	AUSTRIA	9.90
51	AUSTRALIA	10.24
52	CANADA	11.32
53	ITALY	12.09
54	SWEDEN	12.50
55	NEW ZEALAND	12.54
56	BELGIUM	12.64
57	FINLAND	13.00
58	ICELAND	14.15
59	DENMARK	24.23
-	CATALONIA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## COLLECTED CORPORATE TAXES (%)

2012

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



		%
1	UAE	0.12
2	GREECE	1.12
3	HUNGARY	1.31
4	LITHUANIA	1.31
5	ESTONIA	1.45
6	BULGARIA	1.48
7	LATVIA	1.57
8	SLOVENIA	1.63
9	GERMANY	1.81
10	MEXICO	1.85
11	TURKEY	2.05
12	NETHERLANDS	2.07
13	ICELAND	2.11
14	POLAND	2.12
15	SPAIN	2.18
16	FINLAND	2.18
17	AUSTRIA	2.28
18	ROMANIA	2.31
19	CROATIA	2.34
20	BRAZIL	2.48
21	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.53
22	JORDAN	2.53
23	FRANCE	2.55
24	IRELAND	2.56
25	USA	2.59
26	TAIWAN	2.61
27	ISRAEL	2.65
28	PORTUGAL	2.79
29	UNITED KINGDOM	2.84
30	ITALY	2.87
31	SWITZERLAND	2.89
32	CANADA	2.93
33	DENMARK	3.03
34	SWEDEN	3.04
35	BELGIUM	3.11
36	JAPAN	3.43
37	KAZAKHSTAN	3.45
38	INDIA	3.52
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.54
40	SINGAPORE	3.61
41	KOREA	3.68
42	CHINA MAINLAND	3.79
43	RUSSIA	3.92
44	PERU	3.94
45	UKRAINE	3.95
46	PHILIPPINES	3.98
47	ARGENTINA	4.16
48	NEW ZEALAND	4.42
49	THAILAND	4.79
50	COLOMBIA	4.84
51	AUSTRALIA	5.05
52	SOUTH AFRICA	5.07
53	LUXEMBOURG	5.36
54	MALAYSIA	5.45
55	CHILE	5.83
56	HONG KONG	6.17
57	QATAR	7.88
58	NORWAY	10.39
-	CATALONIA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## COLLECTED INDIRECT TAX REVENUES (%)

2012

Taxes on goods and services as a percentage of GDP



		%
1	UAE	0.00
2	QATAR	1.17
3	SINGAPORE	2.54
4	KAZAKHSTAN	3.33
5	MALAYSIA	3.69
6	PHILIPPINES	3.93
7	INDONESIA	4.10
8	USA	4.35
9	HONG KONG	4.77
10	TAIWAN	5.07
11	JAPAN	5.26
12	SWITZERLAND	6.10
13	COLOMBIA	6.25
14	AUSTRALIA	6.58
15	RUSSIA	7.26
16	CANADA	7.56
17	KOREA	7.72
18	SPAIN	8.72
19	IRELAND	9.82
20	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	9.85
21	PERU	9.91
22	ARGENTINA	10.24
23	JORDAN	10.36
24	INDIA	10.46
25	MEXICO	10.53
26	THAILAND	10.62
27	CHILE	10.63
28	GERMANY	10.68
29	LUXEMBOURG	10.95
30	LATVIA	10.97
31	FRANCE	11.07
32	LITHUANIA	11.10
33	NORWAY	11.12
34	ITALY	11.30
35	BELGIUM	11.31
36	UNITED KINGDOM	11.44
37	NETHERLANDS	11.57
38	ISRAEL	11.61
39	CHINA MAINLAND	11.80
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	11.83
41	AUSTRIA	11.89
42	SOUTH AFRICA	12.11
43	TURKEY	12.43
44	GREECE	12.62
45	POLAND	12.67
46	SWEDEN	12.81
47	ICELAND	12.93
48	NEW ZEALAND	12.97
49	ROMANIA	12.98
50	ESTONIA	13.03
51	BRAZIL	13.06
52	PORTUGAL	13.14
53	FINLAND	14.45
54	BULGARIA	14.86
55	SLOVENIA	14.92
56	DENMARK	15.16
57	UKRAINE	15.82
58	CROATIA	16.32
59	HUNGARY	17.65
-	CATALONIA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Fiscal Policy

2.2.05

**COLLECTED CAPITAL AND PROPERTY TAXES (%)****2012**

Percentage of GDP



		%
1	UKRAINE	0.05
2	MALAYSIA	0.06
3	PHILIPPINES	0.09
4	INDIA	0.10
5	HONG KONG	0.11
6	CROATIA	0.24
7	LITHUANIA	0.26
8	MEXICO	0.28
9	INDONESIA	0.35
10	THAILAND	0.36
11	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.42
12	JORDAN	0.48
13	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.54
14	KAZAKHSTAN	0.57
15	AUSTRIA	0.59
16	SLOVENIA	0.66
17	ROMANIA	0.70
18	CHILE	0.88
19	HUNGARY	0.91
20	GERMANY	0.92
21	SWEDEN	1.05
22	SINGAPORE	1.06
23	RUSSIA	1.11
24	LATVIA	1.16
25	TURKEY	1.16
26	POLAND	1.18
27	ESTONIA	1.19
28	NORWAY	1.23
29	FINLAND	1.25
30	PORTUGAL	1.27
31	NETHERLANDS	1.29
32	BULGARIA	1.38
33	COLOMBIA	1.60
34	DENMARK	1.83
35	IRELAND	1.83
36	PERU	1.87
37	SWITZERLAND	2.01
38	GREECE	2.02
39	SPAIN	2.02
40	CHINA MAINLAND	2.02
41	BRAZIL	2.03
42	NEW ZEALAND	2.14
43	AUSTRALIA	2.23
44	TAIWAN	2.29
45	ARGENTINA	2.37
46	ICELAND	2.48
47	SOUTH AFRICA	2.62
48	KOREA	2.63
49	JAPAN	2.67
50	ISRAEL	2.68
51	ITALY	2.74
52	LUXEMBOURG	2.80
53	USA	2.96
54	CANADA	3.30
55	BELGIUM	3.41
56	FRANCE	3.88
57	UNITED KINGDOM	4.12
-	CATALONIA	-
-	QATAR	-
-	UAE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Fiscal Policy

2.2.06

**COLLECTED SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION (%)****2012**

Compulsory contribution of employees and employers as a percentage of GDP



		%
1	QATAR	0.00
2	HONG KONG	0.00
3	JORDAN	0.11
4	UAE	0.32
5	KAZAKHSTAN	0.61
6	SOUTH AFRICA	0.71
7	THAILAND	0.74
8	INDIA	0.76
9	PHILIPPINES	0.87
10	DENMARK	0.90
11	CHILE	1.10
12	NEW ZEALAND	1.34
13	PERU	1.93
14	MEXICO	2.92
15	COLOMBIA	3.11
16	ICELAND	3.88
17	CHINA MAINLAND	4.13
18	IRELAND	4.15
19	CANADA	4.80
20	ISRAEL	5.06
21	MALAYSIA	5.20
22	USA	5.43
23	KOREA	6.11
24	RUSSIA	6.42
25	TAIWAN	6.49
26	UNITED KINGDOM	6.69
27	SWITZERLAND	7.06
28	BULGARIA	7.25
29	TURKEY	7.51
30	ARGENTINA	8.11
31	LATVIA	8.53
32	ROMANIA	8.80
33	PORTUGAL	9.02
34	NORWAY	9.58
35	SWEDEN	10.36
36	GREECE	10.76
37	LITHUANIA	10.96
38	ESTONIA	11.10
39	LUXEMBOURG	11.42
40	CROATIA	11.52
41	SPAIN	11.77
42	JAPAN	12.25
43	POLAND	12.32
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	12.52
45	UKRAINE	12.68
46	HUNGARY	12.76
47	FINLAND	13.15
48	BRAZIL	13.22
49	ITALY	13.52
50	SLOVENIA	13.81
51	GERMANY	14.38
52	BELGIUM	14.53
53	AUSTRIA	14.85
54	CZECH REPUBLIC	15.52
55	NETHERLANDS	15.98
56	FRANCE	16.99
-	AUSTRALIA	-
-	CATALONIA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## EFFECTIVE PERSONAL INCOME TAX RATE

2013

Percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.00
2	INDONESIA	2.23
3	SOUTH AFRICA	2.31
4	THAILAND	3.84
5	VENEZUELA	3.99
6	HONG KONG	4.83
7	UAE	5.11
8	COLOMBIA	5.33
9	JORDAN	6.08
10	TAIWAN	6.27
11	PHILIPPINES	7.59
12	KOREA	8.09
13	BRAZIL	8.49
14	MALAYSIA	10.69
15	INDIA	10.82
16	SWITZERLAND	11.00
17	RUSSIA	11.70
18	CATALONIA	12.39 <sup>P</sup>
19	PERU	12.40
20	USA	12.73
21	MEXICO	13.08
22	ISRAEL	13.20
23	ARGENTINA	13.74
24	CANADA	13.87
25	JAPAN	15.00
26	IRELAND	15.18
27	SPAIN	15.26
28	ESTONIA	16.76
29	KAZAKHSTAN	17.39
30	UKRAINE	17.46
31	PORTUGAL	17.47
32	NEW ZEALAND	18.76
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	18.92
34	SINGAPORE	18.93
35	UNITED KINGDOM	19.95
36	CHILE	20.18
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	20.43
38	CHINA MAINLAND	20.45
39	AUSTRALIA	20.78
40	ICELAND	21.22
41	BULGARIA	21.24
42	CROATIA	21.74
43	LITHUANIA	22.24
44	SWEDEN	22.81
45	ITALY	23.66
46	FRANCE	24.29
47	GREECE	24.38
48	GERMANY	25.09
49	POLAND	25.27
50	LUXEMBOURG	25.44
51	BELGIUM	25.52
52	LATVIA	25.77 <sup>I</sup>
53	ROMANIA	26.05
54	SLOVENIA	27.17
55	TURKEY	27.59
56	NORWAY	27.82
57	NETHERLANDS	28.13
58	FINLAND	28.52
59	HUNGARY	29.26
60	DENMARK	29.84
61	AUSTRIA	30.29

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## CORPORATE TAX RATE ON PROFIT

2014

Maximum tax rate, calculated on profit before tax

Ranking		%
1	UAE	0.00 <sup>I</sup>
2	BULGARIA	10.00
2	QATAR	10.00
4	IRELAND	12.50
5	LATVIA	15.00
5	LITHUANIA	15.00
7	ROMANIA	16.00
8	HONG KONG	16.50
9	SINGAPORE	17.00
9	SLOVENIA	17.00
9	TAIWAN	17.00
12	UKRAINE	18.00
13	CZECH REPUBLIC	19.00
13	HUNGARY	19.00
13	POLAND	19.00
16	CHILE	20.00
16	CROATIA	20.00
16	FINLAND	20.00
16	ICELAND	20.00
16	KAZAKHSTAN	20.00
16	RUSSIA	20.00
16	THAILAND	20.00
16	TURKEY	20.00
24	ESTONIA	21.00
25	SWITZERLAND	21.15
26	KOREA	22.00
26	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	22.00
26	SWEDEN	22.00
29	UNITED KINGDOM	23.00
30	DENMARK	24.50
30	PORTUGAL	24.50
32	AUSTRIA	25.00
32	BRAZIL	25.00
32	CHINA MAINLAND	25.00
32	COLOMBIA	25.00
32	INDONESIA	25.00
32	MALAYSIA	25.00
32	NETHERLANDS	25.00
39	GREECE	26.00
40	CANADA	26.50
40	ISRAEL	26.50
42	NORWAY	27.00
43	ITALY	27.50
44	NEW ZEALAND	28.00
44	SOUTH AFRICA	28.00
46	LUXEMBOURG	29.22
47	AUSTRALIA	30.00
47	CATALONIA	30.00
47	JORDAN	30.00
47	MEXICO	30.00
47	PERU	30.00
47	PHILIPPINES	30.00
47	SPAIN	30.00
54	GERMANY	30.20
55	INDIA	33.00
56	FRANCE	33.33
57	BELGIUM	33.99
58	VENEZUELA	34.00
59	ARGENTINA	35.00
59	USA	35.00
61	JAPAN	39.43

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV



Fiscal Policy

2.2.09

**CONSUMPTION TAX RATE****2013**

Standard rate of VAT/GST

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG	0.00 <sup>2</sup>
1	QATAR	0.00 <sup>1</sup>
1	UAE	0.00
4	CANADA	5.00
4	JAPAN	5.00
4	TAIWAN	5.00
7	SINGAPORE	7.00
7	THAILAND	7.00
9	SWITZERLAND	8.00 <sup>1</sup>
10	AUSTRALIA	10.00
10	INDONESIA	10.00
10	KOREA	10.00
13	KAZAKHSTAN	12.00
13	PHILIPPINES	12.00
13	VENEZUELA	12.00
16	INDIA	12.50
17	GREECE	13.00
18	SOUTH AFRICA	14.00
19	LUXEMBOURG	15.00
19	NEW ZEALAND	15.00 <sup>1</sup>
21	COLOMBIA	16.00
21	MEXICO	16.00
23	ISRAEL	18.00
23	PERU	18.00
23	POLAND	18.00
23	RUSSIA	18.00
23	TURKEY	18.00
28	CHILE	19.00
28	GERMANY	19.00
30	FRANCE	19.60 <sup>1</sup>
31	AUSTRIA	20.00
31	BULGARIA	20.00
31	ESTONIA	20.00
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	20.00
31	UNITED KINGDOM	20.00 <sup>1</sup>
36	ARGENTINA	21.00
36	BELGIUM	21.00
36	CATALONIA	21.00
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	21.00
36	LATVIA	21.00 <sup>1</sup>
36	LITHUANIA	21.00
36	NETHERLANDS	21.00
36	SPAIN	21.00
44	ITALY	22.00
44	SLOVENIA	22.00
46	IRELAND	23.00
46	PORTUGAL	23.00
48	FINLAND	24.00
48	ROMANIA	24.00
50	CROATIA	25.00
50	DENMARK	25.00
50	NORWAY	25.00
50	SWEDEN	25.00 <sup>1</sup>
54	ICELAND	25.50
55	HUNGARY	27.00
-	BRAZIL	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	MALAYSIA	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	USA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Fiscal Policy

2.2.10

**EMPLOYEE'S SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATE****2013**

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

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.00
1	RUSSIA	0.00
3	DENMARK	0.33
4	ICELAND	0.52
5	SOUTH AFRICA	0.94
6	AUSTRALIA	1.48
7	INDONESIA	1.84
8	MEXICO	2.51
9	UKRAINE	3.48
10	ESTONIA	3.64
11	THAILAND	3.84
12	IRELAND	3.99
13	VENEZUELA	3.99
14	NEW ZEALAND	4.39
15	HONG KONG	4.83
16	UAE	5.11
17	CATALONIA	5.24 <sup>P</sup>
18	COLOMBIA	5.33
19	PHILIPPINES	5.53
20	TAIWAN	5.62
21	CANADA	6.07
22	JORDAN	6.08
23	SWITZERLAND	6.20
24	SPAIN	6.45
25	ISRAEL	6.64
26	SWEDEN	6.90
27	USA	7.19
28	KOREA	7.33
29	NORWAY	7.66
30	FINLAND	7.67
31	UNITED KINGDOM	7.99
32	BRAZIL	8.49
33	LITHUANIA	8.51
34	KAZAKHSTAN	9.15
35	ITALY	9.40
36	MALAYSIA	10.69
37	INDIA	10.82
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	10.89
39	PORTUGAL	10.95
40	LATVIA	11.09 <sup>1</sup>
41	LUXEMBOURG	12.35
42	PERU	12.40
43	BULGARIA	12.68
44	BELGIUM	12.84
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	13.27
46	ARGENTINA	13.74
47	TURKEY	13.83
48	JAPAN	13.94
49	ROMANIA	14.39
50	POLAND	14.52
51	GREECE	17.21
52	SINGAPORE	17.51
53	AUSTRIA	17.76
54	HUNGARY	17.88
55	GERMANY	19.17
56	NETHERLANDS	19.68
57	CROATIA	20.07
58	CHILE	20.18
59	CHINA MAINLAND	20.45
60	SLOVENIA	22.25
61	FRANCE	23.76

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATE

2013

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

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	0.00
2	DENMARK	0.65
3	SOUTH AFRICA	1.88
4	THAILAND	3.84
5	INDONESIA	3.90
6	NEW ZEALAND	4.03
7	ISRAEL	4.36
8	HONG KONG	4.83
9	SWITZERLAND	6.20
10	CANADA	6.74
11	CHILE	6.78
12	USA	8.01
13	PERU	8.58
14	KAZAKHSTAN	9.06
15	UNITED KINGDOM	9.21
16	TAIWAN	9.57
17	IRELAND	10.73
18	INDIA	10.82
19	UAE	11.21
20	PHILIPPINES	11.34
21	JORDAN	11.47
22	VENEZUELA	11.61
23	MALAYSIA	12.63
24	LUXEMBOURG	12.67
25	NORWAY	13.84
26	COLOMBIA	13.90
27	SINGAPORE	14.01
28	JAPAN	14.53
29	AUSTRALIA	14.96
30	CROATIA	15.25
31	SLOVENIA	16.21
32	ICELAND	16.74
33	BULGARIA	17.60
34	GERMANY	18.32
35	NETHERLANDS	18.84
36	MEXICO	18.97
37	TURKEY	19.82
38	POLAND	20.11
39	ARGENTINA	21.82
40	PORTUGAL	23.65
41	FINLAND	23.91
42	KOREA	23.93
43	ROMANIA	24.21
44	CATALONIA	25.49 <sup>p</sup>
45	BELGIUM	27.33
46	HUNGARY	27.54
47	RUSSIA	28.27
48	GREECE	28.63
49	LITHUANIA	29.28
50	ITALY	29.58
51	ESTONIA	30.91
52	SWEDEN	31.00
53	AUSTRIA	31.18
54	SPAIN	31.39
55	CZECH REPUBLIC	33.66
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	34.87
57	LATVIA	35.37 <sup>i</sup>
58	UKRAINE	35.54
59	BRAZIL	37.54
60	CHINA MAINLAND	40.46
61	FRANCE	51.20

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## REAL PERSONAL TAXES

2014

Real personal taxes

discourage people from working or seeking advancement



do not discourage people from working or seeking advancement

Ranking		
1	HONG KONG	8.41
2	SWITZERLAND	7.84
3	SINGAPORE	7.74
4	MALAYSIA	7.18
5	BULGARIA	7.11
6	UAE	6.98
7	NEW ZEALAND	6.96
8	KAZAKHSTAN	6.89
9	QATAR	6.81
10	RUSSIA	6.51
11	INDONESIA	6.46
12	INDIA	6.28
13	LUXEMBOURG	6.27
14	ESTONIA	6.11
15	USA	5.93
16	AUSTRALIA	5.75
17	SOUTH AFRICA	5.72
18	TAIWAN	5.71
19	CANADA	5.70
20	HUNGARY	5.69
21	UNITED KINGDOM	5.55
22	THAILAND	5.54
23	POLAND	5.53
24	JORDAN	5.52
25	GERMANY	5.52
26	ISRAEL	5.40
27	VENEZUELA	5.26
28	PHILIPPINES	5.13
29	LITHUANIA	5.11
30	JAPAN	5.05
31	LATVIA	5.00
32	TURKEY	4.85
33	NORWAY	4.76
34	KOREA	4.75
35	CHILE	4.72
36	ICELAND	4.70
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.56
38	BRAZIL	4.53
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.48
40	SWEDEN	4.37
41	CHINA MAINLAND	4.33
42	PERU	4.33
43	IRELAND	4.13
44	NETHERLANDS	4.10
45	UKRAINE	4.06
46	FINLAND	3.92
47	AUSTRIA	3.47
48	MEXICO	3.45
49	COLOMBIA	3.00
50	ITALY	2.96
51	DENMARK	2.87
52	CROATIA	2.79
53	SLOVENIA	2.55
54	FRANCE	2.39
55	CATALONIA	2.39
56	GREECE	2.35
57	SPAIN	2.31
58	ROMANIA	2.25
59	ARGENTINA	2.05
60	PORTUGAL	1.85
61	BELGIUM	1.44

## REAL CORPORATE TAXES

2014

Real corporate taxes

discourage entrepreneurial activity



do not discourage entrepreneurial activity

Ranking			
1	IRELAND		8.58
2	HONG KONG		8.44
3	SWITZERLAND		7.86
4	SINGAPORE		7.77
5	BULGARIA		7.53
6	NEW ZEALAND		7.35
7	MALAYSIA		7.02
8	SWEDEN		6.97
9	FINLAND		6.82
10	TAIWAN		6.58
11	UAE		6.35
12	QATAR		6.33
13	NETHERLANDS		6.30
14	INDONESIA		6.30
15	INDIA		6.29
16	UNITED KINGDOM		6.23
17	CZECH REPUBLIC		6.22
18	CANADA		6.19
19	GERMANY		6.14
20	ESTONIA		6.00
21	KAZAKHSTAN		5.98
22	SOUTH AFRICA		5.93
23	THAILAND		5.83
24	AUSTRALIA		5.78
25	CHILE		5.77
26	KOREA		5.71
27	LUXEMBOURG		5.66
28	ISRAEL		5.61
29	HUNGARY		5.51
30	TURKEY		5.42
31	JORDAN		5.35
32	NORWAY		5.23
33	LATVIA		5.22
34	POLAND		5.12
35	USA		5.09
36	ICELAND		5.09
37	LITHUANIA		5.05
38	AUSTRIA		4.91
39	DENMARK		4.89
40	PHILIPPINES		4.69
41	VENEZUELA		4.60
42	SLOVENIA		4.46
43	PERU		4.43
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		4.35
45	RUSSIA		4.29
46	CHINA MAINLAND		4.12
47	MEXICO		3.97
48	PORTUGAL		3.94
49	CATALONIA		3.93
50	SPAIN		3.41
51	BELGIUM		3.21
52	JAPAN		3.15
53	COLOMBIA		3.15
54	UKRAINE		3.15
55	ROMANIA		3.11
56	GREECE		2.77
57	BRAZIL		2.76
58	FRANCE		2.66
59	CROATIA		2.34
60	ARGENTINA		2.15
61	ITALY		1.96

## REAL SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE

2013

Real discount / bank rate

Ranking			rate
1	VENEZUELA		-7.97
2	HONG KONG		-3.67
3	ESTONIA		-2.67
4	QATAR		-2.23
5	UNITED KINGDOM		-2.05
6	SINGAPORE		-1.91
7	NETHERLANDS		-1.77
8	FINLAND		-1.55
9	AUSTRIA		-1.49
10	CZECH REPUBLIC		-1.35
11	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		-1.12
12	CATALONIA		-0.93
13	LUXEMBOURG		-0.93
14	JORDAN		-0.91
15	SOUTH AFRICA		-0.91
16	SLOVENIA		-0.88
17	GERMANY		-0.84
18	DENMARK		-0.78
19	SPAIN		-0.76
20	USA		-0.70
21	BELGIUM		-0.64
22	RUSSIA		-0.62
23	ITALY		-0.53
24	INDIA		-0.44
25	LITHUANIA		-0.41
26	KAZAKHSTAN		-0.31
27	KOREA		-0.30
28	FRANCE		-0.24
29	ISRAEL		-0.13
30	BULGARIA		-0.07
31	JAPAN		-0.06
32	CANADA		0.04
33	INDONESIA		0.06
34	SWITZERLAND		0.23
35	IRELAND		0.23
36	LATVIA		0.24
37	AUSTRALIA		0.28
38	PORTUGAL		0.31
39	MEXICO		0.46
40	THAILAND		0.55
41	CHINA MAINLAND		0.60
42	PHILIPPINES		0.60
43	ROMANIA		0.78
44	NORWAY		0.79
45	MALAYSIA		0.88
46	UAE		0.89
47	TAIWAN		1.08
48	SWEDEN		1.12
49	HUNGARY		1.25
50	NEW ZEALAND		1.32
51	GREECE		1.69
52	PERU		1.94
53	POLAND		2.09
54	ARGENTINA		2.24
55	TURKEY		2.56
56	CHILE		2.66
57	ICELAND		3.01
58	COLOMBIA		3.17
59	CROATIA		4.70
60	UKRAINE		4.77
61	BRAZIL		9.69

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## COST OF CAPITAL

2014

Cost of capital

deters business  
developmentencourages business  
development

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND	8.14	
2	GERMANY	7.68	
3	FINLAND	7.22	
4	HONG KONG	7.17	
5	MALAYSIA	7.10	
6	SWEDEN	6.97	
7	USA	6.93	
8	TAIWAN	6.75	
9	UNITED KINGDOM	6.52	
10	CANADA	6.52	
11	CHILE	6.48	
12	JAPAN	6.39	
13	SINGAPORE	6.36	
14	ESTONIA	6.33	
15	AUSTRIA	6.19	
15	UAE	6.19	
17	LUXEMBOURG	6.15	
18	NORWAY	6.13	
19	AUSTRALIA	6.00	
20	DENMARK	5.93	
21	IRELAND	5.88	
22	ISRAEL	5.87	
23	JORDAN	5.85	
24	INDONESIA	5.82	
25	NEW ZEALAND	5.73	
26	QATAR	5.69	
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.67	
28	NETHERLANDS	5.67	
29	THAILAND	5.60	
30	KOREA	5.28	
31	LATVIA	5.24	
32	FRANCE	5.15	
33	LITHUANIA	5.15	
34	PHILIPPINES	5.13	
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.12	
36	BELGIUM	5.11	
37	POLAND	5.08	
38	PERU	4.84	
39	VENEZUELA	4.60	
40	SOUTH AFRICA	4.49	
41	KAZAKHSTAN	4.40	
42	CATALONIA	4.17	
43	TURKEY	4.16	
44	HUNGARY	4.11	
45	BULGARIA	4.00	
45	INDIA	4.00	
47	COLOMBIA	3.87	
48	MEXICO	3.76	
49	SPAIN	3.72	
50	RUSSIA	3.51	
51	ITALY	3.44	
52	CHINA MAINLAND	3.43	
53	ROMANIA	3.42	
54	UKRAINE	3.28	
55	PORTUGAL	3.09	
56	SLOVENIA	3.05	
57	BRAZIL	2.33	
58	CROATIA	2.28	
59	ICELAND	1.83	
60	ARGENTINA	1.33	
61	GREECE	1.28	

## INTEREST RATE SPREAD

2013

Lending rate minus deposit rate

Ranking		%
1	CATALONIA	0.35 NI
1	SPAIN	0.35 /
3	JAPAN	0.76
4	IRELAND	0.98 /
5	NORWAY	1.00
6	VENEZUELA	1.09
7	BELGIUM	1.14
8	FRANCE	1.15 /
9	AUSTRIA	1.29 /
10	LUXEMBOURG	1.41
11	FINLAND	1.50
12	TAIWAN	1.52
13	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.59 /
14	NETHERLANDS	1.60
15	GREECE	1.64 /
16	NEW ZEALAND	1.71
17	KOREA	1.75
18	GERMANY	1.78 /
19	UNITED KINGDOM	1.80
20	ARGENTINA	2.29
21	ICELAND	2.30
22	CANADA	2.45
23	POLAND	2.50 /
24	TURKEY	2.65 /
25	SWITZERLAND	2.66
26	SLOVENIA	2.78 /
27	AUSTRALIA	2.84
28	MEXICO	2.92
29	CHINA MAINLAND	3.00
30	USA	3.02 /
31	SOUTH AFRICA	3.35
32	ISRAEL	3.35 /
33	MALAYSIA	3.60
34	QATAR	3.71 /
35	HUNGARY	3.86
36	RUSSIA	3.88
37	JORDAN	4.06
38	ITALY	4.07
39	THAILAND	4.07
40	CHILE	4.09
41	PHILIPPINES	4.11
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.11
43	PORTUGAL	4.26 /
44	LITHUANIA	4.38
45	DENMARK	4.45
46	INDIA	4.80
47	ESTONIA	4.95
48	HONG KONG	4.99
49	SINGAPORE	5.24
50	INDONESIA	5.40
51	LATVIA	5.80
52	UKRAINE	5.87
53	ROMANIA	5.97
54	BULGARIA	6.64
55	COLOMBIA	6.82
56	UAE	7.51
57	CROATIA	7.73
58	KAZAKHSTAN	7.90
59	PERU	15.81
60	BRAZIL	19.58
-	SWEDEN	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## COUNTRY CREDIT RATING

2013

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

Ranking		rate
1	NORWAY	95.3
2	SWITZERLAND	94.4
3	SWEDEN	93.3
4	CANADA	93.2
5	GERMANY	93.0
6	SINGAPORE	92.8
7	FINLAND	91.7
8	USA	91.3
9	LUXEMBOURG	90.7
10	DENMARK	89.5
11	NETHERLANDS	88.9
12	AUSTRALIA	88.8
13	AUSTRIA	87.1
14	UNITED KINGDOM	86.7
15	NEW ZEALAND	84.9
16	HONG KONG	84.3
17	FRANCE	83.7
18	JAPAN	82.5
19	TAIWAN	81.0
20	CHILE	80.7
21	BELGIUM	79.9
22	KOREA	79.2
23	QATAR	78.9
24	CHINA MAINLAND	77.5
25	UAE	74.6
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	74.3
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	73.7
28	ESTONIA	73.3
29	POLAND	72.2
30	ISRAEL	71.9
31	MALAYSIA	71.8
32	MEXICO	69.3
33	RUSSIA	68.0
34	BRAZIL	67.7
35	ITALY	66.1
36	PERU	65.4
37	COLOMBIA	64.1
38	THAILAND	63.1
39	SLOVENIA	61.2
40	LITHUANIA	61.0
41	INDIA	60.0
41	KAZAKHSTAN	60.0
43	SOUTH AFRICA	59.5
44	IRELAND	59.4
45	LATVIA	57.9
46	CATALONIA	57.7 <sup>N</sup>
46	SPAIN	57.7
48	INDONESIA	57.3
49	PHILIPPINES	57.2
50	BULGARIA	55.7
50	TURKEY	55.7
52	CROATIA	55.0
53	ICELAND	53.9
54	ROMANIA	53.1
55	HUNGARY	50.5
56	PORTUGAL	49.2
57	JORDAN	42.9
58	VENEZUELA	35.4
59	UKRAINE	34.8
60	ARGENTINA	31.8
61	GREECE	25.5

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## CENTRAL BANK POLICY

2014

Central bank policy has a

negative impact on the economy



positive impact on the economy

Ranking		
1	CHILE	8.57
2	SWITZERLAND	8.23
3	CANADA	7.92
4	SINGAPORE	7.67
5	JAPAN	7.63
6	AUSTRALIA	7.63
7	PERU	7.61
8	MALAYSIA	7.55
9	POLAND	7.54
10	QATAR	7.43
11	PHILIPPINES	7.42
12	NORWAY	7.33
13	UNITED KINGDOM	7.28
14	INDONESIA	7.12
15	LATVIA	7.08
16	USA	7.08
17	GERMANY	7.06
18	ISRAEL	7.04
19	SOUTH AFRICA	7.04
20	HONG KONG	7.00
21	MEXICO	6.92
22	THAILAND	6.86
23	DENMARK	6.85
24	TAIWAN	6.51
25	NEW ZEALAND	6.49
26	SWEDEN	6.43
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.33
28	ESTONIA	6.32
29	LUXEMBOURG	6.30
30	INDIA	6.28
31	FINLAND	6.24
32	JORDAN	6.23
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.16
34	LITHUANIA	6.03
35	AUSTRIA	6.00
35	IRELAND	6.00
37	KOREA	5.94
38	UAE	5.85
39	BULGARIA	5.82
40	COLOMBIA	5.75
41	BELGIUM	5.62
42	TURKEY	5.62
43	FRANCE	5.48
44	NETHERLANDS	5.45
45	CHINA MAINLAND	5.43
46	RUSSIA	5.31
47	ROMANIA	5.10
48	PORTUGAL	5.08
49	KAZAKHSTAN	5.05
50	SPAIN	5.00
51	CROATIA	4.98
52	HUNGARY	4.98
53	ITALY	4.87
54	BRAZIL	4.85
55	CATALONIA	4.44
56	UKRAINE	4.09
57	GREECE	3.92
58	SLOVENIA	3.88
59	ICELAND	3.21
60	ARGENTINA	2.36
61	VENEZUELA	1.07

## FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES (\$BN)

2013

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	3,841.37
2	JAPAN	1,266.82
3	SWITZERLAND	535.88
4	RUSSIA	509.59
5	TAIWAN	417.55
6	BRAZIL	358.81
7	KOREA	346.46
8	HONG KONG	311.19
9	INDIA	293.88
10	SINGAPORE	273.07
11	GERMANY	198.25
12	MEXICO	180.20
13	THAILAND	167.23
14	USA	145.74
15	ITALY	145.52
16	FRANCE	144.95
17	MALAYSIA	134.91
18	UNITED KINGDOM	132.93
19	TURKEY	131.03
20	POLAND	106.22
21	INDONESIA	99.39
22	DENMARK	87.99
23	PHILIPPINES	83.19
24	ISRAEL	78.46
25	CANADA	71.94
26	UAE	68.20
27	PERU	66.79
28	SWEDEN	65.38
29	NORWAY	61.64
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	56.22
31	AUSTRALIA	52.73
32	SOUTH AFRICA	49.59
33	ROMANIA	48.87
34	HUNGARY	46.59
35	NETHERLANDS	46.35
36	SPAIN	46.32
37	COLOMBIA	43.16
38	CHILE	41.09
39	QATAR	40.20
40	ARGENTINA	30.60
41	BELGIUM	26.94
42	KAZAKHSTAN	24.70
43	AUSTRIA	23.30
44	VENEZUELA	21.15
45	UKRAINE	20.42
46	BULGARIA	19.89
47	CROATIA	17.77
48	PORTUGAL	17.56
49	NEW ZEALAND	16.32
50	JORDAN	14.25
51	FINLAND	11.27
52	CATALONIA	9.22 <sup>P</sup>
53	LITHUANIA	8.07
54	LATVIA	7.89
55	GREECE	5.75
56	ICELAND	4.22
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.30
58	IRELAND	1.64
59	LUXEMBOURG	0.96
60	SLOVENIA	0.92
61	ESTONIA	0.32

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## EXCHANGE RATE STABILITY

2013

Parity change from national currency to SDR, 2013 / 2011

Ranking		Parity change
1	KAZAKHSTAN	0.001
2	CANADA	0.002
3	SWITZERLAND	0.005
4	DENMARK	0.007
5	BULGARIA	0.008
6	MALAYSIA	0.009
7	NORWAY	0.009
8	LITHUANIA	0.009
9	MEXICO	0.010
10	UNITED KINGDOM	0.014
11	ICELAND	0.014
12	CHILE	0.014
13	LATVIA	0.017
14	COLOMBIA	0.027
15	POLAND	0.027
16	CROATIA	0.028
17	AUSTRALIA	0.028
18	ISRAEL	0.029
19	THAILAND	0.030
20	UKRAINE	0.034
21	SWEDEN	0.034
22	QATAR	0.037
23	USA	0.037
24	UAE	0.037
25	JORDAN	0.037
26	HONG KONG	0.041
27	SINGAPORE	0.042
28	RUSSIA	0.043
29	KOREA	0.049
30	ROMANIA	0.051
31	PERU	0.056
32	PHILIPPINES	0.057
33	AUSTRIA	0.059
33	BELGIUM	0.059
33	CATALONIA	0.059 <sup>N</sup>
33	ESTONIA	0.059
33	FINLAND	0.059
33	FRANCE	0.059
33	GERMANY	0.059
33	GREECE	0.059
33	IRELAND	0.059
33	ITALY	0.059
33	LUXEMBOURG	0.059
33	NETHERLANDS	0.059
33	PORTUGAL	0.059
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.059
33	SLOVENIA	0.059
33	SPAIN	0.059
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.065
50	HUNGARY	0.071
51	NEW ZEALAND	0.073
52	CHINA MAINLAND	0.077
53	TURKEY	0.094
54	INDONESIA	0.148
55	JAPAN	0.177
56	INDIA	0.209
57	BRAZIL	0.241
58	ARGENTINA	0.279
59	SOUTH AFRICA	0.280
60	VENEZUELA	0.357
-	TAIWAN	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2014

The legal and regulatory framework

restricts the competitiveness of enterprises



encourages the competitiveness of enterprises

Ranking

1	SINGAPORE	8.16
2	HONG KONG	8.00
3	MALAYSIA	7.39
4	CANADA	7.28
5	SWITZERLAND	7.20
6	IRELAND	6.94
7	UAE	6.88
8	SWEDEN	6.85
9	NEW ZEALAND	6.77
10	FINLAND	6.75
11	UNITED KINGDOM	6.65
12	AUSTRALIA	6.35
13	CHILE	6.10
14	NORWAY	6.00
15	USA	5.96
16	DENMARK	5.90
17	QATAR	5.80
18	GERMANY	5.66
19	ESTONIA	5.61
20	NETHERLANDS	5.53
21	INDONESIA	5.49
22	LUXEMBOURG	5.45
23	KAZAKHSTAN	5.41
24	JORDAN	5.27
25	POLAND	5.20
26	LATVIA	5.13
27	SOUTH AFRICA	5.11
28	TAIWAN	4.96
29	LITHUANIA	4.93
30	MEXICO	4.70
31	AUSTRIA	4.69
32	PERU	4.67
33	ISRAEL	4.64
34	ICELAND	4.60
35	INDIA	4.56
36	THAILAND	4.48
37	CHINA MAINLAND	4.31
38	COLOMBIA	4.15
39	PHILIPPINES	4.04
40	TURKEY	3.96
41	JAPAN	3.96
42	ROMANIA	3.52
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.52
44	PORTUGAL	3.39
45	RUSSIA	3.32
46	BELGIUM	3.25
47	BULGARIA	3.22
48	KOREA	3.20
49	UKRAINE	3.15
50	SPAIN	3.03
51	HUNGARY	3.00
52	CATALONIA	2.80
53	SLOVENIA	2.79
54	FRANCE	2.74
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.69
56	GREECE	2.49
57	BRAZIL	2.40
58	CROATIA	2.31
59	ITALY	1.98
60	ARGENTINA	1.42
61	VENEZUELA	0.19

## ADAPTABILITY OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

2014

Adaptability of government policy to changes in the economy is

low



high

Ranking

1	SINGAPORE	7.61
2	UAE	7.54
3	IRELAND	7.26
4	MALAYSIA	6.91
5	SWEDEN	6.35
6	SWITZERLAND	6.12
7	NEW ZEALAND	6.11
8	CHILE	6.06
9	QATAR	6.04
10	LUXEMBOURG	6.00
11	CANADA	5.89
12	NORWAY	5.87
13	DENMARK	5.74
14	CHINA MAINLAND	5.72
15	INDONESIA	5.63
16	UNITED KINGDOM	5.51
17	ESTONIA	5.47
18	JORDAN	5.47
19	AUSTRALIA	5.36
20	KAZAKHSTAN	5.29
21	HONG KONG	5.22
22	TURKEY	5.00
23	PERU	4.91
24	JAPAN	4.90
25	USA	4.81
26	LATVIA	4.78
27	POLAND	4.77
28	GERMANY	4.74
29	ISRAEL	4.68
30	MEXICO	4.23
31	RUSSIA	4.20
32	NETHERLANDS	4.15
33	KOREA	4.12
34	TAIWAN	3.97
35	INDIA	3.94
36	ICELAND	3.83
37	COLOMBIA	3.82
38	PHILIPPINES	3.78
39	FINLAND	3.76
40	HUNGARY	3.58
41	THAILAND	3.57
42	ROMANIA	3.56
43	CATALONIA	3.50
44	LITHUANIA	3.41
45	AUSTRIA	3.04
46	SPAIN	2.99
47	SOUTH AFRICA	2.91
48	PORTUGAL	2.88
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.70
50	BRAZIL	2.66
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.42
52	UKRAINE	2.33
53	BELGIUM	2.19
54	GREECE	2.04
55	ITALY	2.02
56	BULGARIA	1.86
57	FRANCE	1.80
58	SLOVENIA	1.47
59	ARGENTINA	1.42
60	CROATIA	1.38
61	VENEZUELA	0.57

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS

2014

Government decisions

are not effectively implemented



are effectively implemented

Ranking			
1	UAE	8.31	
2	SINGAPORE	8.10	
3	SWITZERLAND	7.43	
4	SWEDEN	7.26	
5	NEW ZEALAND	6.63	
6	GERMANY	6.59	
7	QATAR	6.52	
8	DENMARK	6.49	
9	IRELAND	6.36	
10	MALAYSIA	6.29	
11	CANADA	6.26	
12	NORWAY	6.14	
13	LUXEMBOURG	5.78	
14	JAPAN	5.54	
15	UNITED KINGDOM	5.51	
16	TURKEY	5.42	
17	ESTONIA	5.36	
18	CHINA MAINLAND	5.34	
19	CHILE	5.29	
20	AUSTRALIA	5.28	
21	FINLAND	5.16	
22	KAZAKHSTAN	5.16	
23	NETHERLANDS	5.14	
24	JORDAN	5.06	
25	HONG KONG	4.88	
26	INDONESIA	4.76	
27	USA	4.60	
28	POLAND	4.42	
29	LATVIA	4.35	
30	HUNGARY	4.32	
31	AUSTRIA	4.30	
32	KOREA	4.29	
33	RUSSIA	4.20	
34	PORTUGAL	4.15	
35	CATALONIA	3.79	
36	ROMANIA	3.75	
37	PHILIPPINES	3.60	
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.57	
39	BELGIUM	3.55	
40	ISRAEL	3.53	
41	ICELAND	3.52	
42	TAIWAN	3.47	
43	PERU	3.44	
44	MEXICO	3.31	
45	SPAIN	3.27	
46	LITHUANIA	3.23	
47	FRANCE	3.18	
48	COLOMBIA	3.01	
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.91	
50	UKRAINE	2.85	
51	THAILAND	2.77	
52	CROATIA	2.74	
53	BRAZIL	2.61	
54	SOUTH AFRICA	2.50	
55	INDIA	2.40	
56	GREECE	2.24	
57	ITALY	2.23	
58	SLOVENIA	2.22	
59	BULGARIA	2.11	
60	ARGENTINA	0.87	
61	VENEZUELA	0.70	

TRANSPARENCY

2014

Transparency of government policy is

poor



satisfactory

Ranking			
1	SWEDEN	8.26	
2	NORWAY	8.00	
3	UAE	7.77	
4	SWITZERLAND	7.67	
5	NEW ZEALAND	7.25	
6	SINGAPORE	7.23	
7	DENMARK	6.92	
8	IRELAND	6.83	
9	QATAR	6.70	
10	FINLAND	6.63	
11	NETHERLANDS	6.46	
12	CHILE	6.45	
13	GERMANY	6.45	
14	AUSTRALIA	6.23	
15	CANADA	6.19	
16	UNITED KINGDOM	6.18	
17	LUXEMBOURG	6.07	
18	MALAYSIA	5.77	
19	HONG KONG	5.71	
20	JAPAN	5.64	
21	USA	5.57	
22	ESTONIA	5.16	
23	KAZAKHSTAN	4.83	
24	POLAND	4.65	
25	LATVIA	4.64	
26	INDONESIA	4.55	
27	ISRAEL	4.30	
28	PHILIPPINES	4.15	
29	TAIWAN	4.13	
30	JORDAN	4.12	
31	PORTUGAL	3.97	
32	RUSSIA	3.91	
33	KOREA	3.80	
34	SOUTH AFRICA	3.75	
35	FRANCE	3.73	
36	LITHUANIA	3.70	
37	BELGIUM	3.70	
38	CATALONIA	3.69	
39	AUSTRIA	3.67	
40	PERU	3.59	
41	ROMANIA	3.55	
42	CHINA MAINLAND	3.37	
43	CROATIA	3.28	
44	ICELAND	3.26	
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.23	
46	SPAIN	3.19	
47	TURKEY	2.92	
48	INDIA	2.89	
49	MEXICO	2.78	
50	GREECE	2.75	
51	ITALY	2.71	
52	SLOVENIA	2.65	
53	COLOMBIA	2.64	
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.63	
55	HUNGARY	2.49	
56	BRAZIL	2.06	
57	UKRAINE	1.79	
58	THAILAND	1.71	
59	BULGARIA	1.54	
60	ARGENTINA	0.72	
61	VENEZUELA	0.38	



**BUREAUCRACY**

2014

Bureaucracy

hinders business activity  does not hinder business activity

Ranking			
1	UAE	6.71	
2	SWITZERLAND	6.39	
3	FINLAND	6.00	
3	SINGAPORE	6.00	
5	IRELAND	5.87	
6	SWEDEN	5.74	
7	DENMARK	5.59	
8	MALAYSIA	5.38	
9	NEW ZEALAND	5.28	
10	HONG KONG	5.11	
11	NORWAY	5.09	
12	ESTONIA	5.02	
13	CANADA	4.72	
14	AUSTRALIA	4.68	
15	UNITED KINGDOM	4.56	
16	ICELAND	4.46	
17	QATAR	4.44	
18	TAIWAN	4.31	
19	JORDAN	4.26	
20	CHILE	4.23	
21	JAPAN	4.15	
22	USA	4.13	
23	GERMANY	4.11	
24	NETHERLANDS	4.07	
25	LATVIA	4.05	
26	LUXEMBOURG	3.77	
27	TURKEY	3.77	
28	KAZAKHSTAN	3.75	
29	INDONESIA	3.13	
30	AUSTRIA	3.04	
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.96	
32	ISRAEL	2.81	
33	THAILAND	2.68	
34	PHILIPPINES	2.67	
35	SOUTH AFRICA	2.62	
36	INDIA	2.60	
37	PORTUGAL	2.58	
38	KOREA	2.56	
39	LITHUANIA	2.52	
40	BELGIUM	2.45	
41	PERU	2.30	
42	FRANCE	2.30	
43	CHINA MAINLAND	2.14	
44	HUNGARY	2.08	
45	MEXICO	2.05	
46	POLAND	2.00	
47	RUSSIA	1.97	
48	COLOMBIA	1.97	
49	CATALONIA	1.86	
50	SPAIN	1.84	
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.76	
52	BULGARIA	1.64	
53	UKRAINE	1.42	
54	SLOVENIA	1.39	
55	GREECE	1.37	
56	ARGENTINA	1.03	
57	CROATIA	0.96	
58	ITALY	0.83	
59	BRAZIL	0.71	
60	ROMANIA	0.67	
61	VENEZUELA	0.51	

**BRIBING AND CORRUPTION**

2014

Bribing and corruption

exist  do not exist

Ranking			
1	DENMARK	9.15	
2	FINLAND	8.51	
3	SWITZERLAND	8.44	
4	NEW ZEALAND	8.34	
5	SINGAPORE	8.03	
6	NETHERLANDS	7.95	
7	IRELAND	7.91	
8	SWEDEN	7.89	
9	ICELAND	7.79	
10	UAE	7.65	
11	JAPAN	7.59	
12	GERMANY	7.56	
13	AUSTRALIA	7.45	
14	NORWAY	7.21	
15	QATAR	7.21	
16	UNITED KINGDOM	7.17	
17	LUXEMBOURG	7.09	
18	CHILE	6.97	
19	USA	6.77	
20	FRANCE	6.59	
21	HONG KONG	6.48	
22	BELGIUM	6.45	
23	CANADA	6.30	
24	ESTONIA	6.18	
25	ISRAEL	5.70	
26	AUSTRIA	5.52	
27	TAIWAN	5.49	
28	POLAND	5.19	
29	MALAYSIA	4.60	
30	JORDAN	4.41	
31	KOREA	3.59	
32	PORTUGAL	3.55	
33	LATVIA	3.38	
34	CATALONIA	3.20	
35	KAZAKHSTAN	3.18	
36	SPAIN	3.01	
37	LITHUANIA	2.85	
38	TURKEY	2.58	
39	INDONESIA	2.44	
40	SLOVENIA	2.34	
41	CROATIA	2.28	
42	PERU	2.09	
43	GREECE	2.00	
44	ITALY	1.94	
45	CHINA MAINLAND	1.90	
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.89	
47	COLOMBIA	1.87	
48	BULGARIA	1.82	
49	HUNGARY	1.73	
50	RUSSIA	1.68	
51	SOUTH AFRICA	1.68	
52	MEXICO	1.64	
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.56	
54	INDIA	1.47	
55	PHILIPPINES	1.45	
56	THAILAND	1.41	
57	BRAZIL	1.33	
58	ARGENTINA	1.21	
59	UKRAINE	0.60	
60	VENEZUELA	0.41	
61	ROMANIA	0.22	

TARIFF BARRIERS

2012

Tariffs on imports: Most favored nation simple average rate

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG	0.00
2	SINGAPORE	0.20
3	NEW ZEALAND	2.05
4	AUSTRALIA	2.69
5	USA	3.40
6	PERU	3.68
7	CANADA	4.35
8	UKRAINE	4.46
9	JAPAN	4.63
10	QATAR	4.71
10	UAE	4.71
12	CROATIA	4.98
13	ICELAND	5.47
14	AUSTRIA	5.48
14	BELGIUM	5.48
14	BULGARIA	5.48
14	CATALONIA	5.48
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.48
14	DENMARK	5.48
14	ESTONIA	5.48
14	FINLAND	5.48
14	FRANCE	5.48
14	GERMANY	5.48
14	GREECE	5.48
14	HUNGARY	5.48
14	IRELAND	5.48
14	ITALY	5.48
14	LATVIA	5.48
14	LITHUANIA	5.48
14	LUXEMBOURG	5.48
14	NETHERLANDS	5.48
14	POLAND	5.48
14	PORTUGAL	5.48
14	ROMANIA	5.48
14	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.48
14	SLOVENIA	5.48
14	SPAIN	5.48
14	SWEDEN	5.48
14	UNITED KINGDOM	5.48
40	ISRAEL	5.74
41	CHILE	5.98
42	TAIWAN	6.06
43	PHILIPPINES	6.20
44	MALAYSIA	6.50
45	SWITZERLAND	6.53
46	INDONESIA	7.00
47	SOUTH AFRICA	7.58
48	MEXICO	7.84
49	NORWAY	8.03
50	COLOMBIA	8.78
51	KAZAKHSTAN	9.50
52	TURKEY	9.57
53	CHINA MAINLAND	9.63
54	THAILAND	9.79
55	RUSSIA	9.95
56	JORDAN	10.89
57	ARGENTINA	12.52
58	VENEZUELA	13.33
59	KOREA	13.34
60	BRAZIL	13.52
61	INDIA	13.72

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

CUSTOMS' AUTHORITIES

2014

Customs' authorities

do not facilitate the efficient transit of goods



do facilitate the efficient transit of goods

Ranking		
1	IRELAND	8.48
2	SINGAPORE	8.37
3	FINLAND	8.35
4	SWEDEN	8.17
5	NEW ZEALAND	8.15
6	HONG KONG	8.09
7	GERMANY	8.02
8	DENMARK	7.87
9	CHILE	7.83
10	NETHERLANDS	7.79
11	AUSTRALIA	7.78
12	AUSTRIA	7.73
13	UNITED KINGDOM	7.43
14	NORWAY	7.41
15	SWITZERLAND	7.32
16	UAE	7.27
17	USA	7.18
18	LUXEMBOURG	7.04
19	FRANCE	6.95
20	SLOVENIA	6.87
21	CANADA	6.85
22	SPAIN	6.70
23	ESTONIA	6.57
24	JAPAN	6.54
25	LATVIA	6.41
26	KOREA	6.41
27	BELGIUM	6.35
28	MALAYSIA	6.29
29	QATAR	6.26
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.18
31	PORTUGAL	6.09
32	TAIWAN	6.08
33	JORDAN	5.90
34	ICELAND	5.79
35	ISRAEL	5.79
36	LITHUANIA	5.74
37	POLAND	5.58
38	ITALY	5.24
39	SOUTH AFRICA	5.21
40	ROMANIA	5.21
41	TURKEY	5.19
42	GREECE	4.96
43	CATALONIA	4.95
44	HUNGARY	4.88
45	THAILAND	4.76
46	PERU	4.72
47	KAZAKHSTAN	4.71
48	CHINA MAINLAND	4.66
49	INDIA	4.58
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.51
51	MEXICO	4.47
52	CROATIA	4.42
53	COLOMBIA	4.28
54	INDONESIA	4.04
55	BULGARIA	3.82
56	RUSSIA	3.23
57	UKRAINE	2.68
58	PHILIPPINES	2.57
59	BRAZIL	2.00
60	VENEZUELA	1.33
61	ARGENTINA	1.21

**PROTECTIONISM**

2014

Protectionism

impairs the conduct of your business



does not impair the conduct of your business

Ranking			
1	IRELAND	8.72	
2	FINLAND	8.28	
3	NEW ZEALAND	8.27	
4	DENMARK	7.90	
5	AUSTRALIA	7.68	
6	SWEDEN	7.66	
7	GERMANY	7.63	
8	UNITED KINGDOM	7.59	
9	NORWAY	7.44	
10	HONG KONG	7.33	
11	ESTONIA	7.26	
12	NETHERLANDS	7.23	
13	CHILE	7.10	
14	MALAYSIA	6.89	
15	SWITZERLAND	6.83	
16	UAE	6.75	
17	USA	6.69	
18	BELGIUM	6.60	
19	POLAND	6.55	
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.53	
21	SINGAPORE	6.51	
22	JAPAN	6.50	
23	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.49	
24	SPAIN	6.47	
25	LUXEMBOURG	6.45	
26	LATVIA	6.45	
27	QATAR	6.42	
28	TURKEY	6.27	
29	INDONESIA	6.23	
30	PORTUGAL	6.22	
31	AUSTRIA	6.04	
32	FRANCE	6.03	
33	CANADA	5.96	
34	ITALY	5.83	
35	MEXICO	5.79	
36	PERU	5.74	
37	TAIWAN	5.71	
38	ISRAEL	5.69	
39	JORDAN	5.55	
40	SOUTH AFRICA	5.49	
41	INDIA	5.43	
42	KAZAKHSTAN	5.37	
43	THAILAND	5.32	
44	GREECE	5.17	
45	CATALONIA	5.15	
46	ICELAND	5.00	
47	PHILIPPINES	4.83	
48	CHINA MAINLAND	4.72	
49	KOREA	4.43	
50	SLOVENIA	4.26	
51	RUSSIA	4.20	
52	HUNGARY	4.11	
53	CROATIA	4.07	
54	COLOMBIA	4.05	
55	BRAZIL	3.80	
56	UKRAINE	3.64	
57	LITHUANIA	3.57	
58	BULGARIA	3.35	
59	VENEZUELA	2.73	
60	ROMANIA	2.70	
61	ARGENTINA	2.05	

**PUBLIC SECTOR CONTRACTS**

2014

Public sector contracts

are not sufficiently open to foreign bidders



are sufficiently open to foreign bidders

Ranking			
1	IRELAND	8.70	
2	FINLAND	8.39	
3	NETHERLANDS	8.25	
4	GERMANY	7.93	
5	HONG KONG	7.81	
6	UNITED KINGDOM	7.75	
7	SINGAPORE	7.73	
8	NEW ZEALAND	7.73	
9	DENMARK	7.67	
10	NORWAY	7.63	
11	POLAND	7.58	
12	CHILE	7.33	
13	ESTONIA	7.32	
14	AUSTRALIA	7.23	
15	SWEDEN	7.21	
16	SWITZERLAND	6.93	
17	BELGIUM	6.91	
18	QATAR	6.86	
19	PORTUGAL	6.83	
20	LUXEMBOURG	6.68	
21	AUSTRIA	6.64	
22	ISRAEL	6.64	
23	SPAIN	6.46	
24	LATVIA	6.41	
25	MALAYSIA	6.38	
26	UAE	6.35	
27	PERU	6.09	
28	KAZAKHSTAN	6.06	
29	ICELAND	6.04	
30	USA	5.94	
31	CROATIA	5.89	
32	CATALONIA	5.86	
33	CANADA	5.84	
34	TAIWAN	5.81	
35	FRANCE	5.80	
36	INDONESIA	5.75	
37	GREECE	5.70	
38	JORDAN	5.54	
39	TURKEY	5.37	
40	ITALY	5.25	
41	MEXICO	5.25	
42	COLOMBIA	5.20	
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.16	
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.09	
45	INDIA	5.08	
46	KOREA	5.04	
47	CHINA MAINLAND	4.90	
48	SOUTH AFRICA	4.86	
49	PHILIPPINES	4.70	
50	SLOVENIA	4.63	
51	LITHUANIA	4.52	
52	JAPAN	4.46	
53	RUSSIA	4.44	
54	THAILAND	4.41	
55	BULGARIA	4.33	
56	HUNGARY	4.23	
57	ROMANIA	4.22	
58	BRAZIL	3.88	
59	ARGENTINA	3.24	
60	UKRAINE	2.95	
61	VENEZUELA	2.63	

FOREIGN INVESTORS

2014

Foreign investors

are not free to acquire control in domestic companies



are free to acquire control in domestic companies

Ranking

1	FINLAND	9.40
2	IRELAND	9.30
3	UNITED KINGDOM	9.26
4	GERMANY	9.17
5	SWEDEN	9.09
6	HONG KONG	8.90
7	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8.81
8	LATVIA	8.79
9	ESTONIA	8.75
10	CHILE	8.59
11	NORWAY	8.56
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.49
13	AUSTRIA	8.48
14	NETHERLANDS	8.45
15	SWITZERLAND	8.45
16	BELGIUM	8.42
17	SPAIN	8.41
18	DENMARK	8.37
19	PORTUGAL	8.25
20	TURKEY	8.20
21	USA	8.17
22	ISRAEL	8.13
23	CATALONIA	7.97
24	POLAND	7.84
25	SINGAPORE	7.80
26	PERU	7.76
27	LITHUANIA	7.70
28	LUXEMBOURG	7.70
29	NEW ZEALAND	7.45
30	ITALY	7.44
31	GREECE	7.35
32	CROATIA	7.17
33	MALAYSIA	6.93
34	CANADA	6.91
35	BULGARIA	6.80
36	AUSTRALIA	6.65
37	FRANCE	6.52
38	COLOMBIA	6.43
39	SOUTH AFRICA	6.32
40	KOREA	6.29
41	MEXICO	6.26
42	KAZAKHSTAN	6.22
43	UKRAINE	6.16
44	ROMANIA	6.13
45	HUNGARY	6.04
46	TAIWAN	6.00
47	JAPAN	5.98
48	INDONESIA	5.93
49	JORDAN	5.69
50	INDIA	5.68
51	BRAZIL	5.68
52	RUSSIA	5.59
53	SLOVENIA	5.19
54	CHINA MAINLAND	5.07
55	UAE	5.02
56	ARGENTINA	4.92
57	THAILAND	4.60
58	QATAR	4.14
59	PHILIPPINES	3.89
60	VENEZUELA	3.77
61	ICELAND	3.08

CAPITAL MARKETS

2014

Capital markets (foreign and domestic)

are not easily accessible



are easily accessible

Ranking

1	SWITZERLAND	8.77
2	HONG KONG	8.67
3	GERMANY	8.57
4	NORWAY	8.50
5	USA	8.45
6	SWEDEN	8.38
7	FINLAND	8.27
8	DENMARK	8.26
9	UNITED KINGDOM	8.05
10	SINGAPORE	8.00
11	CANADA	7.92
12	NETHERLANDS	7.83
13	IRELAND	7.74
14	TURKEY	7.73
15	CHILE	7.65
16	AUSTRALIA	7.54
17	LUXEMBOURG	7.49
18	BELGIUM	7.48
19	MALAYSIA	7.41
20	ISRAEL	7.40
21	POLAND	7.29
22	NEW ZEALAND	7.13
23	AUSTRIA	6.94
24	INDONESIA	6.88
25	FRANCE	6.82
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.80
27	JAPAN	6.71
28	LATVIA	6.67
29	ESTONIA	6.62
30	TAIWAN	6.58
31	UAE	6.50
32	PERU	6.35
33	INDIA	6.33
34	KOREA	6.29
35	QATAR	6.27
36	LITHUANIA	6.23
37	THAILAND	6.20
38	JORDAN	6.15
39	SOUTH AFRICA	6.14
40	BRAZIL	5.82
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.50
42	CATALONIA	5.33
43	SPAIN	5.23
44	ITALY	5.15
45	PORTUGAL	5.14
46	KAZAKHSTAN	5.12
47	COLOMBIA	5.01
48	MEXICO	4.92
49	PHILIPPINES	4.84
50	BULGARIA	4.67
51	HUNGARY	4.53
52	UKRAINE	4.43
53	ROMANIA	4.39
54	RUSSIA	4.28
55	CROATIA	4.24
56	CHINA MAINLAND	3.88
57	SLOVENIA	3.79
58	GREECE	3.54
59	VENEZUELA	2.10
60	ARGENTINA	1.79
61	ICELAND	1.58

INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

2014

Investment incentives

are not attractive to foreign investors



are attractive to foreign investors

Ranking			
1	IRELAND	8.98	
2	SINGAPORE	8.10	
3	SWITZERLAND	7.80	
4	MALAYSIA	7.68	
5	NETHERLANDS	7.58	
6	LUXEMBOURG	7.56	
7	CHILE	7.42	
8	USA	7.12	
9	HONG KONG	7.01	
10	ISRAEL	6.98	
11	UAE	6.96	
12	UNITED KINGDOM	6.95	
13	GERMANY	6.90	
14	CANADA	6.87	
14	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.87	
16	LATVIA	6.70	
17	CHINA MAINLAND	6.63	
18	THAILAND	6.62	
19	INDONESIA	6.62	
20	PERU	6.59	
21	TURKEY	6.58	
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.47	
23	SWEDEN	6.23	
24	DENMARK	6.13	
25	NEW ZEALAND	6.08	
26	KAZAKHSTAN	5.98	
27	QATAR	5.97	
28	BELGIUM	5.96	
29	MEXICO	5.82	
30	FINLAND	5.80	
31	COLOMBIA	5.74	
32	NORWAY	5.73	
33	POLAND	5.72	
34	LITHUANIA	5.70	
35	AUSTRALIA	5.70	
36	ESTONIA	5.70	
37	PORTUGAL	5.55	
38	TAIWAN	5.47	
39	JORDAN	5.40	
39	SPAIN	5.40	
41	PHILIPPINES	5.33	
42	BRAZIL	5.32	
43	AUSTRIA	5.25	
44	HUNGARY	5.09	
45	KOREA	5.07	
46	FRANCE	5.03	
47	INDIA	4.95	
48	BULGARIA	4.91	
49	JAPAN	4.53	
50	GREECE	4.45	
51	RUSSIA	4.39	
52	SOUTH AFRICA	4.32	
53	CATALONIA	4.17	
54	ROMANIA	3.46	
55	SLOVENIA	3.22	
56	CROATIA	3.17	
57	ITALY	3.03	
58	UKRAINE	2.59	
59	ICELAND	2.42	
60	ARGENTINA	1.69	
61	VENEZUELA	1.14	

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES (%)

2013

To private and public companies as a percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG	0.02 <sup>2</sup>
2	KOREA	0.03 <sup>1</sup>
3	BRAZIL	0.25 <sup>1</sup>
4	GREECE	0.32
5	ROMANIA	0.32
6	JORDAN	0.33
7	LITHUANIA	0.33
8	USA	0.35 <sup>1</sup>
9	POLAND	0.35
10	NEW ZEALAND	0.48 <sup>1</sup>
11	PHILIPPINES	0.57
12	UNITED KINGDOM	0.60
13	JAPAN	0.61 <sup>1</sup>
14	LATVIA	0.62
15	KAZAKHSTAN	0.65
16	PORTUGAL	0.67
17	ISRAEL	0.69 <sup>1</sup>
18	TAIWAN	0.72 <sup>1</sup>
19	UAE	0.72
20	IRELAND	0.91
21	GERMANY	0.94
22	ESTONIA	0.99
23	SLOVENIA	1.00
24	CATALONIA	1.02 <sup>P</sup>
24	SPAIN	1.02
26	COLOMBIA	1.08 <sup>1</sup>
27	ITALY	1.08
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.13
29	TURKEY	1.15 <sup>1</sup>
30	BULGARIA	1.24
31	CANADA	1.29 <sup>1</sup>
32	NETHERLANDS	1.30
33	AUSTRALIA	1.31 <sup>1</sup>
34	FINLAND	1.40
35	HUNGARY	1.46
36	FRANCE	1.48
37	SWEDEN	1.56
38	LUXEMBOURG	1.79
39	ICELAND	1.81
40	NORWAY	1.89
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.99
42	CROATIA	2.05
43	INDIA	2.26
44	MEXICO	2.47
45	DENMARK	2.61
46	BELGIUM	2.66
47	CHILE	3.02 <sup>1</sup>
48	UKRAINE	3.11 <sup>1</sup>
49	THAILAND	3.27 <sup>3</sup>
50	QATAR	3.28 <sup>3</sup>
51	AUSTRIA	3.40
52	SWITZERLAND	3.45 <sup>1</sup>
53	INDONESIA	3.83
54	RUSSIA	3.94 <sup>2</sup>
55	MALAYSIA	4.40
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	PERU	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

SUBSIDIES

2014

Subsidies

distort fair competition and economic development



do not distort fair competition and economic development

Ranking			
1	IRELAND	7.65	
2	NEW ZEALAND	7.49	
3	DENMARK	7.43	
4	SWEDEN	7.24	
5	HONG KONG	7.16	
6	SINGAPORE	7.08	
7	MALAYSIA	6.92	
8	POLAND	6.76	
9	FINLAND	6.68	
10	QATAR	6.62	
11	SWITZERLAND	6.54	
12	TURKEY	6.50	
13	UAE	6.38	
14	CHILE	6.35	
15	LATVIA	6.29	
16	UNITED KINGDOM	6.24	
17	LUXEMBOURG	6.15	
18	KAZAKHSTAN	6.08	
19	ISRAEL	6.04	
20	JORDAN	6.03	
21	SOUTH AFRICA	6.00	
22	NETHERLANDS	5.85	
23	AUSTRALIA	5.83	
24	CANADA	5.69	
25	NORWAY	5.50	
26	INDONESIA	5.43	
27	GERMANY	5.34	
28	USA	5.27	
29	TAIWAN	5.17	
30	KOREA	5.14	
31	JAPAN	5.13	
31	PERU	5.13	
33	ESTONIA	5.13	
34	GREECE	5.12	
35	FRANCE	5.10	
36	CHINA MAINLAND	4.99	
37	BELGIUM	4.91	
38	RUSSIA	4.85	
39	LITHUANIA	4.83	
40	MEXICO	4.82	
41	ITALY	4.79	
42	HUNGARY	4.68	
43	PHILIPPINES	4.64	
44	AUSTRIA	4.58	
45	THAILAND	4.48	
46	ICELAND	4.46	
47	PORTUGAL	4.24	
48	SLOVENIA	4.22	
49	UKRAINE	4.22	
50	COLOMBIA	4.20	
50	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.04	
52	INDIA	4.03	
53	BULGARIA	3.96	
54	SPAIN	3.92	
55	BRAZIL	3.74	
56	CROATIA	3.72	
57	CATALONIA	3.47	
58	ROMANIA	3.33	
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.19	
60	ARGENTINA	1.13	
61	VENEZUELA	1.02	

STATE OWNERSHIP OF ENTERPRISES

2014

State ownership of enterprises

is a threat to business activities



is not a threat to business activities

Ranking			
1	IRELAND	8.21	
2	NEW ZEALAND	8.08	
3	SWITZERLAND	7.87	
4	FINLAND	7.69	
5	DENMARK	7.64	
6	GERMANY	7.60	
7	USA	7.59	
8	SWEDEN	7.54	
9	AUSTRALIA	7.38	
10	NETHERLANDS	7.37	
11	HONG KONG	7.34	
12	UNITED KINGDOM	7.23	
13	JAPAN	7.14	
14	CANADA	7.06	
15	POLAND	6.88	
16	MALAYSIA	6.83	
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.69	
18	INDONESIA	6.56	
19	NORWAY	6.51	
20	UAE	6.39	
21	TURKEY	6.27	
22	LUXEMBOURG	6.26	
23	BELGIUM	6.20	
24	INDIA	6.19	
25	ISRAEL	6.18	
26	FRANCE	6.17	
27	AUSTRIA	6.15	
28	LATVIA	6.08	
29	SINGAPORE	6.07	
30	ESTONIA	5.79	
31	TAIWAN	5.76	
32	QATAR	5.72	
33	JORDAN	5.67	
34	THAILAND	5.64	
35	KOREA	5.62	
36	LITHUANIA	5.61	
37	ITALY	5.55	
38	PORTUGAL	5.53	
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.43	
40	KAZAKHSTAN	5.43	
41	PHILIPPINES	5.41	
42	COLOMBIA	5.21	
43	ROMANIA	5.08	
44	ICELAND	4.98	
45	BRAZIL	4.96	
46	BULGARIA	4.87	
47	ARGENTINA	4.84	
48	MEXICO	4.73	
49	SPAIN	4.52	
50	VENEZUELA	4.51	
51	CATALONIA	4.51	
52	SOUTH AFRICA	4.50	
53	GREECE	4.42	
54	UKRAINE	4.35	
55	CHINA MAINLAND	4.35	
56	CHILE	4.26	
57	CROATIA	4.18	
58	HUNGARY	4.11	
59	RUSSIA	3.92	
60	SLOVENIA	3.36	
61	PERU	3.33	

COMPETITION LEGISLATION

2014

Competition legislation

is not efficient in preventing unfair competition



is efficient in preventing unfair competition

Ranking			
1	FINLAND	8.04	
2	IRELAND	7.66	
3	NETHERLANDS	7.65	
4	DENMARK	7.48	
5	SWEDEN	7.43	
6	JAPAN	7.14	
7	AUSTRALIA	7.09	
8	UNITED KINGDOM	7.05	
9	GERMANY	6.97	
10	NORWAY	6.95	
11	MALAYSIA	6.88	
12	SINGAPORE	6.87	
13	SWITZERLAND	6.79	
14	USA	6.72	
15	CANADA	6.69	
16	UAE	6.51	
17	NEW ZEALAND	6.49	
18	FRANCE	6.42	
19	SOUTH AFRICA	6.35	
20	CHILE	6.19	
21	AUSTRIA	6.15	
22	LATVIA	6.12	
23	LUXEMBOURG	5.96	
24	ISRAEL	5.83	
25	QATAR	5.82	
26	POLAND	5.77	
27	JORDAN	5.69	
28	ESTONIA	5.67	
29	HONG KONG	5.59	
30	BELGIUM	5.58	
31	PERU	5.57	
32	KOREA	5.54	
33	SPAIN	5.46	
34	TAIWAN	5.44	
35	ICELAND	5.42	
36	INDIA	5.32	
37	INDONESIA	5.31	
38	TURKEY	5.27	
39	KAZAKHSTAN	5.23	
40	ROMANIA	4.95	
41	LITHUANIA	4.95	
42	CROATIA	4.63	
43	PORTUGAL	4.62	
44	ITALY	4.60	
45	BRAZIL	4.52	
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.34	
47	CHINA MAINLAND	4.20	
48	THAILAND	4.10	
49	COLOMBIA	3.93	
50	CATALONIA	3.93	
51	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.93	
52	MEXICO	3.90	
53	PHILIPPINES	3.81	
54	SLOVENIA	3.80	
55	GREECE	3.55	
56	HUNGARY	3.54	
57	RUSSIA	3.46	
58	UKRAINE	3.36	
59	ARGENTINA	2.92	
60	BULGARIA	2.61	
61	VENEZUELA	1.81	

PARALLEL ECONOMY

2014

Parallel (black-market, unrecorded) economy

impairs economic development



does not impair economic development

Ranking			
1	FINLAND	8.28	
2	NORWAY	8.14	
3	SWITZERLAND	7.94	
4	DENMARK	7.83	
5	JAPAN	7.54	
6	AUSTRALIA	7.33	
7	SWEDEN	7.27	
8	USA	6.93	
9	NETHERLANDS	6.93	
10	GERMANY	6.87	
11	IRELAND	6.82	
12	NEW ZEALAND	6.75	
13	SINGAPORE	6.66	
14	UAE	6.54	
15	UNITED KINGDOM	6.47	
16	HONG KONG	6.42	
17	CANADA	6.34	
18	MALAYSIA	6.02	
19	FRANCE	5.84	
20	CHILE	5.81	
21	LUXEMBOURG	5.65	
22	ICELAND	5.63	
23	POLAND	5.58	
24	AUSTRIA	5.52	
25	TAIWAN	5.41	
26	SOUTH AFRICA	5.27	
27	QATAR	5.23	
28	ISRAEL	5.09	
29	BELGIUM	4.94	
30	ESTONIA	4.81	
31	JORDAN	4.56	
32	CHINA MAINLAND	4.47	
33	THAILAND	4.42	
34	INDONESIA	4.33	
35	PHILIPPINES	4.23	
36	PORTUGAL	4.18	
37	KAZAKHSTAN	4.02	
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.96	
39	KOREA	3.45	
40	BRAZIL	3.40	
41	TURKEY	3.38	
42	LATVIA	3.24	
43	RUSSIA	3.14	
44	BULGARIA	3.00	
45	INDIA	2.97	
46	LITHUANIA	2.95	
47	SLOVENIA	2.75	
48	CROATIA	2.72	
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.64	
50	ITALY	2.56	
51	SPAIN	2.55	
52	PERU	2.49	
53	HUNGARY	2.46	
54	CATALONIA	2.40	
55	GREECE	2.38	
56	UKRAINE	2.28	
57	MEXICO	1.97	
58	ARGENTINA	1.95	
59	COLOMBIA	1.82	
60	VENEZUELA	0.74	
61	ROMANIA	0.35	

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

2014

Ease of doing business is

hindered by regulations  supported by regulations

Ranking			
1	SINGAPORE	8.34	
2	UAE	7.65	
3	HONG KONG	7.63	
4	SWITZERLAND	7.47	
5	IRELAND	7.45	
6	MALAYSIA	7.32	
7	DENMARK	6.98	
8	NEW ZEALAND	6.98	
9	ESTONIA	6.91	
10	SWEDEN	6.75	
11	FINLAND	6.64	
12	CHILE	6.58	
13	CANADA	6.54	
14	JORDAN	6.33	
15	NORWAY	6.09	
16	QATAR	5.73	
17	TAIWAN	5.73	
18	LATVIA	5.64	
19	KAZAKHSTAN	5.59	
20	AUSTRALIA	5.58	
21	USA	5.57	
22	INDONESIA	5.56	
23	GERMANY	5.53	
24	ICELAND	5.48	
25	UNITED KINGDOM	5.41	
26	NETHERLANDS	5.39	
27	LUXEMBOURG	5.31	
28	TURKEY	5.25	
29	CHINA MAINLAND	5.14	
30	ISRAEL	5.09	
31	THAILAND	4.96	
32	LITHUANIA	4.67	
32	PERU	4.67	
34	JAPAN	4.59	
35	MEXICO	4.33	
36	COLOMBIA	4.12	
37	SOUTH AFRICA	4.04	
38	PHILIPPINES	4.00	
39	HUNGARY	3.88	
40	POLAND	3.84	
41	AUSTRIA	3.81	
42	PORTUGAL	3.63	
43	FRANCE	3.53	
44	ROMANIA	3.49	
45	INDIA	3.43	
45	KOREA	3.43	
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.37	
48	SPAIN	3.29	
49	RUSSIA	3.21	
50	SLOVENIA	3.18	
51	BULGARIA	3.13	
52	CATALONIA	3.09	
53	BELGIUM	2.98	
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.60	
55	GREECE	2.50	
56	ITALY	2.49	
57	UKRAINE	2.37	
58	CROATIA	2.07	
59	BRAZIL	1.86	
60	ARGENTINA	1.47	
61	VENEZUELA	0.67	

CREATION OF FIRMS

2014

Creation of firms is

hindered by legislation  supported by legislation

Ranking			
1	SINGAPORE	8.63	
2	ESTONIA	8.63	
3	IRELAND	8.30	
4	HONG KONG	8.25	
5	LATVIA	8.08	
6	NEW ZEALAND	7.96	
7	SWITZERLAND	7.92	
8	FINLAND	7.80	
9	SWEDEN	7.77	
10	MALAYSIA	7.76	
11	DENMARK	7.64	
12	CANADA	7.62	
13	CHILE	7.56	
14	KAZAKHSTAN	7.27	
15	AUSTRALIA	7.21	
16	UAE	7.15	
17	NORWAY	7.14	
18	USA	7.08	
19	BULGARIA	7.07	
20	ICELAND	7.06	
21	ISRAEL	7.00	
22	UNITED KINGDOM	6.94	
23	NETHERLANDS	6.77	
24	LITHUANIA	6.73	
25	TURKEY	6.73	
26	JAPAN	6.70	
27	THAILAND	6.53	
28	PORTUGAL	6.51	
29	GERMANY	6.47	
30	HUNGARY	6.38	
31	JORDAN	6.36	
32	INDONESIA	6.33	
33	LUXEMBOURG	6.19	
34	QATAR	6.04	
35	TAIWAN	5.92	
36	CROATIA	5.59	
37	CHINA MAINLAND	5.47	
38	UKRAINE	5.39	
39	RUSSIA	5.35	
40	INDIA	5.24	
40	ROMANIA	5.24	
42	COLOMBIA	5.16	
43	PERU	5.13	
44	AUSTRIA	5.09	
45	PHILIPPINES	4.73	
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.63	
47	SOUTH AFRICA	4.60	
48	KOREA	4.54	
49	MEXICO	4.54	
50	FRANCE	4.19	
51	BELGIUM	4.11	
52	POLAND	4.04	
53	SLOVENIA	3.88	
54	GREECE	3.81	
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.77	
56	SPAIN	3.74	
57	CATALONIA	3.57	
58	ITALY	2.89	
59	ARGENTINA	2.84	
60	BRAZIL	1.96	
61	VENEZUELA	1.59	



**START-UP DAYS****2013**

Number of days to start a business

Ranking		days
1	NEW ZEALAND	1
2	AUSTRALIA	3
2	HONG KONG	3
2	PORTUGAL	3
2	SINGAPORE	3
6	BELGIUM	4
6	NETHERLANDS	4
8	ICELAND	5
9	CANADA	5
9	HUNGARY	5
9	USA	5
12	CHILE	6
12	DENMARK	6
12	KOREA	6
15	ITALY	6
15	MALAYSIA	6
15	MEXICO	6
15	SLOVENIA	6
15	TURKEY	6
20	ESTONIA	7
20	FRANCE	7
20	LITHUANIA	7
23	NORWAY	7
24	CROATIA	8
24	UAE	8
26	QATAR	9
26	ROMANIA	9
28	IRELAND	10
28	TAIWAN	10
30	JORDAN	12
30	KAZAKHSTAN	12
30	UNITED KINGDOM	12
33	LATVIA	13
34	FINLAND	14
34	GREECE	14
34	ISRAEL	14
37	GERMANY	15
38	COLOMBIA	15
38	RUSSIA	15
40	SWEDEN	16
41	BULGARIA	18
41	SWITZERLAND	18
43	LUXEMBOURG	19
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	19
45	SOUTH AFRICA	19
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	20
47	UKRAINE	21
48	JAPAN	22
49	CATALONIA	23 <sup>N</sup>
49	SPAIN	23
51	ARGENTINA	25
51	AUSTRIA	25
51	PERU	25
54	INDIA	27
55	THAILAND	28
56	POLAND	30
57	CHINA MAINLAND	33
58	PHILIPPINES	35
59	INDONESIA	48
60	BRAZIL	108
61	VENEZUELA	144

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**START-UP PROCEDURES****2013**

Number of procedures to start a business

Ranking		number
1	CANADA	1
1	NEW ZEALAND	1
3	SLOVENIA	2
4	AUSTRALIA	3
4	BELGIUM	3
4	FINLAND	3
4	HONG KONG	3
4	MALAYSIA	3
4	PORTUGAL	3
4	SINGAPORE	3
4	SWEDEN	3
4	TAIWAN	3
13	BULGARIA	4
13	DENMARK	4
13	HUNGARY	4
13	IRELAND	4
13	LATVIA	4
13	LITHUANIA	4
13	NETHERLANDS	4
13	POLAND	4
13	THAILAND	4
22	ESTONIA	5
22	FRANCE	5
22	GREECE	5
22	ICELAND	5
22	ISRAEL	5
22	KOREA	5
22	NORWAY	5
22	PERU	5
22	ROMANIA	5
22	SOUTH AFRICA	5
32	CROATIA	6
32	ITALY	6
32	KAZAKHSTAN	6
32	LUXEMBOURG	6
32	MEXICO	6
32	SWITZERLAND	6
32	TURKEY	6
32	UAE	6
32	UKRAINE	6
32	UNITED KINGDOM	6
32	USA	6
43	CHILE	7
43	JORDAN	7
43	RUSSIA	7
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7
47	AUSTRIA	8
47	JAPAN	8
47	QATAR	8
50	COLOMBIA	9
50	CZECH REPUBLIC	9
50	GERMANY	9
53	CATALONIA	10 <sup>N</sup>
53	INDONESIA	10
53	SPAIN	10
56	INDIA	12
57	BRAZIL	13
57	CHINA MAINLAND	13
59	ARGENTINA	14
60	PHILIPPINES	15
61	VENEZUELA	17

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

LABOR REGULATIONS

2014

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

hinder business activities



do not hinder business activities

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND	8.00	
2	DENMARK	7.93	
3	ICELAND	7.42	
4	MALAYSIA	7.27	
5	ESTONIA	6.84	
6	HONG KONG	6.75	
7	IRELAND	6.68	
8	KAZAKHSTAN	6.59	
9	LATVIA	6.53	
10	NEW ZEALAND	6.46	
11	UAE	6.42	
12	CANADA	6.38	
13	JORDAN	6.31	
14	USA	6.28	
15	UNITED KINGDOM	6.23	
16	HUNGARY	6.12	
17	TURKEY	5.73	
18	THAILAND	5.69	
19	SINGAPORE	5.66	
20	ISRAEL	5.62	
21	TAIWAN	5.60	
22	JAPAN	5.43	
23	CHINA MAINLAND	5.40	
24	AUSTRIA	5.33	
25	FINLAND	5.22	
26	UKRAINE	5.17	
27	PORTUGAL	5.14	
28	LUXEMBOURG	5.11	
29	INDONESIA	5.09	
30	CHILE	5.08	
31	LITHUANIA	5.07	
32	GREECE	4.91	
33	NORWAY	4.90	
34	RUSSIA	4.87	
35	GERMANY	4.84	
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.83	
37	QATAR	4.74	
38	POLAND	4.69	
39	MEXICO	4.56	
40	SWEDEN	4.51	
41	PHILIPPINES	4.51	
42	NETHERLANDS	4.45	
43	KOREA	4.44	
44	SPAIN	4.25	
45	BULGARIA	4.18	
46	COLOMBIA	4.15	
47	INDIA	4.13	
48	AUSTRALIA	4.12	
49	CATALONIA	3.83	
50	ROMANIA	3.75	
51	PERU	3.65	
52	ARGENTINA	3.23	
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.04	
54	CROATIA	2.86	
55	SLOVENIA	2.63	
56	ITALY	2.50	
57	BELGIUM	2.45	
58	BRAZIL	2.18	
59	FRANCE	2.13	
60	SOUTH AFRICA	1.93	
61	VENEZUELA	0.47	

UNEMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION

2014

Unemployment legislation

does not provide an incentive to look for work



provides an incentive to look for work

Ranking			
1	MALAYSIA	7.11	
2	SINGAPORE	6.90	
3	SWITZERLAND	6.83	
4	CHILE	6.48	
5	HONG KONG	6.42	
6	JAPAN	6.26	
7	UAE	6.04	
8	CANADA	6.00	
9	TURKEY	5.96	
10	LATVIA	5.95	
11	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.89	
12	ESTONIA	5.86	
13	SWEDEN	5.86	
14	KAZAKHSTAN	5.80	
15	THAILAND	5.69	
16	NEW ZEALAND	5.65	
17	QATAR	5.56	
18	UKRAINE	5.47	
19	GREECE	5.43	
20	ICELAND	5.38	
21	KOREA	5.29	
22	TAIWAN	5.28	
23	GERMANY	5.09	
24	INDIA	5.03	
25	IRELAND	5.02	
26	USA	4.99	
27	ISRAEL	4.98	
28	RUSSIA	4.91	
29	JORDAN	4.82	
30	HUNGARY	4.80	
31	UNITED KINGDOM	4.78	
32	AUSTRALIA	4.68	
33	NETHERLANDS	4.65	
34	CHINA MAINLAND	4.55	
35	SOUTH AFRICA	4.49	
36	MEXICO	4.47	
37	PERU	4.46	
38	INDONESIA	4.46	
39	PHILIPPINES	4.44	
40	PORTUGAL	4.36	
41	DENMARK	4.26	
42	POLAND	4.12	
43	AUSTRIA	4.00	
44	BRAZIL	3.90	
45	COLOMBIA	3.73	
46	ITALY	3.73	
47	FINLAND	3.69	
48	CROATIA	3.38	
49	NORWAY	3.32	
50	LITHUANIA	3.30	
51	BULGARIA	3.27	
52	LUXEMBOURG	3.26	
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.17	
54	FRANCE	2.79	
55	ROMANIA	2.63	
56	ARGENTINA	2.62	
57	VENEZUELA	2.57	
58	CATALONIA	2.49	
59	SPAIN	2.49	
60	SLOVENIA	2.48	
61	BELGIUM	2.23	

IMMIGRATION LAWS

2014

Immigration laws

prevent your company from employing foreign labor



do not prevent your company from employing foreign labor

Ranking			
1	IRELAND	7.87	
2	PORTUGAL	7.79	
3	ARGENTINA	7.64	
4	FINLAND	7.60	
5	UAE	7.27	
6	NORWAY	7.11	
7	BELGIUM	7.07	
8	MALAYSIA	7.05	
9	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.02	
10	SWEDEN	7.00	
11	HUNGARY	6.98	
12	NEW ZEALAND	6.94	
13	NETHERLANDS	6.93	
14	CHILE	6.92	
15	SPAIN	6.77	
16	SWITZERLAND	6.72	
17	MEXICO	6.69	
18	PERU	6.65	
19	FRANCE	6.59	
20	ICELAND	6.55	
21	GERMANY	6.51	
22	LUXEMBOURG	6.48	
23	UNITED KINGDOM	6.43	
24	LATVIA	6.30	
25	CATALONIA	6.13	
26	CANADA	6.12	
27	PHILIPPINES	6.11	
28	HONG KONG	6.11	
29	AUSTRALIA	6.10	
30	ITALY	6.08	
31	AUSTRIA	6.07	
32	KAZAKHSTAN	6.06	
33	INDONESIA	6.04	
34	COLOMBIA	6.00	
34	GREECE	6.00	
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.00	
37	JORDAN	5.89	
38	SLOVENIA	5.80	
39	VENEZUELA	5.77	
40	INDIA	5.75	
41	TAIWAN	5.71	
42	DENMARK	5.61	
43	BULGARIA	5.54	
44	UKRAINE	5.52	
45	QATAR	5.40	
46	THAILAND	5.33	
47	TURKEY	5.27	
48	CHINA MAINLAND	5.21	
49	LITHUANIA	5.18	
50	RUSSIA	5.16	
51	BRAZIL	5.11	
52	ROMANIA	5.08	
53	CROATIA	5.07	
54	ESTONIA	5.04	
55	POLAND	4.88	
56	USA	4.61	
57	KOREA	4.57	
58	JAPAN	4.35	
59	ISRAEL	4.09	
60	SINGAPORE	3.90	
61	SOUTH AFRICA	3.78	

