

The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010



Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum

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Professor Klaus Schwab
World Economic Forum
Editor

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Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin
Columbia University
Chief Advisor of the Global Competitiveness Network

Preface

KLAUS SCHWAB

Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

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

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

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

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

Tourism Competitiveness Report, as well as various regional and country studies.

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

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

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

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

(Cont'd.)

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010

Country/Economy	SUBINDEXES							
	OVERALL INDEX		Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation factors	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Switzerland	1	5.60	3	5.98	3	5.39	3	5.68
United States	2	5.59	28	5.23	1	5.66	1	5.71
Singapore	3	5.55	2	5.99	2	5.61	10	5.15
Sweden	4	5.51	5	5.96	7	5.31	4	5.53
Denmark	5	5.46	4	5.98	6	5.36	7	5.28
Finland	6	5.43	1	6.04	12	5.17	6	5.47
Germany	7	5.37	8	5.85	14	5.12	5	5.47
Japan	8	5.37	27	5.27	11	5.21	2	5.70
Canada	9	5.33	10	5.74	4	5.39	12	4.96
Netherlands	10	5.32	12	5.71	10	5.26	9	5.17
Hong Kong SAR	11	5.22	6	5.90	5	5.37	23	4.53
Taiwan, China	12	5.20	18	5.47	17	5.06	8	5.25
United Kingdom	13	5.19	26	5.29	8	5.31	14	4.92
Norway	14	5.17	11	5.73	13	5.14	18	4.83
Australia	15	5.15	14	5.63	9	5.29	21	4.61
France	16	5.13	15	5.60	16	5.08	15	4.90
Austria	17	5.13	13	5.70	19	4.98	11	5.00
Belgium	18	5.09	20	5.43	18	5.04	13	4.95
Korea, Rep.	19	5.00	23	5.40	20	4.92	16	4.88
New Zealand	20	4.98	16	5.58	15	5.11	27	4.37
Luxembourg	21	4.96	7	5.85	23	4.84	22	4.58
Qatar	22	4.95	17	5.57	28	4.67	36	4.10
United Arab Emirates	23	4.92	9	5.75	21	4.89	25	4.41
Malaysia	24	4.87	33	5.12	25	4.76	24	4.43
Ireland	25	4.84	37	5.06	22	4.87	20	4.63
Iceland	26	4.80	24	5.36	30	4.64	19	4.70
Israel	27	4.80	42	4.88	26	4.72	17	4.87
Saudi Arabia	28	4.75	30	5.17	38	4.49	33	4.15
China	29	4.74	36	5.09	32	4.56	29	4.23
Chile	30	4.70	32	5.14	33	4.55	43	3.96
Czech Republic	31	4.67	45	4.78	24	4.78	26	4.40
Brunei Darussalam	32	4.64	19	5.44	76	3.94	81	3.42
Spain	33	4.59	38	5.06	29	4.66	35	4.14
Cyprus	34	4.57	21	5.43	41	4.45	32	4.18
Estonia	35	4.56	34	5.10	27	4.69	42	3.98
Thailand	36	4.56	43	4.86	40	4.46	47	3.83
Slovenia	37	4.55	29	5.18	37	4.49	30	4.23
Bahrain	38	4.54	22	5.41	44	4.39	60	3.69
Kuwait	39	4.53	40	5.02	63	4.08	64	3.62
Tunisia	40	4.50	35	5.09	56	4.14	45	3.94
Oman	41	4.49	25	5.30	53	4.18	52	3.75
Puerto Rico	42	4.48	44	4.84	36	4.50	31	4.21
Portugal	43	4.40	39	5.05	43	4.40	41	3.98
Barbados	44	4.35	31	5.16	60	4.11	49	3.81
South Africa	45	4.34	77	4.26	39	4.47	39	4.05
Poland	46	4.33	71	4.30	31	4.56	46	3.84
Slovak Republic	47	4.31	54	4.61	34	4.55	57	3.71
Italy	48	4.31	67	4.38	46	4.37	34	4.15
India	49	4.30	79	4.18	35	4.52	28	4.24
Jordan	50	4.30	46	4.74	66	4.06	51	3.79
Azerbaijan	51	4.30	50	4.63	71	4.03	56	3.71
Malta	52	4.30	41	4.97	48	4.31	48	3.83
Lithuania	53	4.30	47	4.68	47	4.33	53	3.75
Indonesia	54	4.26	70	4.30	50	4.24	40	4.03
Costa Rica	55	4.25	62	4.44	58	4.13	37	4.08
Brazil	56	4.23	91	4.04	42	4.41	38	4.08
Mauritius	57	4.22	51	4.63	72	4.01	65	3.59
Hungary	58	4.22	58	4.48	45	4.38	61	3.67
Panama	59	4.21	55	4.54	70	4.04	54	3.73
Mexico	60	4.19	59	4.47	55	4.15	67	3.57
Turkey	61	4.16	69	4.34	54	4.16	58	3.70
Montenegro	62	4.16	85	4.43	65	4.06	68	3.56
Russian Federation	63	4.15	64	4.43	52	4.20	73	3.47
Romania	64	4.11	86	4.10	49	4.25	75	3.44
Uruguay	65	4.10	49	4.64	82	3.86	77	3.44
Botswana	66	4.08	63	4.43	87	3.77	92	3.25
Kazakhstan	67	4.08	74	4.27	69	4.04	78	3.43