REDUNDANCY COSTS

2013

Number of weeks of salary

Ranking		weeks
1	AUSTRIA	0.0
1	BELGIUM	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	NETHERLANDS	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	1.4
19	UNITED KINGDOM	3.1
20	BULGARIA	3.2
21	ESTONIA	4.3
21	KAZAKHSTAN	4.3
21	LUXEMBOURG	4.3
21	UKRAINE	4.3
25	FRANCE	4.6
26	CANADA	5.0
27	SOUTH AFRICA	5.3
28	SLOVENIA	5.3
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.2
30	CROATIA	7.2
30	HUNGARY	7.2
32	IRELAND	8.2
33	AUSTRALIA	8.7
33	LATVIA	8.7
33	POLAND	8.7
33	RUSSIA	8.7
37	BRAZIL	8.9
38	INDIA	11.4
38	PERU	11.4
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	11.6
40	GERMANY	11.6
42	CATALONIA	15.2 N
42	PORTUGAL	15.2
42	SPAIN	15.2
45	GREECE	15.9
45	LITHUANIA	15.9
47	QATAR	16.0
48	COLOMBIA	16.7
49	MALAYSIA	17.2
50	TAIWAN	18.8
51	MEXICO	22.0
52	ARGENTINA	23.1
52	CHILE	23.1
52	CHINA MAINLAND	23.1
52	ISRAEL	23.1
52	KOREA	23.1
52	PHILIPPINES	23.1
52	TURKEY	23.1
59	THAILAND	31.7
60	INDONESIA	57.8
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

JUSTICE

2014

Justice

is not fairly administered  is fairly administered

Ranking			
1	FINLAND	9.08	
2	DENMARK	9.00	
3	SWEDEN	8.86	
4	NORWAY	8.76	
5	SWITZERLAND	8.58	
6	UNITED KINGDOM	8.56	
7	AUSTRALIA	8.56	
8	GERMANY	8.51	
9	CANADA	8.49	
10	SINGAPORE	8.47	
11	IRELAND	8.36	
12	UAE	8.35	
13	NETHERLANDS	8.35	
14	JAPAN	8.26	
15	NEW ZEALAND	8.19	
16	HONG KONG	8.14	
17	LUXEMBOURG	7.69	
18	QATAR	7.43	
19	ICELAND	7.38	
20	ISRAEL	7.23	
21	USA	7.17	
22	FRANCE	7.07	
23	AUSTRIA	7.00	
24	MALAYSIA	6.77	
25	ESTONIA	6.35	
26	SOUTH AFRICA	6.32	
27	BELGIUM	5.81	
28	CHILE	5.57	
29	JORDAN	5.44	
30	LATVIA	5.43	
31	INDIA	5.35	
32	THAILAND	5.20	
33	POLAND	5.18	
34	KAZAKHSTAN	5.04	
35	TAIWAN	5.00	
36	LITHUANIA	4.80	
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.73	
37	INDONESIA	4.73	
39	CROATIA	4.62	
40	ROMANIA	4.38	
41	GREECE	4.08	
42	KOREA	4.03	
43	RUSSIA	4.03	
44	CHINA MAINLAND	4.00	
45	HUNGARY	3.96	
46	SPAIN	3.94	
47	SLOVENIA	3.88	
48	PHILIPPINES	3.56	
49	BRAZIL	3.55	
50	ITALY	3.09	
51	CATALONIA	2.63	
52	MEXICO	2.53	
53	TURKEY	2.46	
54	COLOMBIA	2.33	
55	ARGENTINA	2.26	
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.23	
57	PORTUGAL	2.22	
58	PERU	2.15	
59	UKRAINE	2.11	
60	BULGARIA	1.93	
61	VENEZUELA	0.42	

PERSONAL SECURITY AND PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS

2014

Personal security and private property rights

are not adequately protected  are adequately protected

Ranking			
1	FINLAND	9.22	
2	DENMARK	9.18	
3	NORWAY	8.98	
4	CANADA	8.91	
5	SWITZERLAND	8.90	
6	SWEDEN	8.89	
7	GERMANY	8.84	
8	IRELAND	8.83	
9	AUSTRALIA	8.74	
10	HONG KONG	8.69	
11	JAPAN	8.64	
12	SINGAPORE	8.61	
13	NETHERLANDS	8.49	
14	AUSTRIA	8.30	
14	USA	8.30	
16	LUXEMBOURG	8.26	
17	NEW ZEALAND	8.24	
18	UNITED KINGDOM	8.22	
19	ICELAND	8.13	
20	QATAR	7.96	
21	LATVIA	7.71	
22	FRANCE	7.71	
23	TAIWAN	7.61	
24	SPAIN	7.56	
25	ESTONIA	7.51	
26	UAE	7.50	
27	BELGIUM	7.46	
28	PORTUGAL	7.39	
29	ISRAEL	7.28	
30	CHILE	7.03	
31	MALAYSIA	6.90	
32	CATALONIA	6.61	
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.44	
34	INDIA	6.25	
35	LITHUANIA	6.23	
36	JORDAN	6.21	
37	KOREA	6.20	
38	THAILAND	6.10	
39	SLOVENIA	6.02	
40	GREECE	5.81	
41	ITALY	5.75	
42	INDONESIA	5.75	
43	POLAND	5.69	
44	CROATIA	5.62	
45	KAZAKHSTAN	5.56	
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.55	
47	ROMANIA	5.49	
48	HUNGARY	5.25	
49	TURKEY	5.14	
50	CHINA MAINLAND	4.80	
51	PHILIPPINES	4.55	
52	SOUTH AFRICA	4.36	
53	RUSSIA	4.17	
54	BRAZIL	3.70	
55	COLOMBIA	3.54	
56	MEXICO	3.05	
57	PERU	3.00	
58	BULGARIA	2.96	
59	UKRAINE	2.72	
60	ARGENTINA	1.74	
61	VENEZUELA	0.33	

AGEING OF SOCIETY

2014

Ageing of society

is a burden for economic development



is not a burden for economic development

Ranking			
1	TURKEY	7.85	
2	UAE	7.46	
3	INDIA	7.45	
4	VENEZUELA	7.21	
5	MALAYSIA	7.18	
6	QATAR	6.99	
7	PHILIPPINES	6.87	
8	INDONESIA	6.80	
9	ICELAND	6.65	
10	SOUTH AFRICA	6.63	
11	ARGENTINA	6.41	
12	PERU	6.29	
13	IRELAND	6.13	
14	KAZAKHSTAN	6.10	
15	MEXICO	5.92	
16	SWITZERLAND	5.83	
17	BRAZIL	5.58	
18	ISRAEL	5.57	
19	JORDAN	5.42	
20	NORWAY	5.38	
21	FRANCE	5.37	
22	NEW ZEALAND	5.32	
23	USA	5.14	
24	COLOMBIA	5.07	
25	AUSTRALIA	5.06	
26	THAILAND	4.96	
27	LUXEMBOURG	4.87	
28	DENMARK	4.62	
29	CANADA	4.49	
30	SWEDEN	4.39	
31	CHILE	4.32	
32	NETHERLANDS	4.27	
33	CATALONIA	4.20	
34	HONG KONG	4.08	
35	UNITED KINGDOM	4.00	
36	SINGAPORE	3.97	
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.85	
38	BELGIUM	3.62	
39	ITALY	3.62	
40	AUSTRIA	3.59	
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.53	
42	CHINA MAINLAND	3.51	
43	SPAIN	3.40	
44	GREECE	3.32	
45	RUSSIA	3.31	
46	TAIWAN	3.18	
47	KOREA	3.16	
48	GERMANY	3.02	
49	FINLAND	3.02	
50	UKRAINE	2.98	
51	POLAND	2.92	
52	PORTUGAL	2.79	
53	HUNGARY	2.72	
54	JAPAN	2.66	
55	SLOVENIA	2.51	
56	LITHUANIA	2.49	
57	ROMANIA	2.41	
58	LATVIA	2.35	
59	ESTONIA	2.29	
60	CROATIA	2.07	
61	BULGARIA	1.67	

RISK OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY

2014

The risk of political instability is very

high



low

Ranking			
1	NORWAY	9.42	
2	SWITZERLAND	9.31	
3	IRELAND	9.30	
4	CANADA	9.25	
5	DENMARK	9.21	
6	GERMANY	9.08	
7	SWEDEN	9.07	
8	SINGAPORE	8.92	
9	LUXEMBOURG	8.83	
10	AUSTRALIA	8.81	
11	NEW ZEALAND	8.69	
12	UAE	8.46	
13	AUSTRIA	8.44	
14	USA	8.44	
15	FINLAND	8.39	
16	UNITED KINGDOM	8.13	
17	NETHERLANDS	7.88	
18	QATAR	7.83	
19	FRANCE	7.74	
20	CHILE	7.56	
21	JAPAN	7.48	
22	CHINA MAINLAND	7.36	
23	SPAIN	7.14	
24	MALAYSIA	7.02	
25	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.79	
26	POLAND	6.54	
27	ESTONIA	6.49	
28	HONG KONG	6.41	
29	PORTUGAL	6.15	
30	ISRAEL	6.13	
31	PHILIPPINES	6.11	
32	LATVIA	6.07	
33	MEXICO	6.05	
34	BRAZIL	6.04	
35	KAZAKHSTAN	6.02	
36	HUNGARY	5.92	
37	BELGIUM	5.70	
38	KOREA	5.69	
39	TAIWAN	5.68	
40	JORDAN	5.63	
41	RUSSIA	5.49	
42	LITHUANIA	5.31	
43	PERU	5.26	
44	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.24	
45	CROATIA	5.17	
46	CATALONIA	5.00	
47	INDIA	4.86	
48	SOUTH AFRICA	4.82	
49	ICELAND	4.79	
50	INDONESIA	4.59	
51	COLOMBIA	4.07	
52	SLOVENIA	3.94	
53	TURKEY	3.37	
54	GREECE	3.35	
55	ITALY	3.18	
56	ARGENTINA	3.08	
57	ROMANIA	2.70	
58	BULGARIA	2.33	
59	THAILAND	1.61	
60	UKRAINE	0.78	
61	VENEZUELA	0.43	

SOCIAL COHESION

2014

Social cohesion

is low



is high

Ranking			
1	NORWAY	8.19	
2	SWITZERLAND	7.90	
3	AUSTRALIA	7.90	
4	IRELAND	7.83	
5	DENMARK	7.77	
6	CANADA	7.70	
7	UAE	7.69	
8	JAPAN	7.63	
9	NEW ZEALAND	7.32	
10	AUSTRIA	7.09	
11	FINLAND	6.94	
12	GERMANY	6.91	
13	MALAYSIA	6.90	
14	SWEDEN	6.90	
15	QATAR	6.83	
16	NETHERLANDS	6.78	
17	LUXEMBOURG	6.59	
18	ICELAND	6.50	
19	SINGAPORE	6.39	
20	UNITED KINGDOM	6.31	
21	USA	6.11	
22	KAZAKHSTAN	6.06	
23	BELGIUM	5.93	
24	CATALONIA	5.86	
25	KOREA	5.77	
26	PHILIPPINES	5.71	
27	INDIA	5.52	
28	SPAIN	5.42	
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.35	
30	ISRAEL	5.23	
31	JORDAN	5.12	
32	INDONESIA	5.06	
33	RUSSIA	5.06	
34	TAIWAN	4.99	
35	CHINA MAINLAND	4.98	
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.96	
37	CHILE	4.95	
38	HONG KONG	4.89	
39	SLOVENIA	4.88	
40	TURKEY	4.76	
41	PORTUGAL	4.75	
42	ESTONIA	4.56	
43	FRANCE	4.52	
44	BRAZIL	4.22	
45	MEXICO	4.10	
46	POLAND	4.08	
47	LATVIA	4.02	
48	ITALY	4.00	
49	ROMANIA	3.97	
50	UKRAINE	3.88	
51	THAILAND	3.86	
52	COLOMBIA	3.75	
53	GREECE	3.74	
54	LITHUANIA	3.73	
55	PERU	3.28	
56	HUNGARY	3.25	
57	CROATIA	3.14	
58	SOUTH AFRICA	3.00	
59	BULGARIA	2.96	
60	ARGENTINA	2.21	
61	VENEZUELA	1.44	

GINI INDEX

2011

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

Ranking		index
1	DENMARK	25
1	JAPAN	25
1	SWEDEN	25
4	NORWAY	26
5	CZECH REPUBLIC	26
5	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	26
7	UKRAINE	26
8	FINLAND	27
9	GERMANY	28
10	KAZAKHSTAN	29
11	AUSTRIA	29
12	LUXEMBOURG	31
13	NETHERLANDS	31
14	ROMANIA	31
14	SLOVENIA	31
16	HUNGARY	31
17	KOREA	32
18	CANADA	33
19	BELGIUM	33
19	FRANCE	33
21	CROATIA	34
22	SWITZERLAND	34
23	INDONESIA	34
24	POLAND	34
25	TAIWAN	34
26	IRELAND	34
27	GREECE	34
28	CATALONIA	35 <sup>N</sup>
28	SPAIN	35
30	AUSTRALIA	35
31	ESTONIA	36
31	NEW ZEALAND	36
31	UNITED KINGDOM	36
34	ITALY	36
35	LATVIA	37
36	INDIA	37
37	LITHUANIA	38
38	JORDAN	38
39	PORTUGAL	39
39	TURKEY	39
41	ISRAEL	39
42	USA	41
43	QATAR	41
44	RUSSIA	42
45	CHINA MAINLAND	43
46	PHILIPPINES	43
46	SINGAPORE	43
48	HONG KONG	43
49	VENEZUELA	44
50	ARGENTINA	45
51	BULGARIA	45
52	MALAYSIA	46
53	PERU	48
54	MEXICO	48
55	CHILE	52
56	THAILAND	54
57	BRAZIL	54
58	SOUTH AFRICA	58
59	COLOMBIA	58
-	ICELAND	-
-	UAE	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Societal Framework

2.5.07

**INCOME DISTRIBUTION - LOWEST 10%****2010**

Percentage of household incomes going to lowest 10% of households



	%
ARGENTINA	1.46
AUSTRALIA	2.00 <sup>3</sup>
AUSTRIA	3.34 <sup>1</sup>
BELGIUM	3.42 <sup>1</sup>
BRAZIL	0.77 <sup>1</sup>
BULGARIA	3.28 <sup>3</sup>
CANADA	2.63 <sup>1</sup>
CATALONIA	3.80
CHILE	1.53 <sup>1</sup>
CHINA MAINLAND	1.69 <sup>1</sup>
COLOMBIA	0.87
CROATIA	3.33 <sup>3</sup>
CZECH REPUBLIC	4.32 <sup>1</sup>
DENMARK	2.62 <sup>1</sup>
ESTONIA	-
FINLAND	4.02 <sup>1</sup>
FRANCE	2.75 <sup>1</sup>
GERMANY	3.22 <sup>1</sup>
GREECE	2.55 <sup>1</sup>
HONG KONG	0.90
HUNGARY	3.54 <sup>3</sup>
ICELAND	3.20
INDIA	3.69
INDONESIA	3.36
IRELAND	2.91 <sup>1</sup>
ISRAEL	2.14 <sup>1</sup>
ITALY	2.30 <sup>1</sup>
JAPAN	4.80 <sup>3</sup>
JORDAN	3.36
KAZAKHSTAN	4.00 <sup>1</sup>
KOREA	2.89 <sup>1</sup>
LATVIA	2.81 <sup>1</sup>
LITHUANIA	2.63 <sup>2</sup>
LUXEMBOURG	3.50 <sup>1</sup>
MALAYSIA	1.78 <sup>1</sup>
MEXICO	1.99
NETHERLANDS	2.49 <sup>1</sup>
NEW ZEALAND	2.22 <sup>1</sup>
NORWAY	3.86 <sup>1</sup>
PERU	1.39
PHILIPPINES	2.59 <sup>1</sup>
POLAND	3.26
PORTUGAL	1.99 <sup>1</sup>
QATAR	1.30 <sup>3</sup>
ROMANIA	3.90
RUSSIA	2.75 <sup>1</sup>
SINGAPORE	1.85 <sup>1</sup>
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.36 <sup>1</sup>
SLOVENIA	-
SOUTH AFRICA	1.17 <sup>1</sup>
SPAIN	2.57 <sup>1</sup>
SWEDEN	3.58 <sup>1</sup>
SWITZERLAND	2.88 <sup>1</sup>
TAIWAN	-
THAILAND	2.80
TURKEY	2.08
UAE	-
UKRAINE	4.35
UNITED KINGDOM	2.06 <sup>1</sup>
USA	1.88 <sup>1</sup>
VENEZUELA	1.20 <sup>4</sup>

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Societal Framework

2.5.08

**INCOME DISTRIBUTION - HIGHEST 10%****2010**

Percentage of household incomes going to highest 10% of households



	%
ARGENTINA	32.30
AUSTRALIA	25.40 <sup>3</sup>
AUSTRIA	23.05 <sup>1</sup>
BELGIUM	28.06 <sup>1</sup>
BRAZIL	42.93 <sup>1</sup>
BULGARIA	22.17 <sup>3</sup>
CANADA	24.79 <sup>1</sup>
CATALONIA	22.46
CHILE	42.77 <sup>1</sup>
CHINA MAINLAND	29.98 <sup>1</sup>
COLOMBIA	44.43
CROATIA	27.48 <sup>2</sup>
CZECH REPUBLIC	22.69 <sup>1</sup>
DENMARK	21.28 <sup>1</sup>
ESTONIA	-
FINLAND	22.57 <sup>1</sup>
FRANCE	25.09 <sup>1</sup>
GERMANY	22.07 <sup>1</sup>
GREECE	26.04 <sup>1</sup>
HONG KONG	38.20
HUNGARY	25.44 <sup>3</sup>
ICELAND	22.80
INDIA	28.79
INDONESIA	28.18
IRELAND	27.23 <sup>1</sup>
ISRAEL	28.80 <sup>1</sup>
ITALY	26.80 <sup>1</sup>
JAPAN	21.70 <sup>3</sup>
JORDAN	28.70
KAZAKHSTAN	23.75 <sup>1</sup>
KOREA	22.45 <sup>1</sup>
LATVIA	26.68 <sup>1</sup>
LITHUANIA	29.10 <sup>2</sup>
LUXEMBOURG	23.77 <sup>1</sup>
MALAYSIA	34.65 <sup>1</sup>
MEXICO	37.51
NETHERLANDS	22.90 <sup>1</sup>
NEW ZEALAND	27.81 <sup>1</sup>
NORWAY	23.38 <sup>1</sup>
PERU	36.11
PHILIPPINES	33.62 <sup>1</sup>
POLAND	26.67 <sup>1</sup>
PORTUGAL	29.84 <sup>1</sup>
QATAR	35.90 <sup>3</sup>
ROMANIA	19.46
RUSSIA	31.68 <sup>1</sup>
SINGAPORE	32.76 <sup>1</sup>
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	22.41 <sup>1</sup>
SLOVENIA	-
SOUTH AFRICA	51.69 <sup>1</sup>
SPAIN	26.61 <sup>1</sup>
SWEDEN	22.18 <sup>1</sup>
SWITZERLAND	25.91 <sup>1</sup>
TAIWAN	-
THAILAND	30.99
TURKEY	30.10
UAE	-
UKRAINE	21.50
UNITED KINGDOM	28.49 <sup>1</sup>
USA	29.85 <sup>1</sup>
VENEZUELA	33.17 <sup>4</sup>

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**EQUAL OPPORTUNITY**

**2014**

Equal opportunity legislation in your economy

hinders economic development



encourages economic development

Ranking			
1	NORWAY	8.22	
2	FINLAND	8.04	
3	IRELAND	7.75	
4	DENMARK	7.60	
5	CANADA	7.55	
6	UAE	7.54	
7	NEW ZEALAND	7.51	
8	ICELAND	7.50	
9	SWEDEN	7.46	
10	AUSTRALIA	7.46	
11	SINGAPORE	7.21	
12	SWITZERLAND	7.10	
13	MALAYSIA	6.96	
14	NETHERLANDS	6.84	
15	LUXEMBOURG	6.79	
16	JAPAN	6.70	
17	UNITED KINGDOM	6.67	
18	HONG KONG	6.66	
19	USA	6.65	
20	CHILE	6.62	
21	CATALONIA	6.60	
22	LATVIA	6.55	
23	QATAR	6.48	
24	TAIWAN	6.45	
25	SPAIN	6.38	
26	KAZAKHSTAN	6.31	
27	ESTONIA	6.21	
28	FRANCE	6.13	
29	ISRAEL	6.09	
30	POLAND	5.96	
31	GERMANY	5.86	
32	AUSTRIA	5.81	
32	INDONESIA	5.81	
34	INDIA	5.78	
35	BELGIUM	5.77	
36	JORDAN	5.72	
37	THAILAND	5.71	
38	KOREA	5.69	
39	CHINA MAINLAND	5.67	
40	CROATIA	5.66	
41	LITHUANIA	5.63	
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.53	
43	RUSSIA	5.46	
44	PORTUGAL	5.45	
45	PHILIPPINES	5.38	
46	PERU	5.33	
47	MEXICO	5.31	
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.25	
49	TURKEY	5.20	
50	BRAZIL	5.04	
51	SLOVENIA	4.94	
52	GREECE	4.83	
53	HUNGARY	4.75	
54	ROMANIA	4.67	
55	BULGARIA	4.61	
56	ITALY	4.56	
57	UKRAINE	4.46	
58	COLOMBIA	4.16	
59	SOUTH AFRICA	3.82	
60	ARGENTINA	3.68	
61	VENEZUELA	2.79	

**FEMALES IN PARLIAMENT (%)**

**2012**

Percentage of total seats in Parliament

Ranking			%
1	SWEDEN	44.70	
2	FINLAND	42.50	
3	SOUTH AFRICA	41.10	
4	CATALONIA	40.00	
5	ICELAND	39.70	
6	NORWAY	39.60	
7	DENMARK	39.10	
8	BELGIUM	38.90	
9	NETHERLANDS	37.80	
10	ARGENTINA	37.70	
11	MEXICO	36.00	
12	SPAIN	34.90	
13	TAIWAN	34.00	
14	GERMANY	32.40	
15	NEW ZEALAND	32.20	
16	AUSTRALIA	29.20	
17	AUSTRIA	28.70	
17	PORTUGAL	28.70	
19	CANADA	28.00	
20	SWITZERLAND	26.80	
21	FRANCE	25.10	
22	LUXEMBOURG	25.00	
23	CROATIA	23.80	
24	SINGAPORE	23.50	
25	SLOVENIA	23.10	
26	LATVIA	23.00	
27	PHILIPPINES	22.10	
27	UNITED KINGDOM	22.10	
29	POLAND	21.80	
30	PERU	21.50	
31	CHINA MAINLAND	21.30	
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	21.00	
32	GREECE	21.00	
34	BULGARIA	20.80	
35	HONG KONG	20.70	
35	ITALY	20.70	
37	ISRAEL	20.00	
38	ESTONIA	19.80	
39	LITHUANIA	19.10	
40	IRELAND	19.00	
41	INDONESIA	18.20	
41	KAZAKHSTAN	18.20	
43	UAE	17.50	
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17.30	
45	USA	17.00	
45	VENEZUELA	17.00	
47	KOREA	15.70	
47	THAILAND	15.70	
49	TURKEY	14.20	
50	CHILE	13.90	
51	COLOMBIA	13.60	
52	JAPAN	13.40	
53	MALAYSIA	13.20	
54	JORDAN	11.10	
54	RUSSIA	11.10	
56	INDIA	10.90	
57	ROMANIA	9.70	
58	BRAZIL	9.60	
59	HUNGARY	8.80	
60	UKRAINE	8.00	
61	QATAR	0.00	

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV



Societal Framework

2.5.11

**WOMEN ON BOARDS (%)****2013**

Boardmembers of all companies analyzed by GMI

Ranking		%
1	NORWAY	36.13
2	SWEDEN	27.00
3	FINLAND	26.78
4	FRANCE	18.31
5	SOUTH AFRICA	17.89
6	DENMARK	17.16
7	NETHERLANDS	16.95
8	NEW ZEALAND	15.06
9	ISRAEL	14.46
10	GERMANY	14.11
11	AUSTRALIA	13.98
12	CANADA	13.14
13	POLAND	12.63
14	UNITED KINGDOM	12.56
15	TURKEY	12.10
16	USA	11.68
17	AUSTRIA	11.31
18	SWITZERLAND	9.98
19	THAILAND	9.61
20	CATALONIA	9.48 <sup>N</sup>
20	SPAIN	9.48
22	HONG KONG	9.45
23	BELGIUM	9.19
24	IRELAND	8.73
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.57
26	CHINA MAINLAND	8.20
27	ITALY	8.16
28	PHILIPPINES	7.93
29	MALAYSIA	7.21
30	GREECE	6.95
31	SINGAPORE	6.88
32	INDIA	6.66
33	PERU	6.25
34	MEXICO	6.15
35	COLOMBIA	5.95
36	INDONESIA	5.80
37	RUSSIA	5.03
38	TAIWAN	4.85
39	BRAZIL	4.79
40	HUNGARY	4.54
41	PORTUGAL	3.74
42	CHILE	2.80
43	KOREA	1.94
44	JAPAN	1.11
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	BULGARIA	-
-	CROATIA	-
-	ESTONIA	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	KAZAKHSTAN	-
-	LATVIA	-
-	LITHUANIA	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	QATAR	-
-	ROMANIA	-
-	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-
-	SLOVENIA	-
-	UAE	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Societal Framework

2.5.12

**GENDER INEQUALITY****2012**

Gender Inequality Index (UNDP)

Ranking		index
1	NETHERLANDS	0.045
2	SWEDEN	0.055
3	DENMARK	0.057
3	SWITZERLAND	0.057
5	NORWAY	0.065
6	FINLAND	0.075
6	GERMANY	0.075
8	SLOVENIA	0.080
9	FRANCE	0.083
10	ICELAND	0.089
11	ITALY	0.094
12	BELGIUM	0.098
13	SINGAPORE	0.101
14	AUSTRIA	0.102
15	CATALONIA	0.103 <sup>N</sup>
15	SPAIN	0.103
17	PORTUGAL	0.114
18	AUSTRALIA	0.115
19	CANADA	0.119
20	IRELAND	0.121
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.122
22	JAPAN	0.131
23	GREECE	0.136
24	POLAND	0.140
25	ISRAEL	0.144
26	LUXEMBOURG	0.149
27	KOREA	0.153
28	LITHUANIA	0.157
29	ESTONIA	0.158
30	NEW ZEALAND	0.164
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.171
32	CROATIA	0.179
33	UNITED KINGDOM	0.205
34	CHINA MAINLAND	0.213
35	BULGARIA	0.219
36	UAE	0.241
37	HUNGARY	0.256
37	MALAYSIA	0.256
37	USA	0.256
40	KAZAKHSTAN	0.312
40	RUSSIA	0.312
42	ROMANIA	0.327
43	UKRAINE	0.338
44	CHILE	0.360
44	THAILAND	0.360
46	TURKEY	0.366
47	PERU	0.378
48	ARGENTINA	0.380
49	MEXICO	0.382
50	PHILIPPINES	0.418
51	BRAZIL	0.447
52	COLOMBIA	0.459
53	SOUTH AFRICA	0.462
54	VENEZUELA	0.466
55	JORDAN	0.482
56	INDONESIA	0.494
57	QATAR	0.546
58	INDIA	0.610
-	HONG KONG	-
-	LATVIA	-
-	TAIWAN	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV





BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

F A C T O R III


**BUSINESS EFFICIENCY**
**3.1 Productivity and Efficiency**

3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)	Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed, US\$	149
3.1.02 Overall productivity	GDP per person employed, US\$	149
3.1.03 Overall productivity - real growth	Estimates: Percentage change of real GDP per person employed	150
3.1.04 Labor productivity (PPP)	Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed per hour, US\$	150
3.1.05 Agricultural productivity (PPP)	Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in agriculture, US\$	151
3.1.06 Productivity in industry (PPP)	Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in industry, US\$	151
3.1.07 Productivity in services (PPP)	Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in services, US\$	152
3.1.08 Workforce productivity	Is competitive by international standards	152
3.1.09 Large corporations	Large corporations are efficient by international standards	153
3.1.10 Small and medium-size enterprises	Small and medium-size enterprises are efficient by international standards	153
3.1.11 Productivity of companies	Productivity of companies is supported by global strategies (supplies, offshoring, outsourcing)	154

**3.2 Labor Market**
**Costs**

3.2.01 Compensation levels (\$)	Total hourly compensation in manufacturing (wages + supplementary benefits), US\$	154
3.2.02 Unit labor costs for total economy	Percentage change	155
3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions (\$)	Gross annual income including supplements such as bonuses, US\$	156
3.2.04 Remuneration of management (\$)	Total base salary plus bonuses and long-term incentives, US\$	157
3.2.05 Remuneration spread	Ratio of CEO to personal assistant remuneration	158

**Relations**

3.2.06 Working hours	Average number of working hours per year	158
3.2.07 Labor relations	Labor relations are generally productive	159
3.2.08 Worker motivation	Worker motivation in companies is high	159
3.2.09 Industrial disputes	Working days lost per 1,000 inhabitants per year (average 2010-2012)	160
3.2.10 Apprenticeship	Is sufficiently implemented	160
3.2.11 Employee training	Employee training is a high priority in companies	161

**Availability of Skills**

3.2.12 Labor force	Employed and registered unemployed (millions)	161
3.2.13 Labor force (%)	Percentage of population	162
3.2.14 Labor force growth	Percentage change	162
3.2.15 Part-time employment (%)	Percentage of total employment	163
3.2.16 Female labor force (%)	Percentage of total labor force	163
3.2.17 Foreign labor force (%)	Percentage of total labor force	164
3.2.18 Skilled labor	Skilled labor is readily available	164
3.2.19 Finance skills	Finance skills are readily available	165
3.2.20 Attracting and retaining talents	Attracting and retaining talents is a priority in companies	165
3.2.21 Brain drain	Brain drain (well-educated and skilled people) does not hinder competitiveness in your economy	166
3.2.22 Foreign high-skilled people	Foreign high-skilled people are attracted to your country's business environment	166
3.2.23 International experience	International experience of senior managers is generally significant	167
3.2.24 Competent senior managers	Competent senior managers are readily available	167

**3.3 Finance**
**Bank Efficiency**

3.3.01 Banking sector assets (%)	Percentage of GDP	168
3.3.02 Financial cards in circulation	Number of cards per capita	168
3.3.03 Financial card transactions	US\$ per capita	169
3.3.04 Investment risk	Euromoney country risk overall (scale from 0-100)	169
3.3.05 Banking and financial services	Banking and financial services do support business activities efficiently	170
3.3.06 Finance and banking regulation	Finance and banking regulation is sufficiently effective	170
3.3.07 Financial risk factor	The risk factor in the financial system is adequately addressed	171
3.3.08 Regulatory compliance	Is sufficiently developed	171

**Stock Market Efficiency**

3.3.09 Stock markets	Stock markets provide adequate financing to companies	172
3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (\$bn)	US\$ billions	172
3.3.11 Stock market capitalization (%)	Percentage of GDP	173
3.3.12 Value traded on stock markets	US\$ per capita	173
3.3.13 Listed domestic companies	Number of listed domestic companies	174
3.3.14 Stock market index (%)	Percentage change on index in national currency	174
3.3.15 Shareholders' rights	Shareholders' rights are sufficiently implemented	175
3.3.16 Initial public offerings	Average 2011-2013, US\$ millions	175



## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

**Finance Management**

3.3.17 Credit	Credit is easily available for business	176
3.3.18 Venture capital	Venture capital is easily available for business	176
3.3.19 M&A activity	By acquiror nation (average 2011-2013), US\$ millions	177
3.3.20 Corporate debt	Does not restrain the ability of enterprises to compete	177

**3.4 Management Practices**

3.4.01 Adaptability of companies	Adaptability of companies to market changes is high	178
3.4.02 Ethical practices	Ethical practices are implemented in companies	178
3.4.03 Credibility of managers	Credibility of managers in society is strong	179
3.4.04 Corporate boards	Corporate boards do supervise the management of companies effectively	179
3.4.05 Auditing and accounting practices	Auditing and accounting practices are adequately implemented in business	180
3.4.06 Customer satisfaction	Customer satisfaction is emphasized in companies	180
3.4.07 Entrepreneurship	Entrepreneurship of managers is widespread in business	181
3.4.08 Social responsibility	Social responsibility of business leaders is high	181
3.4.09 Health, safety & environmental concerns	Health, safety & environmental concerns are adequately addressed by management	182

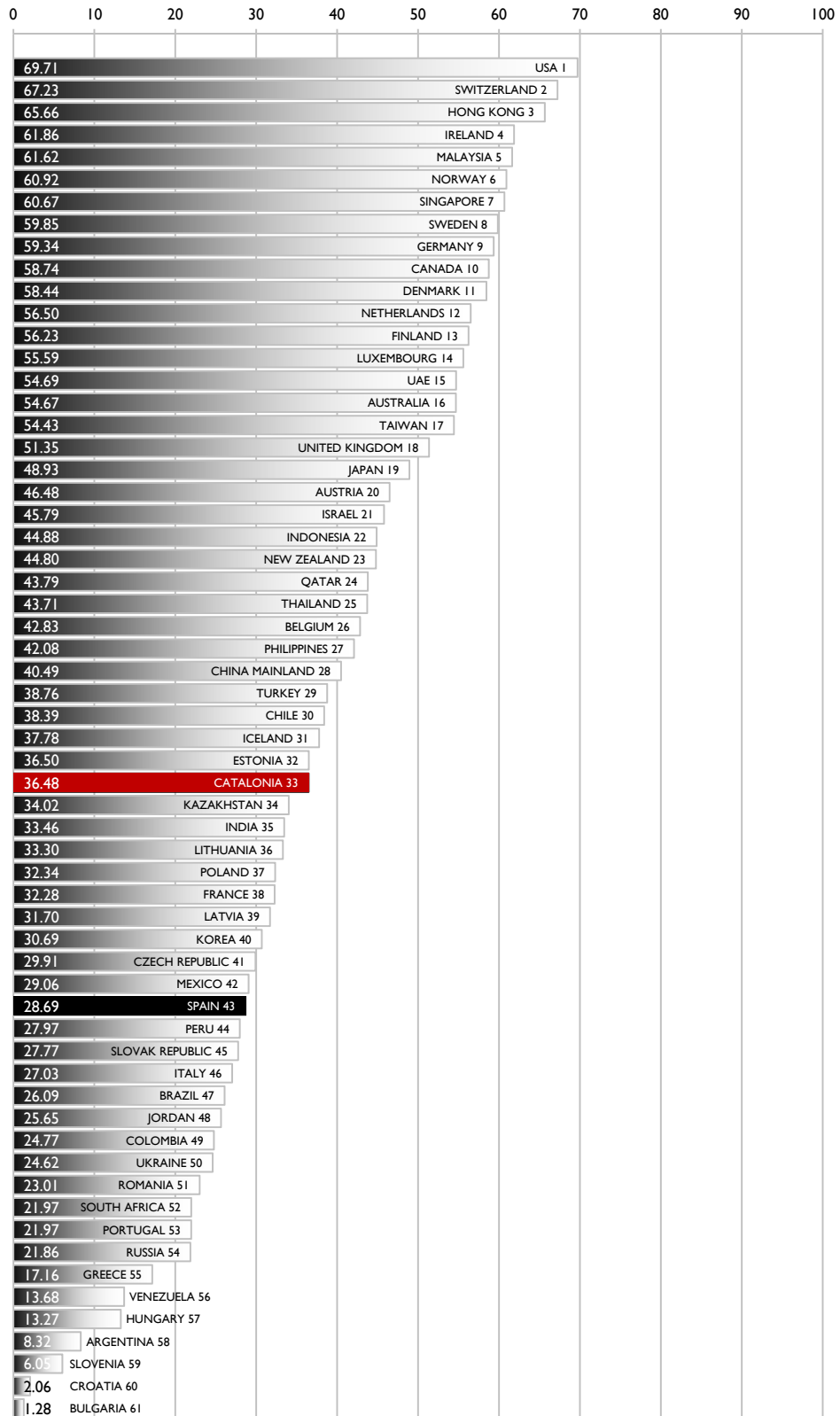
**3.5 Attitudes and Values**

3.5.01 Attitudes toward globalization	Attitudes toward globalization are generally positive in your society	182
3.5.02 Image abroad or branding	The image abroad of your country encourages business development	183
3.5.03 National culture	The national culture is open to foreign ideas	183
3.5.04 Flexibility and adaptability	Flexibility and adaptability of people are high when faced with new challenges	184
3.5.05 Need for economic and social reforms	The need for economic and social reforms is generally well understood	184
3.5.06 Value system	The value system in your society supports competitiveness	185
3.5.07 Corporate values	Corporate values take into account the values of employees	185



**BUSINESS EFFICIENCY**

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



## OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY (PPP)

2013

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

Ranking		US\$
1	QATAR	129,395
2	NORWAY	127,940
3	LUXEMBOURG	125,871
4	USA	114,985
5	IRELAND	105,007
6	HONG KONG	100,487
7	BELGIUM	99,522
8	SWITZERLAND	97,226
9	SINGAPORE	96,239
10	FRANCE	94,108
11	ITALY	91,031
12	CATALONIA	89,443
13	AUSTRIA	89,435
14	AUSTRALIA	88,913
15	DENMARK	88,750
16	SPAIN	88,613
17	SWEDEN	88,073
18	NETHERLANDS	86,105
19	FINLAND	85,182
20	TAIWAN	83,496
21	GERMANY	82,432
22	CANADA	82,267
23	UNITED KINGDOM	77,469
24	GREECE	76,860
25	ISRAEL	74,355
26	ICELAND	74,015
27	JAPAN	73,112
28	UAE	71,659
29	NEW ZEALAND	66,140
30	SLOVENIA	63,946
31	CROATIA	63,710
32	KOREA	61,664
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	60,560
34	PORTUGAL	59,627
35	LITHUANIA	58,118
36	HUNGARY	57,648
37	POLAND	57,297
38	TURKEY	55,961
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	55,922
40	ESTONIA	52,745
41	LATVIA	51,674
42	CHILE	49,360
43	RUSSIA	48,043
44	ARGENTINA	47,071
45	MEXICO	40,781
46	ROMANIA	40,573
47	BULGARIA	40,330
48	MALAYSIA	39,790
49	SOUTH AFRICA	39,487
50	JORDAN	31,064
51	VENEZUELA	31,001
52	KAZAKHSTAN	28,393
53	COLOMBIA	24,659
54	BRAZIL	24,068
55	PERU	21,094
56	CHINA MAINLAND	17,165
57	THAILAND	17,052
58	UKRAINE	16,367
59	PHILIPPINES	11,863
60	INDONESIA	11,491
61	INDIA	10,794

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY

2013

GDP per person employed, US\$



		US\$
1	NORWAY	195,815
2	LUXEMBOURG	156,636
3	SWITZERLAND	145,893
4	QATAR	131,546
5	AUSTRALIA	130,911
6	DENMARK	122,266
7	SWEDEN	118,609
8	USA	116,722
9	IRELAND	114,099
10	BELGIUM	111,401
11	FRANCE	106,609
12	FINLAND	104,535
13	CANADA	102,931
14	AUSTRIA	99,601
15	NETHERLANDS	95,610
16	ITALY	92,386
17	CATALONIA	91,038
18	GERMANY	86,872
19	SINGAPORE	84,648
20	UNITED KINGDOM	84,583
21	ISRAEL	84,537
22	ICELAND	83,308
23	SPAIN	81,090
24	NEW ZEALAND	80,262
25	JAPAN	77,674
26	HONG KONG	73,092
27	UAE	70,004
28	GREECE	66,895
29	KOREA	52,045
30	SLOVENIA	51,695
31	PORTUGAL	48,789
32	TAIWAN	44,607
33	CROATIA	41,388
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	41,119
35	ESTONIA	39,396
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	38,727
37	LITHUANIA	35,526
38	CHILE	35,002
39	LATVIA	34,605
40	POLAND	33,163
41	HUNGARY	33,050
42	TURKEY	32,123
43	ARGENTINA	30,805
44	RUSSIA	29,370
45	VENEZUELA	28,021
46	JORDAN	26,607
47	KAZAKHSTAN	26,181
48	MEXICO	25,588
49	MALAYSIA	24,002
50	SOUTH AFRICA	23,586
51	BRAZIL	23,256
52	ROMANIA	20,508
53	BULGARIA	18,080
54	COLOMBIA	17,966
55	PERU	12,859
56	CHINA MAINLAND	11,927
57	THAILAND	9,946
58	UKRAINE	8,921
59	INDONESIA	7,837
60	PHILIPPINES	7,174
61	INDIA	4,156

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY - REAL GROWTH**

**2013**

Estimates: Percentage change of real GDP per person employed

Ranking		%
1	CHINA MAINLAND	7.32
2	PHILIPPINES	6.28
3	INDONESIA	5.79
4	KAZAKHSTAN	5.21
5	INDIA	4.33
6	PERU	4.13
7	ROMANIA	3.63
8	JORDAN	3.28
9	THAILAND	2.90
10	COLOMBIA	2.51
11	CROATIA	2.49
12	MALAYSIA	2.32
13	LITHUANIA	2.07
14	CHILE	1.93
15	SPAIN	1.91
16	LATVIA	1.91
17	POLAND	1.70
18	AUSTRALIA	1.58
19	CATALONIA	1.54
20	KOREA	1.39
21	PORTUGAL	1.30
22	RUSSIA	1.25
23	TURKEY	1.18
24	TAIWAN	1.11
25	BULGARIA	0.96
26	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.93
27	JAPAN	0.89
28	SLOVENIA	0.86
29	USA	0.84
30	SWITZERLAND	0.76
31	ISRAEL	0.73
32	HONG KONG	0.55
33	SWEDEN	0.52
34	ARGENTINA	0.46
35	FRANCE	0.45
36	BELGIUM	0.43
37	LUXEMBOURG	0.41
38	NEW ZEALAND	0.41
39	AUSTRIA	0.36
40	CANADA	0.35
41	HUNGARY	0.34
42	UNITED KINGDOM	0.33
43	ITALY	0.24
44	DENMARK	0.19
45	GREECE	0.12
46	UKRAINE	0.12
47	SINGAPORE	0.02
48	MEXICO	-0.08
49	NORWAY	-0.10
50	ICELAND	-0.10
51	NETHERLANDS	-0.11
52	GERMANY	-0.18
53	ESTONIA	-0.21
54	FINLAND	-0.33
55	VENEZUELA	-1.30
56	CZECH REPUBLIC	-1.85
57	BRAZIL	-2.32
58	IRELAND	-3.49
59	UAE	-4.12
60	SOUTH AFRICA	-6.94
61	QATAR	-7.20

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**LABOR PRODUCTIVITY (PPP)**

**2013**

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

Ranking		US\$
1	NORWAY	73.13
2	LUXEMBOURG	70.39
3	IRELAND	61.50
4	QATAR	59.74
5	USA	58.99
6	FRANCE	58.83
7	BELGIUM	57.53
8	DENMARK	53.01
9	SWITZERLAND	51.43
10	CATALONIA	50.79
11	SPAIN	50.71
12	AUSTRIA	50.07
13	ITALY	49.85
14	FINLAND	49.74
15	SWEDEN	49.06
16	NETHERLANDS	49.06
17	AUSTRALIA	48.16
18	GERMANY	47.29
19	SINGAPORE	47.25
20	CANADA	45.33
21	HONG KONG	43.77
22	UNITED KINGDOM	43.35
23	ICELAND	42.91
24	GREECE	42.18
25	TAIWAN	39.47
26	ISRAEL	37.82
27	JAPAN	36.33
28	NEW ZEALAND	35.71
29	SLOVENIA	35.68
30	PORTUGAL	35.17
31	UAE	34.19
32	LITHUANIA	32.48
33	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	32.14
34	POLAND	31.96
35	CROATIA	30.72
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	30.57
37	HUNGARY	30.14
38	ESTONIA	29.97
39	LATVIA	28.61
40	KOREA	26.71
41	RUSSIA	26.69
42	TURKEY	26.15
43	ARGENTINA	25.71
44	CHILE	24.26
45	ROMANIA	22.09
46	BULGARIA	21.29
47	SOUTH AFRICA	20.93
48	MALAYSIA	20.03
49	MEXICO	17.17
50	VENEZUELA	16.50
51	KAZAKHSTAN	14.37
52	JORDAN	14.26
53	BRAZIL	12.99
54	COLOMBIA	12.45
55	PERU	10.01
56	UKRAINE	8.85
57	CHINA MAINLAND	8.70
58	THAILAND	7.37
59	INDONESIA	5.44
60	PHILIPPINES	5.28
61	INDIA	4.78

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV



**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY (PPP)****2013**

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



		US\$
1	NETHERLANDS	141,139 <sup>2</sup>
2	ISRAEL	119,279
3	ICELAND	101,079 <sup>1</sup>
4	SWEDEN	86,615
5	USA	85,474
6	AUSTRALIA	81,300
7	NORWAY	79,087
8	HONG KONG	73,124 <sup>1</sup>
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	69,522
10	UAE	67,140
11	CANADA	66,948
12	CATALONIA	65,896
13	FRANCE	61,833
14	BELGIUM	56,188 <sup>1</sup>
15	FINLAND	54,531
16	ITALY	53,854
17	SPAIN	51,465
18	DENMARK	48,311
19	ESTONIA	48,105
20	HUNGARY	47,359
21	JORDAN	46,537
22	UNITED KINGDOM	44,230
23	IRELAND	42,684
24	GERMANY	42,517
25	NEW ZEALAND	42,279
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	41,843
27	LUXEMBOURG	40,573
28	BULGARIA	30,078
29	LATVIA	29,932 <sup>1</sup>
30	AUSTRIA	28,541
31	TAIWAN	28,447
32	SWITZERLAND	27,958
33	VENEZUELA	26,918
34	LITHUANIA	26,432
35	CROATIA	23,957
36	KOREA	23,389
37	RUSSIA	23,361
38	JAPAN	22,896 <sup>1</sup>
39	TURKEY	21,881
40	SLOVENIA	21,827
41	MALAYSIA	21,709
42	SOUTH AFRICA	19,832
43	GREECE	18,295
44	CHILE	17,421
45	PORTUGAL	10,940 <sup>1</sup>
46	MEXICO	9,233
47	COLOMBIA	8,848
48	POLAND	8,791
49	ROMANIA	8,567
50	QATAR	8,535
51	BRAZIL	8,495 <sup>2</sup>
52	UKRAINE	7,641 <sup>1</sup>
53	PERU	7,217
54	KAZAKHSTAN	5,281
55	INDONESIA	4,827
56	CHINA MAINLAND	4,808 <sup>1</sup>
57	PHILIPPINES	4,299
58	THAILAND	3,651
59	INDIA	3,023
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	SINGAPORE	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**PRODUCTIVITY IN INDUSTRY (PPP)****2013**

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



		US\$
1	NORWAY	230,305
2	QATAR	174,390
3	IRELAND	152,972
4	SWEDEN	145,027
5	NETHERLANDS	137,941 <sup>2</sup>
6	AUSTRALIA	133,150
7	USA	128,034
8	SWITZERLAND	124,855
9	CANADA	117,459
10	BELGIUM	114,008 <sup>1</sup>
11	SPAIN	113,519
12	DENMARK	110,312
13	CATALONIA	101,711
14	GERMANY	100,809
15	ICELAND	99,334 <sup>1</sup>
16	AUSTRIA	98,947
17	KOREA	98,715
18	FINLAND	95,047
19	ISRAEL	92,657
20	FRANCE	87,011
21	NEW ZEALAND	85,084
22	UNITED KINGDOM	84,719
23	ITALY	79,824
24	SINGAPORE	78,922
25	UAE	78,099
26	LUXEMBOURG	76,156
27	JAPAN	73,762 <sup>1</sup>
28	CHILE	73,060
29	LITHUANIA	70,818
30	TURKEY	69,661
31	TAIWAN	69,330
32	CROATIA	66,022
33	ROMANIA	65,594
34	SLOVENIA	64,943
35	GREECE	63,032
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	62,566
37	HONG KONG	60,498 <sup>1</sup>
38	MEXICO	58,826
39	POLAND	58,490
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	58,403
41	PORTUGAL	56,851 <sup>1</sup>
42	LATVIA	54,712 <sup>1</sup>
43	RUSSIA	54,114
44	HUNGARY	53,951
45	MALAYSIA	53,852
46	VENEZUELA	52,194
47	ESTONIA	50,571
48	COLOMBIA	47,252
49	SOUTH AFRICA	46,202
50	JORDAN	45,236
51	BULGARIA	43,998
52	KAZAKHSTAN	42,392
53	THAILAND	35,641
54	PERU	35,165
55	BRAZIL	30,684 <sup>2</sup>
56	INDONESIA	25,485
57	CHINA MAINLAND	23,913 <sup>1</sup>
58	PHILIPPINES	23,588
59	UKRAINE	19,969 <sup>1</sup>
60	INDIA	12,289
-	ARGENTINA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

PRODUCTIVITY IN SERVICES (PPP)

2013

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



		US\$
1	LUXEMBOURG	139,612
2	USA	112,703
3	HONG KONG	105,141 <sup>1</sup>
4	SINGAPORE	103,617
5	NORWAY	102,876
6	IRELAND	98,633
7	ITALY	97,402
8	FRANCE	97,313
9	TAIWAN	96,830
10	BELGIUM	96,250 <sup>1</sup>
11	SWITZERLAND	93,050
12	GREECE	91,284
13	AUSTRIA	90,036
14	CATALONIA	85,908
15	DENMARK	85,460
16	SPAIN	84,302
17	FINLAND	83,948
18	QATAR	83,429
19	AUSTRALIA	77,241
20	GERMANY	77,103
21	UNITED KINGDOM	76,209
22	JAPAN	74,675 <sup>1</sup>
23	NETHERLANDS	74,668 <sup>2</sup>
24	SWEDEN	74,348
25	CANADA	73,790
26	CROATIA	70,693
27	ISRAEL	69,683
28	SLOVENIA	69,218
29	PORTUGAL	67,584 <sup>1</sup>
30	POLAND	66,782
31	ICELAND	65,763 <sup>1</sup>
32	TURKEY	64,789
33	UAE	63,562
34	NEW ZEALAND	63,003
35	HUNGARY	59,937
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	58,892
37	LITHUANIA	57,406
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	55,183
39	ESTONIA	54,068
40	KOREA	52,191
41	LATVIA	51,106 <sup>1</sup>
42	RUSSIA	48,108
43	CHILE	45,563
44	ROMANIA	43,608
45	MEXICO	40,848
46	BULGARIA	40,101
47	SOUTH AFRICA	38,663
48	MALAYSIA	37,150
49	KAZAKHSTAN	33,423
50	JORDAN	27,502
51	BRAZIL	26,170 <sup>2</sup>
52	INDIA	23,677
53	VENEZUELA	22,914
54	PERU	22,451
55	COLOMBIA	21,962
56	THAILAND	19,866
57	CHINA MAINLAND	19,761 <sup>1</sup>
58	UKRAINE	17,547 <sup>1</sup>
59	PHILIPPINES	12,829
60	INDONESIA	10,180
-	ARGENTINA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY

2014

Workforce productivity

is not competitive by international standards



is competitive by international standards

Ranking		
1	GERMANY	8.44
2	IRELAND	8.39
3	SWITZERLAND	8.37
4	AUSTRIA	8.07
5	USA	7.83
6	NETHERLANDS	7.54
7	SWEDEN	7.27
8	HONG KONG	7.19
9	MALAYSIA	7.14
10	SINGAPORE	7.08
11	TAIWAN	7.08
12	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.94
13	UAE	6.88
14	BELGIUM	6.78
15	NORWAY	6.76
16	FINLAND	6.75
17	TURKEY	6.73
18	CANADA	6.53
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.40
20	FRANCE	6.35
21	CATALONIA	6.27
22	DENMARK	6.20
23	JAPAN	6.20
24	POLAND	6.08
25	LITHUANIA	5.93
26	PHILIPPINES	5.93
27	UNITED KINGDOM	5.89
28	LATVIA	5.88
29	KOREA	5.86
30	MEXICO	5.82
31	UKRAINE	5.79
32	LUXEMBOURG	5.70
33	QATAR	5.66
34	ESTONIA	5.64
35	HUNGARY	5.58
36	SPAIN	5.53
37	INDONESIA	5.45
38	CHINA MAINLAND	5.43
39	THAILAND	5.31
40	GREECE	5.21
41	NEW ZEALAND	5.13
42	SLOVENIA	5.04
43	ROMANIA	4.92
44	ISRAEL	4.87
45	ICELAND	4.83
46	AUSTRALIA	4.74
47	PORTUGAL	4.73
48	JORDAN	4.70
49	KAZAKHSTAN	4.67
50	COLOMBIA	4.67
51	INDIA	4.49
52	PERU	4.35
53	CHILE	4.32
54	ITALY	4.29
55	RUSSIA	3.80
56	CROATIA	3.72
57	ARGENTINA	3.44
58	SOUTH AFRICA	3.05
59	BRAZIL	2.99
60	BULGARIA	2.89
61	VENEZUELA	1.95

LARGE CORPORATIONS

2014

Large corporations

are not efficient by international standards



are efficient by international standards

Ranking			
1	IRELAND	8.83	
2	SWITZERLAND	8.40	
3	SWEDEN	8.25	
4	GERMANY	8.11	
5	USA	8.09	
6	HONG KONG	7.97	
7	MALAYSIA	7.70	
8	AUSTRIA	7.67	
9	FINLAND	7.65	
10	MEXICO	7.58	
11	DENMARK	7.57	
12	NETHERLANDS	7.48	
13	NORWAY	7.29	
14	SINGAPORE	7.28	
15	THAILAND	7.26	
16	POLAND	7.15	
17	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.12	
18	PHILIPPINES	7.09	
19	UAE	7.08	
20	FRANCE	7.06	
21	TURKEY	6.96	
22	CANADA	6.93	
23	TAIWAN	6.92	
24	SPAIN	6.92	
25	CHILE	6.90	
26	LUXEMBOURG	6.78	
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.76	
28	UNITED KINGDOM	6.70	
29	QATAR	6.69	
30	CATALONIA	6.67	
31	HUNGARY	6.64	
32	LITHUANIA	6.62	
33	PERU	6.61	
34	BELGIUM	6.56	
35	SOUTH AFRICA	6.49	
36	PORTUGAL	6.45	
37	INDONESIA	6.45	
38	ROMANIA	6.35	
39	UKRAINE	6.29	
40	AUSTRALIA	6.25	
41	INDIA	6.22	
42	ESTONIA	6.14	
43	LATVIA	6.14	
44	NEW ZEALAND	6.08	
45	JAPAN	5.98	
46	ISRAEL	5.96	
47	KAZAKHSTAN	5.90	
48	KOREA	5.86	
49	COLOMBIA	5.80	
50	BRAZIL	5.72	
51	JORDAN	5.56	
52	ARGENTINA	5.44	
53	GREECE	5.40	
54	ICELAND	5.36	
55	CROATIA	5.19	
56	RUSSIA	5.15	
57	ITALY	5.04	
58	CHINA MAINLAND	4.68	
59	SLOVENIA	4.61	
60	BULGARIA	4.25	
61	VENEZUELA	4.18	

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZE ENTERPRISES

2014

Small and medium-size enterprises

are not efficient by international standards



are efficient by international standards

Ranking			
1	GERMANY	8.88	
2	SWITZERLAND	8.42	
3	USA	8.07	
4	AUSTRIA	7.96	
5	SWEDEN	7.69	
6	TAIWAN	7.60	
7	HONG KONG	7.47	
8	NETHERLANDS	7.43	
9	MALAYSIA	7.08	
10	FINLAND	7.08	
11	DENMARK	7.05	
12	POLAND	7.04	
13	BELGIUM	6.96	
14	IRELAND	6.96	
15	NORWAY	6.80	
16	CANADA	6.78	
17	UNITED KINGDOM	6.70	
18	UAE	6.69	
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.63	
20	CATALONIA	6.53	
21	AUSTRALIA	6.47	
22	LUXEMBOURG	6.45	
23	LATVIA	6.44	
24	ISRAEL	6.43	
25	NEW ZEALAND	6.38	
26	CHINA MAINLAND	6.20	
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.19	
28	ITALY	6.10	
29	ESTONIA	6.04	
30	LITHUANIA	5.97	
30	SINGAPORE	5.97	
32	INDONESIA	5.89	
33	ROMANIA	5.84	
34	SLOVENIA	5.84	
35	ICELAND	5.79	
36	SPAIN	5.54	
37	JORDAN	5.39	
38	FRANCE	5.32	
39	JAPAN	5.30	
40	TURKEY	5.23	
41	SOUTH AFRICA	5.19	
42	QATAR	5.14	
43	UKRAINE	5.09	
44	INDIA	4.92	
44	KAZAKHSTAN	4.92	
46	PERU	4.79	
47	GREECE	4.64	
48	MEXICO	4.62	
49	PORTUGAL	4.52	
50	THAILAND	4.51	
51	CROATIA	4.42	
52	PHILIPPINES	4.40	
53	CHILE	4.32	
54	HUNGARY	4.15	
55	RUSSIA	4.11	
56	KOREA	3.91	
57	BRAZIL	3.88	
58	ARGENTINA	3.85	
59	COLOMBIA	3.82	
60	BULGARIA	3.57	
61	VENEZUELA	3.36	

PRODUCTIVITY OF COMPANIES

2014

Productivity of companies

is not supported by global strategies (supplies, offshoring, outsourcing)



is supported by global strategies (supplies, offshoring, outsourcing)

Ranking			
1	GERMANY	8.18	
2	IRELAND	7.88	
3	SWITZERLAND	7.82	
4	USA	7.81	
5	FINLAND	7.73	
6	SWEDEN	7.71	
7	HONG KONG	7.67	
8	TAIWAN	7.34	
9	NETHERLANDS	7.33	
10	MALAYSIA	7.29	
11	NORWAY	7.24	
12	UAE	7.12	
13	DENMARK	7.03	
14	SINGAPORE	7.02	
15	CHINA MAINLAND	6.67	
16	UNITED KINGDOM	6.63	
17	AUSTRALIA	6.59	
18	CANADA	6.56	
19	JAPAN	6.50	
20	KOREA	6.46	
21	INDONESIA	6.44	
22	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.42	
23	AUSTRIA	6.41	
24	BELGIUM	6.26	
25	POLAND	6.08	
26	PHILIPPINES	6.07	
27	NEW ZEALAND	6.00	
28	THAILAND	5.90	
29	ISRAEL	5.87	
30	QATAR	5.62	
31	CATALONIA	5.58	
32	ESTONIA	5.50	
33	TURKEY	5.46	
34	LATVIA	5.44	
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.41	
36	KAZAKHSTAN	5.38	
37	FRANCE	5.35	
38	LUXEMBOURG	5.35	
39	LITHUANIA	5.30	
40	INDIA	5.29	
41	MEXICO	5.24	
42	UKRAINE	5.22	
43	PERU	4.99	
44	SPAIN	4.95	
45	CHILE	4.86	
46	ICELAND	4.83	
47	ITALY	4.75	
48	JORDAN	4.73	
49	SLOVENIA	4.71	
50	ROMANIA	4.70	
51	RUSSIA	4.65	
52	SOUTH AFRICA	4.64	
53	HUNGARY	4.64	
54	PORTUGAL	4.52	
55	GREECE	4.42	
56	COLOMBIA	4.02	
57	BRAZIL	3.78	
58	CROATIA	3.59	
59	BULGARIA	3.31	
60	ARGENTINA	3.08	
61	VENEZUELA	2.76	

COMPENSATION LEVELS (\$)

2013

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

Ranking		US\$
1	INDIA	0.79
2	INDONESIA	0.93
3	PHILIPPINES	0.94
4	JORDAN	1.69
5	PERU	2.07
6	THAILAND	2.11
7	BULGARIA	2.58
8	UKRAINE	2.71
9	COLOMBIA	3.34
10	CHINA MAINLAND	3.49
11	ROMANIA	3.55
12	BRAZIL	3.66
13	KAZAKHSTAN	4.37
14	TURKEY	4.41
15	MALAYSIA	4.76
16	MEXICO	5.03
17	CHILE	5.07
18	LATVIA	5.10
19	LITHUANIA	5.31
20	UAE	5.73
21	RUSSIA	6.21
22	HUNGARY	6.30
23	POLAND	6.42
24	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.51
25	CROATIA	6.91
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.21
27	ESTONIA	7.44
28	SOUTH AFRICA	7.58
29	HONG KONG	8.06
30	TAIWAN	8.14
31	PORTUGAL	8.36
32	QATAR	8.73
33	ARGENTINA	9.34
34	SLOVENIA	11.29
35	GREECE	12.22
36	ITALY	13.54
37	KOREA	16.96
38	SINGAPORE	18.46
39	USA	19.30
40	ISRAEL	19.86
41	ICELAND	20.09
42	JAPAN	20.74
43	LUXEMBOURG	20.85
44	SPAIN	21.38
45	AUSTRIA	21.64
46	NEW ZEALAND	21.73
47	CANADA	23.40
48	UNITED KINGDOM	23.76
49	FINLAND	24.96
49	FRANCE	24.96
51	SWEDEN	25.07
52	BELGIUM	25.36
53	IRELAND	28.28
54	NETHERLANDS	29.08
55	CATALONIA	31.20
56	AUSTRALIA	31.28
57	GERMANY	32.53
58	SWITZERLAND	41.75
59	NORWAY	43.61
60	DENMARK	51.31
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

## UNIT LABOR COSTS FOR TOTAL ECONOMY

2012

Percentage change



		%
1	INDIA	-5.19 /
2	GREECE	-5.00
3	PORTUGAL	-4.60
4	SPAIN	-3.20
5	CATALONIA	-2.90 /
6	KAZAKHSTAN	-0.20
7	IRELAND	0.00
8	TAIWAN	0.35
9	SLOVENIA	0.60
10	CROATIA	1.10
10	USA	1.10
12	DENMARK	1.20
13	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.30 /
14	KOREA	1.80
15	LITHUANIA	1.90
16	FRANCE	2.00
16	ITALY	2.00
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.10
19	RUSSIA	2.15
20	AUSTRALIA	2.20 /
21	POLAND	2.30
21	UNITED KINGDOM	2.30
23	CANADA	2.40
24	MEXICO	2.60
25	AUSTRIA	2.70
25	GERMANY	2.70
27	SWEDEN	2.80
28	HUNGARY	2.90
29	NETHERLANDS	3.00
30	NORWAY	3.30
31	LATVIA	3.50
32	MALAYSIA	3.90
33	BELGIUM	4.10
33	ESTONIA	4.10
35	ROMANIA	4.30
36	BULGARIA	4.40
37	FINLAND	4.70
38	LUXEMBOURG	5.20
39	SINGAPORE	5.30
40	HONG KONG	6.74
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	BRAZIL	-
-	CHILE	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	ISRAEL	-
-	JAPAN	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	NEW ZEALAND	-
-	PERU	-
-	PHILIPPINES	-
-	QATAR	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-
-	SWITZERLAND	-
-	THAILAND	-
-	TURKEY	-
-	UAE	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**REMUNERATION IN SERVICES PROFESSIONS (\$)****2012**

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

Consolidated Ranking		Bank credit officer	Department head	Primary school teacher	Personal assistant	Call center agent
1	INDONESIA	5,300	13,000	2,700	4,800	3,200
2	PHILIPPINES	3,500	18,800	3,400	4,000	4,800
3	INDIA	7,100	16,100	4,150	4,600	4,400
4	UKRAINE	10,000	14,100	3,800	4,900	3,900
5	ROMANIA	8,800	22,000	5,600	6,000	5,300
6	BULGARIA	10,700	15,200	4,700	7,400	10,900
7	THAILAND	14,500	22,400	8,300	7,800	6,500
8	KAZAKHSTAN	20,752	27,469	6,029	7,987	5,638
9	LITHUANIA	20,200	18,500	10,500	10,400	8,000
10	VENEZUELA	15,800	30,600	10,500	8,400	6,700
11	POLAND	11,900	27,600	11,900	11,700	7,600
12	MALAYSIA	11,400	31,200	10,400	13,200	7,100
13	HUNGARY	21,400	21,100	8,900	11,100	8,900
14	MEXICO	7,100	21,200	8,400	15,500	14,600
15	ESTONIA	11,800	16,600	11,400	14,200	13,600
16	ARGENTINA	17,100	17,600	8,700	15,800	10,400
17	CHINA MAINLAND	23,600	18,200	11,800	14,700	7,600
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	20,100	25,300	13,200	13,200	10,500
19	PERU	10,100	40,700	6,300	18,900	8,300
20	BRAZIL	12,750	50,150	12,150	12,300	6,150
21	LATVIA	18,900	30,400	8,400	13,700	13,000
22	RUSSIA	19,200	29,500	11,900	16,800	10,000
23	CHILE	21,600	36,700	15,400	11,300	8,500
24	TURKEY	19,300	39,100	14,800	13,500	9,300
25	SOUTH AFRICA	11,900	36,800	17,700	22,400	6,600
26	COLOMBIA	14,600	65,800	11,100	12,300	5,300
27	CROATIA	26,600	28,000	22,500	13,000	14,000
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15,800	43,300	11,300	16,100	16,400
29	TAIWAN	20,600	44,400	25,600	15,500	14,800
30	QATAR	27,100	47,000	22,300	19,800	11,500
31	SLOVENIA	23,400	41,700	29,000	16,300	17,900
32	PORTUGAL	32,400	35,200	32,000	17,500	14,900
33	GREECE	30,700	44,000	26,200	21,000	16,300
34	ISRAEL	28,900	56,200	20,700	18,400	19,700
35	HONG KONG	22,300	63,700	52,500	25,100	19,000
36	ITALY	38,900	62,750	31,700	33,400	18,200
37	UAE	26,200	91,400	35,900	22,900	19,600
38	SINGAPORE	27,800	77,600	41,200	28,200	21,600
39	NEW ZEALAND	37,300	55,000	35,700	33,400	27,500
40	KOREA	34,100	52,300	65,400	27,100	24,500
41	SPAIN	46,200	65,250	35,200	27,900	26,800
42	CATALONIA	38,900	67,000	41,300	28,900	28,000
43	NETHERLANDS	49,200	58,700	48,400	40,300	27,700
44	FRANCE	67,950	70,850	36,300	30,350	25,150
45	FINLAND	44,700	60,500	48,000	38,600	35,600
46	CANADA	45,900	56,200	69,800	33,550	34,700
47	IRELAND	45,800	86,100	57,100	31,700	28,800
48	UNITED KINGDOM	46,600	75,000	55,700	40,700	27,100
49	ICELAND	47,719	76,599	34,564	42,976	34,984
50	BELGIUM	56,900	73,700	44,000	42,300	36,000
51	AUSTRIA	49,100	82,900	44,700	49,900	32,600
52	SWEDEN	48,600	81,900	46,600	41,100	41,700
53	GERMANY	63,833	89,233	56,333	46,267	29,133
54	AUSTRALIA	52,200	93,400	57,400	50,500	36,800
55	USA	51,025	94,625	57,850	47,275	40,950
56	LUXEMBOURG	93,900	58,300	113,300	45,700	37,200
57	NORWAY	69,300	97,400	61,500	64,900	46,500
58	JAPAN	79,400	102,100	78,200	48,800	44,700
59	DENMARK	72,900	94,500	86,500	61,900	42,200
60	SWITZERLAND	103,900	121,650	97,100	68,000	60,350
-	JORDAN	-	-	-	-	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**REMUNERATION OF MANAGEMENT (\$)****2013**

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

Consolidated Ranking		CEO	Engineer	Director Manufacturing	Human Resources Director
1	KAZAKHSTAN	44,612	8,404	13,656	44,612
2	BULGARIA	86,265	22,282	37,775	50,789
3	VENEZUELA	121,574	21,976	35,947	55,866
4	UKRAINE	123,996	22,946	72,017	82,722
5	INDONESIA	155,488	35,940	82,807	69,538
6	INDIA	170,327	42,397	73,436	72,104
7	ROMANIA	166,109	34,744	80,125	85,949
8	CROATIA	140,129	29,306	94,904	104,978
9	ICELAND	123,172	68,751	69,558	74,730
10	HUNGARY	163,525	49,541	74,921	85,747
11	LITHUANIA	275,448	27,596	61,932	88,621
12	ESTONIA	185,164	27,112	123,796	74,668
13	MALAYSIA	178,100	47,349	107,836	100,400
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	233,067	45,584	101,629	103,739
15	CHINA MAINLAND	173,346	59,628	100,673	123,505
16	RUSSIA	317,712	53,313	98,778	110,547
17	ARGENTINA	254,920	63,870	120,617	116,142
18	PHILIPPINES	192,229	56,692	163,841	125,413
19	SLOVENIA	195,058	117,286	136,888	87,722
20	THAILAND	287,967	57,267	137,090	142,975
21	POLAND	287,239	65,713	131,161	144,996
22	TAIWAN	276,152	76,346	143,755	133,963
23	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	277,632	70,990	162,876	138,000
24	BRAZIL	336,452	77,918	147,433	134,277
25	TURKEY	423,348	53,148	126,780	158,598
26	ISRAEL	268,499	98,995	157,089	126,357
27	NEW ZEALAND	385,295	55,743	117,639	190,102
28	PORTUGAL	339,654	96,093	153,677	132,308
29	UAE	297,737	88,562	147,279	186,598
30	KOREA	390,358	92,971	161,024	157,993
31	GREECE	370,078	101,592	179,018	148,230
32	PERU	273,565	118,877	168,836	179,536
33	AUSTRALIA	379,701	96,142	196,505	158,077
34	NORWAY	293,713	130,739	168,584	166,952
35	COLOMBIA	348,795	106,516	161,636	194,954
36	MEXICO	376,230	71,198	228,003	193,983
37	FINLAND	358,799	131,951	176,807	168,934
38	CATALONIA	411,051	94,026	222,048	177,707
38	SPAIN	411,051	94,026	222,048	177,707
40	HONG KONG	447,181	97,838	228,623	207,644
41	IRELAND	374,139	126,813	234,559	198,413
42	CANADA	426,645	115,530	215,069	214,616
43	DENMARK	393,463	146,308	191,499	213,655
44	UNITED KINGDOM	612,051	104,839	198,129	200,962
45	SINGAPORE	465,219	98,445	252,035	239,316
46	CHILE	413,482	147,933	202,755	232,560
47	NETHERLANDS	496,207	145,589	223,515	215,569
48	ITALY	532,574	125,773	236,390	221,492
49	FRANCE	587,530	121,930	239,112	211,802
50	SWEDEN	387,203	132,148	357,701	192,611
51	BELGIUM	522,375	147,602	245,939	236,663
52	JAPAN	497,363	153,240	227,342	257,744
53	LUXEMBOURG	463,461	154,679	287,587	225,081
54	AUSTRIA	564,804	142,871	265,220	227,578
55	USA	746,981	110,558	316,412	263,733
56	GERMANY	613,211	167,986	279,717	275,336
57	SWITZERLAND	887,659	193,414	373,132	355,013
-	JORDAN	-	-	-	-
-	LATVIA	-	-	-	-
-	QATAR	-	-	-	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-	-	-	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

REMUNERATION SPREAD

2012

Ratio of CEO to personal assistant remuneration



		ratio
1	ICELAND	3.11
2	NORWAY	4.55
3	QATAR	5.31
4	KAZAKHSTAN	5.53
5	DENMARK	6.01
6	FINLAND	8.40
7	SWEDEN	8.83
8	LUXEMBOURG	9.09
9	AUSTRALIA	9.28
10	AUSTRIA	10.15
11	CROATIA	10.47
12	BULGARIA	10.57
13	IRELAND	10.67
14	SLOVENIA	10.78
15	CHINA MAINLAND	10.88
16	BELGIUM	11.04
17	UAE	11.06
18	NETHERLANDS	11.13
19	NEW ZEALAND	11.23
20	GERMANY	11.86
21	JAPAN	12.27
22	SWITZERLAND	12.65
23	CATALONIA	12.93
24	ESTONIA	13.04
25	ISRAEL	13.11
26	SPAIN	13.40
27	UNITED KINGDOM	13.41
28	KOREA	13.50
29	MALAYSIA	13.57
30	CANADA	13.90
31	ITALY	14.18
32	HUNGARY	14.38
33	PERU	14.76
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15.48
35	USA	15.60
36	GREECE	15.85
37	SINGAPORE	16.51
38	FRANCE	17.33
39	TAIWAN	17.51
40	PORTUGAL	17.52
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	17.56
42	HONG KONG	17.59
43	ARGENTINA	18.12
44	RUSSIA	19.39
45	VENEZUELA	20.52
46	POLAND	23.01
47	MEXICO	23.06
48	UKRAINE	23.65
49	LITHUANIA	24.84
50	ROMANIA	26.20
51	COLOMBIA	28.94
52	INDONESIA	35.05
53	THAILAND	35.28
54	CHILE	35.73
55	BRAZIL	36.46
56	TURKEY	37.15
57	INDIA	40.70
58	PHILIPPINES	46.09
-	JORDAN	-
-	LATVIA	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

WORKING HOURS

2013

Average number of working hours per year

Ranking		hours
1	MEXICO	2,375
2	THAILAND	2,312
3	KOREA	2,308
4	HONG KONG	2,296
5	INDIA	2,258
6	PHILIPPINES	2,246
7	JORDAN	2,178
8	QATAR	2,166
9	TURKEY	2,140
10	TAIWAN	2,116
11	INDONESIA	2,112
12	PERU	2,107
13	UAE	2,096
14	CROATIA	2,074
15	SINGAPORE	2,037
16	CHILE	2,035
17	JAPAN	2,012
18	MALAYSIA	1,986
19	COLOMBIA	1,981
20	KAZAKHSTAN	1,976
21	CHINA MAINLAND	1,973
22	ISRAEL	1,966
23	USA	1,949
24	HUNGARY	1,912
25	BULGARIA	1,894
26	SWITZERLAND	1,890
27	SOUTH AFRICA	1,887
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1,884
29	VENEZUELA	1,879
30	BRAZIL	1,853
31	NEW ZEALAND	1,852
32	UKRAINE	1,850
33	AUSTRALIA	1,846
34	ROMANIA	1,837
35	ARGENTINA	1,831
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,829
37	ITALY	1,826
38	GREECE	1,822
39	CANADA	1,815
40	LATVIA	1,806
41	RUSSIA	1,800
42	SWEDEN	1,795
43	POLAND	1,793
44	SLOVENIA	1,792
45	LITHUANIA	1,789
46	LUXEMBOURG	1,788
47	UNITED KINGDOM	1,787
48	AUSTRIA	1,786
49	CATALONIA	1,761
50	ESTONIA	1,760
51	NETHERLANDS	1,755
52	NORWAY	1,749
53	SPAIN	1,747
54	GERMANY	1,743
55	BELGIUM	1,730
56	ICELAND	1,725
57	FINLAND	1,713
58	IRELAND	1,707
59	PORTUGAL	1,696
60	DENMARK	1,674
61	FRANCE	1,600

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV



LABOR RELATIONS

2014

Labor relations are generally



Ranking	Country	Score
1	SWITZERLAND	8.47
2	JAPAN	8.35
3	NORWAY	8.22
4	GERMANY	8.07
5	IRELAND	8.00
6	SINGAPORE	7.87
7	DENMARK	7.84
8	MALAYSIA	7.68
9	NETHERLANDS	7.60
10	SWEDEN	7.51
11	NEW ZEALAND	7.43
12	AUSTRIA	7.41
13	HONG KONG	7.23
14	UAE	7.19
15	UNITED KINGDOM	7.12
16	ICELAND	7.11
17	ESTONIA	7.07
18	CANADA	7.04
19	LUXEMBOURG	6.96
20	TAIWAN	6.83
21	FINLAND	6.78
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.76
23	LATVIA	6.75
24	KAZAKHSTAN	6.74
25	USA	6.71
26	QATAR	6.67
27	THAILAND	6.55
28	PHILIPPINES	6.53
29	MEXICO	6.52
30	JORDAN	6.48
31	UKRAINE	6.47
32	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.45
33	LITHUANIA	6.43
34	TURKEY	6.27
35	RUSSIA	6.25
36	HUNGARY	6.19
37	INDONESIA	6.12
38	ISRAEL	6.09
39	CHILE	6.03
39	ROMANIA	6.03
41	COLOMBIA	6.00
42	INDIA	5.97
43	CATALONIA	5.93
44	CHINA MAINLAND	5.83
45	PORTUGAL	5.79
46	AUSTRALIA	5.60
47	PERU	5.59
48	BELGIUM	5.40
49	SLOVENIA	5.37
50	SPAIN	5.22
51	BRAZIL	4.95
52	POLAND	4.84
53	GREECE	4.64
54	ITALY	4.60
55	CROATIA	4.49
56	BULGARIA	4.43
57	FRANCE	3.94
58	KOREA	3.91
59	ARGENTINA	3.69
60	VENEZUELA	2.68
61	SOUTH AFRICA	2.43

WORKER MOTIVATION

2014

Worker motivation in companies is



Ranking	Country	Score
1	SWITZERLAND	7.94
2	DENMARK	7.87
3	MALAYSIA	7.68
4	IRELAND	7.66
5	AUSTRIA	7.59
6	JAPAN	7.56
7	NORWAY	7.56
8	FINLAND	7.49
9	GERMANY	7.49
10	SWEDEN	7.24
11	TAIWAN	6.89
12	CANADA	6.70
13	LUXEMBOURG	6.67
14	SINGAPORE	6.63
15	HONG KONG	6.63
16	ICELAND	6.63
17	NETHERLANDS	6.62
18	USA	6.56
19	UAE	6.54
20	ISRAEL	6.43
21	INDONESIA	6.42
22	LATVIA	6.33
23	NEW ZEALAND	6.30
23	PHILIPPINES	6.30
25	UNITED KINGDOM	6.30
26	AUSTRALIA	6.25
27	THAILAND	6.17
28	TURKEY	6.15
29	BELGIUM	5.96
30	MEXICO	5.82
31	CHINA MAINLAND	5.78
32	CATALONIA	5.73
33	COLOMBIA	5.67
34	LITHUANIA	5.60
35	CHILE	5.52
36	QATAR	5.50
37	KAZAKHSTAN	5.50
38	ESTONIA	5.48
39	BRAZIL	5.43
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.42
41	PERU	5.29
42	UKRAINE	5.26
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.25
44	JORDAN	5.11
45	INDIA	5.11
46	ITALY	4.92
47	FRANCE	4.77
48	SPAIN	4.77
49	PORTUGAL	4.66
50	KOREA	4.57
51	ARGENTINA	4.56
52	POLAND	4.35
53	HUNGARY	4.34
54	SLOVENIA	4.20
55	RUSSIA	4.14
56	GREECE	3.89
57	SOUTH AFRICA	3.75
58	ROMANIA	3.75
59	CROATIA	3.72
60	VENEZUELA	3.67
61	BULGARIA	3.57

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

2012

Working days lost per 1,000 inhabitants per year (average 2010-2012)



		days
1	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.00 <sup>2</sup>
2	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.00 <sup>2</sup>
2	HUNGARY	0.00
2	SINGAPORE	0.00 <sup>2</sup>
2	UAE	0.00 <sup>1</sup>
6	MALAYSIA	0.02 <sup>2</sup>
7	HONG KONG	0.06
8	NORWAY	0.11 <sup>1</sup>
9	JAPAN	0.11 <sup>2</sup>
10	RUSSIA	0.12 <sup>4</sup>
11	CHILE	0.12
12	PHILIPPINES	0.14
13	TURKEY	0.39
14	LATVIA	0.80
15	GERMANY	0.91 <sup>2</sup>
16	SWITZERLAND	1.26 <sup>4</sup>
17	IRELAND	1.37
18	UKRAINE	1.61 <sup>2</sup>
19	ICELAND	1.82 <sup>3</sup>
20	NEW ZEALAND	2.35 <sup>2</sup>
21	USA	2.60 <sup>2</sup>
22	INDONESIA	2.60 <sup>3</sup>
23	POLAND	2.62 <sup>2</sup>
24	DENMARK	2.62
25	NETHERLANDS	3.72 <sup>2</sup>
26	MEXICO	4.07 <sup>2</sup>
27	SWEDEN	4.94 <sup>2</sup>
28	ESTONIA	5.47
29	AUSTRIA	6.08 <sup>1</sup>
30	PORTUGAL	7.71
31	LITHUANIA	8.18 <sup>4</sup>
32	AUSTRALIA	9.45
33	ROMANIA	10.16 <sup>4</sup>
34	KOREA	12.55
35	ITALY	12.61 <sup>4</sup>
36	INDIA	13.24
37	UNITED KINGDOM	13.97 <sup>4</sup>
38	CATALONIA	18.10
39	FINLAND	24.74 <sup>4</sup>
40	BELGIUM	27.10
41	CANADA	33.57
42	FRANCE	43.77 <sup>1</sup>
43	ISRAEL	50.22
44	PERU	55.38
45	SPAIN	72.19
46	ARGENTINA	153.83
47	SOUTH AFRICA	177.65
-	BRAZIL	-
-	BULGARIA	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	CROATIA	-
-	GREECE	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	KAZAKHSTAN	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	QATAR	-
-	SLOVENIA	-
-	TAIWAN	-
-	THAILAND	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

APPRENTICESHIP

2014

Apprenticeship

is not sufficiently implemented



is sufficiently implemented

Ranking		
1	GERMANY	8.53
2	SWITZERLAND	8.52
3	AUSTRIA	7.63
4	MALAYSIA	7.12
5	JAPAN	6.91
6	DENMARK	6.26
7	INDONESIA	6.11
8	LITHUANIA	5.97
9	UAE	5.96
10	NETHERLANDS	5.93
11	UKRAINE	5.47
12	TURKEY	5.46
13	LUXEMBOURG	5.36
14	IRELAND	5.33
15	SINGAPORE	5.25
16	TAIWAN	5.17
17	CANADA	5.15
18	NORWAY	5.14
19	KAZAKHSTAN	5.13
20	COLOMBIA	5.12
21	QATAR	4.87
22	FINLAND	4.78
23	HONG KONG	4.75
24	JORDAN	4.67
25	CHINA MAINLAND	4.64
26	ICELAND	4.64
27	THAILAND	4.63
28	LATVIA	4.62
29	PHILIPPINES	4.55
30	PORTUGAL	4.52
31	AUSTRALIA	4.52
32	INDIA	4.51
33	ESTONIA	4.50
34	BRAZIL	4.46
35	RUSSIA	4.43
36	MEXICO	4.39
37	POLAND	4.31
38	ISRAEL	4.30
39	CHILE	4.23
40	KOREA	4.17
41	SWEDEN	4.03
42	USA	3.98
43	UNITED KINGDOM	3.98
44	VENEZUELA	3.95
45	CATALONIA	3.93
46	PERU	3.86
47	BELGIUM	3.85
48	HUNGARY	3.77
49	FRANCE	3.74
50	NEW ZEALAND	3.62
51	GREECE	3.58
52	ITALY	3.56
53	ARGENTINA	3.37
54	CROATIA	3.24
55	SPAIN	3.11
56	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.08
57	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.91
58	SLOVENIA	2.69
59	SOUTH AFRICA	2.43
60	BULGARIA	1.93
61	ROMANIA	1.49

## EMPLOYEE TRAINING

2014

Employee training

is not a high priority in companies



is a high priority in companies

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND	7.94	
2	GERMANY	7.79	
3	JAPAN	7.78	
4	MALAYSIA	7.71	
5	AUSTRIA	7.53	
6	DENMARK	7.51	
7	ROMANIA	7.43	
8	FINLAND	7.02	
9	IRELAND	6.92	
10	UAE	6.85	
11	NORWAY	6.82	
12	SWEDEN	6.77	
13	NETHERLANDS	6.77	
14	ESTONIA	6.63	
15	LITHUANIA	6.59	
16	LUXEMBOURG	6.49	
17	SINGAPORE	6.30	
18	TAIWAN	6.21	
19	CHINA MAINLAND	6.10	
20	THAILAND	6.10	
21	BELGIUM	6.04	
22	KOREA	6.00	
23	COLOMBIA	5.97	
24	ICELAND	5.96	
25	KAZAKHSTAN	5.90	
26	BRAZIL	5.90	
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.88	
28	CANADA	5.85	
29	ISRAEL	5.83	
30	UKRAINE	5.82	
31	PHILIPPINES	5.78	
32	USA	5.76	
33	QATAR	5.74	
34	TURKEY	5.69	
35	AUSTRALIA	5.65	
36	INDONESIA	5.64	
37	HONG KONG	5.58	
38	JORDAN	5.38	
39	LATVIA	5.37	
40	FRANCE	5.32	
41	MEXICO	5.28	
42	UNITED KINGDOM	5.23	
43	SOUTH AFRICA	5.19	
44	VENEZUELA	5.14	
45	CATALONIA	5.12	
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.09	
47	INDIA	5.08	
48	CHILE	5.05	
49	POLAND	4.88	
50	RUSSIA	4.87	
51	SLOVENIA	4.83	
52	NEW ZEALAND	4.75	
53	HUNGARY	4.64	
54	ITALY	4.42	
55	PERU	4.38	
56	ARGENTINA	4.36	
57	CROATIA	4.21	
58	PORTUGAL	4.09	
59	GREECE	3.89	
60	SPAIN	3.86	
61	BULGARIA	3.64	

## LABOR FORCE

2013

Employed and registered unemployed (millions)

Ranking		millions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	788.94
2	INDIA	486.79
3	USA	155.39
4	INDONESIA	118.19
5	BRAZIL	100.98
6	RUSSIA	75.53
7	JAPAN	65.77
8	MEXICO	52.68
9	GERMANY	42.40
10	PHILIPPINES	40.81
11	THAILAND	39.40
12	UNITED KINGDOM	32.24
13	FRANCE	28.48
14	TURKEY	28.27
15	KOREA	25.87
16	ITALY	25.53
17	COLOMBIA	23.29
18	SPAIN	22.75
19	UKRAINE	21.98
20	SOUTH AFRICA	19.75
21	CANADA	18.42
22	ARGENTINA	17.60
23	POLAND	17.41
24	PERU	16.71
25	VENEZUELA	13.96
26	MALAYSIA	13.43
27	AUSTRALIA	12.15
28	TAIWAN	11.45
29	ROMANIA	10.16
30	KAZAKHSTAN	9.04
31	NETHERLANDS	8.95
32	CHILE	8.38
33	UAE	5.82
34	PORTUGAL	5.39
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.31
36	SWEDEN	5.12
37	GREECE	4.97
38	BELGIUM	4.90
39	SWITZERLAND	4.67
40	AUSTRIA	4.43
41	HUNGARY	4.32
42	CATALONIA	3.86
43	HONG KONG	3.86
44	ISRAEL	3.68
45	SINGAPORE	3.44
46	BULGARIA	3.37
47	DENMARK	2.79
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.71
49	NORWAY	2.70
50	FINLAND	2.68
51	NEW ZEALAND	2.41
52	IRELAND	2.16
53	CROATIA	1.68
54	QATAR	1.54
55	LITHUANIA	1.47
56	JORDAN	1.45
57	LATVIA	1.01
58	SLOVENIA	1.01
59	ESTONIA	0.68
60	LUXEMBOURG	0.40
61	ICELAND	0.19

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

LABOR FORCE (%)

2013

Percentage of population

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	77.00
2	LUXEMBOURG	74.99
3	UAE	64.39
4	SINGAPORE	63.78
5	THAILAND	59.02
6	CHINA MAINLAND	58.27
7	SWITZERLAND	57.84
8	ICELAND	56.92
9	PERU	54.83
10	NEW ZEALAND	53.85
11	HONG KONG	53.69
12	NETHERLANDS	53.31
13	SWEDEN	53.24
14	NORWAY	52.93
15	RUSSIA	52.69
16	KAZAKHSTAN	52.66
17	GERMANY	52.65
18	CANADA	52.38
19	AUSTRIA	52.26
20	AUSTRALIA	52.08
21	BRAZIL	52.07
22	JAPAN	51.68
23	KOREA	51.52
24	ESTONIA	51.51
25	PORTUGAL	51.33
26	CATALONIA	51.14
27	LATVIA	50.84
28	ROMANIA	50.76
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	50.48
30	UNITED KINGDOM	50.30
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	50.17
32	DENMARK	49.84
33	COLOMBIA	49.43
34	LITHUANIA	49.30
35	FINLAND	49.14
36	USA	49.12
37	TAIWAN	48.96
38	SLOVENIA	48.96
39	SPAIN	48.68
40	UKRAINE	48.32
41	VENEZUELA	48.24
42	CHILE	47.73
43	INDONESIA	47.20
44	IRELAND	47.09
45	BULGARIA	46.32
46	POLAND	45.23
47	ISRAEL	45.21
48	MALAYSIA	44.92
49	GREECE	44.90
50	FRANCE	44.73
51	MEXICO	44.30
52	BELGIUM	44.15
53	HUNGARY	43.62
54	ITALY	42.78
55	PHILIPPINES	42.39
56	ARGENTINA	41.52
57	CROATIA	39.43
58	INDIA	38.79
59	SOUTH AFRICA	37.28
60	TURKEY	37.17
61	JORDAN	22.23

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

LABOR FORCE GROWTH

2013

Percentage change

Ranking		%
1	QATAR	14.55
2	UAE	9.31
3	VENEZUELA	6.10
4	MEXICO	4.06
5	PERU	3.52
6	TURKEY	3.41
7	ARGENTINA	2.94
8	SOUTH AFRICA	2.88
9	ICELAND	2.72
10	SINGAPORE	2.44
11	MALAYSIA	2.37
12	ROMANIA	1.99
13	ISRAEL	1.97
14	HONG KONG	1.95
15	CHILE	1.76
16	LUXEMBOURG	1.69
17	AUSTRALIA	1.50
18	KOREA	1.46
19	SWITZERLAND	1.41
20	NEW ZEALAND	1.30
21	AUSTRIA	1.20
22	BELGIUM	1.10
23	SWEDEN	1.09
24	NORWAY	1.01
25	UNITED KINGDOM	0.94
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.93
27	TAIWAN	0.92
28	IRELAND	0.91
29	PHILIPPINES	0.88
30	COLOMBIA	0.87
31	BULGARIA	0.81
32	NETHERLANDS	0.77
33	BRAZIL	0.75
34	KAZAKHSTAN	0.66
35	INDIA	0.51
36	POLAND	0.42
37	CHINA MAINLAND	0.40
38	GERMANY	0.37
39	HUNGARY	0.34
40	JAPAN	0.34
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.27
42	USA	0.27
43	INDONESIA	0.12
44	JORDAN	0.07
45	GREECE	0.00
46	THAILAND	-0.02
47	RUSSIA	-0.09
48	DENMARK	-0.12
49	UKRAINE	-0.14
50	ITALY	-0.43
51	ESTONIA	-0.50
52	FRANCE	-0.51
53	FINLAND	-0.56
54	SLOVENIA	-0.59
55	LITHUANIA	-0.60
56	CATALONIA	-1.27
57	SPAIN	-1.33
58	LATVIA	-1.60
59	CROATIA	-1.70
60	PORTUGAL	-1.92
61	CANADA	-2.44

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Labor Market - Availability of Skills

3.2.15

**PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT (%)****2012**

Percentage of total employment

Ranking		%
1	NETHERLANDS	37.78
2	PHILIPPINES	37.02
3	INDONESIA	30.95
4	SWITZERLAND	26.04
5	IRELAND	25.02
6	UNITED KINGDOM	24.86
7	AUSTRALIA	24.63
8	NEW ZEALAND	22.20
9	GERMANY	22.11
10	JAPAN	20.51
11	NORWAY	19.83
12	MEXICO	19.47
13	DENMARK	19.38
14	AUSTRIA	19.18
15	COLOMBIA	18.89
16	CANADA	18.83
17	BELGIUM	18.67
18	ITALY	17.76
19	ICELAND	17.31
20	CHILE	16.66
21	BRAZIL	15.98
22	LUXEMBOURG	15.45
23	ISRAEL	14.98
24	SWEDEN	14.26
25	SPAIN	13.83
26	CATALONIA	13.82
27	FRANCE	13.75
28	USA	13.37
29	FINLAND	12.98
30	THAILAND	12.37
31	KAZAKHSTAN	12.30
32	PORTUGAL	12.22
33	TURKEY	11.85
34	ESTONIA	10.54
35	KOREA	10.20
36	GREECE	9.68
37	SINGAPORE	9.60
38	LITHUANIA	9.50
39	ARGENTINA	8.60
40	LATVIA	8.34
41	POLAND	8.05
42	SLOVENIA	7.93
43	SOUTH AFRICA	7.78
44	CROATIA	6.18
45	HUNGARY	4.71
46	MALAYSIA	4.60
47	HONG KONG	4.40
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.34
49	PERU	4.14
50	RUSSIA	4.11
51	ROMANIA	3.82
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.79
53	TAIWAN	2.99
54	BULGARIA	1.95
55	UAE	0.72
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	INDIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	QATAR	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

Labor Market - Availability of Skills

3.2.16

**FEMALE LABOR FORCE (%)****2013**

Percentage of total labor force

Ranking		%
1	LATVIA	50.29
2	LITHUANIA	50.06
3	KAZAKHSTAN	49.13
4	ESTONIA	49.09
5	HONG KONG	48.36
6	FINLAND	48.34
7	FRANCE	47.84
8	UKRAINE	47.77
9	ICELAND	47.73
10	DENMARK	47.70
11	CANADA	47.68
12	PORTUGAL	47.60
13	SWEDEN	47.48
14	NEW ZEALAND	47.18
15	NORWAY	47.12
16	ISRAEL	46.83
17	USA	46.80
18	BULGARIA	46.71
19	CATALONIA	46.70
20	AUSTRIA	46.44
21	RUSSIA	46.22
22	NETHERLANDS	46.22
23	UNITED KINGDOM	46.22
24	CROATIA	46.19
25	SWITZERLAND	46.16
26	HUNGARY	46.02
27	SPAIN	45.99
28	GERMANY	45.94
29	BELGIUM	45.90
30	SLOVENIA	45.83
31	AUSTRALIA	45.78
32	THAILAND	45.75
33	SOUTH AFRICA	45.16
34	POLAND	44.75
35	SINGAPORE	44.68
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	44.68
37	IRELAND	44.66
38	ROMANIA	44.28
39	PERU	44.21
40	TAIWAN	44.06
41	BRAZIL	43.30
42	COLOMBIA	42.97
43	GREECE	42.65
44	JAPAN	42.63
45	ITALY	42.07
46	KOREA	41.75
47	CHILE	41.20
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	40.39
49	VENEZUELA	39.91
50	PHILIPPINES	39.15
51	MEXICO	38.38
52	LUXEMBOURG	38.16
53	INDONESIA	37.92
54	MALAYSIA	37.03
55	TURKEY	30.68
56	INDIA	25.30
57	JORDAN	17.54
58	QATAR	12.73
59	UAE	12.37
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

FOREIGN LABOR FORCE (%)

2012

Percentage of total labor force



		%
1	QATAR	93.69
2	UAE	90.39
3	LUXEMBOURG	67.30
4	SINGAPORE	37.73
5	AUSTRALIA	28.67
6	SWITZERLAND	21.88 <sup>3</sup>
7	JORDAN	19.38
8	LATVIA	15.79
9	IRELAND	15.05
10	SPAIN	14.84
11	MALAYSIA	13.96
12	AUSTRIA	13.35
13	NORWAY	11.57 <sup>1</sup>
14	CATALONIA	10.74
15	BELGIUM	9.99
16	SLOVENIA	9.07
17	GERMANY	8.17
18	ICELAND	8.10
19	UNITED KINGDOM	7.29 <sup>3</sup>
20	DENMARK	6.23
21	FRANCE	5.81 <sup>1</sup>
22	GREECE	5.74
23	ITALY	5.53 <sup>4</sup>
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.17 <sup>1</sup>
25	TAIWAN	4.17
26	ISRAEL	3.99 <sup>1</sup>
27	PORTUGAL	3.17 <sup>4</sup>
28	CROATIA	2.93
29	FINLAND	2.68 <sup>4</sup>
30	KOREA	2.54
31	HUNGARY	2.42
32	CANADA	1.79
33	RUSSIA	1.52
34	JAPAN	1.04
35	THAILAND	0.89 <sup>2</sup>
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.79
37	KAZAKHSTAN	0.54
38	ESTONIA	0.54
39	LITHUANIA	0.31
40	MEXICO	0.18 <sup>3</sup>
41	POLAND	0.07 <sup>3</sup>
42	INDONESIA	0.06
43	PHILIPPINES	0.05
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	BRAZIL	-
-	BULGARIA	-
-	CHILE	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	HONG KONG	-
-	INDIA	-
-	NETHERLANDS	-
-	NEW ZEALAND	-
-	PERU	-
-	ROMANIA	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-
-	SWEDEN	-
-	TURKEY	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	USA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

SKILLED LABOR

2014

Skilled labor

is not readily available



is readily available

Ranking		
1	IRELAND	8.09
2	FINLAND	7.76
3	DENMARK	7.57
4	NETHERLANDS	7.48
5	PHILIPPINES	7.37
6	MALAYSIA	6.95
7	ICELAND	6.89
8	SWEDEN	6.89
9	UAE	6.73
10	SWITZERLAND	6.68
11	GREECE	6.68
12	CANADA	6.67
12	CATALONIA	6.67
14	ISRAEL	6.65
15	INDONESIA	6.44
16	USA	6.38
17	SPAIN	6.38
18	RUSSIA	6.38
19	NORWAY	6.36
20	FRANCE	6.26
21	AUSTRALIA	6.22
22	UNITED KINGDOM	6.02
23	TURKEY	5.96
24	TAIWAN	5.95
25	ROMANIA	5.94
26	ITALY	5.90
27	KAZAKHSTAN	5.88
28	HONG KONG	5.81
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.78
30	JAPAN	5.78
31	SLOVENIA	5.76
32	INDIA	5.75
33	KOREA	5.74
34	PORTUGAL	5.70
35	LATVIA	5.59
36	JORDAN	5.55
37	SINGAPORE	5.46
38	GERMANY	5.45
39	POLAND	5.42
40	BELGIUM	5.37
41	THAILAND	5.31
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.28
43	MEXICO	5.19
44	AUSTRIA	5.15
45	CROATIA	5.14
46	CHINA MAINLAND	5.02
47	COLOMBIA	4.80
48	LUXEMBOURG	4.75
49	HUNGARY	4.72
50	NEW ZEALAND	4.68
51	QATAR	4.44
52	ARGENTINA	4.36
53	LITHUANIA	4.33
54	UKRAINE	4.31
55	VENEZUELA	4.05
56	CHILE	4.00
57	PERU	3.19
58	ESTONIA	3.16
59	BRAZIL	3.16
60	BULGARIA	3.09
61	SOUTH AFRICA	2.96

## FINANCE SKILLS

2014

Finance skills

are not readily available



are readily available

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND	8.33	
2	IRELAND	8.29	
3	CANADA	8.19	
4	DENMARK	8.14	
5	FINLAND	8.12	
6	SWEDEN	8.03	
7	USA	7.94	
8	HONG KONG	7.92	
9	NETHERLANDS	7.88	
10	ISRAEL	7.74	
11	UNITED KINGDOM	7.66	
12	FRANCE	7.60	
13	NORWAY	7.51	
14	AUSTRALIA	7.46	
15	MALAYSIA	7.40	
16	ICELAND	7.29	
17	GERMANY	7.27	
18	SINGAPORE	7.17	
19	UAE	7.04	
20	INDIA	7.00	
20	TURKEY	7.00	
22	NEW ZEALAND	6.96	
23	LUXEMBOURG	6.91	
24	LATVIA	6.89	
25	AUSTRIA	6.85	
26	CHILE	6.84	
27	CATALONIA	6.72	
28	KAZAKHSTAN	6.69	
29	PHILIPPINES	6.69	
30	TAIWAN	6.61	
31	GREECE	6.57	
32	JAPAN	6.53	
33	BELGIUM	6.52	
34	POLAND	6.50	
35	INDONESIA	6.48	
36	RUSSIA	6.37	
37	THAILAND	6.24	
38	SPAIN	6.22	
39	KOREA	6.17	
40	JORDAN	6.03	
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.92	
42	ARGENTINA	5.89	
43	ITALY	5.84	
44	MEXICO	5.79	
45	QATAR	5.77	
46	ROMANIA	5.71	
47	SLOVENIA	5.60	
48	VENEZUELA	5.45	
49	CHINA MAINLAND	5.42	
50	HUNGARY	5.40	
51	PORTUGAL	5.38	
52	COLOMBIA	5.34	
53	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.19	
54	SOUTH AFRICA	5.05	
55	BRAZIL	4.93	
56	LITHUANIA	4.92	
57	ESTONIA	4.83	
58	CROATIA	4.66	
59	PERU	4.38	
60	UKRAINE	4.27	
61	BULGARIA	3.56	

## ATTRACTING AND RETAINING TALENTS

2014

Attracting and retaining talents

is not a priority in companies



is a priority in companies

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND	8.38	
2	ROMANIA	8.22	
3	GERMANY	8.00	
3	IRELAND	8.00	
5	DENMARK	7.87	
6	NORWAY	7.78	
7	JAPAN	7.67	
8	USA	7.55	
9	BELGIUM	7.55	
10	UAE	7.53	
11	AUSTRIA	7.48	
12	KOREA	7.48	
13	MALAYSIA	7.46	
14	SINGAPORE	7.44	
15	SWEDEN	7.40	
16	ISRAEL	7.35	
17	AUSTRALIA	7.31	
18	CANADA	7.28	
19	BRAZIL	7.25	
20	THAILAND	7.20	
21	NETHERLANDS	7.16	
22	HONG KONG	7.15	
23	ESTONIA	7.14	
24	FINLAND	7.14	
25	UKRAINE	6.98	
26	LITHUANIA	6.97	
27	ICELAND	6.96	
28	LUXEMBOURG	6.93	
29	INDIA	6.86	
30	UNITED KINGDOM	6.70	
31	CHINA MAINLAND	6.67	
31	TAIWAN	6.67	
33	TURKEY	6.63	
34	QATAR	6.62	
35	INDONESIA	6.51	
35	PHILIPPINES	6.51	
37	FRANCE	6.48	
38	NEW ZEALAND	6.45	
39	CATALONIA	6.43	
40	SOUTH AFRICA	6.21	
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.15	
42	VENEZUELA	6.09	
43	KAZAKHSTAN	5.92	
44	CHILE	5.87	
45	JORDAN	5.85	
46	LATVIA	5.84	
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.82	
48	MEXICO	5.82	
49	ITALY	5.79	
50	COLOMBIA	5.69	
51	ARGENTINA	5.63	
52	PERU	5.41	
53	PORTUGAL	5.24	
54	SPAIN	5.11	
55	GREECE	5.08	
56	HUNGARY	4.94	
57	RUSSIA	4.86	
58	BULGARIA	4.70	
59	CROATIA	4.62	
60	POLAND	4.38	
61	SLOVENIA	4.22	

**BRAIN DRAIN**

2014

Brain drain (well-educated and skilled people)

hinders competitiveness in your economy



does not hinder competitiveness in your economy

Ranking			
1	NORWAY	8.09	
2	SWITZERLAND	7.78	
3	FINLAND	7.76	
4	USA	7.28	
5	DENMARK	7.28	
6	GERMANY	6.87	
7	SWEDEN	6.78	
8	UAE	6.65	
9	NETHERLANDS	6.54	
10	MALAYSIA	6.51	
11	UKRAINE	6.34	
12	UNITED KINGDOM	6.27	
13	IRELAND	5.96	
14	HONG KONG	5.95	
15	CANADA	5.89	
16	LUXEMBOURG	5.81	
17	ISRAEL	5.74	
18	AUSTRALIA	5.73	
19	SINGAPORE	5.70	
20	BELGIUM	5.67	
21	CHILE	5.58	
22	INDIA	5.54	
23	TURKEY	5.41	
24	QATAR	5.29	
25	INDONESIA	5.26	
26	THAILAND	5.23	
27	FRANCE	5.20	
28	ICELAND	5.15	
29	AUSTRIA	4.98	
30	ARGENTINA	4.97	
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.85	
32	CATALONIA	4.81	
33	JAPAN	4.76	
34	BRAZIL	4.61	
35	JORDAN	4.58	
36	LATVIA	4.55	
37	PERU	4.53	
38	POLAND	4.39	
39	GREECE	4.34	
40	MEXICO	4.29	
41	COLOMBIA	4.24	
42	SPAIN	4.11	
43	KAZAKHSTAN	4.00	
44	ITALY	3.90	
45	PHILIPPINES	3.82	
46	CHINA MAINLAND	3.79	
47	KOREA	3.74	
48	NEW ZEALAND	3.70	
49	ESTONIA	3.68	
50	PORTUGAL	3.47	
51	TAIWAN	3.41	
52	SOUTH AFRICA	3.39	
53	SLOVENIA	3.17	
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.09	
55	LITHUANIA	2.98	
56	RUSSIA	2.82	
57	ROMANIA	2.76	
58	CROATIA	2.28	
59	VENEZUELA	2.19	
60	HUNGARY	2.08	
61	BULGARIA	1.35	

**FOREIGN HIGH-SKILLED PEOPLE**

2014

Foreign high-skilled people

are not attracted to your country's business environment



are attracted to your country's business environment

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND	8.87	
2	USA	8.50	
3	SINGAPORE	8.17	
4	UAE	8.04	
5	CANADA	7.92	
6	IRELAND	7.92	
7	LUXEMBOURG	7.81	
8	UNITED KINGDOM	7.78	
9	HONG KONG	7.47	
10	CHILE	7.43	
11	AUSTRALIA	7.33	
12	MALAYSIA	7.24	
13	QATAR	7.23	
14	NETHERLANDS	6.96	
15	CATALONIA	6.68	
16	GERMANY	6.65	
17	KAZAKHSTAN	6.34	
18	PERU	6.20	
19	CHINA MAINLAND	6.08	
20	THAILAND	6.00	
21	NORWAY	5.96	
22	AUSTRIA	5.85	
23	NEW ZEALAND	5.81	
24	INDONESIA	5.60	
25	COLOMBIA	5.52	
26	SWEDEN	5.30	
27	MEXICO	5.23	
28	DENMARK	5.18	
29	BRAZIL	5.17	
30	BELGIUM	5.15	
31	TURKEY	5.10	
32	PHILIPPINES	4.87	
33	JORDAN	4.77	
34	SPAIN	4.66	
35	RUSSIA	4.65	
36	FRANCE	4.56	
37	LITHUANIA	4.47	
38	LATVIA	4.43	
39	ISRAEL	4.43	
40	INDIA	4.41	
41	PORTUGAL	4.40	
42	ESTONIA	4.39	
43	SOUTH AFRICA	4.35	
44	KOREA	4.34	
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.30	
46	TAIWAN	4.27	
47	FINLAND	4.20	
48	UKRAINE	4.17	
49	JAPAN	3.93	
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.58	
51	HUNGARY	3.54	
52	POLAND	3.27	
53	ROMANIA	3.19	
54	ARGENTINA	3.00	
54	ICELAND	3.00	
56	ITALY	2.93	
57	GREECE	2.62	
58	SLOVENIA	2.18	
59	BULGARIA	2.07	
60	CROATIA	1.76	
61	VENEZUELA	1.02	



**INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

2014

International experience of senior managers is generally

low



significant

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND	7.92	
2	NETHERLANDS	7.45	
3	LUXEMBOURG	7.26	
4	MALAYSIA	7.23	
5	HONG KONG	7.22	
6	IRELAND	7.17	
7	UAE	6.96	
8	GERMANY	6.84	
9	SWEDEN	6.70	
10	SINGAPORE	6.69	
11	QATAR	6.59	
12	JORDAN	6.29	
13	INDONESIA	6.26	
14	FINLAND	6.12	
15	AUSTRIA	5.93	
16	ISRAEL	5.91	
17	UNITED KINGDOM	5.89	
18	BELGIUM	5.81	
19	CANADA	5.78	
20	POLAND	5.76	
21	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.74	
22	CHILE	5.71	
23	PHILIPPINES	5.64	
24	KAZAKHSTAN	5.63	
25	PERU	5.62	
26	DENMARK	5.50	
27	USA	5.49	
28	CATALONIA	5.43	
29	TURKEY	5.38	
30	LATVIA	5.36	
31	AUSTRALIA	5.33	
32	THAILAND	5.31	
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.31	
34	INDIA	5.29	
35	HUNGARY	5.28	
36	UKRAINE	5.26	
37	LITHUANIA	5.18	
38	ARGENTINA	5.18	
39	GREECE	5.13	
40	TAIWAN	5.13	
41	MEXICO	5.06	
42	ROMANIA	5.00	
43	COLOMBIA	4.98	
44	VENEZUELA	4.93	
45	ICELAND	4.88	
46	ESTONIA	4.87	
47	NORWAY	4.86	
48	ITALY	4.78	
49	KOREA	4.69	
50	SOUTH AFRICA	4.67	
51	BRAZIL	4.55	
52	FRANCE	4.43	
53	NEW ZEALAND	4.34	
54	SPAIN	4.27	
55	PORTUGAL	4.03	
56	SLOVENIA	3.92	
57	BULGARIA	3.61	
58	CHINA MAINLAND	3.59	
59	RUSSIA	3.58	
60	JAPAN	3.24	
61	CROATIA	2.86	

**COMPETENT SENIOR MANAGERS**

2014

Competent senior managers

are not readily available



are readily available

Ranking			
1	MALAYSIA	7.44	
2	NETHERLANDS	7.34	
3	IRELAND	7.33	
4	DENMARK	7.15	
5	USA	6.92	
6	HONG KONG	6.92	
7	CANADA	6.89	
8	SWITZERLAND	6.87	
9	FINLAND	6.80	
9	SWEDEN	6.80	
11	NORWAY	6.76	
12	UNITED KINGDOM	6.69	
13	UAE	6.58	
14	PHILIPPINES	6.40	
15	INDONESIA	6.35	
16	AUSTRALIA	6.27	
17	SINGAPORE	6.23	
18	ICELAND	6.21	
19	ISRAEL	6.17	
20	JORDAN	6.10	
21	GERMANY	6.00	
21	TURKEY	6.00	
23	FRANCE	5.93	
24	KAZAKHSTAN	5.88	
25	BELGIUM	5.81	
26	AUSTRIA	5.70	
27	INDIA	5.63	
28	TAIWAN	5.55	
29	CHILE	5.52	
30	GREECE	5.51	
31	THAILAND	5.50	
32	LUXEMBOURG	5.41	
33	NEW ZEALAND	5.32	
34	CATALONIA	5.29	
35	QATAR	5.24	
36	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.20	
37	ROMANIA	5.17	
38	POLAND	5.15	
39	ITALY	5.15	
40	RUSSIA	5.07	
41	KOREA	5.06	
42	LATVIA	5.05	
43	SPAIN	4.89	
44	PORTUGAL	4.85	
45	CHINA MAINLAND	4.83	
46	ARGENTINA	4.82	
47	LITHUANIA	4.75	
48	MEXICO	4.74	
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.54	
50	SLOVENIA	4.44	
51	SOUTH AFRICA	4.39	
52	COLOMBIA	4.38	
53	VENEZUELA	4.14	
54	HUNGARY	4.12	
55	PERU	3.86	
56	ESTONIA	3.75	
57	JAPAN	3.74	
58	UKRAINE	3.71	
59	BRAZIL	3.45	
60	CROATIA	2.83	
61	BULGARIA	2.73	

**BANKING SECTOR ASSETS (%)**
**2013**

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	LUXEMBOURG	871.01
2	HONG KONG	453.46
3	TAIWAN	281.25
4	JAPAN	270.59 <sup>I</sup>
5	IRELAND	255.97
6	NETHERLANDS	249.30
7	SWITZERLAND	246.86
8	DENMARK	229.53 <sup>I</sup>
9	CHINA MAINLAND	212.24
10	CATALONIA	212.09 <sup>P</sup>
11	SPAIN	205.34
12	UNITED KINGDOM	203.76
13	AUSTRIA	196.28
14	SWEDEN	191.95
15	SINGAPORE	191.29
16	PORTUGAL	191.08
17	THAILAND	175.74
18	KOREA	174.20
19	ICELAND	173.83
20	FRANCE	171.36
21	MALAYSIA	170.89 <sup>I</sup>
22	GERMANY	170.44
23	ITALY	163.96
24	BELGIUM	155.18
25	FINLAND	141.92
26	JORDAN	139.09
27	GREECE	132.65
28	AUSTRALIA	131.18 <sup>I</sup>
29	BRAZIL	122.18
30	ISRAEL	113.76 <sup>4</sup>
31	CROATIA	113.38
32	NEW ZEALAND	111.34 <sup>3</sup>
33	BULGARIA	109.69
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	103.88
35	USA	102.08
36	UAE	101.74
37	SLOVENIA	101.69
38	SOUTH AFRICA	95.45
39	INDIA	91.53
40	HUNGARY	91.48
41	QATAR	88.64
42	UKRAINE	87.20
43	ESTONIA	86.03
44	CHILE	85.64 <sup>I</sup>
45	PHILIPPINES	82.95
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	81.06
47	TURKEY	80.80
48	POLAND	76.20
49	RUSSIA	67.05
50	LATVIA	63.57
51	VENEZUELA	60.30
52	KAZAKHSTAN	60.00
53	LITHUANIA	59.01
54	INDONESIA	55.37
55	COLOMBIA	54.98
56	MEXICO	49.44
57	PERU	48.87
58	ARGENTINA	46.94
59	ROMANIA	46.72
-	CANADA	-
-	NORWAY	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**FINANCIAL CARDS IN CIRCULATION**
**2013**

Number of cards per capita



		per capita
1	USA	11.94
2	JAPAN	10.12
3	HONG KONG	8.54
4	SINGAPORE	7.40
5	KOREA	6.83
6	AUSTRALIA	6.67
7	TAIWAN	6.43
8	CANADA	5.04
9	BRAZIL	4.32
10	UNITED KINGDOM	4.09
11	NORWAY	3.86
12	LUXEMBOURG	3.72 <sup>I</sup>
13	SWITZERLAND	3.53
14	NETHERLANDS	3.30
15	FRANCE	3.29
16	CHINA MAINLAND	3.16
17	NEW ZEALAND	2.91
18	SWEDEN	2.85
19	CHILE	2.68
20	BELGIUM	2.52
21	MALAYSIA	2.52
22	FINLAND	2.50
23	TURKEY	2.30
24	ICELAND	2.25
25	GERMANY	2.15
26	AUSTRIA	2.11
27	DENMARK	2.10
28	PORTUGAL	2.10
29	ARGENTINA	2.09
30	SLOVENIA	2.03
31	CROATIA	2.02
32	IRELAND	1.96
33	SOUTH AFRICA	1.80
34	RUSSIA	1.63
35	MEXICO	1.61
36	ITALY	1.57
37	SPAIN	1.52
38	ESTONIA	1.36
39	LATVIA	1.34
40	THAILAND	1.34
41	BULGARIA	1.34
42	GREECE	1.25
43	LITHUANIA	1.19
44	UAE	1.18
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.14
46	VENEZUELA	1.13
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.05
48	HUNGARY	1.04
49	POLAND	1.04
50	ISRAEL	1.02
51	PHILIPPINES	1.02
52	KAZAKHSTAN	0.96
53	COLOMBIA	0.93
54	UKRAINE	0.72
55	ROMANIA	0.72
56	PERU	0.63
57	INDONESIA	0.53
58	INDIA	0.38
-	CATALONIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	QATAR	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## FINANCIAL CARD TRANSACTIONS

2013

US\$ per capita

Ranking		US\$
1	NORWAY	28,040
2	AUSTRALIA	27,632
3	ICELAND	20,215
4	CANADA	19,541
5	UNITED KINGDOM	18,559
6	NEW ZEALAND	17,744
7	HONG KONG	17,324
8	USA	16,568
9	SWEDEN	16,549
10	SWITZERLAND	16,476
11	FINLAND	16,172
12	LUXEMBOURG	15,625 <sup>I</sup>
13	DENMARK	15,254
14	IRELAND	15,071
15	SINGAPORE	14,478
16	NETHERLANDS	12,266
17	KOREA	12,138
18	FRANCE	11,967
19	BELGIUM	10,621
20	ESTONIA	9,266
21	GERMANY	8,879
22	ISRAEL	8,873
23	AUSTRIA	8,118
24	PORTUGAL	7,805
25	LATVIA	6,431
26	CATALONIA	6,256 <sup>P</sup>
26	SPAIN	6,256
28	TAIWAN	6,233
29	ITALY	6,057
30	RUSSIA	6,047
31	JAPAN	5,888
32	TURKEY	5,496
33	CHILE	5,470
34	LITHUANIA	5,393
35	THAILAND	5,250
36	GREECE	4,986
37	SLOVENIA	4,945
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	4,807
39	CROATIA	4,736
40	MALAYSIA	4,661
41	ARGENTINA	4,408
42	BRAZIL	4,325
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3,737
44	VENEZUELA	3,725
45	POLAND	3,674
46	CHINA MAINLAND	3,614
47	HUNGARY	3,531
48	UAE	2,849
49	SOUTH AFRICA	2,614
50	UKRAINE	2,581
51	KAZAKHSTAN	2,504
52	COLOMBIA	2,476
53	BULGARIA	2,356
54	ROMANIA	2,130
55	MEXICO	1,806
56	PHILIPPINES	1,368
57	PERU	847
58	INDONESIA	838
59	INDIA	360
-	JORDAN	-
-	QATAR	-

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

## INVESTMENT RISK

2013

Euromoney country risk overall (scale from 0-100)

Ranking		number
1	NORWAY	89.49
2	SWITZERLAND	87.33
3	SINGAPORE	87.20
4	LUXEMBOURG	87.04
5	SWEDEN	85.86
6	FINLAND	84.38
7	DENMARK	82.41
8	CANADA	82.26
9	NETHERLANDS	80.99
10	HONG KONG	80.89
11	AUSTRALIA	80.88
12	NEW ZEALAND	80.87
13	GERMANY	80.85
14	AUSTRIA	79.46
15	CHILE	76.12
16	TAIWAN	75.76
17	USA	75.47
18	QATAR	73.01
19	UNITED KINGDOM	72.16
20	BELGIUM	72.15
21	FRANCE	71.21
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	70.25
23	ESTONIA	69.78
24	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	68.84
25	JAPAN	68.19
26	UAE	67.14
27	POLAND	66.50
28	ISRAEL	66.45
29	KOREA	66.10
30	MALAYSIA	62.32
31	MEXICO	61.46
32	CHINA MAINLAND	60.33
33	PERU	60.17
34	BRAZIL	59.53
35	SLOVENIA	59.04
36	ICELAND	58.83
37	IRELAND	58.13
38	COLOMBIA	57.63
39	SOUTH AFRICA	56.27
40	LITHUANIA	56.25
41	TURKEY	55.93
42	THAILAND	55.48
43	ITALY	55.09
44	CATALONIA	54.40 <sup>N</sup>
44	SPAIN	54.40
46	INDIA	52.20
47	RUSSIA	52.09
48	CROATIA	52.01
49	PORTUGAL	51.28
50	BULGARIA	51.16
51	INDONESIA	50.00
52	PHILIPPINES	49.85
53	LATVIA	49.66
54	HUNGARY	48.44
55	ROMANIA	47.79
56	KAZAKHSTAN	45.42
57	JORDAN	44.81
58	GREECE	34.24
59	UKRAINE	32.73
60	ARGENTINA	30.30
61	VENEZUELA	29.35

Notes &amp; Sources : see Appendix IV

**BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES**

2014

Banking and financial services

do not support business activities efficiently



do support business activities efficiently

Ranking			
1	HONG KONG	7.75	
2	SWITZERLAND	7.65	
3	MALAYSIA	7.64	
4	SINGAPORE	7.63	
5	CANADA	7.48	
6	USA	7.46	
7	NORWAY	7.33	
8	INDONESIA	7.29	
9	FINLAND	7.28	
10	TURKEY	7.19	
11	CHILE	7.16	
12	LATVIA	7.04	
13	NEW ZEALAND	7.02	
14	TAIWAN	6.96	
15	QATAR	6.94	
16	AUSTRALIA	6.94	
17	POLAND	6.88	
18	THAILAND	6.84	
19	SWEDEN	6.82	
20	ESTONIA	6.65	
21	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.63	
22	GERMANY	6.58	
23	LUXEMBOURG	6.57	
24	ISRAEL	6.52	
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.52	
26	SOUTH AFRICA	6.46	
27	JAPAN	6.41	
28	DENMARK	6.33	
29	PHILIPPINES	6.30	
30	PERU	6.15	
31	JORDAN	6.00	
32	INDIA	5.97	
33	VENEZUELA	5.86	
34	UAE	5.81	
35	KAZAKHSTAN	5.67	
36	BRAZIL	5.54	
37	BELGIUM	5.47	
38	COLOMBIA	5.29	
39	UNITED KINGDOM	5.29	
40	ICELAND	5.23	
41	AUSTRIA	5.19	
42	LITHUANIA	5.11	
43	IRELAND	5.04	
44	NETHERLANDS	4.96	
45	FRANCE	4.95	
46	UKRAINE	4.87	
47	CHINA MAINLAND	4.85	
48	ROMANIA	4.76	
49	MEXICO	4.68	
50	RUSSIA	4.54	
51	HUNGARY	4.04	
52	KOREA	3.97	
53	PORTUGAL	3.71	
54	BULGARIA	3.68	
55	CROATIA	3.54	
56	ITALY	3.31	
57	SPAIN	3.14	
58	CATALONIA	3.02	
59	ARGENTINA	2.65	
60	GREECE	2.63	
61	SLOVENIA	2.57	

**FINANCE AND BANKING REGULATION**

2014

Finance and banking regulation

is not sufficiently adequate



is sufficiently adequate

Ranking			
1	CANADA	8.22	
2	FINLAND	8.16	
3	SINGAPORE	8.03	
4	AUSTRALIA	7.95	
5	MALAYSIA	7.86	
6	HONG KONG	7.78	
7	NORWAY	7.77	
8	SWITZERLAND	7.51	
9	DENMARK	7.40	
10	LATVIA	7.39	
11	SWEDEN	7.38	
12	TURKEY	7.35	
13	NEW ZEALAND	7.32	
14	ESTONIA	7.31	
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.27	
16	SOUTH AFRICA	7.25	
17	LUXEMBOURG	7.15	
18	CHILE	7.13	
19	THAILAND	6.99	
20	INDONESIA	6.92	
21	USA	6.92	
22	BRAZIL	6.84	
23	PHILIPPINES	6.84	
24	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.79	
25	QATAR	6.76	
26	INDIA	6.72	
27	TAIWAN	6.64	
28	ISRAEL	6.64	
29	JAPAN	6.44	
30	ICELAND	6.25	
31	NETHERLANDS	6.23	
32	POLAND	6.04	
33	UAE	6.04	
34	PERU	6.03	
35	JORDAN	5.98	
36	IRELAND	5.96	
37	UNITED KINGDOM	5.89	
38	FRANCE	5.70	
39	LITHUANIA	5.66	
40	CHINA MAINLAND	5.65	
41	GERMANY	5.54	
42	PORTUGAL	5.54	
43	KAZAKHSTAN	5.53	
44	BELGIUM	5.04	
45	COLOMBIA	5.02	
46	MEXICO	4.95	
47	RUSSIA	4.90	
48	AUSTRIA	4.79	
49	UKRAINE	4.78	
50	ROMANIA	4.54	
51	VENEZUELA	4.47	
52	ITALY	4.27	
53	BULGARIA	4.22	
54	HUNGARY	4.08	
55	KOREA	3.89	
56	CROATIA	3.86	
57	SPAIN	3.81	
58	GREECE	3.69	
59	CATALONIA	3.63	
60	SLOVENIA	2.72	
61	ARGENTINA	2.21	

FINANCIAL RISK FACTOR

2014

The risk factor in the financial system (new financial instruments, non-performing loans, transparency)

is not adequately addressed  is adequately addressed

Ranking			
1	CANADA	7.92	
2	FINLAND	7.88	
3	NORWAY	7.69	
4	AUSTRALIA	7.56	
5	SINGAPORE	7.53	
6	HONG KONG	7.51	
7	MALAYSIA	7.48	
8	CHILE	7.46	
9	SWEDEN	7.46	
10	DENMARK	7.34	
11	SWITZERLAND	7.09	
12	SOUTH AFRICA	6.96	
13	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.83	
14	INDONESIA	6.74	
15	BRAZIL	6.71	
16	QATAR	6.62	
17	NEW ZEALAND	6.62	
18	TURKEY	6.58	
19	JAPAN	6.57	
20	LATVIA	6.56	
21	THAILAND	6.53	
22	ISRAEL	6.47	
23	ESTONIA	6.44	
24	PHILIPPINES	6.36	
25	LUXEMBOURG	6.30	
26	PERU	6.23	
27	USA	6.22	
28	UAE	6.19	
29	TAIWAN	6.19	
30	NETHERLANDS	5.90	
31	LITHUANIA	5.87	
32	POLAND	5.68	
33	ICELAND	5.66	
34	BELGIUM	5.58	
35	FRANCE	5.56	
36	GERMANY	5.53	
37	KAZAKHSTAN	5.48	
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.38	
39	JORDAN	5.35	
40	IRELAND	5.25	
41	COLOMBIA	5.21	
42	MEXICO	5.17	
43	UNITED KINGDOM	4.98	
44	INDIA	4.97	
45	PORTUGAL	4.81	
46	VENEZUELA	4.79	
47	RUSSIA	4.79	
48	CHINA MAINLAND	4.56	
49	SPAIN	4.46	
50	ITALY	4.25	
51	ROMANIA	4.10	
52	KOREA	4.03	
53	UKRAINE	4.01	
54	AUSTRIA	3.89	
55	HUNGARY	3.73	
56	CATALONIA	3.70	
57	CROATIA	3.68	
58	BULGARIA	3.60	
59	ARGENTINA	3.53	
60	GREECE	3.47	
61	SLOVENIA	3.00	

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

2014

Regulatory compliance

is not sufficiently developed  is sufficiently developed

Ranking		
1	FINLAND	8.39
2	CANADA	8.23
3	SWITZERLAND	8.21
4	NORWAY	8.05
5	SINGAPORE	8.03
6	DENMARK	7.90
7	JAPAN	7.89
8	SWEDEN	7.89
9	AUSTRALIA	7.85
10	HONG KONG	7.73
11	GERMANY	7.59
12	NEW ZEALAND	7.58
13	LUXEMBOURG	7.50
13	NETHERLANDS	7.50
15	USA	7.38
16	MALAYSIA	7.35
17	CHILE	7.24
18	ESTONIA	7.22
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.86
20	FRANCE	6.83
20	IRELAND	6.83
22	TAIWAN	6.71
23	SOUTH AFRICA	6.70
24	UAE	6.65
25	UNITED KINGDOM	6.60
26	AUSTRIA	6.52
27	LITHUANIA	6.47
28	QATAR	6.39
29	TURKEY	6.27
30	THAILAND	6.24
31	ISRAEL	6.21
32	BELGIUM	6.19
33	ICELAND	6.13
34	INDONESIA	6.00
34	LATVIA	6.00
36	JORDAN	5.86
37	PHILIPPINES	5.82
38	BRAZIL	5.54
39	INDIA	5.51
40	KOREA	5.42
41	PORTUGAL	5.30
42	KAZAKHSTAN	5.22
43	SPAIN	5.03
44	ROMANIA	4.98
45	COLOMBIA	4.82
46	CATALONIA	4.81
47	POLAND	4.78
48	PERU	4.66
49	MEXICO	4.64
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.58
51	ITALY	4.57
52	CHINA MAINLAND	4.39
53	SLOVENIA	4.36
54	RUSSIA	4.34
55	HUNGARY	4.23
56	GREECE	3.47
57	UKRAINE	3.29
58	BULGARIA	3.05
59	CROATIA	2.88
60	VENEZUELA	2.71
61	ARGENTINA	2.36

STOCK MARKETS

2014

Stock markets

do not provide adequate financing to companies



provide adequate financing to companies

Ranking			
1	HONG KONG	8.11	
2	USA	7.94	
3	SWITZERLAND	7.80	
4	MALAYSIA	7.53	
5	CANADA	7.42	
6	GERMANY	7.41	
7	AUSTRALIA	7.33	
8	UNITED KINGDOM	7.17	
9	DENMARK	7.12	
10	TAIWAN	7.09	
11	NORWAY	7.00	
11	SINGAPORE	7.00	
13	SWEDEN	6.99	
14	JAPAN	6.98	
15	INDONESIA	6.88	
16	THAILAND	6.86	
17	NETHERLANDS	6.80	
18	CHILE	6.79	
19	SOUTH AFRICA	6.67	
20	INDIA	6.34	
21	LUXEMBOURG	6.15	
22	ISRAEL	6.00	
23	UAE	5.85	
24	FINLAND	5.84	
25	IRELAND	5.74	
26	PHILIPPINES	5.67	
27	QATAR	5.67	
28	POLAND	5.56	
29	FRANCE	5.55	
30	NEW ZEALAND	5.47	
31	BELGIUM	5.43	
32	TURKEY	5.35	
33	JORDAN	5.15	
34	KOREA	4.91	
35	PERU	4.85	
36	AUSTRIA	4.81	
37	SPAIN	4.78	
38	MEXICO	4.62	
39	ESTONIA	4.62	
40	CATALONIA	4.57	
41	ICELAND	4.55	
42	COLOMBIA	4.52	
43	BRAZIL	4.48	
44	LITHUANIA	4.43	
45	KAZAKHSTAN	4.30	
46	LATVIA	4.24	
47	ITALY	4.08	
48	CHINA MAINLAND	4.02	
49	RUSSIA	3.83	
50	ROMANIA	3.79	
51	PORTUGAL	3.55	
52	HUNGARY	3.28	
53	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.25	
54	SLOVENIA	2.88	
55	GREECE	2.83	
56	CROATIA	2.63	
57	UKRAINE	2.28	
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.27	
59	BULGARIA	2.07	
60	ARGENTINA	1.42	
61	VENEZUELA	0.93	

STOCK MARKET CAPITALIZATION (\$BN)

2012

US\$ billions



		US\$ billions
1	USA	18,668.3
2	CHINA MAINLAND	3,697.4
3	JAPAN	3,681.0
4	UNITED KINGDOM	3,019.5
5	CANADA	2,016.1
6	FRANCE	1,823.3
7	GERMANY	1,486.3
8	AUSTRALIA	1,286.4
9	INDIA	1,263.3
10	BRAZIL	1,229.9
11	KOREA	1,180.5
12	HONG KONG	1,108.5
13	SWITZERLAND	1,079.0
14	SPAIN	995.1
15	RUSSIA	874.7
16	TAIWAN	711.9
17	NETHERLANDS	651.0
18	SOUTH AFRICA	612.3
19	SWEDEN	560.5
20	MEXICO	525.1
21	ITALY	480.5
22	MALAYSIA	476.3
23	SINGAPORE	414.1
24	INDONESIA	396.8
25	THAILAND	383.0
26	CHILE	313.3
27	TURKEY	308.8
28	BELGIUM	300.1
29	PHILIPPINES	264.1
30	COLOMBIA	262.1
31	NORWAY	253.0
32	DENMARK	224.9
33	CATALONIA	196.3 P
34	POLAND	177.7
35	FINLAND	158.7
36	ISRAEL	148.4
37	QATAR	126.4
38	IRELAND	109.0
39	AUSTRIA	106.0
40	PERU	96.9
41	NEW ZEALAND	79.8
42	LUXEMBOURG	70.3
43	UAE	68.0
44	PORTUGAL	65.5
45	GREECE	44.6
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	37.2
47	ARGENTINA	34.2
48	JORDAN	27.0
49	VENEZUELA	25.3
50	KAZAKHSTAN	23.5
51	CROATIA	21.6
52	HUNGARY	21.1
53	UKRAINE	20.7
54	ROMANIA	15.9
55	BULGARIA	6.7
56	SLOVENIA	6.5
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.6
58	LITHUANIA	4.0
59	ICELAND	2.8
60	ESTONIA	2.3
61	LATVIA	1.1

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**STOCK MARKET CAPITALIZATION (%)**

2012

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	HONG KONG	422.02
2	SWITZERLAND	170.95
3	SOUTH AFRICA	160.15
4	MALAYSIA	156.38
5	TAIWAN	149.77
6	SINGAPORE	145.67
7	LUXEMBOURG	127.56
8	UNITED KINGDOM	122.65
9	CHILE	117.61
10	USA	114.92
11	CANADA	110.69
12	SWEDEN	106.98
13	PHILIPPINES	105.55
14	THAILAND	104.65
15	KOREA	96.54
16	JORDAN	87.26
17	NETHERLANDS	84.54
18	AUSTRALIA	82.74
19	CATALONIA	75.24 <sup>P</sup>
19	SPAIN	75.24
21	DENMARK	71.34
22	COLOMBIA	70.78
23	FRANCE	69.95
24	INDIA	66.75
25	QATAR	66.53
26	FINLAND	64.21
27	BELGIUM	62.13
28	JAPAN	61.99
29	ISRAEL	57.62
30	BRAZIL	54.69
31	IRELAND	51.75
32	NORWAY	50.62
33	PERU	48.52
34	NEW ZEALAND	46.80
35	INDONESIA	45.26
36	CHINA MAINLAND	44.97
37	MEXICO	44.36
38	GERMANY	43.38
39	RUSSIA	43.35
40	TURKEY	39.05
41	CROATIA	38.39
42	POLAND	36.28
43	PORTUGAL	30.89
44	AUSTRIA	26.88
45	ITALY	23.86
46	ICELAND	20.78
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	18.92
48	GREECE	17.95
49	UAE	17.70
50	HUNGARY	16.92
51	SLOVENIA	14.27
52	BULGARIA	13.06
53	UKRAINE	11.73
54	KAZAKHSTAN	11.59
55	ESTONIA	10.42
56	ROMANIA	9.41
57	LITHUANIA	9.36
58	ARGENTINA	7.18
59	VENEZUELA	6.65
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.05
61	LATVIA	3.93

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**VALUE TRADED ON STOCK MARKETS**

2012

US\$ per capita



		US\$
1	HONG KONG	171,827
2	SWITZERLAND	80,215
3	USA	68,041
4	AUSTRALIA	45,874
5	SWEDEN	39,497
6	UNITED KINGDOM	39,072
7	CANADA	34,755
8	KOREA	30,274
9	SINGAPORE	29,449
10	TAIWAN	28,299
11	JAPAN	28,274
12	CATALONIA	28,068 <sup>P</sup>
13	NETHERLANDS	26,378
14	NORWAY	26,306
15	FINLAND	23,259
16	SPAIN	22,787
17	DENMARK	18,910
18	FRANCE	17,812
19	GERMANY	15,219
20	ITALY	12,790
21	BELGIUM	9,357
22	ISRAEL	8,458
23	QATAR	8,358
24	SOUTH AFRICA	6,019
25	NEW ZEALAND	5,630
26	AUSTRIA	5,603
27	RUSSIA	5,119
28	TURKEY	4,636
29	CHINA MAINLAND	4,303
30	BRAZIL	4,303
31	MALAYSIA	4,220
32	THAILAND	3,451
33	CHILE	2,809
34	IRELAND	2,643
35	PORTUGAL	2,504
36	ICELAND	2,131
37	UAE	2,012
38	POLAND	1,745
39	GREECE	1,334
40	HUNGARY	1,092
41	MEXICO	1,005
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	972
43	COLOMBIA	558
44	INDIA	505
45	JORDAN	436
46	INDONESIA	371
47	PHILIPPINES	365
48	LUXEMBOURG	219
49	SLOVENIA	194
50	PERU	165
51	ESTONIA	136
52	CROATIA	115
53	ROMANIA	106
54	KAZAKHSTAN	66
55	LITHUANIA	57
56	BULGARIA	50
57	ARGENTINA	35
58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	31
59	UKRAINE	26
60	LATVIA	16
61	VENEZUELA	1

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

LISTED DOMESTIC COMPANIES

2012

Number of listed domestic companies

Ranking		number
1	INDIA	5,191
2	USA	4,102
3	CANADA	3,876
4	JAPAN	3,470
5	SPAIN	3,167
6	CHINA MAINLAND	2,494
7	UNITED KINGDOM	2,179
8	AUSTRALIA	1,959
9	KOREA	1,767
10	HONG KONG	1,459
11	MALAYSIA	921
12	FRANCE	862
13	POLAND	844
14	TAIWAN	783
15	GERMANY	665
16	ISRAEL	532
17	THAILAND	502
18	SINGAPORE	472
19	INDONESIA	459
20	TURKEY	405
21	BULGARIA	387
22	BRAZIL	353
23	SOUTH AFRICA	348
24	SWEDEN	332
25	ITALY	279
26	RUSSIA	276
27	PHILIPPINES	268
28	GREECE	267
29	CATALONIA	266
30	JORDAN	243
31	SWITZERLAND	238
32	CHILE	225
33	PERU	213
34	UKRAINE	198
35	CROATIA	184
35	NORWAY	184
37	DENMARK	174
38	BELGIUM	154
39	NEW ZEALAND	142
40	MEXICO	131
40	NETHERLANDS	131
42	FINLAND	119
43	UAE	102
44	ARGENTINA	101
45	COLOMBIA	76
46	KAZAKHSTAN	74
47	AUSTRIA	70
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	69
49	SLOVENIA	61
50	HUNGARY	51
51	PORTUGAL	46
52	IRELAND	42
52	QATAR	42
54	VENEZUELA	41
55	LITHUANIA	33
56	LATVIA	31
57	LUXEMBOURG	29
58	CZECH REPUBLIC	17
59	ESTONIA	16
60	ICELAND	11
-	ROMANIA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

STOCK MARKET INDEX (%)

2013

Percentage change on index in national currency

Ranking		%
1	VENEZUELA	480.00
2	ARGENTINA	88.90
3	UAE	59.73
4	JAPAN	56.70
5	GREECE	28.00
6	DENMARK	27.97
7	USA	26.50
8	GERMANY	25.50
9	QATAR	24.20
10	NEW ZEALAND	24.18
11	NORWAY	23.59
12	PORTUGAL	22.70
12	SPAIN	22.70
14	FINLAND	22.40
15	SWEDEN	20.70
16	SWITZERLAND	20.20
17	ICELAND	20.18
18	ROMANIA	18.74
19	LITHUANIA	18.73
20	BELGIUM	18.10
21	FRANCE	18.00
22	SOUTH AFRICA	17.50
23	NETHERLANDS	17.20
24	IRELAND	17.05
25	ITALY	16.60
26	CATALONIA	16.36
27	LUXEMBOURG	16.10
28	ISRAEL	15.10
29	AUSTRALIA	14.80
30	UNITED KINGDOM	14.40
31	TAIWAN	11.85
32	ESTONIA	11.38
33	MALAYSIA	10.54
34	CANADA	9.60
35	INDIA	8.98
36	POLAND	8.10
37	LATVIA	6.67
38	AUSTRIA	6.05
39	JORDAN	5.50
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.40
41	SLOVENIA	3.17
42	CROATIA	3.10
43	HONG KONG	2.87
44	HUNGARY	2.20
45	RUSSIA	1.60
46	PHILIPPINES	1.33
47	KOREA	0.70
48	SINGAPORE	0.01
49	INDONESIA	-1.00
50	MEXICO	-4.20
51	CZECH REPUBLIC	-4.78
52	KAZAKHSTAN	-5.33
53	THAILAND	-6.70
54	CHINA MAINLAND	-6.75
55	UKRAINE	-8.57
56	COLOMBIA	-11.20
57	TURKEY	-13.31
58	CHILE	-13.49
59	BRAZIL	-15.50
60	PERU	-23.63
61	BULGARIA	-36.45

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV



## SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS

2014

Shareholders' rights

are not sufficiently implemented



are sufficiently implemented

Ranking			
1	FINLAND	8.67	
2	NORWAY	8.55	
3	DENMARK	8.23	
4	IRELAND	8.13	
5	GERMANY	7.98	
6	NETHERLANDS	7.98	
7	SWEDEN	7.97	
8	SWITZERLAND	7.83	
9	AUSTRALIA	7.80	
10	USA	7.74	
11	CANADA	7.74	
12	SOUTH AFRICA	7.58	
13	AUSTRIA	7.41	
14	ESTONIA	7.39	
15	SINGAPORE	7.38	
16	UNITED KINGDOM	7.33	
17	MALAYSIA	7.29	
18	HONG KONG	7.19	
19	LATVIA	7.15	
20	LUXEMBOURG	7.13	
21	ICELAND	7.09	
22	CHILE	7.08	
23	BELGIUM	7.06	
24	TAIWAN	7.00	
25	FRANCE	6.93	
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.93	
27	LITHUANIA	6.92	
28	THAILAND	6.79	
29	UAE	6.73	
30	INDONESIA	6.69	
31	PORTUGAL	6.65	
32	QATAR	6.64	
33	ISRAEL	6.64	
34	SPAIN	6.46	
35	COLOMBIA	6.40	
36	CATALONIA	6.38	
37	BRAZIL	6.38	
38	NEW ZEALAND	6.30	
39	PERU	6.14	
40	KAZAKHSTAN	6.14	
41	MEXICO	6.13	
42	JORDAN	6.10	
43	TURKEY	6.04	
44	INDIA	6.00	
44	JAPAN	6.00	
44	PHILIPPINES	6.00	
47	HUNGARY	5.92	
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.61	
49	ITALY	5.51	
50	ROMANIA	5.49	
51	POLAND	5.41	
52	GREECE	5.29	
53	RUSSIA	5.06	
54	CROATIA	4.83	
55	CHINA MAINLAND	4.46	
56	BULGARIA	4.43	
57	KOREA	4.39	
58	ARGENTINA	4.10	
59	SLOVENIA	4.08	
60	VENEZUELA	3.95	
61	UKRAINE	3.82	

## INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS

2013

Average 2011-2013, US\$ millions

Ranking			
1	USA	43,322.09	
2	CHINA MAINLAND	30,234.28	
3	JAPAN	8,193.71	
4	UNITED KINGDOM	6,061.40	
5	BRAZIL	4,946.93	
6	SINGAPORE	4,818.81	
7	SWITZERLAND	4,157.58	
8	MALAYSIA	4,023.96	
9	HONG KONG	3,576.08	
10	GERMANY	2,779.06	
11	MEXICO	2,709.75	
12	AUSTRALIA	2,567.24	
13	THAILAND	2,519.38	
14	RUSSIA	2,474.87	
15	KOREA	1,911.61	
16	SPAIN	1,776.20	
17	POLAND	1,709.75	
18	INDONESIA	1,582.71	
19	ITALY	1,578.50	
20	NEW ZEALAND	1,403.91	
21	INDIA	996.96	
22	FRANCE	967.42	
23	LUXEMBOURG	891.45	
24	PHILIPPINES	811.09	
25	NORWAY	779.54	
26	NETHERLANDS	778.97	
27	TAIWAN	769.22	
28	TURKEY	619.53	
29	CHILE	595.90	
30	ARGENTINA	481.00	
31	IRELAND	478.99	
32	BELGIUM	456.06	
33	UAE	448.64	
34	COLOMBIA	420.07	
35	CATALONIA	347.77	P
36	CANADA	258.03	
37	KAZAKHSTAN	254.20	
38	SOUTH AFRICA	244.38	
39	PORTUGAL	240.65	
40	DENMARK	212.07	
41	ROMANIA	210.13	
42	FINLAND	208.96	
43	GREECE	195.38	
44	AUSTRIA	174.89	
45	PERU	167.58	
46	ISRAEL	162.42	
47	SWEDEN	132.21	
48	UKRAINE	54.60	
49	LITHUANIA	31.16	
50	VENEZUELA	6.88	
51	JORDAN	6.67	
52	HUNGARY	0.98	
53	BULGARIA	0.00	
53	QATAR	0.00	
-	CROATIA	-	
-	CZECH REPUBLIC	-	
-	ESTONIA	-	
-	ICELAND	-	
-	LATVIA	-	
-	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-	
-	SLOVENIA	-	

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

CREDIT

2014

Credit

is not easily available for business



is easily available for business

Ranking			
1	CHILE	7.62	
2	SWITZERLAND	7.55	
3	CANADA	7.51	
4	MALAYSIA	7.44	
5	SINGAPORE	7.25	
6	USA	7.21	
7	NORWAY	7.20	
8	TAIWAN	7.07	
9	HONG KONG	7.06	
10	GERMANY	7.02	
11	SWEDEN	7.00	
12	NEW ZEALAND	6.98	
13	JAPAN	6.87	
14	FINLAND	6.86	
15	QATAR	6.82	
16	ESTONIA	6.80	
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.62	
18	AUSTRALIA	6.44	
19	PERU	6.33	
20	TURKEY	6.31	
21	INDONESIA	6.30	
22	THAILAND	6.21	
23	UAE	6.19	
24	VENEZUELA	6.14	
25	LUXEMBOURG	6.11	
26	JORDAN	6.00	
27	UNITED KINGDOM	5.98	
28	ISRAEL	5.96	
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.88	
30	POLAND	5.85	
31	LATVIA	5.81	
32	PHILIPPINES	5.75	
33	COLOMBIA	5.72	
34	DENMARK	5.70	
35	BELGIUM	5.62	
36	KAZAKHSTAN	5.39	
37	FRANCE	5.19	
38	AUSTRIA	4.94	
39	INDIA	4.92	
40	NETHERLANDS	4.89	
41	HUNGARY	4.87	
42	ICELAND	4.79	
43	SOUTH AFRICA	4.78	
44	LITHUANIA	4.77	
45	CHINA MAINLAND	4.71	
46	BRAZIL	4.40	
47	IRELAND	4.39	
48	RUSSIA	4.34	
49	MEXICO	4.29	
50	UKRAINE	3.97	
51	KOREA	3.94	
52	BULGARIA	3.82	
53	ROMANIA	3.81	
54	CROATIA	3.38	
55	CATALONIA	3.00	
56	PORTUGAL	2.68	
57	ITALY	2.56	
58	SLOVENIA	2.33	
59	SPAIN	2.14	
60	ARGENTINA	1.95	
61	GREECE	1.62	

VENTURE CAPITAL

2014

Venture capital

is not easily available for business



is easily available for business

Ranking			
1	USA	7.61	
2	MALAYSIA	7.02	
3	ISRAEL	6.64	
4	HONG KONG	6.28	
5	SINGAPORE	6.23	
6	UNITED KINGDOM	6.20	
7	FINLAND	6.16	
8	SWITZERLAND	6.14	
9	CANADA	6.08	
10	NORWAY	6.04	
11	SWEDEN	6.00	
11	TAIWAN	6.00	
13	INDONESIA	5.85	
14	UAE	5.69	
15	QATAR	5.65	
16	LATVIA	5.56	
17	NETHERLANDS	5.53	
18	ESTONIA	5.46	
19	GERMANY	5.44	
20	DENMARK	5.40	
21	IRELAND	5.21	
22	JORDAN	5.19	
23	CHILE	5.08	
24	LITHUANIA	5.05	
25	NEW ZEALAND	4.94	
26	LUXEMBOURG	4.88	
27	PERU	4.84	
28	AUSTRALIA	4.75	
29	FRANCE	4.60	
30	INDIA	4.58	
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.58	
32	BELGIUM	4.56	
33	POLAND	4.48	
34	COLOMBIA	4.32	
35	JAPAN	4.24	
36	CHINA MAINLAND	4.23	
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.12	
38	TURKEY	4.08	
39	THAILAND	4.05	
40	SOUTH AFRICA	4.00	
41	CATALONIA	3.97	
42	KAZAKHSTAN	3.96	
43	PHILIPPINES	3.71	
44	AUSTRIA	3.67	
45	HUNGARY	3.58	
46	BRAZIL	3.52	
47	KOREA	3.49	
48	RUSSIA	3.46	
49	MEXICO	3.44	
50	ROMANIA	3.05	
51	ICELAND	3.02	
52	SPAIN	2.99	
53	BULGARIA	2.89	
54	UKRAINE	2.72	
55	PORTUGAL	2.68	
56	ITALY	2.60	
57	VENEZUELA	2.57	
58	SLOVENIA	2.27	
59	GREECE	2.23	
60	CROATIA	2.11	
61	ARGENTINA	1.68	

M&A ACTIVITY

2013

By acquiror nation (average 2011-2013), US\$ millions

Ranking		
1	USA	881,488
2	JAPAN	130,523
3	UNITED KINGDOM	128,479
4	CHINA MAINLAND	112,235
5	CANADA	103,755
6	RUSSIA	66,053
7	AUSTRALIA	65,850
8	FRANCE	64,167
9	GERMANY	50,256
10	SPAIN	47,462
11	KOREA	44,337
12	SWITZERLAND	39,657
13	NETHERLANDS	39,646
14	BRAZIL	36,456
15	ITALY	30,309
16	HONG KONG	28,760
17	MEXICO	22,086
18	SINGAPORE	20,305
19	SWEDEN	19,542
20	BELGIUM	16,882
21	MALAYSIA	16,069
22	NORWAY	15,274
23	INDIA	13,731
24	GREECE	13,128
25	THAILAND	13,061
26	IRELAND	11,600
27	LUXEMBOURG	11,109
28	UAE	10,423
29	CHILE	9,622
30	SOUTH AFRICA	9,512
31	CATALONIA	9,347 <sup>P</sup>
32	COLOMBIA	7,954
33	TURKEY	7,894
34	DENMARK	7,691
35	KAZAKHSTAN	7,113
36	POLAND	6,926
37	FINLAND	6,745
38	TAIWAN	6,500
39	NEW ZEALAND	6,299
40	ISRAEL	5,703
41	QATAR	5,042
42	AUSTRIA	4,786
43	PHILIPPINES	4,385
44	INDONESIA	3,781
45	PORTUGAL	3,024
46	ARGENTINA	2,391
47	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,821
48	PERU	1,794
49	HUNGARY	1,332
50	UKRAINE	975
51	VENEZUELA	454 <sup>I</sup>
52	BULGARIA	203
53	JORDAN	91
54	ESTONIA	91
55	LITHUANIA	87
56	CROATIA	87
57	ROMANIA	87
58	ICELAND	78
59	SLOVENIA	64
60	LATVIA	1
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

CORPORATE DEBT

2014

Corporate debt

restrains the ability of enterprises to compete



does not restrain the ability of enterprises to compete

Ranking		
1	SWITZERLAND	8.00
2	FINLAND	7.61
3	NORWAY	7.54
4	SWEDEN	7.51
5	CANADA	7.33
6	DENMARK	7.25
7	AUSTRALIA	7.21
8	USA	7.11
9	CHILE	7.02
10	HONG KONG	7.00
11	MALAYSIA	6.95
12	SINGAPORE	6.85
13	GERMANY	6.84
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.83
15	UNITED KINGDOM	6.54
16	TAIWAN	6.42
17	BELGIUM	6.42
18	SOUTH AFRICA	6.39
19	ISRAEL	6.30
20	JAPAN	6.26
21	NETHERLANDS	6.25
22	THAILAND	6.19
23	UAE	6.12
24	LATVIA	6.11
25	NEW ZEALAND	6.08
26	AUSTRIA	6.07
27	PERU	5.85
28	FRANCE	5.84
29	IRELAND	5.79
30	INDIA	5.69
31	PHILIPPINES	5.67
32	LUXEMBOURG	5.51
33	TURKEY	5.45
34	ESTONIA	5.43
35	KAZAKHSTAN	5.36
36	POLAND	5.29
37	MEXICO	5.18
38	LITHUANIA	5.13
39	UKRAINE	5.13
40	INDONESIA	5.09
41	QATAR	5.04
42	ARGENTINA	4.95
43	CHINA MAINLAND	4.94
44	CATALONIA	4.77
45	RUSSIA	4.76
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.49
47	BRAZIL	4.44
48	JORDAN	4.42
49	COLOMBIA	4.31
50	SPAIN	4.25
51	ICELAND	4.04
52	VENEZUELA	3.90
53	ITALY	3.85
54	KOREA	3.63
55	BULGARIA	3.49
56	HUNGARY	3.02
57	ROMANIA	2.70
58	CROATIA	2.59
59	PORTUGAL	2.58
60	GREECE	2.30
61	SLOVENIA	2.00

ADAPTABILITY OF COMPANIES

2014

Adaptability of companies to market changes is

low



high

Ranking

1	SWITZERLAND	7.71
2	DENMARK	7.70
3	IRELAND	7.53
4	HONG KONG	7.49
5	GERMANY	7.40
6	MALAYSIA	7.26
7	USA	7.23
8	SWEDEN	7.14
9	ISRAEL	7.11
10	LATVIA	7.05
11	ARGENTINA	7.03
12	TAIWAN	6.92
13	TURKEY	6.88
14	UAE	6.85
15	NORWAY	6.84
16	ESTONIA	6.74
17	AUSTRIA	6.70
18	LITHUANIA	6.67
19	CANADA	6.52
20	CHILE	6.52
21	POLAND	6.50
22	NETHERLANDS	6.49
23	SINGAPORE	6.43
24	FINLAND	6.35
25	UNITED KINGDOM	6.32
26	AUSTRALIA	6.28
27	UKRAINE	6.25
28	BRAZIL	6.20
29	BELGIUM	6.19
30	NEW ZEALAND	6.08
31	ICELAND	6.04
32	PERU	6.03
33	CATALONIA	5.97
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.93
35	ITALY	5.88
36	THAILAND	5.86
37	SOUTH AFRICA	5.82
38	INDONESIA	5.81
39	LUXEMBOURG	5.63
40	KAZAKHSTAN	5.56
41	PHILIPPINES	5.56
42	QATAR	5.53
43	JAPAN	5.52
44	INDIA	5.45
45	MEXICO	5.41
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.35
47	JORDAN	5.31
48	CHINA MAINLAND	5.26
49	VENEZUELA	5.26
50	HUNGARY	5.13
51	SPAIN	5.08
52	RUSSIA	5.04
53	PORTUGAL	5.00
54	ROMANIA	4.86
55	COLOMBIA	4.68
56	FRANCE	4.66
57	KOREA	4.63
58	GREECE	4.42
59	SLOVENIA	4.26
60	BULGARIA	3.82
61	CROATIA	2.79

ETHICAL PRACTICES

2014

Ethical practices

are not implemented in companies



are implemented in companies

Ranking

1	FINLAND	8.44
2	SWITZERLAND	8.28
3	DENMARK	8.28
4	GERMANY	8.09
5	SWEDEN	8.06
6	NORWAY	7.96
7	NETHERLANDS	7.85
8	JAPAN	7.85
9	NEW ZEALAND	7.81
10	IRELAND	7.79
11	CANADA	7.70
12	AUSTRALIA	7.63
13	UNITED KINGDOM	7.53
14	UAE	7.50
15	USA	7.38
16	MALAYSIA	7.26
17	AUSTRIA	7.22
18	SINGAPORE	7.21
19	LUXEMBOURG	7.17
20	TAIWAN	7.05
21	BELGIUM	7.04
22	FRANCE	7.02
23	ICELAND	6.67
24	HONG KONG	6.49
25	CHILE	6.44
26	QATAR	6.44
27	KAZAKHSTAN	6.23
28	CATALONIA	6.20
29	THAILAND	5.98
30	ESTONIA	5.89
31	ISRAEL	5.87
32	SOUTH AFRICA	5.86
33	JORDAN	5.82
34	CHINA MAINLAND	5.78
35	PHILIPPINES	5.74
36	LITHUANIA	5.64
37	LATVIA	5.60
38	COLOMBIA	5.58
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.44
40	VENEZUELA	5.36
41	INDONESIA	5.35
42	BRAZIL	5.33
43	ITALY	5.23
44	TURKEY	5.22
45	HUNGARY	5.13
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.08
47	SPAIN	5.07
48	UKRAINE	5.04
49	PORTUGAL	5.02
50	RUSSIA	5.01
51	MEXICO	4.96
52	PERU	4.85
53	INDIA	4.78
54	GREECE	4.64
55	KOREA	4.64
56	POLAND	4.39
57	ROMANIA	4.35
58	SLOVENIA	4.18
59	ARGENTINA	4.00
60	CROATIA	3.83
61	BULGARIA	3.45

### CREDIBILITY OF MANAGERS

2014

Credibility of managers in society is

weak



strong

Ranking

1	DENMARK	7.70
2	MALAYSIA	7.64
3	SINGAPORE	7.54
4	FINLAND	7.41
5	CANADA	7.40
6	JAPAN	7.35
7	UAE	7.27
8	HONG KONG	7.18
9	TAIWAN	7.01
10	IRELAND	6.98
11	LUXEMBOURG	6.96
12	INDONESIA	6.80
12	NORWAY	6.80
14	TURKEY	6.77
15	SWEDEN	6.76
16	PHILIPPINES	6.65
17	QATAR	6.63
18	SWITZERLAND	6.61
19	AUSTRALIA	6.59
20	USA	6.53
21	THAILAND	6.49
22	UNITED KINGDOM	6.40
23	NETHERLANDS	6.35
24	BELGIUM	6.30
25	COLOMBIA	6.26
26	AUSTRIA	6.22
27	ICELAND	6.21
28	FRANCE	6.13
29	NEW ZEALAND	6.11
30	VENEZUELA	6.09
31	LATVIA	6.01
32	INDIA	6.00
33	BRAZIL	5.96
34	MEXICO	5.82
35	KAZAKHSTAN	5.75
36	CHILE	5.65
37	GERMANY	5.63
38	CHINA MAINLAND	5.61
39	ESTONIA	5.57
40	CATALONIA	5.57
41	ROMANIA	5.56
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.55
43	ISRAEL	5.49
44	SOUTH AFRICA	5.44
45	ITALY	5.35
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.33
47	JORDAN	5.33
48	LITHUANIA	5.32
49	PERU	5.13
50	UKRAINE	5.04
51	PORTUGAL	4.85
52	RUSSIA	4.66
53	SPAIN	4.65
54	GREECE	4.50
55	KOREA	4.47
56	POLAND	4.42
57	HUNGARY	3.96
58	ARGENTINA	3.95
59	SLOVENIA	3.20
60	BULGARIA	3.16
61	CROATIA	3.14

### CORPORATE BOARDS

2014

Corporate boards

do not supervise the management of companies effectively



do supervise the management of companies effectively

Ranking

1	UAE	7.50
2	MALAYSIA	7.46
3	SINGAPORE	7.31
4	FINLAND	7.14
5	TAIWAN	7.08
6	LUXEMBOURG	6.96
7	INDONESIA	6.93
8	AUSTRALIA	6.89
9	IRELAND	6.88
10	DENMARK	6.82
11	SWITZERLAND	6.73
12	NORWAY	6.71
13	CANADA	6.67
14	AUSTRIA	6.64
15	HONG KONG	6.64
16	QATAR	6.59
17	SWEDEN	6.58
18	GERMANY	6.48
19	SOUTH AFRICA	6.35
20	PHILIPPINES	6.35
21	THAILAND	6.33
22	UNITED KINGDOM	6.28
23	UKRAINE	6.21
24	LITHUANIA	6.16
25	BELGIUM	6.15
26	USA	6.09
27	KAZAKHSTAN	6.06
28	NETHERLANDS	6.05
29	LATVIA	6.05
30	ICELAND	6.00
31	JORDAN	5.97
32	VENEZUELA	5.95
33	MEXICO	5.92
34	CHINA MAINLAND	5.80
35	NEW ZEALAND	5.74
36	ESTONIA	5.72
37	CHILE	5.71
38	TURKEY	5.69
39	BRAZIL	5.66
40	INDIA	5.66
41	JAPAN	5.63
42	PERU	5.50
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.37
44	COLOMBIA	5.29
45	GREECE	5.23
46	FRANCE	5.13
47	PORTUGAL	5.12
48	HUNGARY	5.12
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.07
50	ITALY	5.06
51	ROMANIA	4.89
52	RUSSIA	4.82
53	CATALONIA	4.76
54	POLAND	4.75
55	ARGENTINA	4.53
56	SPAIN	4.49
57	ISRAEL	4.39
58	BULGARIA	4.07
59	KOREA	3.34
60	CROATIA	3.30
61	SLOVENIA	2.32

## AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

2014

Auditing and accounting practices

are not adequately implemented in business



are adequately implemented in business

Ranking

1	FINLAND	9.12
2	NORWAY	8.77
3	DENMARK	8.36
4	SINGAPORE	8.31
5	SWITZERLAND	8.29
6	GERMANY	8.21
7	AUSTRALIA	8.20
8	LITHUANIA	8.17
9	CANADA	8.15
10	USA	8.15
11	UAE	8.04
12	SOUTH AFRICA	8.04
13	SWEDEN	8.00
14	BELGIUM	7.85
15	LUXEMBOURG	7.81
16	HONG KONG	7.81
17	MALAYSIA	7.77
18	ESTONIA	7.72
19	NEW ZEALAND	7.70
20	TAIWAN	7.68
21	UNITED KINGDOM	7.62
22	LATVIA	7.58
23	QATAR	7.56
24	AUSTRIA	7.47
25	ICELAND	7.46
26	VENEZUELA	7.37
27	NETHERLANDS	7.31
28	CHILE	7.27
29	FRANCE	7.27
30	IRELAND	7.23
31	KAZAKHSTAN	7.20
32	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.17
33	JAPAN	7.16
34	THAILAND	7.12
35	ISRAEL	7.11
36	POLAND	7.04
37	INDONESIA	7.02
38	UKRAINE	6.94
39	BRAZIL	6.87
40	PHILIPPINES	6.85
41	CATALONIA	6.81
42	COLOMBIA	6.72
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.72
44	INDIA	6.68
45	SPAIN	6.65
46	RUSSIA	6.59
47	HUNGARY	6.59
48	PERU	6.49
49	JORDAN	6.42
50	PORTUGAL	6.30
51	TURKEY	6.20
52	MEXICO	6.15
53	ROMANIA	6.06
54	ARGENTINA	5.95
55	ITALY	5.81
56	CHINA MAINLAND	5.78
57	GREECE	5.74
58	CROATIA	5.37
59	SLOVENIA	4.83
60	KOREA	4.70
61	BULGARIA	4.51

## CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

2014

Customer satisfaction

is not emphasized in companies



is emphasized in companies

Ranking

1	ROMANIA	8.51
2	JAPAN	8.48
3	IRELAND	8.13
4	POLAND	8.12
5	MALAYSIA	8.02
6	USA	7.91
7	DENMARK	7.87
8	UAE	7.85
9	LITHUANIA	7.84
10	TAIWAN	7.79
11	SWITZERLAND	7.79
12	SWEDEN	7.77
13	ESTONIA	7.75
14	INDONESIA	7.70
15	GERMANY	7.69
16	THAILAND	7.64
17	LUXEMBOURG	7.62
18	AUSTRIA	7.59
19	CANADA	7.58
20	LATVIA	7.52
21	SINGAPORE	7.42
22	KOREA	7.34
23	FINLAND	7.33
24	NORWAY	7.24
25	UNITED KINGDOM	7.24
26	ICELAND	7.21
27	TURKEY	7.19
28	AUSTRALIA	7.19
29	HONG KONG	7.17
30	NETHERLANDS	7.14
31	BELGIUM	7.13
32	BULGARIA	6.91
33	BRAZIL	6.90
34	UKRAINE	6.85
35	QATAR	6.82
36	PHILIPPINES	6.80
37	NEW ZEALAND	6.79
38	CATALONIA	6.70
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.69
40	GREECE	6.68
40	HUNGARY	6.68
42	FRANCE	6.65
43	CHINA MAINLAND	6.54
43	KAZAKHSTAN	6.54
45	ITALY	6.54
46	MEXICO	6.47
47	INDIA	6.46
48	COLOMBIA	6.44
49	JORDAN	6.41
50	CHILE	6.38
51	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.38
52	RUSSIA	6.34
53	SLOVENIA	6.32
54	PERU	6.26
55	ISRAEL	6.26
56	PORTUGAL	6.25
57	SPAIN	6.19
58	SOUTH AFRICA	6.00
59	VENEZUELA	5.77
60	CROATIA	5.16
61	ARGENTINA	5.11

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

2014

Entrepreneurship of managers

is not widespread in business



is widespread in business

Ranking			
1	ISRAEL	7.57	
2	MALAYSIA	7.52	
3	POLAND	7.14	
4	SWITZERLAND	7.12	
5	LITHUANIA	7.02	
6	ESTONIA	6.95	
7	UAE	6.92	
8	TAIWAN	6.82	
9	GERMANY	6.78	
10	LUXEMBOURG	6.77	
11	IRELAND	6.72	
12	USA	6.64	
13	AUSTRIA	6.63	
14	HONG KONG	6.52	
15	COLOMBIA	6.36	
16	QATAR	6.22	
17	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.19	
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.18	
18	VENEZUELA	6.18	
20	KAZAKHSTAN	6.16	
21	DENMARK	6.13	
22	TURKEY	6.12	
23	CANADA	6.12	
24	NORWAY	6.09	
25	BELGIUM	6.08	
26	ROMANIA	6.06	
27	UKRAINE	5.99	
28	BRAZIL	5.98	
29	SWEDEN	5.89	
30	LATVIA	5.88	
31	CHINA MAINLAND	5.86	
32	THAILAND	5.86	
33	PERU	5.85	
34	FINLAND	5.80	
35	JORDAN	5.77	
36	NETHERLANDS	5.75	
37	CATALONIA	5.73	
38	INDONESIA	5.71	
39	ICELAND	5.70	
40	GREECE	5.69	
41	HUNGARY	5.58	
42	MEXICO	5.54	
43	SINGAPORE	5.53	
44	PHILIPPINES	5.45	
45	UNITED KINGDOM	5.44	
46	CHILE	5.39	
47	AUSTRALIA	5.32	
48	KOREA	5.29	
49	ARGENTINA	5.28	
50	FRANCE	5.26	
51	BULGARIA	5.21	
52	NEW ZEALAND	5.13	
53	RUSSIA	5.04	
54	ITALY	5.03	
55	SLOVENIA	4.99	
56	JAPAN	4.93	
57	INDIA	4.92	
58	SPAIN	4.92	
59	PORTUGAL	4.86	
60	SOUTH AFRICA	4.74	
61	CROATIA	4.45	

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

2014

Social responsibility of business leaders is

low



high

Ranking			
1	DENMARK	7.54	
2	MALAYSIA	7.42	
3	JAPAN	7.33	
4	SWITZERLAND	7.15	
5	CANADA	7.07	
6	NORWAY	7.05	
7	FINLAND	6.94	
8	GERMANY	6.92	
9	SWEDEN	6.90	
10	LUXEMBOURG	6.81	
11	UAE	6.69	
12	TAIWAN	6.67	
13	THAILAND	6.60	
14	ICELAND	6.51	
15	NETHERLANDS	6.47	
16	VENEZUELA	6.45	
17	IRELAND	6.38	
18	PHILIPPINES	6.36	
19	AUSTRIA	6.34	
20	SOUTH AFRICA	6.18	
21	USA	6.17	
22	INDONESIA	6.11	
23	AUSTRALIA	6.05	
24	QATAR	6.04	
25	BELGIUM	6.00	
25	NEW ZEALAND	6.00	
27	UNITED KINGDOM	5.93	
28	KAZAKHSTAN	5.86	
29	TURKEY	5.80	
30	SINGAPORE	5.80	
31	COLOMBIA	5.75	
32	HONG KONG	5.75	
33	FRANCE	5.64	
34	LITHUANIA	5.51	
35	CHILE	5.39	
36	CHINA MAINLAND	5.38	
37	ESTONIA	5.33	
38	BRAZIL	5.24	
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.24	
40	CATALONIA	5.22	
41	JORDAN	5.20	
42	ISRAEL	5.19	
43	LATVIA	5.09	
44	ITALY	4.95	
45	ROMANIA	4.93	
46	INDIA	4.80	
47	UKRAINE	4.78	
48	MEXICO	4.78	
49	PERU	4.75	
50	GREECE	4.72	
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.65	
52	KOREA	4.63	
53	POLAND	4.41	
54	SPAIN	4.30	
55	RUSSIA	4.29	
56	SLOVENIA	4.24	
57	PORTUGAL	3.91	
58	HUNGARY	3.81	
59	BULGARIA	3.68	
60	ARGENTINA	3.64	
61	CROATIA	3.51	

## HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

2014

Health, safety & environmental concerns

are not adequately addressed by management



are adequately addressed by management

Ranking	Country	Score
1	NORWAY	8.50
2	DENMARK	8.47
3	JAPAN	8.33
4	SWEDEN	8.23
5	FINLAND	8.04
6	AUSTRALIA	7.95
7	GERMANY	7.89
8	IRELAND	7.87
9	SWITZERLAND	7.86
10	UNITED KINGDOM	7.77
11	CANADA	7.70
12	AUSTRIA	7.58
13	NETHERLANDS	7.54
14	LUXEMBOURG	7.48
15	ICELAND	7.46
16	MALAYSIA	7.44
17	USA	7.41
18	INDONESIA	7.27
19	UAE	7.27
20	SINGAPORE	7.25
21	BELGIUM	7.19
22	ROMANIA	7.02
23	NEW ZEALAND	6.82
24	QATAR	6.77
25	TAIWAN	6.75
26	FRANCE	6.61
27	THAILAND	6.48
28	ESTONIA	6.36
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.35
30	SOUTH AFRICA	6.35
31	HONG KONG	6.31
32	CATALONIA	6.10
33	VENEZUELA	5.95
34	ISRAEL	5.91
35	KAZAKHSTAN	5.90
36	ITALY	5.88
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.81
38	JORDAN	5.79
39	SPAIN	5.57
40	CHILE	5.55
41	BRAZIL	5.54
42	SLOVENIA	5.51
43	PHILIPPINES	5.48
44	LITHUANIA	5.33
45	GREECE	5.29
46	LATVIA	5.28
47	POLAND	5.19
48	TURKEY	5.12
49	MEXICO	5.11
50	COLOMBIA	5.08
51	CHINA MAINLAND	5.07
52	KOREA	4.96
53	PERU	4.85
54	PORTUGAL	4.74
55	UKRAINE	4.70
56	RUSSIA	4.65
57	INDIA	4.65
58	HUNGARY	4.53
59	BULGARIA	4.43
60	CROATIA	4.07
61	ARGENTINA	4.05

## ATTITUDES TOWARD GLOBALIZATION

2014

Attitudes toward globalization are generally

negative in your society



positive in your society

Ranking	Country	Score
1	IRELAND	8.58
2	SINGAPORE	7.73
3	UAE	7.73
4	SWEDEN	7.69
5	MALAYSIA	7.56
6	NETHERLANDS	7.48
7	HONG KONG	7.48
8	ISRAEL	7.48
9	DENMARK	7.38
10	CHILE	7.19
11	FINLAND	7.12
12	THAILAND	7.11
13	TURKEY	7.08
14	KOREA	6.94
15	GERMANY	6.88
16	CHINA MAINLAND	6.87
17	CANADA	6.87
18	AUSTRALIA	6.75
18	UNITED KINGDOM	6.75
20	INDONESIA	6.69
21	PHILIPPINES	6.69
22	PERU	6.68
23	NORWAY	6.58
24	TAIWAN	6.55
25	QATAR	6.54
26	CATALONIA	6.50
27	INDIA	6.49
28	SWITZERLAND	6.46
29	MEXICO	6.42
30	JAPAN	6.30
31	USA	6.24
32	ESTONIA	6.18
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.15
34	KAZAKHSTAN	6.14
35	NEW ZEALAND	6.00
36	LUXEMBOURG	5.96
37	COLOMBIA	5.93
38	ITALY	5.87
39	BRAZIL	5.82
40	UKRAINE	5.75
41	ICELAND	5.70
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.66
43	LATVIA	5.65
44	SOUTH AFRICA	5.56
45	SPAIN	5.53
46	PORTUGAL	5.51
47	LITHUANIA	5.38
48	JORDAN	5.32
49	ROMANIA	5.19
50	BELGIUM	5.15
51	AUSTRIA	5.09
52	BULGARIA	4.87
53	RUSSIA	4.81
54	VENEZUELA	4.47
55	GREECE	4.31
56	POLAND	4.08
57	SLOVENIA	3.70
58	CROATIA	3.64
59	ARGENTINA	3.53
60	HUNGARY	3.13
61	FRANCE	2.63



## IMAGE ABROAD OR BRANDING

2014

The image abroad of your country

discourages business development



encourages business development

Ranking

1	SINGAPORE	8.92
2	GERMANY	8.60
3	IRELAND	8.58
4	UAE	8.58
5	CANADA	8.57
6	SWITZERLAND	8.25
7	CHILE	8.19
8	SWEDEN	8.14
9	HONG KONG	8.00
10	QATAR	7.86
11	DENMARK	7.77
12	KOREA	7.76
13	NEW ZEALAND	7.68
14	NETHERLANDS	7.63
15	MALAYSIA	7.61
16	NORWAY	7.55
17	UNITED KINGDOM	7.49
18	FINLAND	7.41
19	JAPAN	7.31
20	AUSTRIA	7.30
21	PERU	7.22
22	TAIWAN	7.21
23	AUSTRALIA	7.18
24	CATALONIA	7.10
25	USA	7.09
26	ESTONIA	6.63
27	KAZAKHSTAN	6.52
28	LUXEMBOURG	6.49
29	THAILAND	6.48
30	INDONESIA	6.40
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.18
32	JORDAN	6.03
33	INDIA	6.00
34	CHINA MAINLAND	5.94
35	LATVIA	5.93
36	TURKEY	5.81
37	LITHUANIA	5.70
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.69
39	PHILIPPINES	5.64
40	COLOMBIA	5.46
41	BELGIUM	5.37
42	MEXICO	5.31
43	ISRAEL	5.02
44	ICELAND	5.00
45	SPAIN	4.97
46	SLOVENIA	4.93
47	BRAZIL	4.92
48	PORTUGAL	4.85
49	RUSSIA	4.48
50	ITALY	4.35
51	FRANCE	4.13
52	CROATIA	4.07
53	UKRAINE	4.01
54	HUNGARY	3.51
55	SOUTH AFRICA	3.51
56	BULGARIA	3.19
57	POLAND	3.04
58	ROMANIA	2.83
59	GREECE	2.38
60	ARGENTINA	1.64
61	VENEZUELA	1.02