(Cont'd.)

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

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

Table 6: The Global Competitiveness Index: Basic requirements

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

(Cont'd.)

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

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

Table 7: The Global Competitiveness Index: Efficiency enhancers

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

(Cont'd.)

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

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

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

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

(Cont'd.)

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

The numbering of the variables matches the numbering of the Data Tables. The number preceding the period indicates to which pillar the variable belongs (e.g., variable 1.01 belongs to the 1st pillar, and variable 12.04 belongs to the 12th pillar).

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

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

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

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

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

Weight (%) within immediate parent category

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

1st pillar: Institutions.....	25%
A. Public institutions.....	75%
1. Property rights	20%
1.01 Property rights	
1.02 Intellectual property protection ^{1/2}	
2. Ethics and corruption.....	20%
1.03 Diversion of public funds	
1.04 Public trust of politicians	
3. Undue influence.....	20%
1.05 Judicial independence	
1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	
4. Government inefficiency	20%
1.07 Wastefulness of government spending	
1.08 Burden of government regulation	
1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	
1.11 Transparency of government policymaking	
5. Security	20%
1.12 Business costs of terrorism	
1.13 Business costs of crime and violence	
1.14 Organized crime	
1.15 Reliability of police services	
B. Private institutions	25%
1. Corporate ethics	50%
1.16 Ethical behavior of firms	
2. Accountability	50%
1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	
1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards	
1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	25%
A. General infrastructure.....	50%
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	
B. Specific infrastructure	50%
2.02 Quality of roads	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	
2.06 Available seat kilometers (hard data)	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	
2.08 Telephone lines (hard data)	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability.....	25%
3.01 Government budget balance (hard data)	
3.02 National savings rate (hard data)	
3.03 Inflation (hard data) ^d	
3.04 Interest rate spread (hard data)	
3.05 Government debt (hard data)	

(Cont'd.)

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

4th pillar: Health and primary education25%

A. Health.....50%

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

B. Primary education50%

- 4.09 Quality of primary education
- 4.10 Primary enrollment (hard data)
- 4.11 Education expenditure (hard data)^{1/2}

EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS

5th pillar: Higher education and training17%

A. Quantity of education33%

- 5.01 Secondary enrollment (hard data)
- 5.02 Tertiary enrollment (hard data)
- 4.11 Education expenditure (hard data)^{1/2}

B. Quality of education33%

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

C. On-the-job training33%

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

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency17%

A. Competition67%

1. Domestic competitionvariable^f

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

2. Foreign competitionvariable^f

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

B. Quality of demand conditions33%

- 6.14 Degree of customer orientation
- 6.15 Buyer sophistication

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency17%

A. Flexibility50%

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

B. Efficient use of talent50%

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

8th pillar: Financial market sophistication17%

A. Efficiency50%

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

B. Trustworthiness and confidence50%

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

9th pillar: Technological readiness17%

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

10th pillar: Market size17%

A. Domestic market size75%

- 10.01 Domestic market size index (hard data)^h

B. Foreign market size25%

- 10.02 Foreign market size index (hard data)ⁱ

INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS

11th pillar: Business sophistication50%

A. Networks and supporting industries50%

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

B. Sophistication of firms' operations and strategy 50%

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

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

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

- f The *Competition* subpillar is the weighted average of two components: *Domestic competition* and *Foreign competition*. In both components, the included variables provide an indication of the extent to which competition is distorted. The relative importance of these distortions depends on the relative size of domestic versus foreign competition. This interaction between the domestic market and the foreign market is captured by the way we determine the weights of the two components. Domestic competition is the sum of consumption (C), investment (I), government spending (G), and exports (X), while foreign competition is equal to imports (M). Thus we assign a weight of $(C+I+G+X)/(C+I+G+X+M)$ to *Domestic competition* and a weight of $M/(C+I+G+X+M)$ to *Foreign competition*.
- g Variables 6.06 and 6.07 combine to form one single variable.
- h The size of the domestic market is constructed by taking the natural log of the sum of the gross domestic product valued at PPP plus the total value (PPP estimates) of imports of goods and services, minus the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services. Data are then normalized on a 1-to-7 scale. PPP estimates of imports and exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP. The underlying data are reported in the Data Tables section (see tables 10.03, 10.04, and 10.05).
- i The size of the foreign market is estimated as the natural log of the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1-to-7 scale. PPP estimates of exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP. The underlying data are reported in the Data Tables.

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- d In order to capture the idea that both high inflation and deflation are detrimental, inflation enters the model in a U-shaped manner as follows: for values of inflation between 0.5 and 2.9 percent, a country receives the highest possible score of 7. Outside this range, scores decrease linearly as they move away from these values.
- e The impact of malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS on competitiveness depends not only on their respective incidence rates, but also on how costly they are for business. Therefore, in order to estimate the impact of each of the three diseases, we combine its incidence rate with the Survey question on its perceived cost to businesses. To combine these data we first take the ratio of each country's disease incidence rate relative to the highest incidence rate in the whole sample. The inverse of this ratio is then multiplied by each country's score on the related Survey question. This product is then normalized to a 1-to-7 scale. Note that countries with zero reported incidence receive a 7, regardless their scores on the related Survey question.

How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

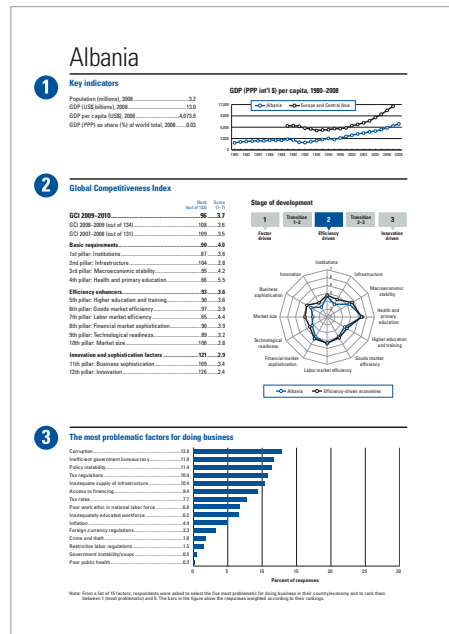
The Country Profiles section presents a two-page profile for each of the 133 economies covered by *The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010*.

Page 1

1 Key indicators

The first section presents a selection of key indicators:

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



2 Global Competitiveness Index

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

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

3 The most problematic factors for doing business

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

4 The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

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

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

- For those economies ranked in the top 10 in the overall GCI, individual variables ranked from 1 through 10 are considered to be advantages. Any variables ranked below 10 are considered to be disadvantages. For instance, in the case of the United States—which is ranked 2nd overall—its 3rd rank in the variable *Local availability of specialized research and training services* makes this variable a competitive advantage, whereas the *Number of procedures required to start a business*, on which it ranks 26th, constitutes a competitive disadvantage for the country.
- For those economies ranked from 11 through 50 in the overall GCI, variables ranked higher than the economy's own rank are considered to be advantages. Any variables ranked equal to or lower than the economy's overall rank are considered to be disadvantages. In the case of United Arab Emirates, ranked 23rd overall, its rank of 11th for *Quality of overall infrastructure* makes this variable a competitive advantage. On the other hand, *Tertiary enrollment*, for which United Arab Emirates ranks 81st, represents a competitive disadvantage.
- For those economies ranked lower than 50 in the overall GCI, any individual variables ranked higher than 51 are considered to be advantages. Any variables ranked lower than 50 are considered disadvantages. For Vietnam, ranked 75th overall, variable *Burden of government regulation* constitutes a disadvantage (106th), whereas the variable *Telephone lines* (which shows 32.7 per 100 population, 36th rank) constitutes a competitive advantage.