## NATIONAL CULTURE

2014

The national culture is

closed to foreign ideas



open to foreign ideas

Ranking

1	IRELAND	8.81
2	ISRAEL	8.34
3	UAE	8.27
4	NETHERLANDS	8.18
5	PHILIPPINES	8.07
6	HONG KONG	8.03
7	SINGAPORE	7.97
8	NEW ZEALAND	7.88
9	CANADA	7.85
10	THAILAND	7.83
11	PORTUGAL	7.72
12	MALAYSIA	7.55
13	TAIWAN	7.53
14	CHINA MAINLAND	7.42
15	KAZAKHSTAN	7.38
16	AUSTRALIA	7.38
17	USA	7.15
18	PERU	7.13
19	UNITED KINGDOM	7.09
20	CATALONIA	7.08
21	CHILE	7.08
22	POLAND	7.08
23	SWEDEN	7.07
24	INDONESIA	7.02
25	INDIA	7.02
26	BRAZIL	6.95
27	BELGIUM	6.89
28	DENMARK	6.89
29	GERMANY	6.88
30	UKRAINE	6.85
31	MEXICO	6.85
31	TURKEY	6.85
33	LUXEMBOURG	6.81
34	AUSTRIA	6.78
35	SWITZERLAND	6.78
36	SPAIN	6.77
37	QATAR	6.71
38	FINLAND	6.63
39	ESTONIA	6.46
40	JORDAN	6.44
41	ITALY	6.38
42	COLOMBIA	6.30
43	NORWAY	6.27
44	LITHUANIA	6.23
45	RUSSIA	6.20
46	VENEZUELA	6.19
47	LATVIA	6.15
48	ICELAND	6.13
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.08
50	ROMANIA	6.03
51	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.93
52	GREECE	5.89
53	JAPAN	5.54
54	KOREA	5.51
55	HUNGARY	5.47
56	BULGARIA	5.37
57	SOUTH AFRICA	5.37
58	ARGENTINA	5.05
59	SLOVENIA	4.44
60	FRANCE	4.35
61	CROATIA	4.32

FLEXIBILITY AND ADAPTABILITY

2014

Flexibility and adaptability of people are

low when faced with new challenges



high when faced with new challenges

Ranking

1	IRELAND	8.75
2	ISRAEL	8.09
3	PHILIPPINES	8.07
4	UAE	8.04
5	HONG KONG	7.55
6	DENMARK	7.54
7	USA	7.49
8	NEW ZEALAND	7.38
9	ICELAND	7.38
10	POLAND	7.35
11	BRAZIL	7.33
12	MALAYSIA	7.31
13	TURKEY	7.27
14	INDONESIA	7.21
15	ARGENTINA	7.08
16	CANADA	7.02
17	INDIA	6.92
18	AUSTRALIA	6.91
19	NETHERLANDS	6.89
20	SWITZERLAND	6.88
21	UKRAINE	6.81
22	VENEZUELA	6.77
23	THAILAND	6.77
24	LATVIA	6.74
25	UNITED KINGDOM	6.70
26	TAIWAN	6.68
27	ROMANIA	6.67
28	LITHUANIA	6.60
29	PERU	6.55
30	SINGAPORE	6.52
31	SWEDEN	6.52
32	CATALONIA	6.47
33	ESTONIA	6.46
34	ITALY	6.45
35	NORWAY	6.44
36	PORTUGAL	6.43
37	FINLAND	6.35
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.26
39	MEXICO	6.21
40	QATAR	6.20
41	CHINA MAINLAND	6.20
42	GERMANY	6.18
43	RUSSIA	6.17
44	KAZAKHSTAN	6.08
45	AUSTRIA	6.08
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.04
47	GREECE	6.00
48	KOREA	5.94
49	BELGIUM	5.93
50	LUXEMBOURG	5.85
51	JORDAN	5.82
52	SPAIN	5.81
53	CHILE	5.59
54	SOUTH AFRICA	5.58
55	JAPAN	5.53
56	COLOMBIA	5.36
57	FRANCE	4.55
58	BULGARIA	4.36
59	HUNGARY	4.31
60	SLOVENIA	3.94
61	CROATIA	3.79

NEED FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REFORMS

2014

The need for economic and social reforms

is not generally well understood



is generally well understood

Ranking

1	IRELAND	8.04
2	UAE	7.50
3	UKRAINE	7.46
4	SINGAPORE	7.43
5	CHINA MAINLAND	7.27
6	MALAYSIA	7.11
7	SWITZERLAND	6.98
8	ISRAEL	6.94
9	CANADA	6.79
10	ESTONIA	6.75
11	KOREA	6.65
12	DENMARK	6.63
13	JAPAN	6.57
14	INDONESIA	6.40
15	SWEDEN	6.37
16	QATAR	6.31
17	JORDAN	6.31
18	HONG KONG	6.30
19	FINLAND	6.27
20	KAZAKHSTAN	6.12
21	TAIWAN	6.11
22	PHILIPPINES	6.11
23	NEW ZEALAND	6.08
24	AUSTRALIA	6.05
25	ITALY	6.02
26	NETHERLANDS	5.95
27	INDIA	5.90
28	THAILAND	5.88
29	LATVIA	5.80
30	UNITED KINGDOM	5.75
31	USA	5.72
32	PERU	5.65
33	NORWAY	5.64
34	ICELAND	5.58
35	CHILE	5.56
36	TURKEY	5.54
37	GERMANY	5.49
38	RUSSIA	5.46
39	LUXEMBOURG	5.36
40	SOUTH AFRICA	5.19
41	LITHUANIA	5.08
42	CATALONIA	4.98
43	BULGARIA	4.91
44	HUNGARY	4.91
45	PORTUGAL	4.71
46	GREECE	4.69
47	BRAZIL	4.66
48	BELGIUM	4.54
49	MEXICO	4.46
50	ROMANIA	4.41
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.38
52	AUSTRIA	4.37
53	POLAND	4.35
54	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.11
55	SPAIN	4.11
56	COLOMBIA	4.00
57	SLOVENIA	3.76
58	FRANCE	3.73
59	CROATIA	3.72
60	ARGENTINA	3.18
61	VENEZUELA	2.88

VALUE SYSTEM

2014

The value system in your society

does not support competitiveness



supports competitiveness

Ranking

1	SWITZERLAND	7.92
2	IRELAND	7.83
3	USA	7.80
4	UAE	7.73
5	SINGAPORE	7.60
6	HONG KONG	7.42
7	MALAYSIA	7.41
8	ISRAEL	7.36
9	CANADA	7.36
10	NEW ZEALAND	7.00
11	QATAR	6.96
12	GERMANY	6.88
13	UNITED KINGDOM	6.88
14	AUSTRALIA	6.76
15	INDONESIA	6.65
16	LUXEMBOURG	6.56
17	FINLAND	6.48
18	TAIWAN	6.46
19	KOREA	6.37
20	NETHERLANDS	6.35
21	CHILE	6.35
22	ESTONIA	6.32
23	LATVIA	6.29
24	JORDAN	6.26
25	SWEDEN	6.20
26	ICELAND	6.17
27	UKRAINE	6.08
28	DENMARK	6.07
29	INDIA	6.06
30	KAZAKHSTAN	6.04
31	JAPAN	6.00
32	PHILIPPINES	5.89
33	NORWAY	5.77
34	CHINA MAINLAND	5.75
35	CATALONIA	5.69
36	THAILAND	5.64
37	TURKEY	5.62
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.58
39	LITHUANIA	5.50
40	AUSTRIA	5.40
41	COLOMBIA	5.18
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.16
43	BELGIUM	5.15
44	PERU	5.10
45	RUSSIA	5.10
46	POLAND	5.08
47	MEXICO	5.04
48	PORTUGAL	4.85
49	SPAIN	4.81
50	BULGARIA	4.71
51	ITALY	4.67
52	GREECE	4.64
53	ROMANIA	4.63
54	BRAZIL	4.62
55	FRANCE	4.46
56	SOUTH AFRICA	4.42
57	SLOVENIA	4.06
58	HUNGARY	4.00
59	ARGENTINA	3.54
60	CROATIA	3.39
61	VENEZUELA	2.70

CORPORATE VALUES

2014

Corporate values

do not take into account the values of employees



take into account the values of employees

Ranking

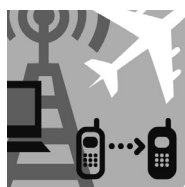
1	NORWAY	8.18
2	DENMARK	7.74
3	SWEDEN	7.72
4	UAE	7.62
5	SWITZERLAND	7.60
6	GERMANY	7.49
7	MALAYSIA	7.47
8	NETHERLANDS	7.28
9	FINLAND	7.22
10	SINGAPORE	7.21
11	JAPAN	7.04
12	ICELAND	7.04
13	IRELAND	7.00
14	CANADA	6.96
15	LUXEMBOURG	6.91
16	INDONESIA	6.87
17	AUSTRIA	6.85
18	THAILAND	6.67
19	BELGIUM	6.63
20	AUSTRALIA	6.47
21	VENEZUELA	6.47
22	ESTONIA	6.46
23	USA	6.44
24	PHILIPPINES	6.44
25	QATAR	6.40
26	NEW ZEALAND	6.38
27	HONG KONG	6.36
28	ISRAEL	6.30
29	TAIWAN	6.29
30	JORDAN	6.28
31	UKRAINE	6.14
32	CATALONIA	6.13
33	SOUTH AFRICA	6.11
34	COLOMBIA	6.08
35	BRAZIL	6.08
36	KAZAKHSTAN	5.96
37	FRANCE	5.93
38	UNITED KINGDOM	5.93
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.93
40	CHILE	5.90
41	LATVIA	5.89
42	INDIA	5.81
43	TURKEY	5.77
44	ITALY	5.75
45	LITHUANIA	5.70
46	CHINA MAINLAND	5.55
47	MEXICO	5.51
48	KOREA	5.51
49	PERU	5.42
50	RUSSIA	5.24
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.23
52	ROMANIA	5.13
53	SPAIN	5.05
54	PORTUGAL	4.82
55	GREECE	4.79
56	SLOVENIA	4.69
57	BULGARIA	4.57
58	CROATIA	4.53
59	ARGENTINA	4.51
60	HUNGARY	4.45
61	POLAND	3.92





INFRASTRUCTURE

F A C T O R I V


**INFRASTRUCTURE**
**4.1 Basic Infrastructure**

4.1.01 Land area	Square kilometers ('000)	191
4.1.02 Arable area	Square meters per capita	191
4.1.03 Water resources	Total internal renewable per capita in cubic meters	192
4.1.04 Access to water	Access to water is adequately ensured and managed	192
4.1.05 Access to commodities	Access to commodities (basic resources, food, etc.) is adequately addressed	193
4.1.06 Management of cities	Management of cities supports business development	193
4.1.07 Population - market size	Estimates in millions	194
4.1.08 Population under 15 years (%)	Percentage of total population	194
4.1.09 Population over 65 years (%)	Percentage of total population	195
4.1.10 Dependency ratio	Population under 15 and over 64 years old, divided by active population (15 to 64 years)	195
4.1.11 Roads	Density of the network, km roads/square km land area	196
4.1.12 Railroads	Density of the network, km per square km	196
4.1.13 Air transportation	Number of passengers carried by main companies, thousands	197
4.1.14 Quality of air transportation	Quality of air transportation encourages business development	197
4.1.15 Distribution infrastructure	The distribution infrastructure of goods and services is generally efficient	198
4.1.16 Logistics management	Supports business development	198
4.1.17 Water transportation	Water transportation (harbors, canals, etc.) meets business requirements	199
4.1.18 Maintenance and development	Maintenance and development of infrastructure are adequately planned and financed	199
4.1.19 Energy infrastructure	Energy infrastructure is adequate and efficient	200
4.1.20 Future energy supply	Future energy supply is adequately ensured	200
4.1.21 Total indigenous energy production	Millions MTOE	201
4.1.22 Total indigenous energy production (%)	Percentage of total requirements in tons of oil equivalent	201
4.1.23 Total final energy consumption	Millions MTOE	202
4.1.24 Total final energy consumption per capita	MTOE per capita	202
4.1.25 Electricity costs for industrial clients	US\$ per kwh	203

**4.2 Technological Infrastructure**

4.2.01 Investment in telecommunications (%)	Percentage of GDP	203
4.2.02 Fixed telephone lines	Number of main lines per 1000 inhabitants	204
4.2.03 Fixed telephone tariffs	US\$ per 3 minutes local call (peak)	204
4.2.04 Mobile telephone subscribers	Number of subscribers per 1000 inhabitants	205
4.2.05 Mobile telephone costs	Prepaid Mobile cellular tariffs – US\$ per minute local call, off-net (peak)	205
4.2.06 Communications technology	Communications technology (voice and data) meets business requirements	206
4.2.07 Connectivity	Connectivity of people and firms (telecom, IT, etc.) is highly extensive	206
4.2.08 Computers in use	Worldwide share/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac	207
4.2.09 Computers per capita	Number of computers per 1000 people/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac	207
4.2.10 Internet users	Number of internet users per 1000 people/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac	208
4.2.11 Fixed broadband tariffs	Monthly fee (residential), US\$	208
4.2.12 Broadband subscribers	Number of subscribers per 1000 inhabitants	209
4.2.13 Internet bandwidth speed	Per internet user (kbps)	209
4.2.14 Information technology skills	Information technology skills are readily available	210
4.2.15 Qualified engineers	Qualified engineers are available in your labor market	210
4.2.16 Technological cooperation	Technological cooperation between companies is developed	211
4.2.17 Public and private sector ventures	Public and private sector ventures are supporting technological development	211
4.2.18 Development and application of technology	Development and application of technology are supported by the legal environment	212
4.2.19 Funding for technological development	Funding for technological development is readily available	212
4.2.20 Technological regulation	Technological regulation supports business development and innovation	213
4.2.21 High-tech exports (\$)	US\$ millions	213
4.2.22 High-tech exports (%)	Percentage of manufactured exports	214
4.2.23 Cyber security	Cyber security is being adequately addressed by corporations	214

**4.3 Scientific Infrastructure**

4.3.01 Total expenditure on R&D (\$)	US\$ millions	215
4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)	Percentage of GDP	215
4.3.03 Total expenditure on R&D per capita (\$)	US\$ per capita	216
4.3.04 Business expenditure on R&D (\$)	US\$ millions	216
4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)	Percentage of GDP	217
4.3.06 Total R&D personnel nationwide	Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)	217
4.3.07 Total R&D personnel nationwide per capita	Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people	218
4.3.08 Total R&D personnel in business enterprise	Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)	218
4.3.09 Total R&D personnel in business per capita	Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people	219
4.3.10 Science degrees	Percentage of total first university degrees in science and engineering	219
4.3.11 Scientific articles	Scientific articles published by origin of author	220
4.3.12 Nobel prizes	Awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950	220
4.3.13 Nobel prizes per capita	Awarded in physics, chemistry, etc and economics since 1950 per million people	221
4.3.14 Patent applications	Number of applications filed for residents and non-residents	221



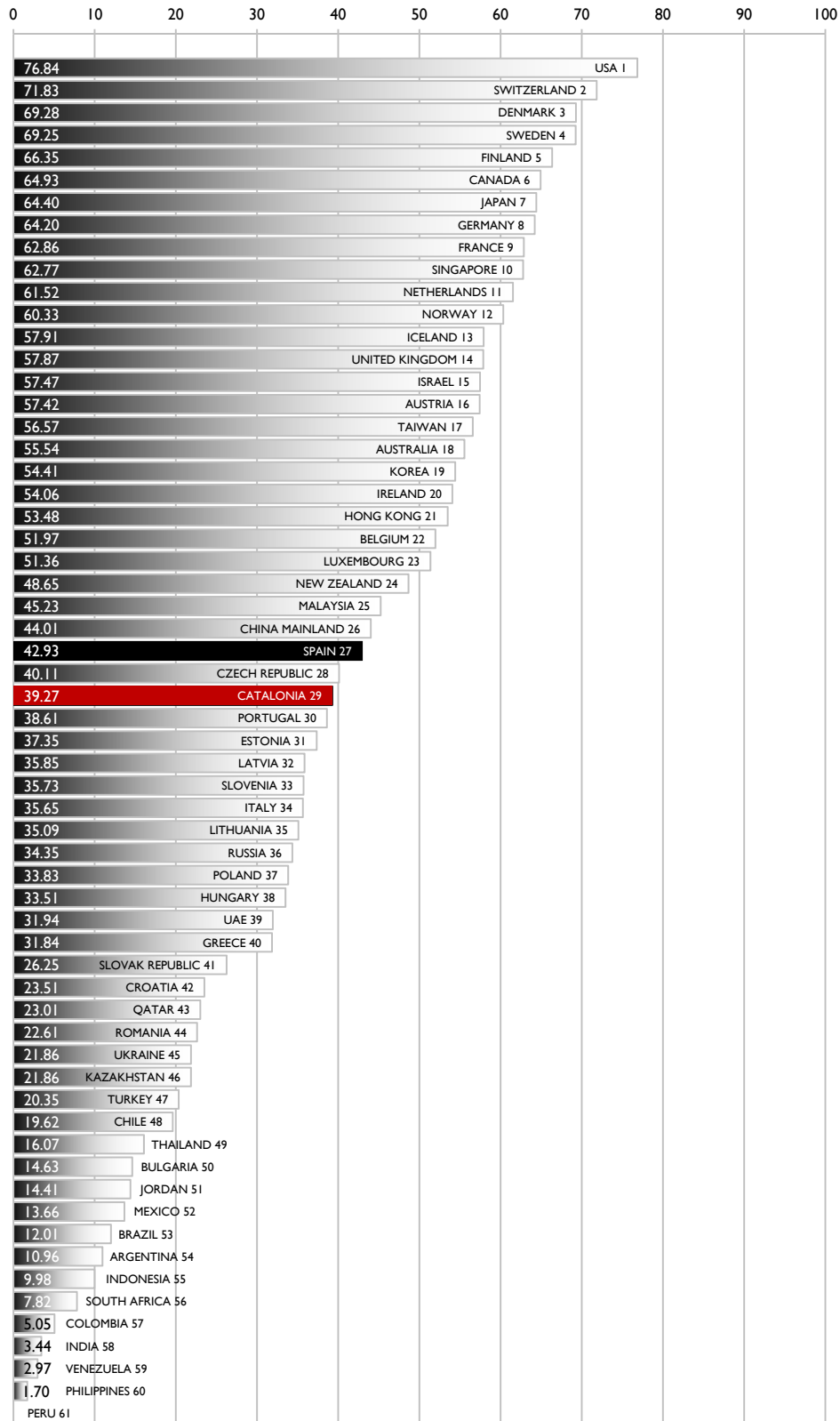
INFRASTRUCTURE

4.3.15 Patent applications per capita	Number of applications filed per 100,000 inhabitants	222
4.3.16 Patents grants	Number of patents granted by applicant's origin (average 2010-2012)	222
4.3.17 Number of patents in force	Per 100,000 inhabitants	223
4.3.18 Scientific research	Scientific research (public and private) is high by international standards	223
4.3.19 Researchers and scientists	Researchers and scientists are attracted to your country	224
4.3.20 Scientific research legislation	Laws relating to scientific research do encourage innovation	224
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4.4.24 Pollution problems	Pollution problems do not seriously affect your economy	238
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INFRASTRUCTURE

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





LAND AREA

2013

Square kilometers ('000)



		square km
1	RUSSIA	17,098
2	CANADA	9,985
3	USA	9,832
4	CHINA MAINLAND	9,600
5	BRAZIL	8,515
6	AUSTRALIA	7,741
7	INDIA	3,287
8	ARGENTINA	2,780
9	KAZAKHSTAN	2,725
10	MEXICO	1,964
11	INDONESIA	1,905
12	PERU	1,285
13	SOUTH AFRICA	1,219
14	COLOMBIA	1,142
15	VENEZUELA	912
16	TURKEY	784
17	CHILE	756
18	UKRAINE	604
19	FRANCE	549
20	THAILAND	513
21	SPAIN	506
22	SWEDEN	450
23	JAPAN	378
24	GERMANY	357
25	FINLAND	338
26	MALAYSIA	331
27	NORWAY	324
28	POLAND	313
29	ITALY	301
30	PHILIPPINES	300
31	NEW ZEALAND	268
32	UNITED KINGDOM	244
33	ROMANIA	238
34	GREECE	132
35	BULGARIA	111
36	ICELAND	103
37	KOREA	100
38	HUNGARY	93
39	PORTUGAL	92
40	JORDAN	89
41	AUSTRIA	84
42	UAE	84
43	CZECH REPUBLIC	79
44	IRELAND	70
45	LITHUANIA	65
46	LATVIA	64
47	CROATIA	57
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	49
49	ESTONIA	45
50	DENMARK	43
51	NETHERLANDS	42
52	SWITZERLAND	41
53	TAIWAN	36
54	CATALONIA	32
55	BELGIUM	31
56	ISRAEL	22
57	SLOVENIA	20
58	QATAR	12
59	LUXEMBOURG	3
60	HONG KONG	1
61	SINGAPORE	1

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

ARABLE AREA

2011

Square meters per capita

Ranking		square meters
1	AUSTRALIA	21,349
2	KAZAKHSTAN	14,462
3	CANADA	13,946
4	ARGENTINA	9,468
5	RUSSIA	8,627
6	UKRAINE	7,306
7	LITHUANIA	7,261
8	LATVIA	5,664
9	USA	5,218
10	ESTONIA	4,798
11	ROMANIA	4,691
12	BULGARIA	4,639
13	HUNGARY	4,585
14	DENMARK	4,501
15	FINLAND	4,181
16	BRAZIL	4,095
17	ICELAND	3,820
18	SPAIN	3,647
19	GREECE	3,283
20	TURKEY	3,184
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	3,087
22	FRANCE	3,068
23	THAILAND	3,060
24	POLAND	2,981
25	SWEDEN	2,772
26	MALAYSIA	2,607
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2,591
28	SOUTH AFRICA	2,460
29	MEXICO	2,424
30	IRELAND	2,324
31	CROATIA	2,288
32	CATALONIA	2,200 <sup>2</sup>
33	INDONESIA	1,783
34	AUSTRIA	1,702
35	PORTUGAL	1,696
36	NORWAY	1,647
37	ITALY	1,570
38	PERU	1,510
39	GERMANY	1,503
40	INDIA	1,402
41	LUXEMBOURG	1,238
42	NEW ZEALAND	1,229
43	PHILIPPINES	1,132
44	VENEZUELA	1,125
45	CHILE	1,028
46	UNITED KINGDOM	965
47	SLOVENIA	954
48	CHINA MAINLAND	938
49	COLOMBIA	868
50	BELGIUM	774
51	NETHERLANDS	648
52	SWITZERLAND	541
53	ISRAEL	490
54	JORDAN	417
55	JAPAN	357
56	TAIWAN	348
57	KOREA	341
58	UAE	108
59	QATAR	92
60	HONG KONG	7
61	SINGAPORE	1

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

WATER RESOURCES

2012

Total internal renewable per capita in cubic meters

Ranking		m3
1	ICELAND	518,293
2	CANADA	82,192
3	NORWAY	77,016
4	NEW ZEALAND	73,302
5	PERU	54,349
6	CHILE	50,738
7	COLOMBIA	44,415
8	RUSSIA	30,224
9	BRAZIL	27,314
10	VENEZUELA	24,168
11	AUSTRALIA	21,467
12	FINLAND	19,804
13	MALAYSIA	19,780
14	SWEDEN	18,009
15	IRELAND	10,701
16	ESTONIA	9,485
17	SLOVENIA	9,152
18	USA	8,924
19	CROATIA	8,594
20	INDONESIA	8,249
21	LATVIA	7,490
22	ARGENTINA	6,712
23	AUSTRIA	6,525
24	SWITZERLAND	5,224
25	GREECE	5,079
26	PHILIPPINES	4,965
27	LITHUANIA	4,727
28	KAZAKHSTAN	3,928
29	TAIWAN	3,849
30	PORTUGAL	3,552
31	MEXICO	3,521
32	JAPAN	3,401
33	THAILAND	3,212
34	FRANCE	3,152
35	TURKEY	3,047
36	ITALY	2,994
37	BULGARIA	2,839
38	CATALONIA	2,377 <sup>N</sup>
38	SPAIN	2,377
40	UNITED KINGDOM	2,300
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2,299
42	CHINA MAINLAND	2,032
43	ROMANIA	1,978
44	LUXEMBOURG	1,912
45	POLAND	1,399
46	KOREA	1,335
47	GERMANY	1,305
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,245
49	UKRAINE	1,182
50	INDIA	1,149
51	BELGIUM	1,112
52	DENMARK	1,073
53	SOUTH AFRICA	883
54	NETHERLANDS	658
55	HUNGARY	603
56	SINGAPORE	114
57	JORDAN	106
58	ISRAEL	97
59	HONG KONG	30
60	QATAR	29
61	UAE	19

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

ACCESS TO WATER

2014

Access to water

is not adequately ensured and managed



is adequately ensured and managed






























































Ranking		
1	FINLAND	9.88
2	ICELAND	9.88
3	JAPAN	9.76
4	DENMARK	9.70
5	NORWAY	9.69
6	SWEDEN	9.66
7	SWITZERLAND	9.65
8	AUSTRIA	9.63
9	LITHUANIA	9.57
10	NETHERLANDS	9.51
11	FRANCE	9.45
12	GERMANY	9.44
13	LATVIA	9.40
14	ESTONIA	9.39
15	UNITED KINGDOM	9.27
16	LUXEMBOURG	9.26
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	9.20
18	BELGIUM	9.15
19	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	9.12
20	CANADA	9.09
21	SPAIN	8.93
22	KOREA	8.87
23	UAE	8.73
24	GREECE	8.68
25	HUNGARY	8.64
26	SINGAPORE	8.59
27	HONG KONG	8.51
28	IRELAND	8.47
29	ISRAEL	8.39
30	USA	8.36
31	TAIWAN	8.21
32	NEW ZEALAND	8.19
33	PORTUGAL	8.12
34	POLAND	8.04
35	QATAR	8.01
36	THAILAND	7.98
37	CATALONIA	7.97
38	MALAYSIA	7.77
39	ITALY	7.73
40	RUSSIA	7.58
41	AUSTRALIA	7.53
42	CHILE	7.42
43	CHINA MAINLAND	7.40
44	ROMANIA	7.33
45	CROATIA	7.17
46	BULGARIA	7.14
47	SLOVENIA	7.05
48	TURKEY	6.77
49	INDONESIA	6.69
50	UKRAINE	6.62
51	ARGENTINA	6.62
52	KAZAKHSTAN	6.58
53	COLOMBIA	6.49
54	PHILIPPINES	6.47
55	JORDAN	5.84
56	MEXICO	5.77
57	BRAZIL	5.31
58	PERU	4.96
59	VENEZUELA	4.95
60	SOUTH AFRICA	4.70
61	INDIA	3.75

ACCESS TO COMMODITIES

2014

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

is not adequately addressed  is adequately addressed






























































Ranking			
1	FINLAND		9.80
2	DENMARK		9.70
3	NORWAY		9.69
4	ICELAND		9.65
5	SWEDEN		9.61
6	LITHUANIA		9.57
7	FRANCE		9.48
8	NETHERLANDS		9.42
9	IRELAND		9.40
10	SWITZERLAND		9.38
11	CANADA		9.37
12	JAPAN		9.34
13	LUXEMBOURG		9.32
14	CZECH REPUBLIC		9.30
15	LATVIA		9.26
16	BELGIUM		9.22
17	ESTONIA		9.14
18	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		9.09
19	USA		9.09
20	SPAIN		9.08
21	GERMANY		9.03
22	UNITED KINGDOM		9.01
23	UAE		9.00
24	AUSTRIA		8.91
25	SINGAPORE		8.83
26	POLAND		8.81
27	HONG KONG		8.66
28	NEW ZEALAND		8.63
29	AUSTRALIA		8.62
30	ISRAEL		8.58
31	HUNGARY		8.54
32	TAIWAN		8.43
33	KOREA		8.41
34	MALAYSIA		8.36
35	THAILAND		8.36
36	CHILE		8.35
37	CHINA MAINLAND		8.31
38	GREECE		8.31
39	SLOVENIA		8.20
40	QATAR		7.99
41	CATALONIA		7.93
42	ITALY		7.80
43	BULGARIA		7.78
44	PORTUGAL		7.75
45	UKRAINE		7.50
46	ROMANIA		7.43
46	RUSSIA		7.43
48	CROATIA		7.28
49	TURKEY		7.23
50	KAZAKHSTAN		6.92
51	INDONESIA		6.78
52	PHILIPPINES		6.44
53	MEXICO		6.39
54	COLOMBIA		6.38
55	JORDAN		6.24
56	BRAZIL		5.96
57	PERU		5.39
58	SOUTH AFRICA		5.23
59	ARGENTINA		4.97
60	INDIA		4.72
61	VENEZUELA		2.45

MANAGEMENT OF CITIES

2014

Management of cities

does not support business development  supports business development

Ranking			
1	SINGAPORE		8.89
2	JAPAN		8.39
3	SWITZERLAND		8.25
4	HONG KONG		8.25
5	DENMARK		8.20
6	UAE		8.15
7	FINLAND		8.12
8	SWEDEN		8.06
9	LUXEMBOURG		8.04
10	KOREA		8.00
11	NETHERLANDS		7.85
12	ICELAND		7.79
13	IRELAND		7.79
14	LATVIA		7.77
15	GERMANY		7.74
16	NORWAY		7.73
17	NEW ZEALAND		7.66
18	CANADA		7.63
19	MALAYSIA		7.62
20	FRANCE		7.61
21	TAIWAN		7.61
22	UNITED KINGDOM		7.59
23	CATALONIA		7.49
24	USA		7.42
25	SPAIN		7.19
26	AUSTRALIA		6.98
27	AUSTRIA		6.96
28	CHILE		6.61
29	QATAR		6.60
30	CHINA MAINLAND		6.57
31	ISRAEL		6.57
32	THAILAND		6.48
33	KAZAKHSTAN		6.40
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		6.31
35	PORTUGAL		6.27
36	CZECH REPUBLIC		6.25
37	INDONESIA		5.96
38	BELGIUM		5.89
39	ESTONIA		5.79
40	POLAND		5.57
41	LITHUANIA		5.57
42	JORDAN		5.56
43	HUNGARY		5.43
44	TURKEY		5.38
45	RUSSIA		5.36
46	PHILIPPINES		5.32
47	MEXICO		5.25
48	SLOVENIA		5.14
49	UKRAINE		5.13
50	BULGARIA		5.07
51	SOUTH AFRICA		4.95
52	ARGENTINA		4.77
53	ITALY		4.63
54	COLOMBIA		4.56
55	PERU		4.46
56	GREECE		4.42
57	CROATIA		4.31
58	INDIA		4.06
59	BRAZIL		3.64
60	ROMANIA		2.92
61	VENEZUELA		2.82

POPULATION - MARKET SIZE

2013

Estimates in millions

Ranking		millions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	1,360.72
2	INDIA	1,254.95
3	USA	316.37
4	INDONESIA	250.40
5	BRAZIL	201.03
6	RUSSIA	143.35
7	JAPAN	127.26
8	MEXICO	118.90
9	PHILIPPINES	96.27
10	GERMANY	80.59
11	TURKEY	76.06
12	THAILAND	66.76
13	UNITED KINGDOM	64.10
14	FRANCE	63.66
15	ITALY	59.69
16	SOUTH AFRICA	52.98
17	KOREA	50.22
18	COLOMBIA	47.12
19	SPAIN	46.73
20	UKRAINE	45.49
21	ARGENTINA	42.40
22	POLAND	38.50
23	CANADA	35.16
24	PERU	30.48
25	MALAYSIA	29.90
26	VENEZUELA	28.95
27	TAIWAN	23.37
28	AUSTRALIA	23.34
29	ROMANIA	20.02
30	CHILE	17.56
31	KAZAKHSTAN	17.17
32	NETHERLANDS	16.78
33	BELGIUM	11.10
34	GREECE	11.06
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	10.51
36	PORTUGAL	10.50
37	HUNGARY	9.91
38	SWEDEN	9.61
39	UAE	9.03
40	AUSTRIA	8.47
41	ISRAEL	8.13
42	SWITZERLAND	8.07
43	CATALONIA	7.55
44	BULGARIA	7.28
45	HONG KONG	7.19
46	JORDAN	6.50
47	DENMARK	5.60
48	FINLAND	5.44
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.41
50	SINGAPORE	5.40
51	NORWAY	5.11
52	IRELAND	4.59
53	NEW ZEALAND	4.48
54	CROATIA	4.26
55	LITHUANIA	2.97
56	SLOVENIA	2.06
57	QATAR	2.00
58	LATVIA	1.99
59	ESTONIA	1.32
60	LUXEMBOURG	0.54
61	ICELAND	0.33

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

POPULATION UNDER 15 YEARS (%)

2013

Percentage of total population



	%
ARGENTINA	24.2
AUSTRALIA	18.9
AUSTRIA	14.4
BELGIUM	17.0
BRAZIL	24.0
BULGARIA	13.5
CANADA	16.3
CATALONIA	15.7
CHILE	21.5
CHINA MAINLAND	15.7
COLOMBIA	27.7
CROATIA	14.8
CZECH REPUBLIC	14.7
DENMARK	17.4
ESTONIA	15.7
FINLAND	16.4
FRANCE	18.4
GERMANY	13.1
GREECE	14.4
HONG KONG	11.1
HUNGARY	14.6
ICELAND	20.7
INDIA	29.5
INDONESIA	26.1
IRELAND	21.9
ISRAEL	27.8
ITALY	14.0
JAPAN	12.8
JORDAN	35.3
KAZAKHSTAN	25.7
KOREA	14.7
LATVIA	14.0
LITHUANIA	14.6
LUXEMBOURG	17.5
MALAYSIA	26.0
MEXICO	27.9
NETHERLANDS	17.2
NEW ZEALAND	20.2
NORWAY	18.4
PERU	28.8
PHILIPPINES	34.1
POLAND	15.1
PORTUGAL	15.0
QATAR	15.8
ROMANIA	15.5
RUSSIA	16.8
SINGAPORE	16.0
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15.3
SLOVENIA	14.5
SOUTH AFRICA	29.5
SPAIN	15.2
SWEDEN	16.9
SWITZERLAND	15.0
TAIWAN	14.3
THAILAND	18.2
TURKEY	24.7
UAE	12.3
UKRAINE	14.6
UNITED KINGDOM	17.6
USA	19.4
VENEZUELA	28.5

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

POPULATION OVER 65 YEARS (%)

2013

Percentage of total population



	%
ARGENTINA	10.9
AUSTRALIA	14.5
AUSTRIA	18.1
BELGIUM	17.6
BRAZIL	7.5
BULGARIA	19.2
CANADA	15.2
CATALONIA	17.7
CHILE	9.8
CHINA MAINLAND	11.1
COLOMBIA	6.2
CROATIA	17.5
CZECH REPUBLIC	16.7
DENMARK	17.8
ESTONIA	16.2
FINLAND	18.8
FRANCE	17.7
GERMANY	20.8
GREECE	20.0
HONG KONG	14.2
HUNGARY	17.1
ICELAND	12.8
INDIA	5.2
INDONESIA	5.8
IRELAND	12.1
ISRAEL	10.7
ITALY	20.9
JAPAN	25.1
JORDAN	4.1
KAZAKHSTAN	6.8
KOREA	12.2
LATVIA	17.5
LITHUANIA	18.3
LUXEMBOURG	14.2
MALAYSIA	5.0
MEXICO	6.7
NETHERLANDS	16.8
NEW ZEALAND	14.0
NORWAY	15.7
PERU	6.4
PHILIPPINES	3.9
POLAND	14.2
PORTUGAL	18.5
QATAR	1.2
ROMANIA	15.9
RUSSIA	23.1
SINGAPORE	10.5
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	12.9
SLOVENIA	17.1
SOUTH AFRICA	5.5
SPAIN	17.7
SWEDEN	19.1
SWITZERLAND	17.5
TAIWAN	11.5
THAILAND	9.9
TURKEY	7.3
UAE	0.5
UKRAINE	15.2
UNITED KINGDOM	17.2
USA	14.0
VENEZUELA	6.2

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

DEPENDENCY RATIO

2013

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

Ranking		ratio
1	UAE	14.7
2	QATAR	20.6
3	HONG KONG	33.9
4	TAIWAN	34.9
5	SINGAPORE	36.1
6	CHINA MAINLAND	36.5
7	KOREA	36.9
8	THAILAND	39.0
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	39.2
10	POLAND	41.4
11	UKRAINE	42.5
12	MALAYSIA	44.9
13	CHILE	45.5
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	45.8
15	ROMANIA	45.8
16	LATVIA	45.8
17	CANADA	46.1
18	BRAZIL	46.2
19	SLOVENIA	46.2
20	HUNGARY	46.4
21	LUXEMBOURG	46.5
22	INDONESIA	46.8
23	ESTONIA	46.9
24	TURKEY	46.9
25	CROATIA	47.8
26	AUSTRIA	48.0
27	KAZAKHSTAN	48.1
28	SWITZERLAND	48.1
29	BULGARIA	48.7
30	SPAIN	49.0
31	LITHUANIA	49.0
32	AUSTRALIA	50.0
33	CATALONIA	50.1
34	USA	50.2
35	ICELAND	50.4
36	PORTUGAL	50.5
37	COLOMBIA	51.2
38	GERMANY	51.3
39	IRELAND	51.5
40	NETHERLANDS	51.5
41	NORWAY	51.7
42	NEW ZEALAND	52.1
43	GREECE	52.3
44	MEXICO	53.0
45	BELGIUM	53.0
46	VENEZUELA	53.0
47	INDIA	53.1
48	UNITED KINGDOM	53.4
49	ITALY	53.6
50	SOUTH AFRICA	53.9
51	ARGENTINA	54.2
52	PERU	54.2
53	FINLAND	54.4
54	DENMARK	54.5
55	SWEDEN	56.2
56	FRANCE	56.6
57	JAPAN	61.1
58	PHILIPPINES	61.3
59	ISRAEL	62.8
60	JORDAN	64.8
61	RUSSIA	66.4

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

ROADS

2012

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

Ranking		km per square km
1	BELGIUM	5.08 <sup>2</sup>
2	NETHERLANDS	5.00 <sup>2</sup>
3	SINGAPORE	4.79
4	JAPAN	3.24
5	HUNGARY	2.10
6	SLOVENIA	1.92
7	HONG KONG	1.89
8	FRANCE	1.87 <sup>2</sup>
9	SWITZERLAND	1.73 <sup>2</sup>
10	DENMARK	1.72
10	UNITED KINGDOM	1.72 <sup>2</sup>
12	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.66
13	INDIA	1.43
14	IRELAND	1.37 <sup>4</sup>
15	AUSTRIA	1.31 <sup>2</sup>
16	ESTONIA	1.29 <sup>2</sup>
17	LITHUANIA	1.29
18	SWEDEN	1.28 <sup>2</sup>
19	POLAND	1.23 <sup>2</sup>
20	TAIWAN	1.17
21	LUXEMBOURG	1.11
22	LATVIA	1.07 <sup>2</sup>
23	KOREA	1.06
24	GREECE	0.89 <sup>2</sup>
24	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.89
26	ISRAEL	0.84 <sup>2</sup>
27	QATAR	0.79 <sup>1</sup>
28	PHILIPPINES	0.71
29	USA	0.67 <sup>2</sup>
30	UAE	0.64
31	MALAYSIA	0.55
32	CROATIA	0.52
33	GERMANY	0.51 <sup>1</sup>
34	TURKEY	0.47 <sup>2</sup>
35	CHINA MAINLAND	0.44
36	CATALONIA	0.38
37	NEW ZEALAND	0.35
38	ROMANIA	0.34 <sup>2</sup>
39	UKRAINE	0.28 <sup>2</sup>
40	INDONESIA	0.27
41	NORWAY	0.24 <sup>1</sup>
41	PORTUGAL	0.24 <sup>1</sup>
43	FINLAND	0.23 <sup>2</sup>
44	MEXICO	0.19
45	BRAZIL	0.19 <sup>2</sup>
46	BULGARIA	0.17
46	COLOMBIA	0.17 <sup>1</sup>
48	ICELAND	0.13
48	THAILAND	0.13
50	AUSTRALIA	0.11 <sup>1</sup>
51	CANADA	0.10
52	CHILE	0.10 <sup>1</sup>
52	PERU	0.10 <sup>2</sup>
54	JORDAN	0.09 <sup>3</sup>
55	RUSSIA	0.05
56	KAZAKHSTAN	0.03
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	ITALY	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-
-	SPAIN	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

RAILROADS

2012

Density of the network, km per square km

Ranking		km per square km
1	SINGAPORE	0.249
2	HONG KONG	0.214
3	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.120
4	BELGIUM	0.117
5	LUXEMBOURG	0.106
6	GERMANY	0.094
7	SWITZERLAND	0.086
8	HUNGARY	0.085
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.073
10	NETHERLANDS	0.073
11	UNITED KINGDOM	0.067
12	POLAND	0.063
13	SLOVENIA	0.060
14	AUSTRIA	0.059
15	ITALY	0.057
16	FRANCE	0.055
17	CATALONIA	0.054
18	JAPAN	0.053
19	ISRAEL	0.052
20	DENMARK	0.049
21	CROATIA	0.048
22	TAIWAN	0.047
23	ROMANIA	0.045
24	BULGARIA	0.037
25	KOREA	0.037
26	UKRAINE	0.036
27	SOUTH AFRICA	0.033
28	SPAIN	0.031
29	LATVIA	0.029
30	PORTUGAL	0.028
31	IRELAND	0.027
32	LITHUANIA	0.027
33	USA	0.023
34	SWEDEN	0.022
35	INDIA	0.020
36	GREECE	0.019
37	FINLAND	0.018
38	ESTONIA	0.018
39	NEW ZEALAND	0.015
40	MEXICO	0.014
41	NORWAY	0.013
42	TURKEY	0.012
43	ARGENTINA	0.009
44	THAILAND	0.009
45	CHILE	0.007
46	CHINA MAINLAND	0.007
47	MALAYSIA	0.007
48	CANADA	0.006
49	JORDAN	0.006
50	KAZAKHSTAN	0.005
51	RUSSIA	0.005
52	BRAZIL	0.004
53	PHILIPPINES	0.003 <sup>2</sup>
54	INDONESIA	0.002
55	PERU	0.002
56	COLOMBIA	0.001 <sup>3</sup>
57	VENEZUELA	0.000 <sup>4</sup>
58	AUSTRALIA	0.000
59	QATAR	0.000
60	UAE	0.000
61	ICELAND	0.000

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

## AIR TRANSPORTATION

2012

Number of passengers carried by main companies, thousands



		thousands
1	USA	736,617
2	CHINA MAINLAND	318,476
3	UNITED KINGDOM	115,011
4	GERMANY	110,576
5	JAPAN	98,908
6	BRAZIL	94,618
7	IRELAND	92,053
8	INDONESIA	77,157
9	CANADA	73,574
10	INDIA	70,501
11	AUSTRALIA	65,158
12	TURKEY	63,350
13	FRANCE	60,158
14	UAE	59,159
15	RUSSIA	58,727
16	TAIWAN	45,426
17	SPAIN	44,791
18	KOREA	39,970
19	MALAYSIA	39,165
20	THAILAND	35,725
21	MEXICO	32,916
22	HONG KONG	32,247
23	ITALY	31,047
24	NETHERLANDS	30,283
25	NORWAY	29,906
26	SINGAPORE	29,067
27	PHILIPPINES	27,758
28	SWITZERLAND	26,747
29	COLOMBIA	20,945
30	CATALONIA	19,449
31	QATAR	17,187
32	SOUTH AFRICA	17,082
33	AUSTRIA	15,560
34	NEW ZEALAND	14,146
35	CHILE	12,893
36	PORTUGAL	11,298
37	HUNGARY	11,170
38	SWEDEN	9,814
39	PERU	9,722
40	ARGENTINA	9,557
41	DENMARK	8,451
42	FINLAND	8,362
43	GREECE	7,937
44	VENEZUELA	7,822
45	BELGIUM	5,850
46	UKRAINE	5,672
47	ISRAEL	5,335
48	POLAND	4,909
49	KAZAKHSTAN	4,207
50	ROMANIA	3,914
51	CZECH REPUBLIC	3,595
52	JORDAN	3,339
53	LATVIA	2,966
54	ICELAND	2,057
55	CROATIA	1,873
56	BULGARIA	947
57	ESTONIA	881
58	SLOVENIA	817
59	LUXEMBOURG	744
60	LITHUANIA	55
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	48

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

## QUALITY OF AIR TRANSPORTATION

2014

Quality of air transportation

deters business development



encourages business development

Ranking		
1	UAE	9.12
2	SWITZERLAND	9.09
3	NETHERLANDS	9.08
4	SINGAPORE	8.92
5	HONG KONG	8.82
6	GERMANY	8.74
7	FINLAND	8.71
8	DENMARK	8.62
9	ICELAND	8.58
9	IRELAND	8.58
11	LATVIA	8.58
12	SWEDEN	8.56
13	NORWAY	8.53
14	USA	8.49
15	FRANCE	8.46
16	KOREA	8.46
17	JAPAN	8.46
18	CANADA	8.33
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.29
20	NEW ZEALAND	8.26
21	SPAIN	8.19
22	UNITED KINGDOM	8.11
23	PORTUGAL	8.09
24	MALAYSIA	8.06
25	TAIWAN	8.05
26	TURKEY	7.96
27	AUSTRALIA	7.95
28	CHILE	7.87
29	THAILAND	7.83
30	QATAR	7.70
31	BELGIUM	7.48
31	LUXEMBOURG	7.48
33	ISRAEL	7.43
34	SOUTH AFRICA	7.40
35	CHINA MAINLAND	7.27
36	AUSTRIA	7.22
37	CATALONIA	6.93
38	BULGARIA	6.68
39	ROMANIA	6.67
40	INDIA	6.50
41	PERU	6.49
42	HUNGARY	6.49
43	INDONESIA	6.19
44	LITHUANIA	6.16
45	MEXICO	6.13
46	GREECE	6.11
47	JORDAN	6.05
48	UKRAINE	5.99
49	COLOMBIA	5.82
50	KAZAKHSTAN	5.73
51	SLOVENIA	5.69
52	ITALY	5.67
53	PHILIPPINES	5.67
54	RUSSIA	5.54
55	CROATIA	5.14
56	POLAND	4.69
57	ESTONIA	4.44
58	ARGENTINA	4.36
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.23
60	BRAZIL	3.98
61	VENEZUELA	2.45

DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE

2014

The distribution infrastructure of goods and services is generally

inefficient



efficient

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND		9.22
2	GERMANY		9.15
3	DENMARK		9.08
4	NETHERLANDS		9.04
5	FRANCE		9.00
6	SINGAPORE		8.89
7	JAPAN		8.84
8	HONG KONG		8.83
9	FINLAND		8.82
10	SWEDEN		8.70
11	USA		8.62
12	AUSTRIA		8.52
13	ICELAND		8.51
14	LUXEMBOURG		8.48
15	UAE		8.46
16	CANADA		8.30
17	IRELAND		8.26
18	SPAIN		8.24
19	LITHUANIA		8.20
20	NEW ZEALAND		8.11
21	TAIWAN		8.11
22	UNITED KINGDOM		8.09
23	LATVIA		8.05
24	CZECH REPUBLIC		8.00
24	POLAND		8.00
26	BELGIUM		7.81
27	PORTUGAL		7.79
28	MALAYSIA		7.77
29	KOREA		7.42
30	CHILE		7.42
31	ISRAEL		7.35
32	NORWAY		7.29
33	CHINA MAINLAND		7.20
34	CATALONIA		7.17
35	AUSTRALIA		7.14
36	TURKEY		7.04
37	HUNGARY		6.98
38	THAILAND		6.87
39	SLOVENIA		6.86
40	UKRAINE		6.77
41	ESTONIA		6.75
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		6.75
43	ROMANIA		6.70
44	GREECE		6.50
45	QATAR		6.44
46	SOUTH AFRICA		6.35
47	CROATIA		6.31
48	KAZAKHSTAN		6.10
49	BULGARIA		5.89
50	ITALY		5.63
51	RUSSIA		5.61
52	MEXICO		5.46
53	JORDAN		5.20
54	INDIA		4.94
55	PHILIPPINES		4.73
56	INDONESIA		4.69
57	PERU		4.55
58	COLOMBIA		4.28
59	ARGENTINA		4.26
60	VENEZUELA		3.14
61	BRAZIL		2.84

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

2014

Logistics management

does not support business development



supports business development

Ranking			
1	DENMARK		9.08
2	SWITZERLAND		9.06
3	NETHERLANDS		9.05
4	GERMANY		9.04
5	FRANCE		9.02
6	SINGAPORE		8.98
7	HONG KONG		8.90
8	USA		8.89
9	JAPAN		8.87
10	FINLAND		8.75
11	LATVIA		8.67
12	SWEDEN		8.66
13	UAE		8.54
14	LITHUANIA		8.50
14	LUXEMBOURG		8.50
16	CANADA		8.49
17	AUSTRIA		8.44
18	UNITED KINGDOM		8.40
19	IRELAND		8.39
20	TAIWAN		8.16
21	SPAIN		8.14
22	ICELAND		8.08
23	POLAND		8.00
24	NEW ZEALAND		7.96
25	CZECH REPUBLIC		7.93
26	BELGIUM		7.92
27	MALAYSIA		7.77
28	HUNGARY		7.62
29	PORTUGAL		7.57
30	CATALONIA		7.56
31	AUSTRALIA		7.55
32	NORWAY		7.51
33	ISRAEL		7.47
34	CHINA MAINLAND		7.38
35	CHILE		7.34
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		7.27
37	TURKEY		7.04
38	ESTONIA		7.00
39	ROMANIA		6.95
40	SLOVENIA		6.86
41	GREECE		6.83
42	UKRAINE		6.81
43	BULGARIA		6.79
44	SOUTH AFRICA		6.71
45	THAILAND		6.55
46	KOREA		6.37
47	QATAR		6.36
48	MEXICO		6.29
49	KAZAKHSTAN		6.14
50	JORDAN		6.08
51	CROATIA		6.00
52	ITALY		5.83
53	PHILIPPINES		5.78
54	INDIA		5.53
55	RUSSIA		5.41
56	INDONESIA		5.37
57	PERU		5.28
58	COLOMBIA		5.28
59	ARGENTINA		4.67
60	VENEZUELA		3.59
61	BRAZIL		2.84



**WATER TRANSPORTATION**

2014

Water transportation (harbors, canals, etc.)

does not meet business requirements



meets business requirements

Ranking			
1	NETHERLANDS	9.60	
2	FINLAND	9.10	
3	ICELAND	8.98	
4	DENMARK	8.97	
5	GERMANY	8.79	
6	HONG KONG	8.72	
7	SINGAPORE	8.72	
8	SWEDEN	8.62	
9	CANADA	8.53	
10	USA	8.37	
11	LATVIA	8.26	
12	FRANCE	8.20	
13	IRELAND	8.13	
14	SPAIN	8.05	
15	NEW ZEALAND	8.04	
16	NORWAY	7.87	
17	UAE	7.85	
18	SWITZERLAND	7.82	
19	BELGIUM	7.78	
20	MALAYSIA	7.76	
21	ESTONIA	7.75	
22	TAIWAN	7.68	
23	UNITED KINGDOM	7.59	
24	JAPAN	7.56	
25	AUSTRIA	7.55	
26	KOREA	7.45	
27	CATALONIA	7.29	
28	LITHUANIA	7.25	
29	CHILE	7.11	
30	AUSTRALIA	7.09	
31	SLOVENIA	6.88	
32	CHINA MAINLAND	6.85	
33	LUXEMBOURG	6.75	
34	PORTUGAL	6.70	
35	GREECE	6.64	
36	ISRAEL	6.26	
37	BULGARIA	6.22	
38	QATAR	6.16	
39	ROMANIA	6.05	
40	TURKEY	6.00	
41	THAILAND	5.88	
42	HUNGARY	5.84	
43	SOUTH AFRICA	5.61	
44	JORDAN	5.58	
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.58	
46	MEXICO	5.32	
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.19	
48	CROATIA	5.17	
49	ITALY	5.05	
50	RUSSIA	4.94	
51	INDONESIA	4.84	
52	PERU	4.74	
53	KAZAKHSTAN	4.61	
54	PHILIPPINES	4.55	
55	UKRAINE	4.48	
56	ARGENTINA	4.16	
57	COLOMBIA	4.12	
58	POLAND	3.92	
59	INDIA	3.56	
60	VENEZUELA	2.68	
61	BRAZIL	1.76	

**MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT**

2014

Maintenance and development of infrastructure

are not adequately planned and financed



are adequately planned and financed

Ranking			
1	NETHERLANDS	8.73	
2	SINGAPORE	8.66	
3	UAE	8.50	
4	HONG KONG	8.37	
5	SWITZERLAND	8.35	
6	FRANCE	8.17	
7	DENMARK	8.03	
8	JAPAN	7.61	
9	LUXEMBOURG	7.56	
10	FINLAND	7.40	
11	ICELAND	7.38	
12	TAIWAN	7.31	
13	MALAYSIA	7.28	
14	AUSTRIA	7.17	
15	SPAIN	6.94	
16	CHILE	6.90	
17	IRELAND	6.83	
18	NEW ZEALAND	6.72	
19	KOREA	6.63	
20	SWEDEN	6.57	
21	LITHUANIA	6.46	
22	CANADA	6.45	
23	QATAR	6.34	
24	CHINA MAINLAND	6.32	
25	ISRAEL	6.22	
26	KAZAKHSTAN	6.04	
27	PORTUGAL	6.03	
28	GERMANY	6.02	
29	CATALONIA	5.83	
30	UNITED KINGDOM	5.82	
31	USA	5.81	
32	TURKEY	5.81	
33	ESTONIA	5.79	
34	LATVIA	5.76	
35	BELGIUM	5.48	
36	THAILAND	5.47	
37	AUSTRALIA	5.38	
38	HUNGARY	5.18	
39	NORWAY	5.07	
40	GREECE	5.00	
41	RUSSIA	4.73	
42	CROATIA	4.70	
43	MEXICO	4.67	
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.67	
45	POLAND	4.65	
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.63	
47	JORDAN	4.31	
48	SOUTH AFRICA	4.25	
49	PERU	4.17	
50	INDONESIA	4.11	
51	PHILIPPINES	4.04	
52	ROMANIA	3.71	
53	SLOVENIA	3.71	
54	INDIA	3.66	
55	ITALY	3.59	
56	COLOMBIA	3.34	
57	BULGARIA	3.29	
58	UKRAINE	3.19	
59	ARGENTINA	2.05	
60	BRAZIL	1.78	
61	VENEZUELA	1.50	

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

2014

Energy infrastructure

is not adequate and efficient  is adequate and efficient

Ranking			
1	ICELAND	9.13	
2	NETHERLANDS	8.90	
3	DENMARK	8.82	
4	FRANCE	8.81	
5	UAE	8.75	
6	SINGAPORE	8.60	
7	FINLAND	8.59	
7	SWITZERLAND	8.59	
9	NORWAY	8.41	
10	SWEDEN	8.32	
11	HONG KONG	8.25	
12	CANADA	7.96	
13	NEW ZEALAND	7.89	
14	QATAR	7.79	
15	MALAYSIA	7.74	
16	LUXEMBOURG	7.70	
17	AUSTRIA	7.67	
18	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.62	
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.27	
20	IRELAND	7.25	
21	PORTUGAL	7.18	
22	USA	7.02	
23	TAIWAN	6.99	
24	LATVIA	6.95	
25	ISRAEL	6.76	
26	THAILAND	6.75	
27	ESTONIA	6.73	
28	CHINA MAINLAND	6.45	
29	HUNGARY	6.34	
30	LITHUANIA	6.33	
31	GERMANY	6.26	
32	AUSTRALIA	6.25	
33	KOREA	6.24	
34	SPAIN	6.11	
35	BELGIUM	6.07	
36	UNITED KINGDOM	6.04	
37	ROMANIA	5.81	
38	JAPAN	5.74	
39	KAZAKHSTAN	5.71	
40	COLOMBIA	5.67	
41	RUSSIA	5.63	
42	GREECE	5.58	
43	SLOVENIA	5.55	
44	CATALONIA	5.45	
45	TURKEY	5.41	
46	CROATIA	5.28	
47	INDONESIA	5.13	
48	PERU	5.12	
49	POLAND	5.08	
50	MEXICO	4.82	
51	UKRAINE	4.78	
52	ITALY	4.76	
53	JORDAN	4.60	
54	BULGARIA	4.36	
55	BRAZIL	3.60	
56	PHILIPPINES	3.52	
57	CHILE	3.37	
58	INDIA	3.19	
59	SOUTH AFRICA	2.65	
60	VENEZUELA	2.19	
61	ARGENTINA	1.44	

FUTURE ENERGY SUPPLY

2014

Future energy supply

is not adequately ensured  is adequately ensured

Ranking			
1	ICELAND	9.00	
2	NORWAY	8.67	
3	DENMARK	8.40	
4	CANADA	8.15	
5	FRANCE	7.97	
5	SINGAPORE	7.97	
7	FINLAND	7.80	
8	UAE	7.73	
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.57	
10	QATAR	7.56	
11	SWITZERLAND	7.55	
12	SWEDEN	7.44	
13	HONG KONG	7.40	
14	PORTUGAL	7.35	
15	NETHERLANDS	7.35	
16	MALAYSIA	7.31	
17	NEW ZEALAND	7.21	
18	ISRAEL	7.13	
19	AUSTRIA	7.04	
20	LUXEMBOURG	6.92	
21	USA	6.89	
22	ESTONIA	6.71	
23	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.38	
24	RUSSIA	6.34	
25	IRELAND	6.17	
26	AUSTRALIA	6.10	
27	LITHUANIA	6.03	
28	CHINA MAINLAND	5.92	
29	KAZAKHSTAN	5.85	
30	SPAIN	5.78	
31	THAILAND	5.76	
32	TAIWAN	5.71	
33	GREECE	5.70	
34	SLOVENIA	5.59	
35	ROMANIA	5.57	
36	INDONESIA	5.47	
37	LATVIA	5.40	
38	UKRAINE	5.39	
39	GERMANY	5.38	
40	CATALONIA	5.24	
41	HUNGARY	5.22	
42	COLOMBIA	5.11	
43	PERU	5.01	
44	JORDAN	5.00	
45	BELGIUM	4.96	
46	MEXICO	4.95	
47	JAPAN	4.70	
48	ITALY	4.65	
49	BULGARIA	4.64	
50	KOREA	4.46	
51	TURKEY	4.42	
52	UNITED KINGDOM	4.11	
53	CROATIA	4.11	
54	POLAND	4.00	
55	BRAZIL	3.31	
56	INDIA	3.30	
57	PHILIPPINES	3.24	
58	SOUTH AFRICA	3.05	
59	VENEZUELA	2.29	
60	CHILE	2.10	
61	ARGENTINA	1.33	

## TOTAL INDIGENOUS ENERGY PRODUCTION

2011

Millions MTOE



		millions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	2,432.50
2	USA	1,784.77
3	RUSSIA	1,314.88
4	INDIA	540.94
5	CANADA	409.03
6	INDONESIA	394.57
7	AUSTRALIA	296.73
8	BRAZIL	249.20
9	MEXICO	228.21
10	QATAR	211.23
11	VENEZUELA	200.76
12	NORWAY	195.35
13	UAE	190.12
14	SOUTH AFRICA	162.58
15	KAZAKHSTAN	160.15
16	FRANCE	136.07
17	UNITED KINGDOM	129.54
18	GERMANY	124.19
19	COLOMBIA	120.50
20	UKRAINE	85.48
21	MALAYSIA	84.27
22	ARGENTINA	77.24
23	THAILAND	68.74
24	POLAND	68.51
25	NETHERLANDS	64.40
26	JAPAN	51.67
27	KOREA	46.99
28	SWEDEN	32.50
29	TURKEY	32.06
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	32.06
31	SPAIN	31.78
32	ITALY	31.56
33	ROMANIA	27.57
34	PHILIPPINES	23.89
35	PERU	23.37
36	DENMARK	21.01
37	BELGIUM	18.21
38	FINLAND	17.09
39	NEW ZEALAND	16.13
40	TAIWAN	13.59
41	BULGARIA	12.37
42	SWITZERLAND	12.33
43	AUSTRIA	11.51
44	HUNGARY	10.78
45	CHILE	9.88
46	GREECE	9.60
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.42
48	CATALONIA	5.97 <sup>2</sup>
49	PORTUGAL	5.31
50	ESTONIA	5.04
51	ICELAND	4.80
52	ISRAEL	4.70
53	CROATIA	3.79
54	SLOVENIA	3.76
55	LATVIA	2.07
56	IRELAND	1.79
57	LITHUANIA	1.53
58	SINGAPORE	0.93
59	JORDAN	0.28
60	LUXEMBOURG	0.12
61	HONG KONG	0.05

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

## TOTAL INDIGENOUS ENERGY PRODUCTION (%)

2011

Percentage of total requirements in tons of oil equivalent

Ranking		%
1	NORWAY	694.3
2	QATAR	634.6
3	COLOMBIA	381.2
4	UAE	287.6
5	VENEZUELA	286.0
6	AUSTRALIA	241.5
7	KAZAKHSTAN	205.1
8	INDONESIA	188.8
9	RUSSIA	179.9
10	CANADA	162.4
11	MEXICO	122.6
12	DENMARK	116.8
13	SOUTH AFRICA	115.0
14	PERU	113.6
15	MALAYSIA	111.0
16	ARGENTINA	96.4
17	BRAZIL	92.3
18	ESTONIA	89.9
19	CHINA MAINLAND	89.2
20	NEW ZEALAND	88.8
21	ICELAND	83.8
22	NETHERLANDS	83.2
23	USA	81.5
24	ROMANIA	77.0
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	73.8
26	INDIA	72.2
27	UNITED KINGDOM	68.9
28	POLAND	67.6
29	UKRAINE	67.6
30	SWEDEN	66.3
31	BULGARIA	64.4
32	PHILIPPINES	59.1
33	THAILAND	57.7
34	FRANCE	53.8
35	SLOVENIA	51.9
36	FINLAND	49.2
37	SWITZERLAND	48.6
38	LATVIA	47.5
39	CROATIA	44.9
40	HUNGARY	43.2
41	GERMANY	39.8
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	37.0
43	GREECE	35.9
44	AUSTRIA	34.8
45	BELGIUM	30.8
46	CHILE	29.4
47	TURKEY	28.5
48	SPAIN	25.3
49	CATALONIA	24.6 <sup>2</sup>
50	PORTUGAL	23.0
51	LITHUANIA	21.1
52	ISRAEL	20.2
53	ITALY	18.8
54	KOREA	18.0
55	IRELAND	13.5
56	TAIWAN	12.5
57	JAPAN	11.2
58	JORDAN	3.9
59	SINGAPORE	2.8
60	LUXEMBOURG	2.8
61	HONG KONG	0.4

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION**

**2011**

Millions MTOE



		millions
1	ESTONIA	2.85
2	ICELAND	2.96
3	LUXEMBOURG	3.89
4	LATVIA	3.95
5	JORDAN	4.72
6	SLOVENIA	5.04
7	LITHUANIA	5.84
8	CROATIA	6.75
9	HONG KONG	8.64
10	BULGARIA	9.61
11	IRELAND	10.44
12	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	10.97
13	NEW ZEALAND	12.66
14	ISRAEL	14.08
15	DENMARK	14.09
16	QATAR	14.49
17	CATALONIA	14.55 <sup>2</sup>
18	PERU	15.47
19	HUNGARY	17.70
20	PORTUGAL	18.12
21	GREECE	19.00
22	SWITZERLAND	19.45
23	NORWAY	20.29
24	PHILIPPINES	23.72
25	ROMANIA	23.85
26	SINGAPORE	24.32
27	COLOMBIA	25.05
28	CHILE	25.18
29	FINLAND	25.19
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	25.96
31	AUSTRIA	26.80
32	SWEDEN	32.73
33	BELGIUM	42.64
34	KAZAKHSTAN	44.31
35	MALAYSIA	44.94
36	VENEZUELA	47.59
37	UAE	48.68
38	ARGENTINA	58.08
39	NETHERLANDS	59.63
40	TAIWAN	65.34
41	POLAND	68.31
42	SOUTH AFRICA	71.13
43	UKRAINE	75.85
44	AUSTRALIA	77.85
45	TURKEY	81.46
46	THAILAND	88.37
47	SPAIN	88.60
48	MEXICO	116.07
49	UNITED KINGDOM	126.30
50	ITALY	126.75
51	FRANCE	152.20
52	INDONESIA	158.30
53	KOREA	161.04
54	CANADA	203.98
55	BRAZIL	217.89
56	GERMANY	221.02
57	JAPAN	314.47
58	RUSSIA	458.57
59	INDIA	492.51
60	USA	1,503.71
61	CHINA MAINLAND	1,634.71

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA**

**2011**

MTOE per capita



		MTOE
1	PHILIPPINES	0.25
2	INDIA	0.41
3	PERU	0.52
4	COLOMBIA	0.54
5	INDONESIA	0.65
6	JORDAN	0.75
7	MEXICO	1.00
8	TURKEY	1.10
9	BRAZIL	1.13
10	ROMANIA	1.19
11	CHINA MAINLAND	1.21
12	HONG KONG	1.22
13	BULGARIA	1.31
14	THAILAND	1.33
15	SOUTH AFRICA	1.41
16	ARGENTINA	1.41
17	CHILE	1.46
18	MALAYSIA	1.54
19	CROATIA	1.58
20	VENEZUELA	1.65
21	UKRAINE	1.66
22	PORTUGAL	1.70
23	GREECE	1.71
24	HUNGARY	1.77
25	POLAND	1.77
26	ISRAEL	1.80
27	SPAIN	1.88
28	LITHUANIA	1.91
29	LATVIA	1.92
30	CATALONIA	1.95 <sup>2</sup>
31	UNITED KINGDOM	2.00
32	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.01
33	ITALY	2.14
34	ESTONIA	2.14
35	IRELAND	2.28
36	FRANCE	2.41
37	SLOVENIA	2.46
38	SWITZERLAND	2.46
39	JAPAN	2.46
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.47
41	DENMARK	2.53
42	KAZAKHSTAN	2.66
43	GERMANY	2.75
44	TAIWAN	2.81
45	NEW ZEALAND	2.87
46	AUSTRIA	3.20
47	RUSSIA	3.21
48	KOREA	3.24
49	AUSTRALIA	3.46
50	SWEDEN	3.46
51	NETHERLANDS	3.58
52	BELGIUM	3.89
53	NORWAY	4.07
54	FINLAND	4.67
55	SINGAPORE	4.69
56	USA	4.82
57	UAE	5.72
58	CANADA	5.94
59	LUXEMBOURG	7.60
60	QATAR	8.36
61	ICELAND	9.20

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Basic Infrastructure

4.1.25

## ELECTRICITY COSTS FOR INDUSTRIAL CLIENTS

2013

US\$ per kwh

Ranking		US\$
1	VENEZUELA	0.014 <sup>3</sup>
2	QATAR	0.020
3	ICELAND	0.033
4	KAZAKHSTAN	0.050
4	RUSSIA	0.050 <sup>3</sup>
6	USA	0.068
7	NORWAY	0.069
8	JORDAN	0.070 <sup>3</sup>
9	THAILAND	0.072 <sup>3</sup>
10	INDONESIA	0.072 <sup>3</sup>
11	CANADA	0.088 <sup>1</sup>
12	NEW ZEALAND	0.089 <sup>1</sup>
13	SWEDEN	0.090
14	KOREA	0.092
15	TAIWAN	0.094
16	MALAYSIA	0.097
17	BULGARIA	0.100
18	UAE	0.103
19	FINLAND	0.107
20	ISRAEL	0.108 <sup>1</sup>
21	POLAND	0.110
22	DENMARK	0.110
23	LUXEMBOURG	0.112 <sup>1</sup>
24	ROMANIA	0.112 <sup>3</sup>
25	NETHERLANDS	0.113
26	CHILE	0.118
27	CATALONIA	0.118 <sup>1</sup>
28	CROATIA	0.119 <sup>3</sup>
29	MEXICO	0.122
30	ESTONIA	0.125
31	SLOVENIA	0.126
32	FRANCE	0.126
33	BELGIUM	0.128
34	HONG KONG	0.130
35	SWITZERLAND	0.133
36	HUNGARY	0.133
37	GREECE	0.134 <sup>1</sup>
38	UNITED KINGDOM	0.134 <sup>1</sup>
39	AUSTRIA	0.141
40	INDIA	0.145
41	PORTUGAL	0.147 <sup>1</sup>
42	SINGAPORE	0.148 <sup>3</sup>
43	TURKEY	0.148 <sup>1</sup>
44	SPAIN	0.149 <sup>2</sup>
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.149
46	LITHUANIA	0.163
47	GERMANY	0.169
48	COLOMBIA	0.170 <sup>3</sup>
49	IRELAND	0.173
50	LATVIA	0.174 <sup>1</sup>
51	JAPAN	0.174
52	BRAZIL	0.175 <sup>3</sup>
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.179
54	PHILIPPINES	0.180 <sup>3</sup>
55	ITALY	0.322
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	AUSTRALIA	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	PERU	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-
-	UKRAINE	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Technological Infrastructure

4.2.01

## INVESTMENT IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS (%)

2012

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	MALAYSIA	1.07
2	CHILE	0.92
3	BULGARIA	0.71
4	CHINA MAINLAND	0.70
5	CROATIA	0.69
6	ESTONIA	0.68
7	JORDAN	0.66
8	KOREA	0.63
9	COLOMBIA	0.62
10	NEW ZEALAND	0.60
11	AUSTRALIA	0.59
12	PHILIPPINES	0.58 <sup>1</sup>
13	MEXICO	0.57
14	THAILAND	0.54
15	HUNGARY	0.53 <sup>2</sup>
16	CANADA	0.53
17	SWITZERLAND	0.52
18	SLOVENIA	0.49
19	LATVIA	0.49 <sup>1</sup>
20	RUSSIA	0.48
21	PORTUGAL	0.47
22	UKRAINE	0.46
23	PERU	0.46
24	NETHERLANDS	0.45
25	UAE	0.45
26	ARGENTINA	0.45
27	KAZAKHSTAN	0.44
28	VENEZUELA	0.43
29	HONG KONG	0.42
30	TURKEY	0.41
31	POLAND	0.40
32	TAIWAN	0.39
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.39
34	IRELAND	0.38
35	ITALY	0.38
36	GREECE	0.38
37	LITHUANIA	0.37 <sup>2</sup>
38	BRAZIL	0.37
39	FRANCE	0.36
40	UNITED KINGDOM	0.36 <sup>3</sup>
41	CATALONIA	0.35 <sup>P</sup>
41	SPAIN	0.35
43	ROMANIA	0.35
44	DENMARK	0.35
45	BELGIUM	0.33
46	INDONESIA	0.32
47	LUXEMBOURG	0.31
48	FINLAND	0.30
49	SWEDEN	0.29 <sup>3</sup>
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.29
51	ICELAND	0.29
52	JAPAN	0.24 <sup>1</sup>
53	NORWAY	0.24 <sup>1</sup>
54	GERMANY	0.23
55	INDIA	0.20
56	AUSTRIA	0.18
57	QATAR	0.16
-	ISRAEL	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-
-	USA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**FIXED TELEPHONE LINES**

**2012**

Number of main lines per 1000 inhabitants

Ranking		number
1	TAIWAN	687
2	FRANCE	615
3	KOREA	614
4	HONG KONG	613
5	GERMANY	605
6	SWITZERLAND	565
7	ICELAND	552
8	UNITED KINGDOM	529
9	LUXEMBOURG	509
10	CANADA	507
11	JAPAN	505
12	GREECE	491
13	CATALONIA	479
14	ISRAEL	470
15	AUSTRALIA	454
16	USA	444
17	IRELAND	439
18	SWEDEN	438
19	DENMARK	434
20	PORTUGAL	430
21	NETHERLANDS	430
22	NEW ZEALAND	422
23	BELGIUM	419
24	SPAIN	419
25	SLOVENIA	399
26	AUSTRIA	397
27	CROATIA	379
28	SINGAPORE	375
29	ITALY	354
30	ESTONIA	347
31	RUSSIA	301
32	HUNGARY	297
33	BULGARIA	293
34	NORWAY	280
35	KAZAKHSTAN	268
36	UKRAINE	268
37	VENEZUELA	255
38	LATVIA	243
39	ARGENTINA	235
40	LITHUANIA	223
41	BRAZIL	223
42	ROMANIA	214
43	UAE	214
44	CHINA MAINLAND	202
45	CZECH REPUBLIC	199
46	QATAR	192
47	CHILE	188
48	TURKEY	187
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	179
50	MEXICO	167
51	FINLAND	164
52	MALAYSIA	157
53	POLAND	156
54	INDONESIA	154
55	COLOMBIA	130
56	PERU	114
57	THAILAND	95
58	SOUTH AFRICA	77
59	JORDAN	62
60	PHILIPPINES	41
61	INDIA	25

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**FIXED TELEPHONE TARIFFS**

**2012**

US\$ per 3 minutes local call (peak)

Ranking		US\$
1	CANADA	0.00
1	HONG KONG	0.00
1	IRELAND	0.00
1	NEW ZEALAND	0.00 <sup>2</sup>
1	PHILIPPINES	0.00
1	QATAR	0.00
1	UAE	0.00
8	KAZAKHSTAN	0.01
9	UKRAINE	0.02
10	INDIA	0.02
11	ARGENTINA	0.03
12	CHINA MAINLAND	0.03
13	RUSSIA	0.04
14	KOREA	0.04
15	MALAYSIA	0.04
16	INDONESIA	0.04
17	SINGAPORE	0.04
18	TAIWAN	0.05 <sup>4</sup>
19	VENEZUELA	0.06
20	PERU	0.06
21	JORDAN	0.07
22	ISRAEL	0.09
23	ICELAND	0.09
24	THAILAND	0.10
25	GERMANY	0.11
26	JAPAN	0.11
27	SLOVENIA	0.12
28	LUXEMBOURG	0.12
29	BULGARIA	0.12
30	ESTONIA	0.13
30	GREECE	0.13
32	ROMANIA	0.13
33	LATVIA	0.13
34	MEXICO	0.13
35	CROATIA	0.15
36	USA	0.15
37	COLOMBIA	0.15
38	SOUTH AFRICA	0.16
39	CHILE	0.16
40	BRAZIL	0.17
41	DENMARK	0.17
42	ITALY	0.18
43	POLAND	0.18
44	LITHUANIA	0.19
45	SWEDEN	0.19
46	PORTUGAL	0.21
47	AUSTRIA	0.21
47	FRANCE	0.21
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.25
50	TURKEY	0.25
51	NETHERLANDS	0.25
52	SWITZERLAND	0.26
53	HUNGARY	0.26
54	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.30
55	AUSTRALIA	0.31
56	CATALONIA	0.33 <sup>NI</sup>
56	SPAIN	0.33 <sup>I</sup>
58	FINLAND	0.35
59	NORWAY	0.37
60	BELGIUM	0.54
61	UNITED KINGDOM	0.58

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**MOBILE TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS**

**2012**

Number of subscribers per 1000 inhabitants

Ranking		number
1	HONG KONG	2,292
2	KAZAKHSTAN	1,858
3	RUSSIA	1,829
4	FINLAND	1,723
5	LITHUANIA	1,651
6	AUSTRIA	1,605
7	ESTONIA	1,604
8	ITALY	1,598
9	SINGAPORE	1,521
10	ARGENTINA	1,519
11	UAE	1,496
12	BULGARIA	1,481
13	LUXEMBOURG	1,454
14	MALAYSIA	1,413
15	POLAND	1,403
16	CHILE	1,382
17	UNITED KINGDOM	1,353
18	SOUTH AFRICA	1,306
19	UKRAINE	1,303
20	SWITZERLAND	1,302
21	JORDAN	1,282
22	THAILAND	1,273
23	QATAR	1,269
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,268
25	TAIWAN	1,265
26	BRAZIL	1,250
27	SWEDEN	1,246
28	ISRAEL	1,207
29	GREECE	1,200
30	NETHERLANDS	1,180
31	DENMARK	1,176
32	NORWAY	1,167
33	PORTUGAL	1,161
34	HUNGARY	1,161
35	CROATIA	1,154
36	INDONESIA	1,142
37	LATVIA	1,121
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1,119
39	GERMANY	1,116
40	BELGIUM	1,113
41	JAPAN	1,109
42	NEW ZEALAND	1,104
43	KOREA	1,094
44	SLOVENIA	1,086
45	CATALONIA	1,084 <sup>N</sup>
45	SPAIN	1,084
47	ICELAND	1,081
48	IRELAND	1,072
49	PHILIPPINES	1,065
50	AUSTRALIA	1,056
51	ROMANIA	1,050
52	COLOMBIA	1,029
53	VENEZUELA	1,019
54	PERU	980
55	FRANCE	974
56	USA	954
57	TURKEY	915
58	MEXICO	834
59	CHINA MAINLAND	808
60	CANADA	801
61	INDIA	699

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**MOBILE TELEPHONE COSTS**

**2012**

Prepaid Mobile cellular tariffs – US\$ per minute local call, off-net (peak)

Ranking		US\$
1	INDIA	0.01
2	HONG KONG	0.02
3	UKRAINE	0.02
4	JORDAN	0.04
5	CHINA MAINLAND	0.05
6	THAILAND	0.07
7	KAZAKHSTAN	0.07
8	RUSSIA	0.08
9	UAE	0.08
10	DENMARK	0.08
11	FINLAND	0.08
12	AUSTRIA	0.09
13	SWEDEN	0.10
14	KOREA	0.11
15	GERMANY	0.12
16	MALAYSIA	0.12
17	TURKEY	0.12
18	CATALONIA	0.13 <sup>N</sup>
18	SPAIN	0.13
20	SINGAPORE	0.14
21	LATVIA	0.14
22	ICELAND	0.14
23	QATAR	0.15
24	NORWAY	0.15
25	ITALY	0.15
26	AUSTRALIA	0.16
27	CROATIA	0.16
28	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.17
29	POLAND	0.17
30	PHILIPPINES	0.18
31	HUNGARY	0.19
32	PERU	0.19
33	INDONESIA	0.19
34	LITHUANIA	0.22
35	PORTUGAL	0.23
35	SLOVENIA	0.23
37	COLOMBIA	0.24
38	ESTONIA	0.24
39	VENEZUELA	0.25
40	USA	0.27
41	ROMANIA	0.29
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.30
43	MEXICO	0.30
44	ISRAEL	0.31
45	TAIWAN	0.32 <sup>2</sup>
46	SOUTH AFRICA	0.35
47	BULGARIA	0.35
48	LUXEMBOURG	0.38
49	NETHERLANDS	0.39
50	CANADA	0.40
51	FRANCE	0.51
52	JAPAN	0.53
53	GREECE	0.53
54	CHILE	0.54
55	UNITED KINGDOM	0.55
56	ARGENTINA	0.57
57	IRELAND	0.58
58	BRAZIL	0.63
59	SWITZERLAND	0.64
60	BELGIUM	0.64
61	NEW ZEALAND	0.72

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

2014

Communications technology (voice and data)

does not meet business requirements



meets business requirements

Ranking		
1	LATVIA	9.57
2	FINLAND	9.45
3	SWEDEN	9.32
4	LITHUANIA	9.31
5	HONG KONG	9.04
6	NORWAY	8.95
7	ICELAND	8.94
8	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8.92
9	DENMARK	8.92
10	FRANCE	8.90
11	NETHERLANDS	8.89
12	SWITZERLAND	8.83
13	SINGAPORE	8.77
14	PORTUGAL	8.74
15	KOREA	8.64
16	ISRAEL	8.58
17	USA	8.55
18	CANADA	8.48
19	JAPAN	8.44
20	ESTONIA	8.33
21	AUSTRIA	8.30
22	LUXEMBOURG	8.23
23	CHILE	8.19
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.19
25	UAE	8.08
26	TAIWAN	7.95
27	UNITED KINGDOM	7.86
28	MALAYSIA	7.82
29	BULGARIA	7.82
30	SPAIN	7.81
31	INDIA	7.78
32	ROMANIA	7.78
33	HUNGARY	7.73
34	TURKEY	7.72
35	GERMANY	7.70
36	CHINA MAINLAND	7.63
37	BELGIUM	7.59
38	CROATIA	7.59
39	POLAND	7.58
40	QATAR	7.53
41	SLOVENIA	7.53
42	IRELAND	7.46
43	NEW ZEALAND	7.27
44	RUSSIA	7.27
45	THAILAND	7.17
46	GREECE	7.17
47	INDONESIA	6.95
48	UKRAINE	6.94
49	JORDAN	6.78
50	AUSTRALIA	6.65
51	KAZAKHSTAN	6.56
52	CATALONIA	6.52
53	PHILIPPINES	6.51
54	COLOMBIA	5.75
55	PERU	5.69
56	ITALY	5.32
57	MEXICO	5.21
58	SOUTH AFRICA	4.93
59	VENEZUELA	4.73
60	BRAZIL	4.17
61	ARGENTINA	3.18

CONNECTIVITY

2014

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

is not highly extensive



is highly extensive

Ranking		
1	SWEDEN	9.44
2	NORWAY	9.27
3	FINLAND	9.25
4	HONG KONG	9.19
5	NETHERLANDS	9.18
6	DENMARK	9.15
7	ICELAND	9.13
8	SWITZERLAND	9.06
9	LITHUANIA	8.95
10	FRANCE	8.90
11	KOREA	8.89
12	ISRAEL	8.78
13	SINGAPORE	8.78
14	USA	8.67
15	LATVIA	8.63
16	CANADA	8.56
17	PORTUGAL	8.53
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.51
19	JAPAN	8.50
20	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8.46
21	TAIWAN	8.35
22	UAE	8.35
23	ESTONIA	8.32
24	AUSTRIA	8.30
25	GERMANY	8.23
26	LUXEMBOURG	8.23
27	BELGIUM	8.19
28	UNITED KINGDOM	8.16
29	UKRAINE	8.15
30	ROMANIA	8.13
31	TURKEY	8.00
32	CHINA MAINLAND	7.98
33	MALAYSIA	7.95
34	NEW ZEALAND	7.92
35	BULGARIA	7.89
36	SLOVENIA	7.88
37	CHILE	7.84
38	IRELAND	7.79
39	CROATIA	7.71
40	POLAND	7.69
41	HUNGARY	7.69
42	INDONESIA	7.45
43	AUSTRALIA	7.37
44	SPAIN	7.32
45	INDIA	7.31
46	THAILAND	7.26
47	QATAR	7.16
48	GREECE	7.15
49	RUSSIA	6.71
50	CATALONIA	6.67
51	PHILIPPINES	6.63
52	KAZAKHSTAN	6.58
53	JORDAN	6.38
54	SOUTH AFRICA	5.96
55	ITALY	5.48
56	COLOMBIA	5.05
57	MEXICO	5.03
58	PERU	4.91
59	VENEZUELA	4.91
60	BRAZIL	4.76
61	ARGENTINA	4.26



COMPUTERS IN USE

2013

Worldwide share/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac

Ranking		%
1	USA	17.65
2	CHINA MAINLAND	14.12
3	JAPAN	5.56
4	INDIA	4.32
5	GERMANY	4.07
6	RUSSIA	3.51
7	UNITED KINGDOM	3.08
8	FRANCE	3.08
9	BRAZIL	2.99
10	ITALY	2.58
11	KOREA	2.39
12	CANADA	1.77
13	MEXICO	1.72
14	SPAIN	1.46
15	AUSTRALIA	1.11
16	POLAND	0.97
17	TAIWAN	0.92
18	INDONESIA	0.88
19	NETHERLANDS	0.87
20	ARGENTINA	0.66
21	TURKEY	0.61
22	MALAYSIA	0.59
23	PHILIPPINES	0.59
24	THAILAND	0.57
25	BELGIUM	0.53
26	SWEDEN	0.51
27	COLOMBIA	0.50
28	SOUTH AFRICA	0.49
29	ROMANIA	0.43
30	VENEZUELA	0.42
31	AUSTRIA	0.40
32	SWITZERLAND	0.40
33	UKRAINE	0.40
34	ISRAEL	0.38
35	CHILE	0.37
36	HONG KONG	0.35
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.35
38	PERU	0.34
39	PORTUGAL	0.34
40	HUNGARY	0.32
41	DENMARK	0.29
42	FINLAND	0.27
43	NORWAY	0.25
44	GREECE	0.25
45	SINGAPORE	0.25
46	CATALONIA	0.24 <sup>P</sup>
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.22
48	NEW ZEALAND	0.22
49	IRELAND	0.21
50	BULGARIA	0.13
51	KAZAKHSTAN	0.11
52	UAE	0.10
53	LITHUANIA	0.09
54	CROATIA	0.08
55	LATVIA	0.08
56	SLOVENIA	0.07
57	JORDAN	0.06
58	ESTONIA	0.06
59	QATAR	0.03
60	LUXEMBOURG	0.02
61	ICELAND	0.02

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

COMPUTERS PER CAPITA

2013

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

Ranking		number
1	USA	1,075
2	SWEDEN	1,027
3	NETHERLANDS	997
4	DENMARK	984
5	CANADA	976
6	NORWAY	965
7	ICELAND	960
8	SWITZERLAND	960
9	NEW ZEALAND	955
10	GERMANY	951
11	HONG KONG	948
12	FINLAND	942
13	UNITED KINGDOM	939
14	AUSTRALIA	933
15	FRANCE	932
16	KOREA	916
17	BELGIUM	913
18	AUSTRIA	912
19	ISRAEL	904
20	SINGAPORE	894
21	IRELAND	856
22	JAPAN	835
23	ESTONIA	820
24	ITALY	817
25	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	792
26	LUXEMBOURG	788
27	TAIWAN	755
28	LATVIA	707
29	SLOVENIA	672
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	644
31	HUNGARY	621
32	PORTUGAL	605
33	CATALONIA	592 <sup>N</sup>
33	SPAIN	592
35	POLAND	484
36	LITHUANIA	479
37	RUSSIA	470
38	GREECE	430
39	CHILE	426
40	MALAYSIA	388
41	ROMANIA	383
42	CROATIA	379
43	UAE	347
44	BULGARIA	345
45	QATAR	307
46	ARGENTINA	299
47	BRAZIL	295
48	MEXICO	282
49	VENEZUELA	275
50	PERU	217
51	COLOMBIA	205
52	CHINA MAINLAND	200
53	SOUTH AFRICA	180
54	JORDAN	175
55	UKRAINE	167
56	THAILAND	165
57	TURKEY	157
58	KAZAKHSTAN	130
59	PHILIPPINES	119
60	INDONESIA	68
61	INDIA	67