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

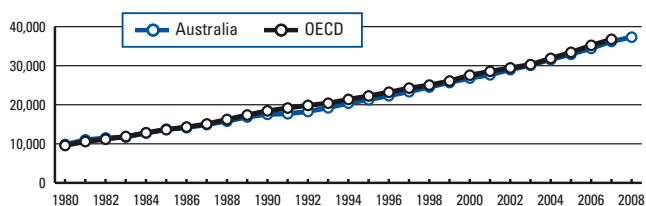
The Global Competitiveness Index in detail		Albania	
		Competitive Advantage	Competitive Disadvantage
4 Pillar: Quality of institutions			
1.01	Perceptions of bribery	116	■
1.02	Confidence in judiciary protection	120	■
1.03	Confidence in public police	100	■
1.04	Public trust of politicians	89	■
1.05	Political independence	100	■
1.06	Flexibility in decisions of government officials	86	■
1.07	Transparency of government procurement	100	■
1.08	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	70	■
1.09	Efficiency of legal framework in establishing legal claims	82	■
1.10	Transparency of government policymaking	84	■
1.11	Business costs of crime and violence	83	■
1.12	Business costs of corruption	82	■
1.13	Business costs of contract enforcement	76	■
1.14	Business costs of contract enforcement	76	■
1.15	Strength of banking and reporting standards	82	■
1.16	Efficiency of corporate finance	77	■
1.17	Efficiency of minority shareholder treatment	86	■
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	81	■
2.02	Quality of roads	86	■
2.03	Quality of inland infrastructure	102	■
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	105	■
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	105	■
2.06	Available seat kilometers*	117	■
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	116	■
2.08	Telephone lines	89	■
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability			
3.01	Government expenditure*	116	■
3.02	National savings rate*	105	■
3.03	Inflation*	12	■
3.04	Current-accrual current*	79	■
3.05	Government debt*	89	■
4th pillar: Health and primary education			
4.01	Business impact of malaria	1	■
4.02	Business impact of tuberculosis	1	■
4.03	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	27	■
4.04	Business impact of dengue	36	■
4.05	Business impact of hepatitis	40	■
4.06	Business impact of malaria	42	■
4.07	Life expectancy	89	■
4.08	Quality of primary education	89	■
4.09	Primary enrollment*	70	■
4.10	Secondary enrollment*	101	■
5th pillar: Higher education and training			
5.01	Corporate R&D intensity*	51	■
5.02	Service R&D intensity*	85	■
5.03	Quality of the educational system	85	■
5.04	Quality of health and disease prevention	100	■
5.05	Quality of management education	103	■
5.06	Quality of science education	103	■
5.07	Local availability of research and training services	112	■
5.08	Research and development	71	■
6th pillar: Market size			
6.01	Domestic market size index*	86	■
6.02	Foreign market size index*	110	■
7th pillar: Business sophistication			
7.01	Quality of innovation	119	■
7.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	120	■
7.03	Corporate spending on R&D	120	■
7.04	Government spending on R&D	120	■
7.05	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.06	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.07	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.08	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.09	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.10	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.11	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.12	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.13	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.14	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.15	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.16	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.17	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.18	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.19	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.20	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.21	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.22	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.23	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.24	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.25	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.26	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.27	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.28	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.29	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.30	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.31	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.32	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.33	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.34	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.35	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.36	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.37	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.38	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.39	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.40	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.41	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.42	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.43	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.44	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.45	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.46	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.47	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.48	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.49	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.50	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.51	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.52	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.53	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.54	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.55	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.56	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.57	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.58	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.59	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.60	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.61	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.62	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.63	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.64	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.65	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.66	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.67	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.68	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.69	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.70	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.71	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.72	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.73	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.74	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.75	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.76	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.77	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.78	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.79	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.80	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.81	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.82	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.83	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.84	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.85	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.86	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.87	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.88	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.89	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.90	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.91	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.92	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.93	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.94	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.95	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.96	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.97	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.98	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.99	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■
7.100	Government expenditure on R&D	120	■

Australia

Key indicators

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

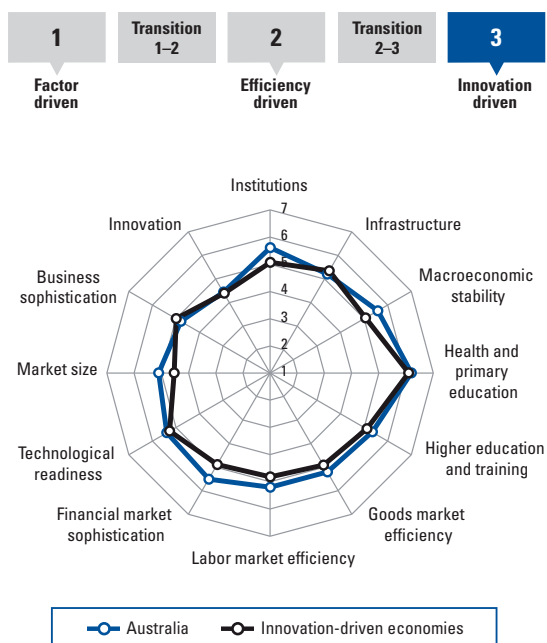
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



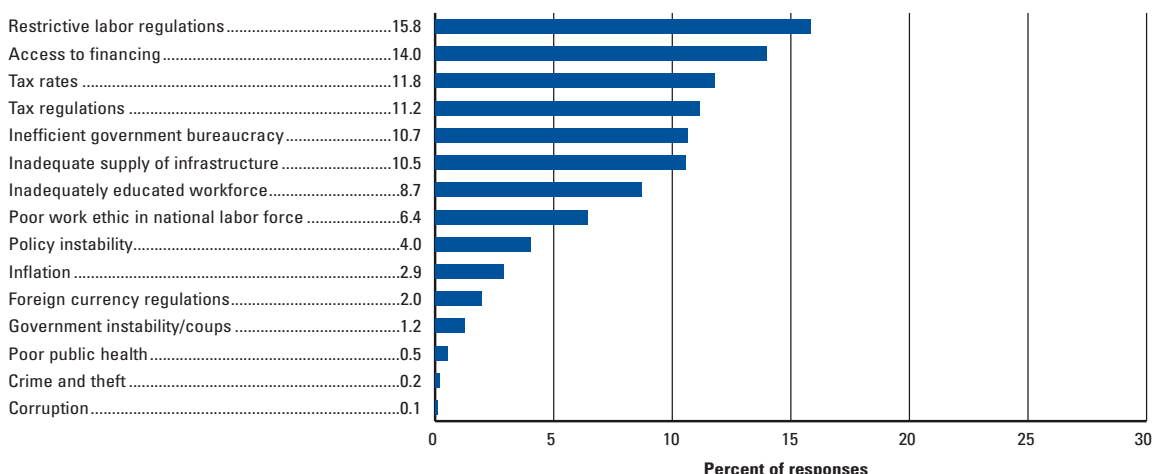
Global Competitiveness Index

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

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

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

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

* Hard data

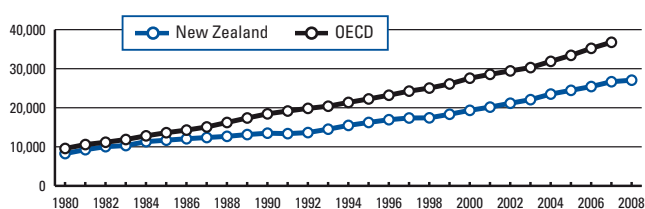
Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

New Zealand

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008.....	4.2
GDP (US\$ billions), 2008.....	128.5
GDP per capita (US\$), 2008.....	30,049.5
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008.....	0.17

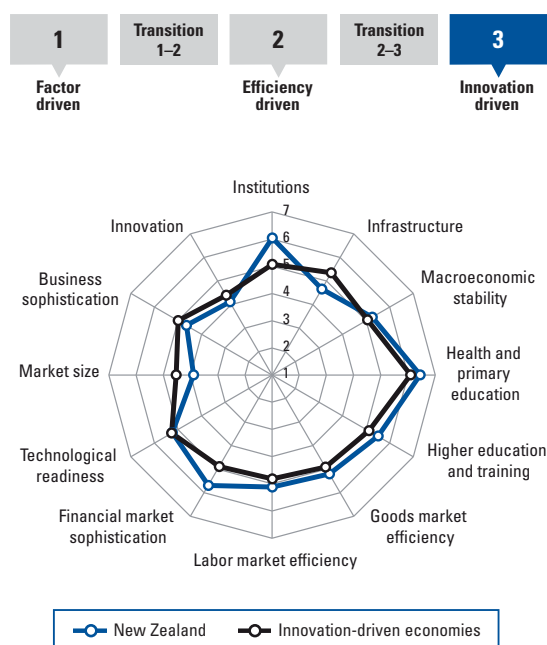
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