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

INTERNET USERS

2013

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

Ranking		number
1	ICELAND	886
2	NORWAY	881
3	SWEDEN	880
4	LUXEMBOURG	880
5	NETHERLANDS	880
6	DENMARK	877
7	CANADA	873
8	SINGAPORE	870
9	AUSTRALIA	869
10	FINLAND	868
11	USA	868
12	HONG KONG	863
13	JAPAN	861
14	NEW ZEALAND	859
15	KOREA	858
16	GERMANY	848
17	UNITED KINGDOM	830
18	ISRAEL	830
19	AUSTRIA	829
20	BELGIUM	828
21	FRANCE	827
22	SWITZERLAND	821
23	UAE	820
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	818
25	ESTONIA	803
26	CATALONIA	798
27	PORTUGAL	798
28	SLOVENIA	795
29	TAIWAN	792
30	IRELAND	785
31	LATVIA	785
32	ITALY	780
33	QATAR	779
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	762
35	SPAIN	752
36	HUNGARY	735
37	MALAYSIA	702
38	LITHUANIA	699
39	CROATIA	695
40	POLAND	692
41	CHILE	690
42	GREECE	672
43	BULGARIA	650
44	ROMANIA	568
45	RUSSIA	482
46	BRAZIL	449
47	JORDAN	443
48	UKRAINE	432
49	TURKEY	420
50	VENEZUELA	419
51	PERU	417
52	ARGENTINA	401
53	CHINA MAINLAND	399
54	KAZAKHSTAN	399
55	THAILAND	396
56	COLOMBIA	392
57	MEXICO	337
58	INDONESIA	250
59	SOUTH AFRICA	247
60	PHILIPPINES	233
61	INDIA	186

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

FIXED BROADBAND TARIFFS

2012

Monthly fee (residential), US\$

Ranking		US\$
1	INDIA	5.25
2	UKRAINE	7.51
3	ROMANIA	8.36
4	BULGARIA	9.72
5	RUSSIA	9.73
6	LITHUANIA	11.13
7	TAIWAN	11.19 <sup>3</sup>
8	TURKEY	11.64
9	LATVIA	12.62
10	KAZAKHSTAN	12.94
11	USA	14.95
12	BRAZIL	15.26
13	VENEZUELA	15.39
14	MEXICO	16.62
15	CROATIA	17.34
16	POLAND	18.12
17	JORDAN	18.66
18	PERU	18.80
19	COLOMBIA	19.19
20	THAILAND	20.31
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	20.43
22	UNITED KINGDOM	20.54
23	ESTONIA	20.57
24	INDONESIA	20.77
25	MALAYSIA	21.37
26	HONG KONG	21.66
27	GREECE	21.93
28	ARGENTINA	22.04
29	PHILIPPINES	23.44
30	CHINA MAINLAND	23.76
31	SOUTH AFRICA	24.85
32	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	25.54
33	CHILE	25.67
34	ITALY	25.86
35	JAPAN	26.58
36	KOREA	26.63
37	PORTUGAL	26.98
38	FRANCE	26.99
39	HUNGARY	27.72
40	ICELAND	29.50
41	SINGAPORE	30.23
42	CATALONIA	30.94 <sup>N</sup>
42	SPAIN	30.94
44	BELGIUM	32.07
45	IRELAND	32.13
46	NETHERLANDS	32.67
47	SLOVENIA	33.42
48	FINLAND	34.58
49	SWEDEN	35.28
50	ISRAEL	35.50
51	SWITZERLAND	36.26
52	LUXEMBOURG	37.28
53	AUSTRIA	38.43
54	GERMANY	38.50
55	CANADA	39.98
56	UAE	40.57
57	DENMARK	42.99
58	NORWAY	51.40
59	QATAR	54.95
60	NEW ZEALAND	60.76
61	AUSTRALIA	62.07

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**BROADBAND SUBSCRIBERS**

2012

Number of subscribers per 1000 inhabitants

Ranking		number
1	SWITZERLAND	399.18
2	NETHERLANDS	397.73
3	DENMARK	388.97
4	FRANCE	378.82
5	KOREA	365.01
6	NORWAY	359.15
7	ICELAND	346.87
8	GERMANY	346.57
9	UNITED KINGDOM	335.53
10	BELGIUM	333.38
11	CANADA	325.55
12	LUXEMBOURG	323.24
13	SWEDEN	322.32
14	HONG KONG	311.41
15	FINLAND	302.14
16	USA	286.50
17	NEW ZEALAND	279.28
18	JAPAN	276.76
19	CATALONIA	276.43
20	SINGAPORE	253.97
21	AUSTRIA	251.36
22	ESTONIA	248.06
23	AUSTRALIA	244.76
24	SLOVENIA	244.21
25	ISRAEL	243.28
26	GREECE	241.42
27	SPAIN	241.12
28	TAIWAN	238.54
29	LATVIA	237.78
30	HUNGARY	229.09
31	ITALY	226.96
32	IRELAND	226.72
33	PORTUGAL	224.86
34	LITHUANIA	213.18
35	CROATIA	208.65
36	BULGARIA	179.31
37	ROMANIA	175.06
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	166.34
39	POLAND	154.07
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	147.55
41	RUSSIA	144.72
42	CHILE	130.26
43	CHINA MAINLAND	129.38
44	QATAR	117.50
45	UAE	108.55
46	MEXICO	108.17
47	ARGENTINA	106.62
48	TURKEY	104.53
49	KAZAKHSTAN	94.14
50	BRAZIL	93.77
51	COLOMBIA	83.54
52	MALAYSIA	83.39
53	THAILAND	81.88
54	UKRAINE	79.91
55	VENEZUELA	69.56
56	PERU	47.21
57	JORDAN	30.85
58	PHILIPPINES	22.61
59	SOUTH AFRICA	21.37
60	INDIA	12.16
61	INDONESIA	12.07

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**INTERNET BANDWIDTH SPEED**

2011

Per internet user (kbps)

Ranking		kbps
1	HONG KONG	1,046.33
2	SINGAPORE	343.73
3	ICELAND	287.14
4	SWEDEN	244.44
5	SWITZERLAND	167.64
6	UNITED KINGDOM	166.07
7	NETHERLANDS	162.53
8	DENMARK	159.51
9	NORWAY	151.26
10	PORTUGAL	135.33
11	BELGIUM	131.14
12	ROMANIA	126.11
13	FINLAND	118.44
14	CATALONIA	105.05
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	91.06
16	LUXEMBOURG	89.56
17	AUSTRIA	81.92
18	FRANCE	78.59
19	GERMANY	74.79
20	BULGARIA	70.57
21	CANADA	70.15
22	IRELAND	69.03
23	SLOVENIA	68.25
24	SPAIN	64.07
25	ITALY	60.82
26	LITHUANIA	57.57
27	AUSTRALIA	50.40
28	USA	47.17
29	LATVIA	44.78
30	POLAND	40.24
31	ISRAEL	37.78
32	TAIWAN	34.59
33	TURKEY	33.94
34	RUSSIA	31.71
35	BRAZIL	28.02
36	UAE	27.61
37	GREECE	26.01
38	ARGENTINA	25.71
39	THAILAND	24.63
40	ESTONIA	24.38
41	NEW ZEALAND	23.71
42	JAPAN	23.11
43	QATAR	22.33
44	KAZAKHSTAN	21.94
45	CHILE	20.41
46	CROATIA	19.95
47	SOUTH AFRICA	18.87
48	KOREA	17.17
49	COLOMBIA	16.80
50	PHILIPPINES	12.36
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	12.28
52	HUNGARY	12.24
53	MALAYSIA	10.65
54	UKRAINE	9.83
55	PERU	9.32
56	MEXICO	8.72
57	VENEZUELA	8.11
58	INDONESIA	7.20
59	JORDAN	6.34
60	INDIA	6.32
61	CHINA MAINLAND	2.69

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SKILLS**

**2014**

Information technology skills

are not readily available



are readily available

Ranking			
1	FINLAND	8.98	
2	SWEDEN	8.91	
3	ISRAEL	8.91	
4	NORWAY	8.62	
5	DENMARK	8.60	
6	ICELAND	8.60	
7	NETHERLANDS	8.53	
8	USA	8.36	
9	UAE	8.35	
10	LATVIA	8.30	
11	CANADA	8.26	
12	INDIA	8.25	
13	FRANCE	8.24	
14	SINGAPORE	8.20	
15	JAPAN	8.15	
16	HONG KONG	8.08	
17	SWITZERLAND	8.08	
18	KOREA	8.06	
19	IRELAND	7.96	
20	PORTUGAL	7.88	
21	MALAYSIA	7.79	
22	TAIWAN	7.78	
23	PHILIPPINES	7.78	
24	LITHUANIA	7.74	
25	LUXEMBOURG	7.62	
26	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.60	
27	CHILE	7.56	
28	UNITED KINGDOM	7.55	
29	POLAND	7.54	
30	GREECE	7.47	
31	TURKEY	7.42	
32	INDONESIA	7.38	
33	SLOVENIA	7.37	
34	NEW ZEALAND	7.35	
35	RUSSIA	7.27	
36	AUSTRALIA	7.27	
37	AUSTRIA	7.22	
38	QATAR	7.22	
39	BULGARIA	7.20	
40	BELGIUM	7.19	
41	JORDAN	7.10	
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.10	
43	CATALONIA	7.08	
44	SPAIN	7.08	
45	GERMANY	7.08	
46	HUNGARY	7.00	
47	CHINA MAINLAND	6.92	
48	CROATIA	6.74	
49	ROMANIA	6.70	
50	KAZAKHSTAN	6.61	
51	THAILAND	6.59	
52	VENEZUELA	6.36	
53	UKRAINE	6.34	
54	COLOMBIA	6.25	
55	ITALY	6.17	
56	ARGENTINA	6.05	
57	MEXICO	5.97	
58	SOUTH AFRICA	5.96	
59	BRAZIL	5.63	
60	PERU	5.50	
61	ESTONIA	4.84	

**QUALIFIED ENGINEERS**

**2014**

Qualified engineers

are not available in your labor market



are available in your labor market

Ranking			
1	FINLAND	8.96	
2	FRANCE	8.16	
3	ISRAEL	8.13	
4	CANADA	8.11	
5	DENMARK	8.03	
6	ICELAND	7.96	
7	SPAIN	7.75	
8	IRELAND	7.74	
9	INDIA	7.72	
10	GREECE	7.69	
11	MALAYSIA	7.67	
12	CATALONIA	7.63	
13	UAE	7.62	
14	JAPAN	7.61	
15	SWEDEN	7.60	
16	PORTUGAL	7.55	
17	INDONESIA	7.48	
18	SINGAPORE	7.41	
19	USA	7.29	
20	CHILE	7.21	
21	TAIWAN	7.20	
22	SWITZERLAND	7.20	
23	ITALY	7.19	
24	PHILIPPINES	7.19	
25	HONG KONG	7.18	
26	TURKEY	7.08	
27	AUSTRALIA	7.05	
28	NETHERLANDS	6.95	
29	KOREA	6.93	
30	JORDAN	6.79	
31	HUNGARY	6.77	
32	ROMANIA	6.70	
33	NORWAY	6.60	
34	RUSSIA	6.57	
35	UNITED KINGDOM	6.43	
36	MEXICO	6.42	
37	SLOVENIA	6.40	
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.39	
39	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.22	
40	NEW ZEALAND	6.19	
41	GERMANY	6.12	
42	COLOMBIA	6.10	
43	QATAR	6.04	
44	THAILAND	6.02	
45	CROATIA	6.00	
46	LITHUANIA	5.97	
47	CHINA MAINLAND	5.96	
48	BELGIUM	5.93	
49	KAZAKHSTAN	5.92	
50	LUXEMBOURG	5.74	
51	ARGENTINA	5.74	
52	VENEZUELA	5.73	
53	LATVIA	5.63	
54	POLAND	5.58	
55	AUSTRIA	5.47	
56	UKRAINE	5.22	
57	SOUTH AFRICA	5.05	
58	PERU	5.01	
59	BRAZIL	4.53	
60	BULGARIA	3.89	
61	ESTONIA	3.54	

TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

2014

Technological cooperation between companies is

lacking



developed

Ranking			
1	FINLAND	7.84	
2	GERMANY	7.45	
3	MALAYSIA	7.44	
4	SWITZERLAND	7.40	
5	UAE	7.29	
6	DENMARK	7.21	
7	USA	7.13	
8	CANADA	7.09	
9	ISRAEL	7.04	
10	NETHERLANDS	7.03	
11	HONG KONG	7.00	
12	NORWAY	6.98	
13	ICELAND	6.96	
14	SWEDEN	6.86	
15	SINGAPORE	6.69	
16	IRELAND	6.43	
17	LUXEMBOURG	6.41	
18	TAIWAN	6.37	
19	INDONESIA	6.31	
20	JAPAN	6.26	
21	AUSTRIA	6.22	
22	UNITED KINGDOM	6.05	
23	FRANCE	6.00	
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.96	
25	BELGIUM	5.96	
26	JORDAN	5.87	
27	LATVIA	5.78	
28	LITHUANIA	5.69	
29	AUSTRALIA	5.68	
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.45	
31	KAZAKHSTAN	5.42	
32	PHILIPPINES	5.41	
33	ROMANIA	5.40	
34	QATAR	5.34	
35	CHINA MAINLAND	5.29	
36	INDIA	5.29	
37	NEW ZEALAND	5.23	
38	THAILAND	5.20	
39	KOREA	5.14	
40	UKRAINE	5.09	
41	ESTONIA	5.05	
42	HUNGARY	4.85	
43	CATALONIA	4.81	
44	RUSSIA	4.76	
45	PORTUGAL	4.70	
46	BULGARIA	4.68	
47	SLOVENIA	4.61	
48	SPAIN	4.52	
49	POLAND	4.51	
50	SOUTH AFRICA	4.49	
51	TURKEY	4.46	
52	ITALY	4.45	
53	CHILE	4.32	
54	MEXICO	4.23	
55	CROATIA	4.17	
56	GREECE	4.15	
57	COLOMBIA	4.00	
58	VENEZUELA	3.77	
59	BRAZIL	3.76	
60	PERU	3.41	
61	ARGENTINA	3.08	

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR VENTURES

2014

Public and private sector ventures

are not supporting technological development



are supporting technological development

Ranking			
1	FINLAND	7.84	
2	SINGAPORE	7.64	
3	MALAYSIA	7.57	
4	USA	7.40	
5	ISRAEL	7.35	
6	SWITZERLAND	7.32	
7	UAE	7.18	
8	IRELAND	7.15	
9	CANADA	7.08	
10	HONG KONG	6.92	
11	SWEDEN	6.84	
12	NETHERLANDS	6.84	
13	NORWAY	6.77	
14	DENMARK	6.66	
15	UNITED KINGDOM	6.58	
16	LUXEMBOURG	6.53	
17	JORDAN	6.49	
18	KOREA	6.49	
19	INDONESIA	6.42	
20	QATAR	6.30	
21	ESTONIA	6.21	
22	NEW ZEALAND	6.19	
23	GERMANY	6.14	
24	ICELAND	6.04	
25	TAIWAN	6.03	
26	AUSTRALIA	6.03	
27	JAPAN	5.96	
28	KAZAKHSTAN	5.88	
29	CATALONIA	5.83	
30	THAILAND	5.79	
31	UKRAINE	5.78	
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.70	
33	LATVIA	5.67	
34	CHILE	5.61	
34	PORTUGAL	5.61	
36	SPAIN	5.59	
37	INDIA	5.57	
38	ROMANIA	5.43	
39	CHINA MAINLAND	5.42	
40	AUSTRIA	5.32	
40	HUNGARY	5.32	
42	PHILIPPINES	5.31	
43	LITHUANIA	5.27	
44	BELGIUM	5.25	
45	COLOMBIA	5.18	
46	FRANCE	5.17	
47	MEXICO	5.12	
48	RUSSIA	5.04	
49	BULGARIA	4.84	
50	TURKEY	4.69	
51	PERU	4.59	
52	SLOVENIA	4.57	
53	POLAND	4.56	
54	SOUTH AFRICA	4.54	
55	VENEZUELA	4.52	
56	ARGENTINA	4.51	
57	GREECE	4.42	
58	BRAZIL	4.22	
59	CROATIA	4.14	
60	ITALY	4.04	
61	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.92	

## DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY

2014

Development and application of technology are

hindered by the legal environment



supported by the legal environment

Ranking			
1	FINLAND	8.31	
2	SINGAPORE	8.07	
3	SWITZERLAND	7.85	
4	ISRAEL	7.82	
5	SWEDEN	7.79	
6	MALAYSIA	7.76	
7	DENMARK	7.70	
8	HONG KONG	7.61	
9	USA	7.59	
10	IRELAND	7.57	
11	CANADA	7.55	
12	NORWAY	7.45	
13	UAE	7.38	
14	ICELAND	7.32	
15	UNITED KINGDOM	7.26	
16	ESTONIA	7.07	
17	LUXEMBOURG	6.90	
18	NETHERLANDS	6.89	
19	AUSTRALIA	6.85	
20	NEW ZEALAND	6.81	
21	JAPAN	6.74	
22	QATAR	6.64	
23	GERMANY	6.62	
24	AUSTRIA	6.60	
25	FRANCE	6.59	
26	LATVIA	6.52	
27	TAIWAN	6.46	
28	KAZAKHSTAN	6.33	
29	INDIA	6.31	
30	LITHUANIA	6.23	
31	CHILE	6.13	
32	INDONESIA	6.04	
33	PORTUGAL	6.03	
34	KOREA	6.03	
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.00	
36	SPAIN	5.95	
37	BELGIUM	5.92	
38	TURKEY	5.88	
39	THAILAND	5.83	
40	JORDAN	5.82	
41	SOUTH AFRICA	5.65	
42	COLOMBIA	5.46	
43	MEXICO	5.44	
44	ROMANIA	5.42	
45	HUNGARY	5.39	
46	CATALONIA	5.36	
47	RUSSIA	5.32	
48	CHINA MAINLAND	5.32	
49	PHILIPPINES	5.27	
50	POLAND	5.16	
51	ARGENTINA	5.14	
52	UKRAINE	5.13	
53	GREECE	5.06	
54	PERU	4.85	
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.69	
56	VENEZUELA	4.59	
57	BULGARIA	4.53	
58	ITALY	4.36	
59	BRAZIL	4.33	
60	CROATIA	4.10	
61	SLOVENIA	4.00	

## FUNDING FOR TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

2014

Funding for technological development

is not readily available



is readily available

Ranking			
1	FINLAND	8.04	
2	USA	7.78	
3	SINGAPORE	7.64	
4	ISRAEL	7.33	
5	MALAYSIA	7.25	
6	SWITZERLAND	7.13	
7	CANADA	7.06	
8	SWEDEN	6.93	
9	DENMARK	6.75	
10	QATAR	6.75	
11	UAE	6.75	
12	IRELAND	6.68	
13	NORWAY	6.64	
14	TAIWAN	6.53	
15	HONG KONG	6.47	
16	LUXEMBOURG	6.38	
17	JAPAN	6.37	
18	JORDAN	6.36	
19	GERMANY	6.33	
20	FRANCE	6.24	
21	UNITED KINGDOM	6.20	
22	NETHERLANDS	6.13	
23	ESTONIA	5.89	
24	AUSTRIA	5.77	
25	LATVIA	5.65	
26	KAZAKHSTAN	5.63	
27	BELGIUM	5.58	
28	NEW ZEALAND	5.55	
29	AUSTRALIA	5.53	
30	LITHUANIA	5.49	
31	UKRAINE	5.43	
32	INDONESIA	5.40	
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.36	
34	ICELAND	5.13	
35	CHINA MAINLAND	5.05	
36	INDIA	5.05	
37	TURKEY	5.00	
38	CHILE	4.98	
39	THAILAND	4.84	
40	SPAIN	4.84	
41	POLAND	4.78	
42	KOREA	4.76	
43	RUSSIA	4.63	
44	CATALONIA	4.51	
45	SOUTH AFRICA	4.46	
46	MEXICO	4.42	
47	PORTUGAL	4.40	
48	ROMANIA	4.25	
49	HUNGARY	4.23	
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.19	
51	BULGARIA	4.11	
52	BRAZIL	3.98	
53	COLOMBIA	3.95	
54	SLOVENIA	3.88	
55	CROATIA	3.83	
56	PERU	3.59	
57	ITALY	3.54	
58	GREECE	3.54	
59	PHILIPPINES	3.48	
60	ARGENTINA	3.11	
61	VENEZUELA	2.74	

TECHNOLOGICAL REGULATION

2014

Technological regulation

hinders business development and innovation



supports business development and innovation

Ranking			
1	FINLAND	7.92	
2	SINGAPORE	7.73	
3	SWEDEN	7.68	
4	MALAYSIA	7.53	
5	SWITZERLAND	7.48	
5	USA	7.48	
7	NORWAY	7.42	
8	IRELAND	7.32	
9	DENMARK	7.27	
10	ICELAND	7.25	
11	CANADA	7.19	
12	UAE	7.15	
13	ISRAEL	7.13	
14	LUXEMBOURG	6.92	
15	HONG KONG	6.92	
16	FRANCE	6.90	
17	NEW ZEALAND	6.83	
18	UNITED KINGDOM	6.76	
19	AUSTRALIA	6.72	
20	NETHERLANDS	6.67	
21	ESTONIA	6.65	
22	QATAR	6.64	
23	CHILE	6.55	
24	LATVIA	6.54	
25	TAIWAN	6.34	
26	KAZAKHSTAN	6.27	
27	LITHUANIA	6.23	
28	JAPAN	6.18	
29	GERMANY	6.10	
30	KOREA	6.00	
31	INDIA	5.94	
32	INDONESIA	5.93	
33	AUSTRIA	5.88	
34	HUNGARY	5.84	
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.81	
36	JORDAN	5.69	
36	PORTUGAL	5.69	
38	THAILAND	5.69	
39	ROMANIA	5.68	
40	SPAIN	5.64	
41	MEXICO	5.58	
42	TURKEY	5.50	
43	COLOMBIA	5.49	
44	CATALONIA	5.42	
45	BELGIUM	5.40	
46	CHINA MAINLAND	5.38	
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.15	
48	POLAND	5.12	
49	GREECE	5.04	
50	SOUTH AFRICA	4.96	
51	PHILIPPINES	4.95	
52	CROATIA	4.93	
53	RUSSIA	4.87	
54	PERU	4.87	
55	UKRAINE	4.87	
56	ITALY	4.80	
57	BULGARIA	4.74	
58	BRAZIL	4.65	
59	SLOVENIA	4.63	
60	ARGENTINA	4.63	
61	VENEZUELA	4.23	

HIGH-TECH EXPORTS (\$)

2012

US\$ millions

Ranking		US\$ millions
1	CHINA MAINLAND	505,646
2	GERMANY	183,354
3	USA	148,772
4	SINGAPORE	128,239
5	JAPAN	123,412
6	KOREA	121,313
7	FRANCE	108,365
8	TAIWAN	79,368 <sup>3</sup>
9	UNITED KINGDOM	67,787
10	NETHERLANDS	63,963
11	MALAYSIA	61,223
12	SWITZERLAND	50,102
13	MEXICO	44,013
14	BELGIUM	36,504
15	THAILAND	33,768
16	ITALY	27,526
17	CANADA	24,039
18	IRELAND	22,702
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	22,008
20	PHILIPPINES	20,795
21	SWEDEN	16,547
22	AUSTRIA	16,176
23	HUNGARY	14,878
24	SPAIN	13,378
25	INDIA	12,434
26	POLAND	9,560
27	ISRAEL	9,212
28	DENMARK	8,827
29	BRAZIL	8,820
30	RUSSIA	7,095
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6,250
32	CATALONIA	6,031
33	INDONESIA	4,962
34	AUSTRALIA	4,761
35	NORWAY	4,514
36	FINLAND	4,448
37	KAZAKHSTAN	3,539
38	ROMANIA	2,861
39	UKRAINE	2,623
40	TURKEY	1,979
41	SOUTH AFRICA	1,952
42	ARGENTINA	1,946
43	PORTUGAL	1,744
44	LITHUANIA	1,613
45	SLOVENIA	1,389
46	ESTONIA	1,235
47	GREECE	1,041
48	BULGARIA	982
49	LUXEMBOURG	863
50	HONG KONG	841
51	CROATIA	762
52	NEW ZEALAND	706
53	LATVIA	675
54	COLOMBIA	517
55	CHILE	503
56	PERU	185
57	JORDAN	116 <sup>1</sup>
58	ICELAND	104
59	VENEZUELA	54 <sup>1</sup>
60	UAE	50 <sup>2</sup>
61	QATAR	3 <sup>1</sup>

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

HIGH-TECH EXPORTS (%)

2012

Percentage of manufactured exports

Ranking		%
1	PHILIPPINES	48.86
2	TAIWAN	46.42 <sup>3</sup>
3	SINGAPORE	45.29
4	MALAYSIA	43.71
5	KAZAKHSTAN	29.97
6	CHINA MAINLAND	26.27
7	KOREA	26.17
8	SWITZERLAND	25.78
9	FRANCE	25.41
10	IRELAND	22.57
11	UNITED KINGDOM	21.74
12	THAILAND	20.54
13	NETHERLANDS	20.07
14	NORWAY	18.80
15	HUNGARY	18.09
16	USA	17.83
17	JAPAN	17.41
18	MEXICO	16.33
19	HONG KONG	16.18
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	16.08
21	ISRAEL	15.83
22	GERMANY	15.80
23	ICELAND	14.33
24	DENMARK	14.24
25	SWEDEN	13.36
26	AUSTRIA	12.84
27	AUSTRALIA	12.73
28	CANADA	12.39
29	BELGIUM	11.36
30	ESTONIA	10.74
31	BRAZIL	10.49
32	LITHUANIA	10.42
33	CROATIA	9.91
34	CATALONIA	9.83
35	LATVIA	9.78
36	NEW ZEALAND	9.74
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	9.30
38	GREECE	9.17
39	FINLAND	8.55
40	RUSSIA	8.38
41	LUXEMBOURG	8.12
42	BULGARIA	7.75
43	ARGENTINA	7.70
44	INDONESIA	7.30
45	ITALY	7.07
46	SPAIN	6.99
47	POLAND	6.95
48	INDIA	6.63
49	ROMANIA	6.38
50	UKRAINE	6.30
51	SLOVENIA	6.18
52	SOUTH AFRICA	5.53
53	COLOMBIA	5.19
54	CHILE	4.64
55	PORTUGAL	4.06
56	PERU	3.49
57	UAE	3.20 <sup>4</sup>
58	JORDAN	2.51 <sup>1</sup>
59	VENEZUELA	2.50 <sup>1</sup>
60	TURKEY	1.83
61	QATAR	0.04 <sup>1</sup>

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

CYBER SECURITY

2014

Cyber security

is not being adequately addressed by corporations



is being adequately addressed by corporations

Ranking		
1	ISRAEL	8.09
2	UAE	7.73
3	DENMARK	7.20
4	MALAYSIA	7.18
5	SINGAPORE	7.05
6	SWITZERLAND	6.97
7	ESTONIA	6.93
8	QATAR	6.87
9	AUSTRIA	6.78
10	TAIWAN	6.74
11	IRELAND	6.67
12	FRANCE	6.66
13	SWEDEN	6.62
14	LUXEMBOURG	6.49
15	CANADA	6.48
16	HONG KONG	6.42
17	NORWAY	6.37
18	JAPAN	6.29
19	FINLAND	6.24
20	POLAND	6.20
21	LATVIA	6.16
22	CHILE	6.00
23	UNITED KINGDOM	5.95
24	AUSTRALIA	5.95
25	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.92
26	NETHERLANDS	5.90
27	ROMANIA	5.87
28	GERMANY	5.84
29	SLOVENIA	5.82
30	SPAIN	5.70
31	JORDAN	5.65
32	LITHUANIA	5.64
33	ICELAND	5.62
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.58
35	PORTUGAL	5.58
36	USA	5.44
37	CATALONIA	5.40
38	THAILAND	5.39
39	INDIA	5.32
40	CHINA MAINLAND	5.32
41	GREECE	5.28
42	NEW ZEALAND	5.27
43	SOUTH AFRICA	5.26
44	CROATIA	5.24
45	KAZAKHSTAN	5.09
46	ITALY	5.00
47	INDONESIA	4.94
48	HUNGARY	4.92
49	BELGIUM	4.68
50	RUSSIA	4.67
51	TURKEY	4.54
52	PHILIPPINES	4.40
53	ARGENTINA	4.31
54	MEXICO	4.11
55	BULGARIA	4.07
56	BRAZIL	4.02
57	COLOMBIA	3.98
58	UKRAINE	3.88
59	KOREA	3.86
60	PERU	3.82
61	VENEZUELA	3.27



**TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON R&D (\$)**

2012

US\$ millions

Ranking		US\$ millions
1	USA	453,544
2	JAPAN	199,210
3	CHINA MAINLAND	163,147
4	GERMANY	100,007
5	FRANCE	59,083
6	KOREA	49,225
7	UNITED KINGDOM	42,607
8	CANADA	30,752
9	AUSTRALIA	28,280 <sup>2</sup>
10	ITALY	25,484
11	BRAZIL	24,868 <sup>2</sup>
12	RUSSIA	22,694
13	SWEDEN	17,847
14	SPAIN	17,206
15	INDIA	17,033
16	NETHERLANDS	16,609
17	SWITZERLAND	15,050 <sup>4</sup>
18	TAIWAN	14,563
19	AUSTRIA	11,188
20	BELGIUM	10,800
21	ISRAEL	10,115
22	DENMARK	9,405
23	FINLAND	8,778
24	NORWAY	8,269
25	VENEZUELA	7,784 <sup>3</sup>
26	INDONESIA	7,014
27	TURKEY	6,684 <sup>1</sup>
28	SINGAPORE	5,797
29	MEXICO	4,977 <sup>1</sup>
30	POLAND	4,407
31	CATALONIA	3,843
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	3,696
33	IRELAND	3,631
34	PORTUGAL	3,172
35	MALAYSIA	3,079 <sup>1</sup>
36	ARGENTINA	2,899 <sup>1</sup>
37	SOUTH AFRICA	2,766 <sup>2</sup>
38	NEW ZEALAND	2,074 <sup>1</sup>
39	HONG KONG	1,910
40	UAE	1,877
41	GREECE	1,719
42	HUNGARY	1,616
43	THAILAND	1,341 <sup>1</sup>
44	UKRAINE	1,204 <sup>1</sup>
45	SLOVENIA	1,192
46	CHILE	908 <sup>2</sup>
47	ROMANIA	828
48	LUXEMBOURG	784 <sup>2</sup>
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	752
50	COLOMBIA	620
51	ESTONIA	490
52	CROATIA	424
53	LITHUANIA	382
54	ICELAND	337 <sup>1</sup>
55	BULGARIA	326
56	KAZAKHSTAN	296 <sup>1</sup>
57	JORDAN	268 <sup>2</sup>
58	LATVIA	187
59	PHILIPPINES	166 <sup>3</sup>
-	PERU	-
-	QATAR	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON R&D (%)**

2012

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	KOREA	4.03
2	ISRAEL	3.93
3	FINLAND	3.55
4	SWEDEN	3.41
5	JAPAN	3.35
6	TAIWAN	3.06
7	SWITZERLAND	2.99 <sup>4</sup>
8	DENMARK	2.98
9	GERMANY	2.92
10	AUSTRIA	2.84
11	USA	2.79
12	SLOVENIA	2.63
13	ICELAND	2.40 <sup>1</sup>
14	VENEZUELA	2.37 <sup>3</sup>
15	AUSTRALIA	2.27 <sup>2</sup>
16	FRANCE	2.27
17	BELGIUM	2.24
18	ESTONIA	2.19
19	NETHERLANDS	2.16
20	SINGAPORE	2.04
21	CHINA MAINLAND	1.98
22	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.88
23	UNITED KINGDOM	1.73
24	IRELAND	1.72
25	CANADA	1.69
26	NORWAY	1.65
27	LUXEMBOURG	1.51 <sup>2</sup>
28	PORTUGAL	1.50
29	CATALONIA	1.47
30	SPAIN	1.30
31	HUNGARY	1.30
32	NEW ZEALAND	1.28 <sup>1</sup>
33	ITALY	1.27
34	BRAZIL	1.16 <sup>2</sup>
35	RUSSIA	1.12
36	MALAYSIA	1.07 <sup>1</sup>
37	JORDAN	1.01 <sup>2</sup>
38	LITHUANIA	0.90
39	INDIA	0.90
40	POLAND	0.90
41	TURKEY	0.86 <sup>1</sup>
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.82
43	INDONESIA	0.80
44	SOUTH AFRICA	0.76 <sup>2</sup>
45	CROATIA	0.76
46	UKRAINE	0.74 <sup>1</sup>
47	HONG KONG	0.73
48	GREECE	0.69
49	LATVIA	0.66
50	ARGENTINA	0.65 <sup>1</sup>
51	BULGARIA	0.64
52	ROMANIA	0.49
53	UAE	0.49
54	MEXICO	0.43 <sup>1</sup>
55	CHILE	0.42 <sup>2</sup>
56	THAILAND	0.39 <sup>1</sup>
57	COLOMBIA	0.17
58	KAZAKHSTAN	0.16 <sup>1</sup>
59	PHILIPPINES	0.10 <sup>3</sup>
-	PERU	-
-	QATAR	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

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

**2012**

US\$ per capita



		US\$
1	SWITZERLAND	1,954.2 <sup>4</sup>
2	SWEDEN	1,873.8
3	DENMARK	1,685.3
4	NORWAY	1,637.1
5	FINLAND	1,620.4
6	JAPAN	1,562.2
7	LUXEMBOURG	1,560.8 <sup>2</sup>
8	USA	1,443.7
9	AUSTRIA	1,327.8
10	AUSTRALIA	1,275.5 <sup>2</sup>
11	ISRAEL	1,270.4
12	GERMANY	1,242.0
13	SINGAPORE	1,091.3
14	ICELAND	1,045.3 <sup>1</sup>
15	NETHERLANDS	992.7
16	KOREA	984.4
17	BELGIUM	978.6
18	FRANCE	934.1
19	CANADA	884.8
20	IRELAND	791.9
21	UNITED KINGDOM	669.0
22	TAIWAN	624.6
23	SLOVENIA	580.1
24	CATALONIA	507.6
25	NEW ZEALAND	470.1 <sup>1</sup>
26	ITALY	429.1
27	ESTONIA	369.4
28	SPAIN	364.0
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	351.7
30	PORTUGAL	298.4
31	VENEZUELA	274.2 <sup>3</sup>
32	HONG KONG	267.0
33	UAE	214.1
34	HUNGARY	162.3
35	RUSSIA	158.6
36	GREECE	154.5
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	139.0
38	BRAZIL	130.4 <sup>2</sup>
39	LITHUANIA	127.1
40	CHINA MAINLAND	120.5
41	POLAND	114.4
42	MALAYSIA	105.8 <sup>1</sup>
43	CROATIA	99.4
44	LATVIA	92.4
45	TURKEY	90.0 <sup>1</sup>
46	ARGENTINA	70.3 <sup>1</sup>
47	SOUTH AFRICA	55.3 <sup>2</sup>
48	CHILE	53.1 <sup>2</sup>
49	BULGARIA	44.8
50	JORDAN	43.8 <sup>2</sup>
51	MEXICO	42.8 <sup>1</sup>
52	ROMANIA	41.2
53	INDONESIA	28.4
54	UKRAINE	26.3 <sup>1</sup>
55	THAILAND	20.2 <sup>1</sup>
56	KAZAKHSTAN	17.7 <sup>1</sup>
57	INDIA	13.8
58	COLOMBIA	13.3
59	PHILIPPINES	1.8 <sup>3</sup>
-	PERU	-
-	QATAR	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

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

**2012**

US\$ millions

Ranking		US\$ millions
1	USA	316,700
2	JAPAN	153,768 <sup>1</sup>
3	CHINA MAINLAND	124,237
4	GERMANY	66,922
5	KOREA	38,370
6	FRANCE	37,927
7	UNITED KINGDOM	27,023
8	AUSTRALIA	18,898 <sup>1</sup>
9	CANADA	16,076
10	ITALY	13,893
11	SWITZERLAND	13,671
12	RUSSIA	13,239
13	SWEDEN	12,098
14	BRAZIL	11,795 <sup>2</sup>
15	TAIWAN	10,802
16	NETHERLANDS	9,401
17	SPAIN	9,115
18	ISRAEL	8,542
19	AUSTRIA	7,696
20	BELGIUM	7,321
21	INDIA	6,302
22	DENMARK	6,175
23	FINLAND	6,032
24	NORWAY	4,330
25	SINGAPORE	3,533
26	TURKEY	2,886 <sup>1</sup>
27	IRELAND	2,521
28	CATALONIA	2,161
29	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,981
30	MEXICO	1,942 <sup>1</sup>
31	MALAYSIA	1,745 <sup>1</sup>
32	POLAND	1,640
33	PORTUGAL	1,491
34	SOUTH AFRICA	1,374 <sup>2</sup>
35	HUNGARY	1,060
36	NEW ZEALAND	942 <sup>1</sup>
37	SLOVENIA	903
38	HONG KONG	857
39	UKRAINE	732
40	ARGENTINA	714 <sup>1</sup>
41	THAILAND	678 <sup>1</sup>
42	GREECE	589
43	LUXEMBOURG	551
44	UAE	537
45	CHILE	351 <sup>2</sup>
46	ROMANIA	323
47	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	311
48	ESTONIA	281
49	COLOMBIA	273
50	CROATIA	195
51	ICELAND	177 <sup>1</sup>
52	KAZAKHSTAN	153 <sup>1</sup>
53	LITHUANIA	102
54	PHILIPPINES	95 <sup>4</sup>
55	BULGARIA	68
56	LATVIA	42
57	INDONESIA	21 <sup>4</sup>
-	JORDAN	-
-	PERU	-
-	QATAR	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**BUSINESS EXPENDITURE ON R&D (%)**

2012

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	ISRAEL	3.32
2	KOREA	3.14
3	JAPAN	2.60 <sup>1</sup>
4	FINLAND	2.44
5	SWEDEN	2.31
6	TAIWAN	2.27
7	SWITZERLAND	2.17
8	SLOVENIA	1.99
9	DENMARK	1.96
10	GERMANY	1.95
11	AUSTRIA	1.95
12	USA	1.95
13	BELGIUM	1.52
14	CHINA MAINLAND	1.51
15	FRANCE	1.46
16	ICELAND	1.26 <sup>1</sup>
17	AUSTRALIA	1.26 <sup>1</sup>
18	ESTONIA	1.26
19	SINGAPORE	1.24
20	NETHERLANDS	1.22
21	IRELAND	1.20
22	UNITED KINGDOM	1.10
23	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.01
24	LUXEMBOURG	1.00
25	CANADA	0.88
26	NORWAY	0.87
27	HUNGARY	0.85
28	CATALONIA	0.83
29	PORTUGAL	0.70
30	ITALY	0.69
31	SPAIN	0.69
32	RUSSIA	0.66
33	MALAYSIA	0.60 <sup>1</sup>
34	NEW ZEALAND	0.58 <sup>1</sup>
35	BRAZIL	0.55 <sup>2</sup>
36	UKRAINE	0.41
37	SOUTH AFRICA	0.38 <sup>2</sup>
38	TURKEY	0.37 <sup>1</sup>
39	CROATIA	0.35
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.34
41	POLAND	0.33
42	INDIA	0.33
43	HONG KONG	0.33
44	LITHUANIA	0.24
45	GREECE	0.24
46	THAILAND	0.20 <sup>1</sup>
47	ROMANIA	0.19
48	MEXICO	0.17 <sup>1</sup>
49	CHILE	0.16 <sup>2</sup>
50	ARGENTINA	0.16 <sup>1</sup>
51	LATVIA	0.15
52	UAE	0.14
53	BULGARIA	0.13
54	KAZAKHSTAN	0.08 <sup>1</sup>
55	COLOMBIA	0.07
56	PHILIPPINES	0.05 <sup>4</sup>
57	INDONESIA	0.00 <sup>4</sup>
-	JORDAN	-
-	PERU	-
-	QATAR	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**TOTAL R&D PERSONNEL  
NATIONWIDE**

2012

Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)

Ranking		FTE (1,000s)
1	CHINA MAINLAND	3,246.8
2	JAPAN	869.8 <sup>1</sup>
3	RUSSIA	828.4
4	GERMANY	579.2
5	FRANCE	402.3 <sup>1</sup>
6	KOREA	396.0
7	UNITED KINGDOM	358.0
8	BRAZIL	266.7 <sup>2</sup>
9	ITALY	233.9
10	CANADA	229.0 <sup>1</sup>
11	TAIWAN	228.0
12	SPAIN	208.3
13	AUSTRALIA	137.5 <sup>4</sup>
14	UKRAINE	129.9
15	NETHERLANDS	112.5 <sup>1</sup>
16	TURKEY	92.8 <sup>1</sup>
17	POLAND	90.7
18	SWEDEN	81.3
19	MEXICO	79.3 <sup>1</sup>
20	ARGENTINA	69.7 <sup>1</sup>
21	ISRAEL	68.2 <sup>1</sup>
22	BELGIUM	66.0
23	AUSTRIA	63.7
24	SWITZERLAND	62.1 <sup>4</sup>
25	CZECH REPUBLIC	60.2
26	MALAYSIA	57.4 <sup>1</sup>
27	PORTUGAL	56.2
28	DENMARK	55.7
29	FINLAND	54.0
30	THAILAND	53.1 <sup>1</sup>
31	CATALONIA	44.5
32	SINGAPORE	39.5
33	NORWAY	37.8
34	GREECE	37.4
35	HUNGARY	35.7
36	ROMANIA	31.1
37	SOUTH AFRICA	29.5 <sup>2</sup>
38	HONG KONG	25.3
39	NEW ZEALAND	23.6 <sup>1</sup>
40	IRELAND	22.8
41	INDONESIA	20.8 <sup>3</sup>
42	KAZAKHSTAN	20.4
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	18.1
44	PHILIPPINES	17.1 <sup>3</sup>
45	BULGARIA	16.7
46	SLOVENIA	15.0
47	UAE	12.0
48	CHILE	11.5 <sup>2</sup>
49	LITHUANIA	11.2 <sup>1</sup>
50	CROATIA	9.8
51	ESTONIA	5.9
52	LATVIA	5.6
53	LUXEMBOURG	5.0 <sup>2</sup>
54	ICELAND	3.2 <sup>1</sup>
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	INDIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	PERU	-
-	QATAR	-
-	USA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**TOTAL R&D PERSONNEL  
NATIONWIDE PER CAPITA**

**2012**

Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people

Ranking		FTE
1	DENMARK	9.98
2	FINLAND	9.98
3	LUXEMBOURG	9.94 <sup>2</sup>
4	ICELAND	9.81 <sup>1</sup>
5	TAIWAN	9.78
6	ISRAEL	8.71 <sup>1</sup>
7	SWEDEN	8.53
8	SWITZERLAND	8.06 <sup>4</sup>
9	KOREA	7.92
10	AUSTRIA	7.56
11	NORWAY	7.48
12	SINGAPORE	7.43
13	SLOVENIA	7.28
14	GERMANY	7.19
15	JAPAN	6.81 <sup>1</sup>
16	NETHERLANDS	6.76 <sup>1</sup>
17	CANADA	6.67 <sup>1</sup>
18	AUSTRALIA	6.40 <sup>4</sup>
19	FRANCE	6.37 <sup>1</sup>
20	BELGIUM	5.98
21	CATALONIA	5.87
22	RUSSIA	5.79
23	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.73
24	UNITED KINGDOM	5.62
25	NEW ZEALAND	5.35 <sup>1</sup>
26	PORTUGAL	5.29
27	IRELAND	4.97
28	ESTONIA	4.42
29	SPAIN	4.41
30	ITALY	3.94
31	LITHUANIA	3.66 <sup>1</sup>
32	HUNGARY	3.59
33	HONG KONG	3.53
34	GREECE	3.36
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.35
36	UKRAINE	2.85
37	LATVIA	2.76
38	CHINA MAINLAND	2.40
39	POLAND	2.35
40	BULGARIA	2.30
41	CROATIA	2.29
42	MALAYSIA	1.97 <sup>1</sup>
43	ARGENTINA	1.69 <sup>1</sup>
44	ROMANIA	1.55
45	BRAZIL	1.40 <sup>2</sup>
46	UAE	1.37
47	TURKEY	1.25 <sup>1</sup>
48	KAZAKHSTAN	1.21
49	THAILAND	0.80 <sup>1</sup>
50	MEXICO	0.68 <sup>1</sup>
51	CHILE	0.67 <sup>2</sup>
52	SOUTH AFRICA	0.59 <sup>2</sup>
53	PHILIPPINES	0.19 <sup>3</sup>
54	INDONESIA	0.09 <sup>3</sup>
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	INDIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	PERU	-
-	QATAR	-
-	USA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**TOTAL R&D PERSONNEL IN BUSINESS  
ENTERPRISE**

**2012**

Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)



	FTE (1,000s)	
1	CHINA MAINLAND	2,486.4
2	JAPAN	602.3 <sup>1</sup>
3	RUSSIA	413.8
4	GERMANY	357.0
5	KOREA	281.5
6	FRANCE	243.0
7	TAIWAN	165.5
8	UNITED KINGDOM	160.1
9	CANADA	140.4 <sup>1</sup>
10	ITALY	115.8
11	SPAIN	88.9
12	NETHERLANDS	73.3
13	AUSTRALIA	64.9 <sup>1</sup>
14	ISRAEL	57.6 <sup>1</sup>
15	SWEDEN	55.8
16	BRAZIL	55.4 <sup>2</sup>
17	UKRAINE	51.8 <sup>1</sup>
18	SWITZERLAND	47.8
19	TURKEY	45.4 <sup>1</sup>
20	AUSTRIA	43.8
21	BELGIUM	37.4
22	DENMARK	34.8
23	CZECH REPUBLIC	32.2
24	FINLAND	31.0
25	POLAND	25.8
26	THAILAND	22.2 <sup>1</sup>
27	CATALONIA	20.3
28	SINGAPORE	20.2
29	HUNGARY	20.0
30	NORWAY	18.7
31	PORTUGAL	15.9
32	IRELAND	15.3
33	HONG KONG	11.4
34	ROMANIA	10.9
35	SOUTH AFRICA	10.2 <sup>2</sup>
36	MALAYSIA	9.8 <sup>1</sup>
37	SLOVENIA	9.5
38	NEW ZEALAND	8.8 <sup>1</sup>
39	ARGENTINA	8.8 <sup>1</sup>
40	PHILIPPINES	6.6 <sup>3</sup>
41	GREECE	6.5
42	KAZAKHSTAN	4.7
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.8
44	LUXEMBOURG	3.6
45	CHILE	3.5 <sup>2</sup>
46	UAE	3.1
47	BULGARIA	3.0
48	CROATIA	2.4
49	LITHUANIA	2.1 <sup>1</sup>
50	ESTONIA	2.0
51	ICELAND	1.5 <sup>1</sup>
52	LATVIA	0.9
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	INDIA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	MEXICO	-
-	PERU	-
-	QATAR	-
-	USA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

## TOTAL R&D PERSONNEL IN BUSINESS PER CAPITA

2012

Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people



		FTE
1	ISRAEL	7.35 /
2	TAIWAN	7.10
3	LUXEMBOURG	6.91
4	DENMARK	6.23
5	SWITZERLAND	5.98
6	SWEDEN	5.86
7	FINLAND	5.72
8	KOREA	5.63
9	AUSTRIA	5.20
10	JAPAN	4.71 /
11	SLOVENIA	4.60
12	ICELAND	4.54 /
13	GERMANY	4.43
14	NETHERLANDS	4.38
15	CANADA	4.09 /
16	FRANCE	3.84
17	SINGAPORE	3.80
18	NORWAY	3.71
19	BELGIUM	3.39
20	IRELAND	3.34
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.07
22	RUSSIA	2.89
23	AUSTRALIA	2.88 /
24	CATALONIA	2.68
25	UNITED KINGDOM	2.51
26	HUNGARY	2.01
27	NEW ZEALAND	2.00 /
28	ITALY	1.95
29	SPAIN	1.88
30	CHINA MAINLAND	1.84
31	HONG KONG	1.59
32	ESTONIA	1.50
33	PORTUGAL	1.50
34	UKRAINE	1.13 /
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.70
36	LITHUANIA	0.68 /
37	POLAND	0.67
38	TURKEY	0.61 /
39	GREECE	0.59
40	CROATIA	0.57
41	ROMANIA	0.54
42	LATVIA	0.44
43	BULGARIA	0.41
44	UAE	0.36
45	MALAYSIA	0.34 /
46	THAILAND	0.34 /
47	BRAZIL	0.29 2
48	KAZAKHSTAN	0.28
49	ARGENTINA	0.21 /
50	SOUTH AFRICA	0.20 2
51	CHILE	0.20 2
52	PHILIPPINES	0.07 3
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	INDIA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	MEXICO	-
-	PERU	-
-	QATAR	-
-	USA	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

## SCIENCE DEGREES

2011

Percentage of total first university degrees in science and engineering

Ranking		%
1	SINGAPORE	62.60
2	JAPAN	59.30
3	CHINA MAINLAND	49.80
4	GREECE	44.50
5	ROMANIA	44.20
6	MALAYSIA	41.93
7	ISRAEL	41.80
8	HONG KONG	40.87
9	KOREA	40.10
10	TAIWAN	38.90
11	LUXEMBOURG	38.80 3
12	UKRAINE	38.10
13	GERMANY	37.60
14	CANADA	36.70
15	ITALY	36.10
16	BULGARIA	35.80
16	LITHUANIA	35.80
18	TURKEY	35.70
19	AUSTRIA	35.50
20	MEXICO	35.30
21	FRANCE	35.00 2
21	POLAND	35.00
23	FINLAND	34.90
24	NEW ZEALAND	34.50
25	BELGIUM	34.30
26	ESTONIA	34.00
27	SLOVENIA	33.60
28	UNITED KINGDOM	33.50
29	JORDAN	33.40 4
30	KAZAKHSTAN	32.46
31	SWEDEN	32.20
32	CATALONIA	31.90 N
32	SPAIN	31.90
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	31.60
34	PORTUGAL	31.60
36	USA	31.50
37	CROATIA	31.10
38	HUNGARY	29.90
39	COLOMBIA	28.60
40	ICELAND	28.10
41	SOUTH AFRICA	28.00
42	SWITZERLAND	27.70
43	IRELAND	27.30
44	ARGENTINA	26.70 2
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	26.70
46	CHILE	26.30
47	LATVIA	24.60
48	AUSTRALIA	24.40
49	NETHERLANDS	23.80
50	DENMARK	23.60
51	NORWAY	23.00
52	RUSSIA	22.30
53	UAE	21.00
54	QATAR	15.50
55	BRAZIL	14.30
-	INDIA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	PERU	-
-	PHILIPPINES	-
-	THAILAND	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

2011

Scientific articles published by origin of author

Ranking		number
1	USA	212,394
2	CHINA MAINLAND	89,894
3	JAPAN	47,106
4	GERMANY	46,259
5	UNITED KINGDOM	46,035
6	FRANCE	31,686
7	CANADA	29,114
8	ITALY	26,503
9	KOREA	25,593
10	SPAIN	22,910
11	INDIA	22,481
12	AUSTRALIA	20,603
13	HONG KONG	16,383
14	NETHERLANDS	15,508
15	TAIWAN	14,809
16	RUSSIA	14,151
17	CATALONIA	13,287
18	BRAZIL	13,148
19	SWITZERLAND	10,019
20	SWEDEN	9,473
21	TURKEY	8,328
22	POLAND	7,564
23	BELGIUM	7,484
24	ISRAEL	6,096
25	DENMARK	6,071
26	AUSTRIA	5,103
27	FINLAND	4,878
28	NORWAY	4,777
29	PORTUGAL	4,621
30	SINGAPORE	4,543
31	GREECE	4,534
32	MEXICO	4,173
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	4,127
34	ARGENTINA	3,863
35	NEW ZEALAND	3,472
36	IRELAND	3,186
37	SOUTH AFRICA	3,125
38	THAILAND	2,304
39	HUNGARY	2,289
40	MALAYSIA	2,092
41	CHILE	1,979
42	UKRAINE	1,727
43	ROMANIA	1,626
44	CROATIA	1,289
45	SLOVENIA	1,239
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1,099
47	COLOMBIA	727
48	BULGARIA	650
49	ESTONIA	514
50	LITHUANIA	457
51	JORDAN	342
52	UAE	324
53	VENEZUELA	302
54	INDONESIA	270
55	ICELAND	258
56	PHILIPPINES	241
57	LUXEMBOURG	204
58	LATVIA	204
59	PERU	162
60	QATAR	111
61	KAZAKHSTAN	87

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

NOBEL PRIZES

2013

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



		number
1	USA	279
2	UNITED KINGDOM	60
3	GERMANY	31
4	FRANCE	19
5	JAPAN	12
5	SWITZERLAND	12
7	RUSSIA	10
8	SWEDEN	9
9	AUSTRALIA	8
9	ISRAEL	8
9	NETHERLANDS	8
12	CANADA	7
13	NORWAY	6
14	ITALY	5
15	AUSTRIA	4
15	BELGIUM	4
15	DENMARK	4
18	CHINA MAINLAND	2
18	TAIWAN	2
20	ARGENTINA	1
20	CZECH REPUBLIC	1
20	HONG KONG	1
20	INDIA	1
20	IRELAND	1
20	LITHUANIA	1
20	SOUTH AFRICA	1
27	BRAZIL	0
27	BULGARIA	0
27	CATALONIA	0
27	CHILE	0
27	COLOMBIA	0
27	CROATIA	0
27	ESTONIA	0
27	FINLAND	0
27	GREECE	0
27	HUNGARY	0
27	ICELAND	0
27	INDONESIA	0
27	JORDAN	0
27	KAZAKHSTAN	0
27	KOREA	0
27	LATVIA	0
27	LUXEMBOURG	0
27	MALAYSIA	0
27	MEXICO	0
27	NEW ZEALAND	0
27	PERU	0
27	PHILIPPINES	0
27	POLAND	0
27	PORTUGAL	0
27	QATAR	0
27	ROMANIA	0
27	SINGAPORE	0
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0
27	SLOVENIA	0
27	SPAIN	0
27	THAILAND	0
27	TURKEY	0
27	UAE	0
27	UKRAINE	0
27	VENEZUELA	0

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

## NOBEL PRIZES PER CAPITA

2013

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

Ranking		per million
1	SWITZERLAND	1.49
2	NORWAY	1.17
3	ISRAEL	0.98
4	SWEDEN	0.94
5	UNITED KINGDOM	0.94
6	USA	0.88
7	DENMARK	0.71
8	NETHERLANDS	0.48
9	AUSTRIA	0.47
10	GERMANY	0.38
11	BELGIUM	0.36
12	AUSTRALIA	0.34
13	LITHUANIA	0.34
14	FRANCE	0.30
15	IRELAND	0.22
16	CANADA	0.20
17	HONG KONG	0.14
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.10
19	JAPAN	0.09
20	TAIWAN	0.09
21	ITALY	0.08
22	RUSSIA	0.07
23	ARGENTINA	0.02
24	SOUTH AFRICA	0.02
25	CHINA MAINLAND	0.00
26	INDIA	0.00
27	BRAZIL	0.00
27	BULGARIA	0.00
27	CATALONIA	0.00
27	CHILE	0.00
27	COLOMBIA	0.00
27	CROATIA	0.00
27	ESTONIA	0.00
27	FINLAND	0.00
27	GREECE	0.00
27	HUNGARY	0.00
27	ICELAND	0.00
27	INDONESIA	0.00
27	JORDAN	0.00
27	KAZAKHSTAN	0.00
27	KOREA	0.00
27	LATVIA	0.00
27	LUXEMBOURG	0.00
27	MALAYSIA	0.00
27	MEXICO	0.00
27	NEW ZEALAND	0.00
27	PERU	0.00
27	PHILIPPINES	0.00
27	POLAND	0.00
27	PORTUGAL	0.00
27	QATAR	0.00
27	ROMANIA	0.00
27	SINGAPORE	0.00
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.00
27	SLOVENIA	0.00
27	SPAIN	0.00
27	THAILAND	0.00
27	TURKEY	0.00
27	UAE	0.00
27	UKRAINE	0.00
27	VENEZUELA	0.00

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

## PATENT APPLICATIONS

2012

Number of applications filed by applicant's origin

Ranking		number
1	CHINA MAINLAND	560,681
2	JAPAN	486,070
3	USA	460,276
4	KOREA	203,410
5	GERMANY	178,896
6	TAIWAN	101,617
7	FRANCE	67,188
8	UNITED KINGDOM	50,447
9	SWITZERLAND	39,858
10	RUSSIA	34,803
11	NETHERLANDS	29,906
12	ITALY	27,547
13	CANADA	26,304
14	SWEDEN	21,161
15	INDIA	18,020
16	FINLAND	12,658
17	ISRAEL	12,208
18	AUSTRIA	12,088
19	BELGIUM	11,719
20	SPAIN	11,380
21	AUSTRALIA	11,234
22	DENMARK	10,666
23	BRAZIL	6,603
24	POLAND	6,023
25	TURKEY	5,986
26	NORWAY	5,703
27	SINGAPORE	4,826
28	IRELAND	4,214
29	UKRAINE	3,083
30	NEW ZEALAND	2,856
31	LUXEMBOURG	2,399
32	MEXICO	2,142
33	MALAYSIA	1,939
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,875
35	HUNGARY	1,654
36	SOUTH AFRICA	1,608
37	HONG KONG	1,596
38	THAILAND	1,277
39	ROMANIA	1,243
40	PORTUGAL	1,097
41	GREECE	1,096
42	ARGENTINA	1,048
43	CHILE	761
44	CATALONIA	583
45	KAZAKHSTAN	562
46	SLOVENIA	495
47	BULGARIA	372
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	365
49	LATVIA	364
50	COLOMBIA	334
51	ICELAND	314
52	ESTONIA	293
53	PHILIPPINES	255
54	UAE	222
55	LITHUANIA	198
56	CROATIA	129
57	JORDAN	95
58	VENEZUELA	93
59	INDONESIA	75
60	PERU	69
61	QATAR	56

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

PATENT APPLICATIONS PER CAPITA

2012

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

Ranking		number
1	SWITZERLAND	498.79
2	LUXEMBOURG	456.95
3	TAIWAN	435.83
4	KOREA	406.79
5	JAPAN	381.19
6	FINLAND	233.67
7	SWEDEN	222.18
8	GERMANY	222.16
9	DENMARK	191.13
10	NETHERLANDS	178.76
11	ISRAEL	153.33
12	USA	146.51
13	AUSTRIA	143.46
14	NORWAY	112.90
15	FRANCE	106.23
16	BELGIUM	106.19
17	ICELAND	97.56
18	IRELAND	91.90
19	SINGAPORE	90.84
20	UNITED KINGDOM	79.20
21	CANADA	75.69
22	NEW ZEALAND	64.32
23	AUSTRALIA	49.00
24	ITALY	46.38
25	CHINA MAINLAND	41.41
26	RUSSIA	24.33
27	SLOVENIA	24.08
28	SPAIN	24.08
29	HONG KONG	22.31
30	ESTONIA	22.11
31	LATVIA	17.99
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	17.84
33	HUNGARY	16.61
34	POLAND	15.63
35	PORTUGAL	10.32
36	GREECE	9.85
37	TURKEY	7.96
38	CATALONIA	7.70
39	UKRAINE	6.76
40	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.75
41	LITHUANIA	6.59
42	MALAYSIA	6.57
43	ROMANIA	6.19
44	BULGARIA	5.11
45	CHILE	4.57
46	BRAZIL	3.40
47	KAZAKHSTAN	3.32
48	SOUTH AFRICA	3.10
49	QATAR	3.06
50	CROATIA	3.02
51	UAE	2.53
52	ARGENTINA	2.50
53	THAILAND	1.92
54	MEXICO	1.82
55	JORDAN	1.49
56	INDIA	1.46
57	COLOMBIA	0.72
58	VENEZUELA	0.32
59	PHILIPPINES	0.27
60	PERU	0.23
61	INDONESIA	0.03

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

PATENT GRANTS

2012

Number of patents granted by applicant's origin (average 2010-2012)

Ranking		number
1	JAPAN	311,726
2	USA	207,335
3	CHINA MAINLAND	118,360
4	KOREA	95,283
5	GERMANY	73,551
6	TAIWAN	68,199
7	FRANCE	36,250
8	RUSSIA	23,454
9	ITALY	18,981
10	UNITED KINGDOM	18,425
11	SWITZERLAND	17,946
12	NETHERLANDS	15,145
13	SWEDEN	11,257
14	CANADA	10,869
15	FINLAND	6,224
16	AUSTRALIA	5,864
17	BELGIUM	5,520
18	SPAIN	5,043
19	AUSTRIA	4,987
20	DENMARK	4,244
21	ISRAEL	4,168
22	INDIA	3,203
23	NORWAY	2,387
24	UKRAINE	2,127
25	SINGAPORE	2,055
26	POLAND	1,997
27	IRELAND	1,856
28	SOUTH AFRICA	1,281
29	KAZAKHSTAN	1,222
30	NEW ZEALAND	1,032
31	TURKEY	996
32	LUXEMBOURG	985
33	BRAZIL	926
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	742
35	HONG KONG	739
36	HUNGARY	615
37	MALAYSIA	592
38	CATALONIA	540
39	MEXICO	517
40	ROMANIA	454
41	GREECE	449
42	SLOVENIA	363
43	PORTUGAL	296
44	LATVIA	262
45	THAILAND	255
46	CHILE	201
47	ARGENTINA	190
48	BULGARIA	149
49	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	119
50	ICELAND	105
51	ESTONIA	104
52	LITHUANIA	98
53	CROATIA	96
54	COLOMBIA	89
55	PHILIPPINES	58
56	UAE	38
57	VENEZUELA	35
58	JORDAN	26
59	INDONESIA	18
60	PERU	16
61	QATAR	4

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV



**NUMBER OF PATENTS IN FORCE**

**2012**

by applicant's origin, per 100,000 inhabitants

Ranking		number
1	JAPAN	1,860.9
2	SWITZERLAND	1,380.0
3	TAIWAN	1,372.4
4	KOREA	1,359.8
5	LUXEMBOURG	938.5
6	FINLAND	758.8
7	SWEDEN	659.6
8	USA	535.8
9	GERMANY	485.6
10	NETHERLANDS	474.3
11	FRANCE	436.4
12	DENMARK	430.6
13	AUSTRIA	391.8
14	ISRAEL	312.2
15	NORWAY	296.3
16	BELGIUM	255.6
17	CANADA	248.9
18	ICELAND	186.1
19	AUSTRALIA	175.3
20	UNITED KINGDOM	170.8
21	IRELAND	165.3
22	SINGAPORE	162.9
23	NEW ZEALAND	107.7
24	ITALY	107.4
25	RUSSIA	92.4
26	SPAIN	92.2
27	CATALONIA	88.6
28	HONG KONG	63.5
29	SLOVENIA	53.5
30	LATVIA	48.1
31	GREECE	37.7
32	CHINA MAINLAND	36.9
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	34.6
34	HUNGARY	33.7
35	SOUTH AFRICA	32.7
36	UKRAINE	31.7
37	ESTONIA	25.2
38	PORTUGAL	17.6
39	CROATIA	14.1
40	LITHUANIA	13.9
41	MALAYSIA	12.3
42	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	12.3
43	ROMANIA	11.7
44	BULGARIA	9.5
45	CHILE	8.1
46	TURKEY	5.6
47	THAILAND	3.6
48	MEXICO	3.4
49	POLAND	2.9
50	UAE	2.5
51	ARGENTINA	2.4
52	BRAZIL	2.1
53	JORDAN	1.7
54	INDIA	1.6
55	VENEZUELA	1.6
56	KAZAKHSTAN	1.1
57	COLOMBIA	0.9
58	QATAR	0.8
59	PERU	0.4
60	PHILIPPINES	0.3
61	INDONESIA	0.0

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

**2014**

Scientific research (public and private) is

low by international standards



high by international standards

Ranking		
1	SWITZERLAND	8.99
2	ISRAEL	8.57
3	USA	8.50
4	DENMARK	8.00
5	JAPAN	7.87
6	GERMANY	7.74
7	FINLAND	7.49
8	SINGAPORE	7.44
9	SWEDEN	7.43
10	NETHERLANDS	7.36
11	UNITED KINGDOM	7.30
12	FRANCE	7.17
13	CANADA	7.06
14	TAIWAN	6.92
15	MALAYSIA	6.77
16	BELGIUM	6.75
17	LUXEMBOURG	6.43
18	AUSTRALIA	6.41
19	IRELAND	6.38
20	NORWAY	6.32
21	QATAR	5.94
22	ESTONIA	5.93
23	LITHUANIA	5.67
24	HONG KONG	5.63
25	AUSTRIA	5.63
26	KOREA	5.60
27	ICELAND	5.52
28	LATVIA	5.29
29	SLOVENIA	5.27
30	UAE	5.27
31	RUSSIA	5.20
32	KAZAKHSTAN	5.17
33	CHINA MAINLAND	5.09
34	NEW ZEALAND	5.04
35	INDONESIA	4.93
36	CATALONIA	4.73
37	JORDAN	4.63
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.55
39	PORTUGAL	4.52
40	ITALY	4.25
41	SPAIN	4.05
42	BULGARIA	4.00
43	SOUTH AFRICA	3.93
44	THAILAND	3.90
45	INDIA	3.82
46	GREECE	3.77
47	HUNGARY	3.70
48	CHILE	3.42
49	CROATIA	3.34
50	TURKEY	3.27
51	POLAND	3.20
52	UKRAINE	3.19
53	ROMANIA	3.06
54	BRAZIL	3.05
55	MEXICO	2.96
56	ARGENTINA	2.95
57	PHILIPPINES	2.95
58	COLOMBIA	2.66
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.58
60	PERU	2.03
61	VENEZUELA	1.50

RESEARCHERS AND SCIENTISTS

2014

Researchers and scientists

are not attracted to your country



are attracted to your country

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND	9.11	
2	USA	8.81	
3	SINGAPORE	7.67	
4	ISRAEL	7.49	
5	UNITED KINGDOM	7.45	
6	CANADA	7.26	
7	NETHERLANDS	7.16	
8	GERMANY	7.09	
9	DENMARK	6.77	
10	MALAYSIA	6.68	
11	SWEDEN	6.67	
12	IRELAND	6.50	
13	LUXEMBOURG	6.39	
14	AUSTRALIA	6.23	
15	QATAR	6.21	
16	FINLAND	5.88	
17	KAZAKHSTAN	5.86	
18	FRANCE	5.77	
19	BELGIUM	5.74	
20	JAPAN	5.57	
21	NORWAY	5.56	
22	UAE	5.38	
23	HUNGARY	5.35	
24	HONG KONG	5.31	
25	AUSTRIA	5.28	
26	TAIWAN	5.26	
27	CHINA MAINLAND	5.12	
28	NEW ZEALAND	4.91	
29	ICELAND	4.81	
30	ESTONIA	4.63	
31	JORDAN	4.55	
32	INDONESIA	4.55	
33	CATALONIA	4.54	
34	KOREA	4.38	
35	LITHUANIA	4.20	
36	PORTUGAL	4.18	
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.89	
38	RUSSIA	3.86	
39	CHILE	3.81	
40	THAILAND	3.66	
41	SOUTH AFRICA	3.61	
42	INDIA	3.60	
43	LATVIA	3.59	
44	ARGENTINA	3.21	
45	POLAND	3.16	
46	CROATIA	3.07	
47	SLOVENIA	3.06	
48	TURKEY	3.04	
49	PHILIPPINES	2.91	
50	GREECE	2.72	
51	COLOMBIA	2.69	
52	MEXICO	2.68	
53	SPAIN	2.66	
54	ROMANIA	2.54	
55	ITALY	2.49	
56	BRAZIL	2.41	
57	UKRAINE	2.37	
58	BULGARIA	2.22	
59	PERU	2.21	
60	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.88	
61	VENEZUELA	0.73	

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH LEGISLATION

2014

Laws relating to scientific research

do not encourage innovation



do encourage innovation

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND	8.23	
2	USA	8.09	
3	ISRAEL	7.96	
4	SINGAPORE	7.67	
5	FINLAND	7.60	
6	UNITED KINGDOM	7.35	
7	SWEDEN	7.17	
8	CANADA	7.15	
9	MALAYSIA	7.13	
10	DENMARK	7.11	
11	NETHERLANDS	6.98	
12	IRELAND	6.91	
13	NORWAY	6.71	
14	GERMANY	6.66	
15	AUSTRALIA	6.62	
16	LUXEMBOURG	6.42	
17	QATAR	6.33	
18	NEW ZEALAND	6.26	
19	FRANCE	6.23	
20	TAIWAN	6.21	
21	HONG KONG	6.20	
22	KAZAKHSTAN	6.18	
23	BELGIUM	6.00	
24	AUSTRIA	5.77	
25	ICELAND	5.75	
26	JAPAN	5.71	
27	ESTONIA	5.19	
28	UAE	5.15	
29	JORDAN	5.06	
30	KOREA	5.06	
31	LATVIA	5.05	
32	INDONESIA	4.98	
33	CHINA MAINLAND	4.95	
34	HUNGARY	4.92	
35	SOUTH AFRICA	4.88	
36	RUSSIA	4.85	
37	LITHUANIA	4.75	
38	PORTUGAL	4.68	
39	POLAND	4.56	
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.53	
41	INDIA	4.31	
42	CHILE	4.16	
43	TURKEY	3.96	
44	SPAIN	3.95	
45	THAILAND	3.93	
46	MEXICO	3.92	
47	GREECE	3.92	
48	CATALONIA	3.86	
49	SLOVENIA	3.72	
50	PHILIPPINES	3.71	
51	COLOMBIA	3.69	
52	BRAZIL	3.65	
53	ARGENTINA	3.59	
54	ITALY	3.37	
55	CROATIA	3.34	
56	ROMANIA	3.16	
57	UKRAINE	3.06	
58	BULGARIA	3.04	
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.94	
60	PERU	2.45	
61	VENEZUELA	1.81	

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

2014

Intellectual property rights

are not adequately enforced  are adequately enforced

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND	9.12	
2	FINLAND	8.78	
3	USA	8.75	
4	GERMANY	8.55	
5	DENMARK	8.43	
6	FRANCE	8.23	
7	UNITED KINGDOM	8.21	
8	NETHERLANDS	8.20	
9	SWEDEN	8.17	
10	IRELAND	8.13	
11	CANADA	8.11	
12	SINGAPORE	8.03	
13	NORWAY	7.95	
14	JAPAN	7.87	
15	AUSTRALIA	7.70	
16	ISRAEL	7.59	
17	LUXEMBOURG	7.58	
18	NEW ZEALAND	7.55	
19	AUSTRIA	7.44	
20	BELGIUM	7.32	
21	ICELAND	7.17	
22	HONG KONG	7.13	
23	MALAYSIA	7.08	
24	UAE	6.73	
25	TAIWAN	6.67	
26	ESTONIA	6.51	
27	QATAR	6.39	
28	SOUTH AFRICA	6.21	
29	HUNGARY	6.08	
30	LATVIA	6.02	
31	SPAIN	5.95	
32	CHILE	5.77	
33	PORTUGAL	5.75	
34	LITHUANIA	5.73	
35	JORDAN	5.65	
36	POLAND	5.65	
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.63	
38	KAZAKHSTAN	5.54	
39	CATALONIA	5.50	
40	INDONESIA	5.49	
41	ITALY	5.46	
42	KOREA	5.16	
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.04	
44	CROATIA	4.97	
45	RUSSIA	4.96	
46	GREECE	4.83	
47	SLOVENIA	4.83	
48	INDIA	4.77	
49	ROMANIA	4.63	
50	BRAZIL	4.59	
51	MEXICO	4.44	
52	COLOMBIA	4.38	
53	CHINA MAINLAND	4.35	
54	THAILAND	4.10	
55	TURKEY	4.08	
56	PERU	3.88	
57	PHILIPPINES	3.82	
58	ARGENTINA	3.57	
59	BULGARIA	3.56	
60	UKRAINE	3.45	
61	VENEZUELA	1.40	

## KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

2014

Knowledge transfer is

lacking between companies and universities  highly developed between companies and universities

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND	8.14	
2	USA	7.57	
3	FINLAND	7.41	
4	SINGAPORE	7.17	
5	ISRAEL	7.04	
6	MALAYSIA	6.98	
7	GERMANY	6.97	
8	DENMARK	6.95	
9	NETHERLANDS	6.90	
10	SWEDEN	6.74	
11	CANADA	6.70	
12	UNITED KINGDOM	6.56	
13	UAE	6.50	
14	IRELAND	6.38	
15	HONG KONG	6.20	
16	BELGIUM	6.11	
17	LUXEMBOURG	6.04	
18	AUSTRIA	6.04	
19	ICELAND	5.96	
20	INDONESIA	5.93	
21	TAIWAN	5.92	
22	NORWAY	5.91	
23	JORDAN	5.53	
24	JAPAN	5.39	
25	AUSTRALIA	5.38	
26	QATAR	5.30	
27	NEW ZEALAND	5.25	
28	KAZAKHSTAN	5.17	
29	KOREA	5.04	
30	FRANCE	4.97	
31	ESTONIA	4.91	
32	SOUTH AFRICA	4.56	
33	PHILIPPINES	4.44	
34	HUNGARY	4.42	
35	LATVIA	4.36	
36	LITHUANIA	4.20	
37	THAILAND	4.19	
38	CATALONIA	4.17	
39	CHINA MAINLAND	4.12	
40	CHILE	4.10	
41	COLOMBIA	4.05	
42	SPAIN	4.03	
43	MEXICO	4.00	
44	ROMANIA	3.93	
45	ITALY	3.75	
46	PORTUGAL	3.75	
47	ARGENTINA	3.68	
48	UKRAINE	3.66	
49	TURKEY	3.58	
50	RUSSIA	3.51	
51	INDIA	3.51	
52	PERU	3.48	
53	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.44	
54	BRAZIL	3.42	
55	POLAND	3.36	
56	GREECE	3.32	
57	SLOVENIA	3.21	
58	VENEZUELA	2.84	
59	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.67	
60	CROATIA	2.55	
61	BULGARIA	2.51	

INNOVATIVE CAPACITY

2014

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

low in your economy



high in your economy

Ranking			
1	ISRAEL	8.43	
2	USA	8.41	
3	SWITZERLAND	8.29	
4	DENMARK	7.63	
5	GERMANY	7.58	
6	MALAYSIA	7.27	
7	SWEDEN	7.25	
8	IRELAND	7.23	
9	FINLAND	7.18	
10	JAPAN	6.90	
11	ICELAND	6.88	
12	AUSTRIA	6.85	
13	INDONESIA	6.80	
14	NORWAY	6.77	
15	SINGAPORE	6.75	
16	NETHERLANDS	6.73	
17	CANADA	6.69	
18	UNITED KINGDOM	6.66	
19	TAIWAN	6.53	
20	UAE	6.42	
21	HONG KONG	6.42	
22	LUXEMBOURG	6.34	
23	FRANCE	6.30	
24	BELGIUM	6.11	
25	ITALY	6.10	
26	AUSTRALIA	6.00	
27	NEW ZEALAND	5.96	
28	KOREA	5.91	
29	CATALONIA	5.76	
30	LITHUANIA	5.57	
31	ESTONIA	5.48	
32	JORDAN	5.43	
33	LATVIA	5.37	
34	SPAIN	5.27	
35	QATAR	5.14	
36	KAZAKHSTAN	5.08	
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.05	
38	SOUTH AFRICA	5.00	
39	THAILAND	4.96	
40	CHINA MAINLAND	4.95	
41	PORTUGAL	4.91	
42	CHILE	4.84	
43	ARGENTINA	4.77	
44	INDIA	4.75	
45	SLOVENIA	4.73	
46	POLAND	4.68	
47	PHILIPPINES	4.58	
48	GREECE	4.57	
49	HUNGARY	4.47	
50	COLOMBIA	4.39	
51	MEXICO	4.33	
52	TURKEY	4.27	
53	BRAZIL	4.26	
54	PERU	4.09	
55	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.08	
56	RUSSIA	4.00	
57	UKRAINE	3.92	
58	ROMANIA	3.74	
59	VENEZUELA	3.58	
60	BULGARIA	3.52	
61	CROATIA	3.46	

TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE (%)

2011

Percentage of GDP

Ranking		%
1	USA	17.9
2	NETHERLANDS	12.0
3	FRANCE	11.6
4	CANADA	11.2
5	DENMARK	11.2
6	GERMANY	11.1
7	SWITZERLAND	10.9
8	GREECE	10.8
9	AUSTRIA	10.6
10	BELGIUM	10.6
11	PORTUGAL	10.4
12	NEW ZEALAND	10.1
13	ITALY	9.5
14	SPAIN	9.4
15	IRELAND	9.4
16	SWEDEN	9.4
17	UNITED KINGDOM	9.3
18	JAPAN	9.3
19	ICELAND	9.1
19	NORWAY	9.1
21	SLOVENIA	9.1
22	AUSTRALIA	9.0
23	CATALONIA	9.0
24	BRAZIL	8.9
25	FINLAND	8.9
26	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8.7
27	SOUTH AFRICA	8.5
28	JORDAN	8.4
29	ARGENTINA	8.1
30	CROATIA	7.8
31	HUNGARY	7.8
32	ISRAEL	7.7
33	LUXEMBOURG	7.7
34	CHILE	7.5
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	7.4
36	BULGARIA	7.3
37	KOREA	7.2
38	UKRAINE	7.2
39	POLAND	6.7
40	TURKEY	6.7
41	TAIWAN	6.6
42	LITHUANIA	6.6
43	RUSSIA	6.2
44	LATVIA	6.2
45	MEXICO	6.2
46	COLOMBIA	6.1
47	ESTONIA	6.0
48	ROMANIA	5.8
49	CHINA MAINLAND	5.2
49	VENEZUELA	5.2
51	HONG KONG	5.1
52	PERU	4.8
53	SINGAPORE	4.6
54	PHILIPPINES	4.1
55	THAILAND	4.1
56	KAZAKHSTAN	3.9
57	INDIA	3.9
58	MALAYSIA	3.6
59	UAE	3.4
60	INDONESIA	2.7
61	QATAR	1.9

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Health and Environment

4.4.02

## TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA

2011

US\$ per capita



		US\$
1	SWITZERLAND	9,046
2	NORWAY	8,925
3	USA	8,889
4	LUXEMBOURG	8,713
5	DENMARK	6,692
6	AUSTRALIA	6,009
7	NETHERLANDS	5,979
8	CANADA	5,790
9	SWEDEN	5,309
10	AUSTRIA	5,276
11	FRANCE	5,104
12	GERMANY	4,995
13	BELGIUM	4,969
14	IRELAND	4,634
15	FINLAND	4,307
16	JAPAN	4,284
17	ICELAND	3,951
18	NEW ZEALAND	3,713
19	UNITED KINGDOM	3,628
20	ITALY	3,515
21	CATALONIA	3,399
22	SPAIN	2,910
23	GREECE	2,822
24	ISRAEL	2,549
25	SINGAPORE	2,395
26	PORTUGAL	2,317
27	SLOVENIA	2,221
28	QATAR	1,871
29	KOREA	1,742
30	HONG KONG	1,660
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1,530
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,518
33	UAE	1,372
34	TAIWAN	1,324
35	BRAZIL	1,142
36	CROATIA	1,122
37	CHILE	1,086
38	HUNGARY	1,067
39	ESTONIA	1,010
40	LITHUANIA	931
41	POLAND	902
42	ARGENTINA	881
43	LATVIA	854
44	RUSSIA	826
45	TURKEY	698
46	SOUTH AFRICA	620
47	MEXICO	620
48	VENEZUELA	564
49	ROMANIA	531
50	BULGARIA	529
51	COLOMBIA	446
52	KAZAKHSTAN	442
53	JORDAN	389
54	MALAYSIA	356
55	PERU	285
56	CHINA MAINLAND	280
57	UKRAINE	257
58	THAILAND	212
59	PHILIPPINES	98
60	INDONESIA	94
61	INDIA	62

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Health and Environment

4.4.03

## PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH (%)

2011

Percentage of total health expenditure



		%
1	NETHERLANDS	85.66
2	NORWAY	85.64
3	DENMARK	85.16
4	CROATIA	84.73
5	LUXEMBOURG	84.27
6	CZECH REPUBLIC	83.51
7	NEW ZEALAND	83.22
8	UNITED KINGDOM	82.70
9	SWEDEN	80.94
10	ICELAND	80.38
11	ROMANIA	80.23
12	JAPAN	80.01
13	ESTONIA	78.89
14	QATAR	78.61
15	ITALY	77.25
16	FRANCE	76.74
17	BELGIUM	75.95
18	GERMANY	75.85
19	AUSTRIA	75.59
20	THAILAND	75.46
21	TURKEY	74.94
22	COLOMBIA	74.85
23	FINLAND	74.79
24	UAE	74.39
25	SPAIN	73.59
26	SLOVENIA	72.80
27	LITHUANIA	71.34
28	POLAND	71.22
29	IRELAND	70.42
30	CANADA	70.41
31	AUSTRALIA	68.51
32	CATALONIA	67.90
33	JORDAN	67.74
34	SWITZERLAND	65.42
35	HUNGARY	64.76
36	PORTUGAL	64.05
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	63.76
38	ISRAEL	61.51
39	GREECE	61.19
40	ARGENTINA	60.64
41	RUSSIA	59.72
42	LATVIA	58.45
43	KAZAKHSTAN	57.93
44	KOREA	57.33
45	TAIWAN	57.28
46	PERU	56.13
47	CHINA MAINLAND	55.89
48	BULGARIA	55.31
49	UKRAINE	51.70
50	MEXICO	49.45
51	HONG KONG	48.70
52	SOUTH AFRICA	47.70
53	CHILE	46.95
54	USA	45.94
55	BRAZIL	45.74
56	MALAYSIA	45.68
57	VENEZUELA	36.70
58	INDONESIA	34.14
59	PHILIPPINES	33.33
60	SINGAPORE	31.02
61	INDIA	31.00

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

2014

Health infrastructure

does not meet the needs of society  meets the needs of society

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND	8.88	
2	BELGIUM	8.67	
3	FRANCE	8.49	
4	DENMARK	8.43	
5	NETHERLANDS	8.30	
6	GERMANY	8.25	
7	TAIWAN	8.18	
8	SPAIN	8.16	
9	LUXEMBOURG	8.15	
10	FINLAND	8.08	
11	AUSTRIA	8.07	
12	MALAYSIA	7.97	
13	SINGAPORE	7.83	
14	SWEDEN	7.77	
15	JAPAN	7.74	
16	ICELAND	7.38	
17	NORWAY	7.23	
18	CANADA	7.21	
19	CATALONIA	7.20	
20	KOREA	7.03	
21	ISRAEL	7.02	
22	AUSTRALIA	6.89	
23	NEW ZEALAND	6.83	
24	UAE	6.77	
25	HONG KONG	6.63	
26	UNITED KINGDOM	6.61	
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.56	
28	TURKEY	6.27	
29	QATAR	6.22	
30	PORTUGAL	6.22	
31	THAILAND	6.21	
32	USA	6.00	
33	ITALY	5.98	
34	UKRAINE	5.95	
35	INDONESIA	5.81	
36	ESTONIA	5.44	
37	SLOVENIA	5.25	
38	IRELAND	5.15	
39	LATVIA	4.94	
40	JORDAN	4.87	
41	LITHUANIA	4.77	
42	CROATIA	4.76	
43	CHILE	4.52	
44	KAZAKHSTAN	4.25	
45	GREECE	4.15	
46	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.08	
47	INDIA	3.97	
48	PHILIPPINES	3.96	
49	CHINA MAINLAND	3.84	
50	MEXICO	3.82	
51	RUSSIA	3.52	
52	HUNGARY	3.41	
53	ARGENTINA	3.23	
54	SOUTH AFRICA	2.86	
55	BULGARIA	2.64	
56	PERU	2.64	
57	COLOMBIA	2.31	
58	POLAND	2.16	
59	ROMANIA	1.97	
60	BRAZIL	1.72	
61	VENEZUELA	0.86	

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

2012

Average estimate

Ranking			age
1	JAPAN	83.6	
2	HONG KONG	83.0	
3	CATALONIA	82.5	
3	SWITZERLAND	82.5	
5	AUSTRALIA	82.0	
5	ITALY	82.0	
7	ICELAND	81.9	
7	ISRAEL	81.9	
9	FRANCE	81.7	
10	SPAIN	81.6	
10	SWEDEN	81.6	
12	NORWAY	81.3	
13	SINGAPORE	81.2	
14	CANADA	81.1	
15	AUSTRIA	81.0	
16	NETHERLANDS	80.8	
16	NEW ZEALAND	80.8	
18	IRELAND	80.7	
18	KOREA	80.7	
20	GERMANY	80.6	
21	UNITED KINGDOM	80.3	
22	FINLAND	80.1	
22	LUXEMBOURG	80.1	
24	BELGIUM	80.0	
24	GREECE	80.0	
26	PORTUGAL	79.7	
27	SLOVENIA	79.5	
27	TAIWAN	79.5	
29	CHILE	79.3	
30	DENMARK	79.0	
31	USA	78.8	
32	QATAR	78.5	
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	77.8	
34	MEXICO	77.1	
35	CROATIA	76.8	
36	UAE	76.7	
37	POLAND	76.3	
38	ARGENTINA	76.1	
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	75.6	
40	ESTONIA	75.0	
41	HUNGARY	74.6	
41	VENEZUELA	74.6	
43	MALAYSIA	74.5	
44	THAILAND	74.3	
45	PERU	74.2	
45	ROMANIA	74.2	
45	TURKEY	74.2	
48	COLOMBIA	73.9	
49	BRAZIL	73.8	
50	CHINA MAINLAND	73.7	
51	BULGARIA	73.6	
51	LATVIA	73.6	
53	JORDAN	73.5	
54	LITHUANIA	72.5	
55	INDONESIA	69.8	
56	RUSSIA	69.1	
57	PHILIPPINES	69.0	
58	UKRAINE	68.8	
59	KAZAKHSTAN	67.4	
60	INDIA	65.8	
61	SOUTH AFRICA	53.4	

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

## HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

2012

Average estimate



		age
1	SWEDEN	76.9
2	HONG KONG	76.6
3	JAPAN	76.5
4	LUXEMBOURG	75.3
4	SWITZERLAND	75.3
6	IRELAND	75.1
7	ITALY	75.0
8	CATALONIA	74.7 <sup>N</sup>
8	SPAIN	74.7
10	ISRAEL	74.5
11	AUSTRALIA	74.1
11	SINGAPORE	74.1
13	NORWAY	74.0
14	FINLAND	73.9
15	GERMANY	73.8
16	CANADA	73.7
17	NEW ZEALAND	73.5
18	GREECE	73.1
19	NETHERLANDS	73.0
20	FRANCE	72.9
21	AUSTRIA	72.6
21	DENMARK	72.6
23	TAIWAN	72.5
24	KOREA	72.4
25	UNITED KINGDOM	72.3
26	BELGIUM	72.0
27	SLOVENIA	71.7
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	71.6
29	PORTUGAL	71.0
30	USA	70.9
31	CHILE	70.4
32	ICELAND	70.3
33	CROATIA	69.2
34	BULGARIA	68.7
34	UAE	68.7
36	POLAND	68.5
37	PERU	68.4
38	COLOMBIA	68.3
39	QATAR	68.2
40	MEXICO	68.1
41	ESTONIA	67.9
42	CHINA MAINLAND	67.8
42	LITHUANIA	67.8
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	67.7
45	HUNGARY	67.4
46	ARGENTINA	67.2
47	LATVIA	66.9
48	VENEZUELA	66.8
49	TURKEY	66.5
50	BRAZIL	66.3
51	MALAYSIA	64.8
52	JORDAN	63.9
53	PHILIPPINES	62.8
54	RUSSIA	62.6
54	THAILAND	62.6
56	INDONESIA	62.4
57	ROMANIA	62.3
58	UKRAINE	62.2
59	KAZAKHSTAN	59.5
60	INDIA	58.5
61	SOUTH AFRICA	50.5