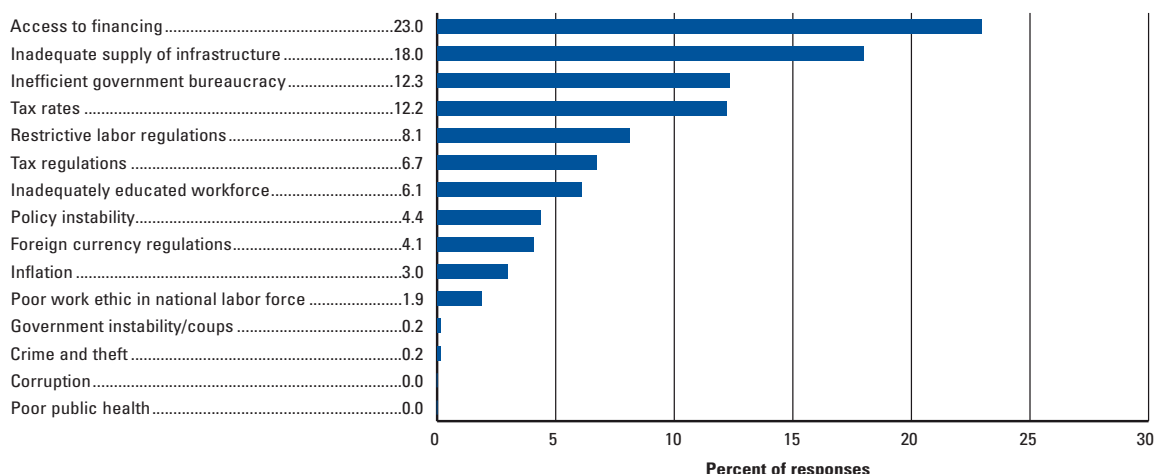
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	20	5.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	24	4.9
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131).....	24	5.0
Basic requirements	16	5.6
1st pillar: Institutions.....	5	6.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	35	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability.....	33	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	4	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	15	5.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	11	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	8	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	11	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication.....	3	5.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	23	5.2
10th pillar: Market size.....	59	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	27	4.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	34	4.6
12th pillar: Innovation.....	23	4.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

INDICATOR	RANK/133
1st pillar: Institutions	
1.01 Property rights	11 ■
1.02 Intellectual property protection	7 ■
1.03 Diversion of public funds	1 ■
1.04 Public trust of politicians	9 ■
1.05 Judicial independence	1 ■
1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4 ■
1.07 Wastefulness of government spending	30 ■
1.08 Burden of government regulation	31 ■
1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4 ■
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	3 ■
1.11 Transparency of government policymaking	5 ■
1.12 Business costs of terrorism	53 ■
1.13 Business costs of crime and violence	25 ■
1.14 Organized crime	13 ■
1.15 Reliability of police services	16 ■
1.16 Ethical behavior of firms	1 ■
1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	1 ■
1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards	2 ■
1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	1 ■
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	45 ■
2.02 Quality of roads	43 ■
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	37 ■
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	22 ■
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	17 ■
2.06 Available seat kilometers*	30 ■
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	53 ■
2.08 Telephone lines*	26 ■
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	
3.01 Government surplus/deficit*	43 ■
3.02 National savings rate*	96 ■
3.03 Inflation*	24 ■
3.04 Interest rate spread*	49 ■
3.05 Government debt*	44 ■
4th pillar: Health and primary education	
4.01 Business impact of malaria	1 ■
4.02 Malaria incidence*	1 ■
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	19 ■
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*	14 ■
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	17 ■
4.06 HIV prevalence*	15 ■
4.07 Infant mortality*	26 ■
4.08 Life expectancy*	7 ■
4.09 Quality of primary education	8 ■
4.10 Primary enrollment*	9 ■
4.11 Education expenditure*	11 ■
5th pillar: Higher education and training	
5.01 Secondary enrollment*	2 ■
5.02 Tertiary enrollment*	8 ■
5.03 Quality of the educational system	11 ■
5.04 Quality of math and science education	9 ■
5.05 Quality of management schools	20 ■
5.06 Internet access in schools	18 ■
5.07 Local availability of research and training services	19 ■
5.08 Extent of staff training	20 ■