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

## INFANT MORTALITY

2012

Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births



	Rate	
1	LUXEMBOURG	2
2	HONG KONG	2
2	ICELAND	2
4	NORWAY	3
5	FINLAND	3
5	SINGAPORE	3
5	SWEDEN	3
8	JAPAN	3
9	SLOVENIA	3
10	ESTONIA	4
10	PORTUGAL	4
12	CATALONIA	4 <sup>I</sup>
12	DENMARK	4
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	4
14	ITALY	4
14	KOREA	4
17	AUSTRIA	4
17	IRELAND	4
19	FRANCE	4
19	GERMANY	4
19	NETHERLANDS	4
22	BELGIUM	4
22	ISRAEL	4
24	SWITZERLAND	4
25	SPAIN	5
26	CROATIA	5
27	GREECE	5
27	UNITED KINGDOM	5
29	AUSTRALIA	5
30	POLAND	5
30	TAIWAN	5
32	CANADA	5
33	LITHUANIA	5
34	NEW ZEALAND	6
35	HUNGARY	6
36	USA	7
37	QATAR	7
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8
39	UAE	8
40	MALAYSIA	9
41	LATVIA	9
42	CHILE	9
43	RUSSIA	10
44	UKRAINE	11
45	BULGARIA	12
46	ROMANIA	12
47	THAILAND	13
48	CHINA MAINLAND	14
49	ARGENTINA	14
49	TURKEY	14
51	BRAZIL	14
52	VENEZUELA	15
53	MEXICO	16
54	COLOMBIA	18
55	PERU	18
56	KAZAKHSTAN	19
57	JORDAN	19
58	PHILIPPINES	30
59	INDONESIA	31
60	SOUTH AFRICA	45
61	INDIA	56

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**MEDICAL ASSISTANCE**

2013

Number of inhabitants per physician and per nurse

Consolidated Ranking		per physician	per nurse	
1	SWITZERLAND	255	56	
2	IRELAND	251	67	
3	DENMARK	276	60	
4	ICELAND	286	63	
5	SWEDEN	249	83	
6	GERMANY	250	83	
7	NORWAY	271	76	
8	RUSSIA	198	119	
9	AUSTRIA	202	124	
10	BELGIUM	340	61	
11	KAZAKHSTAN	267	101	
12	NETHERLANDS	324	82	
13	AUSTRALIA	295	96	
14	FRANCE	292	100	
15	LITHUANIA	246	125	
16	FINLAND	364	72	
17	CZECH REPUBLIC	272	118	
18	ITALY	239	138	
19	LUXEMBOURG	362	79	
20	CATALONIA	199	158	1
21	PORTUGAL	237	145	
22	NEW ZEALAND	366	86	
23	USA	404	88	
24	QATAR	267	161	
25	UKRAINE	291	149	
26	UNITED KINGDOM	359	118	
27	CANADA	395	107	
28	JAPAN	436	89	
29	ESTONIA	306	156	
30	SLOVENIA	392	115	
31	SPAIN	265	185	
32	CROATIA	333	154	
33	BULGARIA	258	194	
34	HUNGARY	344	156	
35	ISRAEL	311	174	
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	339	164	
37	GREECE	157	260	
38	LATVIA	321	193	
39	ROMANIA	373	174	
40	POLAND	450	171	
41	TAIWAN	490	165	
42	JORDAN	376	221	
43	BRAZIL	541	143	
44	HONG KONG	544	157	
45	KOREA	467	200	
46	SINGAPORE	502	193	
47	PHILIPPINES	769	135	2
48	PERU	574	318	
49	MEXICO	464	382	
50	MALAYSIA	752	278	
51	UAE	661	338	
52	TURKEY	568	397	
53	CHINA MAINLAND	488	489	
54	SOUTH AFRICA	1,345	206	
55	INDIA	1,245	635	
56	COLOMBIA	624	1,089	2
57	CHILE	1,290	1,088	
58	THAILAND	3,435	501	
59	ARGENTINA	321	2,363	
60	INDONESIA	4,722	459	
-	VENEZUELA	-	-	

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**URBAN POPULATION (%)**

2013

Percentage of total population



	%
ARGENTINA	93
AUSTRALIA	90
AUSTRIA	68
BELGIUM	98
BRAZIL	85
BULGARIA	73
CANADA	81
CATALONIA	83
CHILE	90
CHINA MAINLAND	53
COLOMBIA	76
CROATIA	59
CZECH REPUBLIC	74
DENMARK	87
ESTONIA	70
FINLAND	86
FRANCE	87
GERMANY	74
GREECE	62
HONG KONG	100
HUNGARY	69
ICELAND	94
INDIA	32
INDONESIA	45
IRELAND	63
ISRAEL	92
ITALY	69
JAPAN	93
JORDAN	79
KAZAKHSTAN	55
KOREA	84
LATVIA	42
LITHUANIA	67
LUXEMBOURG	86
MALAYSIA	73
MEXICO	79
NETHERLANDS	84
NEW ZEALAND	86
NORWAY	81
PERU	78
PHILIPPINES	49
POLAND	61
PORTUGAL	63
QATAR	96
ROMANIA	54
RUSSIA	74
SINGAPORE	100
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	55
SLOVENIA	50
SOUTH AFRICA	63
SPAIN	78
SWEDEN	85
SWITZERLAND	74
TAIWAN	86
THAILAND	35
TURKEY	71
UAE	85
UKRAINE	69
UNITED KINGDOM	80
USA	83
VENEZUELA	89

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV



## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

2012

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

Ranking		index
1	NORWAY	0.96
2	AUSTRALIA	0.94
3	USA	0.94
4	NETHERLANDS	0.92
5	GERMANY	0.92
6	NEW ZEALAND	0.92
7	IRELAND	0.92
7	SWEDEN	0.92
9	SWITZERLAND	0.91
10	JAPAN	0.91
11	CANADA	0.91
12	KOREA	0.91
13	HONG KONG	0.91
13	ICELAND	0.91
15	DENMARK	0.90
16	ISRAEL	0.90
17	BELGIUM	0.90
18	AUSTRIA	0.90
18	SINGAPORE	0.90
20	FRANCE	0.89
21	FINLAND	0.89
21	SLOVENIA	0.89
23	CATALONIA	0.89 <sup>N</sup>
23	SPAIN	0.89
25	ITALY	0.88
26	LUXEMBOURG	0.88
26	UNITED KINGDOM	0.88
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.87
29	GREECE	0.86
30	ESTONIA	0.85
31	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.84
32	QATAR	0.83
33	HUNGARY	0.83
34	POLAND	0.82
35	CHILE	0.82
36	LITHUANIA	0.82
36	UAE	0.82
38	PORTUGAL	0.82
39	LATVIA	0.81
40	ARGENTINA	0.81
41	CROATIA	0.81
42	RUSSIA	0.79
43	ROMANIA	0.79
44	BULGARIA	0.78
45	MEXICO	0.78
46	MALAYSIA	0.77
47	KAZAKHSTAN	0.75
48	VENEZUELA	0.75
49	PERU	0.74
50	UKRAINE	0.74
51	BRAZIL	0.73
52	TURKEY	0.72
53	COLOMBIA	0.72
54	JORDAN	0.70
55	CHINA MAINLAND	0.70
56	THAILAND	0.69
57	PHILIPPINES	0.65
58	INDONESIA	0.63
58	SOUTH AFRICA	0.63
60	INDIA	0.55
-	TAIWAN	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

## HEALTH PROBLEMS

2014

Health problems (sicknesses, AIDS, alcohol, drug abuse, etc.)

do have a significant impact on companies



do not have a significant impact on companies

Ranking		
1	FINLAND	8.71
2	ICELAND	8.64
3	DENMARK	8.56
4	SWITZERLAND	8.53
5	GERMANY	8.23
6	SWEDEN	8.23
7	NORWAY	8.22
8	ISRAEL	8.22
9	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.04
10	FRANCE	7.97
11	TURKEY	7.92
12	UAE	7.85
13	JAPAN	7.80
14	CROATIA	7.72
15	IRELAND	7.66
16	GREECE	7.62
17	SPAIN	7.62
18	PORTUGAL	7.56
19	CANADA	7.55
20	NETHERLANDS	7.50
21	HONG KONG	7.42
22	BELGIUM	7.41
23	CATALONIA	7.38
24	LUXEMBOURG	7.37
25	AUSTRALIA	7.34
26	NEW ZEALAND	7.33
26	SINGAPORE	7.33
28	MALAYSIA	7.26
29	TAIWAN	7.25
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.21
31	AUSTRIA	7.11
32	UNITED KINGDOM	7.07
33	ITALY	6.82
34	QATAR	6.57
35	LITHUANIA	6.52
36	LATVIA	6.52
37	USA	6.37
38	HUNGARY	6.35
39	THAILAND	6.31
40	ESTONIA	6.18
41	INDONESIA	5.96
42	INDIA	5.88
43	KOREA	5.85
44	CHILE	5.67
45	SLOVENIA	5.64
46	UKRAINE	5.60
47	ARGENTINA	5.58
48	CHINA MAINLAND	5.53
49	JORDAN	5.52
50	PHILIPPINES	5.16
51	MEXICO	5.14
52	KAZAKHSTAN	5.06
53	BULGARIA	5.00
54	PERU	4.96
55	RUSSIA	4.65
56	POLAND	4.43
57	ROMANIA	4.32
58	VENEZUELA	4.32
59	BRAZIL	4.04
60	COLOMBIA	3.27
61	SOUTH AFRICA	2.75

ENERGY INTENSITY

2010

Commercial energy consumed for each dollar of GDP in kilojoules

Ranking		kilojoules
1	SWITZERLAND	1,444
2	DENMARK	2,115
3	CATALONIA	2,150
4	HONG KONG	2,191
5	SWEDEN	2,503
6	IRELAND	2,870
7	FRANCE	2,899
8	NORWAY	3,010
9	JAPAN	3,062
10	AUSTRIA	3,087
11	ITALY	3,321
12	GERMANY	3,400
13	SPAIN	3,417
14	PORTUGAL	3,464
15	LUXEMBOURG	3,496
16	NETHERLANDS	3,533
17	BRAZIL	3,544
18	UNITED KINGDOM	3,556
19	BELGIUM	3,608
20	COLOMBIA	3,686
21	SINGAPORE	3,695
22	GREECE	4,099
23	AUSTRALIA	4,116
24	NEW ZEALAND	4,142
25	ISRAEL	4,161
26	FINLAND	4,656
27	CHILE	4,817
28	SLOVENIA	4,937
29	PERU	5,162
30	PHILIPPINES	5,186
31	TURKEY	5,420
32	LATVIA	5,602
33	USA	5,648
34	CANADA	5,753
35	CROATIA	5,962
36	MEXICO	6,513
37	LITHUANIA	6,947
38	KOREA	7,021
39	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7,058
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	7,422
41	ROMANIA	7,452
42	HUNGARY	7,671
43	INDONESIA	7,692
44	ICELAND	7,720
45	ARGENTINA	8,011
46	VENEZUELA	8,013
47	POLAND	8,340
48	UAE	10,013
49	TAIWAN	10,625
50	JORDAN	11,315
51	ESTONIA	11,394
52	QATAR	11,525
53	THAILAND	11,674
54	MALAYSIA	11,942
55	BULGARIA	12,865
56	INDIA	13,257
57	SOUTH AFRICA	14,093
58	CHINA MAINLAND	14,523
59	RUSSIA	18,574
60	KAZAKHSTAN	21,804
61	UKRAINE	36,417

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

PAPER AND CARDBOARD RECYCLING RATE

2013

Percentage of apparent consumption



		%
1	KOREA	100.00
2	DENMARK	98.60
3	FINLAND	97.70
4	GREECE	97.20
5	HUNGARY	96.80
6	FRANCE	93.60
7	CZECH REPUBLIC	92.80
8	LITHUANIA	92.50
9	IRELAND	91.70
10	SWITZERLAND	89.70
11	BELGIUM	89.50
12	GERMANY	87.90
13	BULGARIA	86.00
14	ITALY	85.60
15	NETHERLANDS	85.50
16	UNITED KINGDOM	84.80
17	AUSTRIA	84.40
18	NORWAY	83.80
19	SPAIN	79.50
20	LUXEMBOURG	78.30
21	CATALONIA	78.00
21	LATVIA	78.00
23	USA	75.60
24	AUSTRALIA	73.60
24	ESTONIA	73.60
26	SLOVENIA	73.50
27	SWEDEN	71.80
28	JAPAN	70.60
29	TAIWAN	70.10
30	ROMANIA	68.60
31	NEW ZEALAND	67.30
32	PORTUGAL	65.80
33	HONG KONG	65.00
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	62.70
35	POLAND	60.80
36	CANADA	49.40
37	TURKEY	45.00
38	CROATIA	40.00
39	SOUTH AFRICA	37.00
40	MALAYSIA	30.38
41	RUSSIA	24.50
42	MEXICO	15.80
43	ICELAND	14.60
44	KAZAKHSTAN	5.20
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	BRAZIL	-
-	CHILE	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	INDIA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	ISRAEL	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	PERU	-
-	PHILIPPINES	-
-	QATAR	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	THAILAND	-
-	UAE	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS

2012

Percentage of population served



		%
1	SINGAPORE	100.0 <sup>3</sup>
1	UNITED KINGDOM	100.0 <sup>2</sup>
3	NETHERLANDS	99.3 <sup>2</sup>
4	ISRAEL	98.2 <sup>1</sup>
5	SWITZERLAND	97.3 <sup>2</sup>
6	GERMANY	97.3 <sup>2</sup>
7	BELGIUM	96.6 <sup>3</sup>
8	IRELAND	96.2
9	LUXEMBOURG	95.6
10	CATALONIA	95.5 <sup>N2</sup>
10	SPAIN	95.5 <sup>2</sup>
12	AUSTRIA	93.9 <sup>2</sup>
13	HONG KONG	93.0
14	GREECE	92.4 <sup>1</sup>
15	KOREA	91.6
16	SLOVENIA	91.1 <sup>1</sup>
17	DENMARK	91.0
18	CHILE	90.6 <sup>1</sup>
19	ICELAND	90.0 <sup>2</sup>
20	CANADA	87.1 <sup>3</sup>
21	SWEDEN	87.0 <sup>2</sup>
22	NORWAY	84.1 <sup>1</sup>
23	PERU	83.9 <sup>2</sup>
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	83.3 <sup>1</sup>
25	FINLAND	83.0 <sup>1</sup>
26	ESTONIA	82.7
27	QATAR	82.5
28	NEW ZEALAND	82.0 <sup>1</sup>
29	ITALY	82.0 <sup>4</sup>
30	BULGARIA	81.7 <sup>1</sup>
31	PORTUGAL	81.3 <sup>3</sup>
32	TURKEY	78.7 <sup>2</sup>
33	MALAYSIA	78.7
34	UAE	78.3 <sup>4</sup>
35	JAPAN	75.8 <sup>1</sup>
36	RUSSIA	74.0 <sup>1</sup>
37	USA	73.7 <sup>4</sup>
38	HUNGARY	72.9 <sup>1</sup>
39	LITHUANIA	71.0 <sup>3</sup>
40	MEXICO	70.6 <sup>2</sup>
41	POLAND	68.7
42	JORDAN	62.2
43	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	60.0
44	KAZAKHSTAN	59.5
45	SOUTH AFRICA	51.0
46	ROMANIA	41.6 <sup>1</sup>
47	CROATIA	33.0
48	TAIWAN	32.1
49	VENEZUELA	23.8 <sup>3</sup>
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	AUSTRALIA	-
-	BRAZIL	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	FRANCE	-
-	INDIA	-
-	INDONESIA	-
-	LATVIA	-
-	PHILIPPINES	-
-	THAILAND	-
-	UKRAINE	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

WATER CONSUMPTION INTENSITY

2011

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

Ranking		m3
1	LUXEMBOURG	0.74
2	QATAR	2.36
3	DENMARK	2.92
4	UNITED KINGDOM	3.12
5	IRELAND	3.36 <sup>2</sup>
6	HONG KONG	3.72
7	UAE	4.95
8	ISRAEL	5.78 <sup>1</sup>
9	SWEDEN	5.81 <sup>1</sup>
10	FINLAND	6.01 <sup>3</sup>
11	SWITZERLAND	6.02 <sup>4</sup>
12	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.18
13	NORWAY	7.69 <sup>4</sup>
14	CROATIA	8.49
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.74
16	AUSTRALIA	9.38
17	AUSTRIA	9.75 <sup>4</sup>
18	GERMANY	10.00 <sup>1</sup>
19	FRANCE	10.21
20	CATALONIA	10.37 <sup>4</sup>
21	MALAYSIA	11.57
22	ICELAND	12.12
23	BELGIUM	13.05 <sup>2</sup>
24	NETHERLANDS	13.73 <sup>1</sup>
25	LITHUANIA	14.66
26	LATVIA	15.56 <sup>1</sup>
27	JAPAN	16.18 <sup>2</sup>
28	SLOVENIA	16.92
29	POLAND	23.09
30	ITALY	23.30 <sup>3</sup>
31	SPAIN	24.22 <sup>1</sup>
32	GREECE	27.73 <sup>3</sup>
33	CANADA	27.89 <sup>2</sup>
34	USA	33.04 <sup>4</sup>
35	ROMANIA	36.06
36	NEW ZEALAND	36.57 <sup>1</sup>
37	TAIWAN	37.01
38	HUNGARY	38.01
39	PORTUGAL	39.92 <sup>4</sup>
40	BRAZIL	42.48 <sup>4</sup>
41	SOUTH AFRICA	43.68 <sup>4</sup>
42	RUSSIA	45.85 <sup>1</sup>
43	TURKEY	51.57
44	JORDAN	54.94 <sup>4</sup>
45	MEXICO	68.74
46	PERU	79.71
47	ESTONIA	83.13
48	CHINA MAINLAND	93.43 <sup>1</sup>
49	VENEZUELA	98.37 <sup>4</sup>
50	BULGARIA	119.32
51	ARGENTINA	124.10 <sup>4</sup>
52	COLOMBIA	125.00 <sup>1</sup>
53	KAZAKHSTAN	143.01
54	CHILE	154.09 <sup>4</sup>
55	THAILAND	231.92 <sup>4</sup>
56	INDONESIA	262.14 <sup>4</sup>
57	UKRAINE	269.62 <sup>4</sup>
58	INDIA	477.58 <sup>1</sup>
59	PHILIPPINES	528.25 <sup>4</sup>
-	KOREA	-
-	SINGAPORE	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

CO2 EMISSIONS

2011

Metric tons of carbon dioxide



		tons
1	ICELAND	1.9
2	LATVIA	7.6
3	LUXEMBOURG	10.4
4	LITHUANIA	13.2
5	SLOVENIA	15.3
6	CROATIA	18.8
7	ESTONIA	19.3
8	JORDAN	19.8
9	NEW ZEALAND	30.3
10	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	33.9
11	IRELAND	34.9
12	NORWAY	38.1
13	SWITZERLAND	39.9
14	DENMARK	41.7
15	PERU	44.7
16	SWEDEN	44.9
17	HONG KONG	45.0
18	CATALONIA	45.9
19	HUNGARY	47.4
20	PORTUGAL	48.1
21	BULGARIA	49.2
22	FINLAND	55.6
23	SINGAPORE	64.8
24	COLOMBIA	66.7
25	ISRAEL	67.2
26	AUSTRIA	68.5
27	QATAR	71.4
28	CHILE	76.3
29	PHILIPPINES	77.1
30	ROMANIA	81.8
31	GREECE	83.6
32	BELGIUM	108.6
33	CZECH REPUBLIC	112.7
34	VENEZUELA	159.2
35	UAE	165.9
36	NETHERLANDS	174.5
37	ARGENTINA	183.6
38	MALAYSIA	194.0
39	KAZAKHSTAN	234.2
40	THAILAND	243.2
41	TAIWAN	264.7
42	SPAIN	270.3
43	UKRAINE	285.4
44	TURKEY	285.7
45	POLAND	300.0
46	FRANCE	328.3
47	SOUTH AFRICA	367.6
48	ITALY	393.0
49	AUSTRALIA	396.8
50	BRAZIL	408.0
51	INDONESIA	425.9
52	MEXICO	432.3
53	UNITED KINGDOM	443.0
54	CANADA	529.8
55	KOREA	587.7
56	GERMANY	747.6
57	JAPAN	1,186.0
58	RUSSIA	1,653.2
59	INDIA	1,745.1
60	USA	5,287.2
61	CHINA MAINLAND	7,954.5

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

CO2 EMISSIONS INTENSITY

2011

CO2 industrial emissions in metric tons per one million US\$ of GDP

Ranking		tons
1	SWITZERLAND	60.5
2	NORWAY	77.7
3	SWEDEN	83.8
4	FRANCE	118.4
5	DENMARK	124.9
6	ICELAND	132.1
7	IRELAND	154.5
8	CATALONIA	161.2
9	AUSTRIA	164.6
10	BRAZIL	164.7
11	ITALY	178.9
12	LUXEMBOURG	179.8
13	UNITED KINGDOM	179.9
14	HONG KONG	181.2
15	SPAIN	185.8
16	NEW ZEALAND	186.6
17	COLOMBIA	198.8
18	JAPAN	200.8
19	PORTUGAL	202.1
20	GERMANY	206.1
21	NETHERLANDS	209.5
22	BELGIUM	211.6
23	FINLAND	212.0
24	SINGAPORE	237.9
25	PERU	253.1
26	ISRAEL	260.4
27	AUSTRALIA	264.8
28	LATVIA	266.2
29	GREECE	288.5
30	CANADA	297.9
31	SLOVENIA	303.7
32	CHILE	304.0
33	CROATIA	305.2
34	LITHUANIA	306.9
35	USA	340.4
36	PHILIPPINES	343.1
37	HUNGARY	344.8
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	353.2
39	TURKEY	367.5
40	MEXICO	369.6
41	ARGENTINA	409.6
42	QATAR	420.4
43	ROMANIA	447.3
44	UAE	475.9
45	KOREA	488.8
46	INDONESIA	503.4
47	VENEZUELA	504.4
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	521.9
49	TAIWAN	568.9
50	POLAND	581.7
51	MALAYSIA	671.1
52	JORDAN	686.4
53	THAILAND	703.6
54	ESTONIA	856.2
55	RUSSIA	867.9
56	INDIA	903.9
57	BULGARIA	919.8
58	SOUTH AFRICA	998.3
59	CHINA MAINLAND	1,086.4
60	KAZAKHSTAN	1,245.5
61	UKRAINE	1,746.1

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**RENEWABLE ENERGIES (%)**

**2011**

Share of renewables in total energy requirements, %



		%
1	ICELAND	83.8
2	NORWAY	42.8
3	BRAZIL	42.7
4	NEW ZEALAND	40.4
5	PHILIPPINES	40.3
6	INDONESIA	33.6
7	LATVIA	32.8
8	SWEDEN	32.1
9	AUSTRIA	26.6
10	INDIA	26.5
11	FINLAND	26.1
12	COLOMBIA	24.8
13	PERU	24.0
14	CHILE	23.1
15	PORTUGAL	22.3
16	DENMARK	22.2
17	THAILAND	18.9
18	SWITZERLAND	18.1
19	CANADA	18.0
20	ESTONIA	14.8
21	LITHUANIA	14.5
22	ROMANIA	14.1
23	SLOVENIA	13.1
24	ITALY	11.9
25	SPAIN	11.7
26	VENEZUELA	11.2
27	CHINA MAINLAND	10.7
28	CROATIA	10.5
29	SOUTH AFRICA	10.5
30	GERMANY	10.0
31	TURKEY	10.0
32	MEXICO	9.3
33	GREECE	8.0
34	POLAND	7.8
35	HUNGARY	7.6
36	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7.4
37	FRANCE	7.2
38	ARGENTINA	7.2
39	BULGARIA	7.0
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.9
41	IRELAND	6.2
42	USA	6.1
43	MALAYSIA	5.5
44	AUSTRALIA	5.1
45	ISRAEL	4.9
46	BELGIUM	4.8
47	NETHERLANDS	4.3
48	JAPAN	4.2
49	UNITED KINGDOM	4.1
50	CATALONIA	4.1 <sup>2</sup>
51	LUXEMBOURG	3.0
52	RUSSIA	2.4
53	SINGAPORE	2.2
54	JORDAN	2.0
55	UKRAINE	2.0
56	TAIWAN	1.5
57	KAZAKHSTAN	1.0
58	KOREA	0.7
59	HONG KONG	0.4
60	UAE	0.1
61	QATAR	0.0

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**GREEN TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS**

**2014**

Renewable technologies (solar energy, wind turbines, etc.)

are not quickly turned into competitive advantages



are quickly turned into competitive advantages

Ranking		
1	DENMARK	8.17
2	ICELAND	7.28
3	MALAYSIA	6.86
4	GERMANY	6.35
5	AUSTRIA	6.33
6	FINLAND	6.20
7	SWITZERLAND	6.19
8	JAPAN	6.17
9	UAE	6.15
10	SWEDEN	5.94
11	PORTUGAL	5.91
12	KOREA	5.80
13	NORWAY	5.78
14	ISRAEL	5.74
15	CANADA	5.66
16	IRELAND	5.62
17	LUXEMBOURG	5.54
18	SPAIN	5.48
19	NETHERLANDS	5.42
20	NEW ZEALAND	5.37
21	TAIWAN	5.32
22	SINGAPORE	5.30
23	LITHUANIA	5.25
24	ESTONIA	5.16
25	THAILAND	5.08
26	UNITED KINGDOM	4.94
27	COLOMBIA	4.93
28	FRANCE	4.84
29	ITALY	4.83
30	BELGIUM	4.83
31	USA	4.82
32	JORDAN	4.78
33	QATAR	4.70
34	GREECE	4.68
35	CHINA MAINLAND	4.54
36	TURKEY	4.54
37	CATALONIA	4.47
38	INDONESIA	4.47
39	ROMANIA	4.46
40	MEXICO	4.44
41	AUSTRALIA	4.30
42	INDIA	4.13
43	HUNGARY	4.12
44	SOUTH AFRICA	4.07
45	HONG KONG	4.05
46	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.89
47	KAZAKHSTAN	3.83
48	CHILE	3.81
49	SLOVENIA	3.76
50	LATVIA	3.72
51	PHILIPPINES	3.71
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.62
53	POLAND	3.50
54	PERU	3.33
55	BRAZIL	3.30
56	BULGARIA	3.29
57	CROATIA	3.14
58	UKRAINE	2.72
59	RUSSIA	2.06
60	ARGENTINA	1.95
61	VENEZUELA	1.16

TOTAL BIOCAPACITY

2009

Global hectares per capita of biologically productive space



		hectares
1	CANADA	14.70
2	AUSTRALIA	14.30
3	FINLAND	13.40
4	SWEDEN	10.50
5	NEW ZEALAND	10.10
6	ESTONIA	9.70
7	BRAZIL	9.50
8	LATVIA	8.00
9	NORWAY	6.80
10	RUSSIA	6.60
11	ARGENTINA	6.50
12	DENMARK	5.50
13	LITHUANIA	5.10
14	CROATIA	4.30
15	IRELAND	4.10
16	USA	3.90
17	AUSTRIA	3.80
17	COLOMBIA	3.80
17	PERU	3.80
20	CHILE	3.70
20	FRANCE	3.70
20	KAZAKHSTAN	3.70
23	SLOVENIA	3.60
24	BULGARIA	3.10
25	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.00
26	VENEZUELA	2.90
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.80
28	HUNGARY	2.60
29	ROMANIA	2.50
30	MALAYSIA	2.40
31	POLAND	2.30
32	GREECE	2.20
33	GERMANY	2.10
33	UKRAINE	2.10
35	BELGIUM	1.80
35	CATALONIA	1.80 <sup>N</sup>
35	QATAR	1.80
35	SPAIN	1.80
39	TURKEY	1.70
40	PORTUGAL	1.60
41	UNITED KINGDOM	1.50
42	INDONESIA	1.40
42	MEXICO	1.40
44	ITALY	1.30
44	NETHERLANDS	1.30
46	SOUTH AFRICA	1.20
46	SWITZERLAND	1.20
46	THAILAND	1.20
49	CHINA MAINLAND	0.90
50	KOREA	0.70
51	JAPAN	0.60
51	PHILIPPINES	0.60
51	UAE	0.60
54	INDIA	0.50
55	ISRAEL	0.30
55	JORDAN	0.30
57	SINGAPORE	0.00
-	HONG KONG	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	TAIWAN	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

2009

Global hectares per person



		hectares
1	INDIA	0.9
2	PHILIPPINES	1.2
3	INDONESIA	1.3
4	PERU	1.6
5	COLOMBIA	1.9
6	ARGENTINA	2.1
6	JORDAN	2.1
6	THAILAND	2.1
9	CHINA MAINLAND	2.2
10	CHILE	2.3
10	UKRAINE	2.3
12	ROMANIA	2.4
13	TURKEY	2.5
14	SOUTH AFRICA	2.6
15	NEW ZEALAND	2.7
15	NORWAY	2.7
17	BRAZIL	2.8
18	BULGARIA	2.9
18	VENEZUELA	2.9
20	HUNGARY	3.0
20	MALAYSIA	3.0
22	MEXICO	3.4
23	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.5
24	CROATIA	3.8
24	JAPAN	3.8
24	LATVIA	3.8
27	RUSSIA	4.0
28	ISRAEL	4.1
28	LITHUANIA	4.1
28	POLAND	4.1
28	SLOVENIA	4.1
32	CATALONIA	4.3 <sup>N</sup>
32	KAZAKHSTAN	4.3
32	KOREA	4.3
32	SPAIN	4.3
36	ITALY	4.4
36	PORTUGAL	4.4
38	GERMANY	4.5
38	UNITED KINGDOM	4.5
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.7
40	GREECE	4.7
42	FRANCE	4.9
43	ESTONIA	5.0
43	SWITZERLAND	5.0
45	AUSTRIA	5.2
46	AUSTRALIA	5.4
46	SWEDEN	5.4
48	FINLAND	5.6
49	IRELAND	5.7
50	CANADA	5.9
50	NETHERLANDS	5.9
52	SINGAPORE	6.3
53	USA	7.0
54	BELGIUM	7.3
55	DENMARK	7.6
56	UAE	9.1
57	QATAR	9.8
-	HONG KONG	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	TAIWAN	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**ECOLOGICAL BALANCE  
(RESERVE/DEFICIT)**

**2009**

Total biocapacity minus total footprint in global hectares per capita

Ranking		hectares
1	AUSTRALIA	8.90
2	CANADA	8.80
3	FINLAND	7.80
4	NEW ZEALAND	7.40
5	BRAZIL	6.70
6	SWEDEN	5.10
7	ESTONIA	4.70
8	ARGENTINA	4.40
9	LATVIA	4.20
10	NORWAY	4.10
11	RUSSIA	2.60
12	PERU	2.20
13	COLOMBIA	1.90
14	CHILE	1.40
15	LITHUANIA	1.00
16	CROATIA	0.50
17	BULGARIA	0.20
18	INDONESIA	0.10
18	ROMANIA	0.10
20	VENEZUELA	0.00
21	UKRAINE	-0.20
22	HUNGARY	-0.40
22	INDIA	-0.40
24	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-0.50
24	SLOVENIA	-0.50
26	KAZAKHSTAN	-0.60
26	MALAYSIA	-0.60
26	PHILIPPINES	-0.60
29	TURKEY	-0.80
30	THAILAND	-0.90
31	FRANCE	-1.20
32	CHINA MAINLAND	-1.30
33	AUSTRIA	-1.40
33	SOUTH AFRICA	-1.40
35	IRELAND	-1.60
36	JORDAN	-1.80
36	POLAND	-1.80
38	CZECH REPUBLIC	-1.90
39	MEXICO	-2.00
40	DENMARK	-2.10
41	GERMANY	-2.40
42	CATALONIA	-2.50 <sup>N</sup>
42	GREECE	-2.50
42	SPAIN	-2.50
45	PORTUGAL	-2.80
46	UNITED KINGDOM	-3.00
47	ITALY	-3.10
47	USA	-3.10
49	JAPAN	-3.20
50	KOREA	-3.60
51	ISRAEL	-3.80
51	SWITZERLAND	-3.80
53	NETHERLANDS	-4.60
54	BELGIUM	-5.50
55	SINGAPORE	-6.30
56	QATAR	-8.00
57	UAE	-8.50
-	HONG KONG	-
-	ICELAND	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	TAIWAN	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**2014**

Sustainable development

is not a priority in companies



is a priority in companies

Ranking		
1	JAPAN	8.30
2	DENMARK	7.97
3	ROMANIA	7.75
4	GERMANY	7.38
5	FINLAND	7.37
6	SWEDEN	7.23
7	UAE	7.15
8	AUSTRIA	7.15
9	KOREA	7.13
10	ESTONIA	7.12
11	NORWAY	7.02
12	MALAYSIA	7.02
13	TAIWAN	6.97
14	SWITZERLAND	6.88
15	LUXEMBOURG	6.82
16	ICELAND	6.67
17	NETHERLANDS	6.66
18	UKRAINE	6.55
19	INDONESIA	6.36
20	CANADA	6.33
20	SINGAPORE	6.33
22	KAZAKHSTAN	6.33
23	IRELAND	6.29
24	ISRAEL	6.22
25	POLAND	6.08
26	BELGIUM	6.04
27	JORDAN	6.00
28	THAILAND	5.95
29	QATAR	5.80
30	SOUTH AFRICA	5.67
31	CHINA MAINLAND	5.67
32	AUSTRALIA	5.65
33	USA	5.61
34	FRANCE	5.61
35	RUSSIA	5.61
36	NEW ZEALAND	5.58
37	HONG KONG	5.53
37	SPAIN	5.53
39	COLOMBIA	5.48
40	PHILIPPINES	5.28
41	LATVIA	5.26
42	BULGARIA	5.24
43	UNITED KINGDOM	5.18
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.15
44	TURKEY	5.15
46	CHILE	5.13
47	GREECE	5.10
48	MEXICO	5.01
49	INDIA	4.98
50	HUNGARY	4.96
51	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.89
52	ITALY	4.88
53	PORTUGAL	4.80
54	BRAZIL	4.73
55	LITHUANIA	4.69
56	CATALONIA	4.68
57	SLOVENIA	4.67
58	PERU	4.35
59	VENEZUELA	4.32
60	CROATIA	3.66
61	ARGENTINA	3.44

**POLLUTION PROBLEMS**

2014

Pollution problems

do seriously affect your economy



do not seriously affect your economy

Ranking			
1	ICELAND	9.00	
2	DENMARK	8.92	
3	SWEDEN	8.68	
4	NORWAY	8.62	
5	FINLAND	8.55	
6	IRELAND	8.54	
7	SWITZERLAND	8.41	
8	GERMANY	8.35	
9	LATVIA	7.93	
10	AUSTRIA	7.89	
11	AUSTRALIA	7.57	
12	UNITED KINGDOM	7.54	
13	LUXEMBOURG	7.28	
14	JAPAN	7.23	
15	CANADA	7.19	
16	FRANCE	6.98	
17	NETHERLANDS	6.91	
18	NEW ZEALAND	6.91	
19	SPAIN	6.90	
20	PORTUGAL	6.86	
21	USA	6.83	
22	ISRAEL	6.60	
23	SINGAPORE	6.59	
24	ESTONIA	6.55	
25	UAE	6.50	
26	MALAYSIA	6.50	
27	CZECH REPUBLIC	6.37	
28	CATALONIA	6.27	
29	LITHUANIA	6.17	
30	CROATIA	6.14	
31	GREECE	6.11	
32	BELGIUM	6.11	
33	HUNGARY	6.08	
34	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.08	
35	QATAR	6.03	
36	SLOVENIA	5.90	
37	POLAND	5.80	
38	ITALY	5.75	
39	TURKEY	5.73	
40	TAIWAN	5.63	
41	KAZAKHSTAN	5.51	
42	VENEZUELA	5.36	
43	ROMANIA	5.24	
44	JORDAN	5.19	
45	THAILAND	5.10	
46	UKRAINE	5.04	
47	RUSSIA	4.96	
48	ARGENTINA	4.82	
49	SOUTH AFRICA	4.79	
50	KOREA	4.70	
51	BULGARIA	4.69	
52	INDONESIA	4.67	
53	BRAZIL	4.60	
54	CHILE	4.19	
55	PHILIPPINES	4.11	
56	INDIA	4.03	
57	MEXICO	4.03	
58	HONG KONG	3.83	
59	PERU	3.67	
60	COLOMBIA	3.22	
61	CHINA MAINLAND	2.29	

**ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS**

2014

Environmental laws and compliance

hinder the competitiveness of businesses



do not hinder the competitiveness of businesses

Ranking			
1	ICELAND	7.92	
2	SWITZERLAND	7.75	
3	SWEDEN	7.60	
4	IRELAND	7.57	
5	NORWAY	7.56	
6	SINGAPORE	7.28	
7	CANADA	7.26	
8	JAPAN	7.23	
9	FINLAND	7.14	
9	UAE	7.14	
11	MALAYSIA	7.13	
12	DENMARK	7.05	
13	LATVIA	7.05	
14	ISRAEL	6.93	
15	QATAR	6.67	
16	NEW ZEALAND	6.55	
17	NETHERLANDS	6.54	
18	TAIWAN	6.50	
19	HONG KONG	6.44	
19	SPAIN	6.44	
21	HUNGARY	6.43	
22	PORTUGAL	6.40	
23	AUSTRIA	6.30	
24	AUSTRALIA	6.28	
25	MEXICO	6.27	
26	LITHUANIA	6.26	
27	FRANCE	6.19	
28	GERMANY	6.16	
29	KOREA	6.14	
30	UNITED KINGDOM	6.04	
31	LUXEMBOURG	6.04	
32	KAZAKHSTAN	5.98	
33	TURKEY	5.92	
34	ESTONIA	5.89	
35	ARGENTINA	5.85	
36	CHINA MAINLAND	5.84	
37	USA	5.78	
38	RUSSIA	5.71	
39	INDONESIA	5.62	
40	UKRAINE	5.57	
41	JORDAN	5.51	
42	CATALONIA	5.50	
42	SOUTH AFRICA	5.50	
44	THAILAND	5.45	
45	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.31	
46	CROATIA	5.16	
47	PHILIPPINES	5.15	
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.09	
49	ROMANIA	5.06	
50	POLAND	5.04	
51	GREECE	4.87	
52	BELGIUM	4.85	
53	BULGARIA	4.74	
54	ITALY	4.74	
55	SLOVENIA	4.65	
56	COLOMBIA	4.60	
57	PERU	4.59	
58	CHILE	4.57	
59	VENEZUELA	4.52	
60	INDIA	4.40	
61	BRAZIL	4.10	



QUALITY OF LIFE

2014

Quality of life is

low



high

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND		9.73
2	AUSTRIA		9.55
3	NORWAY		9.47
4	SWEDEN		9.44
5	GERMANY		9.38
6	NETHERLANDS		9.21
7	DENMARK		9.13
8	NEW ZEALAND		9.13
9	AUSTRALIA		9.11
10	CANADA		9.04
11	FINLAND		9.02
12	IRELAND		9.00
12	LUXEMBOURG		9.00
14	ICELAND		8.79
15	BELGIUM		8.63
16	UAE		8.58
17	FRANCE		8.48
18	SINGAPORE		8.37
19	USA		8.33
20	JAPAN		8.22
21	CATALONIA		8.07
22	SPAIN		7.95
23	UNITED KINGDOM		7.73
24	ISRAEL		7.65
25	CZECH REPUBLIC		7.56
26	MALAYSIA		7.48
27	QATAR		7.46
28	HONG KONG		7.00
29	TAIWAN		6.68
30	CHILE		6.48
31	ITALY		6.46
32	PORTUGAL		6.09
33	THAILAND		5.98
34	INDONESIA		5.81
35	LATVIA		5.77
36	LITHUANIA		5.67
37	SLOVENIA		5.64
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		5.40
39	ESTONIA		5.36
40	SOUTH AFRICA		5.26
41	GREECE		5.25
42	KOREA		5.23
43	TURKEY		5.15
44	CROATIA		5.10
45	MEXICO		5.03
46	PHILIPPINES		4.95
47	KAZAKHSTAN		4.94
48	PERU		4.93
49	ARGENTINA		4.84
50	JORDAN		4.79
51	CHINA MAINLAND		4.61
52	INDIA		4.46
53	BRAZIL		4.40
54	RUSSIA		4.37
55	HUNGARY		4.00
56	COLOMBIA		3.97
57	POLAND		3.69
58	ROMANIA		3.37
59	UKRAINE		2.80
60	BULGARIA		2.57
61	VENEZUELA		1.32

TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION (%)

2012

Percentage of GDP

Ranking			%
1	ICELAND		8.0
2	ISRAEL		8.0 <sup>1</sup>
3	DENMARK		7.9
4	SOUTH AFRICA		7.3
5	UKRAINE		7.2
6	SWEDEN		6.8
7	USA		6.5 <sup>3</sup>
8	FINLAND		6.3
9	BELGIUM		6.3
10	FRANCE		6.1
11	SWITZERLAND		6.1
12	UNITED KINGDOM		6.1
13	NETHERLANDS		5.8
14	MALAYSIA		5.8
15	SLOVENIA		5.7 <sup>1</sup>
16	PORTUGAL		5.7
17	LITHUANIA		5.6
18	AUSTRIA		5.6
19	NEW ZEALAND		5.5
20	LATVIA		5.5
21	NORWAY		5.5
22	POLAND		5.5
23	LUXEMBOURG		5.4
24	AUSTRALIA		5.3
25	IRELAND		5.2
26	CROATIA		5.0
27	BRAZIL		5.0 <sup>2</sup>
28	CZECH REPUBLIC		4.8
29	ESTONIA		4.8
30	HUNGARY		4.8
31	COLOMBIA		4.6
32	SPAIN		4.5
33	KOREA		4.5 <sup>2</sup>
34	TAIWAN		4.4
35	KAZAKHSTAN		4.3
36	GERMANY		4.3
37	CATALONIA		4.2 <sup>1</sup>
38	ITALY		4.2
39	GREECE		4.1
40	CHINA MAINLAND		4.1
41	CHILE		4.1
42	RUSSIA		4.0
43	THAILAND		3.9
44	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		3.8
45	VENEZUELA		3.8 <sup>3</sup>
46	INDIA		3.8
47	JORDAN		3.8
48	HONG KONG		3.8
49	TURKEY		3.7 <sup>1</sup>
50	JAPAN		3.5
51	BULGARIA		3.5
52	INDONESIA		3.5
53	MEXICO		3.5
54	PERU		3.1
55	QATAR		3.1
56	ROMANIA		3.0
57	SINGAPORE		3.0
58	PHILIPPINES		2.7
59	UAE		1.1
-	ARGENTINA		-
-	CANADA		-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION PER CAPITA**

**2012**

US\$ per capita



		US\$
1	LUXEMBOURG	5,702
2	NORWAY	5,409
3	SWITZERLAND	4,849
4	DENMARK	4,448
5	SWEDEN	3,750
6	AUSTRALIA	3,574
7	ICELAND	3,378
8	QATAR	3,210
9	USA	3,052 <sup>3</sup>
10	FINLAND	2,897
11	BELGIUM	2,764
12	NETHERLANDS	2,676
13	ISRAEL	2,623 <sup>1</sup>
14	AUSTRIA	2,606
15	FRANCE	2,534
16	IRELAND	2,411
17	UNITED KINGDOM	2,339
18	NEW ZEALAND	2,127
19	GERMANY	1,845
20	JAPAN	1,650
21	SINGAPORE	1,586
22	CATALONIA	1,579 <sup>1</sup>
23	ITALY	1,408
24	SLOVENIA	1,393 <sup>1</sup>
25	HONG KONG	1,380
26	SPAIN	1,272
27	PORTUGAL	1,130
28	KOREA	1,002 <sup>2</sup>
29	GREECE	917
30	CZECH REPUBLIC	904
31	TAIWAN	900
32	ESTONIA	811
33	LITHUANIA	789
34	LATVIA	768
35	POLAND	694
36	CROATIA	664
37	CHILE	650
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	650
39	HUNGARY	600
40	MALAYSIA	599
41	RUSSIA	560
42	BRAZIL	559 <sup>2</sup>
43	SOUTH AFRICA	540
44	KAZAKHSTAN	520
45	UAE	470
46	VENEZUELA	445 <sup>3</sup>
47	TURKEY	392 <sup>1</sup>
48	COLOMBIA	365
49	MEXICO	349
50	UKRAINE	279
51	ROMANIA	254
52	CHINA MAINLAND	249
53	BULGARIA	247
54	THAILAND	216
55	PERU	206
56	JORDAN	184
57	INDONESIA	125
58	PHILIPPINES	71
59	INDIA	58
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	CANADA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION PER PUPIL**

**2011**

Percentage of GDP per capita

Ranking		%
1	DENMARK	35 <sup>2</sup>
2	UKRAINE	33
3	SWEDEN	30 <sup>1</sup>
4	FINLAND	30 <sup>1</sup>
5	BELGIUM	29 <sup>1</sup>
6	AUSTRIA	29 <sup>1</sup>
7	SLOVENIA	28 <sup>1</sup>
8	UNITED KINGDOM	28 <sup>1</sup>
9	PORTUGAL	28 <sup>1</sup>
10	SWITZERLAND	27 <sup>1</sup>
11	NORWAY	26 <sup>1</sup>
12	ESTONIA	26 <sup>1</sup>
13	FRANCE	26 <sup>1</sup>
14	LATVIA	25 <sup>1</sup>
15	ICELAND	25 <sup>1</sup>
16	IRELAND	25 <sup>1</sup>
17	ITALY	24 <sup>1</sup>
18	NEW ZEALAND	24
19	POLAND	24 <sup>1</sup>
20	NETHERLANDS	24
21	CATALONIA	24 <sup>NI</sup>
21	SPAIN	24 <sup>1</sup>
23	HUNGARY	24 <sup>1</sup>
24	BULGARIA	24 <sup>1</sup>
25	CROATIA	24 <sup>1</sup>
26	LITHUANIA	23 <sup>1</sup>
27	MALAYSIA	23
28	JAPAN	23
29	KOREA	22 <sup>2</sup>
30	TAIWAN	22
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	22 <sup>1</sup>
32	VENEZUELA	21 <sup>2</sup>
33	USA	21 <sup>1</sup>
34	AUSTRALIA	21 <sup>1</sup>
35	ARGENTINA	20
36	ROMANIA	20 <sup>2</sup>
37	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	20 <sup>1</sup>
38	RUSSIA	20 <sup>3</sup>
39	HONG KONG	19
40	ISRAEL	19 <sup>1</sup>
41	MEXICO	18 <sup>1</sup>
42	THAILAND	18 <sup>2</sup>
43	COLOMBIA	16
44	QATAR	16 <sup>3</sup>
45	CHILE	15
46	KAZAKHSTAN	12
47	INDIA	12
48	INDONESIA	11
49	PHILIPPINES	10 <sup>3</sup>
50	PERU	9 <sup>1</sup>
-	BRAZIL	-
-	CANADA	-
-	CHINA MAINLAND	-
-	GERMANY	-
-	GREECE	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	LUXEMBOURG	-
-	SINGAPORE	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-
-	TURKEY	-
-	UAE	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Education 4.5.04

**PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO (PRIMARY EDUCATION)**

2011

Ratio of students to teaching staff

Ranking		ratio
1	SWEDEN	9.27
2	LUXEMBOURG	9.90
3	ICELAND	10.20
4	NORWAY	10.40
5	HUNGARY	10.54
6	AUSTRIA	10.89
7	POLAND	11.00
8	PORTUGAL	11.20
9	QATAR	11.28
10	LATVIA	11.41
11	ITALY	11.70
12	DENMARK	11.80
13	CATALONIA	12.37
14	SPAIN	12.40
15	BELGIUM	12.40
16	LITHUANIA	12.41
17	MALAYSIA	12.60
18	GREECE	12.68 <sup>1</sup>
19	ESTONIA	13.20
20	FINLAND	13.67
21	CANADA	13.80
22	CROATIA	14.26 <sup>1</sup>
23	HONG KONG	14.40
24	VENEZUELA	14.51 <sup>2</sup>
25	TAIWAN	14.80
26	SWITZERLAND	14.90 <sup>1</sup>
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15.08
28	USA	15.30
29	IRELAND	15.57
30	AUSTRALIA	15.60
31	NETHERLANDS	15.80
32	UKRAINE	15.83
33	ISRAEL	15.90
34	INDONESIA	15.94
35	THAILAND	15.99 <sup>3</sup>
36	SLOVENIA	16.00
37	ROMANIA	16.11 <sup>1</sup>
38	GERMANY	16.30
38	NEW ZEALAND	16.30
40	ARGENTINA	16.33 <sup>3</sup>
41	KAZAKHSTAN	16.36
42	UAE	17.03
43	BULGARIA	17.49 <sup>1</sup>
44	FRANCE	17.52
45	JORDAN	17.60
46	CHINA MAINLAND	17.71
47	JAPAN	18.10
48	SINGAPORE	18.60
49	CZECH REPUBLIC	18.82
50	PERU	19.56
51	KOREA	19.60
52	UNITED KINGDOM	19.90
53	RUSSIA	20.00
54	TURKEY	21.28
55	BRAZIL	21.29
56	CHILE	21.97
57	COLOMBIA	27.58
58	MEXICO	28.11
59	SOUTH AFRICA	30.71 <sup>2</sup>
60	PHILIPPINES	31.44 <sup>2</sup>
61	INDIA	35.00

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Education 4.5.05

**PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO (SECONDARY EDUCATION)**

2011

Ratio of students to teaching staff

Ranking		ratio
1	PORTUGAL	7.70
2	GREECE	8.00 <sup>4</sup>
3	CROATIA	8.15 <sup>1</sup>
4	LATVIA	8.33
5	VENEZUELA	8.41 <sup>2</sup>
6	LITHUANIA	8.56
7	RUSSIA	8.70
8	KAZAKHSTAN	8.87
9	BELGIUM	9.40
10	SWEDEN	9.51
11	LUXEMBOURG	9.60
12	AUSTRIA	9.68
13	NORWAY	9.80
14	HUNGARY	10.03
15	QATAR	10.13
16	JORDAN	10.20
17	POLAND	10.60
18	ARGENTINA	10.90 <sup>3</sup>
19	CATALONIA	10.97
20	SLOVENIA	11.00
21	SPAIN	11.05
22	ICELAND	11.10
23	CZECH REPUBLIC	11.40
23	SWITZERLAND	11.40 <sup>1</sup>
25	DENMARK	11.50 <sup>1</sup>
26	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	11.67
27	ESTONIA	11.90
28	UKRAINE	11.99 <sup>2</sup>
29	AUSTRALIA	12.00
30	BULGARIA	12.08 <sup>1</sup>
31	ISRAEL	12.20
31	ITALY	12.20
33	UAE	12.42 <sup>1</sup>
34	ROMANIA	12.48 <sup>1</sup>
35	FRANCE	12.69
36	FINLAND	13.10
36	JAPAN	13.10
36	MALAYSIA	13.10
39	GERMANY	14.00
40	IRELAND	14.40
41	HONG KONG	14.50
42	INDONESIA	14.77
43	SINGAPORE	14.80
44	NEW ZEALAND	15.10
45	CHINA MAINLAND	15.15
46	USA	15.20
47	CANADA	15.30
48	TAIWAN	16.10
49	UNITED KINGDOM	16.30
50	BRAZIL	16.35
51	PERU	16.50
52	NETHERLANDS	16.70
53	KOREA	17.20
54	MEXICO	17.68
55	THAILAND	19.91
56	TURKEY	20.17
57	CHILE	21.06
58	SOUTH AFRICA	24.40 <sup>1</sup>
59	COLOMBIA	25.58
60	INDIA	30.00
61	PHILIPPINES	34.81 <sup>2</sup>

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)**

2011

Percentage of relevant age group receiving full-time education

Ranking		%
1	GERMANY	101.7
2	CATALONIA	100.0
2	CHINA MAINLAND	100.0
4	JAPAN	99.5 /
5	IRELAND	99.0 /
6	FRANCE	98.9
7	SINGAPORE	98.8
8	UNITED KINGDOM	98.4 /
9	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	98.2
10	ISRAEL	98.1 /
11	GREECE	98.0 /
12	SOUTH AFRICA	97.7
13	TAIWAN	96.7
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	96.0
15	KOREA	96.0 /
16	RUSSIA	95.7 /
17	SPAIN	95.0
18	NEW ZEALAND	94.7 /
19	ITALY	94.0 /
20	NORWAY	93.9 /
21	FINLAND	93.4
22	SWEDEN	92.8
23	SLOVENIA	92.7
24	ESTONIA	92.0 /
25	HUNGARY	91.9
26	CROATIA	91.0 /
27	POLAND	91.0 2
28	LITHUANIA	90.7
29	HONG KONG	90.2
30	CANADA	90.0
31	KAZAKHSTAN	89.6
32	DENMARK	89.5 /
33	USA	89.5 /
34	MALAYSIA	89.3
35	ICELAND	88.4 /
36	PORTUGAL	87.9 4
37	NETHERLANDS	87.4 /
38	LUXEMBOURG	86.0
39	QATAR	85.9
40	JORDAN	85.6 /
41	AUSTRIA	85.6 /
42	AUSTRALIA	85.5 /
43	ARGENTINA	85.1
44	CHILE	84.9
45	UKRAINE	84.6
46	BRAZIL	84.1 3
47	UAE	83.1 2
48	LATVIA	82.9
49	BULGARIA	82.7 /
50	SWITZERLAND	82.4
51	ROMANIA	82.3 2
52	TURKEY	78.9 /
53	PERU	77.6
54	COLOMBIA	76.0
55	INDONESIA	74.4
56	THAILAND	74.1
57	VENEZUELA	72.8
58	MEXICO	72.7
59	INDIA	69.0
60	PHILIPPINES	61.6 2
-	BELGIUM	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

**HIGHER EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENT (%)**

2011

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

Ranking		%
1	SINGAPORE	72.0
2	KOREA	64.0
3	TAIWAN	61.0
4	JAPAN	59.0
5	CANADA	57.0
6	RUSSIA	56.0
7	KAZAKHSTAN	50.0
8	LITHUANIA	48.4
9	LUXEMBOURG	47.0
9	NORWAY	47.0
9	UNITED KINGDOM	47.0
12	NEW ZEALAND	46.0
13	HONG KONG	45.2
14	AUSTRALIA	45.0
14	IRELAND	45.0
16	ISRAEL	44.0 /
17	FRANCE	43.0
17	SWEDEN	43.0
17	USA	43.0
20	BELGIUM	42.0
21	CHILE	41.0
22	CATALONIA	40.7
23	NETHERLANDS	40.0
23	SWITZERLAND	40.0
25	DENMARK	39.0
25	ESTONIA	39.0
25	FINLAND	39.0
25	ICELAND	39.0
25	POLAND	39.0
25	SPAIN	39.0
31	SLOVENIA	34.0
32	GREECE	33.0
33	MALAYSIA	30.9
34	COLOMBIA	29.5
35	GERMANY	28.0
35	HUNGARY	28.0
37	BULGARIA	27.1
38	PORTUGAL	27.0
39	CHINA MAINLAND	26.9
40	PHILIPPINES	26.2 2
41	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	26.0
42	UAE	25.7
43	CROATIA	25.0
44	CZECH REPUBLIC	25.0
45	MEXICO	23.0
46	ROMANIA	22.6
47	AUSTRIA	21.0
47	ITALY	21.0
49	INDIA	19.5
50	TURKEY	19.0
51	THAILAND	18.0
52	SOUTH AFRICA	17.1
53	QATAR	16.7
54	BRAZIL	13.0
55	INDONESIA	10.0
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	JORDAN	-
-	LATVIA	-
-	PERU	-
-	UKRAINE	-
-	VENEZUELA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Education 4.5.08

## STUDENT MOBILITY INBOUND

2011

Foreign tertiary-level students per 1000 inhabitants

Ranking		number
1	AUSTRALIA	11.66
2	NEW ZEALAND	9.26
3	SINGAPORE	9.24
4	AUSTRIA	8.41
5	UNITED KINGDOM	6.64
6	SWITZERLAND	5.28
7	IRELAND	4.59
8	LUXEMBOURG	4.43 <sup>1</sup>
9	FRANCE	4.24
10	UAE	4.19 <sup>2</sup>
11	JORDAN	4.01
12	SWEDEN	3.87
13	CZECH REPUBLIC	3.62
14	QATAR	3.57
15	BELGIUM	3.46
16	ICELAND	3.41
17	NORWAY	3.34
18	DENMARK	3.28 <sup>1</sup>
19	CANADA	3.13 <sup>1</sup>
20	FINLAND	2.91
21	GERMANY	2.59
22	HONG KONG	2.54
23	TAIWAN	2.46
24	GREECE	2.40 <sup>1</sup>
25	NETHERLANDS	2.30
26	USA	2.27
27	MALAYSIA	2.19
28	HUNGARY	1.65
29	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	1.61
30	BULGARIA	1.41
31	SOUTH AFRICA	1.39
32	SPAIN	1.33
33	KOREA	1.26
34	ITALY	1.24
35	JAPAN	1.19
36	PORTUGAL	1.04 <sup>1</sup>
37	CATALONIA	1.01
38	LITHUANIA	0.98
39	SLOVENIA	0.96
40	LATVIA	0.96
41	ESTONIA	0.92 <sup>1</sup>
42	RUSSIA	0.91 <sup>2</sup>
43	UKRAINE	0.85
44	ROMANIA	0.80
45	KAZAKHSTAN	0.62
46	POLAND	0.54
47	TURKEY	0.42
48	THAILAND	0.30
49	CHILE	0.17
50	CROATIA	0.16
51	BRAZIL	0.07
52	VENEZUELA	0.07 <sup>3</sup>
53	MEXICO	0.07
54	CHINA MAINLAND	0.06
55	PHILIPPINES	0.03 <sup>3</sup>
56	INDONESIA	0.03 <sup>1</sup>
57	INDIA	0.02
-	ARGENTINA	-
-	COLOMBIA	-
-	ISRAEL	-
-	PERU	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Education 4.5.09

## STUDENT MOBILITY OUTBOUND

2011

National tertiary-level students studying abroad per 1000 inhabitants



	number	
1	LUXEMBOURG	14.18
2	ICELAND	8.80
3	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.04
4	IRELAND	4.49
5	HONG KONG	4.47
6	SINGAPORE	4.07
7	BULGARIA	3.32
8	LITHUANIA	3.27
9	ESTONIA	3.10
10	NORWAY	3.07
11	LATVIA	2.70
12	GREECE	2.63
13	KOREA	2.57
14	KAZAKHSTAN	2.23
15	JORDAN	1.89
16	MALAYSIA	1.89
17	ISRAEL	1.80
18	SWEDEN	1.72
19	AUSTRIA	1.65
20	CROATIA	1.62
21	QATAR	1.50
22	SWITZERLAND	1.49
23	GERMANY	1.41
24	ROMANIA	1.40
25	FINLAND	1.40
26	TAIWAN	1.39
27	CANADA	1.32
28	PORTUGAL	1.27
29	SLOVENIA	1.25
30	NEW ZEALAND	1.18
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	1.14
32	BELGIUM	1.10
33	DENMARK	1.09
34	UAE	0.99
35	FRANCE	0.93
36	UKRAINE	0.82
37	HUNGARY	0.81
38	NETHERLANDS	0.80
39	ITALY	0.80
40	CATALONIA	0.77
41	POLAND	0.75
42	TURKEY	0.69
43	CHILE	0.56
44	PERU	0.55
45	SPAIN	0.55
46	COLOMBIA	0.52
47	CHINA MAINLAND	0.48
48	AUSTRALIA	0.48
49	UNITED KINGDOM	0.44
50	VENEZUELA	0.40
51	THAILAND	0.38
52	RUSSIA	0.36
53	JAPAN	0.28
54	MEXICO	0.23
55	ARGENTINA	0.23
56	USA	0.18
57	INDIA	0.16
58	BRAZIL	0.15
59	INDONESIA	0.14
60	SOUTH AFRICA	0.12
61	PHILIPPINES	0.12

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT - PISA

2012

PISA survey of 15-year olds

Consolidated Ranking		Mathematics	Sciences
1	CHINA MAINLAND	613	580
2	SINGAPORE	573	551
3	HONG KONG	561	555
4	KOREA	554	538
5	JAPAN	536	547
6	TAIWAN	560	523
7	FINLAND	519	545
8	ESTONIA	521	541
9	SWITZERLAND	531	515
10	NETHERLANDS	523	522
11	POLAND	518	526
12	CANADA	518	525
13	GERMANY	514	524
14	AUSTRALIA	504	521
15	IRELAND	501	522
16	BELGIUM	515	505
17	NEW ZEALAND	500	516
18	SLOVENIA	501	514
19	AUSTRIA	506	506
20	UNITED KINGDOM	494	514
21	CZECH REPUBLIC	499	508
22	DENMARK	500	498
23	FRANCE	495	499
24	LATVIA	491	502
25	CATALONIA	493	492
26	NORWAY	489	495
27	LUXEMBOURG	490	491
28	SPAIN	484	496
29	ITALY	485	494
30	USA	481	497
31	PORTUGAL	487	489
32	LITHUANIA	479	496
33	HUNGARY	477	494
34	ICELAND	493	478
35	RUSSIA	482	486
36	SWEDEN	478	485
37	CROATIA	471	491
38	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	482	471
39	ISRAEL	466	470
40	GREECE	453	467
41	TURKEY	448	463
42	BULGARIA	439	446
43	ROMANIA	445	439
44	UAE	434	448
45	THAILAND	427	444
46	CHILE	423	445
47	KAZAKHSTAN	432	425
48	MALAYSIA	421	420
49	MEXICO	413	415
50	BRAZIL	391	405
51	JORDAN	386	409
52	ARGENTINA	388	406
53	COLOMBIA	376	399
54	QATAR	376	384
55	INDONESIA	375	382
56	PERU	368	373
-	INDIA	-	-
-	PHILIPPINES	-	-
-	SOUTH AFRICA	-	-
-	UKRAINE	-	-
-	VENEZUELA	-	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY - TOEFL

2013

TOEFL scores



		mean scores
1	AUSTRIA	100
1	NETHERLANDS	100 <sup>2</sup>
3	DENMARK	98
3	SINGAPORE	98
3	SOUTH AFRICA	98
6	BELGIUM	97
6	GERMANY	97
6	LUXEMBOURG	97
6	NEW ZEALAND	97
6	SWITZERLAND	97
11	FINLAND	96
11	IRELAND	96
11	SLOVENIA	96
14	ICELAND	95
14	PORTUGAL	95
16	CANADA	94
16	ESTONIA	94
16	NORWAY	94
16	SWEDEN	94
20	ARGENTINA	93
20	ISRAEL	93
22	GREECE	92
22	HUNGARY	92
24	CROATIA	91
24	CZECH REPUBLIC	91
24	INDIA	91
24	ITALY	91
24	ROMANIA	91
24	UNITED KINGDOM	91
30	POLAND	90
30	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	90
32	AUSTRALIA	89
32	BULGARIA	89
32	CATALONIA	89 <sup>N</sup>
32	LATVIA	89
32	MALAYSIA	89
32	PHILIPPINES	89
32	SPAIN	89
39	FRANCE	88
40	PERU	87
41	LITHUANIA	86
41	MEXICO	86
41	USA	86 <sup>3</sup>
44	CHILE	85
44	KOREA	85
46	RUSSIA	84
47	BRAZIL	83
47	HONG KONG	83
47	UKRAINE	83
47	VENEZUELA	83
51	INDONESIA	82
52	COLOMBIA	81
53	KAZAKHSTAN	80
54	TAIWAN	79
55	JORDAN	78
56	CHINA MAINLAND	77
56	QATAR	77
58	THAILAND	76
58	TURKEY	76
58	UAE	76
61	JAPAN	70

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

2014

The educational system

does not meet the needs of a competitive economy



meets the needs of a competitive economy

Ranking			
1	SWITZERLAND	8.65	
2	FINLAND	8.45	
3	SINGAPORE	8.17	
4	CANADA	7.85	
5	IRELAND	7.62	
6	GERMANY	7.59	
7	DENMARK	7.44	
8	NETHERLANDS	7.36	
9	NEW ZEALAND	7.32	
10	AUSTRALIA	7.23	
11	MALAYSIA	6.86	
12	ICELAND	6.83	
13	UAE	6.81	
14	BELGIUM	6.72	
15	NORWAY	6.36	
16	HONG KONG	6.19	
17	FRANCE	6.16	
18	QATAR	5.97	
19	AUSTRIA	5.96	
20	INDONESIA	5.89	
21	USA	5.89	
22	LUXEMBOURG	5.84	
23	UNITED KINGDOM	5.84	
24	ISRAEL	5.83	
25	TAIWAN	5.81	
26	ESTONIA	5.72	
27	JAPAN	5.72	
28	POLAND	5.57	
29	KOREA	5.48	
30	SWEDEN	5.36	
31	CATALONIA	5.33	
32	PHILIPPINES	5.31	
33	PORTUGAL	5.14	
34	JORDAN	5.10	
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.02	
36	INDIA	4.89	
37	KAZAKHSTAN	4.83	
38	LATVIA	4.75	
39	LITHUANIA	4.66	
40	SPAIN	4.57	
41	SLOVENIA	4.44	
42	ITALY	4.38	
43	RUSSIA	4.25	
44	HUNGARY	4.19	
45	ROMANIA	4.16	
46	UKRAINE	4.09	
47	TURKEY	3.96	
48	GREECE	3.92	
49	CHINA MAINLAND	3.67	
50	THAILAND	3.62	
51	COLOMBIA	3.49	
52	CHILE	3.36	
53	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.28	
54	CROATIA	3.21	
55	MEXICO	3.21	
56	ARGENTINA	2.72	
57	PERU	2.68	
58	VENEZUELA	2.09	
59	BULGARIA	1.93	
60	BRAZIL	1.80	
61	SOUTH AFRICA	1.71	

SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS

2014

Science in schools

is not sufficiently emphasized



is sufficiently emphasized

Ranking			
1	SINGAPORE	8.36	
2	SWITZERLAND	7.58	
3	FINLAND	7.33	
4	CANADA	7.00	
5	MALAYSIA	6.98	
6	UAE	6.77	
7	HONG KONG	6.53	
8	TAIWAN	6.47	
9	DENMARK	6.30	
10	JAPAN	6.26	
11	FRANCE	6.26	
12	NETHERLANDS	6.12	
13	IRELAND	6.09	
14	INDIA	5.97	
15	INDONESIA	5.96	
16	QATAR	5.94	
17	POLAND	5.76	
18	GERMANY	5.75	
19	ESTONIA	5.68	
20	BELGIUM	5.52	
21	AUSTRALIA	5.35	
22	CHINA MAINLAND	5.33	
23	KAZAKHSTAN	5.33	
24	ISRAEL	5.28	
25	LUXEMBOURG	5.27	
26	ICELAND	5.25	
27	NEW ZEALAND	5.23	
28	USA	5.16	
29	RUSSIA	5.13	
30	JORDAN	4.99	
31	UNITED KINGDOM	4.91	
32	PHILIPPINES	4.70	
33	KOREA	4.67	
34	NORWAY	4.62	
35	CATALONIA	4.54	
36	PORTUGAL	4.52	
37	HUNGARY	4.50	
38	ROMANIA	4.48	
39	SLOVENIA	4.46	
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.42	
41	SWEDEN	4.40	
42	GREECE	4.34	
43	ITALY	4.12	
44	LATVIA	4.10	
45	THAILAND	4.05	
46	LITHUANIA	4.03	
47	SPAIN	4.00	
48	AUSTRIA	3.93	
49	UKRAINE	3.88	
50	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.66	
51	TURKEY	3.46	
52	CHILE	3.39	
53	MEXICO	3.38	
54	COLOMBIA	2.97	
55	CROATIA	2.86	
56	BULGARIA	2.51	
57	PERU	2.49	
58	VENEZUELA	2.45	
59	ARGENTINA	2.36	
60	BRAZIL	2.06	
61	SOUTH AFRICA	1.85	

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

2014

University education

does not meet the needs of a competitive economy



meets the needs of a competitive economy

Ranking

1	SWITZERLAND	8.68
2	CANADA	8.19
3	FINLAND	8.16
4	SINGAPORE	8.10
5	DENMARK	7.73
6	GERMANY	7.72
7	USA	7.64
8	IRELAND	7.61
9	ISRAEL	7.53
10	NETHERLANDS	7.48
11	BELGIUM	7.22
12	UAE	7.00
13	HONG KONG	6.99
14	MALAYSIA	6.90
15	AUSTRIA	6.85
16	AUSTRALIA	6.84
17	ICELAND	6.60
18	NEW ZEALAND	6.57
19	SWEDEN	6.54
20	INDONESIA	6.42
21	NORWAY	6.41
22	UNITED KINGDOM	6.28
23	QATAR	6.26
24	FRANCE	6.10
25	LUXEMBOURG	6.00
25	PORTUGAL	6.00
27	ESTONIA	5.96
28	PHILIPPINES	5.85
29	LATVIA	5.70
30	POLAND	5.57
31	TAIWAN	5.45
32	CATALONIA	5.37
33	CHILE	5.17
33	INDIA	5.17
35	LITHUANIA	5.08
36	RUSSIA	5.04
37	CZECH REPUBLIC	4.98
38	JORDAN	4.96
38	SOUTH AFRICA	4.96
40	ITALY	4.87
41	ROMANIA	4.76
42	JAPAN	4.74
43	UKRAINE	4.74
44	HUNGARY	4.72
45	KAZAKHSTAN	4.63
46	VENEZUELA	4.59
47	SPAIN	4.58
48	MEXICO	4.55
49	THAILAND	4.53
50	ARGENTINA	4.51
51	TURKEY	4.50
52	GREECE	4.42
53	COLOMBIA	4.41
54	KOREA	4.34
55	SLOVENIA	4.30
56	CHINA MAINLAND	4.26
57	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	3.62
58	PERU	3.53
59	BRAZIL	3.27
60	CROATIA	3.02
61	BULGARIA	2.25

MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

2014

Management education

does not meet the needs of the business community



meets the needs of the business community

Ranking

1	SWITZERLAND	8.38
2	USA	7.93
3	SINGAPORE	7.86
4	DENMARK	7.80
5	FINLAND	7.56
6	CANADA	7.47
7	GERMANY	7.39
8	NORWAY	7.38
9	NETHERLANDS	7.33
10	MALAYSIA	7.28
11	ICELAND	7.23
11	IRELAND	7.23
13	HONG KONG	7.01
14	UAE	6.96
15	ISRAEL	6.81
16	SWEDEN	6.71
17	AUSTRALIA	6.67
18	PORTUGAL	6.65
19	AUSTRIA	6.49
20	UKRAINE	6.47
21	NEW ZEALAND	6.42
22	BELGIUM	6.38
23	LATVIA	6.34
24	TAIWAN	6.26
25	PHILIPPINES	6.26
26	INDONESIA	6.22
27	INDIA	6.16
28	UNITED KINGDOM	6.16
29	ESTONIA	6.15
30	FRANCE	6.00
31	QATAR	5.97
32	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.82
33	POLAND	5.76
34	SOUTH AFRICA	5.57
35	TURKEY	5.27
36	LUXEMBOURG	5.19
37	GREECE	5.13
38	HUNGARY	5.12
39	SLOVENIA	5.05
40	KAZAKHSTAN	5.01
41	LITHUANIA	4.95
42	THAILAND	4.89
43	ITALY	4.88
44	RUSSIA	4.87
45	CHINA MAINLAND	4.82
46	JORDAN	4.81
47	KOREA	4.81
48	ROMANIA	4.73
49	CATALONIA	4.60
50	JAPAN	4.59
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	4.58
52	CHILE	4.48
53	MEXICO	4.39
54	SPAIN	4.25
55	COLOMBIA	3.80
56	BRAZIL	3.66
57	CROATIA	3.54
58	VENEZUELA	3.45
59	ARGENTINA	3.16
60	PERU	3.04
61	BULGARIA	2.36



Education 4.5.16

**ILLITERACY (%)**

**2011**

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	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	HUNGARY	1.0
1	ICELAND	1.0
1	IRELAND	1.0
1	ITALY	1.0
1	JAPAN	1.0
1	KAZAKHSTAN	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
31	CROATIA	1.1
32	CHILE	1.4
33	BULGARIA	1.7
34	CATALONIA	1.7
35	KOREA	1.7
36	TAIWAN	1.8
37	ARGENTINA	2.1
38	SPAIN	2.3
39	ROMANIA	2.3
40	GREECE	2.7
41	ISRAEL	2.9
42	QATAR	3.6
43	SINGAPORE	3.9
44	JORDAN	4.1
45	VENEZUELA	4.5
46	PORTUGAL	4.6
47	PHILIPPINES	4.6
48	UAE	5.3
49	CHINA MAINLAND	5.7
50	TURKEY	5.9
51	THAILAND	5.9
52	COLOMBIA	6.4
53	MEXICO	6.5
54	MALAYSIA	6.9
55	SOUTH AFRICA	7.0
56	INDONESIA	7.2
57	BRAZIL	8.6
58	PERU	10.4
59	INDIA	26.0
-	HONG KONG	-
-	LATVIA	-

Notes & Sources : see Appendix IV

Education 4.5.17

**LANGUAGE SKILLS**

**2014**

Language skills

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

Ranking			
1	LUXEMBOURG	8.63	
2	DENMARK	8.60	
3	NETHERLANDS	8.49	
4	SWITZERLAND	8.42	
5	FINLAND	8.20	
6	UAE	8.20	
7	ICELAND	8.17	
8	CANADA	8.00	
9	SINGAPORE	7.93	
10	SWEDEN	7.89	
11	GREECE	7.89	
12	NORWAY	7.78	
13	LATVIA	7.71	
14	ISRAEL	7.70	
15	MALAYSIA	7.52	
16	BELGIUM	7.37	
17	PORTUGAL	7.17	
18	PHILIPPINES	7.05	
19	GERMANY	6.93	
20	SLOVENIA	6.86	
21	POLAND	6.82	
22	ROMANIA	6.73	
23	INDONESIA	6.65	
24	AUSTRIA	6.64	
25	LITHUANIA	6.56	
26	ESTONIA	6.49	
27	QATAR	6.46	
28	INDIA	6.25	
29	HONG KONG	5.95	
30	KOREA	5.94	
31	CROATIA	5.67	
32	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5.51	
33	UKRAINE	5.43	
34	CZECH REPUBLIC	5.31	
35	TAIWAN	5.25	
36	AUSTRALIA	5.25	
37	KAZAKHSTAN	5.15	
38	JORDAN	5.14	
39	SOUTH AFRICA	5.09	
40	USA	5.05	
41	IRELAND	5.04	
42	NEW ZEALAND	5.00	
42	TURKEY	5.00	
44	CHINA MAINLAND	4.95	
45	ARGENTINA	4.82	
46	MEXICO	4.46	
47	BULGARIA	4.40	
48	FRANCE	3.94	
49	RUSSIA	3.89	
50	CATALONIA	3.67	
51	UNITED KINGDOM	3.66	
52	THAILAND	3.64	
53	ITALY	3.55	
54	PERU	3.33	
55	JAPAN	3.11	
56	HUNGARY	3.08	
57	SPAIN	3.05	
58	COLOMBIA	3.02	
59	VENEZUELA	3.00	
60	CHILE	2.95	
61	BRAZIL	2.46	



# METHODOLOGY



# USER'S GUIDE TO THE SPECIAL REPORT ON COMPETITIVENESS

The Special Report on World Competitiveness is made up of a number of different sections, the most important of which are explained on the following pages. These sections can be used in a number of different ways to analyze the competitiveness of Catalonia.

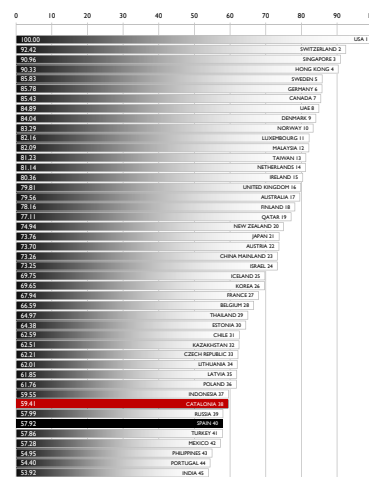
The analytical part of the Special Report on Catalonia in World Competitiveness 2014 is divided into the following sections.

## The IMD World Competitiveness Scoreboard

The World Competitiveness Scoreboard presents the 2014 overall rankings for the 60 economies covered by the WCY plus Catalonia. The rankings are calculated on the basis of the 253 ranked criteria included in the Yearbook: 135 Hard and 118 Survey data. The countries are ranked from the most to the least competitive. The index value or "score" is also indicated for each country.

### The IMD World Competitiveness Scoreboard

#### THE 2014 IMD WORLD COMPETITIVENESS SCOREBOARD WITH CATALUNYA



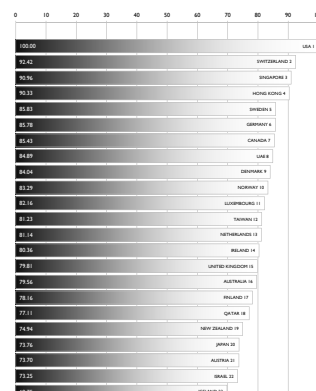
## Customized Rankings

In addition to the global ranking, other rankings are provided to show comparisons based on different perspectives. These rankings include countries with similarities to Catalonia in one important aspect: Tourism oriented economies; population size; GDP per capita; Eurozone economies; Geographical proximity; High cost, export manufacturing economies; and Catalonia's major trade partners.

### World Competitiveness Customized Rankings

#### THE 2014 IMD WORLD COMPETITIVENESS CUSTOMIZED RANKINGS

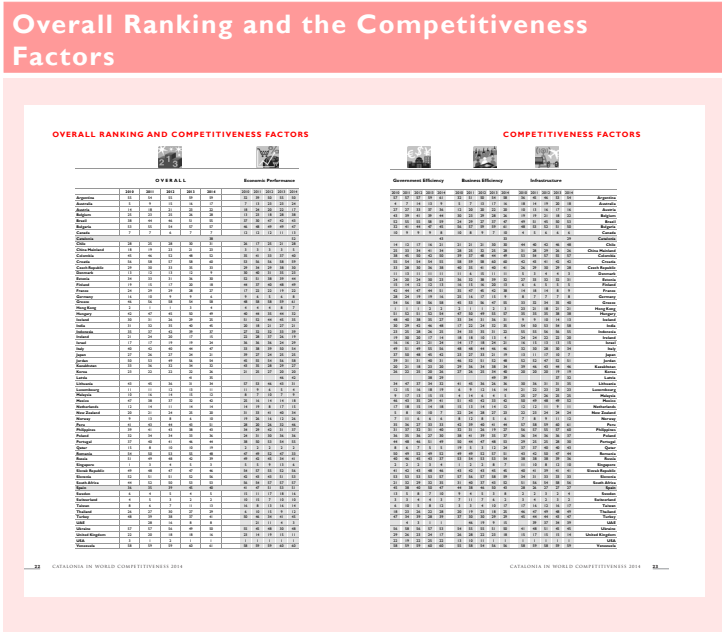
GDP per capita greater than \$20,000



## Overall Ranking and Competitiveness Factors

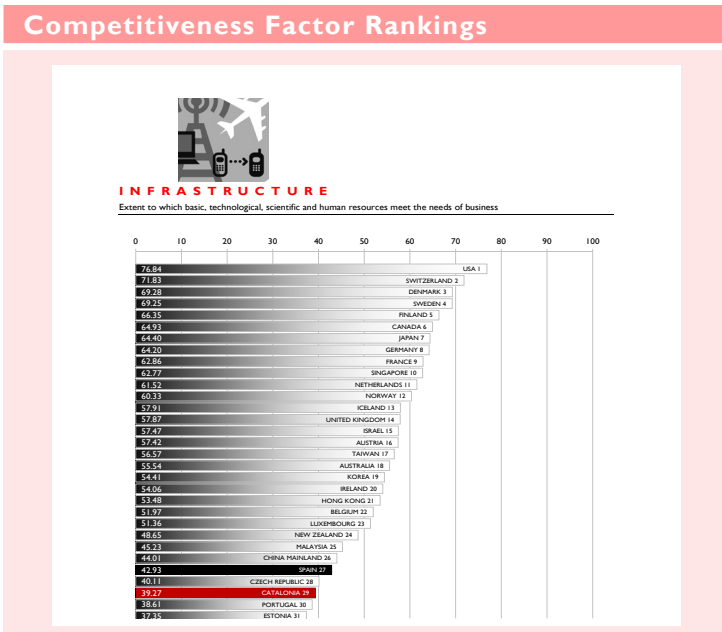
This section presents the overall ranking and the rankings for each of the four Competitiveness Factors: Economic Performance, Government Efficiency, Business Efficiency and Infrastructure for the past five years, 2010-2014 - but only the latest year for Catalonia.

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.



## Competitiveness Factor Rankings

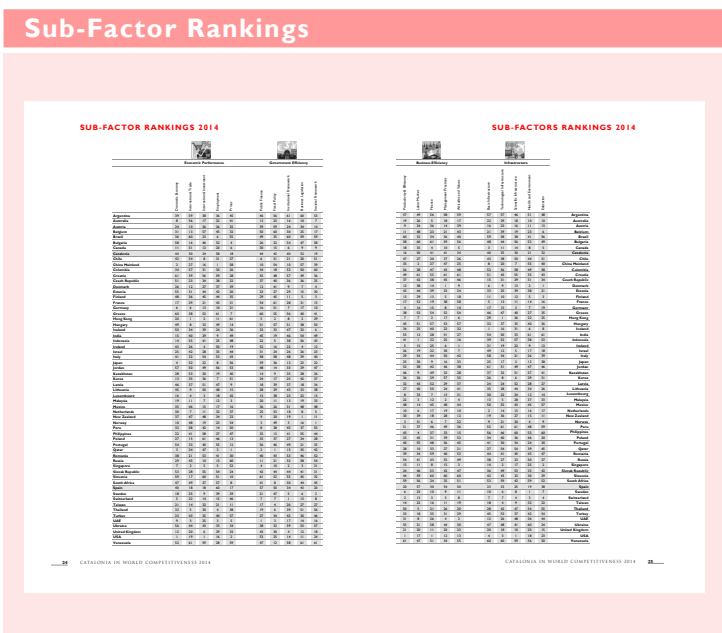
The global rankings for each of the Competitiveness Factors are then shown as individual ranking tables. Again, the economies are ranked from the most to the least competitive. Similar to the Overall Scoreboard, the index values or “scores” are indicated for each Factor. However, there is only one economy that has a score of 100 and one economy with a score of 0 across all four Factors.



## Sub-factor Rankings

A summary of the rankings for all 20 sub-factors is presented for the 61 economies for 2014. It is possible, at a glance, to determine in what areas of competitiveness an economy excels or has particular weaknesses and to make comparisons between the economies. These rankings provide a more detailed examination of specific competitiveness issues and can be used to, for example, evaluate the business environment of a nation, support international investment decisions, or assess the impact of various public policies.

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



## Statistical Tables

This section presents the data for all criteria and economies that are included in the World Competitiveness Yearbook and this report. 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, Consumer Price Inflation. 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 55 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 one-year old, a “1” is shown next to the criterion value, a “2” represents data from two previous years, etc.

When statistical data is not available for the region, national data (N) or proxies (P) are used, calculated on the basis of GDP or Population. See Appendix IV: Notes and Sources by Criteria for more details.

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.

Notes and Sources for the criteria can be found in the Appendix.

## Statistical Tables

Technological Infrastructure

4.2.07

### CONNECTIVITY

2014

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

is not highly extensive



is highly extensive

Ranking		
1	SWEDEN	9.44
2	NORWAY	9.27
3	FINLAND	9.25
4	HONG KONG	9.19
5	NETHERLANDS	9.18
6	DENMARK	9.15
7	ICELAND	9.13
8	SWITZERLAND	9.06
9	LITHUANIA	8.95
10	FRANCE	8.90
11	KOREA	8.89
12	ISRAEL	8.78
13	SINGAPORE	8.78
14	USA	8.67
15	LATVIA	8.63
16	CANADA	8.56
17	PORTUGAL	8.53
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	8.51
19	JAPAN	8.50
20	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	8.46
21	TAIWAN	8.35
22	UAE	8.35
23	ESTONIA	8.32
24	AUSTRIA	8.30
25	GERMANY	8.23
26	LUXEMBOURG	8.23
27	BELGIUM	8.19
28	UNITED KINGDOM	8.16
29	UKRAINE	8.15
30	ROMANIA	8.13
31	TURKEY	8.00
32	CHINA MAINLAND	7.98
33	MALAYSIA	7.95
34	NEW ZEALAND	7.92
35	BULGARIA	7.89
36	SLOVENIA	7.88
37	CHILE	7.84
38	IRELAND	7.79
39	CROATIA	7.71
40	POLAND	7.69
41	HUNGARY	7.69
42	INDONESIA	7.45
43	AUSTRALIA	7.37
44	SPAIN	7.32
45	INDIA	7.31
46	THAILAND	7.26
47	QATAR	7.16
48	GREECE	7.15
49	RUSSIA	6.71
50	CATALONIA	6.67
51	PHILIPPINES	6.63
52	KAZAKHSTAN	6.58
53	JORDAN	6.38
54	SOUTH AFRICA	5.96
55	ITALY	5.48
56	COLOMBIA	5.05
57	MEXICO	5.03
58	PERU	4.91
59	VENEZUELA	4.91
60	BRAZIL	4.76
61	ARGENTINA	4.26

# Competitiveness Profile of Catalonia

The profile analyses the performance of Catalonia and makes it possible, in one glimpse, to evaluate its performance and its relative strengths and weaknesses.

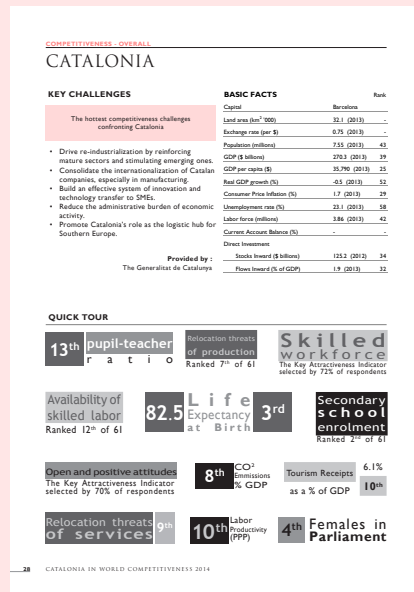
## Page 1: Competitiveness Trends – Overall

This page shows the Catalonia's overall performance key economic statistics and challenges.

**Key Challenges:** The five greatest Competitiveness Challenges that the economy faces in 2014.

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

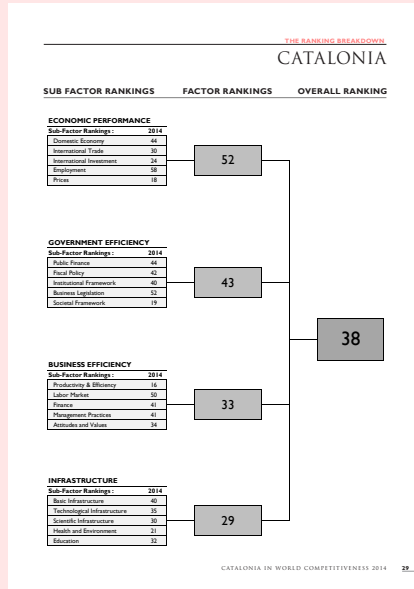
## PAGE 1: Competitiveness Trends - Overall



## Page 2: The Ranking Breakdown

This page shows the Catalonia's Overall Performance and the Factor and Sub-Factor Rankings that go into this

## PAGE 2: The Ranking Breakdown

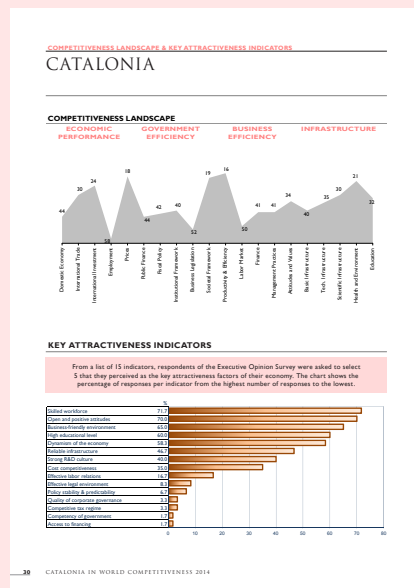


## Page 3: Competitiveness Landscape and Key Attractiveness Indicators

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

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

## PAGE 3: Landscape & Attractiveness Indicators



## Page 4: Graphical Analysis (Spider Charts)

This section consists of Spider Graphs that compare the index values of the four Competitiveness Factors of Catalonia against those of the groups of countries measured in the Customized Rankings. These charts help identify in which Factors an economy may have a particular strength or weakness.

## PAGE 4: Graphical Analysis



## Page 5: Strengths and Weaknesses

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

## PAGE 5: Strengths and Weaknesses

STRENGTHS		WEAKNESSES	
<b>Economic Performance</b>		<b>Economic Performance</b>	
1.13 Education structure of population (S)	7	1.630 Unemployment rate (S)	18
1.134 Education stress of services (S)	9	1.438 Youth unemployment (S)	15
2.222 Tourism intensity (S)	10	1.114 Real GDP growth (S)	15
1.118 Export concentration by product (S)	14	1.430 Employment (S)	13
1.334 Direct investment stocks abroad (S)	16	1.437 Long-term unemployment (S)	16
1.335 Direct investment stocks abroad (S)	21	1.114 Real GDP growth per capita (S)	15
1.333 Real estate (S)	23	1.230 Exports of goods (S)	16
1.117 Export concentration by partner (S)	23	1.230 Direct investment flow abroad (S)	16
1.121 GDP PPP per capita (S)	24	1.536 Quality prices (S)	16
1.124 GDP per capita (S)	25	1.230 Direct investment flow abroad (S)	16
<b>Government Efficiency</b>		<b>Government Efficiency</b>	
3.333 Interest rate spread (S)	1	2.418 Unemployment legislation (S)	18
3.331 Real short-term interest rate (S)	12	2.414 Creation of firms (S)	17
3.445 Fuel tax (S)	14	2.420 Salaries (S)	17
3.310 Employee's social security contribution rate (S)	17	3.112 Real personal taxes (S)	15
3.447 Effective personal income tax rate (S)	18	2.320 Central bank policy (S)	15
3.439 Equal opportunity (S)	21	2.412 Fiscal economy (S)	14
3.443 Foreign investors (S)	23	2.416 Savings legislation (S)	13
2.438 Government subsidies (S)	24	2.407 Investment incentives (S)	13
3.110 Social cohesion (S)	24	2.320 Single company interest (S)	13
3.101 Government budget surpluses (S)	24	2.108 Legal and regulatory framework (S)	12
<b>Business Efficiency</b>		<b>Business Efficiency</b>	
3.104 Labor productivity (PPP) (S)	10	3.326 Finance and banking legislation (S)	19
3.103 Banking sector assets (S)	10	3.320 Banking and financial services (S)	19
3.101 Output of production (PPP) (S)	10	3.307 Financial risk factor (S)	15
3.110 Labor force (S)	12	3.320 Consumption needs (S)	15
3.223 Foreign high-skilled people (S)	15	3.112 Credit (S)	15
3.111 Stock market capitalization (S)	15	2.416 Corporate taxes (S)	15
3.114 Female labor force (S)	19	3.324 Working hours (S)	15
3.110 Stock and medium-size enterprises (S)	20	3.320 Regulatory compliance (S)	16
3.320 National orders (S)	20	3.111 Employee turnover (S)	15
3.108 Workforce productivity (S)	21	3.110 Apprenticeship (S)	15
<b>Infrastructure</b>		<b>Infrastructure</b>	
4.530 Secondary school enrollment (S)	2	4.530 Infrastructure audit (S)	16
4.111 Energy intensity (S)	3	4.431 Sustainable development (S)	16
4.431 Information and communications technology (S)	3	4.236 Communications technology (S)	15
4.111 Qualified engineers (S)	12	4.111 Language skills (S)	15
4.530 Pupils/teacher ratio (primary education) (S)	13	4.530 Connectivity (S)	16
4.111 Internet bandwidth speed (S)	14	4.111 Management education (S)	16
4.230 Public telephone calls (S)	18	4.230 Scientific research legislation (S)	16
4.111 Broadband subscribers (S)	19	4.111 Development and application of technology (S)	16
4.530 Pupils/teacher ratio (secondary education) (S)	19	4.530 Public telephone subscribers (S)	16
4.530 Health expenditures (S)	19	4.111 Funding for technological development (S)	16

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

Once again, certain criteria have been excluded from the selection: those for which the economy has no control or which may have only a very limited impact on competitiveness. For more details, please refer to Criteria Excluded from Profiles on p315.

## PAGE 6: 20 Strongest Criteria

## Page 6: 20 Strongest Criteria

In competitiveness theory, it is important to capitalize on the strongest competitive advantages that a country, region or state possesses. This page identifies Catalonia's 20 strongest criteria overall, regardless of which Competitiveness Factor they are included in. The selected criteria are broken down by the 13 hard and 7 survey criteria with the highest STD values, representing a ratio of 2/3 hard data to 1/3 survey data. This ratio indicates the proportion of each type of data in the overall ranking.

TWENTY STRONGEST CRITERIA				
CATALONIA				
This section highlights the economy's 20 strongest criteria, that is those with the highest standardized value (STD values).				
* STD Values = [(economy's value) - (average of 60 economies)] / standard deviation				
20 Strongest Criteria				
Number	Name	Economy's Value	Economy's Rank	Average Value
3.1.03	INTEREST RATE SPREAD	0.35	1	3.80
4.1.12	ENERGY INTENSITY	2.150	3	7.191
4.5.36	SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	100.0	3	83.1
1.2.35	TOURISM RECEIPTS (%)	6.09	10	3.19
4.4.85	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	82.5	3	76.9
3.1.04	LABOR PRODUCTIVITY (PPP)	56.79	10	14.27
3.3.10	BANKING SECTOR ASSETS (%)	212.09	10	144.82
4.2.13	INTERNET BANDWIDTH SPEED	105.05	14	81.39
3.1.01	OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY (PPP)	89.445	12	64.133
4.5.04	PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO (PRIMARY EDUCATION)	12.37	13	16.39
1.2.18	EXPORT CONCENTRATION BY PRODUCT	13	16	36
2.2.10	EMPLOYER SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATE	5.24	17	9.56
4.2.15	MOBILE TELEPHONE COSTS	0.13	18	0.25
1.3.16	RELOCATION THREATS OF PRODUCTION	5.73	7	4.87
1.3.16	RELOCATION THREATS OF SERVICES	5.83	9	5.14
4.1.11	QUALIFIED ENGINEERS	7.63	12	6.84
3.2.18	SKILLED LABOR	6.87	12	5.41
3.2.22	FOREIGN HIGH-SKILLED PEOPLE	6.68	15	5.19
4.1.06	MANAGEMENT OF CITIES	7.49	23	6.39
4.2.16	QUALITY OF LIFE	8.07	21	6.55

We feel that this approach is more representative of the economy's strongest facets of competitiveness rather than selecting the 20 criteria with the highest STD values since, for some economies, the survey data may be predominant. These 20 strongest criteria could thus be considered Catalonia's most important assets combining a quantitative and qualitative point of view.



## Page 7 & 8: Forty Weakest Criteria and “What If?” Simulation

Besides capitalizing on strengths, it is interesting to underline how the improvement of weaknesses could impact the overall ranking of Catalonia. These pages identify the 40 weakest criteria overall, by selecting those with the lowest STD values, regardless of which Competitiveness Factor they are included in. The Simulation shows how Catalonia’s overall ranking would increase if its 40 weakest criteria values were replaced by the average values of the 60 WCY economies.

The results show how much, if at all, the country’s competitiveness would be enhanced if policies were focused on improving the particular competitiveness issues measured by these criteria. It should be noted, however, that certain criteria have been excluded from the simulation: those for which the state has no control or which may only have a very limited impact on competitiveness. For example, we do not consider the population to be controllable in the short term. The simulation thus provides policy makers with a tool to identify areas in which competitiveness could be improved.

## Page 9 Onwards: Statistical Data

This section provides the complete criteria list, broken down by Competitiveness Factor. In addition to the Competitiveness Profile that shows key characteristics of Catalonia’s competitiveness performance, we extract all 338 criteria into convenient, easy-to-use data pages showing Catalonia’s ranks, criterion values and the 60-economy averages for all ranked criteria covered by the World Competitiveness Yearbook.

These data pages serve as a valuable benchmarking tool to help identify Catalonia’s ranking in any particular criterion and compare the value to that of the average of the other 60 WCY economies. For any missing data or data that was not applicable to the economy, there is a dash.

## PAGE 7&8: Forty Weakest Criteria and “What If?” Simulation

**40 WEAKEST CRITERIA**

**CATALUNYA**

What if?

Competitiveness Simulations help policy makers focus on and prioritize the key competitiveness issues facing their economies. We replace the economy’s weakest values with the average value of the 60 economies to compare a simulated overall competitiveness ranking. However, this is a theoretical exercise and should not be performed as policy advice. Consideration must be given to each economy’s development level, political constraints and social safety system.

Simulated Ranking Changes

From **38** To **27**

40 Weakest Criteria	Economy's Value	Economy's Rank	Average Value
<b>1.4.06 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b> Percentage of labor force	23.10	58	8.17
<b>1.4.08 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT</b> Percentage of youth labor force (15 to 24)	50.20	55	18.51
<b>1.4.07 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT</b> Percentage of labor force	12.84	46	3.08
<b>4.2.03 FIXED TELEPHONE TARIFFS</b> US\$ per 2 minutes local call (month)	0.33	56	0.14
<b>3.2.01 COMPENSATION LEVELS (\$)</b> Total hourly compensation in manufacturing (wages + supplementary benefits) US\$	31.20	55	13.47
<b>2.4.16 START-UP PROCEDURES</b> Number of procedures to start a business	10	53	6
<b>3.1.14 REAL GDP GROWTH</b> Percentage change, based on seasonal currency in constant price	-0.5	52	2.0
<b>2.3.06 FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES (\$Bn)</b> US\$ billion	9.22	52	184.53
<b>3.3.05 BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES</b> (Score) Banking and financial services do not support business activities efficiently	3.02	58	5.78
<b>2.2.08 CORPORATE TAX RATE ON PROFIT</b> Percentage rate, tax, calculated as profit before tax	30.00	47	23.48
<b>2.4.18 UNEMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION</b> (Score) Unemployment legislation does not provide an incentive to look for work	2.49	58	4.48
<b>2.1.06 WORKING HOURS</b> Average number of working hours per year	1,761	49	1,519
<b>2.3.06 FINANCE AND BANKING REGULATION</b> (Score) Finance and banking legislation is not sufficiently adequate	2.65	59	6.57
<b>2.4.15 START-UP DAYS</b> Number of days to start a business	23	49	17
<b>3.3.17 CREDIT</b> (Score) Credit is not easily available for business	3.00	55	5.47
<b>3.3.07 FINANCIAL RISK FACTOR</b> (Score) This risk factor is the financial system (non-performing loans, non-performing loans, non-performing loans) is not adequately addressed	3.70	56	5.77
<b>1.4.02 EMPLOYMENT (%)</b> Percentage of population	59.31	52	46.26
<b>2.1.12 REAL PERSONAL TAXES</b> (Score) Real personal taxes discourage people from working or seeking job openings	2.39	55	4.88
<b>2.1.04 COUNTRY'S CREDIT RATING</b> Rating on a scale of 0-100 assessed by the Institutional Investor Magazine	52.7	46	70.0
<b>3.1.15 REAL GDP GROWTH PER CAPITA</b> Percentage change, based on seasonal currency in constant price	-0.31	45	1.17

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## PAGE 9 onwards: Statistical Data

**STATISTICAL AND SURVEY DATA**

**CATALUNYA**

	Year	Value	Rank	Average Value
<b>Economic Performance</b>				
<b>1.1 Domestic Economy</b>				
<b>1.1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>				
1.1.1.1 GDP (PPP)	2013	205.53	35	135.45
1.1.1.2 GDP (PPP)	2013	205.53	43	135.25
1.1.1.3 World GDP contribution (%)	2013	0.36	39	1.62
1.1.1.4 Household consumption expenditure (\$Bn)	2013	154.50	45	102.74
1.1.1.5 Government consumption expenditure (\$Bn)	2013	49.94	31	36.79
1.1.1.6 Government consumption expenditure (%)	2013	4.40	39	3.94
1.1.1.7 Government consumption expenditure - real growth	2013	14.26	37	7.75
1.1.1.8 Gross fixed capital formation (\$Bn)	2013	44.81	40	32.42
1.1.1.9 Gross fixed capital formation (%)	2013	14.50	34	12.21
1.1.1.10 Gross domestic savings (\$Bn)	2013	74.51	37	58.88
1.1.1.11 Gross domestic savings (%)	2013	36.26	37	26.67
1.1.1.12 Economic surplus	2013	-	-	-
1.1.1.13 Balance of the current account, percentage of GDP	2013	-	-	-
1.1.1.14 Openness of the economy	2013	-	-	-
1.1.1.15 Openness of the economy (imports, exports, services, net) in constant prices	2013	4.70	38	3.48
<b>Growth</b>				
1.1.1.16 Real GDP growth	2013	-0.50	52	2.04
1.1.1.17 Real GDP growth per capita	2013	-0.51	43	1.17
1.1.1.18 Household consumption expenditure - real growth	2013	5.16	38	3.24
1.1.1.19 Government consumption expenditure - real growth	2013	14.26	37	7.75
1.1.1.20 Government consumption expenditure - real growth	2013	14.26	37	7.75
1.1.1.21 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	2013	4.76	34	3.95
1.1.1.22 Balance of the economy	2013	4.69	27	3.20
1.1.1.23 Real GDP growth (seasonally adjusted)	2013	-0.50	52	2.04
<b>Wealth</b>				
1.1.1.24 GDP per capita	2013	16,763.07	24	10,330.50
1.1.1.25 GDP (PPP) per capita	2013	16,763.07	24	10,330.50
1.1.1.26 GDP per capita in purchasing power parity	2013	16,141.13	24	9,830.07
<b>Forecast</b>				
1.1.1.27 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48
1.1.1.28 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48
1.1.1.29 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48
1.1.1.30 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48
1.1.1.31 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48
1.1.1.32 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48
1.1.1.33 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48
1.1.1.34 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48
1.1.1.35 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48
1.1.1.36 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48
1.1.1.37 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48
1.1.1.38 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48
1.1.1.39 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48
1.1.1.40 Forecast: Real GDP growth	2014	0.96	53	2.48

34 CATALUNYA IN WORLD COMPETITIVENESS 2014

# WHAT IS THE WCC APPROACH TO COMPETITIVENESS?

*World Competitiveness is a field of economic theory, which analyzes the facts and policies that shape the ability of a nation to create and maintain an environment that sustains more value creation for its enterprises and more prosperity for its people.*

*The IMD World Competitiveness Center's approach to world competitiveness is to analyze how nations and enterprises manage the totality of their competencies to achieve increased prosperity.*



## **Economic Performance (83 criteria)**

- Macro-economic evaluation of the domestic economy



## **Government Efficiency (70 criteria)**

- Extent to which government policies are conducive to competitiveness



## **Business Efficiency (71 criteria)**

- Extent to which the national environment encourages enterprises to perform in an innovative, profitable and responsible manner



## **Infrastructure (114 criteria)**

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

# WHY COMPETITIVENESS?

## Increasing the **PROSPERITY** of a nation

### WHICH IS

- ▶ **Economic Growth** (GDP, GDP per capita, etc.)
- ▶ **Non-Economics** (food, security, quality of life, sustainability, etc.)

### THROUGH

- ▶ **Managing a totality of Competencies and Resources**  
(e.g. education) (e.g. commodities)

### HOW ?

#### 4 Pillars



ECONOMIC  
PERFORMANCE



GOVERNMENT  
EFFICIENCY



BUSINESS  
EFFICIENCY



INFRASTRUCTURE

### WHERE ?

- ▶ **The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook since 1989**
  - 60 countries
  - 338 criteria
  - 2/3 hard data (competitiveness measured)
  - 1/3 survey respondents (competitiveness perceived)
  - 55 partner institutes

### OBJECTIVE

▶ **A «MAPPING» PROCESS FOR BETTER DECISION-MAKING**

# METHODOLOGY IN A NUTSHELL

1. The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) analyzes and ranks the ability of nations 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 nations" and is covered by the WCY.
4. Based on analysis made by leading scholars and by our own research and experience, the methodology of the WCY 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 WCY features 20 such sub-factors.
6. These 20 sub-factors comprise more than 300 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 WCY.

# METHODOLOGY AND PRINCIPLES OF ANALYSIS

## What is the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook?

The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) is the world's most thorough and comprehensive annual report on the competitiveness of nations, published without interruption since 1989. It is considered to be the first access point to world competitiveness, providing objective benchmarking and trends, as well as a worldwide reference point to statistics and opinion data that highlight the competitiveness of key economies. The WCY analyzes and ranks how nations and enterprises manage the totality of their competencies to achieve increased prosperity. An economy's competitiveness cannot be reduced only to GDP and productivity because enterprises must also cope with political, social and cultural dimensions. Therefore nations need to provide an environment that has the most efficient structure, institutions and policies that encourage the competitiveness of enterprises.

This year, the WCY provides extensive coverage of 60 economies, all key players in world markets. All economies are chosen because of their impact on the global economy and the availability of comparable international statistics.

Over 300 competitiveness criteria have been selected as a result of extensive research using economic literature, international, national and regional sources and feedback from the business community, government agencies and

academics. The criteria are revised and updated on a regular basis as new theory, research and data become available and as the global economy evolves. In the 2014's Yearbook, we added the following statistical criteria: export concentration by product, the countries' presence on the internet, food costs and total public expenditure per pupil. We removed the Labor productivity growth criterion. It is worth noting that we increased the number of criteria to measure "Prices" to counteract the volatility of this sub-factor. We also included two new questions in our Executive Opinion Survey to address regulatory compliance and logistics management. Moreover a long-established collaboration with our Partner Institutes worldwide also helps ensure that the data is reliable, accurate and as up-to-date as possible. This year, we have the privilege of collaborating with a unique network of 55 Partner Institutes.

## Who uses the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook?

The WCY is an invaluable, dynamic and constantly updated benchmark for decision-makers. The business community uses it to help determine and validate investment plans and to assess locations for new operations. Governments find important indicators to benchmark their policies against

TABLE I • Competitiveness Factors

<b>Economic Performance</b> (83 criteria)	Macro-economic evaluation of the domestic economy: Domestic Economy, International Trade, International Investment, Employment and Prices.
<b>Government Efficiency</b> (70 criteria)	Extent to which government policies are conducive to competitiveness: Public Finance, Fiscal Policy, Institutional Framework, Business Legislation and Societal Framework.
<b>Business Efficiency</b> (71 criteria)	Extent to which the national environment encourages enterprises to perform in an innovative, profitable and responsible manner: Productivity and Efficiency, Labor Market, Finance, Management Practices and Attitudes and Values.
<b>Infrastructure</b> (114 criteria)	Extent to which basic, technological, scientific and human resources meet the needs of business: Basic Infrastructure, Technological Infrastructure, Scientific Infrastructure, Health and Environment and Education.

those of other countries, to evaluate performance over time and to learn from the “success stories” of nations that have improved their competitiveness. The academic world also uses the exceptional wealth of data in the WCY to better understand and analyze how nations (and not only enterprises) compete in world markets.

## How does the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook measure Competitiveness?

Over the past two decades, the methodology to assess the competitiveness of nations has constantly been fine-tuned to take into account the evolution of the global environment and new research. In this way, the WCY keeps pace with structural changes in national environments and the rapidly changing technological revolution. We make these changes gradually so that we can continue to compare the results from year to year and highlight the evolution of an economy’s performance relative to the competitiveness of others. Based on analysis made by leading scholars and by our own research and experience, the methodology of the WCY divides the national environment into four main Competitiveness Factors: Economic Performance, Government Efficiency, Business Efficiency and Infrastructure. Each of these four factors has been broken down into five sub-factors, each highlighting different facets of competitiveness. Altogether, the WCY features 20 such sub-factors. (See Tables 1 and 2).

Some of these sub-factors have been further divided into categories that define competitiveness issues more explicitly. All criteria have been grouped into these sub-factors and categories. However, each sub-factor does not necessarily include the same number of criteria (for example, it takes more criteria to assess Education than to evaluate Prices). Each sub-factor, independently of the number of criteria it contains, has the same weight in the overall consolidation of results, that is 5% ( $20 \times 5 = 100$ ). This allows us to “lock” the weight of the sub-factors regardless of the number of criteria they include. We believe that this approach improves the reliability





of the results and helps ensure a high degree of compatibility with past results. Statistics are sometimes prone to errors or omissions... Locking the weights of sub-factors has the same function as building “fire barriers”; it prevents problems from spreading in a disproportionate way. In addition, the past five years’ results are shown for every economy, in order to highlight the evolution of its competitiveness.

The WCY uses different types of data to measure quantifiable and qualitative issues separately. Statistical indicators are acquired from international, national and regional organizations, private institutions and our network of 55 Partner Institutes worldwide. These statistics are referred to in the WCY as Hard Data and include 135 criteria used to determine the overall rankings and 85 criteria presented as valuable background information but not used in the calculation of the rankings. The Hard Data represent a weight of approximately two-thirds in the overall ranking. An additional 118 criteria are drawn from our annual Executive Opinion Survey and are referred to in the WCY as Survey Data. The survey questions are included in the Yearbook as individual criteria and are also used in calculating the overall ranking, representing a weight of approximately one-third.

## Executive Opinion Survey

Every year, we conduct an Executive Opinion Survey in order to complement the statistics that we use from international, national and regional sources. Whereas the Hard Data shows how competitiveness is measured over a specific period of time, the Survey Data measures competitiveness as it is perceived. The survey was designed to quantify issues that are not easily measured, for example: management practices, labor relations, corruption, environmental concerns or quality of life. The survey responses reflect present and future perceptions of competitiveness by business executives who are dealing with international business situations. Their responses are more recent and closer to reality since there is no time lag, which is often a problem with Hard Data that shows a “picture of the past”.

TABLE 2 • The Breakdown of Competitiveness Factors

 Economic Performance	 Government Efficiency	 Business Efficiency	 Infrastructure
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

The Executive Opinion Survey is sent to executives in top- and middle management in all of the economies covered by the WCY. In order to be statistically representative, we select a sample size which is proportional to the GDP of each economy. The sample of respondents are representative of the entire economy, covering a cross-section of the business community in each economic sector: primary, manufacturing and services, based on their contribution to the GDP of the economy. The survey respondents are nationals or expatriates, located in local and foreign enterprises in the economy and which, in general, have an international dimension. They are asked to evaluate the present and expected competitiveness conditions of the economy in which they work and have resided during the past year, drawing from the wealth of their international experience, thereby ensuring that the evaluations portray an in-depth knowledge of their particular environment. We try to contact most IMD alumni and all responses returned to IMD are treated as confidential. The surveys are sent in January and are returned in April; in 2014, we received 4,300 responses from the 60 economies worldwide. Between May and June 2014 we received a further 60 responses for Catalonia.

The respondents assess the competitiveness issues by answering the questions on a scale of 1 to 6. The average value for each economy is then calculated and converted into a 0 to 10 scale. Finally, the survey responses are transformed into their standard deviation values, from which the rankings are calculated.

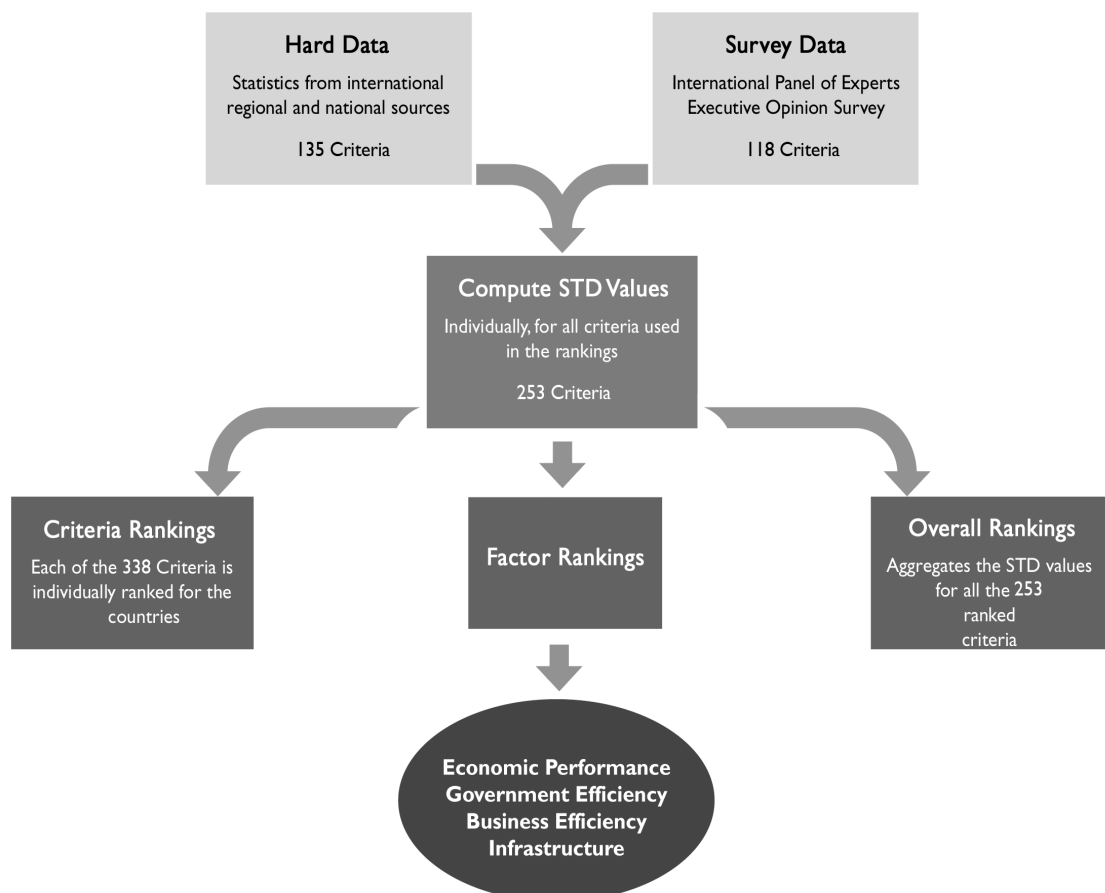
## Regional Dimension

We believe that sub-state regions, like Catalonia, promote their own competitiveness profiles and policies, which are not necessarily similar at a national level, and that they seek more independence in the management of their competitiveness. Many regions represent “pockets” of competitiveness inside the nation and are increasingly competing to attract investments.

However, it is often difficult to find statistical data for all of the 338 criteria covered in the WCY; for example, in public finance, fiscal policy, education, research and development or infrastructure. These criteria are often provided at a national level only. In order to include a region in the rankings, and to make comparisons possible, we have used proxies for those criteria where data was unavailable, too old to be relevant, or did not correspond to the standard definition.

These proxies have been calculated on the basis of either a) the ratio of the region in the total national GDP, or b) the ratio of the region in the total national population, depending on the criterion that is being measured. Please see Appendix IV: Notes and Sources for further details.

**TABLE 3 • Computing the Rankings**



## How are the rankings computed?

The essential building block for the rankings is the standardized value for all the criteria, which we call the STD value. The first step is to compute the STD value for each criterion using the data available for all of the economies. (For more details, see Data Processing Methodology that follows). We then rank the economies based on the 253 criteria that are used in the aggregation: 135 Hard and 118 Survey data. The additional 85 criteria are presented for background information only. They are not included in the aggregation of data to determine the overall rankings. In most cases, a higher value is better, for example, for Gross Domestic Product; the economy with the highest standardized value is ranked first while the one with the lowest is last. However, with some criteria the inverse may be true, where the lowest value is the most competitive, for example, Consumer Price Inflation. In these cases, a reverse ranking is used: the economy with the highest standardized value is ranked last and the one with the lowest is first.

Since all economies' statistics are standardized, they can be aggregated to compute indices. We use these index values, which we call "scores", to compute the following rankings: the Overall Scoreboard, Competitiveness Factor rankings and Sub-factor rankings. When data is unavailable or too old to be relevant for a particular economy, the name of the economy appears at the bottom of the statistical table for the criterion being measured and a dash is shown. In the aggregation of the statistics, all missing data are given STD values imputed from the average of existing data within the sub-factor. See Table 3: Computing the Rankings.

## Data Processing Methodology

There are 338 criteria in the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook, of which 253 are used to calculate the Overall Competitiveness rankings. The remaining 85 criteria are presented as background information only.

Every economy's performance is assessed for each criterion using the Standard Deviation Method (SDM) which is described below. In most cases, a higher value is better, for example, for Gross Domestic Product; the economy with the highest standardized value is ranked first while the one with the lowest is last. However, with some criteria, the lowest value is the most competitive, which is the case for Consumer Price Inflation. In these cases, a reverse ranking is used: the economy with the highest standardized value is ranked last and the one with the lowest is first.

### Standard Deviation Method

As most of the criteria are scaled differently, a comparable standard scale is used to compute the overall, factor and sub-factor results. The Standard Deviation Method (SDM) is used. It measures the relative difference between the economies' performances; therefore, each country's relative position in the final rankings is more accurately assessed.

First, for each criterion, we compute the average value for the entire population of economies. Then, the standard deviation is calculated using the following formula:

$$(\text{STD value})_i = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{S}$$

Finally, we compute each of the 60 economies' standardized values (STD) for the 253 ranked criteria. The STD is calculated by subtracting the average value of the 60 economies from the economy's original value and then dividing the result by the standard deviation.

The STD value for criteria  $i$  is calculated as follows:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$$

Where:

- $x$  = original value
- $\bar{x}$  = average value of the 60 economies
- $N$  = number of economies
- $S$  = standard deviation

### Aggregation of Data and Rankings

Standardized values are calculated for each individual criterion, based on the STD Method described above. All Hard data indicators are reviewed to determine the shape of the distribution. Non-normal data is normalized by taking the log. The STD is then calculated using the logged values.

The sub-factor rankings are determined by calculating the average of the criteria STD values that make up the sub-factor, excluding the background criteria. All the hard data have a weight of 1. The survey data are weighted so that the survey accounts for one-third in the determination of the overall ranking. Thus, for 2014, each survey criterion has a weight of 0.5. When data is unavailable for particular economies, the missing values are replaced by STD values that are imputed from the average of existing data within the sub-factor. Taking the average for each sub-factor enables us to "lock" the weight of the 20 sub-factors independently of the number of criteria they contain so that each sub-factor has an equal impact on the overall ranking, that is 5%.

Next, we aggregate the sub-factor STD values to determine the Competitiveness Factor rankings. Only ranked criteria are aggregated to obtain these rankings. The STD values of the Competitiveness Factors are then aggregated to determine the Overall Scoreboard. All of the ranked criteria comprised in the four competitiveness factors are thus included in the consolidation of data.



The 85 remaining criteria are presented as background information only and are not included in any aggregation of data to determine rankings. Some background data are presented in ranking order while others are shown alphabetically, depending on what the data is meant to measure.

Since all of the statistics are standardized, they can be aggregated to compute indices. We use these index values, which we call “scores”, to compute the rankings for the four Competitiveness Factors and the Overall Scoreboard.

It should be noted that across the four Competitiveness Factors, only one economy will have a value equal to 100 and one economy will have a value equal to 0. To calculate the Overall Scoreboard, we take the average of the four Factors’ scores and then convert them into an index with the leading economy given a value of 100.

### Survey Criteria

Each year we conduct a survey to quantify issues related to competitiveness for which there are no hard statistics. The survey is an in-depth 118-point questionnaire sent to top- and middle management in the 60 economies covered by the WCY. The distribution reflects a breakdown of industry by sectors: Primary, Industry/Manufacturing and Services/Finance. In order to be statistically representative, we select a sample size which is proportional to the GDP breakdown of economic sectors of the economy.

In 2014, we had 4,300 executives respond to the survey for an average of approximately 70 per economy. The target list is determined by IMD and has been developed over many years with the collaboration of our Partner Institutes worldwide. Confidentiality is ensured and the list is revised and updated every year. Respondents are only answering with regard to the economy in which they have worked and resided for the past year; therefore, the results reflect widespread knowledge about each economy and draw on the wealth of their international experience.

The respondents assess the competitiveness issues by answering the questions on a scale of 1-6, with the response 1 generally indicating a negative perception and 6 indicating the most positive perception. The WCY calculates the average value for each economy, then the data is converted from a 1-6 scale to a 0-10 scale, using the formula below. Finally, the survey responses are transformed into their standard deviation values, from which the rankings are calculated.

$$(x * 2) - 2$$

where x = average value

### Trends

A trend or growth rate, while offering a more dynamic assessment than absolute values, is meaningful only if a economy’s actual comparative advantage or disadvantage at one point in time is also measured. The formulas used to calculate trends and growth rates are explained below:

1. Annual real growth rate (i = inflation rate):

$$\left( \frac{\text{value}_{\text{Year}}}{\text{value}_{\text{Year-1}} \left( 1 + \frac{i_{\text{Year}}}{100} \right)} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

2. Average annual percentage growth rate (n = number of periods):

$$\frac{\frac{\text{value}_{\text{Year}} - \text{value}_{\text{Year-1}}}{\text{value}_{\text{Year-1}}} + \frac{\text{value}_{\text{Year-1}} - \text{value}_{\text{Year-2}}}{\text{value}_{\text{Year-2}}} + \dots}{n-1} \times 100$$

But growth formulas may have shortcomings. The average annual growth rate fails to reveal the real extent of changes, as it flattens or inflates year-to-year growth rates. For example, an average growth rate over two years might be calculated at 15 percent, while in reality there was 5 percent growth between the first and second years, and 25 percent between the second and third years. The average annual growth is used only when data vary widely in the middle years of a period, and less widely between the first and last years of the period. It is also used in cases where it is impossible to combine negative and positive initial and final values. This approach gives a more accurate picture than does the compound rate under these circumstances.

### Deflated values

The following formula is used when calculating real growth rates from nominal values, because it takes into account cumulative inflation (e.g. real growth in Household Consumption Expenditure). The final deflated value is then used to obtain the annual real growth rate.

Taking a 5-year time span as an example:

Deflated final value (i = inflation rate):

$$\frac{\text{value}_{\text{Year}}}{\left( 1 + \frac{i_{\text{Year-4}}}{100} \right) \times \left( 1 + \frac{i_{\text{Year-3}}}{100} \right) \times \dots \times \left( 1 + \frac{i_{\text{Year}}}{100} \right)}$$

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

## What do we analyze?

The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) analyzes and ranks how nations and enterprises manage the totality of their competencies to achieve increased prosperity. The WCY is the world's most thorough and comprehensive annual report on the competitiveness of nations, published without interruption since 1989. It covers 60 economies using 338 criteria to provide a multifaceted view of the competitiveness of nations. The WCY measures competitiveness primarily with hard statistical data from national and international sources. These hard data represent 2/3 of the overall ranking (1/3 are opinion data), therefore, the Yearbook is much more than just a survey or an opinion poll.

## What is the academic definition of competitiveness used in the WCY?

Competitiveness of nations is a field of economic knowledge, which analyzes the facts and policies that shape the ability of a nation to create and maintain an environment that sustains more value creation for its enterprises and more prosperity for its people. The methodology of the WCY divides national environments into four main factors: Economic Performance, Government Efficiency, Business Efficiency and Infrastructure.

## What does this mean more precisely?

It means that competitiveness analyzes and ranks the ability of nations to create and maintain an environment that sustains the competitiveness of enterprises. Some nations support competitiveness more than others by creating an environment that facilitates the competitiveness of enterprises and encourages long-term sustainability.

## Why is the WCY unique?

The WCY is considered to be **The First Access Point** to world competitiveness, providing the earliest publication every year with objective benchmarking and trends since 1989, as well as a **Worldwide Reference Point** to statistics and opinion data that highlight the competitiveness of key economies. It focuses primarily on hard facts with over 500 pages of relevant data. The collaboration with 55 Partner Institutes and 30 Information Providers around the world help ensure that the data is as reliable and as recent as possible. Whereas it is common to find analysis of the economic situation of one country or to find rankings specific to particular competitiveness issues, it is very difficult to find comparable data of one criterion of competitiveness related to 60 different economies. In fact, the WCY is a huge matrix of more than 300 criteria individually linked to 60 economies and then aggregated into different rankings.

## Who uses the WCY?

*The business community* to assess national environments - in an open and global world, location is very important for companies. The WCY is a useful tool to determine investment plans and location assessments.

*The government community* uses it to benchmark its policy success and to see how other nations perform.

*The academic world* uses it to understand and analyze how nations (and not only enterprises) compete in world markets.

## Why do we publish in May?

The WCY provides the earliest publication every year, publishing its results in the spring. Our users have informed us that they would rather have information earlier in the year, even if some of the statistics were still not available for the year ending 2013.

## What are the latest developments?

- One can subscribe to a **World Competitiveness Package** that includes the Yearbook, CD-Rom and a one-year access to the entire Online database.

- **IMD World Competitiveness Online** allows a customized, interactive approach to the selection of countries and criteria, including up to 19-year time series.

- **Customized rankings** are included in the Yearbook to meet the different needs of our subscribers. These comprise rankings split by population size, by GDP per capita and by geographical region (Europe-Middle East-Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas).

- **Special Country / Regional Competitiveness Reports and Workshops** can be commissioned to analyze the performance of a particular country or region not covered in the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook. On-site presentations can also be provided to help explain the complexity of competitiveness and define policy options.

## Why are rankings by population size of particular interest?

Our experience over the years and our research on the competitiveness of nations leads us to believe that the size of economies is becoming more relevant and large populated economies present a different competitive model than smaller ones. Consequently, rankings split by population size (above and below 20 million) allow comparisons between economies that are of a similar size and compete in the same "playing field".

### **Can we continue to compare an economy's ranking this year with that of previous years?**

Yes. The overall and factor rankings are shown for the past 5 years in order to see how the competitiveness of an economy evolves over time. Whenever there is a major change in methodology, all results are recalculated for the past 5 years in order to ensure a high degree of compatibility with past results.

### **What type of data and information is the WCY ranking based on?**

The WCY team gathers quantitative and qualitative information separately: Hard data, which represent 2/3 of the overall weight in the final rankings, are statistics from international, national and regional organizations, for example, the OECD, World Bank, United Nations, WTO, UNESCO and our Partner Institutes worldwide, and Soft data, compiled from our annual Executive Opinion Survey, and representing 1/3 of the overall weight. Hard data analyze competitiveness as it can be measured (e.g. GDP) whereas Survey data analyze competitiveness as it can be perceived. The Survey was designed as a complement to the Hard data in order to help quantify competitiveness issues that are not easily measured, for example, management practices, labor relations, corruption, environmental concerns or quality of life. Survey data is also more recent and closer to reality since there is no time lag, which is often a problem with Hard data that show a "picture of the past".

### **Why do the number of criteria differ under each sub-factor?**

Prices - to be found under Economic Performance - is a rather well defined and documented concept, and it takes only a few criteria to evaluate an economy's position. On the other hand, Technological Infrastructure - to be found under Infrastructure - has so many different facets that it requires far more criteria to assess the performance of an economy. This is the reason why the number of criteria included in each sub-factor differs according to the issue highlighted although the weight of each sub-factor in the overall consolidation remains the same. There are 20 sub-factors, each with an equal weight of 5% in the overall ranking.

### **Is it really relevant to quantify so much data?**

The large number of criteria used by the WCY ensures a clear picture of competitiveness for the economies covered and serves as a security net if any particular criterion is misinterpreted. With over 300 criteria, the impact of any one criterion is thus limited.

### **How extensive is your survey?**

A panel of more than 4,300 executives completes our survey. The Survey respondents form a representative cross-section of the business community in each country analyzed. The distribution reflects a breakdown of economic sectors: primary/extractive, manufacturing, and services/finance. In order to be statistically representative, we select a sample size that is proportional to the GDP of each country.

### **Why are the survey respondents from the country itself?**

Because it would be impossible to find so many people, worldwide, who have the relevant expertise in all of the countries analyzed. In order to be as objective as possible, we survey local and foreign enterprises operating in a given economy for at least one year, and nationals as well as expatriates. We believe that this allows them to better put into international perspective the characteristics of their local environments.

### **Isn't there a problem of bias in survey responses?**

We believe that the subjectivity of survey responses is limited by the executives' wealth of international experience, thereby ensuring that the evaluations portray an in-depth knowledge of the environment in which they work. However, survey responses may be more volatile than Hard data, therefore we try to target a sufficient number of respondents in every economy and a sample size that is not biased in favor of any particular group. Responses from particular economies may be more influenced by cultural and societal values or traditional heritage; however, we prefer not to correct this "bias" since the remedy might be worse than the disease.

### **How can you know what happens in so many countries?**

We rely on an extensive and unique network of 55 Partner Institutes around the world who provide us with first-hand information on their economies. They also ensure that the sample of local experts to whom we send the survey is representative of their business community.

### **Do the rankings in the Overall Scoreboard indicate the evolution of an economy's performance?**

The Overall Scoreboard shows an economy's competitiveness position *relative to the others*. This means that a decline in the ranking of an economy from one year to the next does not necessarily imply that it is doing worse but that the other economies have been improving faster over the same period. The decline may also be the result of the addition of new economies whose rankings surpass the ranking of a particular economy but were not included in previous years.

### **What is included in the National Competitiveness Profiles?**

These are in-depth analyses for each of the nations covered by the WCY. Each 4-page profile includes:

- Competitiveness trends showing the evolution of overall performance in the main ranking and compared to its peers.
- Most economies have challenges facing the economy in the current year provided by our Partner Institutes
- A Competitiveness Landscape showing competitive strengths and weaknesses, based on sub-factor analysis
- The Evolution of an economy's performance based on the biggest improvements and declines in criteria values compared to the previous year

- Key Attractiveness Indicators showing a selection of the features that make the economy attractive
- The evolution in each of the factors over 5 years, and latest subfactor rankings compared to the previous year
- Competitive balance sheets showing the economy's major strengths and weaknesses in each key factor

### **Why is my country ranked differently by the Global Competitiveness Report (published by the World Economic Forum) ?**

One of the major differences between the WCY (IMD) and the GCR (WEF) is that, first, 338 criteria are comprised in the WCY compared to less than 120 in the GCR, and second, the latter puts more emphasis on survey data (70%) when compared to the WCY as we focus more on Hard statistics from international, national and regional organizations. This is one reason why the WEF can cover so many more economies (148) than we can (60) because it is nearly impossible to find any hard data for many of these economies. This also raises the issue of rankings almost entirely based on subjective opinion data that is difficult to manage efficiently and reliably. We prefer a more objective approach based on hard facts.

### **How can our country improve its competitiveness?**

There is no single recipe for competitiveness. One needs to take into account the specific environment, value system and cultural heritage of a country in order to define what is acceptable or not and to draw the consequences and policy implications which are advisable for your economy. IMD has been a pioneer in researching world competitiveness for more than two decades. Over the years, we have encountered many success stories and witnessed many practices and policies that have resulted in increasing the competitiveness of those nations concerned. The IMD World Competitiveness Center offers workshops/conferences to better understand the complexity of competitiveness and share its knowledge on success stories and best practices.

### **What is IMD?**

IMD is a top-ranked business school. We are the experts in developing global leaders through high-impact executive education.

### **Why IMD?**

We are 100% focused on real-world executive development. We offer Swiss excellence with a global perspective. And we have a flexible, customized and effective approach ([www.imd.org](http://www.imd.org)).

# THE FUNDAMENTALS AND HISTORY OF COMPETITIVENESS

*Stéphane Garelli*  
Professor of World Competitiveness at IMD  
Founder of the IMD World Competitiveness Center

Economics sometimes has a narrow scope. It studies a nation's prosperity through trade flows, monetary, fiscal and budget policies. The analysis of companies is a bit broader. It encompasses strategy, structure and finance but also less "rational" fields such as human resources, corporate culture or consumer behaviors. Competitiveness, as it is conceived in the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook, provides a broader basis for analysis. It looks at all the elements that can explain the success of a nation.

For example, education policy can be viewed as an expense in a nation's budget. However, education policy also increases the general level of literacy. It raises the skills and competencies available throughout the economy. Education policy also influences and even shapes the value system of a country. As a consequence, people will react to different stimuli and may have different objectives in life. Some will be eager to succeed or to create their own enterprise; others will prefer to have a less stressful life and to live in harmony with nature.

Enterprises bear the consequences of education policies. They can only compete if they can rely on a pool of talents. In addition, they also have to be attractive to such talents. Corporate values and practices are thus taking more and more into account the value system of employees and society. For example, a company can no longer ignore the demands for ethics or environment protection from the younger generation of employees. If it does, these new talents will simply go elsewhere.

The fate of both nations and companies is intertwined, a trend that has been enhanced by communications and globalization. Both live in a world of competitiveness that has changed the rules of the game. Frontiers between nations are losing importance; ideas, values and practices move freely from one nation to the other. Inside enterprises, boundaries (the so-called "silos") are under attack. They are dismantled to ensure a free flow of knowledge inside the corporation.

The concept of competitiveness is thus the result of this emerging landscape: it looks at nations and enterprises from a more global and holistic point of view. Holism is defined as a tendency in nature to produce organized wholes, which are more than the mere sum of the components' units (as defined by the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary). In medicine, it involves the treatment of the whole person rather than the physical symptoms alone.

## What is Competitiveness?

Competitiveness is a multi-faceted concept that has widely permeated economic thinking over the past two decades. A Google search on "competitiveness" now generates over 300 million results. The concept of competitiveness can be articulated at four levels:

### 1. Efficiency

Competitiveness is primarily understood as being better than others. Productivity is thus a key determinant to such efficiency. However, while a person who is better than others at working on a typewriter or sending messages in Morse code may indeed be efficient, he is not competitive. Peter Drucker underlined this paradox by saying, "There is nothing as useless as doing efficiently something that nobody needs!"

### 2. Choice

Therefore, competitiveness also implies a strategic choice in identifying those domains where an activity represents a unique added value. The theory of comparative advantage (David Ricardo, 1819) analyses such dilemmas. A competitiveness strategy not only looks at what a country can do but also at what it should do. A multiplication of opportunities can blur these choices. A country (but also a company or an individual) cannot achieve everything. Competitiveness means making choices about where the potential added value in international markets is bigger than that of competitors.

### 3. Resources

Competitiveness then entails the mobilization of a variety of resources to implement such choices. These resources are drawn from government, infrastructure, technology, finance, education, etc. This is a wide-angle approach to economics. Countries compete internationally to have access to and to manage these resources. The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook particularly addresses this issue and can be described as a "mapping" process that helps countries benchmark their competitiveness by mobilizing such resources.

### 4. Objectives

Scholars generally agree that competitiveness is not an objective in itself but an economic tool. However a tool

is linked and dependent on the objectives pursued by the various economic actors, which constitute a nation.

a) *Companies* focus on sustained *profitability*, which is the ability to generate an appropriate return on capital over a long period of time. This concept is well-covered by economic analysis and is explained by the field of competitive strategy

b) *Nations* thrive on *prosperity*, a concept that we define as “economic growth” plus “something else” that is less economic and measurable. The latter goal evolves with the economic and social development of a country: a poorer nation may emphasize access to food and shelter for its population, a more advanced economy may give priority to environmental protection or education. In both cases however, economic growth remains a prerequisite, a condition that is necessary but not sufficient.

c) *Individuals* are motivated by increases in their *standard of living* and probably by something more ideological such as “*the pursuit of happiness*” as described in the US Declaration of Independence (1776). Several models attempt to include such concepts in economic analysis (for example, the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress sponsored by the French state and which includes Nobel laureates Joseph Stiglitz and Amartya Sen.)

The concept of World Competitiveness is thus the result of a long history of thoughts and of a vast array of research (see Annexes). It provides a frame of reference to assess how nations manage their economic future. In this context, the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) highlights how such nations create, sustain and develop a variety of resources (point 3 above) to reach specific objectives (point 4 above). As a consequence, it does not only measure Economic Performance, Wealth or Power but provides a high-definition wide-angle picture of how nations compete internationally for resources and competences.

In the background, the following academic definitions of competitiveness have inspired our research on world competitiveness:

### **I. A Condensed Definition:**

The “wholeness” described above is an important characteristic of competitiveness. Competence is the other. Nations and enterprises are in the “business” of managing a set of competencies and skills to reach prosperity for one and profit for the other. The combination of both concepts leads to the following condensed definition of competitiveness:

*Competitiveness analyzes how nations and enterprises manage the totality of their competencies to achieve prosperity or profit.*

This shorter definition has some limitations: for example, it doesn’t take into consideration the fact that a nation - or an enterprise - is also dependent on purely physical attributes, such as location or the availability of natural resources, and on the legacy (positive or negative) it inherits from past policies. However, and especially in a knowledge economy, it is a good “one-liner”.

For many people, the concept of competitiveness implies a win/lose situation where one person, enterprise or nation outperforms the other. It would be more correct to say that a competitive person, enterprise or nation strives to develop a comparative advantage in an area where it can outperform others. A high level of competitiveness in all areas is highly unlikely. As a consequence, a weakness in one domain may be compensated by strength elsewhere. This concept has led to the theory of specialization in international trade developed by David Ricardo. Its most recent illustration is the strategy of outsourcing or off-shoring undertaken by many global companies. Specialization therefore plays an important role in competitiveness.

The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook encompasses these two approaches: the rankings provide the benchmarking aspect to competitiveness while the country competitiveness profiles indicate how nations individually perform and specialize.

Finally, there is indeed in competitiveness a notion of “stretching” competencies. The winner of a 100m dash in the Olympic Games has certainly gone beyond his own limits. A company that succeeds will have aimed to achieve far more than it has done in the past. A nation that succeeds in competitiveness will have fully exploited all its resources and competencies. In all three cases, competitiveness is about getting the best from the individual, the organization or the nation!

### **II. An Academic Definition:**

The “one-liner” definition mentioned earlier can be supplemented by a more academic definition, which has the merit to encompass all the aspects of competitiveness, especially when it deals with nations. It will be explained in its components:

*Competitiveness of Nations is a field of economic theory, which analyzes the facts and policies that shape the ability of a nation to create and maintain an environment that sustains more value creation for its enterprises and more prosperity for its people.*

Fundamentally, what differentiates competitiveness of nations and competitiveness of enterprises is where the creation of economic value takes place in society. Our assumption is that economic value is only created by enterprises. Nations can establish an environment that hinders or supports the activities of enterprises.

However, a nation does not directly generate economic added value.

The ownership of enterprises should not blur this important distinction. An enterprise can be partly or fully owned by the State and still be fulfilling its role of economic value creation. Indeed, in a communist system, where all enterprises directly or indirectly belong to the State, enterprises continue to play their role as the only source of economic value creation. In a market economy, ownership of enterprises is in private hands. In both systems, however, enterprises perform the same function. The difference lies, therefore, in the levels of efficiency attained by enterprises in various systems, but not in the nature of the tasks they perform.

This academic definition is better understood by breaking it down into its individual elements:

*“Competitiveness of Nations is a field of Economic theory...”*

This field of economic knowledge is relatively new in itself, and has only been researched and taught since the beginning of the 1980s. However, it is built on numerous economic concepts, which, as we shall see later, can be traced all the way back to the so-called Classical Economists (that is, the founding fathers of modern economic theory, such as Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Jean Baptiste Say), for example with the theory of comparative advantage. (See Annex II).

*“which analyzes the facts and policies...”*

A nation’s environment is the result of a combination of facts, on which human effort has little impact, and policies, which can and are influenced by human effort. Among the facts that affect the competitiveness of a nation are endowments in natural resources, land area, risk of natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods or drought, risk of human disasters such as epidemics, war and so on. A nation can try to mitigate the impact of some facts of life through, for example, the construction of anti-seismic buildings or the vaccination of the population. However, the likelihood of compensating for a lack of natural resources or size is limited. Policies, on the other hand, are entirely dependent upon the determination of people. They can be shaped and revised at will.

*“that shape the ability of a nation to create and maintain an environment...”*

Facts and policies together define the strategy and the freedom of action of a nation to establish the right competitive framework. This should be conceived in a long-term perspective, hence the word “maintain”.

*“that sustains more value creation for its enterprises...”*

The concept that only enterprises develop economic value creation has been underlined earlier. Here the word to emphasize is “more”. A nation could very well

manage its competitive environment merely from the point of view of survival. Some nations are quite satisfied with small, incremental increases in their economic performance. Such nations generally argue that they must preserve their quality of life, their cultural heritage, or they are simply wealthy enough to dispense with competitiveness. By historical standards, they appear to perform well but by competitiveness standards they are gradually losing their comparative advantages. “More” should also be understood as the possibility for a nation to fully exploit its competitiveness potential.

*“and more prosperity for its people.”*

Ultimately competitiveness is about raising the prosperity of people, which can be defined as a mix of income, standard of living and quality of life.

In this context, “prosperity” is important because it emphasizes the non-economic side of competitiveness while at the same time highlighting the unsustainable nature of any strategy of “competitiveness at all costs”. Competitiveness cannot be reduced to productivity or profits. Intuitively, everybody knows that a country that does not share the wealth it creates, that does not insure an adequate health or education infrastructure for its people or that does not maintain political or social stability, will not thrive in the long term. The government of Singapore has always been keen to “give back to the people” the tangible signs of success of the economy, in the form of better housing, hospitals, and education. Other nations, mainly in Latin America, have undergone a bumpier road to competitiveness because of a lesser degree of sensitivity to the importance of sharing the results of success.

Competitiveness is thus one of the most powerful concepts in modern economic thinking. One of its key contributions to classical economic theories is that competitiveness encompasses the economic consequences of non-economic issues, such as education, sciences, political stability or value systems. It is precisely because it is a multifaceted concept that it has led to a proliferation of definitions. This diversity should however be welcomed in order to refine such an important concept, which has the ambition to provide a dynamic and systemic approach to the creation of wealth for nations and the long-term prosperity of people.

The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) looks at the relationship between a country’s national environment (where the State plays a key role) and the wealth creation process (assumed by enterprises and individuals). The WCY focuses on the outcome of the interaction of four competitiveness factors, which generally define a country’s national environment. These are:

- Economic Performance
- Government Efficiency
- Business Efficiency
- Infrastructure

## FIGURE 1 • Do Nations Really Compete?

Some scholars claim that nations themselves do not compete, rather, their enterprises do. There is no doubt that competitive enterprises are the main engines of a country's competitiveness. They are at the origin of wealth creation (see above). However, over the past 30 years, the economic responsibilities of governments have — for better or worse — increased to such an extent that it is simply impossible to ignore their influence on modern economics. Despite globalization, several recent studies continue to underline the key role of nations in shaping the environment in which enterprises operate.

Such involvement is more evident when it comes to enhancing the attractiveness of a country. A significant part of the competitive advantage of nations stems from far-reaching incentive policies emphasizing tax breaks, subsidies, etc. which are designed to attract foreign investment. Ireland is an example of such an approach.

The most convincing support for the argument that there is competition among nations can be seen in

the areas of education and know-how. In a modern economy, nations do not only rely on products and services. They also compete with brains. The ability of a nation to develop an excellent education system and to improve knowledge in the labor force through training is vital to competitiveness. The International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement in Washington, DC, makes an annual assessment of the educational performance of nations around the world. In recent years, the results highlight the formidable efforts that East Asian nations have made to improve education. In addition to being competitive (temporarily) because of cheap labor, they aim to develop their competitiveness level so that it is based (permanently) on an educated workforce.

Knowledge is perhaps the most critical competitiveness factor. As countries move up the economic scale, the more they thrive on knowledge to ensure their prosperity and to compete in world markets. How that knowledge is acquired and managed is each nation's responsibility. Indeed, nations do compete.

On the basis of these four factors and more than 300 criteria, the WCY assumes that healthy performance in these dimensions creates a national environment that sustains World Competitiveness.

### Why do nations compete?

Nations compete because world markets are open. Why did nations finally agree to lower their barriers, at least for economic reasons? The answer probably lies in the aftermath of the Great Depression. Many scholars, J.M. Keynes in particular, have shown that an economic slowdown in 1929 developed into a worldwide depression in the 1930s because nations adopted protectionist policies.

In order to prevent such a situation occurring again, the Bretton Woods agreement, in 1944, sought to liberalize international trade. Today, tariffs on goods are less than 4% among members of the World Trade Organization (WTO). In addition, the OECD, since its creation, has fostered the development of the free movement of capital, goods and services, at first among industrialized nations, and then worldwide. Finally, free trade areas such as NAFTA and regional integration organizations such as the European Union have reinforced this development.

Technology and globalization have accelerated the trend towards a world, which is not only open, but also transparent and immediate. Enterprises now benefit from an enormous choice in selecting their business locations. Consequently, nations need to promote their respective comparative advantages in various areas. For example, competitiveness used to only focus on the ability to show

aggressiveness on world markets through exports and foreign direct investments. Today, competitiveness also emphasizes the ability to develop attractiveness, both to foreign and local enterprises, for activities that generate economic wealth.

There is no single “recipe” for competitiveness. Various policies can be benchmarked, and then each individual country needs to adapt them to their own environment. Competitiveness strategies succeed when they balance the economic imperatives imposed by world markets with the social requirements of a nation formed by history, value systems, and tradition.

### What theory provides a basis for the WCY?

Competitiveness is probably the most used and abused term in modern economics. If you type “competitiveness” in the Google search engine you will receive 36 million results. Most nations around the world have now created their own competitiveness unit. Private and public institutions allocate considerable amounts of energy and money to investigate the subject. Media have pushed the issue to the forefront of the public debate. Competitiveness, nowadays, rules the economic agenda.

But this was not always the case!

Two decades ago, when we started our research at the IMD World Competitiveness Center on “world competitiveness” – a term we use to define how nations strive to improve their prosperity – the subject was at best misunderstood or, more commonly, dismissed.



Criticisms fell into three categories:

- Competitiveness is basically reflected in exports. If a nation is competitive, its products and services can outperform those of other nations: no need to look further.
- Competitiveness is another name for productivity. This was the argument of Paul Krugman in a seminal article in *Foreign Affairs* in 1994 in which he referred to competitiveness as “a dangerous obsession”.
- Competitiveness does not exist for a nation. Only companies compete on international markets and the success of a nation is ultimately the result of the competitiveness of its enterprises. In other words, it was a new version of the famous “what is good for GM is good for the US...”.

These were forceful arguments; and this is how we responded:

The assumption that competitiveness is expressed as export performance is rooted in classical economics (and especially in the theory of comparative advantage expressed by David Ricardo way back in 1819). However, in the early 1980s the world had changed. In addition to trade, Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) had become a major force in world economics. Nations discovered that there was a new avenue to prosperity and this was precisely by attracting FDIs. This argument was subsequently vindicated by the remarkable success of Singapore, Ireland or Dubai, which based the early stage of their competitiveness on encouraging foreign investments. Later, it led us to develop the theory of the relationship between aggressiveness (in exports and FDIs) and attractiveness (mainly for FDIs), a key dimension in the management of competitiveness.

The productivity argument was a tougher nut to crack. Productivity stands as a corner stone of modern economics. While recognizing its importance, we nevertheless felt that it was not sufficient to express the multi-faceted aspects of competitiveness. Productivity – generally defined as output per employee per hour (and often related to GDP) – has retained the manufacturing connotation of its origin. But there is more to the world than manufacturing and industry. For example, 77% of the US GDP originates in the service sector where productivity is hard to define. We also knew that we compete with technologies, education and even value systems. Where did productivity fit in? In order to overcome this hurdle, some scholars later advocated a wider definition of productivity. Competitiveness would become the productivity with which a nation utilizes its human, capital and natural resources (Michael Porter, 2008).

Last but not least: competitiveness could not exist for a nation since only enterprises compete. This argument, although very attractive, is one-sided: it focuses on the

origin of competitiveness and ignores the environment of competitiveness. As far as the origin is concerned, we had no doubt that competitiveness – as an expression of the creation of economic value – only arises in enterprises (even in a communist society where companies are state-owned). However, the weakness of this argument is that it leaves aside the context in which a company operates, that is the environment of competitiveness. As any business leader has experienced, a similar operation with identical products, technologies and processes, can perform very differently in country X or Y, simply because the political or business context is different. Yes, enterprises compete, but so do nations in providing the right environment (legal, administrative, judicial and infrastructural). They are two sides of the same coin.

At that point, in the early 1980s, we felt rather confident that we had a case to study how nations compete on international markets by using a wider approach than classical economics. The first stage of our research was simply to take stock of what happens. If competitiveness is a multi-faceted concept, then we should include on our radar screen all those issues, obvious and less obvious, which could have an impact on the competitiveness of a nation. It was then that we decided to embark on the publication of reports that would record and rank the various aspects of the competitiveness of key nations.

Historically, the initial reflection occurred at the World Economic Forum (where the author was managing director) in a team lead by Thomas Rauschenbach. Unfortunately, this brilliant mind died of cancer too soon and the first reports were discontinued. In 1988, the project was revived in cooperation between the WEF and IMD. A few years later, however, the two institutions decided to produce their own reports separately to reflect different strategic objectives.

The main challenge in establishing a report – aside from the enormous task of compiling data (more than 25,000 indicators are used for the present IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook) – was to consolidate very different criteria. In other words, we had to find a way to compare apples and pears. We felt that history could give us some clues. Our assumption was that competitiveness had always existed; it just wasn't called that.

Obviously, the classical economic measurements should be kept in our research: GDP components, trade figures, productivity, budget balances, labor costs, infrastructure investment, etc., since they continue to matter. However, we turned most of our attention to some of the more unusual indicators. The Marxist theory, for example, showed that the social context of a nation is a key determinant in shaping its future. A similar argument was taken one step further by Max Weber (1904) when he studied the effect of value systems on economic development. Joseph Schumpeter (1911) then introduced the notion of attitudes and the impact of entrepreneurs. Alfred Sloan and Peter Drucker later expanded this view in defining the key role played by managers. Robert Solow, who received the Nobel Prize in 1987, highlighted

that 80% of the growth of the US between 1948 and 1982 was due to improvements in the education of the workforce, technological innovation and increased know-how. Today, scholars such as Nicholas Negroponte of MIT (1995) investigate the importance of the knowledge economy.

A very powerful theory that explains how competitiveness works is Michael Porter's diamond theory. It identifies four components: factor conditions, firm strategy, structure and rivalry, demand conditions, and finally related and supporting industries. Two additional determinants outside the diamond are considered to influence competitiveness: chance and government.

This theory underlines that the management of competitiveness should be both systemic and systematic:

- "Systemic" means that the interaction between the factors of competitiveness is just as important as the analysis of the factors themselves. For example, when focusing on developing infrastructure, it is not just about building airports, railroads, railways, ports, etc. it is also about connecting all these facilities into one integrated value-added logistical system based on the most modern technologies.
- "Systematic" means that a competitiveness strategy needs to be coherent over time. Business is pretty adaptive to the most adverse conditions, provided that the rules are clearly defined and predictable. Some nations, such as Malaysia or China, have been rather restrictive in their business legislation but because they have been consistent, business was able to adapt. Other nations, such as India, have changed directions and priorities many times in the past giving rise to confusion and distrust in the business community.

Back to the unresolved question of aggregation. The clue came from the work of two scholars, Farmer and Richman, in the early 1960s. They devised a matrix approach that comprised environmental variables (political, legal, educational, socio-cultural, economic, etc.) on the one side, and enterprises variables (planning, organization, staffing, marketing, production, etc.) on the other. Although this method proved to be too complex, it laid the ground-work for our own approach: a matrix of 60 countries on one side and a list of over 300 criteria on the other, grouped into four main chapters: economic performance, government efficiency, business efficiency and infrastructure efficiency. Within these, 20 sub-factors highlight the key determinants of competitiveness. Data is aggregated using the Standard Deviation method.

The result was a high definition picture of how nations compete on world markets. The analogy with an impressionist painting (made of many touches of colors) or the pixels used in modern digital pictures is a powerful one. By increasing the number of criteria (the pixels) we could obtain a better picture of competitiveness. The

sheer number of data used would also act as a security net in case of statistical mistakes. If one statistic was incorrect or outdated, the impact on the overall result would be minimal (we later introduced additional calculations and methodological safeguards to prevent such occurrences). Nevertheless – and we have always insisted on this point – however good it can be, the report only provides a picture based on statistics and surveys, and reality might prove to be slightly different. We have always trusted that the reader will use his good judgment.

We then started struggling with three new challenges:

Should GDP be included in our calculation? If one of the objectives of competitiveness is to enhance economic growth, GDP growth might have to be considered as a "result" and not as a "cause", and thus should be omitted. After long debate, we came to the conclusion that GDP growth and its components were both a result and a cause of competitiveness. A growing economic environment supports competitiveness and the success of enterprises.

How should we balance "hard data", i.e. statistics drawn from international and national statistics and that measure competitiveness, with "soft data" that are based on an opinion survey completed by 4,300 business leaders worldwide and that highlight competitiveness as it is perceived? We conducted a "Delphi" analysis and came to the conclusion that a balance of 2/3 hard data and 1/3 soft data would be advisable. With such a breakdown, the volatility of opinion surveys would be contained while providing a more up to date feeling for competitiveness than statistics (since they take some months to be compiled). Naturally the breakdown could have turned out to be 75% - 25%. We felt that this issue was less essential as long as we used the same methodology over time to ensure comparability of results. In other words, it does not really matter if you are running a 100m sprint at sea level or at altitude as long as the rules of the game remain the same for everybody.

How can we introduce new countries or change criteria over time? Twenty years ago China was not in our ranking, nor was Russia. Neither was Internet a key component for an efficient infrastructure. Thus, the report needed to be constantly updated while preserving comparability. We ran computer simulations that showed that up to 7% of the data in the report could be changed without affecting dramatically the ability to draw comparisons with the preceding year. We never actually went that far – but at least we knew where the limit was.

And then, a daunting challenge surfaced: how can we define what we are actually measuring? What is competitiveness really all about?

To be honest, we struggled to define a difficult concept in simple words. The academic, long winded definition was quick to emerge ("a field of economic theory which analyzes the facts and policies that shape the ability of a nation to create and maintain an environment that sustains more value creation for its enterprises and more

prosperity for its people”). But what we needed was a one-liner that everybody could understand. So, we went back to the fundamental objectives.

Short-term, competitiveness aims at increasing economic expansion for a nation (measured by GDP growth) and profitability for enterprises. Long-term, nations seek something more than economic growth: they pursue “prosperity”. In layman’s terms prosperity can be defined as economic growth plus “something else”. This something else can be quality of life, the protection of the environment, a safe society, the pervasiveness of justice, etc. The definition of prosperity is strongly dependent on national value systems and therefore changes from one country to the other. For an enterprise, prosperity can be defined as sustainability, which is the ability to prosper and survive in the longer run.

With such an approach in mind, we felt that competitiveness could be reasonably boiled down to the following one-liner:

*“Competitiveness is how a nation manages the totality of its resources and competencies to increase the prosperity of its people”*

As a one-liner, it is naturally less complete than the academic definition but it is more manageable. It emphasizes the wide-angle approach which is so fundamental to competitiveness and which is reflected in the word totality. The focus on prosperity is no less fundamental. Economic success is more than just about economics.

When the first reports were published, and with considerable success, we became simultaneously famous and infamous! Competitiveness became a central part of the economic agenda and leaders started to include such concerns as education, value systems, efficiency of governments, etc. in their policy debates. The price for success was a proliferation of other rankings (see Annex III). In many instances we also became unpopular because we showed that the “king was naked”, in other words that some powerful nations were not as competitive as they thought they were.

The origin of the misunderstanding is a very common confusion between competitiveness and wealth. A nation can be wealthy and not competitive (Switzerland in the 1990s), conversely a nation can be competitive and not wealthy (Ireland in the 1990s), and of course it can be both (the US for most of the past decade). Wealth can originate from two factors: natural resources such as for most of the Gulf countries, or past competitiveness such as for most European industrialized nations. Of course, wealth can be a great asset for future competitiveness by providing the infrastructure and the capital for future investments. However, wealth can also be an inhibitor for

competitiveness by generating a more “easy going” culture far away from the “work hard and get rich” attitude of many emerging nations. In other words, somebody who has inherited \$500 million and who spends the rest of his life lying on a beach is wealthy, maybe happy, but totally useless from a competitiveness point of view.

At that point, we could summarize that phase of our research as follows: we knew that competitiveness exists, we had a good approximation of how to calculate it, we could define it, but we still had very little idea how it worked.

We thus started to investigate the “mechanisms” of competitiveness rather than the “results” of it. This was a difficult task precisely because the originality of the concept was to incorporate some intangible concepts such as educational achievements, value systems, the impact of new technologies, etc.

We made a first attempt in this direction by using correlation techniques to find out if certain countries could be grouped into specific behavioral patterns. For example, by 1989, we established that countries could be clustered into three categories: Anglo-Saxon, Continental European and a Southern Model, which defined the way they handled risk and the liberalization of markets. In brief, the Southern Model countries would have a lot of innovation but a significant unorganized and parallel economy, the Continental European model would focus on social consensus and predictability, while the Anglo Saxon model would emphasize risk taking, flexibility and the liberalization of markets. These distinctions still apply quite neatly to the present world.

As we have seen earlier, a similar reflection on how competitiveness works occurred when making the difference between “aggressiveness” and “attractiveness” as a management emphasis for nations. The objective was to integrate all these ideas into one model that would describe how nations manage the various dimensions of their competitiveness. This was achieved using the “Cube” theory.

## **The Competitiveness Cube**

Countries manage their environments according to what we call the “four fundamental forces”. These four dimensions shape a country’s competitiveness environment. They are often the result of tradition, history or value systems and are so deeply rooted in the ‘modus operandi’ of a country that, in most cases, they are not clearly stated or defined.

However, it is possible to integrate these dimensions into an overall theory, which is systemic, that is, which also describes the relationships among the four axes. This theory does not aim to quantify the competitiveness of a country, but rather to highlight a “competitiveness profile”, which characterizes an economy and anticipates how it may behave.

FIGURE 2 • The Competitiveness Cube



The dimensions, illustrated in Figure 2 and explained hereafter, are:

- a) **Attractiveness vs. Aggressiveness**
- b) **Proximity vs. Globality**
- c) **Assets vs. Processes**
- d) **Individual Risk-Taking vs. Social Cohesiveness**

### a) Attractiveness vs. Aggressiveness

Nations vary in the way they manage their relationship with the world business community. Traditionally, competitiveness was linked to the international aggressiveness of countries, that is, exports and foreign direct investment (FDI). Germany, Japan and Korea followed this strategy.

On the other hand, and more recently, some nations manage their competitiveness by being attractive. For example, Ireland and Singapore have increased, through incentives, direct investment.

Aggressiveness generates income in the home country, but not necessarily jobs. Attractiveness creates jobs in the FDI host countries, but can be short on income because of the incentives. This means that even wealthy nations cannot ignore the importance of attractiveness, especially because of its impact on employment. Therefore, countries must consider both attractiveness and aggressiveness in order to compete today.

Generally, a nation focuses on one approach or the other. Ireland is not very aggressive in international markets. Korea is not very attractive to foreign investments. Great Britain used to be aggressive and has now become

attractive. Switzerland has followed the opposite trend, and has moved from attractiveness to aggressiveness. The United States seems to be the only country that is able to be both very attractive and very aggressive.

### b) Proximity vs. Globality

The economic system of a country is generally not homogeneous. In most cases, nations must deal with two types of coexisting economies: the economy of proximity and that of globality.

The economy of proximity comprises traditional activities: crafts; social and personal services, such as doctors and teachers; administrative activities, such as government and justice; and finally consumer-support activities, such as after-sales service and customization. The economy of proximity provides value-added close to the end-user. It is generally protectionist and expensive.

The economy of globality is composed of companies with international operations. It assumes that production need not necessarily be close to the end-user, and it benefits from the comparative advantages of markets worldwide, especially with regard to operational costs. It is generally competitive and price effective.

The proportion between these two economies in national prosperity varies with the size and the economic development of a country. On average, it can be assumed that in Western Europe two-thirds of the GDP is generated by the economy of proximity and the remaining one-third by the economy of globality. Smaller countries are much more dependent on their economy of globality. Larger countries, such as the United States, still very much rely on their huge domestic markets, although the trend towards globalization is increasing.

Over the past 25 years, the economy of globality has grown enormously, sometimes invading the turf of the economy of proximity (with such measures as opening of trade barriers, trade agreements, regional integration, privatization and deregulation). One important consequence of globalization is that it exercises strong pressure on prices, margins and wages. Nations with high domestic standards of living and operating costs, such as Germany and Switzerland, are going through a harsh adaptation process. Other countries, such as Britain, Chile and Singapore, have further developed the globalization of their economies.

### c) Assets vs. Processes

Nations also manage their competitive environment by relying more heavily on assets or on processes. Some nations can be rich in assets — land, people, and natural resources — but are not necessarily competitive. This may be the case for Brazil, India and Russia. Other nations such as Singapore, Japan and Switzerland are poor in resources and have relied essentially on transformation processes. In general, the latter nations are more competitive than the former.

Sometimes economists refer to “the spell of natural resources” to describe the fate of asset-rich nations that have become complacent. It is probably a factor of central importance for “economic value added” in the notion of competitiveness. It should be added that inherited assets are not necessarily only natural resources. It could be considered that infrastructure, industrial power, and even education and skills are assets that have been accumulated by past generations. They can also generate complacency in “old” nations, which confuse wealth and competitiveness.

### d) Individual Risk-Taking vs. Social Cohesiveness

The fourth force shaping the competitive environment of a country is the distinction between a system that promotes individual risk and one that preserves social cohesiveness. The so-called Anglo-Saxon model is characterized by emphasis on risk, deregulation, privatization and individual responsibility through a minimalist approach to the welfare system. In contrast, the Continental European Model relies heavily on social consensus, a more egalitarian approach to responsibilities and an extensive welfare system; As Benjamin Franklin said on the eve of the US Declaration of Independence: “We have to hang together, or we shall be hanged separately”.

Both models have competed for many years. It seems, however, that today the Anglo-Saxon model is prevailing. The European Union legislation has moved towards more deregulation and privatization. The dawn of a “New-Labour” party in Britain, or the opening up to business of many former communist countries around the World, are just other examples of this trend.

## How the Theory Works

It is possible to combine some of these dimensions in order to establish competitiveness patterns:

### Globality and Risk-Taking

The global economy is mostly influenced by an Individual Risk Taking approach, otherwise called the Anglo-Saxon model (see further, Cultural Impacts on Competitiveness). The US and the UK have been pioneers in international business and are, today, among the leading nations on world markets. Thus, and not surprisingly, their view of competitiveness, based on deregulation, privatization and entrepreneurship, influences the global model. These policies provoked friction when applied to economies, which otherwise had lived in protected and managed environments.

### Proximity and Social Cohesiveness

Social cohesiveness has long been associated with the management of an economy of proximity where the social consequences of competitiveness matter. The Continental European Model emphasizes this approach. The political revolutions of the 19th century and the social upheavals of the 20th century probably explain why these governments pay special attention to this issue.

### Squaring the circle...

The Netherlands has defined an innovative solution to this conflict by managing a two-tier economy. On one hand, the economy of globality is conducted as an Anglo-Saxon model – it is fully privatized and mostly deregulated to confront global competition. On the other hand, the economy of proximity features some innovative measures, such as part time work, to preserve social cohesion at home. Today, even some of the pioneers of the Anglo-Saxon model, such as Britain and New Zealand who were among the first nations to initiate a strong and transparent market approach to competitiveness, are investigating a possible “Third Way” to soften the social consequences of such drastic policies.

## Cultural Impacts on Competitiveness

There are many factors that determine a country’s competitiveness level. One very important factor is, of course, a country’s value system. In the early 1900s, the German philosopher Max Weber studied the relationship between culture and economic development in his book “The Protestant Ethic, Protestantism and the Spirit of Capitalism.” Consequently, nations do not compete with products and services alone, but also with education and value systems.

### I. Value systems evolve

As countries develop, values tend to evolve. They go through four distinct phases that are described below:

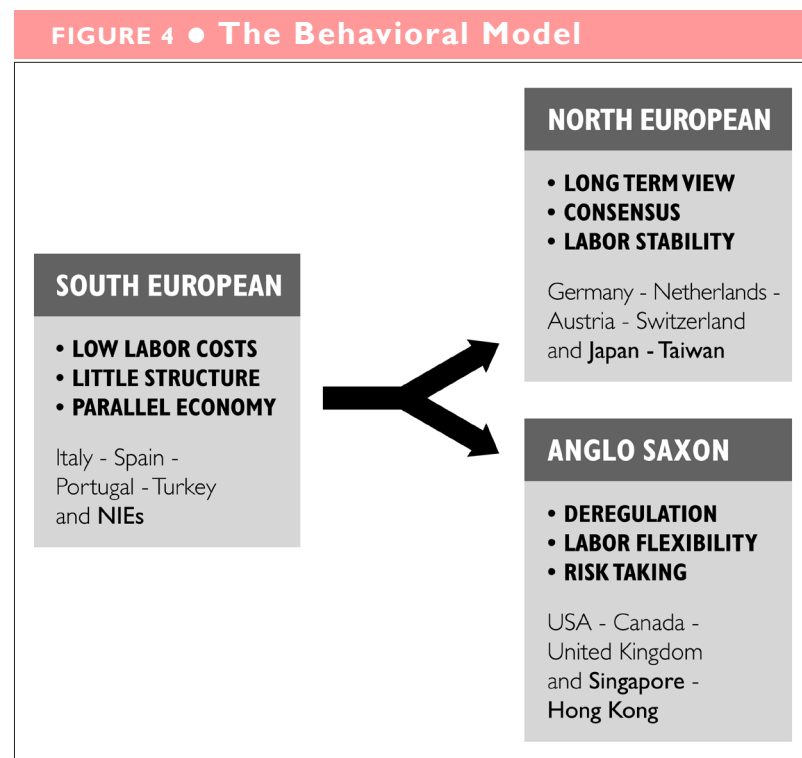
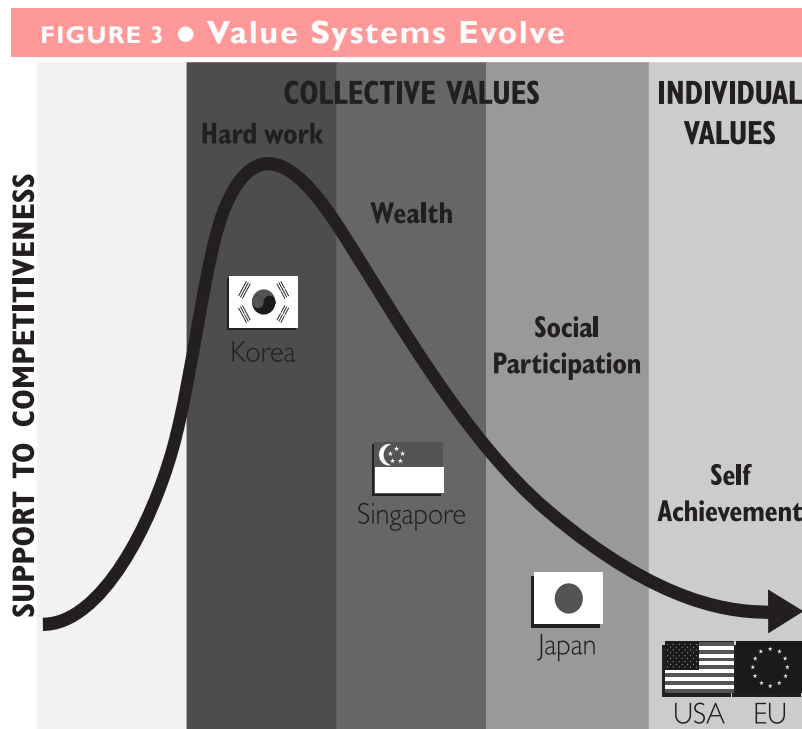
**Hard work:** people are totally dedicated to the country's corporate objectives and work many hours (for example, Korea).

**Wealth:** although people still work hard, they pay more attention to increasing their own incomes (for example, Singapore).

**Social participation:** people are less interested in hard work, and are more involved in shaping their society (for example, the US and Europe in the late 1960s).

**Self-achievement:** people are more interested in developing their private lives, rather than pursuing societal change (for example, the US and Europe today).

**Figure 3** shows a natural evolution of values over time, from a collective to an individual perspective. This process is hardly reversible, but can be managed. Japan, for example, is in transition from collective to individual values, which implies an in-depth reform of the political, social and economic systems. It is striking to compare the value systems in East Asia today with those of the United States and Europe in the 19th century. The current East



Asian value system is based on the Confucian principles of hard work, loyalty, discipline, saving and education. These closely resemble the Protestant work ethic that dominated Europe and the United States in the 19th century and was at the origin of the Great Industrial Revolution.

## 2. Value systems imply different behavioral models

Three different models of society are identified below in **Figure 4:**

**1) The South European Model** is characterized by little infrastructure, business regulations, and social protection, a parallel economy, and low labor costs. It favors inventiveness.

**2) The North European Model** is characterized by a strong emphasis on stability, social consensus and regulations. It favors a long-term perspective.

**3) The Anglo-Saxon Model** is characterized by deregulation, privatization, labor flexibility and a higher acceptance of risk. It fosters entrepreneurship.

Over the past ten years, a shift has occurred from the North European model to the Anglo-Saxon one. However, striking a balance between a hyper-competitive global business environment, close to the Anglo-Saxon model, and a more socially responsible local environment, close to the North European model, is still a challenge.

## The Impact of Technology

During the past two decades, the technological revolution - computers, telecommunications and Internet - have had a profound impact on the competitiveness of nations. High technology is now prominently featured in the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook.

Today, infrastructure cannot only be considered in the traditional terms of roads, trains, harbor facilities and even airports. Technological infrastructure is becoming a key asset for the future competitiveness of a nation. The availability of cheap and efficient telecommunication systems, connections to the Internet, and development of mobile telephony (be it traditional or linked to the Internet) are just a few of the new technological priorities of nations that want to compete. Some countries, such as South Africa, Mexico or Poland, are leapfrogging some technological infrastructure, for example in focusing on mobile rather than fixed phones.

Technology also impacts education. Many countries, such as the US, Britain and France have an objective to connect the entire school system to the Internet. Sweden and Finland are very advanced in providing distance learning through telecommunications or the Internet. However, a shortage of IT skills remains endemic in most countries. Therefore, the priority of a competitive nation is to develop the people who will operate the

new technological infrastructure and strive to be on the leading edge of future developments. Ireland has heavily invested in this field to provide local and foreign enterprises with a young and qualified labor force that has IT skills. This is one of the reasons why the country is so attractive to foreign investment.

The new technological requirements of enterprises have forced countries to give a priority to technology. Attracting research centers, and developing cooperation between local universities and enterprises, is becoming just as important for the competitiveness of a country as attracting FDI. The Internet allows companies to develop e-commerce, e-procurements, auctions, and e-marketplaces across borders. This pushes countries to develop an advanced technological infrastructure.

## A New role for the State?

This technological revolution however challenges some of the basic functions of a State. How does a country tax people who are making money on the Net? The European Union is contemplating the possibility of introducing a tax on “intangible” transactions on the Internet. Certain US states simply assume that for any given income a certain number of goods are bought on the Net and thus should be taxed. Finally, how does the state control the operation of a “Net company” - one that can operate in any given country without being legally registered in that country, as a good old “brick and mortar” company would be?

The accounting of “intangible assets” – brands, customers, know-how, people, etc. - remains a nightmare. Despite numerous attempts, it is clear that the current generally accepted accounting practices fail to reflect the true value of an enterprise. The stock exchanges have tried, almost intuitively, to compensate for such shortcomings. In 1978, the book value of the largest public companies in the US was equal to 95% of their market capitalization. In 1998, the ratio fell to 28%! The problem of intangible assets is that they are often not “owned” by the company. This is the case of people, customers, etc. On the other hand, competitiveness is shifting today from tangibles to intangibles, from tons of goods to bytes of information. Competitiveness is entering the knowledge economy. It will also mean new accounting standards.

Privacy is another key concern for most governments. In a transparent world, online, what should not be transparent? What type of information can be retained or not disseminated? How does this relate to the necessity of combating terrorism? Such fundamental issues, which are central to the life of enterprises, governments and individuals alike, have also become a source of contention between nations, notably the US and Europe.

Indeed, technology is a non-negligible risk to a nation: hackers have proven that they can penetrate many tightly secured systems, even in Defense. Destroying the technological infrastructure of a country can be just as damaging for its security as a traditional military attack.

Terrorism is also becoming high-tech. Threats, blackmail, or plain actions using the latest technologies are becoming a reality for both companies and governments.