* Hard data

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

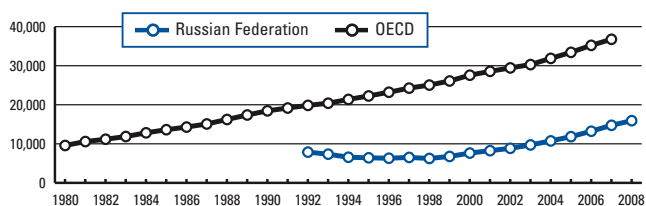
INDICATOR	RANK/133
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
6.01 Intensity of local competition	53 ■
6.02 Extent of market dominance	45 ■
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4 ■
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	53 ■
6.05 Total tax rate*	48 ■
6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business*	1 ■
6.07 Time required to start a business*	1 ■
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	1 ■
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4 ■
6.10 Tariff barriers*	32 ■
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	14 ■
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	61 ■
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4 ■
6.14 Degree of customer orientation	16 ■
6.15 Buyer sophistication	29 ■
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	15 ■
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	19 ■
7.03 Rigidity of employment*	9 ■
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	90 ■
7.05 Firing costs*	1 ■
7.06 Pay and productivity	27 ■
7.07 Reliance on professional management	2 ■
7.08 Brain drain	84 ■
7.09 Female participation in labor force*	41 ■
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	
8.01 Financial market sophistication	23 ■
8.02 Financing through local equity market	7 ■
8.03 Ease of access to loans	19 ■
8.04 Venture capital availability	24 ■
8.05 Restriction on capital flows	13 ■
8.06 Strength of investor protection*	1 ■
8.07 Soundness of banks	2 ■
8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges	5 ■
8.09 Legal rights index*	5 ■
9th pillar: Technological readiness	
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	27 ■
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	18 ■
9.03 Laws relating to ICT	11 ■
9.04 FDI and technology transfer	67 ■
9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions*	42 ■
9.06 Internet users*	14 ■
9.07 Personal computers*	20 ■
9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers*	24 ■
10th pillar: Market size	
10.01 Domestic market size index*	58 ■
10.02 Foreign market size index*	71 ■
11th pillar: Business sophistication	
11.01 Local supplier quantity	83 ■
11.02 Local supplier quality	14 ■
11.03 State of cluster development	56 ■
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	70 ■
11.05 Value chain breadth	53 ■
11.06 Control of international distribution	22 ■
11.07 Production process sophistication	25 ■
11.08 Extent of marketing	21 ■
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	9 ■
12th pillar: Innovation	
12.01 Capacity for innovation	24 ■
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	14 ■
12.03 Company spending on R&D	31 ■
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	18 ■
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	57 ■
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	59 ■
12.07 Utility patents*	24 ■

Russian Federation

Key indicators

Population (millions), 2008.....	141.8
GDP (US\$ billions), 2008.....	1,676.6
GDP per capita (US\$), 2008.....	11,806.9
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008.....	3.30

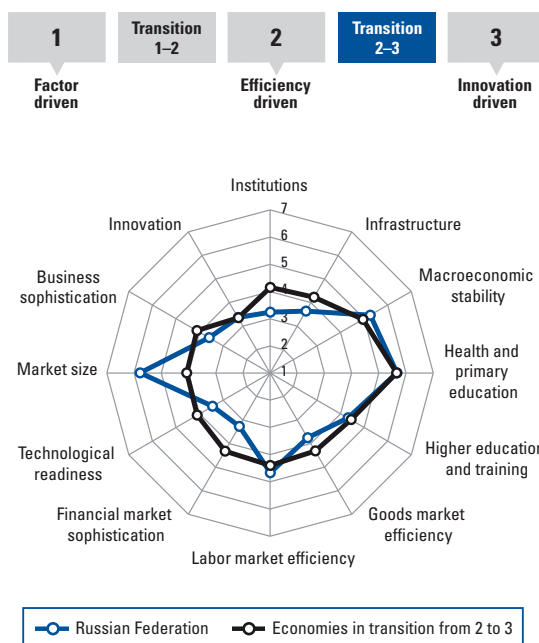
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



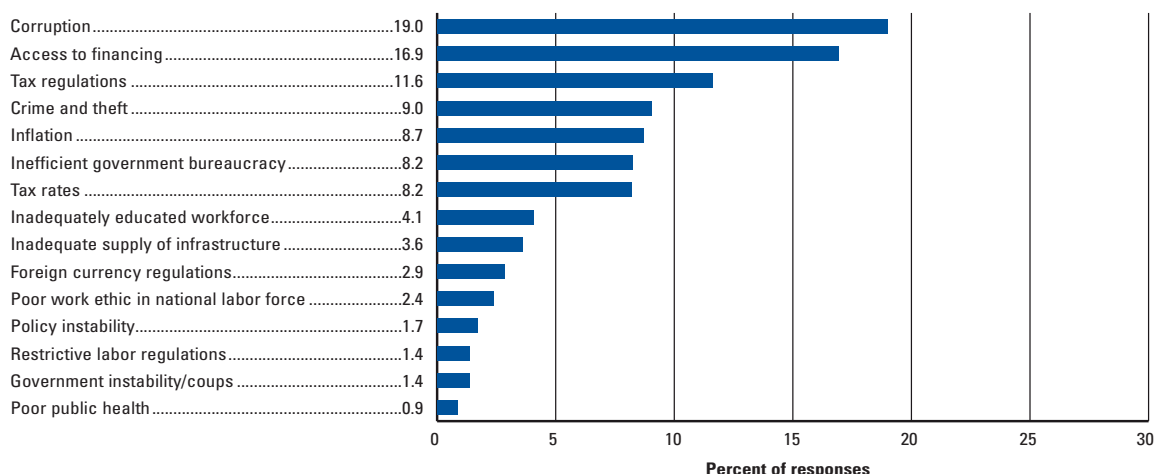
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 133)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2009–2010	63	4.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	51	4.3
GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131).....	58	4.2
Basic requirements	64	4.4
1st pillar: Institutions.....	114	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	71	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability.....	36	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	51	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	52	4.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	51	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	108	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	43	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication.....	119	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	74	3.4
10th pillar: Market size.....	7	5.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	73	3.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	95	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation.....	51	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