The role and responsibilities of the State in a new world of competitiveness are neither bigger nor smaller. They are simply different. The State continues to shape the competitiveness environment in many different ways via taxation, education or health. New domains of responsibility are developing such as security or immigration. Prior responsibilities are being redefined. For example, the State has often relinquished its direct involvement in construction and infrastructure. The privatization of most telecom, energy or transport operators underlines this

**FIGURE 5 • The Golden Rules of Competitiveness**

- I**  
Create a stable and predictable legislative and administrative environment.
- II**  
Ensure speed, transparency and accountability in the administration.
- III**  
Pledge to maintain budget, fiscal and debt discipline.
- IV**  
Diversify the economy, from a sectorial and geographical point of view.
- V**  
Invest in traditional and advanced infrastructure, logistics and the linkage of activities.
- VI**  
Support medium sized enterprises, with home grown technology and export orientation.
- VII**  
Balance aggressiveness on international markets with attractiveness for added value activities in order to sustain a current account surplus.
- VIII**  
Preserve the industrial base of the nation, and the “made in...”
- IX**  
Focus on a dual track education system (apprenticeship and higher education) to foster the employability of the younger generation and reduce youth unemployment.
- X**  
Promote a science and entrepreneurial culture.
- XI**  
Maintain social consensus on policies and social mobility upward.
- XII**  
Return the tangible signs of competitiveness success to the people (better roads, hospitals, schools, housing, etc.) as a symbol of achieved prosperity.

trend. However, in the eyes of the public, the State remains the ultimate guarantor of the integrity of the infrastructure of a country, even if it has delegated the operational responsibility to the private sector.

Competitiveness is a dynamic concept. Since everybody competes, almost, with everybody else, it forces each economic actor in a country to rethink its role and responsibilities accordingly. Probably, the most difficult hurdle is to overcome a classical approach to economic affairs, which traditionally emphasizes exports, tangible goods, and basic infrastructure. Competitiveness also highlights the importance of education, knowledge, intangible goods and technological infrastructure. J.M. Keynes underlined the importance of breaking away from the past when he stated “The real difficulty lies not in developing new ideas but in escaping from the old ones”. The theory of competitiveness struggles with both.

### What is next?

Today the focus is on the question: “what have we learned?” Are there patterns that explain the competitiveness of nations? Is it possible to benchmark success stories? Although, there is no ready-made recipe for competitiveness, there are indeed some principles that merit further attention. We have resumed these principles in what we call the **“Golden Rules of Competitiveness”** for a nation ( Figure 5):

In the end, why did competitiveness, which is such a powerful and visible theory today, not appear earlier? A first and obvious answer is that the world of today is far more open and transparent than it has ever been. Countries and companies are competing for the same resources and markets worldwide; and they do so in the full limelight, exposed by the media and linked by telecommunication. Since economic but also political barriers have fallen, everybody has to justify its existence. There is no free lunch anymore.

The other reason is related to the nature of progress. The more a country advances towards prosperity the more the structure of its economy becomes complex. Economic, social and political actors proliferate. In the end, economic progress creates a highly diversified society, which requires much more sophisticated management than a century ago. For example, a more advanced economy increasingly focuses on the “something else” that makes the difference between economic growth and prosperity, such objectives as sustainable development, quality of life and even happiness. These objectives, which would not be attainable without economic growth, are very subjective, hard to measure and linked to national value systems. Prosperity in The Sultanate of Oman has a different meaning than in Ireland. Managing the “softer” side of an economy is thus a priority for any leader today.

Competitiveness encompasses all these dimensions. It is the most powerful tool to understand our brave new world. It is the key to success and prosperity.



### I Economic Performance

1. Competitiveness of a country heavily relies on past economic performance.
2. Competition governed by market forces improves the economic performance of a country.
3. The more competition there is in the domestic economy; the more competitive the domestic firms are likely to be abroad.
4. A country's success in international trade and/or investments reflects competitiveness of its domestic companies.
5. Openness for international economic activities increases a country's economic performance.
6. International investment allocates economic resources more efficiently worldwide.
7. Export-led competitiveness often is associated with growth-orientation in the domestic economy.

### II Government Efficiency

1. State intervention in business activities should be minimized, apart from creating competitive conditions for enterprises.
2. Government should, however, provide macroeconomic and social conditions that are predictable and thus minimize the external risks for economic enterprise.
3. Government should be flexible in adapting its economic policies to a changing international environment.
4. Government should provide a societal framework which promotes fairness, equality and justice while ensuring the security of the population.

### III Business Efficiency

1. Efficiency and the ability to adapt to changes in the competitive environment are managerial attributes crucial for enterprise competitiveness.
2. Responsible finance support value-adding activities in business.
3. A well-developed, internationally integrated financial sector in a country supports its international competitiveness.
4. Maintaining a high standard of living requires integration with the international economy.
5. Entrepreneurship is crucial for economic activity in its start-up phase.
6. A skilled labor force increases a country's competitiveness.
7. High productivity reflects an optimum utilization of resources.
8. The attitude of the workforce affects the competitiveness of a country.

### IV Infrastructure

1. Traditional infrastructure – energy, transport, etc. – is fundamental for economic development.
2. Advanced infrastructure - information technology, environment sciences, health sciences, etc. – are nonetheless essential and can provide “leap frog” development.
3. Competitive advantage can also be built on efficient and innovative application of existing technologies.
4. Investment in basic research and innovative activity creating new knowledge is crucial for a country in a more mature stage of economic development.
5. Long-term investment in R&D is likely to increase the competitiveness of enterprises.
6. The quality of life is part of the attractiveness of a country.
7. Adequate and accessible educational resources help develop a knowledge-driven economy.

The concept of competitiveness is the result of a long history of thoughts, which has helped to define the various aspects of this more modern and complex concept. Among those who have made a decisive contribution, one should mention:

The classical economists who have identified the four input factors: land, capital, natural resources and labor (see Adam Smith (1723 – 1790), “An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations”, 1776).

David Ricardo with his Law of Comparative Advantage, which already underlines how countries should compete (see David Ricardo (1772 – 1823), “Principles of Political Economy and Taxation”, 1817).

The Marxist economists, who have highlighted the impact of the sociopolitical environment on economic development, hence the communist idea that changing the political context should precede economic performance.(see Karl Marx (1818 – 1883), “Capital: A Critique of Political Economy”, 1867).

Max Weber, the German sociologist, who established the relationship between values, religious beliefs and the economic performance of nations (see Max Weber (1864 – 1920), “Ethic of Protestantism and the Spirit of Capitalism”, 1905).

Joseph Schumpeter , who emphasized the role of the entrepreneur as a factor of competitiveness, underlining that progress is the result of disequilibria, which favor innovation and technological improvement (see Joseph Schumpeter (1883 – 1950), “Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy”, 1942).

Alfred P. Sloan and Peter Drucker, who have further developed the concept of management as a key input factor for competitiveness (see Alfred P. Sloan (1875 – 1965), “My Years at General Motors”, 1963; Peter Drucker, “The Age of Discontinuity”, 1969).

Robert Solow, who has studied the factors underlying economic growth in the US between 1948 and 1982 to highlight the importance of education, technological innovation and increased know-how (see Robert Solow (1924 -), “Technical Change and the Aggregate Production Function”, 1957).

Nicholas Negroponte and numerous modern economists who are further refining the concept of “Knowledge” as the most recent input factor in competitiveness (see Nicholas Negroponte, “Being Digital”, 1995).

Michael Porter who has tried to aggregate all these ideas into a systemic model, called the Competitiveness Diamond (see Michael Porter, “The Competitive Advantage of Nations”, 1990).

Scholars and institutions have been very prolific in proposing their own definition of competitiveness. This diversity is an indicator of the popularity of the subject but also of its multifaceted nature. The following list has been adapted from the US National Competitiveness Council:

### Definitions of Competitiveness

**Academic Definition:** A field of Economic knowledge, which analyses the facts and policies that shape the ability of a nation to create and maintain an environment that sustains more value creation for its enterprises and more prosperity for its people.

**Shorter Definition:** How a nation manages the totality of its resources and competencies to increase the prosperity of its people.

The ability of a country to achieve sustained high rates of growth in GDP per capita.

Competitiveness is relative and not absolute. It depends on shareholder and customer values, financial strength which determines the ability to act and react within the competitive environment and the potential of people and technology in implementing the necessary strategic changes. Competitiveness can only be sustained if an appropriate balance is maintained between these factors which can be of conflicting nature.

A firm is competitive if it can produce products and services of superior quality and lower costs than its domestic and international competitors. Competitiveness is synonymous with a firm's long-run profit performance and its ability to compensate its employees and provide superior returns to its owners.

The immediate and future ability of, and opportunities for, entrepreneurs to design goods worldwide whose price and non-price qualities form a more attractive package than those of foreign and domestic competitors.

National competitiveness refers to a country's ability to create, produce, distribute and/or service products in international trade while earning rising returns on its resources.

Competitiveness includes both efficiency (reaching goals at the lowest possible cost) and effectiveness (having the right goals). It is this choice of industrial goals which is crucial. Competitiveness includes both the ends and the means towards those ends.

### Source

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Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Overseas Trade, 1985.

European Management Produce and Market (also used for defining Competitiveness of Enterprises in the World Competitiveness Report, 1991, IMD and World Economic Forum).

Scott, B. R. and Lodge, G. C., "US Competitiveness in the World Economy", 1985, pg. 3.

Buckley, P. J. et al, "Measures of International Competitiveness: A critical Survey", Journal of Marketing Management, 1988.

### Definitions of Competitiveness

Competitiveness implies elements of productivity, efficiency and profitability. But it is not an end in itself or a target. It is a powerful means to achieve rising living standards and increasing social welfare - a tool for achieving targets. Globally, by increasing productivity and efficiency in the context of international specialization, competitiveness provides the basis for raising peoples' earnings in a non-inflationary way.

Competitiveness should be seen as a basic means to raise the standard of living provide jobs to the unemployed and eradicate poverty.

Competitiveness is the degree to which a nation can, under free trade and fair market conditions, produce goods and services which meet the test of international markets, while simultaneously maintaining and expanding the real incomes of its people over the long-term.

Industrial competitiveness is the ability of a company or industry to meet challenges posed by foreign competitors.

The ability to produce goods and services that meet the test of international markets while citizens earn a standard of living that is both rising and sustainable over the long- run.

Supporting the ability of companies, industries, regions, nations or supra-national regions to generate, while being and remaining exposed to international competition, relatively high factor income and factor employment levels.

Competitive advantage at firm level is the ability to consistently and profitably deliver products and services which customers are willing to purchase in preference to those of competitors.

### Source

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# CRITERIA EXCLUDED FROM PROFILES

1.1.01	Gross domestic product (GDP)	3.3.19	M&A activity (\$m)
1.1.02	GDP (PPP)	4.1.02	Arable area
1.2.11	Exports of goods - growth	4.1.03	Water resources
1.2.14	Exports of commercial services - growth	4.1.07	Population - market size
1.2.24	Terms of trade index	4.1.11	Roads
1.3.17	Portfolio investment assets (\$bn)	4.1.12	Railroads
1.3.18	Portfolio investment liabilities (\$bn)	4.1.22	Total indigenous energy production
1.4.01	Employment	4.2.02	Fixed telephone lines
1.4.03	Employment - growth	4.2.08	Computers in use
2.1.05	Total general government debt - real growth	4.2.21	High-tech exports (\$m)
2.1.08	Interest payment	4.3.01	Total expenditure on R&D
2.1.12	General government expenditure	4.3.04	Business expenditure on R&D
2.5.10	Females in parliament	4.3.06	Total R&D personnel nationwide
2.5.11	Women on boards	4.3.10	Science degrees
2.5.12	Gender inequality	4.3.11	Scientific articles
3.1.03	Overall productivity - real growth	4.3.13	Nobel prizes per capita
3.2.12	Labor force	4.3.14	Patent applications
3.2.14	Labor force growth	4.3.16	Patent grants
3.2.15	Part-time employment	4.4.15	Water consumption intensity
3.3.03	Financial card transactions	4.4.17	CO2 emissions intensity
3.3.13	Listed domestic companies	4.4.22	Ecological balance (reserve/deficit)
3.3.14	Stock market index (%)	4.5.10	Educational assessment
3.3.16	Initial Public Offerings (\$m)	4.5.16	Illiteracy

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.

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Catholic University of Argentina, Buenos Aires  
Dr. Carlos G. Garaventa, Dean  
Dr. Marcelo F. Resico, Senior Economist  
Dr. Ernesto A. O'Connor, Senior Economist  
Ms. Sofía Ahualli, Research Assistant  
[www.uca.edu.ar/index.php/site/index/es/uca/facultad-ciencias-economicas/](http://www.uca.edu.ar/index.php/site/index/es/uca/facultad-ciencias-economicas/)
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Lic. Carlos Maroto Espinosa, Project & Relationship Manager  
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[www.competitividad.info](http://www.competitividad.info)
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[www.vno-ncw.nl](http://www.vno-ncw.nl)
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Mr. Aslak Larsen Molvar, Senior Economist  
Mr. Morten Trasti, Advisor  
[www.nho.no](http://www.nho.no)

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- Portugal** FORMEDIA European Institute of Entrepreneurs and Managers, Lisbon  
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Manuel Costa Reis  
Duarte Harris Cruz  
[www.formedia.pt](http://www.formedia.pt)
- Qatar** Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics,  
Department of Economic Development, Doha  
Dr. Frank Harrigan, Director, Department of Economic Development  
Dr. Issa Ibrahim, Economic Expert (Project Manager),  
Department of Economic Development  
Mr. Hassan Al-Sokary, Researcher, Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics /  
Statistics Sector  
Miss Shaikha Salem Al Hmoud, Statistical Researcher, Ministry of Development  
Planning / Statistics Sector
- Romania** IRECSON – Romanian Institute for Economic-Social Research and Polls, Bucharest  
Prof. Dumitru Porojan PhD, President  
Mr. Bogdan Ciocanel, Executive Director  
[www.irecson.ro](http://www.irecson.ro)
- Russia** Moscow Business School  
Ms. Elina Pechonova  
<http://mbschool.ru/>
- Singapore** Economics Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore  
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[www.mti.gov.sg](http://www.mti.gov.sg)
- Singapore Business Federation  
Ms. Cheryl Kong, Assistant Executive Director  
[www.sbf.org.sg/](http://www.sbf.org.sg/)

- Slovak Republic** The F.A. Hayek Foundation, Bratislava  
Mr. Martin Kapko, Project Manager  
[www.hayek.sk](http://www.hayek.sk)
- Slovenia** Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana  
Prof. Peter Stanovnik  
Ms. Sonja Uršic, M.A.  
[www.ier.si](http://www.ier.si)
- University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Economics, Ljubljana  
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Ms. Keneuoe Mosoang, Chief Economist, Value Chain Competitiveness Department  
[www.productivitysa.co.za](http://www.productivitysa.co.za)
- Spain** Spanish Confederation of Employers, Madrid  
Ms. Edita Pereira, Head of Economic Research Unit  
Ms. Paloma Blanco, Economic Research Unit  
[www.ceoe.es](http://www.ceoe.es)
- Taiwan** National Development Council, Taipei  
Dr. Chen, Chien-Liang, Deputy Minister  
Mr. Chen, Pao-Jui, Director of Economic Development Department  
Ms. Lee, Cho-Jin, Senior Economist  
[www.ndc.gov.tw](http://www.ndc.gov.tw)
- Thailand** Thailand Management Association, Bangkok  
Ms. Wanweera Rachdawong, Chief Executive Officer  
Ms. Pornkanok Wipusanawan, Director, TMA Center for Competitiveness  
[www.tma.or.th](http://www.tma.or.th)
- Turkey** Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association (TUSIAD), Istanbul  
Economic Research Department  
Mr. Cem Dogan, Economist  
[www.tusiad.us](http://www.tusiad.us)
- Ukraine** International Management Institute (MIM-Kyiv)  
Dr. Iryna Tykhomyrova, President  
Dr. Volodymyr Danko, Professor  
Ms. Oksana Kukuza, External Relations Director  
[www.mim.kiev.ua](http://www.mim.kiev.ua)
- United Arab Emirates** Emirates Competitiveness Council  
H.E. Abdulla Nasser Lootah, Secretary General
- Venezuela** National Council to Investment Promotion (CONAPRI)  
Mr. Eduardo Porcarelli, Executive Director  
Ms. Litsay Guerrero A, Economic Affairs & Investor Services Manager  
[www.conapri.org](http://www.conapri.org)

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CB Richard Ellis, Geneva, Switzerland  
Computer Industry Almanac Inc., Arlington Heights, USA  
DLG, Geneva, Switzerland  
Educational Testing Service (The TOEFL® Test), Princeton, USA  
Euromoney Country Risk PLC, London, UK  
Euromonitor International, London, UK  
Global Footprint Network, Oakland, USA and Geneva, Switzerland  
GMI Ratings, New York, USA  
hkp Compensation Insights & Technology AG, Geneva, Switzerland  
Institutional Investor Inc., New York, USA  
International Civil Aviation Organization, Montreal, Canada  
International Energy Agency, Paris, France  
International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, Switzerland  
International Union of Railways, Paris, France  
Mercer, Geneva, Switzerland  
National Science Foundation, Arlington, USA  
OECD, Environmental data, Paris, France  
OECD, Statistics Department, Paris, France  
PricewaterhouseCoopers, Lausanne and Basel, Switzerland  
Standard & Poor's, New York, USA  
The Nobel Foundation, Stockholm, Sweden  
Thomson Reuters, New York, USA  
UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Montreal, Canada  
Union Bank of Switzerland, Economic Research Department, Zurich, Switzerland  
World Bank, WDI Database, Washington, USA  
World Intellectual Property, WIPO Statistics Database, Geneva, Switzerland  
World Tourism Organization, Madrid, Spain  
World Trade Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

# APPENDIX: NOTES AND SOURCES



# 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)

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

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

**International Energy Agency (IEA)**, Paris, France:  
IEA Statistics Online: World Energy Balances 2012 © 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 April 2013

**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

**International Telecommunication Union**, Geneva, Switzerland:  
World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Development  
[www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int)  
Data reproduced with the kind permission of ITU

**Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)**, Paris, France:  
OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"  
Consumption Tax Trends 2013  
Education at a Glance 2013  
Energy Prices and Taxes I/2014 (International Energy Agency)  
Environmental Data 2013  
Unit labor costs database 2012  
Main Science and Technology Indicators, 2/2013  
PISA 2012  
Revenue Statistics 2013

**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:** Catholic University of Argentina  
Central Bank of the Argentine Republic, Ministry of Economy, Statistics and Census National Institute (INDEC).

**Australia:** Committee for Economic Development of Australia (CEDA)  
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 Industry and Austrian Institute of Economic Research  
Statistics Austria, Economic Bulletin, Austrian National Bank, WIFO, Ministry of Finance, BMF, Austrian Institute of Economic Research.

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

**Brazil:** Fundação Dom Cabral, Innovation 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  
National Bank of Bulgaria (BNB), NSI Statistical Institute, Ministry of Finance, National Budget, European Commission.

**Catalonia:** Agència per la Competitivitat de l'Empresa (ACCIÓ)  
Idescat, DEiC. Generalitat de Catalunya, Funcas, European Commission, Icx, ICEX-ESTACOM (NACE), Ine.es, Data Inxev-Secretaria de Estado y de Comercio-Ministerio Economía y Competitividad, [www.minetur.gob.es/](http://www.minetur.gob.es/), INE, Informe Tecnocon 2013, Borsa de Barcelona, <http://data.cnmec.es>, Eurostat, OEMO, Orbis 2014, Aena, OECD Health Data, Cat Salut, Ministry of Education (2013).

**Chile:** University of Chile, Business and Economics School  
Central Bank of Chile, National Statistical Institute (INE), Dipres, National Science and Technology Commission (CONICYT), IPSA Santiago.

**China Hong Kong:** 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.

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

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

**Czech Republic:** CERGE-EI  
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 (EKI)  
Statistic Estonia (SE), Estonian Bank (EB), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education Research, Labor Inspectorate, Citizenship and Migration Board, Ministry of Social Affairs, Estonian Energy, Tallinn Stock Exchange, Estonian Environment Centre, Ober Haus.

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

**France:** Invest in France Agency  
INSEE-DGTPE, OECD Economic Perspectives, Bank of France, Customs Authorities, Agence France Trésor.

**Germany:** Federation of German Industries (BDI)  
Federal Statistics Office (FSO), Deutsche Bundesbank, MEI, DIW.

**Greece:** Federation of Industries of Northern Greece  
Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), Bank of Greece, Ministry of Economy, Labor Force Survey, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Athens Stock Exchange.

**Hungary:** ICEG European Center  
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  
Statistics Iceland, Central Bank of Iceland, Ministry of Finance, Leigulistinn, Landsvirkjun.

**India:** National Productivity Council  
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:** Center for Strategic and International Studies

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

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

Bank of Israel, Ministry of Finance, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health.

**Italy:** CONFINDUSTRIA, Economic Research Department

Bank of Italy, ISTAT National Accounts and Labour Force Survey, Ministry of Education.

**Japan:** Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.

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, Jordan National Competitiveness Team

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" Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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.

**Lithuania:** ENTERPRISE LITHUANIA

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

**Luxembourg:** Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce

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)

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, KPDKK.

**Mexico:** Strategic Studies Center for Competitiveness

Bank of Mexico, Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e informática (INEGI), Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (SHCP).

**Netherlands:** Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW)

CBS Quarterly National Accounts, CPB Economic Outlook, Ministry of Finance, CBS Population and Population Dynamics.

**New Zealand:** New Zealand Institute of Management Inc.

Statistics New Zealand, National Accounts, Reserve Bank of New Zealand, Treasury Outlook.

**Norway:** Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise,

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

**Peru:** CENTRUM Catolica

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 Policy Center

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

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:** FORMEDIA - European Institute of Entrepreneurs and Managers

Quarterly National Accounts INE, Statistical Yearbook, Central Bank, State Budget, Labor Force Survey, Ministry of the Economy, SDDS.

**Qatar:** Ministry of Development Planning & Statistics, Department of Economic Development

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:** IRECSON - Romanian Institute for Economic-Social Research and Polls

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.

**Singapore:** Economics Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry

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

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

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

**South Africa:** Productivity SA

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

**Spain:** Spanish Confederation of Employers

National Statistics Institute (INE), Ministry of Economy, Bank of Spain, Balance of Payments, CEOE; Ministry of Education.

**Taiwan:** National Development Council

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

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)

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.

**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.

**United Arab Emirates:** Abu Dhabi Department of Economic Development, Emirates Competitiveness Council

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.

**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

**CB Richard Ellis**, Zürich, Switzerland:

Global Market Rents

**Computer Industry Almanac Inc.**, Arlington Heights, USA:

[www.c-i-a.com](http://www.c-i-a.com)

**DLG**, Geneva, Switzerland:

[www.digital-luxury.com](http://www.digital-luxury.com)

**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

**GMI Ratings**, New York, USA:

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

**hkp Compensation Insights & Technology AG**, Geneva, Switzerland:

CCT-ProSurveyTM

**Institutional Investor Magazine**, International Edition, New York, USA

**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)

**PriceWaterhouseCoopers SA**, Lausanne and Basel, Switzerland:

Resource Tax Manager

**Standard & Poor's**, New York, USA:

Global Stock Markets Factbook

**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

# NOTES AND SOURCES BY CRITERIA

## Notes on Proxies used in the data tables

When statistical data is not available for a regional economy, the (N) National value is used or (P) Proxies are calculated on the basis of:

- a) the ratio of the region in the total national GDP
- b) the ratio of the region in the total national population

For Catalonia we have used the following National values and Proxies:

### Economic Performance

CRITERIA	CRITERIA NAME	PROXY
1.1.23	Forecast: Inflation	NATIONAL VALUE
1.2.05-06/12-13-14-15	Exports of commercial services	GDP
1.2.07	World exports contribution	GDP (for commercial services)
11.2.18	Export concentration by product	NATIONAL VALUE
1.2.19-20-21	Imports of goods and commercial services	GDP (for commercial services)
1.2.23	Trade to GDP ratio	GDP (for commercial services)
1.2.24	Terms of trade index	NATIONAL VALUE
1.3.03-04/07-08/11-12	Direct Investment Stocks	GDP
1.3.13	Presence on the Internet	GDP
1.3.17-18	Portfolio investment assets / liabilities	GDP
1.5.05	Food cost	NATIONAL VALUE

### Government Efficiency

2.2.01	Collected total tax revenues	GDP
2.2.07	Effective personal income tax rate	GDP
2.2.10-11	Social security contribution rate	GDP
2.3.03	Interest rate spread	NATIONAL VALUE
2.3.04	Country credit rating	NATIONAL VALUE
2.3.06	Foreign currency reserves	GDP
2.3.07	Exchange rate stability	NATIONAL VALUE
2.4.08	Government subsidies	GDP
2.4.15-16	Start-up days and procedures	NATIONAL VALUE
2.4.20	Redundancy costs	NATIONAL VALUE
2.5.06	Gini index	NATIONAL VALUE
2.5.11	Women on board	NATIONAL VALUE
2.5.12	Gender inequality	NATIONAL VALUE

### Business Efficiency

3.2.04	Remuneration of management	NATIONAL VALUE
3.3.01	Banking sector assets	GDP (for domestic credits)
3.3.03	Financial card transactions	POPULATION
3.2.04	Investment risk	NATIONAL VALUE
3.3.10-11	Stock market capitalization	GDP
3.3.12	Value traded on stock markets	GDP
3.3.16	Initial public offerings	GDP
3.3.19	M&A activity	GDP

### Infrastructure

4.1.03	Water resources	NATIONAL VALUE
4.2.01	Investment in telecommunications	GDP
4.2.03	Fixed telephone tariffs	NATIONAL VALUE
4.2.04	Mobile telephone subscribers	NATIONAL VALUE
4.2.05	Mobile telephone costs	NATIONAL VALUE
4.2.08	Computers in use	GDP
4.2.09	Computers per capita	NATIONAL VALUE
4.2.11	Fixed broadband tariffs	NATIONAL VALUE
4.3.10	Science degrees	NATIONAL VALUE
4.4.06	Healthy life expectancy	NATIONAL VALUE
4.4.10	Human development index	NATIONAL VALUE
4.4.14	Waste water treatment plants	NATIONAL VALUE
4.4.20-21-22	Total biocapacity, ecological footprint and balance	NATIONAL VALUE
4.5.03	Total public expenditure on education per pupil	NATIONAL VALUE
4.5.11	English proficiency - TOEFL	NATIONAL VALUE

## Standard notes used in the data tables

1	Data presented are for the immediately preceding year(s). Thus, 2012 data may be noted in a column that should present 2013 data, and similarly 2011 for 2012, and so on.
2	Same principle as “1”, but for two years preceding the given year(s).
3	Same principle as “1”, but for three years preceding the given year(s), etc.
-	Not available.

As most data are expressed in U.S. dollars, you will find the exchange rates used on page 56.

<b>Per capita</b>	For all information presented “per capita” the sources for the population are Passport GMID (Euromonitor) and national sources.
<b>% of GDP</b>	For all information presented as a “percentage of GDP” the sources for GDP are the OECD Main Economic Indicators April 2013 and national sources.

## Economic sectors

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

## Factor I : Economic Performance

I.1.01  
OECD (2014), “Main Economic Indicators - complete database”  
National sources  
IMF World Economic Outlook April 2014

Provisional data or estimates for 2013.

I.1.02  
The World Bank (Development Data Group)  
<http://databank.worldbank.org>

The 2013 data for GDP PPP are estimates using the 2012 real GDP growth data. 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.

I.1.03  
IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2014

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

I.1.04  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2013. Including not for profit institutions serving households.

I.1.05  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2013. Including not for profit institutions serving households.

I.1.06  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2013.

I.1.07  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2013.

I.1.08  
National sources  
Provisional data or estimates for 2013.

I.1.09

National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2013.

I.1.10

National sources

GDP minus Household Consumption minus Government Consumption. Provisional data or estimates for 2013.

I.1.11

National sources

GDP minus Household Consumption minus Government Consumption. Provisional data or estimates for 2013.

I.1.12

National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2012. Bulgaria: break in series in 2012, new classification has been used (NACE A10), industry includes categories B-E, F-U.

I.1.14

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2014

National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2013.

I.1.15

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2014

National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2013.

I.1.16

National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2013. Including not for profit institutions serving households.

I.1.17

National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2013.

I.1.18

National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2013.

I.1.20

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2013.

I.1.21

The World Bank (Development Data Group)

<http://databank.worldbank.org>

The 2013 data for GDP PPP are estimates using the 2012 real GDP growth data.

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.

I.1.22

National sources

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2014

I.1.23

National sources

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2014

#### 1.1.24

National sources

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2014

China: registered unemployment in urban areas only.

#### 1.1.25

National sources

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2014

#### 1.2.01

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2014

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. Austria: WIFO forecast for 2013. 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

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2014

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. Austria: WIFO forecast for 2013. 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

World Trade Organization Statistics database

[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for 2013. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

#### 1.2.04

World Trade Organization Statistics database

[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for 2013. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

#### 1.2.05

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 2013. 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

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 2013. 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

World Trade Organization Statistics database

[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for 2013. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports. Commercial services include transportation, travel, other private services and income.

#### 1.2.08

World Trade Organization Statistics database

[www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

Estimates based on preliminary data for 2013. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

#### 1.2.09

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

Estimates based on preliminary data for 2013. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

#### 1.2.10

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

Estimates based on preliminary data for 2013. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports..

#### 1.2.11

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

Estimates based on preliminary data for 2013. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

#### 1.2.12

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 2013. 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

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 2013. 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

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 2013. 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

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 2013. 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

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.

#### 1.2.17

UN Comtrade – International Merchandise Trade Statistics

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

#### 1.2.18

UN Comtrade – International Merchandise Trade Statistics

Top five named export products (as defined by the 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007) as a percentage of total exports.

#### 1.2.19

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

Estimates based on preliminary data for 2013. 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

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

Estimates based on preliminary data for 2013. 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

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

Estimates based on preliminary data for 2013. 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

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

Estimates based on preliminary data from the most recent year.

### 1.2.23

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"  
World Trade Organization Statistics database  
National sources

Estimates based on preliminary data for 2013. China Hong Kong, Singapore: including re-exports.

### 1.2.24

National sources

Brazil, Colombia, Greece, Israel, New Zealand, Sweden and United Kingdom: Index in US\$. Argentina and France: volume of exports and imports. Croatia: calculated using yearly indices in national currency. Philippines: Computed using exports data on goods and services. Romania: Data calculated from values expressed in euro; for annual series 2002-2011 unit value of export calculated previous year=100; period January-September for 2013.

### 1.2.25

World Tourism Organization  
Tourism Highlights 2013, <http://mkt.unwto.org/en/publication/unwto-tourism-highlights-2013-edition>  
National sources

### 1.3.01

UNCTADSTAT 2013 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"  
International Financial Statistics Online May 2014 (IMF)  
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2013, provisional data for 2012.

**Catalonia:** Catalan government estimates, based on "Data Invex" from State Government (Secretaria de Estado y de Comercio-Ministerio Economía y Competitividad); not entirely comparable with data at national level from UNCTAD. Data do not include the financing among companies and the benefits reinvested; investments may be done in Catalonia and accounted in Madrid because the company has its registered office in that location (the MINECO method for calculation is based on the tax identification and fiscal headquarters).

### 1.3.02

UNCTADSTAT 2013 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"  
International Financial Statistics Online May 2014 (IMF)  
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2013, provisional data for 2012.

**Catalonia:** Catalan government estimates, based on "Data Invex" from State Government (Secretaria de Estado y de Comercio-Ministerio Economía y Competitividad); not entirely comparable with data at national level from UNCTAD. Data do not include the financing among companies and the benefits reinvested; investments may be done in Catalonia and accounted in Madrid because the company has its registered office in that location (the MINECO method for calculation is based on the tax identification and fiscal headquarters).

### 1.3.03

UNCTADSTAT 2013 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
National sources

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

#### 1.3.04

UNCTADSTAT 2013 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
National sources

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

#### 1.3.05

UNCTADSTAT 2013 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"  
International Financial Statistics Online May 2014 (IMF)  
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2013, provisional data for 2012.

**Catalonia:** Catalan government estimates, based on "Data Invex" from State Government (Secretaria de Estado y de Comercio-Ministerio Economía y Competitividad); not entirely comparable with data at national level from UNCTAD. Data do not include the financing among companies and the benefits reinvested; investments may be done in Catalonia and accounted in Madrid because the company has its registered office in that location (the MINECO method for calculation is based on the tax identification and fiscal headquarters).

#### 1.3.06

UNCTADSTAT 2013 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"  
International Financial Statistics Online May 2014 (IMF)  
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2013, provisional data for 2012.

**Catalonia:** Catalan government estimates, based on "Data Invex" from State Government (Secretaria de Estado y de Comercio-Ministerio Economía y Competitividad); not entirely comparable with data at national level from UNCTAD. Data do not include the financing among companies and the benefits reinvested; investments may be done in Catalonia and accounted in Madrid because the company has its registered office in that location (the MINECO method for calculation is based on the tax identification and fiscal headquarters).

#### 1.3.07

UNCTADSTAT 2013 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
National sources

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

#### 1.3.08

UNCTADSTAT 2013 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
National sources

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

#### 1.3.09

UNCTADSTAT 2013 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"  
International Financial Statistics Online May 2014 (IMF)  
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2013, provisional data for 2012.

**Catalonia:** Catalan government estimates, based on "Data Invex" from State Government (Secretaria de Estado y de Comercio-Ministerio Economía y Competitividad); not entirely comparable with data at national level from UNCTAD. Data do not include the financing among companies and the benefits reinvested; investments may be done in Catalonia and accounted in Madrid because the company has its registered office in that location (the MINECO method for calculation is based on the tax identification and fiscal headquarters).

#### 1.3.10

UNCTADSTAT 2013 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"  
International Financial Statistics Online May 2014 (IMF)  
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2013, provisional data for 2012.

**Catalonia:** Catalan government estimates, based on "Data Invex" from State Government (Secretaria de Estado y de Comercio-Ministerio Economía y Competitividad); not entirely comparable with data at national level from UNCTAD. Data do not include the financing among companies and the benefits reinvested; investments may be done in Catalonia and accounted in Madrid because the company has its registered office in that location (the MINECO method for calculation is based on the tax identification and fiscal headquarters).

1.3.11  
UNCTADSTAT 2013 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
National sources

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

1.3.12  
UNCTADSTAT 2013 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>  
National sources

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

1.3.13  
Digital Luxury Group (DLG)

The number of searches on Google and Baidu throughout 2013 on the 60 countries in the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2014 using a range of terms related to “investment” and “business” to define the extent to which its competitiveness is on investors’ radar.

DemandTracker™ (a Digital Luxury Group technology)

Business Intelligence Solution that tracks over 500 million searches a month performed by internet users on leading search engines such as Google, Yandex and Baidu.

Proprietary algorithms provide a way to measure the level of desirability expressed for brands, products, celebrities and countries.

1.3.17  
International Financial Statistics Online May 2014 (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.

1.3.18  
International Financial Statistics Online May 2014 (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.

1.4.01  
OECD (2014), “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. Hong Kong: Figures refer to the averages for the 4 quarters of the year. 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; for 2013 data are for the 3rd quarter. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Spain: break in series in 2005.

1.4.02  
OECD (2014), “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. Hong Kong: Figures refer to the averages for the 4 quarters of the year. 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; for 2013 data are for the 3rd quarter. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Spain: break in series in 2005.

1.4.03  
OECD (2014), “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. Hong Kong: Figures refer to the averages for the 4 quarters of the year. 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; for 2013 data are for the 3rd quarter. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Spain: break in series in 2005.

1.4.04  
OECD (2013), “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. Romania: break in series in 2002; for 2012 data are for the 3rd quarter. Portugal: break in series (methodological change) in 2008 and 2011. Singapore: Industry including agriculture.

#### 1.4.05

ILO LABORSTA

<http://laborsta.ilo.org>

National sources

Total public sector employment covers all employment of general government sector plus employment of publicly owned enterprise and companies. It covers all persons employed directly by those institutions, without regard for the particular type of employment contract. In most developing countries, total employment corresponds to formal sector employment. 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. Hong Kong: Figures refer to March of the year. Romania: third quarter for 2013. Slovenia: Employed in public administration, education, health and social work activities.

#### 1.4.06

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

National sources

Harmonized rates for OECD countries. China: registered unemployment rate in urban areas. Hong Kong: The unemployment rate is calculated based on unemployed persons aged 15 or over. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: third quarter for 2013.

#### 1.4.07

Eurostat April 2014

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: third quarter for 2013. Singapore: unemployed residents for 25 weeks or more.

#### 1.4.08

OECD (2014), "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: The unemployment rate is calculated based on unemployed persons aged 15 or over. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: 3rd quarter for 2013.

#### 1.5.01

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2014

Harmonized inflation rates, year average.

#### 1.5.02

MERCER Cost of Living survey, March 2013

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

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.

Mercer data is shown for cities (sometimes several data per country). Therefore, the WCC team made an average for each WCY country. Data is not always comparable over years (money fluctuations in 2010 and 2011).

#### 1.5.03

UBS Prices and Earnings 2012

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. Rents (monthly gross figures) are based on apartments built after 1980 (3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, without garage; including incidental expenses) with an average comfort customary in the locality and near the city center.

#### 1.5.04

CB Richard Ellis

Prime Office Occupancy Costs, June 2013

National Sources

Office total occupation cost, average of main cities in large countries (made by IMD WCC) or in the capital in smaller ones, including rent, management costs, property taxes and basic ongoing building maintenance. Break in series: France, Paris "La Defense" included up to 2006 only; Mexico: Mexico City only up to 2008. Slovenia: Estimate based on the available average advertised monthly office rents in Ljubljana.

1.5.05  
US Dept Agr 2013

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

1.5.06  
OECD Energy Prices and Taxes 1/2014 (International Energy Agency)  
National sources

Prices refer to the simple average of the domestic monthly reference prices with tax for premium gasoline. Philippines: Average common price of unleaded gasoline based on weekly oil price monitor of the Dept of Energy.

## Factor II : Government Efficiency

2.1.01  
© European Communities, 1995-2014  
<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>, Newsrelease 23 April 2014  
World Economic Outlook April 2014 (IMF)  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2013.  
Data from Eurostat are for general government sector. 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). **Catalonia:** For the “Generalitat de Catalunya” as per the European System of Accounts.

2.1.02  
© European Communities, 1995-2014  
<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>, Newsrelease 23 April 2014  
World Economic Outlook April 2014 (IMF)  
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2013.  
Data from Eurostat are for general government sector. 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). **Catalonia:** For the “Generalitat de Catalunya” as per the European System of Accounts.

2.1.03  
World Economic Outlook April 2014 (IMF)

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

2.1.04  
World Economic Outlook April 2014 (IMF)

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

2.1.05  
World Economic Outlook April 2014 (IMF)

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

2.1.06  
National sources

**Catalonia:** For the “Generalitat de Catalunya” as per the European System of Accounts. Hong Kong, Spain: for 2013, situation on September. New Zealand: domestic debt incl. foreign.

2.1.07  
National sources

**Catalonia:** For the “Generalitat de Catalunya” as per the European System of Accounts. Hong Kong, Spain: for 2013, situation on September. New Zealand: domestic debt incl. foreign.

2.1.08  
Government Finance Statistics 2013 (IMF)  
Eurostat April 2014  
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. **Catalonia:** Public Administration sector of the “Generalitat de Catalunya”. Hong Kong: Operating Revenue. Singapore: Financial year. Thailand: central government.

#### 2.1.12

Eurostat April 2014  
National sources

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

**Catalonia:** Local government detail includes city councils, and other. Public Sector for Catalan government estimated (excludes local government institutions and Feaga specific funds).

#### 2.2.01

OECD Revenue Statistics 2013  
Government Finance Statistics 2013  
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.

Hungary: the figures are on cash basis. 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

OECD Revenue Statistics 2013  
Government Finance Statistics 2013  
National sources

Personal income taxes paid to general government. Colombia: break in series in 2008. Hungary: the figures are on cash basis. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

#### 2.2.03

OECD Revenue Statistics 2013  
Government Finance Statistics 2013  
National sources

Corporate taxes paid to general government. Colombia: break in series in 2008. Hungary: the figures are on cash basis. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

#### 2.2.04

OECD Revenue Statistics 2013  
Government Finance Statistics 2013  
National sources

Indirect taxes paid to general government. 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

OECD Revenue Statistics 2013  
Government Finance Statistics 2013  
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.

**Catalonia:** refers to income from taxes on Heritage assets, successions and donations. 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

OECD Revenue Statistics 2013  
Government Finance Statistics 2013  
National sources

Colombia: break in series in 2008. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007.

#### 2.2.07

PricewaterhouseCoopers, “Resource Tax Manager”

This criterion is based on the GDP per capita 2013 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 2013.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Resource Tax Manager"

National sources

Rates in effect on January 1, 2013 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 the 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 to 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 shareholders), like the French avoir fiscal or the British ACT. Specific comments are indicated where a dual system based on different rates exists as regards to distributed/undistributed profit (Chile, Germany, Hungary and Turkey to a certain extent). 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 situations of each contributor; on 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. Comments on corporate tax rate (computed on profit before tax basis): Argentina: not including local turnover taxes. Brazil: 15% only on the first BRL 240000 (approx. USD 145000), 9% social contribution not included. Canada: average rate for Ottawa. Depends on provincial and territorial income taxes. Rates depend on location as well as activity. Chile: companies with non domiciled and non resident shareholders end up with an effective tax rate of 35% due to additional tax on distributions or remittance. China: special (lower) rates apply for designated types of corporations (small and thin-profit companies, new/high technological companies, etc.). From 2009 to 2013, reduced 15% rate for technology companies in designated cities. Estonia: only distributed profits are subject to taxation. France: A corporate income tax surcharge of 5% assessed on the CIT amount is due by companies whose turnover exceeds EUR 250 millions. This temporary surcharge is applicable to fiscal year ending on or after 31 December 2011 until 30 December 2013. Germany: Berlin rate, includes trade tax varying between 14% and 16% for most larger cities (maximum 17.1% in Munich). Iceland: Corporate income tax for limited liability companies and limited partnership companies. CIT for other types of legal entities (e.g. partnerships) is assessed at a rate of 36%. India: applicable only for Indian companies. Effective rate of 42.024% for foreign companies. Ireland: rate of 25% on non trading income and on special activities (petroleum, minerals etc.) and business carried on wholly outside Ireland. Italy: not including a regional tax on productive industrial activities (3.9%) calculated on the gross margin. Japan: lower rates apply up to a taxable income of JPY 8000000 (approx. USD 100000). Rates for local taxes may vary depending on the scale of the business and the local government under whose jurisdiction it is located. Jordan: maximum rate, applicable for bank and finance activities. Rates of 24% and 14% apply to other activities. Korea: 10% on the first KRW 200 million (approx. USD 180000) of taxable profit and 22% thereafter. Luxembourg: including solidarity tax and variable municipal tax (rate for Luxembourg city in this example). Malaysia: 38% on profits from petroleum operations. Mexico: federal tax, no state taxes on corporate net income. Mongolia: 10% applies on the first MNT 3 billion (approx. USD 2.3 million) of annual taxable income. Netherlands: 20% on the first taxable EUR 200000. Norway: additional 50% special tax on offshore production and pipeline transportation of petroleum. Portugal: including a municipal surcharge of 1.5%. Qatar: no tax if shareholders are Qataris. Oil operations are taxed at 35%. Singapore: Exemption of up to SGD 152500 out of the first SGD 300000 of taxable income. South Africa: employment companies and non-resident companies are taxed at 33% of their income. Switzerland: valid for Zurich city, including cantonal and municipal taxes. Rate depends on canton and municipality. USA: federal tax, maximum rate. Minimum rate is 15%, the rate varies according to the amount of the taxable income. State and municipal rates ranging between nil and 12% are not included. Venezuela: maximum rate. Minimum rate is 15%. 50% rate on petroleum activities and joint venture corporations. Vietnam: rates ranging from 32% to 50% for enterprises operating in the oil and gas industry.

## 2.2.09

Consumption tax trends 2012 (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

PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Resource Tax Manager"

This criterion is based on the GDP per capita 2013 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

PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Resource Tax Manager"

This criterion is based on the GDP per capita 2013 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.

#### 2.3.01

International Financial Statistics Online April 2014 (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.

#### 2.3.03

International Financial Statistics Online April 2014 (IMF)

National sources

Based on average annual rates (for corporations), estimates for some countries. Czech Republic: households and NPISH. Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain: Quarter 4 for 2012. United Kingdom: lending rate is the average mortgage SVR from UK MFIs.

#### 2.3.04

Institutional Investor, September 2013

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

IMF website May 2014

CIA Factbook 2013

Data is for December 2013.

#### 2.3.07

International Financial Statistics Online April 2014 (IMF)

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

#### 2.4.01

World Tariff Profiles 2012

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

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Government Finance Statistics 2013

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  
Doing Business in 2014  
World Bank - IFC

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  
Doing Business in 2014  
World Bank - IFC

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  
Doing business in 2014  
World Bank - IFC

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.

2.5.06  
Human Development Report 2013 (UNDP)

Data are for years from 2000 to 2011. The Gini index Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or consumption) among individuals or households within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.

2.5.07  
World Bank Database January 2014

**Catalonia:** Estimate following Eurostat criteria on income distribution.

2.5.08  
World Bank Database January 2014

**Catalonia:** Estimate following Eurostat criteria on income distribution.

2.5.10  
Human Development Report 2013 (UNDP)  
National sources

Situation as of 2012, unless otherwise specified. Where there are lower and upper houses, data generally refer to the lower house. China Hong Kong: percentage of Executive Council seats held by women. USA: the total refers to all voting members of the House of Representatives only.

2.5.11  
©2007-2014 Copyright GMI Ratings  
Women on Boards Report, GMI Ratings  
www.gmiratings.com

## 2.5.12

Human Development Report 2013 (UNDP)

Includes maternal mortality, adolescent fertility, parliamentary representation, educational attainment (secondary and above) and labor force participation.

### Factor III : Business Efficiency

#### 3.1.01

The World Bank (Development Data Group)

National sources

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

We took the GDP PPP 2013 figures (estimates) divided by the employment figures. Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year.

#### 3.1.02

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

National sources

We took the GDP 2013 figures divided by the employment figures. Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year.

#### 3.1.03

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

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

The World Bank (Development Data Group)

National sources

UBS Prices and Earnings 2012

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

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

#### 3.1.05

The World Bank (Development Data Group)

National sources

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

Provisional data or estimates for 2013. 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: industry including agriculture.

#### 3.1.06

The World Bank (Development Data Group)

National sources

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

Provisional data or estimates for 2013. 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

The World Bank (Development Data Group)

National sources

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database"

Provisional data or estimates for 2013. 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.

### 3.2.01

Passport GMID

“Source: © Euromonitor International 2014”

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

OECD unit labor costs database April 2014

National sources

### 3.2.03

UBS Prices and Earnings 2012

National sources

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. Bank Credit Officer: completed bank training and around 10 years' experience in a bank; about 35 years old, married, two children. Product Manager: employed in the pharmaceuticals, chemicals or food industry, middle-management position, university or technical college graduate with at least 5 years' experience in the field; about 35 years old, married, no children. Primary school teacher: teaching in the state school system (not private schools) for around 10 years; about 35 years old, married, two children. 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. Call center agent: trained agent at an inbound call/service center, e.g. in the telecommunications or technology sector; age about 25, single.

### 3.2.04

hkp Compensation Insights & Technology AG (CCT-ProSurvey), April 2013

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

UBS Prices and Earnings 2012

hkp Compensation Insights & Technology AG (CCT-ProSurvey), April 2013

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

UBS Prices and Earnings 2012

National sources

Estimates (based on UBS 2012 data). Annual working hours including vacation (paid) and legal holidays in major cities; weighted average of 14 professions (industrial sector: department manager, skilled industrial worker, female factory worker, construction worker; service sector: cook (chef de partie), bank credit clerk, call center agent, car mechanic, financial analyst, engineer, product manager, bus driver, personal assistant, female sales assistant). Croatia: based on the CBS employment survey (industry and services).

### 3.2.09

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 stop-pages 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

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database

National sources

Estimates for 2013. Austria: break in series in 2008. 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. Romania: break in series in 2002, third quarter for 2013. Portugal: methodological change 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

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database

National sources

Estimates for 2013. Austria: break in series in 2008. 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. Romania: break in series in 2002, third quarter for 2013. Portugal: methodological change 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

OECD (2013), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database

National sources

Estimates for 2013. Austria: break in series in 2008. 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. Romania: break in series in 2002, third quarter for 2013. Portugal: methodological change 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

OECD (2014), Labor Force Statistics

National sources

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

### 3.2.16

OECD (2014), "Main Economic Indicators - complete database

National sources

Estimate for 2013. Austria: break in series in 2008. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Indonesia: as of August for 2010. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: break in series in 2002, third quarter for 2013. Spain: break in series in 2005.

### 3.2.17

OECD (2014) 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. Croatia: estimate. Japan: break in series in 2008. Luxembourg: for salaried workforce only. Norway: self-employed not included. Philippines: Figures are based on the number of Alien Employment Permits (AEP) issued by the Department of Labor and 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

International Financial Statistics Online April 2014 (IMF)

Including net foreign assets and total domestic claims. Luxembourg: Net Foreign Assets and Domestic Claims (Euro area-Wide-Residency).

### 3.3.02

Passeport GMID (Euromon)

“Source: © Euromonitor International 2014”

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 Euromonitors 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

Passeport GMID (Euromon) “Source: © Euromonitor International 2014”

National sources

Includes both card payment and ATM transactions. Card Payment Transactions includes debit, credit, charge, store and prepaid transactions.

### 3.3.04

Euromoney Country Risk Rankings September 2013

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

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### 3.3.10

Standard & Poor's

Global Stock Markets Factbook 2013

Canada: figures include data from the Toronto stock exchange and the TSX Venture Exchange. Hong Kong: since 2003, the market capitalization of Hong Kong-listed S&P EMDB China Index constituents is excluded from the total market capitalization of Hong Kong. Japan: from 2002, data include figures from Tokyo Stock Exchange and JASDAQ. Russia: revised historical data; from 2001, figures include data from RTS plus data from NASDAQ, NYSE, Hong Kong and LSE-listed S and P EMDB Russia Index constituents. Taiwan: beginning in 2005, data include figures from the Taiwan Stock Exchange, the GreTai Securities Market and Taiwanese companies with a primary listing on NASDAQ. Thailand: data include figures from both the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Market for Alternative Investment.

### 3.3.11

Standard & Poor's

Global Stock Markets Factbook 2013

Canada: figures include data from the Toronto stock exchange and the TSX Venture Exchange. Hong Kong: since 2003, the market capitalization of Hong Kong-listed S&P EMDB China Index constituents is excluded from the total market capitalization of Hong Kong. Japan: from 2002, data include figures from Tokyo Stock Exchange and JASDAQ. Russia: revised historical data; from 2001, figures include data from RTS plus data from NASDAQ, NYSE, Hong Kong and LSE-listed S and P EMDB Russia Index constituents. Taiwan:

beginning in 2005, data include figures from the Taiwan Stock Exchange, the GreTai Securities Market and Taiwanese companies with a primary listing on NASDAQ. Thailand: data include figures from both the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Market for Alternative Investment.

### 3.3.12

Standard & Poor's  
Global Stock Markets Factbook 2013

Canada: figures include data from the Toronto stock exchange and the TSX venture exchange. Japan: from 2002, data include figures from JASDAQ listed companies. Russia: figures include the sum of value traded on RTS and MICEX plus the value traded in Hong Kong, London International, NASDAQ and NYSE listed S&P Russia BMI constituents. Taiwan: beginning in 2005, data include figures from the Taiwan Stock Exchange and the GreTai Securities Market. Thailand: data include figures from both the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Market for Alternative Investment.

### 3.3.13

Standard & Poor's  
Global Stock Markets Factbook 2013

Canada: figures include data from the Toronto Stock Exchange and the TSX Venture Exchange. Hong Kong: beginning in 2003, the number of Hong Kong-listed S&P China BMI Index constituents is excluded from the total number of listed companies in Hong Kong. Japan: beginning 2002, data for Japan include companies listed on the JASDAQ exchange. Russia: figures include data from RTS plus data from NASDAQ, NYSE, Hong Kong and LSE-listed SandP Russia BMI Index constituents. Taiwan: beginning 2005, data include figures from the Taiwan Stock Exchange and the GreTai Securities Market. Thailand: data include figures from both the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Market for Alternative Investment.

### 3.3.14

Economist  
Global Stock Markets Factbook 2013  
National Sources

In national currency. Philippines: The Stock Market Composite Index was used.

### 3.3.16

Thomson Reuters – Thomson One Banker

Thomson Reuters Standard Initial Public Offering by issue date, by equity domicile nation. Three year average.

### 3.3.19

Thomson Reuters – Thomson One Banker

Thomson Reuters Mergers & Acquisitions, by effective date, by acquirer nation. Three year average.

## Factor IV : Infrastructure

### 4.1.01

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
<http://faostat.fao.org>  
National Sources

Including area under inland water bodies.

### 4.1.02

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
<http://faostat.fao.org>  
National Sources

Including arable and permanent cropland.

### 4.1.03

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
AQUASTAT  
Eurostat April 2014  
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

National sources

Mid-year estimates. Figures for 2013 are sometimes estimates based on information for 2012 and projections of growth. Croatia: new census in 2011 with a new methodology. Greece: on January 1. India: break in series in 2011. Philippines: Figures for 2007 and 2010 are based on census data. Figures for 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2012 are projections based on average annual population growth rate from 2007 to 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: population at January 1, 2012 (census 2012). 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).

#### 4.1.08

Passeport GMID (Euromon)

“Source: © Euromonitor International 2014”

National sources

Singapore : Resident population.

#### 4.1.09

Passeport GMID (Euromon)

“Source: © Euromonitor International 2014”

National sources

Singapore : Resident population.

#### 4.1.10

Passeport GMID (Euromon)

“Source: © Euromonitor International 2014”

National sources

Singapore : Resident population.

#### 4.1.11

World Roads Statistics 2012

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. Indonesia: including national, provinces and sub districts roads.

#### 4.1.12

International Railways Statistics 2012 (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.

#### 4.1.13

World Development Indicators database April 2014 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

Energy Balances 2013© OECD/International Energy Agency 2013

Estimates for the most recent year.

#### 4.1.22

Energy Balances 2013© OECD/International Energy Agency 2013

Estimates for the most recent year.

#### 4.1.23

Energy Balances 2013© OECD/International Energy Agency 2013

Estimates for the most recent year.

#### 4.1.24

Energy Balances 2013© OECD/International Energy Agency 2013  
UN Demographic Database  
National Sources

Estimates for the most recent year.

#### 4.1.25

OECD Energy Prices and Taxes 1/2014 (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.

#### 4.2.01

International Telecommunication Union, [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int)  
ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database  
Data reproduced with the kind permission of ITU  
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. Break in series, not always comparable over time.

#### 4.2.02

International Telecommunication Union, [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int)  
World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database  
Data reproduced with the kind permission of ITU  
National sources

Fixed telephone lines refer to telephone lines connecting a customer's equipment (e.g., telephone set, facsimile machine) to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) and which have a dedicated port on a telephone exchange. Note that for most countries, main lines also include public payphones. Many countries also include ISDN channels in main (fixed) lines.

#### 4.2.03

International Telecommunication Union, [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int)  
World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database  
Data reproduced with the kind permission of ITU  
National sources

Local call refers to the cost of a peak rate 3 minute-call including the call set-up charges if applicable, within the same exchange area using the subscriber's own terminal (i.e., not from a public telephone).

#### 4.2.04

International Telecommunication Union, [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int)  
World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database  
Data reproduced with the kind permission of ITU  
National sources

Mobile cellular telephone subscribers refer to users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the Public Switched Telephone Network. Break in series, not always comparable over time.

#### 4.2.05

International Telecommunication Union, [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int)  
Data reproduced with the kind permission of ITU

The price of a one minute peak rate call from a mobile cellular telephone to another mobile cellular subscriber. Off-net line refers to calls made to other (competing) mobile networks. As of 2010, data is for prepaid price of local call.

#### 4.2.08

Computer Industry Almanac Inc. April 2014  
<http://www.c-i-a.com>  
National sources

#### 4.2.09

Computer Industry Almanac Inc. April 2014



<http://www.c-i-a.com>  
National sources

#### 4.2.10

Computer Industry Almanac Inc. April 2014  
<http://www.c-i-a.com>  
National sources

#### 4.2.11

International Telecommunication Union, [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int)  
World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Development  
Data reproduced with the kind permission of ITU  
National sources

The monthly subscription charge for broadband Internet service.

#### 4.2.12

International Telecommunication Union, [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int)  
World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database  
Data reproduced with the kind permission of ITU  
National sources

Fixed broadband internet subscribers refer to users of the Internet subscribing to paid high-speed access to the public Internet (a TPC/IP connection). High speed access is defined as being at least 256 kbits/s, in one or both directions. Fixed broadband Internet includes cable modem, DSL, fibre and other fixed broadband technology. Subscribers with access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile cellular networks are excluded.

#### 4.2.13

International Telecommunication Union, [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int)  
World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database  
Data reproduced with the kind permission of ITU

International Internet bandwidth refers to the capacity that backbone operators provide to carry Internet traffic. It is measured in bits per second (per Internet users) in the ITU database, in kilobits or kbps (divided by 1000) in the WCY statistical table.

#### 4.2.21

World Development Indicators database April 2014  
World Bank  
National sources

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery. **Catalonia:** Estimate by the Catalan Institute of Statistics (Idescat).

#### 4.2.22

World Development Indicators Database April 2014  
World Bank  
National sources

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery. **Catalonia:** Estimate by the Catalan Institute of Statistics (Idescat).

#### 4.3.01

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2013  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

**Catalonia:** Catalan government estimate according to State Institute of Statistics (INE Inquiry on R+D). Austria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Sweden and United Kingdom (in 2008 and 2009): national estimate or projection. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, United Kingdom and United States: provisional data for most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden: break in series. Hungary (up to 2003), Israel: defense excluded. Indonesia: estimate based on an article ref. the Minister of Research and Technology. Korea: excluding R&D in the social sciences and humanities up to 2006. Sweden, United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditure.

#### 4.3.02

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2013  
UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

**Catalonia:** Catalan government estimate according to State Institute of Statistics (INE Inquiry on R+D). Austria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Sweden and United Kingdom (in 2008 and 2009): national estimate or projection. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, United Kingdom and United States: provisional data for most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden: break in series. Hungary (up to 2003), Israel: defense excluded. Indonesia: estimate based on an article ref. the Minister of Research and Technology. Korea: excluding R&D in the social sciences and humanities up to 2006. Sweden, United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditure.

#### 4.3.03

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2013

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

**Catalonia:** Catalan government estimate according to State Institute of Statistics (INE Inquiry on R+D). Austria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Sweden and United Kingdom (in 2008 and 2009): national estimate or projection. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, United Kingdom and United States: provisional data for most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden: break in series. Hungary (up to 2003), Israel: defense excluded. Indonesia: estimate based on an article ref. the Minister of Research and Technology. Korea: excluding R&D in the social sciences and humanities up to 2006. Sweden, United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditure.

#### 4.3.04

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2013

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

**Catalonia:** Catalan government estimate according to State Institute of Statistics (INE Inquiry on R+D). Austria, Colombia, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, India, Sweden and United Kingdom: national estimate or projection. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, United Kingdom and United States: provisional data for most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Korea, Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain and Taiwan: break in series. Israel: defense excluded. Hungary: the sum of the breakdown does not add to the total. Kazakhstan: break in series in 2009. Korea: excluding R&D in the social sciences and humanities up to 2006. Philippines: based on DOST 2009 projections. Thailand: national estimates. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditures.

#### 4.3.05

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2013

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

**Catalonia:** Catalan government estimate according to State Institute of Statistics (INE Inquiry on R+D). Austria, Colombia, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, India, Sweden and United Kingdom: national estimate or projection. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, United Kingdom and United States: provisional data for most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Korea, Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain and Taiwan: break in series. Israel: defense excluded. Hungary: the sum of the breakdown does not add to the total. Kazakhstan: break in series in 2009. Korea: excluding R&D in the social sciences and humanities up to 2006. Philippines: based on DOST 2009 projections. Thailand: national estimates. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditures.

#### 4.3.06

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2013

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

Czech Republic in 2005, Colombia in 2001 and 2003, Denmark in 2007, Finland in 2011, Korea in 2007, Mexico in 2004, Netherlands in 2011, Hungary in 2004, Japan in 2002 and 2008, Portugal in 2008, Slovenia and Sweden in 2011 and Taiwan in 2002 and 2003: break in series. Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Portugal (up to 2006), Sweden and the United Kingdom: national estimate or projection. Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and United Kingdom: provisional data for most recent year. Korea: excluding R&D in the social sciences and humanities up to 2006. Chile (in 2009 and 2010), Sweden (in 2009 and 2010), Turkey (2000 to 2012) and United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

#### 4.3.07

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2013

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

Czech Republic in 2005, Colombia in 2001 and 2003, Denmark in 2007, Finland in 2011, Korea in 2007, Mexico in 2004, Netherlands in 2011, Hungary in 2004, Japan in 2002 and 2008, Portugal in 2008, Slovenia and Sweden in 2011 and Taiwan in 2002 and 2003: break in series. Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Portugal (up to 2006), Sweden and the United Kingdom: national estimate or projection. Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and United Kingdom: provi-

sional data for most recent year. Korea: excluding R&D in the social sciences and humanities up to 2006 Chile (in 2009 and 2010), Sweden (in 2009 and 2010), Turkey (2000 to 2012) and United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

#### 4.3.08

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2013

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

Australia in 2007, Chile in 2009, Czech Republic in 2005, Korea in 2007, Mexico in 2004, Slovenia 2008, Spain in 2002 and 2008, Sweden in 2005 and 2007 and Taiwan in 2002 and 2003: break in series. Austria, Denmark, Germany, Greece in 2006, Ireland, Portugal in 2006 and Sweden: national estimate or projection. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom: provisional data for most recent year. Korea (up to 2006): excluding R&D in the social sciences and humanities. Israel: defense excluded. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

#### 4.3.09

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators 2/2013

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

Australia in 2007, Chile in 2009, Czech Republic in 2005, Korea in 2007, Mexico in 2004, Slovenia 2008, Spain in 2002 and 2008, Sweden in 2005 and 2007 and Taiwan in 2002 and 2003: break in series. Austria, Denmark, Germany, Greece in 2006, Ireland, Portugal in 2006 and Sweden: national estimate or projection. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom: provisional data for most recent year. Korea (up to 2006): excluding R&D in the social sciences and humanities. Israel: defense excluded. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

#### 4.3.10

NSF Science & Engineering Indicators 2014

Courtesy: National Science Foundation

National sources

Including physical, biological and agricultural sciences, mathematic and computer science, social and behavioral sciences and engineering. Hong Kong: UGC-funded programmes only. Japan: social science also include business administration. Singapore: not including social sciences. United Kingdom: includes former colleges and polytechnical institutions.

#### 4.3.11

NSF Science & Engineering Indicators 2014

Courtesy: National Science Foundation

National sources

Article counts from set of journals covered by Science Citation Index (SCI) and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles classified by year of publication and assigned to region/country/economy on basis of institutional address(es) listed on article. Articles on fractional-count basis, i.e., for articles with collaborating institutions from multiple countries/economies, each country/economy receives fractional credit on basis of proportion of its participating institutions. Hong Kong: research output items by the higher education institutions funded by the University Grants Committee only.

#### 4.3.12

The Nobel Foundation

<http://nobelprize.org>

List of Nobel Laureates 1950-2013. Number of laureates (by nationality) awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950.

#### 4.3.13

The Nobel Foundation

<http://nobelprize.org>

List of Nobel Laureates 1950-2013. Number of laureates (by nationality) awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950.

#### 4.3.14

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. **Catalonia:** Applications directly to OEPM (Spanish Office). Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

#### 4.3.15

WIPO Statistics Database

<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>

TIPO for Taiwan

Total patent applications (Direct and PCT national phase entries) per 100000 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. **Catalonia:** Applications directly to OEPM (Spanish Office). Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

#### 4.3.16

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. **Catalonia:** Applications directly to OEPM (Spanish Office). Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

#### 4.3.17

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. **Catalonia:** Applications directly to OEPM (Spanish Office). Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

#### 4.4.01

World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)

<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>

National sources

#### 4.4.02

World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)

<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>

National sources

#### 4.4.03

World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)

<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>

National sources

#### 4.4.05

World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)

<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>

National sources

#### 4.4.06

Passeport GMID

"Source: © Euromonitor International 2014"

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

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

Passeport GMID

"Source: © Euromonitor International 2014"

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.

Nurses: 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.

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 with the Nursing Council of Hong Kong. Brazil: Break in series in 2007. Philippines: including all doctors and nurses working abroad.

#### 4.4.09

Global Market Information Database

“Source: © Euromonitor International 2014”

National sources

January 1st population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations. 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. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. United Kingdom: break in series in 2009.

#### 4.4.10

Human Development Report 2013 (UNDP)

The HDI is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with 2/3 weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with 1/3 weight); a decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP US\$). 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.

#### 4.4.12

UN Energy Statistics Yearbook 2009

National sources

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.

#### 4.4.13

Passeport GMID

“Source: © Euromonitor International 2014”

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.

#### 4.4.14

OECD Environmental Data April 2014

UN Environmental Indicators April 2014

National sources

Percentage of national population connected to a sewerage treatment plant, public treatment and other treatment.

#### 4.4.15

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

AQUASTAT

OECD Environmental Data April 2014

EUROSTAT April 2014

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. Years showed as 2009 can range from 2000 to 2010.

#### 4.4.16

IEA Statistics Online: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions 2013 © OECD/IEA, 2013

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.

#### 4.4.17

IEA Statistics Online: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions 2013 © OECD/IEA, 2013

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.

#### 4.4.18

OECD IEA Renewable Statistics 2013

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.

#### 4.4.20

Global Footprint Network - [www.footprintnetwork.org](http://www.footprintnetwork.org)

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.

#### 4.4.21

Global Footprint Network - [www.footprintnetwork.org](http://www.footprintnetwork.org)

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.

#### 4.4.22

Global Footprint Network - [www.footprintnetwork.org](http://www.footprintnetwork.org)

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.

#### 4.5.01

Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2013

Eurostat April 2014

National sources

Jordan, Chile and Luxembourg: Budgetary central government.

#### 4.5.02

Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2013

National sources

Croatia: Sum of expenditure from central government and local governments. Jordan, Chile and Luxembourg: Budgetary central government.

#### 4.5.03

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

Total public expenditure per pupil or student in the specified level, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita. All levels includes pre-primary to tertiary.

#### 4.5.04

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

OECD Education at a Glance 2013

National sources

For public and private institutions, based on full-time equivalent. Primary education (ISCED level 1): level of which the main function is to provide the basic elements of education at such establishments as elementary schools, primary schools. The ratio of students to teaching staff is calculated as the total number of full-time equivalent students divided by the total number of full-time equivalent educational personal. Teaching staff refers to professional personnel directly involved in teaching students. The classification includes classroom teachers; special education teacher; and other teachers who work with students as a whole class in a classroom, in small groups in a resource room, or in one-to-one teaching inside a regular classroom. Teaching staff also includes chairpersons of departments whose duties include some amount of teaching, but it does not include non-professional personnel who support teachers in providing instructions to students, such as teacher's aides and other paraprofessional personnel. Data are UNESCO or OECD estimates and from national statistics. Australia, Israel, Italy, Norway, and Russia: 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 principles; figures cover local schools, special and international schools.

#### 4.5.05

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

OECD Education at a Glance 2013

National sources

For public and private institutions, based on full-time equivalent. Secondary education (ISCED levels 2 and 3): level providing general and/or specialized instruction at middle schools, secondary schools, high schools, teacher training schools and schools of a vocational or technical nature. The ratio of students to teaching staff is calculated as the total number of full-time equivalent students divided by the total number of full-time equivalent educational personal. Teaching staff refers to professional personnel directly involved in teaching students. The classification includes classroom teachers; special education teacher; and other teachers who work with students as a whole class in a classroom, in small groups in a resource room, or in one-to-one teaching inside a regular classroom. Teaching staff also includes chairpersons of departments whose duties include some amount of teaching, but it does not include non-professional personnel who support teachers in providing instructions to students, such as teacher's aides and other paraprofessional personnel. Data are UNESCO or OECD estimates and from national statistics. Australia, Canada, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Norway and Russia: public institutions only. Australia: includes only programs in upper secondary education. Belgium: excludes independent private institutions. Hong Kong: figures refer to the position as at mid-September of the respective years (i.e. the beginning of an academic year spanning two calendar years). Teaching staff includes teachers as well as principles; figures cover local schools, special and international schools.

#### 4.5.06

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. Czech Republic: gross enrolment. 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). The New Senior Secondary academic structure has been implemented fully from 2011/12 school year onwards. The NER from this year is compiled based on school-age population 12-17 (i.e. excluding S7) vis-a-vis those ratios based on school-age population 12-18 (i.e. including S7) in preceding years.

#### 4.5.07

OECD Education at a Glance 2013

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.

#### 4.5.08

Global Education Digest 2013 - 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.

#### 4.5.09

Global Education Digest 2013 - Comparing Education Statistics Across the World (UNESCO)  
<http://www.uis.unesco.org/publications/GED2012>

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.

#### 4.5.10

PISA 2012 (OECD)  
[www.oecd.org/pisa/keyfindings/pisa-2012-results.htm](http://www.oecd.org/pisa/keyfindings/pisa-2012-results.htm)

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.

#### 4.5.11

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, 2011

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#### 4.5.16

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>  
National sources

UNESCO or national estimates.



# THE COMPETITIVENESS ROADMAP: 2014 - 2050

The “Competitiveness Roadmap” is an attempt to describe and assess the main issues that will affect the world competitiveness landscape over the next four decades. Issues are shown along two axes - degree of impact and timescale - to provide a clear “mental map” of the environment in which nations and companies will operate.

This is a subjective assessment which aims to bring some coherence to the multitude of issues that are said to be having an impact – sooner or later – on the competitiveness landscape.

*Stéphane Garelli*  
*Professor of World Competitiveness at IMD*  
*Founder of the IMD World Competitiveness Center*

- 1. Budget deficits remain high** – Despite austerity plans, and a soft economic recovery, budget deficits remain high: Country estimates for 2014 range from -8.1% of the GDP in Japan, to -5.4% in the Britain and -2.5% in the Euro area. Unpopular spending cuts will stay although more emphasis will be given to preserving the economic activity.
- 2. The recovery is desynchronized** – Globalization is still there but the world economy is increasingly fragmented: Some nations continue to struggle with recession – e.g. Greece, Italy – others confront robust growth such as China. Some countries suffer deflation – Japan and Switzerland – others are threatened by inflation, such as India, Russia and Turkey.
- 3. Unemployment becomes massive** – 25 million people lose their jobs in the OECD region and the average jobless rate hits 6.7% in the US and 11.9% in Europe. Youth unemployment reaches record highs, above 23% in Europe and a staggering 54% in Spain.
- 4. Interest rates remain low** – Central Banks continue to flood the market with cheap money, but quantitative easing will ease out. The high amount of liquidity on the market also keeps interest down.
- 5. Inflation/deflation?** – In several emerging markets, inflation is back, mainly triggered by higher consumption and wages. In advanced economies, the concern is more directed towards deflation, and its negative impact on consumption and investment.
- 6. High volatility of currencies** – The dollar remains the international currency but is continually tested by financial markets. The Euro stabilizes around 1.35 to the Dollar. The Chinese Yuan becomes more present on international transactions.
- 7. Global debt explodes** – The average G20 government debt increases from 78% of GDP to 100% and above. The US national debt now surpasses \$21 trillion. Sub-sovereign debt – at regional and city level – becomes critical in the US but also in Spain, and even Germany.
- 8. Economic nationalism on the rise** – Trade protectionism increases as it is linked to national stimulus plans (e.g. “buy national” clauses). New protectionist measures appear that are linked to financial regulations, environmental standards, corporate governance, etc. National champions are favored.
- 9. New regulations for global financial markets** – A fundamental overhaul of the regulatory environment takes place with the objective of laying down new rules for supervision, especially for systemic risk. Basel III standards on capital and liquidity risks are enforced (616 pages), as is the Dodd – Frank act in the US (848 pages). Rules of application are estimated to be 60’000 pages for the first one and 30’000 pages for the other. Companies spend more time on compliance.
- 10. Energy: The US renaissance** – New exploration techniques mean that the US will produce more gas than Russia in 2015 and more oil than Saudi Arabia in 2020. The cost of energy for US companies is half that for Europe.
- 11. Emerging powers stack up currency reserves** – Emerging powers are accumulating foreign currency reserves at impressive rates: Number one is China with \$3,726bn, followed by Saudi Arabia \$725bn, Russia \$493bn, Taiwan \$423bn, Brazil \$362bn, Korea \$348bn and India \$306bn. Consequently, money is increasingly used to buy assets (companies) not only in Africa and Latin America but increasingly in the US and Europe.
- 12. Sovereign funds increase their power** – \$5,700bn is currently managed by sovereign funds, the largest in the emerging economies being ADIA in Abu Dhabi with assets of \$773bn. This money will increasingly be directed to investments in local infrastructure, buying industrial assets abroad and financing the globalization of local companies.
- 13. The South develops its own economy** – In 2013 China directed almost two third of its exports to emerging economies. The “South” can now rely on an unprecedented conjunction of resources: Raw materials, money (from sovereign funds), technology, market size (growing middle class) and local companies which are quickly globalizing.
- 14. New global brands everywhere** – Companies that were unknown a decade ago, and originating in emerging economies, are now quickly becoming global players with distinctive brands. 1,000 firms from the emerging economies are now global with revenues in excess of \$1bn.
- 15. Consumers react differently** – Industrialized nations are characterized by a “replacement economy” where purchases replace existing products while emerging nations are in a “first-buy economy” stage where purchases introduce new products into households. In other words, an industrialized economy is defined by “I want it” versus one defined by “I need it”. Slower growth can be expected as saturation threatens replacement economies.
- 16. Food commodities prices higher** – Food commodities have seen their prices increase by over 40% since the end of the recession. Despite a temporary slowdown due to a weaker than expected recovery, prices will remain high. An emerging middle class is changing its eating habits and greater demand will push prices up again. For example, China is moving away from a rice-only diet. In a decade it has increased its milk consumption seven-fold, poultry by 60%, beef by 30% and wheat by 25%.
- 17. State capitalism is fashionable** – Governments are moving from being stakeholders to being shareholders of their economies. State interventions increase and national leaders consider it a priority to defend and develop national champions. As a consequence, government spending now represents on average 50% of the GDP in several advanced economies. 80% of the stock market capitalization in Shanghai is done by state-backed companies.
- 18. Tax reform** – Government needs tax revenues to rebalance their budget. A stringent reform of corporate taxes is expected at national and international level. The principle of having global companies paying a “fair” share of tax in a country of activity is pursued.
- 19. The Dollar loses its leading role** – More than 60% of the world currency reserves are in Dollars and 32% are in Euros (the Pound and the Yen remain negligible). However emerging economies increasingly worry about their dependency on the Dollar and the policies of the U.S. Fed. Rather than switching to another currency, several governments investigate the possibility of turning to a basket of currencies for their reserves or even for pricing their exports (especially natural resources).
- 20. Emerging powers raise their voices in international institutions** – Emerging powers significantly increase pressure to gain access to decision-making in international institutions by emphasizing their predominant economic weight and their financial capabilities to fund such institutions.
- 21. Emergence of a new middle class** – The emergence of a middle class in Asia, Central Europe and Latin America changes the nature of the world economy. Defined as a population living on \$10 a day and above, the middle class has exploded from 1,428 million in 1990 to 2,644 million in 2008, and is forecasted to reach 3,600 million in 2030. In India, 50 million people today are middle class; there will be 580 million in 2025.
- 22. New attractiveness for the Gulf region and Africa** – There is \$800bn of infrastructure projects under completion in the Gulf region while Africa is attractive for energy and commodity investments. More than 800 Chinese companies operate in Africa. There are 1400 listed companies in Africa and the population of Africa is forecast to reach 2.2bn in 2050!
- 23. Russia: A world player again** – Russia regains its status as a world player. This Russian comeback thrives on oil, gas and commodity prices to re-establish a stronger international presence. Russia addresses its infrastructure problems and the rule of law for a more stable business environment. Politics and economics remain totally interwoven in this new approach to power.
- 24. More managers needed everywhere** – More managers are required in emerging powers. India, China, Russia, Brazil and the Gulf region increasingly focus on management and the creation of business schools, beyond science and engineering education. Strategy, finance and marketing skills are now priorities for ensuring the continuous expansion of local enterprises in a global environment.
- 25. A new environmental strategy for companies** – Climate change and energy security are clearly a priority for public opinion. Governments and companies enhance their visibility on environmental issues and integrate an environmental dimension into their strategy. Companies that fail to do so will not attract the best talents in the younger generation, who are very sensitive to this issue.

**26. Lifesciences and environment attract massive investments** – Lifesciences, as the population becomes older (40,000 centenarians in Britain in 2030), and environmental technology, as the world becomes hotter (+0.6°C in 20 years), will attract massive investments. Innovation proliferates in these two areas of knowledge. Wellness, in addition to curing existing diseases, becomes a priority for ageing populations.

**27. Intellectual property vs. open systems** – The intellectual property debate encapsulates two conceptions of world business: On the one hand the respect for innovation and invention and on the other hand the thrust for a more open and collaborative society where information is widely shared. Social network systems flourish and challenge government-controlled information in some parts of the world.

**28. From service to re-industrialization** – Service competitiveness and the ability to integrate and manage a global business model were at the core of the competitiveness of Europe and the US. However both regions have lost 20% of their industry in 20 years, thus creating a higher level of permanent unemployment. Companies reassess extreme outsourcing and delocalization. “Re-shoring” and re-industrialization become an economic and political priority. There is no competitiveness without a sound manufacturing base.

**29. Labor cost differences shrink** – The difference in labor costs around the world is drastically reduced as nations develop. A range from 1 to 20 today is reduced to 1 to 5 as purchasing power around the world converges.

**30. Productivity is harmonized worldwide** – Productivity is harmonized around world operations as companies become truly global and widely diffuse the same technology and processes. The value chain is managed at the global level. The nationality of companies matters less and less. The product “made in the world” is born!

**31. Corporate taxes converge** – Nations, which have competed fiercely in lowering their tax rates to attract enterprises, are developing an international consensus that establishes common and agreed-upon practices for the taxation of companies, no matter where they operate. The bandwidth of corporate tax rates is significantly reduced. Loopholes are severely curtailed. Tax havens are tracked.

**32. From cheap manpower to cheap brainpower** – The world moves from a competitiveness model based on cheap manpower to one based on cheap brainpower. In total, India, China and Russia have 14 million university students, as many as the US. These students quickly become young professionals eager for success, who are relatively affordable and highly motivated. Through technology, these brains can be accessed from all over the world.

**33. Urbanization means congestion** – The urbanization of the world economy increases pressure on economic and social infrastructure (roads, water, hospitals, etc.), the environment and also increases social problems (rural migration to cities). In 2030, 60% of the world population lives in cities. 40 mega regions account for two third of the world’s GDP and 85% of the technology. As a drawback, congestion becomes a major issue everywhere.

**34. Intense competition between value systems** – The competition between value systems is exacerbated by the success of emerging powers. In Asia and Central Europe a “work hard, get rich” attitude competes with a “work-life balance” attitude in industrialized nations.

**35. From collective to individual value systems** – The value system of societies in Asia gradually evolves from one based on collective values (such as hard work and national pride) to one based on individual values (such as work-life balance), much closer to the US and European value systems.

**36. A new business model for the poor** – A new business model emerges for the world’s poorest (such as in Africa or the Indian subcontinent). Products are manufactured and sold at a fraction of the price charged elsewhere, and with minimal functionalities. Examples: The \$10 phone, \$100 PC or \$2,500 motor vehicle and services such as micro-finance and mobile phone financial transactions.

**37. China, India, Brazil and Russia as technological powers** – China, India and Russia regain their age-old status as technological powers. Foreign companies no longer hesitate to transfer research centers to these countries that have a long tradition of excellence in science and innovation.

**38. Retirement age increases** – The pension systems in Europe and Japan are increasingly at risk. One-third of the population is now over 60 years old; 10% is older than 80! Retirement gets closer to 70 and fluctuates depending on the industry sector and the hardship of work. Some white-collar pension systems now have to deal with an increasing number of centenarians. The financial crisis has reduced accumulated wealth and employees are forced to retire later.

**39. Society capitalism** – After a period of “enterprise capitalism” aimed at shareholder value, and one of “state capitalism” based on local value, a period emerges focusing on “society capitalism” which redefines the role of enterprises as actors to solve wider societal issues such as the environment, sustainable development, poverty, etc.

**40. A new energy mix** – The share of sustainable energy – wind, solar, geothermic, water, etc. - is increasing but is expensive (cost and/or subsidies). The withdrawal from nuclear is faster in advanced economies than in emerging. Other alternative sources – liquid natural gas, tar sand, shale gas etc. – favor new players such as the US and can lead to changes in the geopolitical balance of power.

**41. In Western industrial nations, some people reject mobility** – Although communications and travel are more pervasive, a part of the population rejects excessive mobility and rediscovers the attractiveness of a local environment. Younger professionals reject promotions or re-location of responsibilities when they are too disruptive to their private lives. Congestion in cities, airports and most transportation systems diminishes the attractiveness of mobility.

**42. Remoteness becomes irrelevant** – The disappearance of most trade and investment barriers, the efficiency of the international logistics system (roads, shipping, trains and air freight) and the pervasiveness of communications technology give every single nation and enterprise instant access to world markets and unlimited opportunities.

**43. The technological divide disappears** – The technological divide disappears because of the development of a worldwide communications infrastructure and the proliferation of cheap technological products for the poor.

**44. Absolute poverty regresses** – The level of absolute poverty (\$1.25 a day) is being drastically reduced. It has fallen from 1.94 billion people in 1981 to 1.29 billion in 2011 (21% of the population in emerging economies). A new market develops: 2/3 of the world’s mobile phones are in emerging economies; 80% have no internet access, 1/3 no bank account. Mobile money flourishes.

**45. Social expenditures in Asia** – The OECD countries devote 20.5% of GDP to social expenditures, Japan 16%, but Korea only 7.5% and China a mere 4.6%. With development, social expenditures expand and nations need to plan ahead for the increase of such “non-productive” investments.

**46. Low demography hits Europe, Japan and Russia** – The low demography in Europe, Japan and Russia takes its toll on the dynamism of their economies and the magnitude of social expenses. Could more lenient immigration policies compensate for this decline, especially for skilled labor, or is it politically unacceptable?

**47. Life expectancy increases, expenses also** – Life expectancy increases dramatically to well over 85 years old in many industrialized nations. The burden on the health system becomes greater, also due to the early systematic screening of the population for illnesses.

**48. Atomization of the value system in the West** – The value system in Western societies becomes “atomized”. A common purpose in the population is replaced by a multilayer society where many different value systems cohabit. Social networks linking specific part of the population worldwide supersedes national value systems

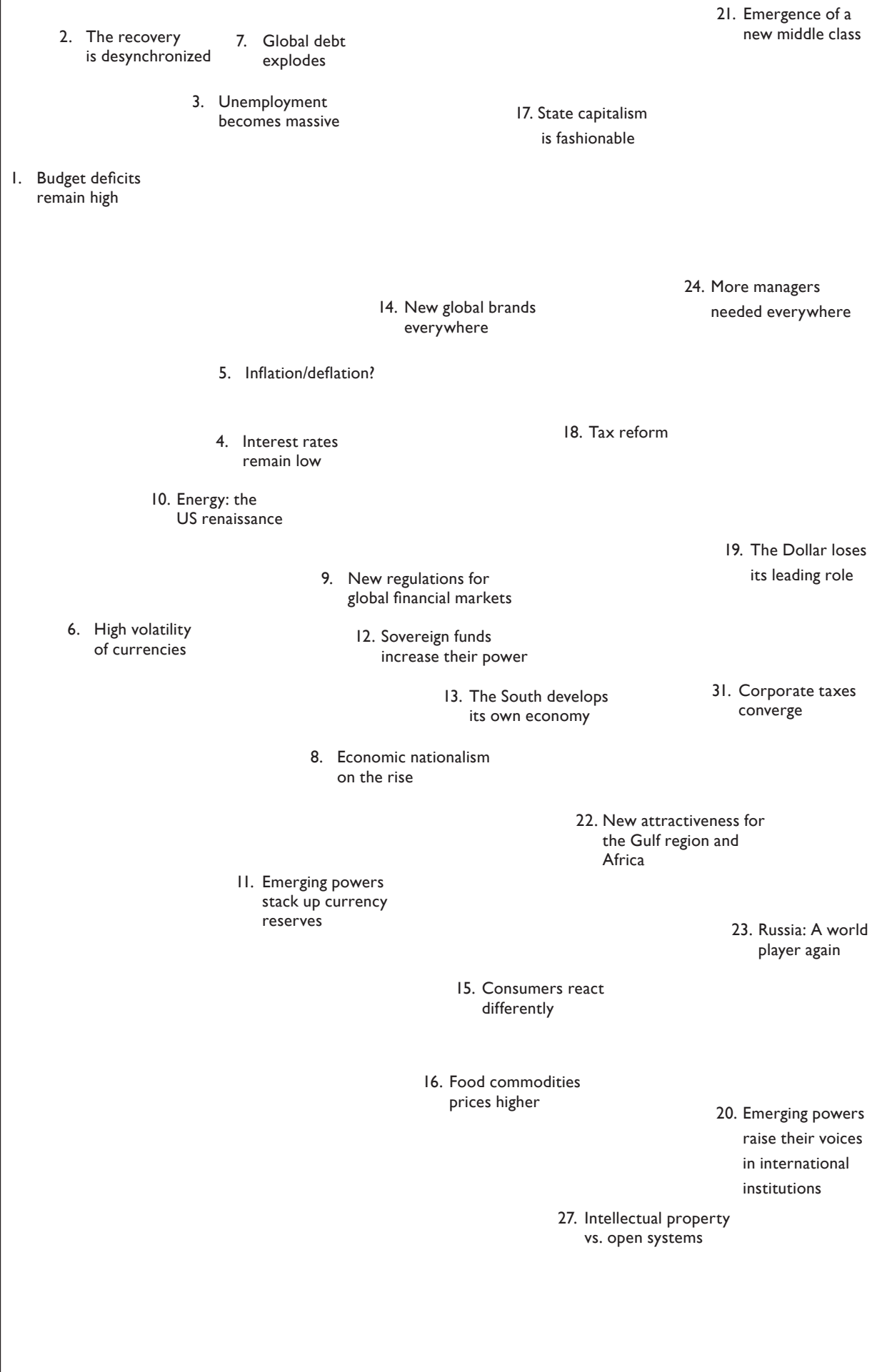
**49. Climate change affects economic resources** – Climate change forces the re-allocation of economic resources. Food and water become scarcer in some regions, while new crops become available in more northerly regions. The prices of basic commodities are totally altered. The “environment cost” becomes part of the economic scenario, and is thus included in statistics such as the GDP.

**50. Pandemic risks occur more frequently** – As the world becomes more open, transport more pervasive and logistics more efficient, epidemics spill more easily from one continent to another. Pandemics are permanently monitored by international organizations, and companies tighten up their health and safety procedures.

HIGH

COMPETITIVENESS

I  
M  
P  
A  
C  
T



2014

TIME

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