INDICATOR	RANK/133
1st pillar: Institutions	
1.01 Property rights	121 ■
1.02 Intellectual property protection	102 ■
1.03 Diversion of public funds	106 ■
1.04 Public trust of politicians	80 ■
1.05 Judicial independence	116 ■
1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	96 ■
1.07 Wastefulness of government spending	81 ■
1.08 Burden of government regulation	124 ■
1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	109 ■
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	111 ■
1.11 Transparency of government policymaking	114 ■
1.12 Business costs of terrorism	80 ■
1.13 Business costs of crime and violence	71 ■
1.14 Organized crime	96 ■
1.15 Reliability of police services	112 ■
1.16 Ethical behavior of firms	112 ■
1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	119 ■
1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards	74 ■
1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	127 ■
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	86 ■
2.02 Quality of roads	118 ■
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	33 ■
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	87 ■
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	92 ■
2.06 Available seat kilometers*	13 ■
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	73 ■
2.08 Telephone lines*	40 ■
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability	
3.01 Government surplus/deficit*	17 ■
3.02 National savings rate*	25 ■
3.03 Inflation*	112 ■
3.04 Interest rate spread*	79 ■
3.05 Government debt*	10 ■
4th pillar: Health and primary education	
4.01 Business impact of malaria	1 ■
4.02 Malaria incidence*	1 ■
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	53 ■
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*	90 ■
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	37 ■
4.06 HIV prevalence*	102 ■
4.07 Infant mortality*	50 ■
4.08 Life expectancy*	97 ■
4.09 Quality of primary education	47 ■
4.10 Primary enrollment*	2 ■
4.11 Education expenditure*	86 ■
5th pillar: Higher education and training	
5.01 Secondary enrollment*	78 ■
5.02 Tertiary enrollment*	14 ■
5.03 Quality of the educational system	56 ■
5.04 Quality of math and science education	42 ■
5.05 Quality of management schools	93 ■
5.06 Internet access in schools	63 ■
5.07 Local availability of research and training services	69 ■
5.08 Extent of staff training	91 ■

INDICATOR	RANK/133
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
6.01 Intensity of local competition	106 ■
6.02 Extent of market dominance	92 ■
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	107 ■
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	99 ■
6.05 Total tax rate*	87 ■
6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business*	60 ■
6.07 Time required to start a business*	80 ■
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	108 ■
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	125 ■
6.10 Tariff barriers*	125 ■
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	120 ■
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	124 ■
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	130 ■
6.14 Degree of customer orientation	112 ■
6.15 Buyer sophistication	60 ■
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	97 ■
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	59 ■
7.03 Rigidity of employment*	89 ■
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	43 ■
7.05 Firing costs*	28 ■
7.06 Pay and productivity	35 ■
7.07 Reliance on professional management	77 ■
7.08 Brain drain	53 ■
7.09 Female participation in labor force*	21 ■
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication	
8.01 Financial market sophistication	92 ■
8.02 Financing through local equity market	96 ■
8.03 Ease of access to loans	99 ■
8.04 Venture capital availability	86 ■
8.05 Restriction on capital flows	122 ■
8.06 Strength of investor protection*	71 ■
8.07 Soundness of banks	123 ■
8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges	113 ■
8.09 Legal rights index*	98 ■
9th pillar: Technological readiness	
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	102 ■
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	104 ■
9.03 Laws relating to ICT	93 ■
9.04 FDI and technology transfer	103 ■
9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions*	14 ■
9.06 Internet users*	74 ■
9.07 Personal computers*	56 ■
9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers*	68 ■
10th pillar: Market size	
10.01 Domestic market size index*	8 ■
10.02 Foreign market size index*	7 ■
11th pillar: Business sophistication	
11.01 Local supplier quantity	102 ■
11.02 Local supplier quality	110 ■
11.03 State of cluster development	90 ■
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	103 ■
11.05 Value chain breadth	92 ■
11.06 Control of international distribution	85 ■
11.07 Production process sophistication	76 ■
11.08 Extent of marketing	89 ■
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	99 ■
12th pillar: Innovation	
12.01 Capacity for innovation	42 ■
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	42 ■
12.03 Company spending on R&D	46 ■
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	48 ■
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	69 ■
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	48 ■
12.07 Utility patents*	44 ■

* Hard data

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